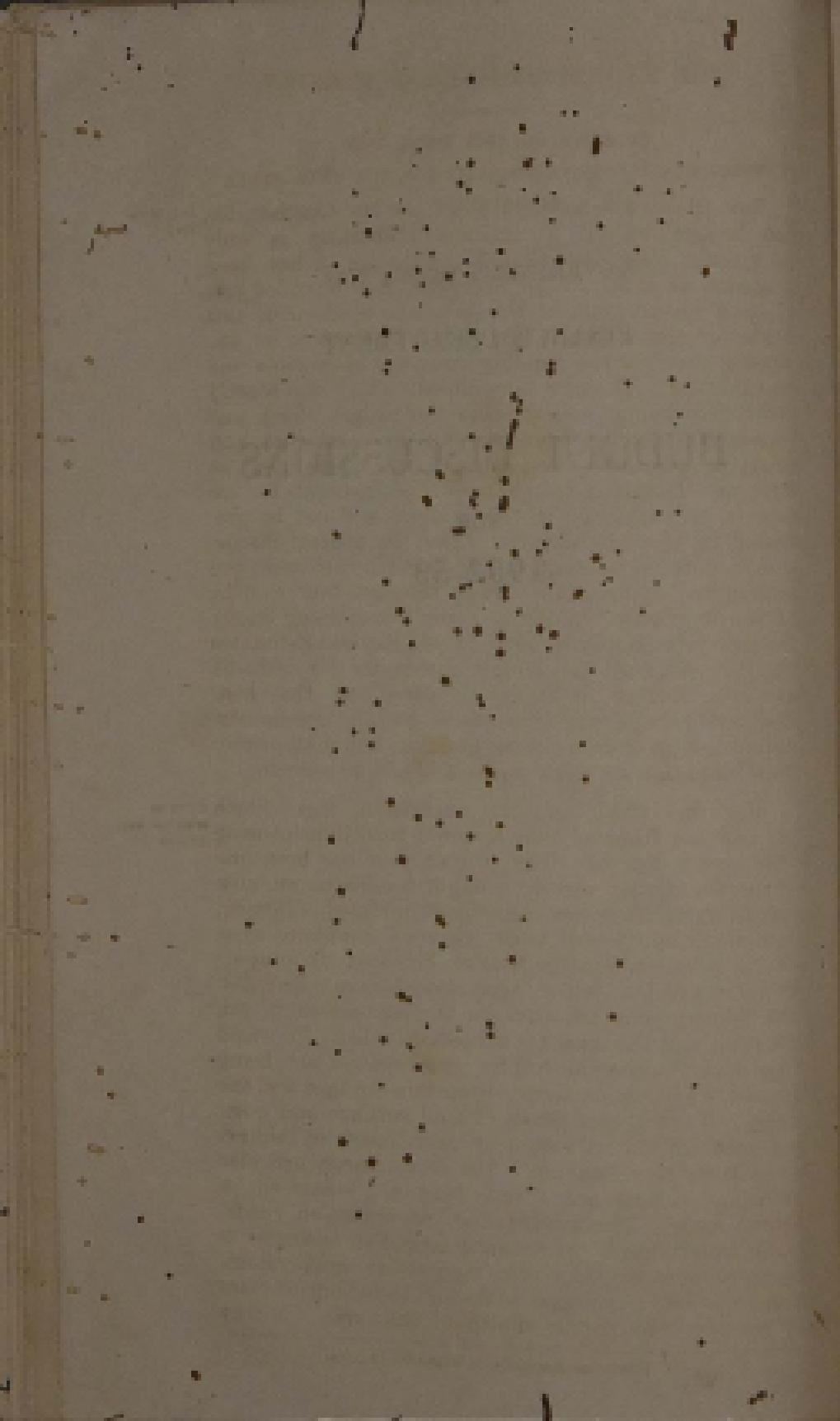




FINANCE DEPARTMENT  
BUDGET DISCUSSIONS  
FOR  
1952-53

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MADRAS  
1952



# THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Saturday, the 18th March 1952.

PRESENTATION OF THE BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 1952-53.

The Hon. Sir A. K. SHETTY :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, <sup>Introduc-</sup>  
the budget which I am now presenting is only  
an interim one for 1952-53, although it has been  
prepared as usual, for the full year. It is intended just  
to give an account of the financial position of this  
State for the current year, and the prospects for the  
coming year on the existing structure of receipts and  
expenditure. The new Government which will shortly  
come into being, will consider the budget afresh and  
recast it, making provision for new schemes and  
taxation proposals, and this will be presented to  
both the Houses in due course. The Demands for full  
Grants, as contained in this budget, will not be pre-  
sented to this Legislature. After the general dis-  
cussion, a vote on account will be asked for, to meet the  
anticipated expenditure during the first four months  
of the next year. A White Paper,<sup>1</sup> explaining briefly  
the accounts of the year 1951-52, the Revised Estimates  
for 1951-52 and the Budget Estimates for 1952-53  
as now framed, is being circulated to the hon.  
Members along with the other budget documents.  
I shall not go over the same ground, but shall merely  
draw attention to a few matters of public concern.

For the fifth year in succession, this State <sup>Adverse</sup>  
<sup>financial con-</sup>  
has suffered from adverse financial conditions causing <sup>ditions</sup>  
widespread distress. The current year has been one  
of the worst, and severe drought conditions are now  
prevailing in the entire districts of Cuddapah, Chittoor,  
Chingleput and North Arcot. Severe conditions exist  
also in parts of Guntur, Nellore, Kurnool, Anantapur,  
Tiruchirappalli, Salem and Coimbatore districts.  
The Governments are alive to the seriousness of the  
situation and the need for immediate relief. To avoid  
large-scale human mortality, grave centres are being  
opened, wherever necessary, to sustain the aged and the  
infirm. Liberal remissions of land revenue and post-  
ponement of the collection of instalments of talkavi  
loans have been ordered. The Government are also  
granting subsistence and talkavi loans on a  
liberal scale. The programme of works on roads,  
rural water-supply and minor irrigation schemes is  
being accelerated in order to provide employment.  
Feeders are being arranged to be sold at subsidized rates  
to preserve the cattle wealth of the area. It may

(See A. B. Slips) [15th March 1952]

perhaps be desirable to subsidize the sale of food-grains, especially millets, in the affected areas, to place them within the reach of the distressed people, but this would entail heavy outlay, beyond the resources of the State. The cost on account of the various relief measures which may have to be continued till the close of the calendar year 1952, is estimated at well over Rs. 5 crores. The amount available in the Famine Relief Fund at the end of the current year will be only about Rs. 60 lakhs. This Government have therefore approached the Government of India for substantial assistance by way of loans and grants and let us hope that our request will evoke a favourable response in quick time.

The Revised Estimate for 1951-52 was framed one month ago on the basis of the information then available, and it is very likely that the actual amount of remissions and expenditure on other relief measures in the current year will be much more than what were then anticipated. In the result, it is fairly certain that the deficit of Rs. 10 lakhs shown in the revised estimate for the year may be materially exceeded.

Budget,  
1952-53.

The interim Budget for 1952-53, as now presented, presumes that seasonal conditions in the ensuing year will not be unfavourable. Revenues have been estimated on the existing basis of taxation and no provision has been made for new schemes to be introduced during the year. Even so, the anticipated revenue will fall short of expenditure by Rs. 86 lakhs. It is usual to make provision in the budget for new schemes of development costing about Rs. 2 to 3 crores each year and this additional expenditure used to be met by the normal increases in receipts under the various revenue heads. But our major sources of revenue, such as sales tax and motor vehicles tax, have reached the stage of peak-outturn and a downward trend may set in now. As the hon. Members are aware, there has recently been a sudden fall in the prices of various commodities in this country. It is too soon to say how and at what level the prices will get stabilized, but this matter is one of great interest to this Government, as well as to the different sections of the public. A fall in commodity prices will have the healthy effect of narrowing down the wide disparity that has been existing, ever since the outbreak of the Korean War, between the prices of foodgrains and the prices

(16th March 1952) [Shri A. R. Shetty]

of commercial crops, and as such, may prove an incentive to the agriculturists for the production of more food. The working classes, particularly in industrial towns, have been adversely affected by the increased price they have had to pay for rice from the 2nd of this month, consequent on the stoppage of the food subsidies by the Central Government. The rise in their cost of living may be set off, to some extent at least, by a reduction in the retail prices of other articles which they consume. The stabilization of prices is a matter largely for the Government of India, and they may perhaps attempt to maintain parity between the prices of commercial products and foodgrains. So far as this State is concerned, the effect of a huge fall in prices will be to diminish the revenues, particularly under General Sales Tax. New resources will therefore have to be tapped, if provision should be made for new schemes as contemplated in the Five-year Plan. The Planning Commission has taken note of the inelasticity of our existing revenue resources and for that reason, it had recommended additional taxation to the extent of at least Rs. 4 crores per year. Among the new proposals for expenditure to be considered is the one to launch a pilot scheme for mining the lignite deposits located in the South Arcot district. In this investigation, we have now reached a stage when we should attempt an open-cast mine to make sure that the exploitation of this precious resource is economically feasible. The experts who have been at this job for the past few years have now unanimously recommended that the cost of about Rs. 1 crore on the pilot scheme is a hazard worth undertaking, and therefore it is now up to this Government, with the assistance of the Government of India, if that should be forthcoming, to sanction the scheme forthwith. There is also for consideration the vexed question of enhancement of dearness allowance to non-gratified Government servants, which has been agitating the minds of many hon. Members. An all-round increase in the rate of dearness allowance by Rs. 1 per mensem will result in an extra cost of about Rs. 37 lakhs per annum and, therefore, hon. Members can easily appreciate the financial implications of this issue. In the circumstances in which we are placed to day, it is not for me to suggest or for the present House to implement the measures necessary to tackle these problems adequately. Let us hope that the newly elected

(See A. B. Shetty) (15th March 1953)

representatives of the people, and the Ministry installed by them would resolve these issues to the satisfaction of the public.

*Capital expenditure.* On the side of capital expenditure, we have had a most anxious time throughout the whole year. Hon. Members can see from the White Paper that we had budgeted for a capital expenditure of about Rs. 22½ crores which included about Rs. 9½ crores on irrigation projects and a similar sum on electricity works. Productive investment of this kind can usually be met from out of loans raised from the public; but under conditions which were expected to obtain in the money market, we could not have hoped to raise the sum from the public. Actually the open market loan for the year fetched us only Rs. 3 crores last September. The Government of Ismaili have been taking note of our difficulties and while accommodating us to the extent considered possible, they have been advising us to slow down work of the newly sanctioned projects with a view to restrict the outlay to the resources available. They have given us a loan of Rs. 5 crores from out of the Special Development Fund, earmarked for the Tungabhadra and the Lower Bhavani projects. A further loan of Rs. 1 crore has been promised us under this head and it is hoped that this and any further assistance would reach us before the close of the year. They have also transferred to their account securities worth Rs. 5 crores from our holdings, and thereby released to us credit to that extent. Even so, there has been a wide gap between the resources available and the expenditure budgeted for, and this has caused embarrassing ways and means difficulties throughout the year. With a view to bridge the gap, the Government were compelled to review the Capital programme and some economies had to be ordered recently, care being taken to ensure that only the minimum dislocation was caused in the process. The revised Capital programme for the year stands at Rs. 19½ crores, the details of which are given in the White Paper. It is hoped that the deficit still remaining under the Capital heads could be covered by the sale of securities to any further extent found possible, before the end of the year.

Most of our Capital works, such as the Tungabhadra and the Lower Bhavani on the irrigation side, the Machikund and Moyar on the electricity side, are

15th March 1942] ---[Sri A. R. Shetty]

in an advanced stage of construction, where slowing down would involve wasteful outlay. If all our works should proceed according to schedule, we should provide for an outlay of about Rs. 23 crores during the ensuing year. But, considering the difficulties we had to face in this respect during the current year and the none-too-bright prospects of raising large sums in the open market, we are constrained to budget cautiously. The demands made by our engineers for the different schemes have therefore been pruned down to the extent possible consistent with general economy, and the capital budget for the ensuing year has been fixed at Rs. 19·87 crores including Rs. 8·97 crores on irrigation and Rs. 8 crores on electricity projects. This sum has to be found during the course of the year by raising as much as we can from the open market, by issuing securities to the extent possible, by borrowing from the Government of India whatever sums they can spare us and, in the last resort, by levying new taxes. Hon. Members might have noticed that the Central Government is placing increasing reliance on revenue surpluses to finance capital expenditure. This is an indication that, if we should develop our natural resources at a pace, which is not unduly tardy, we should also resort to similar methods; but this, however, is an important question of policy which we must necessarily leave to the new Houses for consideration.

On the 1st of April 1940, we held securities ~~Reserves~~ worth about Rs. 43 crores as unattached reserves. We have been drawing up these reserves to the extent necessary, to meet our capital expenditure during the post-war years. After meeting all the outstanding liabilities, we may expect to close the current year with an unattached balance of about Rs. 19 crores. We have thus depleted the reserves to the extent of Rs. 24 crores during this period, but this should not cause us any grave concern because, during this period, we have invested on capital works the sum of Rs. 62 crores, of which Rs. 25 crores are on irrigation and Rs. 30 crores on electricity projects. We have borrowed during this period only Rs. 11½ crores from the open market and Rs. 18 crores from the Government of India (including Rs. 3½ crores which we hope to get before the end of this year) and, therefore, a sizeable portion amounting to about Rs. 8½ crores of our capital investments during this period came out of current

(Sri A. B. Shetty) [16th March 1933]

resources. The balance of Rs. 10 crores in the reserves, may be sufficient to support our capital commitments for another year or a little more; but by about that time, a good many of our irrigation and electricity projects would have been completed and begun to yield us some additional revenue.

Conclusions.

The finances of this State have been under the able administration of Sri B. Gopala Reddi during the last five years (apprise) and it will be seen that, during this period, our revenues have increased and our resources have been utilised for productive purposes. Sri T. A. Varghese, the Finance Secretary, and members of his department have as usual applied themselves diligently to their onerous task during this year of exceptional difficulty. My thanks are also due to the Governor of the Reserve Bank for continued help to this State.

Under the very exceptional circumstances in which this Budget is being presented, I do not propose, as is usual on such occasions, to comment on the different aspects of our administration. The authority on these matters can now be properly exercised only by our successors who will have the right and the privilege to recast this Budget. I hope that the hon. Members will keep in mind this material limitation, while offering their comments on the present proposals. (Cheers.)

Mr. SPEAKER :—“The House will now adjourn till 11 a.m. on Monday, the 17th March 1933.

The House then adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. on Monday, the 17th March 1933.

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APPENDIX.

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[11th March 1952]

## APPENDIX.

[Vide page 3 supra.]

## GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

*White Paper on the Madras Budget, 1952-53, as  
presented to the Legislature.*

This Paper gives a brief review of the financial results of the last year (1950-51) and the revised estimate for the current year, 1951-52 and explains the basis on which the interim budget for the next year, 1952-53 has been framed.

## Accounts 1950-51.

2. The Revised Estimate for 1950-51 anticipated that the total Revenue in the year would amount to Rs. 59-70 crores and the Expenditure on Revenue Account to Rs. 59-07 crores, leaving a surplus of Rs. 63 lakhs. According to the final accounts of the year, the Revenue amounted to only Rs. 58-16 crores, while the expenditure increased to Rs. 59-45 crores, with the result that there was a revenue deficit of Rs. 129 lakhs in that year. The decrease of Rs. 154 lakhs in the revenue was mainly due to the fact that (a) against Rs. 80 lakhs taken credit for as Grow More Food grant from the Government of India in the

Accounts,  
1950-51.

19th March 1952]

Revenue Account, the Government of India gave a provisional credit of only Rs. 20 lakhs, pending the final settlement of the accounts ; and (b) that a sum of Rs. 62 lakhs of the food procurement bonus given by the Government of India was adjusted in the Capital section of the accounts instead of in the Revenue Account as originally contemplated. A large decline in the receipts by way of sales of agricultural machinery also contributed to the final worsening, notwithstanding an increase under Land Revenue (by way of larger collection of rents due to zamindars) and General Sales Tax. Increased expenditure occurred mainly under Road Works and Police.

The capital outlay excluding State Trading Schemes amounted to Rs. 16-94 crores against the Revised Estimate of Rs. 18-42 crores, showing a decrease of Rs. 1-51 crores, which occurred chiefly in respect of Irrigation, etc., works. As regards State Trading Schemes, the revised estimate anticipated that the actual adjustments in the accounts of the year in respect of various transactions would result in a net credit of nearly Rs. 3 crores, while the actual credit was only Rs. 1-38 lakhs. This was due chiefly to larger adjustments made towards the purchase of rice, wheat and other grains before the close of the year than was originally anticipated.

Including the net outlay on State Trading Schemes, the total capital expenditure was practically the same as contemplated in the revised estimate (Rs. 15½ crores). Under 'Loans and Advances by the State Government,' the net disbursements (Rs. 288 lakhs) indicated an increase of Rs. 89 lakhs over the revised estimate (Rs. 199 lakhs), the increase being due mainly to larger disbursements of loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act.

#### *Revised Estimate, 1951-52.*

3. The revised estimate for the current year anticipates a total revenue of Rs. 63-49 crores, against the budget figure of Rs. 59-63 crores. The figures of expenditure on Revenue Account also show a rise from Rs. 60-20 crores to Rs. 63-58 crores. As a result, the revenue deficit is now expected to be about Rs. 10 lakhs only, as compared with the budgeted deficit of Rs. 67 lakhs. The variations are spread over several heads of revenue and expenditure and these are explained in the Budget Memorandum for 1952-53.

Revised  
Estimate,  
1951-2  
Revenue  
Account.

(15th March 1951)

The noteworthy increases in revenue items—(a) Rs. 137 lakhs under Income-tax receipts, based on the latest intimation from the Government of India, and (b) Rs. 115 lakhs in the receipts from the Madras General Sales tax. The revised estimate under Land Revenue allows for special remissions to the extent of Rs. 50 lakhs with reference to the prevailing adverse seasonal conditions. (The actual remissions may, however, prove to be larger.)

Among the factors contributing to the increase in expenditure may be mentioned—(1) a provision of Rs. 30 lakhs for transfer to a special fund, out of the estimated surplus revenue from the zamindari areas taken over by the Government since 1949-50, (2) large expenditure on the purchase and maintenance of agricultural machinery and on the purchase of seeds under the Seed Multiplication Scheme resulting in an increase of nearly Rs. 1 crore, under the head "Agriculture", (3) larger expenditure (from Rs. 50 lakhs to Rs. 85 lakhs) on Rural Water-supply Schemes and larger grants to local bodies mainly in connexion with the various works undertaken for the relief of unemployment (the total grants have risen from Rs. 100 lakhs to Rs. 142 lakhs) and (4) increased expenditure on elections held under the new Constitution. (The total expenditure on elections in this year is now expected to be about Rs. 90 lakhs, of which one half will be recovered from the Government of India. The original budget estimate assumed that the expenditure on this account would be about only one-fourth of this.)

Capital  
Expenditure,  
1951-52

4. The total capital expenditure outside the Revenue Account excluding State Trading Schemes is now estimated at about Rs. 19½ crores, against the budget anticipation of Rs. 22½ crores. The revised estimate includes Rs. 905 lakhs for Irrigation, etc., works—(Rs. 340 lakhs for Tungabhadra Project, Rs. 260 lakhs for the Lower Bhavani Project, and Rs. 305 lakhs for other works), Rs. 725 lakhs for Electricity schemes and Rs. 116 lakhs for civil works (buildings). The provision made for payment of compensation to landholders on the abolition of the Zamindari system is Rs. 168 lakhs, while the capital expenditure on Industrial development is estimated at about Rs. 44 lakhs. Having regard to the limited resources available to the Government for financing capital expenditure as a whole, the Government had to impose a drastic

15th March 1962]

out of about Rs. 2 crores in the expenditure on Electricity schemes and of about Rs. 1 crore in the expenditure on buildings. A smaller cut had to be made in regard to Irrigation schemes also. The transactions on account of State Trading Schemes in the year are now expected to result in a net credit of about Rs. 2·24 crores, due mainly to the anticipated adjustment of certain arrears credits. This estimate represents only the profit of the transactions likely to be actually booked in the accounts of the year and does not represent the profit to the Government in the year under State Trading Schemes as a whole.'

5. In respect of loans and advances by the State Government, the Budget for the current year took credit for recoveries amounting to Rs. 232 lakhs and provided for advances to the extent of Rs. 432 lakhs. According to the revised estimate, the corresponding figures are Rs. 294 lakhs and Rs. 597 lakhs. The increase in the advances is mainly due to the provision made for the liberal grants of lakhs and other loans in the areas affected by drought and for short-term loans to ryots in selected districts for the purchase of chemical manures.

Under recoveries, a smaller credit is anticipated on account of the delay in the conversion of well subsidy loans into grants, but this is more than made up by the anticipated recoveries of loans granted for the purchase of fertilizers.

6. An open market loan for Rs. 3 crores repayable <sup>Borrowings</sup>  
<sub>1961-62</sub> was issued in September 1961 bearing interest at 3½ per cent per annum and at an issue price of Rs. 99-12 per cent. The Government of India have so far given a loan of Rs. 6 crores bearing interest at 3½ per cent per annum and repayable in 10 years, towards the expenditure on the Tungabhadra and Lower Bhavani Projects in the current year and the revised estimate assumes that further loans to the extent of Rs. 3½ crores will be available before the end of the year to meet capital expenditure generally, including Grow More Food irrigation schemes and special loans in distressed areas. The Government of India have also given a temporary advance of Rs. 100 lakhs repayable before the end of the year in connexion with the scheme of distribution of chemical manures. A loan of Rs. 9 lakhs has also been received, for being utilized in connection with Industrial Housing Schemes.

Loans and  
Advances,  
1961-62.

[10th March 1952]

On the disbursements side, the revised estimate makes provision for the repayment of the temporary advance of Rs. 100 lakhs for chemical fertilizers and of the special advance of Rs. 30 lakhs received last year for the expansion of cotton cultivation, besides the usual annual repayment of about Rs. 5 lakhs towards the consolidated debt. The revised estimate also allows for the repayment made in the early part of this year of a sum of Rs. 1 lakh received from the Government of India last year for financing an advance to a fishermen society. No Treasury bills were raised during the current year, but large ways and means advances were taken from the Reserve Bank of India. The revised estimate anticipates that all outstanding ways and means advances will be cleared by the end of the year, by sale of securities to the extent necessary by transfer to the Government of India.

**Ways and  
Means,  
1951-52**

7. The ways and means position for the year 1951-52 is accordingly expected to be as follows :—

	RS.
A. Opening cash balance allowing for the ways and means advance of Rs. 104 crores outstanding with the Reserve Bank .....	— 4-42
B. Debit in the Revenue Account .....	— 0-10
C. Capital expenditure including State Trading Schemes .....	— 19-55
D. State Trading Schemes—Net incomes .....	+ 2-24
E. Loans and Advances by the State Government [net disbursements] .....	— 3-13
F. Proceeds of open market loan .....	+ 3-03
Last purchase and cancellation of previous loans, .....	— 0-10
G. Loans from the Government of India for capital expenditure, special loans, etc. ....	+ 0-29
H. Repayment to the Government of India .....	— 1-16
I. Deposits, etc., transactions—Debited net receipts .....	+ 1-58
J. Disposal of securities* (including Rs. 1½ crores sold in the market and Rs. 5 crores transferred to the Government of India so far) .....	+ 14-73
K. Closing cash balance .....	+ 0-78

**Outstanding**

8. According to the revised estimate as now framed, the total outstanding balance of loans due to the Government of India on the 31st March, 1952 will be Rs. 22-14 crores, and the outstanding balance of

15th March 1952]

loans raised in the open market will be Rs. 22·41 crores—See Annexure III. The total outstanding loans will thus be about Rs. 44½ crores which is only about 70 per cent of the present annual revenue. About one-half of this public debt will be covered by the loans repayable to the Government by local bodies, agriculturists and others (Rs. 21·73 crores).

At the beginning of this year, securities worth about Rs. 43 crores were held in the Cash Balance Investment Account and in the Revenue Reserve Fund. During the year, securities, to the extent of Rs. 1·2 crores were added to these accounts by transfer from the ex-Pudukkottai State, the Hindu Religious and Endowments Board and other special accounts. The revised estimate for the current year contemplates that these securities will be reduced to about Rs. 19·4 crores on the 31st March 1952. In addition, the Government will hold separately securities belonging to the Sinking Fund, Famine Relief Fund, and the Electricity Depreciation and Special Reserve Funds, of the purchase value of over Rs. 6 crores.

#### Budget Estimate, 1952-53.

9. The budget for the next year has been framed Revenue Account, 1952-53. on the basis of existing taxation in regard to Revenue and existing sanctions only, in regard to expenditure. The figures are—

	RS.
	LAKHS.
(A) Revenue .....	83·72
(B) Expenditure on Revenue Account .....	64·70
(C) Deficit .....	18

The details of the figures for the Revised estimate for 1951-52 and the budget estimate for the year 1952-53 will be found in Annexure I to this Paper. As compared with the revised estimate for 1951-52, the Budget for 1952-53 anticipates that the total revenue will be higher by about Rs. 42 lakhs, while the expenditure will be greater by Rs. 118 lakhs. The variations

[16th March 1953]

that occur under individual heads are explained in full in the Budget Memorandum for 1952-53. The main variations are—

	Revenue.	Rs.
	LAKHS.	
(a) Taxes on Income .....	—	32
(b) Forest Revenue .....	—	37
(c) General Sales Tax Receipts .....	—	23
(d) Industries (increased except as anticipated mainly from the Government Hydrogenation Factory) .....	+ 66	
(e) Civil Works—Transfer from the Central Road Fund .....	+ 73	
	<i>Total</i> .....	+ 45
		—

#### Expenditure on Revenue Account.

	Ex.	Rs.
	LAKHS.	
General Administration .....	+ 38	
(Increase is mainly on account of the adjustments pertaining to the Well Subsidy Scheme).		
Industries .....	+ 44	
(Mainly on account of the Hydrogenation Factory).		
Miscellaneous .....	+ 40	
(Mainly on account of a contribution of Rs. 50 lakhs to the village panchayats).		
	<i>Total</i> .....	+ 121
		—

The Budget Estimate for 1952-53 provides for the transfer in that year of a sum of Rs. 20 lakhs to the Zamindari Abolition Fund from out of the surplus revenues derived from the zamindari estates taken over by the Government and also for the payment of Rs. 50 lakhs as assignment of land revenue to panchayats under the Village Panchayats Act.

10. No provision has been made for New Schemes of expenditure which will be considered by the new Government in due course. The Estimates on Revenue Account, however, include a sum of Rs. 30 lakhs as lump-sum provision for teaching, equipment, etc., grants to educational institutions and Rs. 50 lakhs for grants to local bodies for new road works.

16th March 1952]

11. The provision made for capital expenditure in Capital Expenditure, the next year (excluding outlay on State Trading Schemes) is Rs. 19.87 lakhs which is about the same as the provision made in the Revised Estimate for 1951-52 (Rs. 19.4 crores)—See Appendix II. The bulk of the capital expenditure will be on Irrigation Schemes (Rs. 8.97 lakhs) and on Electricity Schemes (Rs. 8.00 lakhs). The provision for Irrigation works includes Rs. 7.5 lakhs for Tank Improvement Schemes and Rs. 7.6 lakhs for Gour More Food Irrigation Schemes. The provision made for Capital Outlay on Civil Works—Buildings is Rs. 1.81 lakhs, while the provision for Industrial Development is, Rs. 3.9 lakhs.

A sum of Rs. 7.0 lakhs has also been included for payment of compensation to the zamindars—Rs. 5.0 lakhs for advance compensations and Rs. 2.0 lakhs for interim payments. The advance compensation is in respect of estates which have not yet been notified or taken over but which may be notified and taken over next year.

The transactions pertaining to the State Trading for Grain Supply are expected to be more or less balanced, while in respect of other State Trading Schemes (mainly distribution of chemical manures), it is anticipated that there will be a net debit of about Rs. 2.9 lakhs in the next year.

12. Under Loans and Advances by the State Government, it is expected that the net disbursements will be slightly less than Rs. 1 crore, after providing Rs. 50 lakhs for the grant of loans to local bodies, etc., for new works, as against the net disbursement of over Rs. 3 crores in 1951-52. The decrease is mainly due to the assumption that if the seasons during next year prove favourable, there may not be a need for special disbursements of takkavi loans as in the current year. It is also assumed that the Well Subsidy loans will not be continued during the year 1952-53.

13. The budget assumes that the Government of India will give a loan of Rs. 7½ crores towards capital expenditure. Following the usual procedure, no credit has been taken in the budget for the proceeds of any open market loan that may be raised by this Government during the next year, as the issue of such a loan depends upon many factors, which cannot be foreseen now. The outstanding balance of about Rs. 2 crores of the open market loan raised by this Government

Loans and  
Advances  
by the  
Madras  
Government,  
1952-53.

(19th March 1952)

in 1937 and 1940 (Sper. Rent Loan, 1952) is due for repayment in September, next. The budget makes provision for this.

Opening and  
Closing  
Balances,  
1951-52.

14. As indicated above, the year 1952-53 is expected to start with a Cash Balance of Rs. 70 lakhs and Securities worth Rs. 19.4 crores in the Cash Balance Investment and Revenue Reserve Fund Accounts. According to the estimates as now framed, the year will close with a Cash Balance of Rs. 51 lakhs and Securities worth about Rs. 3.4 crores only in the Cash Balance and Revenue Reserve Fund Accounts. This will be increased to the extent of the amount of any open market loan that may be raised or further loans that may be given by the Government of India. In addition, the Government will hold in the earmarked funds (Sinking Fund, Famine Relief Fund and Electricity Reserve Funds) securities of the purchase value of about Rs. 3 crores. Full information relating to these and other Funds will be found in Annexures II to VI of the Budget Memorandum.

Assets and  
Liabilities.

15. Appendix I to the Budget Memorandum gives the details of the liabilities of the Government and assets of certain kinds. The liabilities as on 31st March 1952 are estimated at about Rs. 101 crores and the assets at about Rs. 141 crores. The excess of the assets over the liabilities is thus Rs. 40 crores. According to the Budget Estimate for 1952-53, the excess of the assets over the liabilities will increase to about Rs. 42 crores on 31st March 1953.

Five-Year  
Plan.

16. Annexure IV to this Paper contains a statement comparing the provision included in the Five-Year Plan under the various developmental heads with the provision actually included in the revised estimate for the current year and the budget for the next year. It will be seen that against an allotment of Rs. 33 crores in the Plan for the year 1951-52, the actual expenditure is expected to be only Rs. 29 crores. Similarly for the next year, the provision included in the budget is about Rs. 28 crores as against the allotment of Rs. 35½ crores in the Plan.

The question of the further provision to be made for the schemes included in the Five-Year Plan in the budget for next year together with the problem of finding the requisite additional resources will be considered by the new Government.

FORT ST. GEORGE,  
16th March 1952

T. A. VARGHESE,  
Financial Secretary.

18th March 1962]

**REPORTS AND EXERCISES ON REVENUE ACCOUNT OF THE MARINE STORE FROM 1920-21 TO 1952-53.**

(See paragraph 9).

**A. REVENUE.**

Major heads of revenue.	1920-21.	1922-31.	1923-43.	1924-45.	1925-47.	1926-48.	1927-49.	1928-50.	1929-51.	1930-52.	1931-53.
(i)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1. M.	1.1.	1.2.	1.3.	1.4.	1.5.	1.6.	1.7.	1.8.	1.9.	1.10.	1.11.
2. M.R.	2.1.	2.2.	2.3.	2.4.	2.5.	2.6.	2.7.	2.8.	2.9.	2.10.	2.11.
3. M.S.	3.1.	3.2.	3.3.	3.4.	3.5.	3.6.	3.7.	3.8.	3.9.	3.10.	3.11.
Total moneys other than Compensation tax.	36,461	6,731	6,449	4,713	4,693	4,693	4,693	4,693	4,693	4,693	4,693
 Less Revenue—											
(i) Gross receipts including particulars of origin.	3,889,111	7,189,111	7,352,284	7,353,111	7,353,111	7,353,111	7,353,111	7,353,111	7,353,111	7,353,111	7,353,111
Mails.	1,26,071	1,21,237	1,21,237	1,21,237	1,21,237	1,21,237	1,21,237	1,21,237	1,21,237	1,21,237	1,21,237
Scrapes.	1,78,10	2,21,71	1,89,21	2,24,20	4,27,71	4,27,71	4,27,71	4,27,71	4,27,71	4,27,71	4,27,71
Fleet.	31,62	32,68	49,47	1,28,24	1,41,32	1,41,32	1,41,32	1,41,32	1,41,32	1,41,32	1,41,32
Registration.	20,451	31,089	22,14	43,43	73,56	73,56	73,56	73,56	73,56	73,56	73,56
Receipts under Master Tax and Lax.	...	...	7,87	7,87	7,87	7,87	7,87	7,87	7,87	7,87	7,87
 Other taxes and duties—											
(i) General sales tax.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other taxes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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1500 March 1952

## APPENDIX

Salaries	37,977	38,355	32,909	63,948	80,122	16,071	144,441	1,904,01	1,88,44
Receipts in aid of expenses	1,730	1,422	2,283	6,49	6,85	1,938	6,89	5,347	5,44
Stationery and Postage	1,448	3,12	6,18	10,62	11,04	2,72	12,44	12,47	15,10
Meals and Lodging									
Gross Receipts from Post Service P.L.									
Other items	3,14	10,15	10,49	41,54	67,04	15,94	59,48	129,12	146,32
Total	3,14	10,15	10,49	41,54	67,04	15,94	59,48	129,12	146,32
Payments from Post Transport Services—Globe Handups (\$1)									
Working expenses (\$1)									
Salaries									
Meals and Lodging between Under and Overseas Headquarters									
Stationery Receipts									
Transfer from Reserve Postmen Fund									
Postal Deficit									
Grand Total	16,1971	16,8572	18,0151	43,5938	42,6942	14,5125	32,7435	22,1131	22,4932

(6) Technical note—Definitions: "B.R.P." is 1937-38.

(7) The receipts are shown under "Receipts from Post Transport Services" from 1938-39.

(8) Prior to 1938-39, the receipts were distributed under the heading "Local &amp; Postal Income".

(9) Postage Income.

## B. EXPENDITURE ON DIVERTED ACCOUNT.

Major heads of expenditure	1930-31	1930-32	1930-33	1930-34	1930-35	1930-36	1930-37	1930-38	1930-39	1930-40	1930-41	1930-42	1930-43	1930-44	1930-45	1930-46	1930-47	1930-48	1930-49	1930-50	1930-51	1930-52	1930-53	
(a)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
Expenditure Locality	Local area etc.	Area etc.																						
Provision Income	1,734	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Borrowed	1,620-23	25-62	28-42	17-92	25-68	23-68	23-68	23-68	23-68	23-68	23-68	23-68	23-68	23-68	23-68	23-68	23-68	23-68	23-68	23-68	23-68	23-68	23-68	
Borrow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stamp	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Postage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Registration	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charges on account of Books Periodicals etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Payments to local bodies, Other departments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other items and charges—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Payments to local bodies,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other departmental charges—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
divert	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intergovt.—Liaison on works for which capital accounts are kept.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intergovt.—Other intergovernmental transfers and remittances.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(15th March 1932)

## APPENDIX

	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Costs of litigation, 450 weeks	1,090	751	1,022	911	943	749	943	749	943	749	943	749	943	749	943	749
Interest on debt and other obligations	15,63	61,23	38,87	37,49	79,53	91,93	1,00,93	1,00,93	1,00,93	1,00,93	1,00,93	1,00,93	1,00,93	1,00,93	1,00,93	1,00,93
Index—Interest balanced to Governmental Depart- ments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Ex-Ex</b>	<b>61,23</b>	<b>—69,25</b>	<b>—61,05</b>	<b>—53,01</b>	<b>—63,94</b>	<b>—72,54</b>	<b>—1,00,93</b>									
Net amount spent on costs and expenses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Appropriation for reduction or removal of debts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
General Administration	24,41	24,44	24,42	4,47,44	4,48,46	1,03,40	1,03,40	1,03,40	1,03,40	1,03,40	1,03,40	1,03,40	1,03,40	1,03,40	1,03,40	1,03,40
Administration of Justice	1,16,45	1,01,25	1,01,46	1,25,46	1,42,42	1,42,42	1,42,42	1,42,42	1,42,42	1,42,42	1,42,42	1,42,42	1,42,42	1,42,42	1,42,42	1,42,42
Judicial and legal activities	22,01	10,17	20,15	41,30	60,78	1,03,58	1,03,58	1,03,58	1,03,58	1,03,58	1,03,58	1,03,58	1,03,58	1,03,58	1,03,58	1,03,58
Police	1,27,07	1,07,26	1,09,28	1,09,41	4,05,71	6,07,04	6,07,04	6,07,04	6,07,04	6,07,04	6,07,04	6,07,04	6,07,04	6,07,04	6,07,04	6,07,04
<b>B</b> Ports and Harbors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scientific Departments	0,22	0,22	0,22	..	5,00,74	4,78,4	4,78,4	4,78,4	4,78,4	4,78,4	4,78,4	4,78,4	4,78,4	4,78,4	4,78,4	4,78,4
Education	0,48	2,78	6,28	..	1,23	1,23	1,23	1,23	1,23	1,23	1,23	1,23	1,23	1,23	1,23	1,23
Health	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public Health	23,49	1,69,18	1,72,03	4,22,72	5,00,27	1,03,73	1,03,73	1,03,73	1,03,73	1,03,73	1,03,73	1,03,73	1,03,73	1,03,73	1,03,73	1,03,73
Agriculture	44,19	87,50	1,01,45	1,01,45	1,01,50	24,12,03	3,28,53	3,28,53	3,28,53	3,28,53	3,28,53	3,28,53	3,28,53	3,28,53	3,28,53	3,28,53
Fisheries (D)	21,72,4	45,39	20,71	1,03,74	1,03,74	1,03,74	1,03,74	1,03,74	1,03,74	1,03,74	1,03,74	1,03,74	1,03,74	1,03,74	1,03,74	1,03,74
Co-operation (D)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Industries	14,44	29,11	24,23	27,41	34,60	1,03,71	1,03,71	1,03,71	1,03,71	1,03,71	1,03,71	1,03,71	1,03,71	1,03,71	1,03,71	1,03,71
Capital outlay on industrial development	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aviation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Interest on 1,000 bonds representing contributions by the Royal Water Supply Fund.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
800 Bonds Rs. 10 each representing contributions to the Royal Water Supply Fund.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(D) Purchased under "Agric. loans" prior to 1945-46.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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[15th March 1992]

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Major heads of expenditure	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	
(A)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	
Salaries,																									
Teachers.																									
Other.																									
Expenditure on Pensions.																									
Other items																									
Total ordinary charges.																									
Net outlays on State Fund less amounts retained in the Revenue Account.																									
Other items																									
Total																									
12 Treasury & Reserve Reserve Fund.	14,746.61	14,746.61	14,746.61	14,746.61	14,746.61	14,746.61	14,746.61	14,746.61	14,746.61	14,746.61	14,746.61	14,746.61	14,746.61	14,746.61	14,746.61	14,746.61	14,746.61	14,746.61	14,746.61	14,746.61	14,746.61	14,746.61	14,746.61		
Civil Defence																									
Grand total	14,746.61	14,746.61	14,746.61	14,746.61	14,746.61	14,746.61	14,746.61	14,746.61	14,746.61	14,746.61	14,746.61	14,746.61	14,746.61	14,746.61	14,746.61	14,746.61	14,746.61	14,746.61	14,746.61	14,746.61	14,746.61	14,746.61	14,746.61		
Printed Revenue Supplies (+) or Deficit (-).	+1,491.16	-1,491.16	+223.16	+223.16	+223.16	+223.16	+223.16	+223.16	+223.16	+223.16	+223.16	+223.16	+223.16	+223.16	+223.16	+223.16	+223.16	+223.16	+223.16	+223.16	+223.16	+223.16	+223.16		

(a) Indicates Rs. 457.44 lakhs representing contribution to the State Village Reconstruction and  
Harijan uplift Fund.

(b) Shows other Capital Receipts. The figures are:

\* Working Expenses of the Madras City Bus Service are taken to deduction of Rs.  
amounts from 1943-44.

† Includes sum of Rs. 2,450.00 lakhs payable to the Central Government under  
Devolution Rule 18.

— 4,671.61 — 1,381.7 — 3,627 + 28.41

*Annexure II.*

## DETAILS OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

(See paragraph II.)

Segment, order of outlay	Amount, Rs. Lakhs.	1997-98		1998-99		Harvest Expenditure, Rs. Lakhs.	Total Expenditure, Rs. Lakhs.
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		
<b>1. INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS.</b>							
1.1. Irrigation Projects	1,73,92,000*	62.40	1,67,32	1,63,57	2,43,14	2,49,80	11,23,41
1.2. Power Projects	6,02,50,000	—	1.85	—	2,53,97*	2,68,10	1,09,57
1.3. Steel Plants	2,36,40	—	—	—	1,98,03	27.48	15.15
1.4. Other Industrial Projects	3,61,00	—	—	—	1,71,21	—	1,05,46
1.5. Total	2,73,03,00	62.40	1,67,32	1,63,57	2,53,97	2,68,10	1,09,57
<b>2. AGRICULTURAL PROJECTS.</b>							
2.1. Irrigation Projects	1,70,00,000	—	—	—	—	—	1,70,00,000
2.2. Dams	1,20,00,000	—	—	—	—	—	1,20,00,000
2.3. Water Distribution Scheme	3,61,00	—	—	—	—	—	3,61,00
2.4. Water Harvesting Project	4,67	—	—	—	—	—	4,67
2.5. Block Piped Projects	18,70	—	—	—	—	—	18,70
2.6. Malaria Eradication Project	1,04,00*	—	—	—	—	—	1,04,00
2.7. Coastal Delta System	10,00	—	—	—	—	—	10,00
2.8. Konkan Drainage Scheme	1,03,49	—	—	—	—	—	1,03,49
2.9. Irrigation Schemes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.10. Irrigation Revision by Irrigation Authorities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.11. Boring of Tunnels by Irrigation Authorities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.12. Other Irrigation Schemes (Production and Irrigation) charges on Irrigation Schemes and Tools and Plant	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.13. Crop-area Croplands for Irrigation Schemes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.14. Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1,73,92,000	62.40	1,67,32	1,63,57	2,53,97	2,68,10	1,09,57

\*Costs of several works some of which have been completed while others are in progress. Hence estimated cost is given.

(1) Standard under Central Irrigation Scheme.

(2) Major items, namely, labour, new labour, interest on loans, expenses on

etc., etc.

[15th March 1998]

## APPENDIX

## B. OFFICIAL OUTLAY ON RAILWAY SUBSIDIES.

	1957-58	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Standard Hydro-Electric Scheme	11,734	3,424	10,093	29,118	36,320	33,410	21,284	4,370
Short Hydro-Electric Schemes	6,126	2,244	1,937	11,444	11,444	24,222	38,522	11,444
Hydro-Electric Power Stations	11,141	71,281	11,141	11,141	11,141	11,141	11,141	11,141
Hydro-Electric Power Stations & Canals	11,141	71,281	11,141	11,141	11,141	11,141	11,141	11,141
Short Hydro-Electric Schemes	11,141	71,281	11,141	11,141	11,141	11,141	11,141	11,141
Deposited Hydro-Electric Powers	11,141	71,281	11,141	11,141	11,141	11,141	11,141	11,141
Water Power Plants & Stations	11,141	71,281	11,141	11,141	11,141	11,141	11,141	11,141
Other Domestic Schemes	11,141	71,281	11,141	11,141	11,141	11,141	11,141	11,141
Transvaal Domestic Schemes	11,141	71,281	11,141	11,141	11,141	11,141	11,141	11,141
Western Province Domestic Schemes	11,141	71,281	11,141	11,141	11,141	11,141	11,141	11,141
Eastern Province Domestic Schemes	11,141	71,281	11,141	11,141	11,141	11,141	11,141	11,141
Transvaal Hydro-Electric Schemes	1,577,744	1,076,400	1,496,400	48,410	37,010	30,480	1,08,400	1,496,400
Sakha Transvaal Schemes	1,411,024	1,112,112	1,112,112	1,112,112	1,112,112	1,112,112	1,112,112	1,112,112
Romanov Transvaal Schemes	1,411,024	1,112,112	1,112,112	1,112,112	1,112,112	1,112,112	1,112,112	1,112,112
Transvaal Hydro-Electric Schemes	1,411,024	1,112,112	1,112,112	1,112,112	1,112,112	1,112,112	1,112,112	1,112,112
Transvaal provides the majority of resources for generation of electricity and transmission of electricity to neighbouring countries.								
Other Non-Schemes	11,141	11,141	11,141	11,141	11,141	11,141	11,141	11,141
Total outlays on public sector	1,598,364	1,243,778	1,432,455	24,873	23,373	17,373	19,284	1,496,400

[19th March 1952]

Description of account	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52 (Balances carried forward)	Total 1946-50 (1946-50) Carries forward)	Total 1951-52 (1950-51) Carries forward)
							(1)	(2)
1) Current Liabilities	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
a) CAPITAL	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
b) INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT RESERVES	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Bonds & Corp Bonds	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
State Industrial Research Works	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Fed Govt Oil Industry	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Modern Vgntiles Ghar Projects	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Government & Co. Payments	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Polytechnic Institutions and Schools	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Armed Forces	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Trans to Pardhara and Panchala, Lakshadweep	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Trans to Madras Technical Institutions Corporation	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Year-end	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Other Liab.	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Concrete Industry	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
India Paper Mills	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Total	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
b) CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDUSTRY TRUST AND PROJECTS								
Modern City Bus Service	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
K. CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CIVIL WORKS	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Other Works-Buildings	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
c) CONTRIBUTION TO ENDOWMENT								
Modern City Bus Service	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

15th March 1962]

## Appendix III.

STATEMENT OF THE DEBT POSITION OF THE  
MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

(See paragraph 8.)

When issued.	Description of loans.	Total amount borrowed.	Amount that will become outstanding on 31st March 1962.		Remarks.
			Rs.	Rs.	
			LAKHS.	LAKHS.	
<b>I. CROWN MORTGAGE LOANS.</b>					
September 1927 and September 1930.	1% Loan, 1952. 1% and 2% Interest.	2,153.74	2,153.74		
September 1930.	1% Loan, 1953.	1,211.82	1,211.82		
June 1932.	1% Loan, 1955.	1,29.07	1,29.07		
September 1942.	1% Loan, 1958.	1,25.80	1,25.80		
September 1942.	1% Loan, 1958.	1,25.80	1,25.80		
August 1944.	2% Loan, 1958.	1,20.00	1,20.00		
September 1945.	1% Loan, 1958.	2,30.00	2,30.00		
September 1948.	2% Loan, 1961.	4,69.21	3,36.77		
July 1950.	2% Downing- tonian Bank, 1962.	4,32.11	4,32.11		
September 1951.	2½% Loan, 1962.	2,014.46	2,014.46		
	Total,	23,75.47	22,41.59		

**II. LOANS FROM THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.**

(I) Pre-war loans— consolidated debt (31st April 1957).	1,887.11	2,19.77	The Madras Government repaid its debt to the Government of India, after certain adjustments, amounted to Rs. 7,397.71 lakhs on 31st April 1957. This debt was consolidated into a 4½ per cent loan and is repayable by 1981-82 by half-yearly equated instalments.
(II) Post-war loans— 1947-48	4	6,802.00	These are long-term loans of India for capital expendi-
1948-49	4	4,39.83	ture on Irrigation and Electricity Schemes when the Madras Government did not carry any market loan. Interest is payable at 2½% per cent half-yearly. The principal is repayable after 40 years in each case.
1950-51— Fisheries Pro- gramme— For giving a loan to the Nizhal Fisheries Farmers Co-operative Society.	1-22		As there was no utilisation of the loan being utilised for the purpose, it was repaid to the Government of India in full with interest at 2½ per cent per annum in October 1951.

[15th March 1952]

When issued.	Description of loan.	Total amount issued.	Amount that will be outstanding on 31st March, 1952.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		R.R.	R.R.	
				LOANS.

## II. LOANS FROM THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—contd.

(2) Periods during which issued.				
1950-51—contd.				
Treasury Revolving Fund, Oil Regions, Electric Meters, etc., Hire pur- chase,			18-80	Loans given by the Government of India in connection with the Irrigation Reforms. Interest at 12 per cent per annum is payable half yearly. Principal is repayable after 15 years.
Oil Regions, Electric Meters, etc., Hire pur- chase, P.W.D. Irriga- tion and Tamil Na- du Irriga- tion Reforms.			20-00	Interest at 12 per cent per annum is payable half yearly. Principal is repayable after 15 years.
Revolving Fund from Madhya Pradesh for expenses of state embank- ment.		18-60		The loan is free of interest and the principal is repayable before 31st March 1952.
1951-52—				
Parliament and District tions of through the years.		180-00		This is a short-term loan repayable before 31st March 1952.
To finance capital ex- penditure, special loans, etc.,			220-00	The Government of India have on the sum total a loan of Rs. 2 crore for financing capital expenditure on the Tungabhadra and River Hiriyani Projects. This loan is repayable by annual equal installments commencing from 1952-53 and ending in 1961. For the first three years, i.e., 1951-52, 1952-53 and 1953-54, interest at 2½ per cent per annum is to be paid. It is suggested that a further loan of Rs. 250 lakhs will be negotiated before the end of March, 1952 to finance capital expenditure (including Gross Mass Prod- uction, service and special loans) in distressed areas.
Industrial Planning Revolving Fund.			3-00	This loan is interest free and the principal is repayable after 25 years.
Total, II		2,211-77		
Total, I and II		4,459-02		

19th March 1952]

## III. SPECIAL IRREDEMABLE LOANS.

	Amount.
	Rs.
(1) Four Banks bearing interest at 8 per cent. per annum issued between the years 1919 and 1927.	1,23,090
(2) Two Banks bearing interest at 4½ per cent. per annum issued in the years 1920 and 1927.	10,260
(3) A deposit bearing interest at 8 per cent. per annum accepted in 1917.	61,770
(4) A deposit bearing interest at 3 per cent. per annum (now treated as an <i>Expenditure</i> for the Holiday Hospital, Madras).	66,970

Total, III. . . . . 3,03,110

—  
2-12 lakhs.Rs.  
LAKHS

Grand total of loans that will be outstanding on the 31st March 1952 (I+II+III). 11,37-04

## Annexure IV.

STATEMENT COMPARING THE PROVISION MADE IN THE REVISED ESTIMATE, 1951-52, AND BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1952-53, FOR THE SCHEMES INCLUDED IN THE FIVE-YEAR PLAN WITH THE ALLOCATIONS ORIGINALLY MADE IN THAT PLAN FOR THESE TWO YEARS.

(See paragraph 16.)

	1951-52.			1952-53.		
	Revised Esti- mate.		Budget Esti- mate.	Revised Esti- mate.		Budget Esti- mate.
	Rs. LAKHS.	LAKHS.		Rs. LAKHS.	LAKHS.	
I. Agricultural and Rural Development—						
1. Agriculture .....	478	328	352	394		
2. Veterinary and Animal Husbandry .....	20	20	20	17		
3. Dairying and Milk supply .....	15	43	15	19		
4. Forest .....	11	10	7	10		
5. Co-operation .....	24	19	26	13		
6. Fisheries .....	12	14	19	11		
7. Rural Development .....	29	24	31	22		
Total, I .....	<u>189</u>	<u>121</u>	<u>172</u>	<u>109</u>		
II. Major Irrigation and Town Projects .....	<u>1,694</u>	<u>1,471</u>	<u>2,268</u>	<u>1,694</u>		

[16th March 1952]

	1951-52		1952-53	
	Budget Plan		Budget Esti- mate	
	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.
<b>III. Industry—</b>				
1 Cottage Industries	22	22	21	23
2 Other Industries	22	30	37	46
Total, III	44	52	58	70
<b>IV. Transport (Roads)</b>				
	204	203	182	173
<b>V. Social Services—</b>				
1 Education	142	117	129	119
2 Medical	102	67	81	73
3 Public Health	50	140	113	106
4 Housing	128	93	120	91
5 Labour and Labour Welfare	—	—	—	—
6 Amelioration of Backward Classes	32	31	30	31
Total, V	623	534	523	504
Grand total	2,718	2,590	2,585	2,783

## THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

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Monday, the 17th March 1953.

GENERAL DISCUSSION OF THE BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 1953-54.

Hon. SPEAKER :—“The next item on the agenda is the general discussion of the Budget, for which I fix 16 minutes for each speaker.”

Hon. S. NAGAPPA :—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, when we go through the Budget speech of the Hon. Minister for Finance of the Care-taker Government, that the Budget seems to us to be more or less, a careless budget. As the Government are only a Care-taker Government, they have not bestowed any care on preparing the Budget.”

“Now, Sir, the Government are aware that there is acute famine prevailing in Rayalaseema. They have been sympathizing with the famine-stricken people of Rayalaseema but, Sir, it is only lip sympathy. No doubt, Hon. Ministers have gone there and toured the area. The Revenue and Famine Commissioners have also gone there and the Collectors have been sending reports day in and day out. Every day reports have been published in the press with pictures and photos. But, so far, the Government have not done any tangible thing. I do not think, Sir, it will take five or six months to decide whether there is famine in a particular area or not. The sowing season begins about the end of May or the beginning of June and the harvesting will end by the month of January when one can see whether there has been a failure of crop or not. After all, it will take a minute’s time to say whether a crop has