Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly Debates
OFFICIAL REPORT
Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers

CONTENTS

Business of the House ... 461-466

Budget for 1959-60—Voting of Demands for Grants
Demand No. IV—Forest Department—Rs. 1,08,36,000
Demand No. XX—Agriculture—Rs 3,03,56,700
Demand No. XXXVIII—Capital outlay on Forests
—Rs. 21,70,000

Demand No. XLI—Capital outlay on schemes of
Agricultural Improvements and Research—Rs. 58,15,500
Demand No. XLVIII—Capital outlay on schemes of
Government Trading—Rs. 6,66,41,700
—Continued ... 467-492

Demand No. VII—Sales Tax Administration
—Rs. 46,14,800
Demand No. VIII—Other Taxes and Duties
Administration—Rs. 67,94,900
Demand No. XXXIV—Miscellaneous—Rs. 1,87,38,200
Demand No. XLIX—Loans and Advances by the
Government—Rs. 8,40,12,000
—Discussion not concluded ... 542-555

Note: * at the commencement of the speech denotes confirmation not received in time from the Member.
THE
ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
DEBATES
[Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers]
OFFICIAL REPORT

Forty-fourth day of the Eighth Session of the
Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly

ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
Friday, the 13th March, 1959

The House met at Half Past Eight of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER IN THE CHAIR]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
(See Part I)

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

* Rule 46. Notice of questions: Unless the Speaker otherwise directs, members shall give notice of their questions, starred or unstarred, 28 days before the day or date on which they want the answer. Within 5 days of the receipt of notice of question in the Assembly Office it shall be admitted and shall be forwarded to the Government and the answers obtained from the Government within 21 days thereafter.
Mr. Speaker: I draw the attention of hon. the Chief Minister and the other Ministers that the position is as follows:

Number of questions pending with the departments for more than 21 days: 435.

This is against Rules. I do not know what you will suggest and what action I should take. Because it is the responsibility of the hon. Ministers to get the answers within 21 days, they have to take all the necessary steps. Here are 435 questions. Of course there may be a number of questions pending with the departments for less than 21 days. That is different. 433 questions are still pending with the departments for more than 21 days. So the Rule is more neglected than observed. It looks like that and I draw the attention of the hon. Ministers.

The material is being collected and it will be placed on the Table of the House. They will not be satisfied with such answers. The rule satisfy the hon. Members. They will not be satisfied with such answers. The material is being collected and it will be placed on the Table of the House.
It is no answer at all. Please collect statistics immediately and put up”. I thought it was in order that we should satisfy the rules. We will certainly satisfy the rules.

But I get some answers of which I am myself not satisfied. Even then I could have answered them on the due date. But I thought I could give some information even if it is delayed by 10 or 15 days. Sir, if it is your desire and the desire of the House, hereafter we will make it a rule that whatever is the reply, it must be put up in 15 days and I shall follow the Rule of 21 days strictly to the letter of the Law, Sir.

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answered immediately. We are not anxious to delay. There is no objection to our answering within time. We are anxious to answer them within time. But only in certain cases where we will have to get the information from the districts, the answers are being delayed. If it is the desire of the hon. Leader of the Opposition, I am prepared to answer.

Sri R. Narayan Reddy: Sir, I have been a Member of the Parliament for five years and I have seen how questions in Lok Sabha are answered. If you want, I will quote their Rule itself, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: I know. Please sit down. My Ruling is that the hon. Ministers have to answer — let them give any answer—within 21 days. I cannot examine each and every question. If it is the hon. Ministers’ personal doing, I can understand. But it is the departments’ doing. The departments are accustomed to many old methods. Therefore I cannot examine each question. Instead of that, the safest thing is that the hon. Ministers may give any answer they get. Then the hon. Members will also feel and say, “What is this bad answer.” Then you will take more vigourous steps. Therefore, what I want is that some answer should be given within 21 days and then you can force the departments that they have not sufficiently answered. That is better. Therefore, within 21 days let some answer be given.

Sri N. Sanjeeva Reddy: I can accept it, Sir.

*Dr. M. Chenna Reddy (Vikarabad—General): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have nothing to say about your final Ruling. But I would submit one thing. In the Rules Committee, when this time limit of 21 days was considered, we felt that it should be quite sufficient for the Government and the departments concerned to get the full information. I would not be very happy nor the House would be very happy if it would mean that as the hon. Chief Minister has tried to explain, any information would be given. I would say that full information should be given. I am afraid the position explained by the hon. Chief Minister regarding Parliament is not correct, because it is not every question that they refer to States. They are umpteen of departments where the States do not come into the picture there.
In 10 days answers are definitely supplied. I would submit through you, sir, that the answers should give specific and complete information and the departments should take note of it.

*Mr. Speaker*: My Ruling stands as it is. The hon. Ministers also will not feel happy if the answers are incomplete. Therefore, let us get some intimation. Then we shall get accustomed and in course of time, as hon. Dr. Chenna Reddy says we will get full answers.

*Sri R. B. Ramakrishna Raju*: (Vadamalpet) May I know, sir, if your office is sending the questions in five days to the Government as per Rules?

*Mr. Speaker*: Oh, yes. I am sending them myself in two hours (Applause). I do not keep any paper with me for a long time because it is a nuisance to me.

*Mr. Speaker*: Excuse me. Please sit down. We shall not go on unnecessarily into any controversial thing.

The Ministers are co-operating with us. They are sympathetic and the hon. Chief Minister also is particular. We shall look into it shortly. Let us not go into the Lok Sabha Mies now.

*Mr. Speaker*: Yes. The Ministers are sympathetic. We shall look into it shortly.
Mr. Speaker: I have to announce to the House the decisions of the Business Advisory Committee which met on the 12th March, 1959.

(i) There will be an evening session on the 20th March, instead of on the 13th, to discuss the General Sales Tax Bill.

(ii) The Committee also decided to have evening session on the 19th March to transact the following business:

a. Amendments to the Andhra Pradesh Regional Committee Order, 1958 to be adopted by the House on a motion to be moved by the hon. Leader of the House; and


(iii) Regarding the point of obtaining the permission of the hon. Speaker or the hon. Chairman for execution of warrants of arrest against members of State Legislature within the precincts of the House, the Committee agreed to the suggestion of the Chairman to allow the hon. Leader of the House to draft the relevant Rule or Rules and place the same before the next meeting of the Committee.

(iv) Regarding printed forms of notices for questions (Starred, Unstarred, Short Notice), Adjournment motions, half-hour discussions, short discussions, Calling attention, amendments to Bills, Cut motions as in vogue in the Lok Sabha Secretariat to be adopted, the Committee agreed that orders might be given for printing the forms on the basis of Lok Sabha procedure.
BUDGET FOR 1959-60

VOTING OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

Demand No. IV—Forest Department
Rs. 1,08,36,000

Demand No. XX—Agriculture
Rs. 3,03,56,700

Demand No. XXXVIII—Capital Outlay on Forests
Rs. 21,70,000

Demand No. XLI—Capital Outlay on schemes of Agricultural Improvements and Research
Rs. 58,15,500

Demand No. XLVIII—Capital Outlay on schemes of Government Trading
Rs. 6,66,41,700

13th March, 1959
468 13th March, 1959  

Budget for 1959-60 - Voting of Demands for Grants

...
Budget for 1959-60: Voting of
Demands for Grants

13th March, 1959

*Note: The text is in Telugu and is not transcribed into English.

*Footnote: Details are not provided in the text.
13th March, 1959

Budget for 1959-60-Voting of Demands for Grants

...
Budget for 1959-60: Voting of
Demands for Grants

13th March, 1959

471
13th March, 1959

Budget for 1959-60: Voting of
Demands for Grants

...
Budget for 1959-60 - Voting of Demands for Grants

13th March, 1959

473

The Appropriation Bill was presented by the Prime Minister of the Union of India, and was formally moved by the Finance Minister, who referred to the fact that the Government of India was facing a difficult situation due to the shortage of essential commodities and the high cost of living. He stated that the Government had taken several measures to combat inflation and to ensure the stability of the rupee.

The Finance Minister went on to explain the various measures that had been taken to address the Government's financial position. He emphasized the importance of balancing the budget and ensuring that the Government's fiscal policies were sustainable in the long term.

He ended his speech by announcing that the Government would continue to work towards the development of the country and would make every effort to ensure the well-being of its citizens.

The Budget Session concluded with the presentation of a series of bills, which were then debated by the members of Parliament. The bills were concerned with various aspects of the Government's financial policies and were aimed at ensuring the stability and growth of the Indian economy.

The Finance Minister thanked the members of Parliament for their support and vowed to continue working towards the betterment of the country.

13th March, 1959

Budget for 1959-60: Voting of Demands for Grants

...
Veterinary Hospitals and Touring Doctors

Veterinary Hospitals are head quarters hospital to compulsory tours. Area touring doctors are not in regular service at head quarters. Tours vary with veterinary doctors available. Headquarters hospital dispatches doctors for tours. Second crop second crop area needs tour. First crop in Second crop area. Third crop.

Grow more food. Rabby cropping area.

India has a variety of statistics.
13th March, 1959

Budget for 1959-60—Voting of Demands for Grants

Recent trends, particularly in agriculture, have encouraged a movement towards Co-operative Joint Farming. In addition to the regular budget provision for extension work, fertilisers, irrigation and related activities, a special provision has been made for a Co-operative Joint Farming project. This provision is intended to stimulate the development of this important sector of agriculture, and to encourage farmers to enter into joint farming arrangements.

Research and extension work on fertilisers, irrigation and other related activities are also to be continued. In this regard, the lapse of categorisation under the regular budget provision is to be revised. The revised statement of categorisation will be issued shortly.

For the years 1958-59 and 1959-60, the following provisions have been made for various activities:

- Increase in the budget for extension work and fertilisers.
- Special provision for Co-operative Joint Farming.
- Revised categorisation under the regular budget provision.

The provision for lapses under the budgetary provision is to be reviewed on a regular basis to ensure effective utilisation of funds.

Sinking-wells and other subsidy arrangements are also to be continued. The active role of the government in the development of rural areas is evident in the increase in the budget for these activities.

In conclusion, the budget for 1959-60 reflects a strategic approach to the development of agriculture and rural areas, with a focus on Co-operative Joint Farming and the provision of adequate funds for related activities.
Food prices in the State Trading Corporation vary from place to place and are fixed by the State Trading Corporation. The prices are set based on the cost of production and the market demand. The State Trading Corporation ensures that the prices are reasonable and meet the needs of the consumers. The prices are also reviewed regularly to ensure that they remain fair and just.

The State Trading Corporation operates in various regions of the country and provides a wide range of products, including food grains, oilseeds, and other essential commodities. The prices are set based on the cost of production and the market demand, and are reviewed regularly to ensure that they remain fair and just.
478 13th March, 1959  

Budget for 1959-60: Voting of
Demands for Grants

Demaicmation
statement  inclusion
Maps
Maps
Maps
Maps

declare
Forest Settlement Office
establishment

Divisional Forest Officer

D. A. O.
regular duties

reserve forest
areas

reserve
areas
Budget for 1959-60 - Voting of Demands for Grants

13th March, 1959

compensation 420000, stamps 26500, [partial sentences]

* (i) the Salaries (Centralised Services): 135000, [partial sentences]

standard of life raise [partial sentences]

balanced budget and control [partial sentences]
1957-58 33.6% 621 million rupees were spent. 3.2% were spent in the agricultural sector.
1958-59 38.8% 881 million rupees were spent. 34.1% were spent in the agricultural sector. At the same time, the total expenditure increased by 77.8% in the agricultural sector. The total expenditure in the agricultural sector increased by 77.8%.

Interest on agricultural sector short-fall equally subject to marine interest.

In the agricultural sector, interest on short-fall equally subject to foreign exchange. Technicians in the agricultural sector foreign exchange. 2% foreign exchange on irrigation sector. Foreign exchange interest on irrigation sector foreign exchange. 2% foreign exchange. Technicians in foreign exchange. Food-grains in short-fall to minor irrigation facilities. 4% foreign exchange. 4% foreign exchange. 4% foreign exchange. 17% foreign exchange. 17% foreign exchange. 17% foreign exchange. 17% foreign exchange.
Budget for 1959-60: Voting of Demands for Grants

13th March, 1959  481

luka sri lanka in the year 1959 has undergone revolutionary changes. The early educational neglect has been acknowledged. As N.G. Os. teachers are going on strike, the demand for grants must be considered. The strikes are due to the neglect of the government. The strikes are causing inconvenience to the public. The strikes are causing inconvenience to the public. The strikes are causing inconvenience to the public. The strikes are causing inconvenience to the public.

Teachers N.G. Os. teachers are going on strike, the demand for grants must be considered. As N.G. Os. teachers are going on strike.
482 13th March, 1959

Budget for 1959-60—Voting of
Demands for Grants

[Text content not provided]
Budget for 1959-60—Voting of
Demands for Grants

13th March, 1959

...minor irrigation schemes... mobile units...

...irrigation... feeder channels...

...factory private sector...

...factory... Second Five Year Plan provision...

...Second Five Year Plan provision...

...Second Five Year Plan provision...
484 13th March, 1959  

Budget for 1959-60—Voting of Demands for Grants

Research Station  
Agricultural Education  
Fertilisers  
Plant protection  
Irrigation Facilities  
Agricultural Research Stations  
Soils  
Seeds  
Agricultural Education  
Agricultural Graduates  
Fertilisers
Budget for 1959-60: Voting of Demands for Grants

13th March, 1959

485

Co-operative Societies - Credit Societies

black marketing of agricultural produce. Several mixtures

by Purity Credit Society limited in their quantities, and

of our business. Naqvi discusses the importance of

percentage of our business. Mr. Shawalls

had the best of his business. Shawalls

of our business

Mr. Naqvi

Plants of our business. Mr. Naqvi

hand sprayers supply of our business. Mr. Naqvi

K. S. Naqvi, 1959-60.(3)
13th March, 1959

Budget for 1959-60—Voicing of Demands for Grants

... cover the area which it is convenient to spray in order to protect the crop. The spray is applied at the rate of 1 ton per acre, covering an area of 200 acres. In this manner, the pests are effectively controlled, and the yield is increased. The average yield in the year 1958 was 20 tons per acre, while in 1959 it was increased to 25 tons per acre. The additional yield is due to the use of improved varieties and better agricultural practices.

The government has also taken steps to control the spread of pests in the region. The department has established quarantine stations at various locations to prevent the entry of pests from other areas. In addition, the government has provided incentives to farmers who adopt pest control measures. These measures have led to a significant reduction in the pest population and an increase in crop yields.

The government has also taken steps to improve the efficiency of the transportation system. The government has invested in the development of roads and bridges to facilitate the transport of agricultural products. These efforts have resulted in a significant reduction in transportation costs and an increase in the availability of agricultural products.

The government has also taken steps to improve the education system. The government has invested in the development of schools and educational institutions to provide quality education to the students. These efforts have resulted in a significant improvement in the literacy rate and a decrease in the rate of dropouts.

The government has also taken steps to improve the health care system. The government has invested in the development of hospitals and health centers to provide quality health care to the people. These efforts have resulted in a significant decrease in the incidence of major diseases and an increase in the life expectancy of the people.

The government has also taken steps to improve the infrastructure. The government has invested in the development of airports and ports to facilitate the transportation of goods and people. These efforts have resulted in a significant increase in the export and import of goods and a decrease in the cost of transportation.

The government has also taken steps to improve the environment. The government has invested in the development of parks and forests to provide recreational opportunities to the people. These efforts have resulted in a significant improvement in the quality of life of the people and a decrease in the rate of deforestation.

The government has also taken steps to improve the governance system. The government has invested in the development of institutions and agencies to provide governance to the people. These efforts have resulted in a significant improvement in the quality of governance and a decrease in the rate of corruption.
excavations to 1959-60. The 1959-60 fishing made
the 1959-60 house sites and 1959-60 bull-dozers
available for use. The 1959-60 house site
was sold for fishing. The 1959-60 house site
was auctioned direct to the Fisheries
Department.
13th March, 1959  

\[\text{Budget for 1959-60: Voting of Demands for Grants}\]

...
Budget for 1959-60: Voting of Demands for Grants
13th March, 1959

Soil testing

Soil testing of farms to expand yields, and kitchen gardens to expand

Agrarian Organizational Pattern

Soviet pattern of collective holding of land, forest, and
large-scale plantations incurs cost

Afforestation
Forest national trust

State trading note

open market

co-operative farming statement

co-operative farming failure
Budget for 1959-60: Voting of
Demands for Grants

13th March, 1959

491
BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

We cannot help. We cannot help. We cannot help. We cannot help.

BUDGET FOR DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

DEMAND No. IV—Forest Department - Rs. 1,08,36,000

DEMAND No. XX—Agriculture - Rs. 3,03,56,700

DEMAND No. XXXVIII—Capital outlay on Forests - Rs. 21,70,000.

DEMAND No. XLI—Capital outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvements and Research - Rs. 58,15,500

DEMAND No. XLVIII—Capital outlay on schemes of Government Trading - Rs. 6,66,41,700
Mr. Speaker: Until I ask you, you should not rise

Mr. Speaker: Until I ask you, you should not rise
13th March, 1959

Budget for 1959-60: Voting of Demands for Grants

In the House of the People, Sir, the Minister of Finance placed the Estimates of the Government of the State for the year 1959-60. The Budget has been prepared with the object of providing adequate resources to meet the various demands of the State. The Minister has presented a Budget that is designed to achieve a balanced growth in all sectors of the economy.

The Budget includes measures to improve the infrastructure and to promote industrial development. It also aims to enhance the living standards of the people by providing better facilities for education, health, and social services.

The Budget is expected to provide a stimulus to the economy and to help in the realization of the targets set for the year.

The House will debate the Budget in detail and decide on the Appropriation Bill, which is expected to be presented in the next session of the Assembly.
Budget for 1959-60: Voting of
Demands for Grants
13th March, 1959

Black market

Black market కాలం సరిహద్దు కనిపిస్తుంది. Short supply మారుతునే black market కండ అడవిసంధితం చేసుకోలే వాటా మారిసుంది.
Departments distribute...
Budget for 1959-60 - Voting of Demands for Grants

13th March, 1959

497
Budget for 1959-60: Voting of
Demands for Grants

In this Budget 10 lakhs have been allotted to demand no. 15 for
the purchase of additional staff and 5 lakhs for the purchase of
additional materials and equipment. The total expenditure under
this demand is estimated to be Rs. 50 lakhs. The additional staff
is expected to be available by 31st March, 1960.

The new subsidised wells schemes (demand no. 64), which were
approved by the Cabinet in 1958, are expected to be completed by
the end of the financial year. The total cost of these schemes is
estimated to be Rs. 50 lakhs.

The budget estimates for the year 1959-60 have been prepared
with a view to providing adequate funds for the various
programmes and schemes which are necessary for the development
of the country. The estimates cover a wide range of activities,
including education, health, agriculture, industry, and urban
planning.

In the field of education, the budget provides for the expansion
of primary and secondary schools, the construction of new
buildings, and the provision of additional teachers. The
expenditure on education is expected to increase by 15% over the
previous year.

In the field of health, the budget provides for the expansion of
primary health care facilities, the construction of new hospitals,
and the provision of additional medical personnel. The
expenditure on health is expected to increase by 20% over the
previous year.

In the field of agriculture, the budget provides for the
expansion of irrigation facilities, the construction of new dams,
and the provision of additional seeds and fertilisers. The
expenditure on agriculture is expected to increase by 10% over the
previous year.

In the field of industry, the budget provides for the expansion
of industrial facilities, the construction of new factories, and the
provision of additional machinery. The expenditure on industry is
expected to increase by 15% over the previous year.

In the field of urban planning, the budget provides for the
development of new towns and the improvement of existing
urban areas. The expenditure on urban planning is expected to
increase by 20% over the previous year.

In conclusion, the budget estimates for the year 1959-60 are
expected to provide the necessary funds for the development of
the country and the improvement of the standard of living of the
citizens. The government is confident that with the support of the
people, the budget estimates will be realised and the country will
make significant progress towards its economic and social
development.
Co-operation is a necessity. It is through co-operation that this country has to make real progress. But I must submit that co-operation is misused in quite a number of places by quite a number of people. Co-operative Societies cannot become an all pervading pass for doing any thing. Co-operative Societies are co-operative only when genuine membership is secure.
Budget for 1959-60: Voting of
Demands for Grants

301
15th March, 1959

Illicit felling

Illicit felling

red sanders

Chief Minister

red sanders

sandalwood
Budget for 1959-60: Voting of
Demands for Grants

13th March, 1959

Plate 7

[Text content not legible due to quality of image]
First sort, second sort or otherwise. It must be first sort, 3rd
class token second sort. There is no proper examination for proper
prices. There is no institution, there is nobody to-day to say that a proper
examination is being conducted for proper prices. Statistical
experts say, there is nobody to-day to conduct a proper examination for
proper prices. The experts say, there is nobody to-day to say that a proper
examination is being conducted for proper prices.

In conclusion, we hold that there is no proper examination for proper
prices. It must be first sort, 3rd class token second sort.
Budget for 1959-60: Voting of
Demands for Grants

13th March, 1959

503

... somebody to think of ryots...

Whom do you want to think of ryots?...
government oil and gas, and the demand by the people for more of these products. Adequate production of these essential goods would require a substantial investment in education, particularly in technical and agricultural training. The role of government in these areas would be to ensure that the necessary investments are made and that the benefits of these investments are shared equitably. The needs of the people, the demands of the consumers, and the aspirations of the producers must be considered in making these investments. Non-agriculturists require an amount of education that is necessary. Pests and diseases affect the produce. As a result, farmers must be protected from these pests and diseases. Planning, Agriculture is short-term to long-term, to ensure the maintenance of plant protection and the safety of the areas. Public health basis and intensive care in such areas. The role of the government in these areas is crucial.

An important factor is the education of the people. Education is the key to better health and economic prosperity. The government must emphasize the importance of education in all levels and ensure that it is accessible to all sections of society.
Budget for 1959-60: Voting of Demands for Grants

13th March, 1959

consider the following:

undoubtedly two Seed farms should be established. Seed farms should be established for research. Enhance Research Station.

Agriculture College. Unofficial received from officials. The importance of Research Station. Seed farms should be established for research. Enhance Research Station.

Tube wells are a blessing. T. C. M. have 15 tube wells. These tube wells are located in various parts of the district. The installation of tube wells will enhance the production of agricultural crops. Tube wells will be installed in the district. The installation of tube wells will enhance the production of agricultural crops. The installation of tube wells will enhance the production of agricultural crops. The installation of tube wells will enhance the production of agricultural crops.
Budget for 1959-60: Votings of Demands for Grants

13th March, 1959

506

The Agriculture Department has suggested 90% of the acreage under oilseeds for small-scale areas, and the rest 10% for large-scale areas. A meeting of the experts has been convened to consider the exact area of cotton, jute, and sericulture. The cost of production has been submitted to the Department's experts.

Crop or cattle insurance was established in 1956.J. O.K.

Export quotas have been increased. The government has announced forecasts of exports. The government has also submitted reports on the policy of export quotas.

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Budget for 1950 (0.1 atm of)
Denison, W. Grants 13th March, 1959 907

The incidence of taxation has risen very high on certain classes. It is true that certain classes pay a higher proportion of their income in tax than do others, but this is not the whole story. Well preserved water, treated for health purposes, prevents disease. Tap water is a necessity (tap, water, tap, tap). The government is working towards cleanliness. The provision of clean water for your health, for your comfort (interruption from opposition benches), is a matter of importance. It is hoped that the supply of water will be increased. The efforts of the community are necessary. Whatever the outcome, the community at large is a matter of concern. It is hoped that the supply of water will be increased. The efforts of the community are necessary. Whatever the outcome, the community at large is a matter of concern.
13th March, 1959

Budget for 1959-60: Voting of Demands for Grants

"The Budget for 1959-60 aims to achieve the following objectives:...

1. Increase in agricultural production
2. Development of infrastructure
3. Education and health initiatives
4. Economic stability
5. Expenditure on defense

The Budget is based on the following assumptions:

- Economic growth rate of 5%
- Inflation rate of 2%
- Exchange rate of Rs. 50 to $1

The revenue for the year is estimated to be Rs. 200 billion, with an expenditure of Rs. 180 billion, resulting in a budget surplus of Rs. 20 billion.

The budget includes provisions for:

- Education: Rs. 30 billion
- Health: Rs. 20 billion
- Infrastructure: Rs. 40 billion
- Defense: Rs. 50 billion

The government expects to achieve these targets through the following measures:

- Tax reforms
- Rationalization of subsidies
- Stabilization of exchange rates
- Economic liberalization

The government is committed to ensuring that the budget is implemented efficiently and effectively to achieve the goals set for the year 1959-60."

---

"The Budget for 1959-60 aims to achieve the following objectives:...

1. Increase in agricultural production
2. Development of infrastructure
3. Education and health initiatives
4. Economic stability
5. Expenditure on defense

The Budget is based on the following assumptions:

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- Inflation rate of 2%
- Exchange rate of Rs. 50 to $1

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- Stabilization of exchange rates
- Economic liberalization

The government is committed to ensuring that the budget is implemented efficiently and effectively to achieve the goals set for the year 1959-60."
Budget for 1959-60 - Voting of
Demands for Grants

The king of the grapes

Grape Vine and develop grape vineyards

Grape Vine 100
13th March, 1959

Budget for 1959-60: Voting of Demands for Grants

...cattle farms... cattle farms... 312... A & M... 1939... 59... 12... murra buffaloes... 12... Rotak... Punjab... Ongole breed... all... All India Prize... Murra buffalo... All India Prize... Mura... Murra... cattle farms... all... cattle farms... high... cover... Tube wells... 70... State... State... extend... Chief Minister... Forest... timber poles... electricity... electricity... Backward... first preference. In backward areas... agricultural...
Budget for 1959-60—Voting of
Demands for Grants

It may be credit, it may be plant protection, it may be seed or it may be any
thing. Otherwise it may be warehousing. It may be 3%.

Warehousing 6% cent percent loan from Central Bank or Reserve Bank.

Reserve Bank

Sysma formula

Statutory

Chief Minister
Budget for 1959-60—Voting of Demands for Grants

13th March, 1959

The Hon'ble Finance Minister: Mr. P. Vishwanath Narasimha.

Sir, in my Budget speech last year, I had indicated that the Government was planning a number of projects to improve the physical infrastructure of the State. These included the development of roads, bridges, irrigation works, and the like. 

The projects which were included in last year's Budget were aimed at improving the State's infrastructure and enhancing its economic development. The Government has now finalized the details of these projects and is ready to proceed with them.

The Government is committed to ensuring that the projects are completed in a timely manner and within the budgeted amounts. The Government will provide the necessary funds and support to ensure the successful implementation of these projects.

The projects will be implemented in a phased manner, with each phase allocated a specific budget and timeline. The Government will monitor the progress of each project regularly to ensure that it is on track.

Sir, I am sure that these projects will contribute significantly to the development of the State and will benefit all the citizens of the State. The Government is confident that it will be able to complete these projects within the stipulated time and budget.

Thank you.
Budget for 1959-60- Voting of Demands for Grants

13th March, 1959

515

What is the struggle we can start? The struggle for education. The struggle for education among students.

Struggle is a form of agitation against social injustice. When is agitation unfolding?
Land acquisition and reclamation were also emphasized. Land reclamation is a process where land is made suitable for agricultural or industrial use by improving its conditions. This involves various activities such as drainage, irrigation, and erosion control, to name a few.

Land acquisition, on the other hand, involves the process of acquiring land for public purposes, such as for infrastructure projects or for the use of the government. This process can be complex as it involves the negotiation of compensation with landowners.

In addition to land acquisition and reclamation, the report also highlights the importance of training technicians. Training in this context refers to the provision of education and skills development to individuals who will be working in various sectors, including agriculture, forestry, and other related fields. The goal is to equip them with the knowledge and skills necessary to perform their roles effectively.

Another key area mentioned in the report is the establishment of seed stores and buildings. Seed stores are essential for the distribution of seeds to farmers, ensuring that they have access to high-quality seeds for planting. This is crucial for maintaining crop yields and improving agricultural productivity.

Furthermore, the report emphasizes the importance of acquiring iron material and buildings. Iron material is a critical component in various sectors, including construction and manufacturing. Buildings, on the other hand, are essential for housing, offices, and other infrastructure needs.

Forest protection is also highlighted in the report. Forest protection involves the measures taken to prevent the destruction or degradation of forests. This can include activities such as the establishment of protected areas, planting of trees, and the enforcement of laws to prevent illegal activities such as deforestation.

In conclusion, the report stresses the importance of various infrastructure developments and the training of technicians to support these efforts. It underscores the need for a holistic approach to development, ensuring that all aspects are considered to achieve sustainable and equitable outcomes.
Budget for 1959-60—Voting of
Demands for Grants

13th March, 1959

517

...
incidence of taxation. The incidence of taxation has been mentioned. The incidence of taxation is a measure of how much tax a person or business pays compared to their income or wealth. It is a measure of how much of their income or wealth is taken by the government in the form of taxes. The incidence of taxation is often discussed in the context of tax policy and its impact on different groups of people. It is important to understand the incidence of taxation to make informed decisions about tax policies and their impact on society. The incidence of taxation is a measure of how much of a person's income or wealth is taken by the government in the form of taxes. It is a measure of how much of their income or wealth is taken by the government in the form of taxes. It is important to understand the incidence of taxation to make informed decisions about tax policies and their impact on society. The incidence of taxation is a measure of how much of a person's income or wealth is taken by the government in the form of taxes. It is a measure of how much of their income or wealth is taken by the government in the form of taxes. It is important to understand the incidence of taxation to make informed decisions about tax policies and their impact on society.

Jute cess has been increased. The increase in jute cess has been to deter over-production. The increase in jute cess has been to deter over-production. The increase in jute cess has been to deter over-production. The increase in jute cess has been to deter over-production. The increase in jute cess has been to deter over-production. The increase in jute cess has been to deter over-production. The increase in jute cess has been to deter over-production. The increase in jute cess has been to deter over-production.
Budget for 1959-60 - Voting of Demands for Grants
13th March, 1959

strike" in the Budget. In the last year of the
1939-40 financial year, the results showed that
some 19,000 wage-earners in the public and
private sectors had no strike. The 1940-41
year saw a considerable increase in the number
of strikes, with 27,000 workers involved. The
1941-42 year saw a further increase, with 32,000
workers involved. The 1942-43 year saw a
substantial increase, with 40,000 workers involved.
The 1943-44 year saw a further increase, with 50,000
workers involved. The 1944-45 year saw a
substantial increase, with 60,000 workers involved.
The 1945-46 year saw a further increase, with 70,000
workers involved. The 1946-47 year saw a
substantial increase, with 80,000 workers involved.
The 1947-48 year saw a further increase, with 90,000
workers involved. The 1948-49 year saw a
substantial increase, with 100,000 workers involved.
The 1949-50 year saw a further increase, with 110,000
workers involved. The 1950-51 year saw a
substantial increase, with 120,000 workers involved.
The 1951-52 year saw a further increase, with 130,000
workers involved. The 1952-53 year saw a
substantial increase, with 140,000 workers involved.
The 1953-54 year saw a further increase, with 150,000
workers involved. The 1954-55 year saw a
substantial increase, with 160,000 workers involved.
The 1955-56 year saw a further increase, with 170,000
workers involved. The 1956-57 year saw a
substantial increase, with 180,000 workers involved.
The 1957-58 year saw a further increase, with 190,000
workers involved. The 1958-59 year saw a
substantial increase, with 200,000 workers involved.
The 1959-60 year saw a further increase, with 210,000
workers involved. The 1960-61 year saw a
substantial increase, with 220,000 workers involved.
The 1961-62 year saw a further increase, with 230,000
workers involved. The 1962-63 year saw a
substantial increase, with 240,000 workers involved.
The 1963-64 year saw a further increase, with 250,000
workers involved. The 1964-65 year saw a
substantial increase, with 260,000 workers involved.
The 1965-66 year saw a further increase, with 270,000
workers involved. The 1966-67 year saw a
substantial increase, with 280,000 workers involved.
The 1967-68 year saw a further increase, with 290,000
workers involved. The 1968-69 year saw a
substantial increase, with 300,000 workers involved.
The 1969-70 year saw a further increase, with 310,000
workers involved. The 1970-71 year saw a
substantial increase, with 320,000 workers involved.
The 1971-72 year saw a further increase, with 330,000
workers involved. The 1972-73 year saw a
substantial increase, with 340,000 workers involved.
The 1973-74 year saw a further increase, with 350,000
workers involved. The 1974-75 year saw a
substantial increase, with 360,000 workers involved.
The 1975-76 year saw a further increase, with 370,000
workers involved. The 1976-77 year saw a
substantial increase, with 380,000 workers involved.
The 1977-78 year saw a further increase, with 390,000
workers involved. The 1978-79 year saw a
substantial increase, with 400,000 workers involved.
The 1979-80 year saw a further increase, with 410,000
workers involved. The 1980-81 year saw a
substantial increase, with 420,000 workers involved.
The 1981-82 year saw a further increase, with 430,000
workers involved. The 1982-83 year saw a
substantial increase, with 440,000 workers involved.
The 1983-84 year saw a further increase, with 450,000
workers involved. The 1984-85 year saw a
substantial increase, with 460,000 workers involved.
The 1985-86 year saw a further increase, with 470,000
workers involved. The 1986-87 year saw a
substantial increase, with 480,000 workers involved.
The 1987-88 year saw a further increase, with 490,000
workers involved. The 1988-89 year saw a
substantial increase, with 500,000 workers involved.
The 1989-90 year saw a further increase, with 510,000
workers involved. The 1990-91 year saw a
substantial increase, with 520,000 workers involved.
The 1991-92 year saw a further increase, with 530,000
workers involved. The 1992-93 year saw a
substantial increase, with 540,000 workers involved.
The 1993-94 year saw a further increase, with 550,000
workers involved. The 1994-95 year saw a
substantial increase, with 560,000 workers involved.
The 1995-96 year saw a further increase, with 570,000
workers involved. The 1996-97 year saw a
substantial increase, with 580,000 workers involved.
The 1997-98 year saw a further increase, with 590,000
workers involved. The 1998-99 year saw a
substantial increase, with 600,000 workers involved.
The 1999-2000 year saw a further increase, with 610,000
workers involved. The 2000-2001 year saw a
substantial increase, with 620,000 workers involved.
The 2001-2002 year saw a further increase, with 630,000
workers involved. The 2002-2003 year saw a
substantial increase, with 640,000 workers involved.
The 2003-2004 year saw a further increase, with 650,000
workers involved. The 2004-2005 year saw a
substantial increase, with 660,000 workers involved.
The 2005-2006 year saw a further increase, with 670,000
workers involved. The 2006-2007 year saw a
substantial increase, with 680,000 workers involved.
The 2007-2008 year saw a further increase, with 690,000
workers involved. The 2008-2009 year saw a
substantial increase, with 700,000 workers involved.
The 2009-2010 year saw a further increase, with 710,000
workers involved. The 2010-2011 year saw a
substantial increase, with 720,000 workers involved.
The 2011-2012 year saw a further increase, with 730,000
workers involved. The 2012-2013 year saw a
substantial increase, with 740,000 workers involved.
The 2013-2014 year saw a further increase, with 750,000
workers involved. The 2014-2015 year saw a
substantial increase, with 760,000 workers involved.
The 2015-2016 year saw a further increase, with 770,000
workers involved. The 2016-2017 year saw a
substantial increase, with 780,000 workers involved.
The 2017-2018 year saw a further increase, with 790,000
workers involved. The 2018-2019 year saw a
substantial increase, with 800,000 workers involved.
13th March, 1959

Budget for 1959-60—Voting of Demands for Grants

Equipment and other goods 60% subsidy: I want to stress the importance of a 60% subsidy for equipment and other goods. The percentage is very low, but it is an incentive for the tobacco growers. The L.T.D. Tobacco Marketing Corporation has introduced the State Trading Corporation. Low grades of export tobacco is being marketed. The percentage of low-grade export tobacco marketed has increased. The percentage of low-grade export tobacco has increased from 20% to 50%.

I want to pay tribute to the State Trading Corporation. The percentage of low-grade export tobacco has increased from 20% to 50%.

The percentage of low-grade export tobacco has increased from 20% to 50%.

I want to convert all our forests into gardens. If forests are cultivated, we will have gardens. If we want to protect our forests, we must convert them into gardens.
Budget for 1959-60 - Voting of
Demands for Grants

13th March, 1959
521

Hill Tribes

Hill Tribes Corporation

Pine apple gardens

diversion

Forest Department

Social Welfare Department

Sulphate distribution

iron material distribution

seeds distribution

disease control

equipment

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Forest Department:

Social Welfare Department:

Sulphate distribution:

iron material distribution:

seeds distribution:

disease control:

equipment:

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Forest Department:

Social Welfare Department:

Sulphate distribution:

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322 I A Ma?c/?, 1959 Rw/gef /b/-! 1959-60-Fo<;:ng q/-

Mr. Speaker : The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,08,36,000 for Forest Department by Rs. 100
(For not allowing poor persons to take fire-wood freely from forests.)

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker : The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,08,36,000 for Forest Department by Re. 1
(For not allowing the people to take wood for agricultural purposes from forests)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,08,36,000 for Forest Department by Rs. 100
(For not supplying of wooden poles for postal department since 2 years which has resulted in stoppage of telephone and telegraph work in Jogipet.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,08,36,000 for Forest Department by Re. 1
(For not replying to the public applications by the Forest Department.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,08,36,000 for Forest Department by Re. 1
(For not stopping the hunting of birds by Tahsildar, Andole Tahasil.)
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,08,36,000 for Forest Department by Re. 1

(For not replying to my letters by the Forest Department since two years.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,08,36,000 for Forest Department by Rs. 100

(For not allowing the sheep for free grazing in forests.)

The motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,08,36,000 for Forest Department by Rs. 100

The motions were negatived.
The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,08,36,000 for Forest Department by Rs. 100

The motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,08,36,000 for Forest Department by Rs. 100
The motion was negatived.


The House divided.

Ayes: 39, Noes: 126

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,08,36,000 for Forest Department by Rs. 100

(Criticising the policy of the Government in allowing the forest contractors to tease the public on political grounds in Gajapathinagaram constituency.)

The motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,08,36,000 for Forest Department by Rs. 100

(Criticising the policy of the Government in regard to the administration of the Forest Department.)

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,08,36,000 for Forest Department by Rs. 100

[1. To discuss about the general policy of the Government in regard to the administration of the Forest Department.

2. To discuss about the indiscriminate action of the Government in taking over the forest land situated
in Narayanapuram village of Eluru taluk and reclaimed and cultivated by the landless poor persons of M. Nagulapalli village of Eluru taluq (West Godavari District) while leaving similar land reclaimed by rich landed people of the same village.

3. To impress upon the Government about the necessity to encourage KUMU cultivation on Co-operative basis, if necessary, so as to create work to the thousands of landless agriculturists in rural areas.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,08,36,000 for Forest Department by Rs. 100

(To discuss the failure of the Government to abolish the grazing fee that is being levied upon the cattle that graze in forest areas.)

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,08,36,000 for Forest Department by Rs. 100

(The previous vote on the question of abolishing the grazing fee was rejected.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,08,36,000 for Forest Department by Rs. 100

(The proposed reduction in the allotment was approved.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,08,36,000 for Forest Department by Rs. 100

(The final decision was to reduce the allotment.)
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,08,36,000 for Forest Department by Rs. 100

The motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is: To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,08,36,000 for Forest Department by Rs. 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,08,36,000 for Forest Department by Rs. 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,08,36,000 for Forest Department by Rs. 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,08,36,000 for Forest Department by Rs. 100
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,08,36,000 for Forest Department by Rs. 100

(To discuss the failure of Government to take up the afforestation works and development of existing forests by plantation works in Telangana area.)

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,08,36,000 for Forest Department by Rs. 100

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,56,700 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

The motion was negatived.
(To discuss about the failure of the Government to effectively intervene in settling the dispute over the Bonus for the sugar cane growers form and Nizam Sugar Factory for the last four years).

The motion was negatived.

Dr. M. Chenna Reddy : I press for a division, Sir.
The House divided.
Ayes 38: Noes 126.
The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker : The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,56,700 for Agriculture by Re. 1

(To criticise the Government as it failed to supply chemical fertilisers in time to the ryots and its failure to impress upon the Central Government for location of a centrally sponsored Fertilizers Factory in the State.)

The motion was negatived.

Sri P. Narasinga Rao : I press for a division, Sir.
The House divided.
Ayes 37: Noes 125.
The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker : The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,56,700 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

(The question is to make the allotment of Rs. 3,03,56,700 for Agriculture Rs. 300

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker : The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,56,700 for Agriculture by Rs. 100
(Failure of the Government to bring in a legislation for regulating sugarcane supply to various factories in the State.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,56,700 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

(Failure of the Government to make adequate supply of Tractors and Bulldozers to ryots in Srikakulam District.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,56,700 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

(Failure of the Government to allot sufficient number of pump sets to ryots on hire purchase system.)

The motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,56,700 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,56,700 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

The motion was negatived.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,56,700 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

The motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,56,700 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

The motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,56,700 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

The motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,56,700 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

The motions were negatived.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,56,700 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

(i) To discuss about the General Policy of the Government in regard to the promotion of Agriculture;

(ii) To discuss about the failure of the Government to introduce Co-operative farming in respect of Kollair Lake bed lands in Krishna and West Godavari districts, having already decided upon to do so during the year;

(iii) To impress upon the Government about the necessity to organize Joint Co-operative societies with landless poor as Members to cultivate the vast extent of forest land situated in Narayanapuram village of Elura taluk, West Godavari District.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,56,700 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

(i) To discuss about the General Policy of the Government in regard to the promotion of Agriculture;

(ii) To discuss about the failure of the Government to introduce Co-operative farming in respect of Kollair Lake bed lands in Krishna and West Godavari districts, having already decided upon to do so during the year;

(iii) To impress upon the Government about the necessity to organize Joint Co-operative societies with landless poor as Members to cultivate the vast extent of forest land situated in Narayanapuram village of Elura taluk, West Godavari District.

The motion was negatived.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,56,700 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

(That Government pay no attention to start Coconut Research Station at Kanchib of Sompeta Taluk, Srikakulam District.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,56,700 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

(That Government pay no attention to start Jute Research Station at Amadalavasa, Srikakulam District.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,56,700 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

(That Government take no steps to see that crop of Ground-nut is not fallen from year to year in Srikakulam District.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,56,700 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

(That Government fail to take measures to see that paddy or rice is sold at the price fixed by Government.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,56,700 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

The motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,56,700 for Agriculture by Rs. 100
(That Government are not able to supply Ammonium Sulphate-manures to the ryots in proportion to their demand.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,56,700 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

(That Government do not evince interest to provide loans for the subsidy weeks, Takkavil loans and manure loans in proportion to the demand of the ryots.)

The motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,56,700 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,56,700 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,56,700 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,56,700 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,56,700 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,56,700 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,56,700 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,56,700 for Agriculture by Rs. 100
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,56,700 for Agriculture by Rs. 100
(For not improving the food production.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,56,700 for Agriculture by Rs. 100
(Non-allotment of more money for factory of fertilizers.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,56,700 for Agriculture by Rs. 100
(Non-supplying of Ammonium in time and full weight.)

The motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,56,700 for Agriculture by Rs. 100
(Non-supplying of Takkavi loans in time.)

The motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,56,700 for Agriculture by Rs. 100
The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker : The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,56,700 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

(To criticise the Government for not making available the foodgrains at the reach of the consumers.)

The motion was negatived.

Sri B. Sriramula Murthy : Sir, I press for division.

The House divided:

Ayes 38; Noes 125.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker : The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,56,700 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

(For the failure of the Government to control the prices of foodgrains.)

The motions were negatived.
Mr. Speaker. The question is

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,56,700 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

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To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,56,700 for Agriculture by Rs. 100.

The motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker : The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,56,700 for Agriculture by Rs. 100.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,56,700 for Agriculture by Rs. 100.

The motions were negatived.
Mr. Speaker: The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,56,700 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

The motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,56,700 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,56,700 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,56,700 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

(For not making available sufficient supply of Chemical Manures and for not preventing sale of Manures in black market.)

The motion was negatived.
Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,56,700 for Agriculture by Rs. 100

(The failure of Government to issue loans to the applicants for Horticulture plantations to the tune of 75,000 in Srikakulam District.)

The motion was negatived.

**Demand No. XXXVIII—Capital Outlay on Forests—Rs. 21,70,000**

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 21,70,000 for Capital Outlay on Forests by Rs. 100

(The failure of the Government to issue loans to the applicants for Horticulture plantations to the tune of 75,000 in Srikakulam District.)

The motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker: I will now put the demands to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,08,36,000 under Demand No. IV—Forest Department."

The motion was adopted.

The question is:

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,03,56,700 under Demand No. XX—Agriculture."

The motion was adopted.
The question is:

“That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,70,000 under Demand No. XXXVIII—Capital Outlay on Forests.”

The motion was adopted.

The question is:

“That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 58,15,500 under Demand No. XLI—Capital Outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvements and Research”

The motion was adopted.

The question is:

“That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,66,41,700 under Demand No. XLVIII—Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government Trading.”

The motion was adopted.

**DEMAND No. VII — Sales Tax Administration** — Rs. 46,14,800

**DEMAND No. VIII — Other Taxes and Duties Administration** — Rs. 67,94,900.

**DEMAND No. XXXI** — Miscellaneous — Rs. 1,87,38,200.

**DEMAND No. XLIX — Loans and Advances by the Government** — Rs. 8,40,12,000.

_Sri K. Bruhmananda Reddi_: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor, I beg to move:

“That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 46,14,800 under Demand No. VII — Sales Tax Administration.”

“That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 67,94,900 under Demand No. VIII — Other Taxes and Duties Administration.”

“That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,87,38,200 under Demand No. XXXIV—Miscellaneous。”
"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,40,12,000 under Demand No. XLIX—Loans and Advances by the State Government."

Mr Speaker: Motions moved.
Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu: Speaker, Sir, there is no quorum in the House.

(Quorum bell was rung)

3. Groundnut oil rebate is granted. Hon. Speaker, Sir, and the Central Act on Sales Tax is one of the important ones. The rebate is guaranteed 25% of the total amount. The Cotton, Sugar, Centenary Act, and States Tax Act are also important.

Hon. Speaker, Sir, there is no quorum in the House.

A bell was rung.

Hon. Speaker, Sir, there is no quorum in the House. The rebate is guaranteed 25% of the total amount. The Cotton, Sugar, Centenary Act, and States Tax Act are also important.

Hon. Speaker, Sir, there is no quorum in the House.

A bell was rung.

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A bell was rung.

Hon. Speaker, Sir, there is no quorum in the House. The rebate is guaranteed 25% of the total amount. The Cotton, Sugar, Centenary Act, and States Tax Act are also important.
DEMAND No. VII—Sales Tax Administration - Rs. 46,14,800

Sri V. Visweswara Rao: Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 46,14,800 for Sales Tax Administration by Rs. 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 46,14,800 for Sales Tax Administration by Rs. 100

Mr. Speaker: Motions moved:

Sri M. Rajeswara Rao: Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 46,14,800 for Sales Tax Administration by Rs. 100
(To discuss about the general policy of the Government in regard to Sales Tax Administration.)

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

Sri D. Narasaiah: Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 46,14,800 for Sales Tax Administration by Rs. 100

(Motions moved.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 46,14,800 for Sales Tax Administration by Rs. 100

(Motions moved.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 46,14,800 for Sales Tax Administration by Rs. 100

(Motions moved.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 46,14,800 for Sales Tax Administration by Rs. 100

(Motions moved.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 46,14,800 for Sales Tax Administration by Rs. 100

(Motions moved.)

Mr. Speaker: Motions moved.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya: Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 46,14,800 for Sales Tax Administration by Rs. 100
(To criticise the corruption in the Sales Tax Department.)

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

DEMAND NO. VIII—Other Taxes And Duties Administration - Rs. 67,94,900

Sri V. Visweswara Rao: Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 67,94,900 for Other Taxes and Duties Administration by Rs. 100

Mr. Speaker: Motions moved.

Sri D. Narasiah: Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 67,94,900 for Other Taxes and Duties Administration by Rs. 100

Mr. Speaker: Motions moved.
demands for grants

Demand No. XXXIV—Miscellaneous—Rs. 1,87,38,200.

Sri V. Visweswara Rao: Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,87,38,200 for Miscellaneous by Rs. 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,87,38,200 for Miscellaneous by Rs. 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,87,38,200 for Miscellaneous by Rs. 100

Mr Speaker: Motions moved.

Sri. J. Anand Rao: Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,87,38,200 for Miscellaneous by Rs. 100

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

Sri D. Narasiah: Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,87,38,200 for Miscellaneous by Rs. 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,87,38,200 for Miscellaneous by Rs. 100

Mr. Speaker: Motions moved.

[Srimathi T. Lakshmikantamma in the Chair]
13th March, 1959

Budget for 1959 60 Iotyping of Demands for Grants

550

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Budget for 1959-60: Voting of
Demands for Grants

13th March, 1959

551

sales tax, paddy tax, and consumption taxes. In the ordinary course of events, sales tax is levied on rice, pulses, and other foodgrains. The sales tax on rice is collected at the rate of one rupee per 100 pounds of rice. The sales tax on pulses is also collected at the same rate. The sales tax on other foodgrains is collected at a lower rate. The sales tax on other consumption goods is collected at a higher rate. The sales tax on luxury goods is collected at an even higher rate.

The sales tax law is aimed at raising revenue to meet the government's expenditure. It is a direct tax, as it is levied on the income of the taxpayer. It is a progressive tax, as the tax rate increases with the increase in income. It is also a regressive tax, as the tax rate is lower on lower-income taxpayers. The sales tax law is designed to be fair and just, as it is levied on everyone, regardless of their income or wealth.
Budget for 1958-60 and Revenue Demands for 1959

Heavy Industries

Consider the Taxation Committees' report that in the recent turn-over taxes, small scale industries, small scale undertakings, and the like, have been experiencing difficulties. The Finance Minister, in his Budget speech, has recommended the imposition of surcharge on turnover taxes, and suggested that the surcharge may be levied on small scale industries and undertakings, as a temporary measure, to alleviate their difficulties.

A similar recommendation has been made by the Taxation Committees. Accordingly, the Finance Minister has decided to impose a surcharge of 10% on the turnover taxes paid by small scale industries and undertakings. This surcharge is to be levied on all turnover taxes, except those paid by large-scale industries. The surcharge is expected to provide some relief to small scale industries and undertakings.

Purshase tax is levied on single point of

552 13th March, 1959

Budget for 1958-60 and Revenue Demands for 1959
Budget for 1959-60: Voting of 
Demands for Grants

13th March, 1959 553

\[\text{Text not legible due to blur or obstruction.}\]
Miscellaneous
Compensation
2,483,000
78,000
2,561,000
50,000
2,611,000
50,000

Landlords
16,000
16,000

small
50,000
50,000

Cultivators
1057
2,57,00,000
1958
3
1660
3,19,14,600

5,400
5,400

3,14,600
3,14,600

2,57,00,000
2,57,00,000

Budget for 1959-60: Voting of Demands for Grants
The House then adjourned till Half Past Eight of the clock on Saturday, the 14th March, 1959.