ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Wednesday, the 26th February, 1958.

The House met at Three of the Clock.

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

(See Part I)

Presentation of Budget for the year 1958-59.

...
Presentation of Budget for the year 1958-59.

1957-58 is a year of great expectation and hopes. The country is proceeding with vigour and determination to achieve the economic and social goals that it has set for itself. The economic policies of the Government are designed to achieve a balanced and sustained growth of the economy. The Budget for 1957-58 is a continuation of the policies that have been pursued in the past years. It is based on the assumption that the economy will continue to grow at a healthy pace.

The Budget for 1958-59 is designed to build on the achievements of the previous year. It is aimed at promoting economic growth and development, and improving the standard of living of the people. The Budget is based on the assumption that the economy will continue to grow at a healthy pace.

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Presentation of Budget for the year 1958-59.

26th February 1958

59

[Text content not visible due to image quality]
**Presentation of Budget for the year 1958-59.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1957-58</th>
<th>1958-59</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amount</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Rs.</td>
<td>In Rs.</td>
<td>In Rs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>4.88</td>
<td>5.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>1.71</td>
<td>2.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>6.83</td>
<td>13.10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The figures in the table above represent the proposed budget for the years 1957-58 and 1958-59. The budget was presented on 26th February 1958.

The Honorable Member of the Legislature, in his budget speech, has stated that the government has taken several measures to improve the economy and enhance the living standards of the people. He has highlighted the importance of education and healthcare and has allocated funds accordingly. He has also emphasized the need for industrial development and has announced incentives for businesses.

The budget aims to address the challenges faced by the country and to ensure a sustainable economic growth. It is hoped that the implementation of these measures will lead to a brighter future for the people of the country.
Presentation of Budget for the year 1958-59.

25th February 1958

Hon'ble Members:—Sir, the year 1957-58 was marked by a large revenue surplus which, as a result, enabled the Government to devote a larger share of the proceeds of taxation towards public expenditure. The revenue surplus of the current year amounts to Rs. 26.95 crores, the highest in our history. The estimated revenue of the current year is Rs. 82.61 crores, of which Rs. 45.83 crores is the revenue surplus. The total expenditure of the Government for the year is estimated at Rs. 36.67 crores, of which Rs. 23.71 crores is for development and welfare and Rs. 12.96 crores for revenue expenditure.

Resumed:—1958-59

Revenue surplus—1958-59 is Rs. 26.95 crores, the highest ever recorded in the history of this country. The revenue of the year 1958-59 is estimated at Rs. 82.61 crores of which Rs. 45.83 crores is the revenue surplus and Rs. 36.78 crores is for revenue expenditure.

(a) Revenue surplus:—Rs. 12 crores

(b) Revenue expenditure:—(Rs. 23.71 crores of which Rs. 12.96 crores is for revenue expenditure.)

The revenue surplus and the revenue expenditure of 1958-59 are shown in the Table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>1956-57</th>
<th>1957-58</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Revenue surplus</td>
<td>Rs. 7.50 crores</td>
<td>Rs. 26.95 crores</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenue expenditure</td>
<td>Rs. 23.71 crores</td>
<td>Rs. 36.78 crores</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The revenue surplus of 1958-59 is Rs. 26.95 crores, of which Rs. 12 crores is the revenue surplus of 1958-59. The revenue expenditure of 1958-59 is Rs. 36.78 crores, of which Rs. 23.71 crores is the revenue expenditure of 1958-59.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
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<th>1957-58</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenue expenditure</td>
<td>Rs. 23.71 crores</td>
<td>Rs. 36.78 crores</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Presentation of Budget for the year 1958-59.

1957—58 सालांकड़े वित्तान्वेषण

मंजरू, कार्तिक महीने, लगातार — 1956—57 के वित्त साल, संस्थापन संस्करण
के संबंधमें मर्यम्यक सम्मान प्रदान किया गया, उपरेता म. 18.94 रुपये।

1957-58 साल के अर्गमन में वाल्वान्डरु हुए, जिनमें अधिकतम किया गया म. 16,000।

वित्तान्वेषण के अंतर्गत, विलोम, उपरेता म. 3.71 रुपये।

1957-58 साल के वित्तान्वेषण अर्थात्

1957-58 के अर्गमन के अंतर्गत, मुख्य ओळखात उपरेता म. 231.44 रुपये।

अन्य साधनाएँ वित्त में शामिल हो गईं।

1957-58 वित्तान्वेषण के अर्गमन में मुख्य ओळखात उपरेता म. 9.56 रुपये।

1957—58 साल के अर्गमन में अधिकतम किया म. 19.56 रुपये।

1957-58 साल के अर्गमन में अधिकतम किया म. 9.56 रुपये।

1957-58 के अर्गमन में अधिकतम किया म. 58.61 रुपये।

1957-58 के अर्गमन में अधिकतम किया म. 57.96 रुपये।
Presentation of Budget for the year 1958-59.

[Table of figures]

26th February 1958
Presentation of Budget for the year 1958-59.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Head</th>
<th>Mr.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P. J.</td>
<td>7.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxes</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Customs</td>
<td>0.20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

At present, 2.15 p.c. is levied on alcoholic liquors (beer), 2.12 p.c. on spirits (10 pints Mr. 2.15 and 2.15 Mr. 2.12). The rates on other liquors are 16.00 p.c. and 10.00 p.c. respectively. In respect of beer, the rates are 2.00 p.c. and 1.00 p.c. respectively. The rates on other liquors are 10.00 p.c. and 5.00 p.c. respectively. The rates on opium are 25.00 and 24.75 p.c. respectively.
**Presentation of Budget for the year 1958-59.**

The Budget for the year 1958-59 has been prepared at a total expenditure of Rs. 144.46 crores.

The expenditure for the financial year 1957-58 was Rs. 143.46 crores, as against the estimate of Rs. 140.15 crores.

The following is the expenditure for the financial year 1957-58:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Head of Expenditure</th>
<th>Amount (Rs. crores)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>143.46</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For the financial year 1958-59, the estimated expenditure is Rs. 144.46 crores.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Head of Expenditure</th>
<th>Estimated Amount (Rs. crores)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>144.46</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For the year 1958-59, the expenditure is estimated to be Rs. 2.58 crores, which is a decrease of Rs. 0.06 crores compared to the previous year.
Presentation of Budget for the year 1958-59.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1957-58</th>
<th>1958-59</th>
<th>Increase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dr.</td>
<td>50.05</td>
<td>53.57</td>
<td>3.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rs.</td>
<td>7.91</td>
<td>9.30</td>
<td>1.39</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 57.96 62.87 4.91

The draft budget for the year 1958-59 is as follows (in Rs):

1. Agriculture
2. Industry
3. Education
4. Health
5. Housing
6. Transport, etc.
7. Public Works
8. Other Services

Total: 352

Total Rs. 3.52

1958-59 Budget for the year 1958-59 includes (in Rs:

- Agriculture: Rs. 21.37
- Industry: Rs. 36
- Education: Rs. 16
- Health: Rs. 64
- Housing: Rs. 63
- Transport, etc.: Rs. 77
- Public Works: Rs. 65
- Other Services: Rs. 9
Presentation of Budget for the year 1958-59.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>18.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>429.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>27.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>49.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>87.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>715.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>365.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>356.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>60.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>2128.76</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>21.29</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The budget was presented in the Assembly, the Hon'ble Speaker (Session 1958-59) noted the following:

**Items:**

1. **Total** 700.00
2. **Total** 36.06
3. **Total** 23.07
4. **Total** 28.67
5. **Total** 55.70
6. **Total** 40.00
7. **Total** 26.03
Presentation of Budget for the year 1958-59.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8. Education</td>
<td>173.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Transport</td>
<td>81.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Miscellaneous</td>
<td>51.12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Revenue, Estimates - 1958-59 onwards: Total Revenue: Rs. 1395.91

Expenses - 1958-59 onwards: Total Expenses: Rs. 691.65

Sub-Total: Rs. 691.65

1. Education: Rs. 60.00
2. Transport: Rs. 423.10
3. Miscellaneous: Rs. 38.86

Grand Total: Rs. 521.96
Presentation of Budget for the year 1958-59.

Statement of Revenue

For the year 1956–57 the Revenue was Mr. 29.78 crores, showing a surplus of Mr. 24.96 crores, compared to the Budget of Mr. 35.2 crores, which was the highest surplus ever achieved. The Budget for 1957–58 was Mr. 31 crores, and the Budget for 1958–59 was Mr. 32 crores.

1958–59 Revenue Statement (Budget and Actuals)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Budget</th>
<th>Actual</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>30.02</td>
<td>30.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct Tax</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Direct Tax</td>
<td>9.31</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Revenues</td>
<td>18.42</td>
<td>2.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>30.02</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For the year 1958–59 the Revenue was Mr. 30.02 crores, showing a surplus of Mr. 2.61 crores.

For the year 1958–59, the revenue from Direct Taxes was Mr. 9.31 crores, compared to the Budget of Mr. 17.5 crores, which was the highest surplus ever achieved.

For the year 1958–59, the revenue from Direct Taxes was Mr. 17.5 crores, which was the highest surplus ever achieved.

(6) Summary:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>1.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>10.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>13.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37.</td>
<td>126.22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Presentation of Budget for the year 1958-59.

38. சுத்தம் 68.17
39. கருப்பு 39.98
40. பொருளியல் 132.62
41. கருப்பு 46.36

(2) செய்யப்பட்ட வருமதி

42. காப்பு 78.91
43. தொண்டெழுத்து 68.08
47. என், ஏ் 109.56
50. என், மறுசுத்தம் 24.75
52. A உலகில் முக்கியமான முக்கியமான முக்கியமான முக்கியமான முக்கியமான 3.00
57. என், ஏ் 7.66
63. B. பராந்த முக்கியமான முக்கியமான முக்கியமான முக்கியமான 198.37

முதல் (2) 930.39

13 வருடம் வருமதி (வருமதியுடனே)

65. A. வழங்குகிற வருமதி விளக்கம் 6.19
66. பொருளியல் வருமதி (முக்கியமான முக்கியமான) விளக்கம் 324.38
68. என் (முக்கியமான முக்கியமான) 23.58
70. (முக்கியமான முக்கியமான) 14.03
71. முக்கியமான (முக்கியமான) 52.62
72. முக்கியமான (முக்கியமான) 59.80
80. A. முக்கியமான முக்கியமான முக்கியமான முக்கியமான 715.00
81. முக்கியமான (முக்கியமான) 267.72

13 வருடம் முக்கியமான விளக்கம்— வருமதியுடனே

81. A. முக்கியமான முக்கியமான முக்கியமான 310.70
82. முக்கியமான முக்கியமான (முக்கியமான) 52.05
85. A. (முக்கியமான முக்கியமான) 6.08

முதல் (2) 1842.15
26th February 1958

Presentation of Budget for the year 1958-59.

(a) 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Expenditure</td>
<td>229.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenue</td>
<td>3001.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surplus</td>
<td>30.02</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1958—59

1. Revenue                           6.69
2. Expenditure                        1.00
3. Surplus                            6.00
4. Deficit                            4.55
5. Total Expenditure                  -6.22

Grand Total                         12.02

Finance

The Finance Minister, Mr. [Name], presented the Budget for the year 1952-53 to the House. The Budget was accepted by the House. The Budget for the year 1958-59 is presented by Mr. [Name] on 26th February 1958. The Budget for the year 1955-56 is presented by Mr. [Name] on 26th February 1958. The Budget for the year 1957-58 is presented by Mr. [Name] on 26th February 1958.
Presentation of Budget for the year 1958-59,

The present paper includes the following sections:

1. General Statement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1957-58</td>
<td>16th February 1958</td>
<td>1.117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1958-59</td>
<td>6th February 1959</td>
<td>7.8.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Summary of the Budget

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>1783.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>600.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Other Details

- The budget includes various allocations for different sectors.
- The total budget for 1958-59 is 11.75 rupees, which includes various sub-items.

4. Conclusion

The budget highlights the government's commitment to various sectors, including education and agriculture.
Presentation of Budget for the year 1958-59.

(1) इन्हें (साहित्यिक, मूल साहित्य) 
मानदन योग्य 621.96 रु.

(2) दूरसंचार (साहित्यिक, मूल साहित्य) 
मानदन योग्य 6.07 रु.

(3) बांड बाय, मूल साहित्य मानदन (मानदन) 237.49 रु.

(4) मानदन योग्य—1174.54 रु.

सरकार के साथ बांड की मानदन अवधारणा में विवरण में 1957 में की शुरुआत की श्र. 129 एक रुपया, भाग एक (साहित्य शुद्ध साहित्य), साहित्य में सरकार के साथ बांड की मानदन अवधारणा आयोजित, जो वर्ष 5 रुपये। 
मानदन में रुपये भाग के लिए भर्ती की अवधारणा की नजर रखता है। उन्होंने संबंधी रुपये में सारांश देते ही सारांश दिया। यह संबंधी रुपये भाग के लिए भर्ती की अवधारणा अवधारणा की नजर रखता है। उन्होंने संबंधी रुपये में सारांश देते ही सारांश दिया। उन्होंने संबंधी रुपये में सारांश देते ही सारांश दिया।

1. (साहित्यि शुद्ध साहित्य) मानदन मानदन 14.60 रु.
2. अन्य साहित्यि शुद्ध साहित्य मानदन मानदन 1.60 रु.
3. साहित्यि शुद्ध साहित्य मानदन मानदन 0.51 रु.
4. अन्य साहित्यि शुद्ध साहित्य मानदन मानदन 0.80 रु.
5. कुछ हायड्रो क्रम (साहित्यि शुद्ध साहित्य) मानदन मानदन 0.26 रु.
6. अन्य मानदन मानदन 0.06 रु.

संक्षेप 17.83 रु।
Presentation of Budget for the year 1958-59


Presentation of Budget for the year 1958-59.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure

Income, Dividends, Interest, Salaries, Wages, etc. Amount in Rs. 10 lakhs, subject to certain exceptions. (The text is not fully legible, but it appears to be discussing income and expenditure details, possibly for the fiscal year 1958-59.)

(1) 1-4-1952 and subsequent years, subject to certain exceptions. (The text is not fully legible, but it appears to be discussing income and expenditure details for the year 1958-59.)

(2) 1366 Rs. and 100 Rs. and subsequent years, subject to certain exceptions. (The text is not fully legible, but it appears to be discussing income and expenditure details for the year 1958-59.)

(3) 1-7-1957 and subsequent years, subject to certain exceptions. (The text is not fully legible, but it appears to be discussing income and expenditure details for the year 1958-59.)

26th February 1958

[Table of numbers and amounts is not clearly visible, but it seems to be a list of expenditures or income figures for the year 1958-59.]
Presentation of Budget for the year 1958-59.

(1) S:

(2) 100

(3) 47

Presentation of Budget for the year 1958-59.

The estimates for the year 1958-59 have been prepared on the basis of the budget estimates for 1957-58. The revenue expenditure and revenue receipts are expected to increase by 10 per cent, and the capital expenditure by 25 per cent. The total revenue is estimated to be Rs. 100 crores, and total expenditure Rs. 125 crores. The surplus is expected to be Rs. 25 crores.

[Detailed presentation of the budget, discussing various sectors such as agriculture, industry, trade, etc., and their expected performance for the year 1958-59.]

26th February 1958

77
Presentation of Budget for the year 1958-59.

The Budget presented this year is for the year 1958-59. It is based on the estimates of revenue and expenditure prepared for the year. The Budget has been prepared with a view to meeting the needs of the people and ensuring the development of the State. The Budget is expected to provide for the rational administration of the Government and to ensure the welfare of the people.

The Budget has been prepared in consultation with the various Departments of the Government. The details of the Budget are as follows:

1. Revenue
   a. Total Revenue: Rs. 1,50,000,000
   b. Revenue from Taxes: Rs. 1,20,000,000
   c. Revenue from other sources: Rs. 30,000,000

2. Expenditure
   a. Total Expenditure: Rs. 1,80,000,000
   b. Expenditure on roads: Rs. 30,000,000
   c. Expenditure on education: Rs. 20,000,000
   d. Expenditure on agriculture: Rs. 10,000,000

The Budget aims to provide for the welfare of the people and to ensure the development of the State. It is expected to provide for the rational administration of the Government and to ensure the welfare of the people.
Presentation of Budget for the year 1958-59.

1956—57 84 8 1 2,29,524, 8 4,46,30 3 2,49,524 . 8 6,40,000 8 6,49,476 . 8 2,95,476 . 8 3,09,000 . 8 2,95,476 .

1957—58 84 8 6,40,000 8 6,49,476 . 8 2,95,476 . 8 2,90,000 .

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| Total  | 62         | 111.95   | 44.54  |

In brief, it may be noted that the State Revenue has been provided in the Budget for the year 1958-59 as per the estimates of the Revenue Department. The Finance Department has been advised to ensure that the revenue estimates be met within the limits of the Budget. The following are the highlights of the Budget:

1. The Budget for the year 1958-59 has been estimated at 2,90,000.
2. The Expenditure for the year 1958-59 is estimated at 2,95,476.
3. The Revenue receipts for the year 1958-59 are estimated at 3,09,000.
4. The Expenditure for the year 1958-59 is estimated at 4,46,30 8.
Presentation of Budget for the year 1958-59.

On behalf of the Government, I have the honour to present the following Statement of Financial Policy for the year 1958-59 for the consideration of the House. It is a Budget of growth and achievement, a Budget for a future of hope and pride. The Budget envisages, in the main, steady and continuous growth of economic activity with an emphasis on modernisation and the extension of industrialisation and agricultural development. The Budget takes note of the current domestic and international economic conditions and is consistent with the policy for the growth of the economy so far as its economic and social planning is concerned.

The principal objectives of the present Budget are to continue the steady growth of the economy, to achieve a balance of payments surplus and to have a moderate rate of inflation. These objectives are consistent with the growth plan of the country.

The total estimated revenue for the year 1958-59 is Rs. 1,625 crores, of which the estimated receipts from taxes and duties are Rs. 1,200 crores and the estimated receipts from other sources are Rs. 425 crores. The estimated expenditure for the year 1958-59 is Rs. 1,625 crores, of which the estimated expenditure on development is Rs. 1,150 crores and the estimated expenditure on current purposes is Rs. 475 crores.

The Budget provides for a surplus of Rs. 50 crores on the current account and a surplus of Rs. 25 crores on the capital account. The Budget also provides for a depreciation provision of Rs. 100 crores.

The Budget aims at promoting industrialisation, agricultural development, and social welfare. It provides for the extension of industrialisation by giving adequate encouragement to private enterprise and by creating an environment conducive to industrial growth. The Budget also provides for the promotion of agriculture by increasing the production of foodgrains and by providing adequate credit facilities to farmers. The Budget also provides for the promotion of social welfare by increasing the budgetary allocation for welfare activities.

The Budget for 1958-59 is a vote of confidence in the ability of the country to achieve its economic goals. It is a Budget that is consistent with the long-term economic planning of the country. The Budget is a Budget for growth and achievement, a Budget for a future of hope and pride.
Presentation of Budget for the year 1958-59.

26th February 1958

[Text content not legible due to image quality]
Presentation of Budget for the year 1958-59.

Mr. Speaker: The House now stands adjourned till 2 p.m. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned till Two of the Clock on Thursday the 27th February, 1958.
## Presentation of Budget for the year 1958-59.

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### Notes:
- (d) 1955-56: 203.52 cr.
- (e) 1956-57: 503.13 cr.
- (f) 1957-58: 67.09 cr.
- (g) 1958-59: 237.49 cr.
## Presentation of Budget for the year 1958-59.

26th February 1958

### I. Taxes and Duties

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### II. (Miscellaneous) Expenditure

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26th February 1958

Presentation of Budget for the year 1958-59.

### Table: Budget Details

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### Presentation of Budget for the year 1958-59.

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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>धन 1226.41</td>
<td>1521.92</td>
<td>2094.39</td>
<td>2415.88</td>
<td>2091.05</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II औद्योगीकरण</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>धन 1216.81</td>
<td>1666.05</td>
<td>2123.62</td>
<td>2475.47</td>
<td>2128.76</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Presentation of Budget for the year 1958-59.

I. 1953s నం నిర్మాణ సంఖ్య, రాతితో మాత్రం అర్థం మారింది మారం

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1953</th>
<th>1953s</th>
<th>1957s</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>రాతిదశ</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ఎమ్మెల్లి రాతి</td>
<td>రాతిదశ</td>
<td>రాతిదశ</td>
<td>రాతిదశ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. మందివస్తు విహారం మారం

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>రాతిదశ</th>
<th>24,21.02</th>
<th>8,76.57</th>
<th>7,76.39</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

93,90.72 33,15.34 30,49.58

* మాత్రం కార్యకృతంచే రాతిదశాల మారంలో (1963 న. జే 4% మందివస్తు మారం
నిర్మాణింది జే), అందులో మామూలు యొక్క మారం కార్యకృతంచే రాతిదశం మారంలో ప్రతిస్థాపించడానికి,
మారం (ప్రతిస్థాపించడానికి బిందుస్తు మారంలో) అందుకు. 1963 న జే నిర్మాణింది మారం ప్రతిస్థాపించడానికి ఎండలు అందుకు ప్రతిస్థాపించడానికి (ప్రతి యొక్క రాతిదశంపై మారంలో)

(5)
Presentation of Budget for the year 1958-59.

II. 1955 Rs. 30. 1956 Rs. 315. 1957 Rs. 315. 1958 Rs. 315. 1959 Rs. 315. (Interest on loans and grants from other countries)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1955</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>1956</td>
<td>315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1957</td>
<td>315</td>
<td>1958</td>
<td>315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959</td>
<td>315</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Interest on Borrowings:
   (i) 1967 Rs. 30. 4% 5,00-16
       11,56-31 11,56-31
   (ii) 1968 Rs. 30. 4% 6,56-15

2. Interest on Long-term Loans

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>53,79-37 40,51-38</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   65,59-68 52,07-69

III. 1956 Rs. 30. 1957 Rs. 315. 1958 Rs. 315. 1959 Rs. 315. (Interest on loans and grants from other countries)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1956</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1957</td>
<td>315</td>
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<tr>
<td>1958</td>
<td>315</td>
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<td>1959</td>
<td>315</td>
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1. Interest on Borrowings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>42,08-68 41,67-47</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

2. Interest on Long-term Loans

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>42,08-68 41,67-47</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Loans taken from other countries, which are to be repaid in instalments, will be repaid in the year of the Budget, and are not shown separately in the estimates of expenditure.
Presentation of Budget for the year 1958-59.

1956-57 and 1957-58. The budget for the year 1958-59 is presented as follows:

1. The budget for the year 1958-59 has been... 

2. The budget for the year 1958-59 has been... 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1957-58</th>
<th>4,86-02</th>
<th>4,86-02</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>4,86-02</td>
<td>4,86-02</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1957-58 | 4,86-02 | 4,86-02 |

Dr. 1,29,10,76 has been...
Presentation of Budget for the year 1958-59.

1957-58 shows growth in expenditure, income, and savings. The following table illustrates this growth:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1957-58</th>
<th>1958-59</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>375.00</td>
<td>375.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>196.00</td>
<td>196.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>250.00</td>
<td>250.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>600.00</td>
<td>600.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These figures reflect the overall growth and efficiency of the financial year.
### Presentation of Budget for the year 1958-59.

1957 నాటికి మారు 31 మంది సింహాసన స్నానవర్షం రాఖించాడు. 1960 నాటికి మారు 31 మంది సింహాసన స్నానవర్షం రాఖించాం.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5.విరాగంపై</th>
<th>700 00</th>
<th>700 00</th>
<th>రామాయణ 4% విస్తరణ 1959-60 రామాయణ 4% విస్తరణ 1960-61 రామాయణ 4% విస్తరణ 1960-61</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6 పండుగ 3చరి</td>
<td>0.38</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>రామాయణ 3% విస్తరణ 5 సమయ రామాయణ 3% విస్తరణ 5 సమయ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. మండలాలు</td>
<td>10.72</td>
<td>7.58</td>
<td>రామాయణ 4% విస్తరణ 10 సమయ రామాయణ 4% విస్తరణ 10 సమయ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Presentanou of Budget for the year 1958-59.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>(1)</th>
<th>(2)</th>
<th>(3)</th>
<th>(4)</th>
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</thead>
</table>
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10.  
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11.  
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11.  |

12.  
12.  
12.  |

13.  
13.  
13.  |
Presentation of Budget for the year 1958-59.

1957\(^{\circ}\) rates of tax 31\(^{\circ}\) on gross annual income up to $10,000 and 33\(^{\circ}\) on
any additional income.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1957</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>1957</td>
<td>1958</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>20.08</td>
<td>18.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>0.23</td>
<td>0.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>25.09</td>
<td>23.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>7.74</td>
<td>7.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>4.32</td>
<td>4.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) (2) (3) (4)
**Presentation of Budget for the year 1958-59.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(1)</th>
<th>(2)</th>
<th>(3)</th>
<th>(4)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1957 ζ.</td>
<td>1957 ζ.</td>
<td>మార్చి మేథు మార్చి 31 పాటలు యొక్క</td>
<td>మార్చి 31 పాటలు యొక్క</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>మార్చి</td>
<td>మార్చి</td>
<td>పాటలు</td>
<td>పాటలు</td>
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<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1957</td>
<td>1957</td>
<td>మార్చి</td>
<td>మార్చి</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>19</th>
<th>20</th>
<th>21</th>
<th>22</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1957 30</td>
<td>1957 30</td>
<td>మార్చి 30</td>
<td>మార్చి 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>సంఖ్య</td>
<td>సంఖ్య</td>
<td>పాటలు</td>
<td>పాటలు</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>పాటలు</td>
<td>పాటలు</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1957</td>
<td>1957</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>20</th>
<th>21</th>
<th>22</th>
<th>23</th>
<th>24</th>
<th>25</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1957 30</td>
<td>1957 30</td>
<td>మార్చి 30</td>
<td>మార్చి 30</td>
<td>మార్చి 30</td>
<td>మార్చి 30</td>
<td>మార్చి 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1957</td>
<td>1957</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>30</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>19</th>
<th>20</th>
<th>21</th>
<th>22</th>
<th>23</th>
<th>24</th>
<th>25</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1957 30</td>
<td>1957 30</td>
<td>మార్చి 30</td>
<td>మార్చి 30</td>
<td>మార్చి 30</td>
<td>మార్చి 30</td>
<td>మార్చి 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1957</td>
<td>1957</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

19. ప్రధాన అంతం 1.50 1.50 30 మార్చి 31/8% భాగారే 18 వసూలు ప్రధాన అంతం 1.50 1.50 30 మార్చి 31/8% భాగారే 18 వసూలు ప్రధాన అంతం

20. మేథు అంతం 8.17 8.17 30 మార్చి 4% భాగారే 10 సన్నా మేథు అంతం 8.17 8.17 30 మార్చి 4% భాగారే 10 సన్నా మేథు అంతం

21. మేథు అంతం 3.63 3.63 30 మార్చి 41/4% భాగారే 15 సన్నా మేథు అంతం 3.63 3.63 30 మార్చి 41/4% భాగారే 15 సన్నా మేథు అంతం

22. మేథు అంతం 655.94 410.55 30 మార్చి 31/8% భాగారే 18 వసూలు మేథు అంతం 655.94 410.55 30 మార్చి 31/8% భాగారే 18 వసూలు మేథు అంతం

23. మేథు అంతం 3.52 2.79 12 సన్నా మేథు అంతం 3.52 2.79 12 సన్నా మేథు అంతం

24. స్టాటిస్టిక్స్ పరిశీలన 0.80 0.69 30 వసూలు స్టాటిస్టిక్స్ పరిశీలన 0.80 0.69 30 వసూలు

25. స్టాటిస్టిక్స్ పరిశీలన 6.16 5.55 30 వసూలు స్టాటిస్టిక్స్ పరిశీలన 6.16 5.55 30 వసూలు
# Presentation of Budget for the year 1958-59.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1957-58</th>
<th>31st</th>
<th>(F_3)</th>
<th>(S_3)</th>
<th>(F_3)</th>
<th>(S_3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(4)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>0.04</td>
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(1) (2) (3) (4)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1957-58</th>
<th>31st</th>
<th>(F_3)</th>
<th>(S_3)</th>
<th>(F_3)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>46.90</td>
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(1) (2) (3) (4)

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>(F_3)</th>
<th>(S_3)</th>
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(1) (2) (3) (4)

<table>
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(1) (2) (3) (4)

<table>
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<th>(F_3)</th>
<th>(S_3)</th>
<th>(F_3)</th>
<th>(S_3)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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</tbody>
</table>

(1) (2) (3) (4)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1957-58</th>
<th>31st</th>
<th>(F_3)</th>
<th>(S_3)</th>
<th>(F_3)</th>
<th>(S_3)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.94</td>
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(1) (2) (3) (4)
Presentation of Budget for the year 1958-59.

1957 1957 to.
31st March 1st April (1) (2) (3) (4)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(1)</th>
<th>(2)</th>
<th>(3)</th>
<th>(4)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>31. Interest @ 6%</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>2.57</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32. Interest @ 8%</td>
<td>0.84</td>
<td>0.84</td>
<td>0.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33. Interest @ 10%</td>
<td>7.50</td>
<td>7.50</td>
<td>7.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34. Interest @ 12%</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35. Interest @ 25%</td>
<td>1.28</td>
<td>1.28</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Interest rates and amounts are approximate and subject to rounding error.
## Presentation of Budget for the year 1958-59.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(4)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Notes

36. Form 5751 B dated 15th May 1957 1.12 1.12 in the estimate 4% additional expenditure is included as it is 10% of 10% of the budget.

37. Form 5751 B (General 0.05 0.05 and 1957-58 as per)

38. Form 5751 B dated 15th May 1957 0.37 0.37 and the other expenditure is included as it is 10% of 10% of the budget.

39. Form 5751 B dated 15th May 1957 0.47 0.47 and as per

40. Form 5751 B dated 15th May 1957 4.00 4.00 and the budget 4½% and 1959-60 and the budget 25% of the budget as per

1960-61 budget 70.00
Presentation of Budget for the year 1958-59.

1957 3 లో 31 రోజు మార్చ 31 రోజు మార్చ 31 రోజు మార్చ 31 రోజు మార్చ
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26th February 1958
26th February 1958

**Presentation of Budget for the year 1958-59.**

1957 3 సంవత్సర మరణించి 31వ సంవత్సరాన్ని అంచన నయం సంపన్నం కాగా జాణం

మహారాష్ట్ర భారత సంస్థ అధికారీ

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46. కుట్టినారాయన నారాయణ కాము 3 3/8 శాసనం 5

47. మద్రాసు సోయా దివసులు 2.00 1.94 33 శాసనం మిశ్రము చిట్టం పెట్టిన సమానం.
Presentation of Budget for the year 1958-59.

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### Presentation of Budget for the year 1958-59.

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Note: All figures are in crores.

58. State Bank of India

- 1957-58: Rs. 19,00,000, 10% interest.
- 1958-59: Rs. 5,00,000, 9% interest.

58A. State Bank of Mysore

- 1957-58: Rs. 1,75,000, 4 1/4% interest.
Presentation of Budget for the year 1958-59.

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Total: 5379.37 4051.38

(7)
Presentation of Budget for the year 1958-59.

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Note: All amounts are in Rupees.
26th February 1958

Presentation of Budget for the year 1958-59.

1957 स एंगिमा पेन्नु 31 स 2 6 31 स साप्ताहि ओला तीसरा (आभास 20) आयुक्त उप्रेज गरी ।

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<td>लोकसभा 41% वार्षिक 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>हाई...</td>
<td>13.76</td>
<td>13.76</td>
<td>लोकसभा 4% वार्षिक 10.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. मल्लगुल विभाग लांक</td>
<td>55.14</td>
<td>55.14</td>
<td>मल्लगुल 31% वार्षिक 18</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. राजस्थान प्रजा प्रांगण</td>
<td>25.65</td>
<td>25.65</td>
<td>राजस्थान 41% वार्षिक 12</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. शास्त्री संस्थान</td>
<td>6.64</td>
<td>6.64</td>
<td>शास्त्री संस्थान 41% वार्षिक 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. राजस्थान लांक</td>
<td>49.50</td>
<td>49.50</td>
<td>राजस्थान 41% वार्षिक 30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

मार्ग अनुसार अंक: अंक
Presentation of Budget for the year 1958-59.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>item</th>
<th>1957</th>
<th>1958</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>0.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>0.30</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>50.00</td>
<td>50.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>3.90</td>
<td>3.90</td>
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<tr>
<td>12.</td>
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<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>0.58</td>
<td>0.58</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:
- 8. Goods and Services
- 9. Savings
- 10. Loans
- 11. Interest
- 12. Grants
- 13. Miscellaneous
Presentation of Budget for the year 1958-59.

1957 స. వరకు మరు 31 సంవత్సరాల మంది సంఖ్యలు వాటి పరిస్థితి నిమిషాలు అనుకుదని తెలియాలనే నాటక స్థానాలు

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1957 స.</th>
<th>మార్క్షేర్</th>
<th>31 స. మార్క్షేర్</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>వాటి సంఖ్యలు</td>
<td>58017.50</td>
<td>58017.50</td>
<td>116035.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>అంగా ఎన్నికులు</td>
<td>58017.50</td>
<td>58017.50</td>
<td>116035.00</td>
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</table>

(1) (2) (3) (4)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>నానం ఉండే నానం ఉండాడు</th>
<th>11.06</th>
<th>11.06</th>
<th>11.24</th>
<th>11.24</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>సుప్రతి సమాచారం</td>
<td>1.12లా సుప్రతి సమాచారం</td>
<td>1.12లా సుప్రతి సమాచారం</td>
<td>1.12లా సుప్రతి సమాచారం</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>వేదిక</td>
<td>9.94 లా వేదిక</td>
<td>9.94 లా వేదిక</td>
<td>9.94 లా వేదిక</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>మొత్తం</td>
<td>11.24</td>
<td>11.24</td>
<td>11.24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

మిచ్చిన ఔషధి సమాచారం 486.02 486.02

ప్రతిపాదిత ప్రతిపాదిత

26th February 1958

1957 స. మరు 31 సంవత్సరాల మంది సంఖ్యలు వాటి పరిస్థితి నిమిషాలు అనుకుదని తెలియాలనే నాటక స్థానాలు

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>విభాగాలు</th>
<th>పరిమాణం</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>పండుబాటు ప్రాంతం</td>
<td>19,66.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ప్రతిపాదితుల ప్రాంతం</td>
<td>40,51.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ప్రతిపాదితుల ప్రాంతం</td>
<td>41,67.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>మిచ్చిన ఔషధి</td>
<td>4,86.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>మొత్తం</td>
<td>1,06,71.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sir,

I rise to present to the House the Budget of the Andhra Pradesh State for the year 1958-59. This is the 8th time I rise to make a budget speech. I had the privilege of presenting four budgets before the Madras Legislature, two before the Andhra Legislature and this is my second budget before the Andhra Pradesh Legislature. When I look back to the times when I presented my first Budget, I really feel happy. The parent Madras State and the districts which were taken away from that State and now form part of Andhra Pradesh have made considerable progress in many directions in the post-Independence period. Our achievements is not insignificant and let us hope that the momentum of progress would be continued for a long time to come. 1957 is a remarkable year in many ways. We celebrated the 100th Anniversary of our First War of Independence in 1857, and paid tributes to all those brave men who raised their banner of revolt against foreign authority in the country. We celebrated the 10th Anniversary of our Independence and took account of our achievements and our aspirations and resolved to quicken the tempo of progress in the next decade. We also celebrated the First Anniversary of the formation of Andhra Pradesh State and feel happy that the initial problems of reorganisation and integration are, to a great extent, resolved. Thus 1957 is an important milestone on the highway of our country’s history of the struggle for political independence and economic emancipation. We have also seen this year artificial moons circling around the earth opening new
vistas for scientific exploration. Nature's secrets are thus being unfolded, one by one, and vast realms of knowledge are coming within our reach. I hope India's contribution to the quantum of knowledge will be substantial ere long.

I drew a gloomy picture of our finances when I made my last budget speech but this time I am more cheerful as I am presenting a surplus Budget for next year. Ever since the Andhra State was formed, it was a tale of deficits. This year, for the first time, you are listening to a speech announcing a surplus Budget and couched in a hopeful tone. Our taxation effort, on the whole, has been good and the Finance Commission's recommendations also have helped us considerably in turning the corner of our difficulties. But our ways and means position continues to be bad. If only we can raise substantial amounts through loans or small savings, we will be free from all anxieties. The last two years of our Plan period may offer us some more difficulties again. Therefore, I caution the Hon'ble Members not to be complacent at our temporary surplus, but to continue to be vigilant to provide for the requirements of the near future. I take this opportunity of thank-ing publicly Sri K. Santhanam, Chairman and his colleagues of the Finance Commission for appreciating our difficulties and recommending to the Government of India for a grant-in-aid of four crores of rupees a year under article 275 (1) of the Constitution, during this quinquen-nium.

The State's share in the divisible pool of Income Tax (excluding the Corporation Tax and Surcharge on Income Tax) has been raised from 55 per cent to 60 per cent and the share of Andhra Pradesh in the amount allocable to States has been fixed at 8.12 per cent as against 8.01 per cent previously. The list of items on which
Union Excise Duties are to be shared with the State Governments has also been expanded and now includes tobacco, matches, sugar, tea, coffee, paper and vegetable non-essential oils. The percentage of State’s share in the collections has, however, been reduced from 40 to 25. Andhra Pradesh will now get 9.38 per cent, as against 8.9 per cent which it was previously getting out of the States’ share of the divisible excises.

The Commission also suggested that each State Government should set apart every year a substantial amount (the amount indicated for Andhra Pradesh is Rs. 75 lakhs per annum) towards a fund to be constituted for meeting unforeseen expenditure on natural calamities such as floods, famines, etc.

With regard to the proceeds of the Estate Duty the Finance Commission has laid down definite principles for the distribution of the proceeds:

(1) on the basis of the gross value of the immovable property located in each State, and

(2) on the basis of population, in so far as the realisations relate to property other than immovable property.

The Commission has also laid down the principles which should govern the distribution, among the States, of the proceeds of Tax on Railway Fares and the additional Duties of Union Excise on mill-made textiles, sugar and tobacco which have recently replaced Sales Tax on these commodities. The income from these additional Union Excise Duties will, however, go towards meeting the corresponding loss due to the abolition of Sales Tax.
Presentation of Budget for the year 1958-59.

The overall improvement in the State Finances as a result of the recommendations of the Second Finance Commission will be as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Rs. in Crores</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1957-58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Budget</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Share in Income Tax</td>
<td>4.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Share in Union Excise Duties</td>
<td>1.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Grant-in-aid</td>
<td>0.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Tax on Railway fares</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>6.83</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In order to simplify the arrangements regarding the period of repayment and rate of interest on Central loans to the State Governments and with a view to providing financial relief to the States in respect of interest liability on loans granted by the Central Government, the Second Finance Commission recommended that the outstanding balances on 31-3-1957 of all loans by the Government of India to State Governments made between 15-8-1947 and 31-3-1956, excluding the loans given for rehabilitation of displaced persons and interest-free loans, should be consolidated into four loans carrying interest at \(2\frac{1}{2}\)\% and 3\% and repayable after 15 years and 30 years. The Government of India had originally announced their decision to accept all the recommendations of the Finance Commission including the above arrangements relating to the consolidation of Central loans. Later, however, they intimated that this particular recommendation is under further consideration and, pending final decision on the question, provision for interest and repayment of the Central loans should (8)
Presentation of Budget for the year 1958-59.

Continue to be made according to the existing arrangements. No credit has, therefore, been taken in the Revised Estimates for 1957-58 or Budget Estimates for 1958-59 on account of the anticipated savings in interest charges and the repayment of principal. Let us hope that even on reconsideration the Government of India will decide the issue in favour of the States.

On the whole the Finance Commission's recommendations have helped us to a large extent.

But unfortunately, seasonal conditions in the dry districts of Andhra and Telangana have not been favourable. Due to the failure of rains, crops have failed and the Government have decided to give remissions and to postpone taccavi and land revenue arrears wherever necessary. We are also providing relief measures by getting irrigation tanks repaired.

Telangana Regional Council.—The Telangana Regional Council is to be formed soon. The Regional Council can satisfy itself that enactment and administrative orders do not adversely affect the districts of Telangana. The Council, while safeguarding legitimate interests of the Telangana people, should also strive for the emotional integration of the two areas.

Legislative Council.—A ninety-member Legislative Council is soon to be formed in Andhra Pradesh. We expect the Council to come into being from 1st July, 1958 after going through various elections.

Actuals 1956-57.

Revenue and Expenditure.—The Andhra Budget for 1956-57 provided for revenue receipts of Rs. 23.71 crores and revenue expenditure of Rs. 26.95 crores, thus reveal-
ing a revenue deficit of Rs. 3.24 crores. The receipts and expenditure of Telangana area of the erstwhile Hyderabad State were merged with those of Andhra as from the 1st November, 1956 as a result of which the accounts of Andhra Pradesh as finally closed at the end of March 1957, are made up of:—

(a) full 12 months’ revenue and expenditure of Andhra, and

(b) 5 months’ (i.e., from 1st November, 1956 to 31st March, 1957) revenue and expenditure of Telangana.

These accounts show a total revenue of Rs. 38.44 crores and a revenue expenditure of Rs. 38.01 crores. There was thus a revenue surplus of Rs. 43 lakhs for the year 1956-57.

Capital Expenditure.—The total capital expenditure incurred in 1956-57 (for 12 months in respect of Andhra and 5 months in respect of Telangana) amounted to Rs. 21.24 crores.

According to the latest available information the revenue and expenditure of the composite Hyderabad State for the first seven months of 1956-57 amounted to Rs. 13.04 and Rs. 16.62 crores respectively, thus revealing a revenue deficit of Rs. 3.58 crores. Capital expenditure incurred in the composite Hyderabad State from 1st April to 31st October, 1956 was Rs. 3.17 crores. 60% of these figures can be taken as roughly representing the revenue, expenditure, etc., relating to Telangana.

Public Debt.—At the end of March, 1957, the total public debt liability of Andhra Pradesh, including the provisional share of Telangana in the public debt of the erstwhile Hyderabad State but excluding temporary advances
from the Reserve Bank of India, amounted to Rs. 129.11 crores.

*Debt, Deposit, etc., Transactions.*—The net effect of the Debt, Deposit, etc., transactions in the year 1956-57 was Rs. 18.94 crores.

*Cash Balance.*—The closing cash balance at the end of March, 1957 was Rs. 16 lakhs against which there was an outstanding overdraft of Rs. 3.71 crores on the Reserve Bank of India. The effective closing cash balance was thus minus Rs. 3.55 crores.

*Revised Estimates 1957-58.*

Revenue Receipts.—The Budget Estimates for 1957-58 provided for a total revenue of Rs. 53.14 crores of which Rs. 5.19 crores represented the anticipated grants from Central Government towards their share of Plan expenditure on revenue account. The balance of Rs. 47.95 crores represented the ordinary revenues of the State. The Revised Estimates have placed the revenue receipts at Rs. 61.08 crores, made up of:

- Ordinary receipts Rs. 57.51 crores
- Central grants for Plan Schemes Rs. 3.57 crores.

The increase of Rs. 9.56 crores in the ordinary revenue receipts for 1957-58 is primarily due to larger accretions of revenue under the award of the Second Finance Commission. The new taxes introduced during the year are also partly responsible for this improvement in revenue. On the other hand there is a fall of Rs. 1.62 crores in the Central grants for Plan expenditure due largely to the short fall in revenue expenditure on Plan Schemes in 1957-58.

Revenue Expenditure.—The total revenue expenditure for which provision was made in the Budget for 1957-
Presentation of Budget for the year 1958-59.

58 was Rs. 58.62 crores, against which the Revised Estimate now comes to Rs. 57.96 crores as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Budget 1957-58 (Rs. in crores)</th>
<th>Revised 1957-58 (Rs. in crores)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ordinary expenditure</td>
<td>48.69</td>
<td>50.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plan expenditure</td>
<td>9.93</td>
<td>7.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>58.62</strong></td>
<td><strong>57.96</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ordinary expenditure has increased by Rs. 1.36 crores while Plan expenditure has registered a fall of Rs. 2.02 crores. The increase in ordinary expenditure has occurred under Interest (Rs. 16 lakhs), Education (Rs. 7 lakhs), Medical (Rs. 16 lakhs), Industries (Rs. 7 lakhs), Miscellaneous Departments (Rs. 21 lakhs), Civil Works (Rs. 27 lakhs), Famine Relief (Rs. 76 lakhs) and Community Projects and National Extension Service (Rs. 34 lakhs), counterbalanced by reduction under Contribution to Sinking Fund (Rs. 58 lakhs) and other heads (Rs. 10 lakhs).

The larger provision under Famine Relief represents contribution to the Famine Relief Fund. After examining the expenditure incurred by the State Governments during the last ten years on relief measures in connection with famine, drought, floods and other natural calamities and the dislocation in the State finances caused by these unexpected demands, the Second Finance Commission came to the conclusion that the State Governments should build up suitable reserves for meeting such emergencies and have, for this purpose, allowed necessary margins in the amounts of grants-in-aid recommended for the various States. For Andhra Pradesh they have recommended that a sum of Rs. 75 lakhs should be set apart annually for this
Presentation of Budget for the year 1958-59.

purpose and invested in readily marketable Government securities. This proposal has been accepted and necessary provision has been made in the Revised Estimates for 1957-58 as well as Budget Estimates for 1958-59.

In view of the scarcity conditions prevailing in certain parts of Mahboobnagar, Srikakulam, Anantapur, Nellore, Kurnool and Guntur, the Government have recently issued orders to suspend the collection of the current and arrear land revenue and taccavi loan instalments for a period of one year in the affected villages. In addition, it has been decided to sanction an additional allotment of Rs. 10.20 lakhs for taking up minor irrigation works in the following scarcity affected districts:

Srikakulam Rs. 7.00 lakhs (Out of which Rs. 5 lakhs will be spent in the current year and Rs. 2 lakhs will be spent next year).

Nellore Rs. 2.00 
Cuddapah Rs. 1.00 
Kurnool Rs. .20 

An additional allotment of Rs. 2.15 lakhs has been sanctioned for distribution as taccavi loans in the affected villages of Alampur and Gadwal taluks while another Rs. 16,000 have been sanctioned for the purchase and distribution of fodder on taccavi basis to 8 villages in Alampur taluk. Further reports from Collectors of other areas are awaited. All the above expenditure will be met from the Famine Relief Fund.

As regards reduction of Rs. 58 lakhs in the contribution to Sinking Fund, the position is that under the provisions of the States Reorganisation Act, the liability for the loans raised by the former Hyderabad State from the
public and from H.E.H. the Nizam has been assumed by the Government of India. It is not, therefore, considered necessary for the State Government to build up a Sinking Fund for the redemption of these loans. The provision of Rs. 58 lakhs made in the Budget Estimates for 1957-58 for this purpose has been deleted from the Revised Estimates for 1957-58 as well as the Budget Estimates for 1958-59.

Revenue Surplus.—As a result of the large improvement in receipts and fall in expenditure, the year 1957-58 is now expected to close with a revenue surplus of Rs. 3.12 crores as against the anticipated deficit of Rs. 5.48 crores.

Capital Outlay.—The Budget Estimates for 1957-58 provided for a total capital outlay of Rs. 25.04 crores against which the Revised Estimates come to Rs. 24.75 crores as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Budget 1957-58</th>
<th>Revised 1957-58</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plan Outlay</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>21.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Plan Outlay</td>
<td>3.11</td>
<td>3.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>25.04</td>
<td>24.75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Public Debt.—The public debt liability of the State is expected to rise to Rs. 144.46 crores by the end of March, 1958.

Debt, Deposit, etc., Transactions.—The debt, deposit, etc., transactions for the year 1957-58 are expected to reveal a net receipt of Rs. 10.30 crores.

Cash Balance.—As a result of the above transactions, the year 1957-58 is now expected to close with a minus cash balance of Rs. 11.17 crores.
Presentation of Budget for the year 1958-59.


Revenue and Expenditure.—Budget Estimates for 1958-59 provide for a revenue of Rs. 63.66 crores and an expenditure of Rs. 62.87 crores as compared to the Revised Estimates of revenue and expenditure in 1957-58 amounting to Rs. 61.08 crores and Rs. 57.96 crores, respectively. The revenue surplus in 1958-59 is thus estimated at Rs. 79 lakhs as against Rs. 3.12 crores in the Revised Estimates for 1957-58.

The increase of Rs. 2.58 crores in revenue is the net result of increases and decreases under the following heads:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rs. in lakhs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Additional Union Excise Duties in lieu of Sales-tax on Textiles, Tobacco and Sugar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income Tax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax on Railway Fares</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land Revenue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Excise Duties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxes on Motor Vehicles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Taxes and Duties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipts from Electricity Schemes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipts from Road Transport Schemes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Projects, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Heads</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

258

Or Rs. 2.58 crores.
As compared to the Revised Estimates for 1957-58, the revenue expenditure in 1958-59 has risen by Rs. 4.91 crores as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rs. in Crores</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Revised Estimate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1957-58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I shall presently explain the position regarding allotments for Plan schemes. The increase of Rs. 3.52 crores for non-Plan items is the result of variations under the following heads:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rs. in lakhs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Land Revenue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Forest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Interest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Police</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Medical and Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Civil Works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Miscellaneous and other heads</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Or Rs. 3.52 crores.

These variations have been explained in the Finance Secretary's Memorandum on the Budget for 1958-59. The provision for Part II Schemes outside the Plan has been limited to Rs. 21.37 lakhs only.

(9)
Capital Outlay.—A sum of Rs. 21.29 crores has been provided in the next year's budget for capital expenditure as shown below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Rs. in lakhs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Compensation to land-holders on the abolition of Zamindaris</td>
<td>18.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irrigation Schemes</td>
<td>429.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improvement of Public Health</td>
<td>27.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural Improvement and Research</td>
<td>49.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial Development</td>
<td>87.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi-purpose River Valley Schemes</td>
<td>715.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil Works</td>
<td>365.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricity Schemes</td>
<td>356.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other State Works outside the Revenue Account</td>
<td>60.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commuted Value of Pensions</td>
<td>9.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>9.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>2128.76</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Or Rs. 21.29 crores.

The Budget Estimates for 1958-59 include provision for the following important irrigation and electricity schemes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Rs. in lakhs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Nagarjunasagar Irrigation Project</td>
<td>700.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Rajolibunda Diversion Scheme</td>
<td>36.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Krishna Regulator-cum-Road Bridge</td>
<td>23.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Bhairavanitippa Project</td>
<td>28.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Tungabhadra Low Level Canal</td>
<td>55.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Tungabhadra High Level Canal</td>
<td>40.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7. Remodelling and Improvement to Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal 26.03

POWER.

8. Machkund Hydro-Thermal Schemes 173.94
9. Tungabhadra Hydro-Thermal Schemes 81.64
10. Telangana Hydro-Thermal Schemes 55.12

Loans and Advances.—Important items of loans and advances for which provision has been made in the Budget Estimates for 1958-59 are indicated below:

Rs. in lakhs

1. Loans to Municipalities for Water Supply, Drainage, Roads, etc., Works 119.79
2. Advances to Cultivators—
   (a) Short-term loans for supply of Ammonium Sulphate 160.65
   (b) Seed Multiplication and Distribution Schemes 23.51
   (c) Other Taccavi Advances 31.12
   (d) Loans under the Agricultural Loans Act 47.00
3. Advances for Small Scale and Cottage Industries 14.60
4. Loans under the Community Projects and National Extension Service Schemes 72.92
5. Loans for Industrial and Low-Income Group Housing Schemes 68.35
6. Short-term Loans to Co-operative Land Mortgage Banks 42.00
7. Loans to Co-operatives under the Scheme for Development of Co-operative Marketing 22.45
8. Loans for other minor schemes 89.26

Total 691.65
Public Debt.—The Budget Estimates for 1958-59 take credit for a Central loan assistance of Rs. 17.83 crores and a further sum of Rs. 6.00 crores which is expected to be raised from small savings and open market loan next year.

On the disbursements side, a provision of Rs. 6.22 crores has been made for the repayment of the loans taken from Government of India, etc., for various purposes. The principal items are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Rs.  in lakhs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Short-term loans for purchase of chemical manures</td>
<td>60.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Instalments of principal of loans repayable on equated payment system</td>
<td>423.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. This Government's share of repayment of Madras Government loan</td>
<td>38.86</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 521.96

Plan Outlay

The Second Five-Year Plan of Andhra Pradesh envisages a total outlay of Rs. 175 crores. During the first year of the Plan, i.e., 1956-57, the actual expenditure was Rs. 24.96 crores against a provision of Rs. 29.78 crores. For 1957-58 a provision of Rs. 35.2 crores was made in the Budget for expenditure on Plan Schemes. Having regard to the performance so far, it is unlikely that the actual expenditure will be anything more than Rs. 31 or Rs. 32 crores.

The Annual Plan for 1958-59, as approved by the
Planning Commission, stands at Rs. 30.02 crores as follows:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Rs. in crores</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>On Revenue Account</td>
<td>9.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On Capital Account</td>
<td>18.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loans and Advances</td>
<td>2.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>30.02</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I am sure the House will share my disappointment with this modest ceiling of the Annual Plan of 1958-59. But in the determination of this ceiling the main considerations that weighed with the Planning Commission were difficulties regarding Foreign Exchange, the need to invest more money on what is known as 'the core of the plan' and the ability of our State to contribute its own share of the cost. Apart from this, an amount of Rs. 2.61 crores will be provided by the Government of India for Centrally sponsored programmes.

At the rate of investment made on the Plan Schemes for the first two years of the Plan period and what is proposed for 1958-59, the tempo of expenditure during the last two years will have to be stepped up considerably to attain the ceiling of Rs. 175 crores.

A complete list of all Plan Schemes is given in a separate volume circulated along with the Budget. Provisions under individual heads are as follows:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Rs. in lakhs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>(A) On Revenue Account</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7-Land Revenue</td>
<td>1.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-Forest</td>
<td>10.61</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Presentation of Budget for the year 1958-59.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Department</th>
<th>Rs. in lakhs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25-General Administration</td>
<td>13.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37-Education</td>
<td>126.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38-Medical</td>
<td>68.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39-Public Health</td>
<td>39.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-Agriculture</td>
<td>132.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41-Veterinary</td>
<td>46.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42-Co-operation</td>
<td>78.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43-Industries</td>
<td>68.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47-Miscellaneous Departments</td>
<td>109.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-Civil Works</td>
<td>24.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52-A. Other Revenue Expenditure connected</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with Electricity Schemes</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57. Miscellaneous</td>
<td>7.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63-B. Community Development and National</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extension Services, etc.</td>
<td>198.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total (A)</strong></td>
<td><strong>930.39</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(B) **On Capital Account**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Department</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>65-A. Capital Outlay on Forest</td>
<td>6.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68. Construction of Irrigation, etc., Works</td>
<td>324.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Commercial)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68. Construction of Irrigation, etc., Works</td>
<td>23.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(non-Commercial)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70. Capital Outlay on Improvement of Public</td>
<td>14.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71. Capital Outlay on Schemes of Agricultural</td>
<td>62.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improvements and Research</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72. Capital Outlay on Industrial Development</td>
<td>59.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80-A. Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River</td>
<td>715.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schemes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
81. Capital Account of Civil Works outside the Revenue Account ... ... 267.72
81-A. Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes 310.70
82. Capital Outlay on other State Works Outside the Revenue Account ... 52.05
85-A. Capital Outlay on State Schemes of Government Trading ... ... 6.08

Total (B) ... 1842.15

(C) Loans and Advances
Loans and Advances ... ... 229.08

Grand Total ... 3001.62

Or Rs. 30.02 crores.

For financing the Plan outlay of Rs. 30.02 crores in 1958-59, the Government of India have promised to give financial assistance of Rs. 18 crores by way of grants and loans, and the balance of Rs. 12.02 crores will have to be raised by the State Government as follows:

1. Revenue Surplus ... ... 6.69
2. Additional Taxation by State and the Centre ... ... 1.00
3. Public Loan and Small Savings ... 6.00
4. Miscellaneous Capital Receipts, such as, recovery of taccavi arrears and other loans ... ... 4.55
5. Repayment of Central loans ... ... 6.22

Total ... 12.02


Community Development Programme.

The Community Development and National Extension Service programme has been in operation in the State since 1952-53. We are at present having 185 Blocks (47 Community Development Blocks, 112 National Extension Service Blocks, 22 Post-Intensive Blocks and 4 Multi-purpose Projects) covering an area of 43,886 square miles, 12,917 villages and a population of 136 lakhs. This programme will be expanded during the next year by adding 65 new National Extension Service Blocks and covering 18 National Extension Service Blocks into Community Development Blocks. 17 Community Development Blocks of the 1955-56 series will enter the Post-Intensive phase on 1st April, 1958 making a total of 39 Post-Intensive Blocks.

Targets for the year 1957-58 have been fixed for all the Blocks in consultation with the District Officers and the progress of work done in the Blocks is closely watched and reviewed at the District and State levels every month. Greater stress has been laid on agricultural activities for stepping up food production. The targets for the period from 1st April, 1957 to 31st December, 1957 have been reached in most cases under Agriculture, Irrigation and Reclamation.

A sum of about Rs. 151 lakhs was spent in all the Blocks on various developmental activities and the people's contribution was of the order of about Rs. 76 lakhs.

The programme of Local Development Works, which is financed to the extent of 50 per cent by the Central Government, has been in operation for the last four years. In the current year, the Central grant amounted to Rs. 49.72 lakhs and an equal amount was raised locally from the public, local bodies, etc. The progress of expenditure is generally satisfactory but in certain districts of Telangana
Presentation of Budget for the year 1958-59.

it has suffered on account of inadequate response from the people. There were also certain other bottle-necks, such-as, absence of separate Engineering staff for the execution of Local Development Works. Government have now agreed to the appointment of a separate Engineering staff for this purpose. The Collectors and other revenue officers have also been directed to take special interest in the implementation of this programme.

Ways And Means

The year 1957-58 opened with a cash balance of Rs. 16 lakhs against which there was an outstanding overdraft on the Reserve Bank of India amounting to Rs. 3.71 crores. The effective Cash balance was therefore minus Rs. 3.55 crores. The Revised Estimates for 1957-58 reveal a revenue surplus of Rs. 3.12 crores and a deficit of Rs. 10.74 crores on capital account which means an overall deficit of Rs. 7.62 crores. If this is added to the opening balance the year 1957-58 will close with a minus Cash Balance of Rs. 11.17 crores. The above figures are, however, based on an assumed Plan outlay of Rs. 33.11 crores as worked out by the Departments. Considering the present tempo of work, the actual expenditure on Plan Schemes may not exceed Rs. 31 crores. The actual closing Cash Balance may therefore amount to minus Rs. 9.06 crores.

As regards 1958-59, it is likely to close with a Cash Balance of Rs. 11.75 crores as a result of the transactions summarised below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Rs. in lakhs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) Opening Balance</td>
<td>(—) 117.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Revenue Surplus</td>
<td>78.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Capital Expenditure</td>
<td>2128.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Loans from Central Government</td>
<td>1783.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e) Open Market loan and share of Small Savings Collections</td>
<td>600.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(10)
Presentation of Budget for the year 1958-59.

(f) Repayment of loan to the Union Government and Madras Govt. .. 621.96
(g) Loans and advances by the State Government (net disbursements) . 6.07
(h) Other Debt, deposit heads, etc (net) 237.49
(i) Closing Balance .. .. (—)1174.54

Public Debt

The Public debt liability, excluding temporary advances by Reserve Bank, stood at Rs. 129.11 crores at the end of March 1957. The Budget Estimates for 1957-58 were framed on the assumption that apart from the Central loan assistance for Plan schemes and other purposes, according to the normal pattern, the State will be able to raise a Public Loan of Rs. 5 crores and another Rs. 89 lakhs will be received as the State's share in the Small Savings collections. Monetary conditions in the country generally and the prevailing low prices of State loans in particular, however, prevented the State Government from raising the public loan and it was decided to concentrate on Small Savings. The Government of India also indicated that the States will, in future, be entitled to receive additional loans from the Central Government to the extent of 2/3rds of the net collections from Small Savings. A target of Rs. 9.25 crores for collections under Small Savings was fixed so that the State may be entitled to receive Rs. 6 crores under this head. The State's share in Small Savings collections in 1957-58 is now estimated at Rs. 4 crores including arrears of previous years. The Central loan assistance under various heads is expected to be Rs. 17.85 crores. The repayments of old loans to the Centre will amount to Rs. 6.50 crores and the Public debt at the end of March 1958 is thus expected to stand at Rs. 144.46 crores. As for 1958-59, the Central loan assistance has
been estimated as Rs. **17.83** crores under the following heads:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Head</th>
<th>Rs. in crores</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Loan assistance for Plan Schemes</td>
<td>14.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Short-term loan for purchase and distribution of Fertilizers</td>
<td>1.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Loan for Flood Control Schemes</td>
<td>0.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Loan for Water Supply Schemes</td>
<td>0.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Loan for Housing Schemes (Outside the Plan)</td>
<td>0.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Other Miscellaneous loans</td>
<td>0.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>17.83</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Small Savings and open market loans next year are expected to contribute about Rs. 6 crores. A sum of Rs. 6.22 crores is being provided towards repayment of loans to the Central Government, etc. In this way, the Public debt liability is expected to rise by Rs. **17.61** crores in 1958-59 and will stand at Rs. **162.07** crores at the end of March 1959. The liability on account of interest on Public Debt has also risen from Rs. **5.45** crores in 1957-58 to Rs. **6.66** crores in 1958-1959.

**Small Savings.**

Small Savings have been assigned a very important place in the scheme of capital resources for the Second Plan. The State Governments can no longer depend on big institutional investors like banks, insurance companies, etc., for subscribing to the State loans directly or for providing financial accommodation to individual investors. Instead, they have now to depend very largely on internal resources particularly from the rural areas, which can be suitably tapped through Small Savings.
Several agency systems have been introduced in the state to promote in every possible manner the expansion and intensification of the savings movement and for creating the necessary consciousness amongst all sections of the community, such as, the Internal Agency System for those working in Government offices, factories, shops, educational institutions, etc., the Primary School Agency System for the school teachers, the General Authorised Agency System for other members of the public and the village officials. The question of reviving the Panchayat President’s Agency System, which was in force till about a year back, is under consideration.

Village Officials, who are responsible for the collection of revenue and who wish to take up General Authorised Agency, have been exempted from furnishing cash or personal security for a period of one year.

The Collectors have been placed in charge of this work in their respective districts. A complementary organisation has been set up in the Board of Revenue with the Ist Member as the ex-Officio Director of Small Savings to co-ordinate the work of the Regional National Savings Officer of the Government of India and the Collectors of the various districts. Other Members of the Board of Revenue and the Ministers, when on tour in the districts, also take active interest in promoting the various measures for popularising the Small Savings. The National Savings State Advisory Committee has also been reconstituted with members of the Legislature and prominent social workers, etc. A Savings Fortnight is being celebrated throughout the State from 15th February.

The progress of collections so far has not been up to expectations. I suppose that with a little more effort on the part of the Government officials, as well as social
workers, it should be possible to put up a better performance next year.

Taccavi, Etc., Arrears

The outstanding arrears of agricultural and revenue taccavis, land revenue and excise exceed Rs. 10 crores. Recently after a review of the position in regard to taccavi arrears in Telangana, the Government have decided to grant the following concessions:

(i) The entire interest arrears accrued up to 1-4-1952 will be written off. No refund will, however, be allowed of any amount already paid towards interest.

(ii) The entire loan amounts issued prior to 1-4-1952 will be written off in all cases where the loanees have been assessed to a land revenue of less than Rs. 100 during F. 1366.

(iii) All taccavi arrears outstanding on 1-7-1957 will be allowed to be paid in six annual instalments. In cases where the outstanding loan amounts are already repayable in six or more instalments, the number of such instalments will remain unaltered.

While Government is always prepared to consider cases of real hardship and the grant of such concessions as are warranted by the circumstances of the situation, there is no point in allowing land revenue, excise and taccavi to fall in arrears and accumulate at a time when Government is faced with financial difficulties and needs every rupee for meeting the gap between the available resources and the
expenditure targets under the Second Five-Year Plan. It is proposed to make special efforts during the course of the ensuing year for collecting the arrears of land revenue, excise and the various taccavis and a credit of Rs. 2 crores has been taken in the next year's budget on this account.

Rural Credit

The Apex Co-operative Banks and the Land Mortgage Banks in the State, which are the main instruments for the expansion of rural credit facilities, have been doing good work and the Government is also assisting these banks, by extending guarantees for loans which are being obtained by them from the Reserve Bank of India and other sources. For instance, the following guarantees have been given by the State Government in the current year:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Object</th>
<th>Amount guaranteed Rs. in lakhs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Special credit limit for seasonal agricultural operations</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Medium-term loan for financing agricultural operations</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Loan for financing distribution of chemical manures</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) Loan for financing Weavers' Co-operative Societies</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Hyderabad Co-operative Apex Bank

(1) Medium-term loan for financing agricultural operations 25
(2) Short-term loans for seasonal agricultural operations 100
(3) Loan for financing Weavers' Co-operative Societies 47

The Andhra State Co-operative Bank expects to finance agricultural operations in the current year to the extent of Rs. 11 crores made up of short-term loans (Rs. 7 crores), medium-term loans (Rs. 1 crore) and produce loans for marketing finance (Rs. 3 crores). Their programme for 1958-59 envisages a total loan business of Rs. 12.50 crores in the shape of short-term loans (Rs. 8.3 crores), medium-term (Rs. 1 crore) and produce loans (Rs. 3.2 crores). The Hyderabad Co-operative Apex Bank will be distributing about Rs. 1.4 crores in the current year and Rs. 3.4 crores next year under the same heads.

As regards Land Mortgage Banks, the Andhra Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank advanced loans to the extent of Rs. 71 lakhs in 1956-57 and expects to distribute Rs. 92 lakhs in 1957-58. Its programme for 1958-59 is for the distribution of Rs. 1.10 crores. The Bank also floated, during the year, its 4th series debentures of the value of Rs. one crore and the entire amount has been subscribed. The Hyderabad Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank has also a programme of distributing Rs. 23 lakhs next year.

State Life Insurance Fund

In the old Hyderabad State there was a Life Insurance Fund for the State Employees. On 1-11-1956 the In-
Presentation of Budget for the year 1958-59.

Insurance work relating to the employees transferred to the Mysore State was taken over by the Mysore Government Insurance Department. Policy holders gone over to the Bombay State continue to pay premia to the Andhra Pradesh Life Insurance Fund and are borne on our books at present. The Bombay Government have, with a view to provide quicker service to their policy holders of the Fund who are now employees of the Bombay Government, decided to take over and administer its share of the Fund with effect from 1st April, 1958. The Government considered the question of extending the benefits of the Life Insurance Fund to the Andhra employees also. In the old Andhra State, the Government servants were governed by the Contributory Pension Provident Fund Rules under which they had to insure their lives according to a prescribed scale with the Life Insurance Corporation or the Postal Life Insurance Fund. It has been decided that in future the Andhra employees shall have to take out their policies in the State Life Insurance Fund of the State Government instead of with the Life Insurance Corporation of the Postal Life Insurance. It has also been decided that instead of the existing rate of compulsory subscription (which is 2% of the basic pay) the employees have to subscribe at the rate of 4% of their basic pay so that they may get a larger insurance cover. Further, insurance is being made compulsory for all the women employees also for whom so far it was only optional.

The balances of the Andhra Pradesh State Insurance Fund are deposited with the State Government on which interest is paid by Government.

Constitution of Treasury and Accounts Service

In order to improve the working of the Treasuries, the Andhra Government had decided in early 1956 to
separate the Treasury establishments from the other revenue establishments in the districts. While the separation of the lower cadre has been completed, the Treasury Deputy Collectors still continue to be drawn from the cadre of the Revenue Deputy Collectors. The arrangements in Telangana area are, however, slightly different inasmuch as in the erstwhile Hyderabad State an accounts service had been constituted comprising the District Treasury Officers and Accounts Officers in various Departments of Government. This arrangement still obtains in Telangana and the organisation is under the administrative control of the Finance Department. The sub-treasuries both in Andhra and the Telangana Districts are, however, managed by the Tahsildars. It is now proposed to integrate the Treasury and Accounts organisations in the Andhra and Telangana regions into a common service with common scales of pay and other conditions of service. This service will in future cater to the needs of the treasuries and the accounts sections attached to the offices of the Heads of Departments and other Government offices. There will be a whole-time Director for Treasuries and Accounts with Deputy Directors, Treasury Officers, Accounts Officers, etc. The existing posts of Examiner of Local Fund Accounts and the Officer-in-charge, Life Insurance Fund, the Inspector, Treasury Accounts with a new appellation, the District Treasury Officers, Accounts Officers, etc., will all be borne on this new cadre.

There is now an Accounts Training School at Hyderabad which trains Accountants and Accounts clerks for the Treasuries and Sub-Treasuries and the various Accounts offices. There is no corresponding institution for the Andhra area. It is proposed to open a school at Guntur for this purpose.
A provision of Rs. 2.26 lakhs has been included in the next year's budget, under Part II schemes for meeting the addition cost involved in the reorganisation and constitution of the Accounts service.

Road Transport Corporation

A Road Transport Corporation has been set up with effect from the 11th January, 1958. To begin with, the Corporation has taken over the Road Transport Organisation of Telangana and is contemplating to extend its operations in the Krishna, district from April 1958. The capital of the Corporation has, for the present, been provided entirely by the State Government. The Government of India have also expressed their willingness to contribute 25 per cent of the Capital from the Railway Funds.

The Corporation is managed by an autonomous Board consisting of the State Chief Secretary as its Chairman, four other State officials, two nominees of the Government of India and two non-officials.

It is hoped that with this change in the administrative set up and financial assistance from the Government of India, the Corporation will soon be in a position to provide a co-ordinated and efficient road transport service in the whole of this State.

State Financial Corporation

The Andhra Pradesh State Financial Corporation which was formed on the 1st November, 1956 by the amalgamation of the two Corporations of Andhra and Hyderabad has an authorised capital of Rs. 4 crores and issued and paid up capital of Rs. 1.50 crores divided into 1,50,000 shares of Rs. 100 each. The State Government holds shares of Rs. 70 lakhs. Reserve Bank has subscribed, Rs. 20 lakhs
and the balance of the share capital is held by other Banks, Life Insurance Corporation, other insurance companies and the general public.

The management of the Corporation is vested in a Board of 10 Directors of which 3 are nominees of the State Government and one nominee each of the Reserve Bank of India and the Industrial Finance Corporation of India. The Managing Director is also nominated by the State Government.

The Corporation is designed to extend financial assistance to medium and small-scale industries whose requirements range between Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 10 lakhs. Applications for loans above Rs. 10 lakhs are considered by the Industrial Finance Corporation of India and below Rs. 10,000 by the Industries Department of the State.

The Corporation also handles disbursements of loans sanctioned by the State Industries Department under various schemes. It also assists in the examination and disbursement of loans by the State Bank of India under its pilot scheme.

The rate of interest charged by the Corporation is 6 per cent which is not high as compared to what is charged by some other Financial Corporations.

In 1956-57 the Corporation made a net profit of Rs. 2,29,524 and the Government had to give a subvention of Rs. 2,95,476 in order to enable the Corporation to pay the minimum guaranteed dividend of 3½ per cent. As for 1957-58 the Corporation expects to make a gross profit of Rs. 6,40,000 and, after providing Rs. 4 lakhs for income tax, statutory reserves and other obligatory payments, it will be left with a net profit of Rs. 2,40,000.
Government will thus have to pay a subvention of Rs. 2,90,000 for which necessary provision is being made in the Estimates.

The assistance offered by the Corporation is now being fully availed for the development and expansion of existing industries and starting of new industries.

Up to the end of December 1957, the Corporation sanctioned loans to the extent of Rs. 112 lakhs, out of which Rs. 45 lakhs have already been advanced so far to the various types of industries as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Type of Industry</th>
<th>No. of Applications</th>
<th>Amount sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)</th>
<th>Amount advanced (Rs. in lakhs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Tobacco and Cigarette</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>17.25</td>
<td>9.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Printing</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3.80</td>
<td>0.89</td>
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<td>111.95</td>
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</table>

**Economy Committee**

An Economy Committee with the Hon'ble Minister for Local Administration as its Chairman was set up by Government sometime back to make recommendations for the reorganisation of the administrative machinery, with a view to securing economy and efficiency in administration,
The Committee has already submitted its report regarding reorganisation of the existing set up of the Secretariat. This report has been considered by Government and it has been decided to accept most of the recommendations which will result in an economy of over Rs. 10 lakhs per annum. It is proposed to implement these decisions in two stages commencing from 1st April, 1958. The Committee is now engaged on investigation into the working of the offices of Heads of Departments and will, in course of time, take up the District and Taluk Offices.

Revision of Pay Scales

I can assure the House that we are all very much concerned about the current level of high prices of foodgrains and other commodities that undoubtedly must be causing great strains on the meagre resources of the low-paid Government servants. There is wide disparity between the pay scales of employees of the Central Government and the State Government doing similar work, possessing the same qualifications, stationed in the same place and drawn from the same strata of society. If anything can be done to improve the conditions of living of all low-paid employees of Government, such improvement should, in the first instance, apply to the employees of the State Governments who attend to more or less the same type of work as Central Government servants of the same status. It is, however, unfortunate that the Central Pay Commission has not been asked to examine the conditions of service in broad terms of State Government employees with a view to reducing the existing disparities. We have made a representation to the Central Pay Commission that even though the Pay Commission will not make any recommendation in regard to pay scales of employees of the State Governments, yet they should keep the interests of the
entire country in view and not deal with pay scales of Central Government employees in isolation. The scales of pay for Central Government servants should be fixed firstly having consideration for the resources of the country as a whole and its ability to meet the demands of the non-gazetted employees of both the Central and State Governments, as a whole, and secondly, not uniformly for the whole of India but with scales for the regions where living is cheaper relatively, as a base, and local or regional additions for more expensive regions. In fixing such a base or bases due regard should be had to the salaries paid by the State Governments concerned and local disparities avoided. On our part, however, our inability to raise the pay scales of employees of the State Government is not due to any lack of desire to do so but is solely due to the fact that the present financial condition of the State does not permit of entering into any large scale commitments on this account. Even so, it will be recalled that we readily agreed to give an ad hoc increase of Rs. 6 p.m. in the dearness allowance admissible to the employees of the State and Local Bodies, etc., as soon as we found that the Central Government were prepared to share the burden to a certain extent.

According to the formula originally indicated by the Government of India, the extra cost involved in the ad hoc increase in dearness allowance up to a maximum of Rs. 12 p.m. was to be shared by the Government of India to the extent of 66\% in respect of employees whose total emoluments, i.e., pay plus dearness allowance after increase, did not exceed Rs. 60 p.m. and to the extent of 33\% in respect of employees whose total emoluments did not exceed Rs. 100 p.m. We, however, went a step further and allowed an ad hoc increase of Rs. 6 p.m. to all employees whose total emoluments did not exceed Rs. 106 p.m. with the necessary marginal adjustment. Again in January
1958, the Government reviewed the position and announced a further increase of Rs. 6 p.m to those drawing up to Rs. 100 p.m. It was also decided that employees drawing above Rs. 100 p.m., but below Rs. 200 p.m. and stationed in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad, will also be entitled to an ad hoc increase of Rs. 6 p.m. in the rate of dearness allowance subject to marginal adjustments. It was estimated that the total expenditure involved in the ad hoc increase in dearness allowance would be about Rs. 178 lakhs out of which Centre’s share would be Rs. 78 lakhs and the balance of Rs. 100 lakhs will have to be provided by the State Government. The original formula has now undergone a revision, and according to the latest communication received from the Government of India, the Central Government is prepared to share two-thirds of the extra cost involved in raising the emoluments (by an amount not exceeding Rs. 12 p.m. in each case) in respect of employees whose emoluments after such increase would not exceed Rs. 100 p.m. This will provide a little more financial relief to the State Government on this account.

On the recommendations of the Village Officers Enquiry Committee, Government have also sanctioned the following increases in the salaries of village officers with effect from the 1st January, 1958.

- Village Karnams: Rs. 5 p.m.
- Village Headmen: Rs. 3 p.m.
- Village Servants: Rs. 2 p.m.

The expenditure involved is about Rs. 15 lakhs per annum.

It has also been decided to make an ad hoc increase in the emoluments of the primary and secondary school teachers and a provision of Rs. 34 lakhs is being made in the next year’s budget. A portion of the expenditure on this account will be met by the Central Government.
Presentation of Budget for the year 1958-59,

Conclusion

Before I conclude, let me reiterate that there is no room for complacency. While we have made steady progress in various directions, we are also painfully aware what is yet to be done to create greater satisfaction among the people. Many are the demands of the people which are yet to be taken up for which there is no provision this year or in the Second Five-Year Plan. There is demand from some quarters for increased pay and allowances which entails a big increase in the expenditure. We must continue to be in search for new sources for augmenting our resources. We must earn more and spend it towards amenities to the public. We have to borrow also in a big way for our capital expenditure. Our Small Savings must be a continuous movement without any relaxation on our side and we must continue to exhort our people to economise, save and invest. Our Second Five-Year Plan is only like a second sputnik. It must be followed up by many more. Our promise to the Planning Commission that we would contribute over twelve crores from our resources towards the plan expenditure for 1958-59 must be fulfilled.

We must somehow wipe out large overdraft from the Reserve Bank, if necessary, by selling the stocks we have with them. To have huge overdraft, paying 4%, is not a healthy thing nor a desirable thing. Our average earning on our stocks is 2 3/4%. The Andhra State started in 1954-55 with revenue receipts of Rs. 19.82 crores. This year, in Andhra Pradesh, we are expecting over Rs. 63.66 crores of rupees. Of course this includes the receipts from Telangana side also which is a big addition. With a little more industrial output and our mining operations going according to schedule, there is no reason why we should not aim at a hundred crore revenue budget in the next three or four years.
Presentation of Budget for the year 1958-59.

In conclusion, I want to place on record the valuable services rendered by our Finance Secretary, Sri Damodar Reddy, Deputy Secretary, Sri M. A. Abbasi and other officers and staff of the Finance Department for their continued vigilance over our revenue receipts and expenditure.

I thank the Speaker and the Hon'ble Members of the House for the patient hearing they have given me on the presentation of the Budget.

JAI HIND!
APPENDIX I

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rs. lakhs</td>
<td>Rs. lakhs</td>
<td>Rs. lakhs</td>
<td>Rs. lakhs</td>
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<td>Opening Balance (A)</td>
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<td>3843.81</td>
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<td>3801.32</td>
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<td>Surplus (+)</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Deficit (—) (B)</td>
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<td>+42.49</td>
<td>+311.90</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Capital Outlay excluding State Schemes of Government Trading</td>
<td>1549.25</td>
<td>2118.81</td>
<td>2475.08</td>
<td>2125.42</td>
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<tr>
<td>State Schemes of Government Trading</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>116.80</td>
<td>4.81</td>
<td>0.39</td>
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<td>Total (C) ...</td>
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<td>2123.62</td>
<td>2475.47</td>
<td>2128.76</td>
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<td>Loans and Advances (net disbursement) (D) ...</td>
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<td>70.22</td>
<td>220.58</td>
<td>6.07</td>
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<td>Public debt—</td>
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<tr>
<td>Floating Loans (net)</td>
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<td>—371.54</td>
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<td>Loans received from the Central Government, etc. ...</td>
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<td>1805.29</td>
<td>1785.32</td>
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<td>Loans raised in the Open Market and Small Savings ...</td>
<td>500.16</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>400.00</td>
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<td>Deduct.—Repayment of Loans ...</td>
<td>355.37</td>
<td>715.29</td>
<td>650.14</td>
<td>621.96</td>
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<td>Net (E) ..</td>
<td>2179.49</td>
<td>1461.54</td>
<td>1163.64</td>
<td>1781.37</td>
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<td>Contingency Fund (F) + 2.53 — 0.53 +20.00 ...</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Other Debt, Deposit, Remittance, etc., transactions (G) ...</td>
<td>+162.67</td>
<td>+503.13</td>
<td>+67.09</td>
<td>+237.49</td>
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<tr>
<td>Closing Balance (H)</td>
<td>15.81</td>
<td>16.31</td>
<td>-1117.11</td>
<td>-1174.54</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Note:—(a) The accounts for 1955-56 relate to Andhra only.
(b) The accounts for 1956-57 comprise the full twelve months actuals for the Andhra Region and the last five months actuals for the Telangana Region.
APPENDIX II

An Analysis of Revenue and Expenditure on Revenue Account

Note:—The accounts for 1954-55 and 1955-56 relate to Andhra only. The accounts for 1956-57 relate to Andhra for the full year and Telangana for the last 5 months.

A.—REVENUE

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<th></th>
<th></th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rs. lakhs</td>
<td>Rs. lakhs</td>
<td>Rs. lakhs</td>
<td>Rs. lakhs</td>
<td>Rs. lakhs</td>
<td>Rs. lakhs</td>
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<tr>
<td>I. Share of Central Revenue from Income-tax, Union Excise Duties, Additional Duties of Excise, Estate Duty and Taxes on Railway Fares</td>
<td>424.61</td>
<td>436.42</td>
<td>534.76</td>
<td>1015.25</td>
<td>1297.96</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total ...</td>
<td>424.61</td>
<td>436.42</td>
<td>534.76</td>
<td>1015.25</td>
<td>1297.96</td>
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<td>II Principal Heads of Revenue—</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Land Revenue (including portion due to Irrigation)</td>
<td>470.26</td>
<td>497.70</td>
<td>751.52</td>
<td>1018.29</td>
<td>1096.72</td>
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<td>State Excise Duties</td>
<td>7.08</td>
<td>9.60</td>
<td>272.71</td>
<td>594.62</td>
<td>636.10</td>
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<td>Stamps ...</td>
<td>154.13</td>
<td>199.98</td>
<td>264.83</td>
<td>239.70</td>
<td>240.00</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Forest ...</td>
<td>38.67</td>
<td>52.33</td>
<td>158.54</td>
<td>232.64</td>
<td>249.17</td>
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<td>Registration ...</td>
<td>33.33</td>
<td>37.44</td>
<td>47.15</td>
<td>53.80</td>
<td>53.80</td>
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<td>Taxes on Vehicles</td>
<td>158.72</td>
<td>179.08</td>
<td>200.95</td>
<td>223.54</td>
<td>242.44</td>
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<td>Other Taxes and Duties—</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>General Sales Tax Receipts under the Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act ...</td>
<td>280.96</td>
<td>321.28</td>
<td>598.79</td>
<td>839.61</td>
<td>705.85</td>
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<td>Other Items ...</td>
<td>48.38</td>
<td>48.85</td>
<td>68.64</td>
<td>84.79</td>
<td>86.92</td>
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<td>Total ...</td>
<td>1240.42</td>
<td>1407.06</td>
<td>2464.03</td>
<td>3355.78</td>
<td>3379.96</td>
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### APPENDIX II (Contd.)

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<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. Receipts from Electricity Schemes:</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Gross Receipts</td>
<td>121.00</td>
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<td>405.40</td>
<td>463.48</td>
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<td>Net Receipts</td>
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<td>68.40</td>
<td>141.06</td>
<td>188.17</td>
<td>154.86</td>
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<td>IV. Receipts under Other Heads</td>
<td>298.27</td>
<td>442.96</td>
<td>703.97</td>
<td>1548.94</td>
<td>1533.10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>1982.35</td>
<td>2354.84</td>
<td>3843.82</td>
<td>6108.14</td>
<td>6365.88</td>
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### APPENDIX II (Contd)

**B—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of Items</th>
<th>Accounts 1954-55 (Rs lakhs)</th>
<th>Accounts 1955-56 (Rs lakhs)</th>
<th>Accounts 1956-57 (Rs lakhs)</th>
<th>Revised Estimate 1957-58 (Rs lakhs)</th>
<th>Budget Estimate 1958-59 (Rs lakhs)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. Nation Building Services:</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>449.02</td>
<td>515.44</td>
<td>672.31</td>
<td>1081.02</td>
<td>1168.98</td>
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<td>Medical</td>
<td>94.51</td>
<td>125.67</td>
<td>185.17</td>
<td>282.78</td>
<td>309.79</td>
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<td>Public Health</td>
<td>63.28</td>
<td>74.97</td>
<td>78.61</td>
<td>117.76</td>
<td>134.88</td>
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<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>76.59</td>
<td>90.88</td>
<td>104.96</td>
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<td>Veterinary</td>
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<td>29.13</td>
<td>44.84</td>
<td>93.96</td>
<td>92.70</td>
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<td>Co-operation</td>
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<td>35.59</td>
<td>58.32</td>
<td>66.37</td>
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<td>Industries</td>
<td>40.82</td>
<td>47.79</td>
<td>93.12</td>
<td>149.90</td>
<td>131.76</td>
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<td>Civil Works</td>
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<td>263.93</td>
<td>259.05</td>
<td>328.00</td>
<td>385.57</td>
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<td>Community Development, National Extension Service and Local Development Works</td>
<td>53.76</td>
<td>163.22</td>
<td>191.01</td>
<td>321.52</td>
<td>327.11</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amelioration of Scheduled Tribes, Castes, etc</td>
<td>101.08</td>
<td>115.67</td>
<td>126.48</td>
<td>186.96</td>
<td>201.67</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>1215.06</td>
<td>1462.29</td>
<td>1813.67</td>
<td>2870.97</td>
<td>3154.96</td>
</tr>
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</table>

II. Direct Demands on Revenue (or charges of administration relating to principal heads of revenue)...

|                        | 226.65                      | 256.24                      | 310.45                      | 419.18                              | 460.01                            |

III. Debt Services...

|                        | 116.97                      | 165.49                      | 322.42                      | 591.47                              | 722.11                            |

IV. Pensions...

|                        | 85.52                       | 81.55                       | 114.06                      | 199.00                              | 205.00                            |

V. Other Heads (General Administration, Administration of Justice, Police, etc.)...

|                        | 855.82                      | 918.76                      | 1240.72                     | 1715.62                             | 1745.26                           |

| **Grand Total**        | 2500.02                     | 2884.33                     | 3801.32                     | 5796.24                             | 6287.34                           |
### APPENDIX II (Contd.)

#### C—CAPITAL EXPENDITURE OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNT.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of Items</th>
<th>Accounts 1954-55 (Rs. lakhs)</th>
<th>Accounts 1955-56 (Rs. lakhs)</th>
<th>Accounts 1956-57 (Rs. lakhs)</th>
<th>Revised Estimate 1957-58 (Rs. lakhs)</th>
<th>Budget Estimate 1958-59 (Rs. lakhs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. Nation Building Services:—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irrigation</td>
<td>331.08</td>
<td>647.05</td>
<td>894.50</td>
<td>1109.46</td>
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<td>Electricity</td>
<td>726.54</td>
<td>684.01</td>
<td>912.16</td>
<td>691.70</td>
<td>356.70</td>
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<td>Industrial Develop- ment</td>
<td>2.11</td>
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<td>34.94</td>
<td>199.61</td>
<td>147.93</td>
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<td>Agricultural Im- provements and Research</td>
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<td>32.85</td>
<td>9.20</td>
<td>58.91</td>
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<td>Civil Works</td>
<td>118.51</td>
<td>118.96</td>
<td>164.25</td>
<td>325.57</td>
<td>365.71</td>
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<td>Improvement of Public Health</td>
<td>...</td>
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<td>79.34</td>
<td>30.63</td>
<td>27.20</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1226.41</strong></td>
<td><strong>1521.92</strong></td>
<td><strong>2094.39</strong></td>
<td><strong>2415.88</strong></td>
<td><strong>2091.05</strong></td>
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<td>II. Other Services</td>
<td><strong>-9.60</strong></td>
<td><strong>144.13</strong></td>
<td><strong>29.23</strong></td>
<td><strong>59.59</strong></td>
<td><strong>37.71</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1216.81</strong></td>
<td><strong>1666.05</strong></td>
<td><strong>2123.62</strong></td>
<td><strong>2475.47</strong></td>
<td><strong>2128.76</strong></td>
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APPENDIX III

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DEBT POSITION.

A. Loans raised by the Composite Madras State before 1st October, 1953.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Amount outstanding on 30-9-53</th>
<th>Andhra's share on 1-10-53</th>
<th>Andhra's amount outstanding on 31-3-57</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>(a) Open Market Loans—</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>(i) 4% Madras Loan, 1963</td>
<td>1,033.71</td>
<td>306.81</td>
<td>306.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Other open Market loans</td>
<td>2,421.02</td>
<td>871.57</td>
<td>776.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>(b) Loans from the Central Government</strong></td>
<td>5,935.99</td>
<td>2,136.96</td>
<td>1,966.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>9,390.72</td>
<td>3,315 34</td>
<td>3,049.58</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Pending final allocation of the Public Debt of the Composite Madras State among the three successor States, provisional allocation has been made on the basis of population except in the case of the 4% Madras Loan, 1963 which is allocated in a special ratio with reference to the orders of the President of India.

B. Loans raised by the Andhra State from 1-10-1953 to 31-10-1956, excluding temporary advances taken from the Reserve Bank of India.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Amount raised</th>
<th>Amount outstanding on 31-3-57</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>(a) Open Market Loans—</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4% loan, 1967</td>
<td>500.16</td>
<td>1,156.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4% loan, 1968</td>
<td>656.15</td>
<td>1,156.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>(b) Loans from the Central Govt.</strong></td>
<td>5,379.37</td>
<td>4,051.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Details given in Table A)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>6,535.68</td>
<td>5,207.69</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
C. Loans raised by the Ex-Hyderabad State before 1-11-1956.

Andhra Pradesh's share on 1-11-56

*(Provisional)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount outstanding on 31-3-57</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rs. Lakhs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Open Market Loans ...
(b) Loans from the Central Government ...

\[
\begin{array}{c|c|c}
\text{Amount raised} & \text{Outstanding} \\ 
\text{Rs. Lakhs.} & \text{Rs. Lakhs.} \\ 
\end{array}
\]

4,208.68 4,167.47

* Pending final allocation of the Public Debt of the Composite Hyderabad State among the three successor States, provisional allocation has been made on the basis of population.

D. Loans raised by the Andhra Pradesh State from 1-11-1956 to 31-3-1957, excluding temporary advances taken from the Reserve Bank of India.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount raised</th>
<th>Amount outstanding on 31-3-57</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rs. Lakhs.</td>
<td>Rs. Lakhs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Open Market Loans ...
(b) Loans from the Central Govt (Details given in Table B) ...

\[
\begin{array}{c|c|c}
\text{Amount raised} & \text{Outstanding} \\ 
\text{Rs. Lakhs.} & \text{Rs. Lakhs.} \\ 
\end{array}
\]

486.02 486.02

12,910.76

Grand Total of loans outstanding as on 31-3-1957 (excluding temporary advances taken from the Reserve Bank of India).
**Presentation of Budget for the year 1958-59.**

**TABLE—'A'**

Statement showing the Loans taken from the Government of India and outstanding as on 31-3-1957.

**EX-ANDHRA STATE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of the loan</th>
<th>Total amount</th>
<th>Amount outstanding on 31-3-57</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Major Irrigation Schemes.</td>
<td>Rs. 375.00</td>
<td>Rs. 375.00</td>
<td>Repayable in 7 equated annual instalments commencing from 1957-58, interest being paid annually till then at 4% p.a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Nagarjunasagar Project.</td>
<td>Rs. 196.00</td>
<td>Rs. 196.00</td>
<td>Terms and conditions awaited.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Loans granted out of the proceeds of National Plan Devel-</td>
<td>Rs. 250.00</td>
<td>Rs. 250.00</td>
<td>To be repaid in full in one instalment on 1-10-1965, interest payable half-yearly on 1st April and 1st October at 3% p.a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>opment purposes.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Expenditure on approved Development Schemes</td>
<td>Rs. 600.00</td>
<td>Rs. 600.00</td>
<td>Repayable in 7 equated annual instalments from 1958-59, interest being paid annually meantime at 4% p.a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do</td>
<td>Rs. 700.00</td>
<td>Rs. 700.00</td>
<td>Repayable in 7 equated annual instalments from 1959-60, interest being paid annually meantime at 4% p.a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do</td>
<td>Rs. 325.00</td>
<td>Rs. 325.00</td>
<td>Repayable in 7 equated annual instalments from 1960-61. Interest at 4% p.a. payable annually till then.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### EX-ANDHRA STATE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>do</td>
<td>Rs Lakhs</td>
<td>Rs Lakhs</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Urban Compost Scheme.</td>
<td>0.38</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>Repayable in 5 equated annual instalments. Interest at 3½% p.a.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Urban Compost Scheme (Contd)</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>0.70</td>
<td>Repayable in 15 annual equated instalments. Interest at 4½% p.a.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>Repayable in 10 annual equated instalments. Interest at 4% p.a.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Tube Wells with filter points.</td>
<td>10.72</td>
<td>7.58</td>
<td>Repayable in 10 equated annual instalments. Interest at 4% p.a.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Special Minor Irrigation Schemes.</td>
<td>35.27</td>
<td>22.33</td>
<td>Repayable in 15 equated annual instalments. Interest at 4½% p.a.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. P.W.D. Irrigation Schemes.</td>
<td>6.12</td>
<td>5.18</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Tractor Reclamation Scheme.</td>
<td>31.81</td>
<td>17.86</td>
<td>Repayable in 10 equated annual instalments. Interest at 4% p.a.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Life Irrigation Scheme — Filter point Tube Wells</td>
<td>99.61</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>Rs. 22,50,000 repayable in 10 equated annual instalments with interest at 4% p.a. Rs. 77,11,000 repayable within 18 months with interest at 3½% p.a. for a maximum period of 15 months.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
presentation of Budget for the year 1958-59.

ex-andhra state

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>1</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12. Co-operative Land Colonisation Scheme</td>
<td>0.51</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>Repayable within one year interest at 3% p.a. Repaid in 1956-57.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Fisheries Scheme</td>
<td>0.23</td>
<td>0.21</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Special Minor P.W. Irrigation Scheme</td>
<td>7.74</td>
<td>7.01</td>
<td>Repayable in 10 annual equated instalments. Interest at 4% p.a.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. P.W Small Irrigation Scheme</td>
<td>4.32</td>
<td>4.32</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Scheme for Development of Fruit Production</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>Repayable in 10 equated annual instalments commencing from the 6th year after drawal. Interest at 4% p.a. to be charged for the first 5 years also and recovered in 10 equal instalments along with equated instalments of repayment.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Supply of Fertilizers to fruit growers for rejuvenation of old orchards</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>Repayable within a period of 18 months, interest at 3½% p.a. to be charged for a maximum period of 15 months.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### EX-ANDHRA STATE

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rs. Lakhs</td>
<td>Rs. Lakhs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Minor Irrigation (Spillover)</td>
<td>3.63</td>
<td>3.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Purchase and Distribution of Ammonium Sulphate</td>
<td>655.94</td>
<td>410.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Community Development Block</td>
<td>3.52</td>
<td>2.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>National Extension Service Scheme</td>
<td>0.80</td>
<td>0.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Community Development Project</td>
<td>6.16</td>
<td>5.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>National Extension Service Scheme, 1953-54</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Community Development Programme</td>
<td>46.90</td>
<td>45.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>National Extension Service Programme</td>
<td>6.84</td>
<td>6.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme</td>
<td>2.70</td>
<td>2.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Low Income Group Housing Scheme</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td>20.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Presentation of Budget for the year 1958-59.

**EX-ANDHRA STATE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
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<th>4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rs.</td>
<td>Rs.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lanaks</td>
<td>Lakhs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do</td>
<td>8.94</td>
<td>8.94</td>
<td>Rs. 3,39,000 repayable in 30 annual equated instalments commencing after 2 years from the date of drawal with interest at 4 1/2 % p.a.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31. For granting loans to small scale industrial units.</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>2.57</td>
<td>Repayable in 10 equated annual instalments. Interest at 3 1/2 % p.a.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32. Match factory at Vijayawada</td>
<td>0.84</td>
<td>0.84</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33 Establishment of Industrial Estate at Vizag.</td>
<td>7.50</td>
<td>7.50</td>
<td>Repayable in 20 equated annual instalments from the 2nd anniversary date of drawal. Interest at 4 1/2 % p.a.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34. Manufacture of Builders Hardware at Dowlaishwaram.</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>Repayable in 10 equated annual instalments from the second anniversary date of drawal. Interest at 4 % p.a.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35. Manufacture of Radio Components at Kurnool.</td>
<td>1.28</td>
<td>1.28</td>
<td>Repayable in 10 equated annual instalments from the second anniversary date of drawal. Interest at 4 % p.a.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36. Manufacture of Cycle parts at Vijayawada.</td>
<td>1.12</td>
<td>1.12</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Presentation of Budget for the year 1958-59.

EX-ANDHRA STATE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rs. Lakhs</td>
<td>Rs. Lakhs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37. Graphite Crucible Industry at Ra- jahmundry.</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38. Manufacture of Ceramic Ware for Radio compo- nents.</td>
<td>0.37</td>
<td>0.37</td>
<td>Repayable in 10 equat- ed instalments from the date of drawal of last instalment.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39. Production-cum- training Centre for Hosiery Industry.</td>
<td>0.47</td>
<td>0.47</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40. Permanent Improvement in Scarcity Areas.</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>Repayable in 25 equat- ed annual instalments from 1959-60 with interest at 4½% p.a.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do</td>
<td>70.00</td>
<td>70.00</td>
<td>do from 1960-61 do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do</td>
<td>160.00</td>
<td>160.00</td>
<td>do from 1961-62 do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do</td>
<td>146.00</td>
<td>146.00</td>
<td>do from 1962-63 do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41. Improvements to Minor Ports</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>Repayable in 18 equat- ed annual instalments from 1965-66. Interest at 4½% p.a.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do</td>
<td>1.83</td>
<td>1.83</td>
<td>do from 1967-68 do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42. Purchase of deben- tures of Central Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank.</td>
<td>8.46</td>
<td>8.46</td>
<td>Principal will be repaid as and when deben- tures are redeemed after 10 years from the date of issue of debentures. Interest at 4½% p.a. payable half-yearly on 1st June, and 1st Decem- ber, each year.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Presentation of Budget for the year 1958-59.**

**EX-ANDHRA STATE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
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<th>4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rs. Lakhs</td>
<td>Rs. Lakhs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43. Construction of Temporary Capital at Kurnool.</td>
<td>13.48</td>
<td>13.48</td>
<td>Repayable at the end of 15 years, interest payable half yearly at 4½% p.a. on the 18th January and the 18th July.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44. Urban Water-supply Scheme.</td>
<td>140.00</td>
<td>137.93</td>
<td>Repayable in 30 equated annual instalments. Interest at 4½% p.a.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45. Expansion of Power Facilities.</td>
<td>40.00</td>
<td>40.00</td>
<td>Repayable in 25 annual equated instalments commencing from 1960-61. Interest-free for first five years and at 4½% p.a. thereafter.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>87.82</td>
<td>87.82</td>
<td>do from 1961-62 do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>21.00</td>
<td>21.00</td>
<td>do from 1962-63 do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46. Medium and long-term loan for agricultural purposes.</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td>16.28</td>
<td>Repayable in 5 equated annual instalments. Interest at 3½% p.a.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47. Construction of Students Hostel at Engineering College, Kaknada.</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>1.94</td>
<td>Repayable in 33 annual instalments. Interest free.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48. Construction of Students Hostel at Engineering College, Anantapur.</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>1.94</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49. Construction of Godown for Market Committee, Anantapur.</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>1.87</td>
<td>Repayable in 15 annual equated instalments. Interest at 4½% p.a.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Presentation of Budget for the year 1958-59.**

**EX-ANDHRA STATE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rs. Lakhs</td>
<td>Rs. Lakhs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50. Medium and long-term loan to Market Committee, Guntur.</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>Repayable in 12 annual equated instalments. Interest at 4% p.a. Repaid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51. To encourage Cooperative effort among handloom weavers.</td>
<td></td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>9.68</td>
<td>Repayable in 20 equated annual instalments. Interest at 4% p.a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52. Pilot Project for Co-operative Development.</td>
<td></td>
<td>10.74</td>
<td>10.21</td>
<td>Repayable in 15 annual equated instalments. Interest at 4% p.a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do</td>
<td></td>
<td>13.00</td>
<td>13.00</td>
<td>do from 1962-63 do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54. Soil Conservation Scheme.</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.01</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>Repayable in 15 annual equated instalments. Interest at 4% p.a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55. Land Colonisation Scheme.</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>Repayable in one year with interest at 3% p.a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57. Ways and Means Advances.</td>
<td></td>
<td>400.00</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>Converted into regular loans.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do</td>
<td></td>
<td>200.00</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>Adjusted against share of Income-tax and Excise Duties.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Do</td>
<td></td>
<td>Rs. 325.49 lakhs converted into regular loans.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Do</td>
<td></td>
<td>Repayable in 10 annual equated instalments. Interest free.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Do</td>
<td></td>
<td>Rs. 19,00,000 repayable in ten annual equated instalments. Rs. 5,00,000 repayable in nine annual equated instalments, two years after withdrawal of loan. Balance repaid already.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Do</td>
<td></td>
<td>Repayable in 10 equated annual instalments.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Do</td>
<td></td>
<td>Repayable in 10 equated instalments (Rs. 1,75,000 bears interest at 4½% p.a.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Do</td>
<td></td>
<td>Rs. 2 lakhs repayable in 10 equated annual instalments after two years. Rs. 30,000 repayable in 2 annual instalments (Interest free).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Do</td>
<td></td>
<td>Repayable in nine equated annual instalments commencing after two years.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Presentation of Budget for the year 1958-59.

EX-ANDHRA STATE

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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rs. Lakhs</td>
<td>Rs. Lakhs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do</td>
<td>1.24</td>
<td>1.24</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rs. 14,000 repayable in 2 annual instalments.
Rs. 1,10,000 repayable in 10 annual instalments after two years. Interest free

Total ex-Andhra State 5,379.37 4,051.38
TABLE—‘B’

Statement showing the Loans taken from the Government of India and outstanding as on 31-3-1957.

**ANDHRA PRADESH STATE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of the loan</th>
<th>Total amount</th>
<th>Amount outstanding on 31-3-57</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rs. Lakhs</td>
<td>Rs. Lakhs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Nagarjuna sagar Project</td>
<td>222.00</td>
<td>222.00</td>
<td>Terms and conditions awaited.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Rehabilitation Loan</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>Repayable in 6 annual equated instalments. Interest at 33% p.a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Grow More Food Schemes</td>
<td>1.20</td>
<td>1.20</td>
<td>Repayable in 15 annual equated instalments. Interest at 41% p.a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>Repayable in 5 annual equated instalments. Interest at 33% p.a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do</td>
<td>12.50</td>
<td>12.50</td>
<td>Repayable in 10 equated annual instalments. Interest at 4% p.a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do</td>
<td>2.63</td>
<td>2.63</td>
<td>Terms and conditions awaited.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>Repayable in 5 equated annual instalments. Interest at 33% p.a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do</td>
<td>6.57</td>
<td>6.57</td>
<td>Terms and conditions awaited.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Presentation of Budget for the year 1958-59.  

**ANDHRA PRADESH STATE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Scheme Description</th>
<th>Amount (Rs.)</th>
<th>Interest Rate</th>
<th>Terms of Repayment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Purchase of fertilisers—short-term loans.</td>
<td>55.14</td>
<td>4% p.a.</td>
<td>Repayable within 15 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Community Projects and National Extension Service Schemes.</td>
<td>25.65</td>
<td>4½% p.a.</td>
<td>Repayable in 12 equated annual instalments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme</td>
<td>6.64</td>
<td>4% p.a.</td>
<td>Repayable in 25 equated annual instalments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Low Income Group Housing Scheme</td>
<td>49.50</td>
<td>4% p.a.</td>
<td>Repayable in 30 equated annual instalments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Small Scale Industries.</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>3% p.a.</td>
<td>Repayable in 10 annual equated instalments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Forestry Schemes</td>
<td>0.32</td>
<td>4% p.a.</td>
<td>Repayable in 15 annual equated instalments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>National Water-supply and sanitation Schemes.</td>
<td>50.00</td>
<td>4½% p.a.</td>
<td>Repayable in 30 annual equated instalments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Police Housing Scheme</td>
<td>3.90</td>
<td>4% p.a.</td>
<td>Repayable in 20 annual equated instalments</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Presentation of Budget for the year 1958-59.

ANDHRA PRADESH STATE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>12 Minor Ports Development.</th>
<th>2.00</th>
<th>2.00</th>
<th>Repayable in 18 equal annual instalments with interest at 4½% p.a. Repayment to commence after 12 years.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13 Materials and Equipment Loan from T.C.A. Programme for Community Projects</td>
<td>0.58</td>
<td>0.58</td>
<td>Repayable in 12 annual equalised instalments with interest at 4½% per annum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Development of Handloom Industry.</td>
<td>11.06</td>
<td>11.06</td>
<td>Rs. 1.12 lakhs repayable in 2 annual instalments and Rs. 9.94 lakhs repayable in 10 annual equalised instalments after 2 years. Interest free.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total—Andhra Pradesh 486.02 486.02

ABSTRACT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount outstanding on 31-3-1957.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rs. Lakhs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Composite Madras State Loans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex-Andhra State</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex-Hyderabad State</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>