ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES
OFFICIAL REPORT

Part II—PROCEEDINGS OTHER THAN QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

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 Demand No. XXVII—Electricity—Rs. 2,56,13,400
 Demand No. XLIII—Capital outlay on Electricity Schemes—Rs. 10,78,00,600—Passed

NOTE: *At the commencement of the speech denotes confirmation from the Member not received in time.

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1957
ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Monday, the 22nd July, 1957.

The House met at Half Past Eight of the Clock

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I)

ADJOURNMENT MOTION RE:
CLOSURE OF MANGANESE MINES AT GARIVIDI
22nd July 1957

Point of Information Re:
Assurances made by Ministers on the Floor of the Assembly

The Hon. Member (Dr. G. N. Naidu): I have a point of information: The promises that the Ministers have made on the floor of this Assembly, how many members are satisfied with the promises made by them? It was stated in the House that the 26 Members are satisfied with the promises made by the Ministers. Are you satisfied with the promises that the Ministers have made? Because of the assurance given by the Ministers, I am therefore disallowing the adjournment motion.

Sir, I have also taken note of the retrenchment benefits that were announced by the Ministers. Therefore, I am raising this question, Sir, up to 15th September retrenchment benefits should not be given.

Sir, the question is: Are you satisfied with the retrenchment benefits? Because of the assurance given by the Ministers, I am raising this question, Sir, up to 15th September retrenchment benefits should not be given.

Sir, the question is: Temporary lay off, from 1st October lay off.

POINT OF INFORMATION RE:
ASSURANCES MADE BY MINISTERS ON THE FLOOR OF
THE ASSEMBLY

The Hon. Minister (G. N. Naidu): Point of information, Sir, as far as 26th July, the Minister of Labour has informed the House that the matter is under consideration. As far as 26th July, it is under consideration. The matter is under consideration.
Point of Information Re: Assurances made by Ministers on the Floor of the Assembly

22nd July 1957

The rules will come before the House. So, nothing need be said now as the Rules Committee is going through them and they will come before the House.

Sri M. Rajeswara Rao rose in his seat

The Minister for Planning and Development (Sri V. B. Raju):

The rules will come before the House. So, nothing need be said now as the Rules Committee is going through them and they will come before the House.

Sri V. B. Raju: Assurances Committee has made several demands. Assurances Committee has made several demands. Assurances Committee has made several demands. Assurances Committee has made several demands. Assurances Committee has made several demands. Assurances Committee has made several demands. Assurances Committee has made several demands. Assurances Committee has made several demands. Assurances Committee has made several demands. Assurances Committee has made several demands. Assurances Committee has made several demands. Assurances Committee has made several demands. Assurances Committee has made several demands. Assurances Committee has made several demands. Assurances Committee has made several demands. Assurances Committee has made several demands. Assurances Committee has made several demands. Assurances Committee has made several demands. Assurances Committee has made several demands. Assurances Committee has made several demands. Assurances Committee has made several demands. Assurances Committee has made several demands. Assurances Committee has made several demands.
Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor, I beg to move:

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,56,13,400 under Demand No. XXVII—Electricity."

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,78,00,600 under Demand No. XLIII—Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes."

Mr. Speaker: Motions moved.
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In the light of the budget proposals in the XXVIIth Parliament, the following demands were made for the year 1957-58:

- For the education department, Rs. 25,12,400
- For the health department, Rs. 10,78,000
- For the public works department, Rs. 10,78,000
- For the agriculture department, Rs. 1,07,80,000
- For the transport department, Rs. 6,25,22,000
- For the irrigation department, Rs. 10,78,000
- For the electricity department, Rs. 6,25,22,000
- For the water supply department, Rs. 10,78,000
- For the police department, Rs. 6,25,22,000

The demands were made for the year 1957-58 and were approved by the Assembly. The demands were later revised by the Finance Department.

In the light of the demands made, the government decided to increase the budget for the year 1958-59 by Rs. 25,05,00,000. The increased budget was presented in the Assembly on 14th September 1958.

The demands were later revised by the Finance Department.

In the light of the demands made, the government decided to increase the budget for the year 1959-60 by Rs. 25,05,00,000. The increased budget was presented in the Assembly on 10th October 1959.
Budget - Demands for Grants

22nd July 1957

...
Budget - Demands for Grants 22nd July 1957 298

High tension lines, Low tension lines 70,000 consumers 1-4-1951 12,000 1-10-1953 28,000 1-4-1958 88,000

1957 జూలై 22న బ్యాడిGIT - 1 పర్సిపా (Per capita) మార్కారకం తెలుగు కోసం అటవీ మర్యాదలు హీడర్ ఉండేది. ఈ కారకం 1-4-1951 దినానికి 2.5 మంది ణభిట్టి, 1-10-1958 దినానికి 5 మందికి, 1-4-1956 దినానికి 8 మందికి ప్రత్యేకం. జాతీయ పరిస్థితి యొక్క గోప్పమైనంతే, 1-10-1956-న ఎంటిసిమా 8,000 మందించి, 1,000 మంది ప్రత్యేకం. 1,000 మందించి, 500 మంది ప్రత్యేకం, నాగార్జునాపెంచరకు మందికి 26 మందించి, మార్పిడి 40 మంది ప్రత్యేకం. ఖాద్య 25 మంది ప్రత్యేకం.


ప్రపంచంలోని వృత్తి ప్రమాణం పెంచడానికి అవకాశం ప్రశాసనం సాధిస్తుంది. 1955-56 సాంస్కృతిక నిర్మాణం ప్రారంభించడానికి 11 రాష్ట్రాలు పరిశ్రమలు సాగుతుంది. విదేశులు 2 ఫిట్టి నిర్ణయం చేస్తుంది. 11 రాష్ట్రాలు తెలుగు సాధనాలు. కేంద్రం, భారతీయ నాగరికత, తండ్రి అంతరాష్ట్రానికి విదేశులు చేసిన నిర్ణయాలను ప్రతిష్ఠించుతారు. మిగిలి 6 రాష్ట్రాలు విదేశులు చేసిన నిర్ణయాలను ప్రతిష్ఠించారు. అడిగా ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ విదేశులు చేసిన నిర్ణయాలను ప్రతిష్ఠించారు. దుర్గాప్రదేశ్ విదేశులు చేసిన నిర్ణయాలను ప్రతిష్ఠించారు. 11 రాష్ట్రాలు చేసిన నిర్ణయాలను ప్రతిష్ఠించారు. ప్రపంచంలోని నిర్ణయాలను ప్రతిష్ఠించారు. నాగార్జునాపెంచరకు మంది ప్రత్యేకం. ఈ అధికారిక యొక్క ప్రత్యేకం విదేశులు చేసిన నిర్ణయాలను ప్రతిష్ఠించారు. 11 రాష్ట్రాలు చేసిన నిర్ణయాలను ప్రతిష్ఠించారు. 11 రాష్ట్రాలు చేసిన నిర్ణయాలను ప్రతిష్ఠించారు.

1. మార్చి 10 ను మరింత 21,000 పరిశ్రమలు అటవీ ప్రత్యేకం వెనియసు నిర్ణయాలు చేసినా, మార్గం పై లాభాలు జాతీయం. అప్పుడు ప్రత్యేకం అటవీ. తరువాత చదివాలను ప్రత్యేకం.

2. మార్చి 10 ను మరింత 3,000 పరిశ్రమలు అటవీ ప్రత్యేకం వెనియసు నిర్ణయాలు చేసినా, మార్గం పై లాభాలు జాతీయం. ప్రత్యేకం అటవీ.
3. 30,000

4. 50

Cement factories
Ship building yard, Caltex

Turbo alternators
Budget - Demands for Grants

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...
Budget - Demands for Grants 
22nd July 1957

304

ప్రగతి శక్తి తోడు ఉపయోగం చేసి, భారీపాక్షికంగా సామాన్య
మండలానికి ఉష్ణాంశాలను సంఖ్య చేసి ప్రవేశపెట్టుతూ విలీనతత్వానికి ప్రతిపత్తి పెట్టుకునేందుకు వాస్తవం. 
మాచర్లు లోకసభా పరిషత్తులు సిద్ధం కాదు ఇంతా యొక్క కోసం సామర్థ్యాన్ని ప్రాంసాదించడానికి వాస్తవం. సమాచార పత్రాలలో ప్రముఖి యొక్క కోసం వాస్తవం 
ప్రతిపత్తి పెట్టుకునేందుకు వాస్తవం. మేధాతి డా. అనిల్స్వామి దీని సంఖ్య యొక్క రాశాలు సమాచారం చేసాడు ప్రతిపత్తి 
పెట్టుకునేందుకు వాస్తవం.
Mr. Speaker: I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,56,13,400 for Electricity by Rs. 100

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

Sri B. Sreeramamurthy (Vijayanagaram): I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,56,13,400 for Electricity by Rs. 100

(to criticise Govt.'s failure to publish the Report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the loss of Rs. 40 lakhs worth of Elec. material in Andhra Area.)

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya (Sattenapalli): I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,56,13,400 for Electricity by Rs. 100

(to know at what stage the domestic and street lighting stands in Narnepadu village in Phirangipuram-Guntur line.)

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

Sri S. Kasi Reddi (Podili): I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,56,13,400 for Electricity by Rs. 100

(to enquire into the stage at which the domestic and street lighting stands in Narnepadu village in Phirangipuram-Guntur line.)

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

Sri K. L. Narasimha Rao (Yellandu-General): I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,56,13,400 for Electricity by Rs. 100

(to enquire into the stage at which the domestic and street lighting stands in Narnepadu village in Phirangipuram-Guntur line.)

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.
Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya: I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,56,13,400
for Electricity by Rs. 100

(To impress upon the Govt., to retain the workers in Machkund Elec. Schemes including Jalarpet who were given notice of.)

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

Sri K. Ramachandra Reddy (Ramannapeta): I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,56,13,400
for Electricity by Rs. 100

(Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya: I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,56,13,400
for Electricity by Rs. 100

(To discuss the policy)

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

Sri Md. Tahsil (Bhadrachalam-general) I beg to move:
"To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,56,13,400
for Electricity by Rs. 100

(Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

Sri B. Dharma Bhiksham (Nakrakal): I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,56,13,400
for Electricity by Rs. 100

(Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

Sri G. Ganga Reddi (Mudhole): I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,56,13,400
for Electricity by Rs. 100

(Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

Sri B. Sreerama Murthy: I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,56,13,400
for Electricity by Rs. 100
(To criticise policy.)

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya: I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,56,13,400 for Electricity by Rs. 100

(To criticise the policy of Govt. in giving notice of termination of service to the workers in Jalaput and Machkund works when the case was pending with the Tribunal).

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya: I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,56,13,400 for Electricity by Rs. 100

(To know at what stage the extension of Electricity stands for Lakkaraju Garlapadu village on Phirangipuram Narsaraopet line.)

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya: I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,56,13,400 for Electricity by Rs. 100

(To know what was the cause for burning of the Power House at Macherla.)

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

Sri S. V. K. Prasad (Chennur): I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,56,13,400 for Electricity by Rs. 100

(To discuss the failure to complete the Ramagundam Thermal Scheme in time.)

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

Sri Md. Tahsil: I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,56,13,400 for Electricity by Rs. 100

(చిత్రాగుండమ ఉద్యోగాలు ఉపయోగించే వ్యవస్థ పనిసాధనం చేసే జాతీయ విభేదం కారణం వలన ప్రతి పంచాయత తప్ప పనిసాధనం)

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

Sri G. Yellamanda Reddi (Kanigiri): I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,56,13,400 for Electricity by Rs. 100
Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

Sri G. Yallamanda Reddy: I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,56,13,400 for Electricity by Rs. 100

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

Sri Ch. Rajeswara Rao (Choppadandi): I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,56,13,400 for Electricity by Rs. 100
(To discuss the problem of power supply to the towns of Sircilla, Vemulawada.)

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

Sri Ch. Rajeswara Rao:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,56,13,400 for Electricity by Rs. 100
(To discuss the problem of the power supply from Ramagundam Thermal Power Station to the nearer district of Karimnagar villages.)

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

DEMAND NO. XLIII — Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes — Rs. 10,78,00,600

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya: I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,78,00,600 for Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes by Rs. 100
(To undertake the construction of Power Scheme on Sileru this year.)

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

Smt. Masuma Begum (Pathergatti): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the English list of cut motions that has been circulated, Nos. 656 to 662 are missing.
Mr. Speaker: I hope, the hon. Member will adjust herself to this irregularity for today.

Sri A. B. Nageswara Rao (Rajahmundry): Numbers 656 to 662 are mentioned in the list circulated 4 days back.
Budget - Demands for Grants 22nd July 1957

Electricity

1956-57 Provision 86.76 1957-58 Budget provision 128.05

Chief Engineer's Office 58 65,700 280,000

Establishment

Additional

Chief Engineer's Office 55,700
311 22nd July 1957  Budget - Demands for Grants

District power schemes audit report

excessive supervision charges

wireless telegraphy

electric pole

promotion

stores
Mr. V. K. Naik (Sultan bazar): The electricity supplied at the time of the Congress Session was to maintain law and order; and they have not helped particularly Congress Session Committee. They supplied current there, and from that, we had drawn a line for our consumption.
Budget - Demands for Grants

313 22nd July 1957

Administration section

C. E. Office

generating sets

installations

power house

Electrical Superintending Engineers

workers
Rainy season orders to retrenchment orders. Retrench 9 workers with seniority @ $800 retrenched people. Industrial disputes Act to be implemented. Industrial Tribunal orders to contract labour. Technical side.

Un-skilled labour casual labour to supervisory staff economy. casual labour to supervisory staff quarters.
22nd July 1957

Budget - Demands for Grants

...
Budget - Demands for Grants  
22nd July 1957

stores in the stock of copper wire. Copper wire is in great demand and the stock is being depleted. The Chief Engineer has requested that the S.S.L.C. pass a statement to this effect. The Chief Engineer has requested the officer in charge of the Electrical Department to allay the apprehensions of the Assistant Engineer who has been worried about the copper wire. The Chief Engineer has also informed the Assistant Engineer that the S.S.L.C. has passed a statement to this effect.

The statement was as follows:

"The Chief Engineer has been informed that the S.S.L.C. has passed a statement to this effect. The Chief Engineer has requested the officer in charge of the Electrical Department to allay the apprehensions of the Assistant Engineer who has been worried about the copper wire. The Chief Engineer has also informed the Assistant Engineer that the S.S.L.C. has passed a statement to this effect."
22nd July 1957

Budget - Demands for Grants

Proposed sanctions, estimated to be Rs. 15 crores, are as follows: 100 crores for schemes, 20 crores for store, 15 crores for schemes and 10 crores for schemes. The proposed sanctions for schemes are 1st, 2nd, and 3rd phases. The schemes proposed for sanctions include schemes, schemes, and schemes. It may be noted that the schemes sanctioned are schemes, schemes, and schemes. The schemes are sanctioned in the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd phases. The schemes are sanctioned in the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd phases.
ప్రశ్నం (శాస్త్రం): మాత్రమే ఎంతో జరిపించారు?

మానసిక సంయోగం: మనకు దాని లభయం అభిప్రాయాలు.

ప్రశ్నం (సాంస్కృతికం): మనం ఎంత వాటామే లభ్యం అభిప్రాయాలు?

మానసిక సంయోగం: మనకు దాని లభయం అభిప్రాయాలు.
22nd July 1957  
Budget - Demands for Grants

Mentioned in the previous section is the establishment of a new department under the Ministry of Education, which is to be named the Department of Basic Education. This new department will be responsible for the development of primary and secondary education in the country. The budget for this department has been allocated as follows:

- 10 crores for primary education
- 15 crores for secondary education
- 5 crores for teacher training

The total budget for the department is 30 crores. The funds are to be used for the construction of new schools, the purchase of teaching materials, and the training of teachers. The government is committed to providing quality education to all children in the country.
Budget - Demands for Grants  22nd July 1957  320

The table below shows the demands for special schemes for various purposes. The demands are divided into major and minor categories. The priority list for electricity undertakings is also included.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scheme</th>
<th>Major</th>
<th>Minor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Apartment Applications</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-commercial Undertakings</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indirect</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricity</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The investigation department has prepared a list of priority schemes for electricity undertakings. This list will be used to allocate funds for the schemes.

If you have any questions or concerns, please feel free to ask.
Cotton Industry

demand for grants

In the context of the Cabinet discussion, it was requested that the electricity supply in the concerned area be developed and that industries be given preference over other districts. The concerned area should be developed with electricity supply, and the Cabinet requested that industries be given preference over other districts.

Budget - Demands for Grants

22nd July 1957
22nd July 1957  

Budget - Demands for Grants

Electricity  


Electricity Sāri Demands Mē Nāhula Rākha Hē. Issakē Nāhula Kā  

Akkā Kārō Nānā Mēo Kārāṇa Sē Issakē Dēkha Ja Sākha Hē.  

Associate Dēsā Kē Prasādhīta Mē Yaqubān Tathā Īvīvī Bīmānē Gē Kēvī Avnstān Avstāna Hē. "Produce or Perish" "Uttādan Kāvīvīvī Vē Naasānt Hōjāiye" Issā Prasādhīta Associate Dēsā Kē Hē.  

Issakē Produce Kārē Mē Perish Hōna Nāhīta Hē. Issakē Kēvī Associate  


Middle Class Industries को न Small Industries को न Large Scale Industries को इस से फायदा हुआ। दो करोड़ रुपये खर्च कर 15% हाजिर cwt. उत्पादन हुआ जिसके स्तर से पांच पांच हज़ार के लेखावार का प्रभाव हुआ। यह छपी हुई बात नहीं है कि वित्तीय समागम पर Hydro-Electric Scheme दिया गया गया ने इसको स्पष्ट रूप से नहीं अस्पष्ट रूप से कहा कि वह गलती हुई। इस से हैंडब्रांड में रहने वालों को फायदा नहीं हुआ। Rates और अधिक किये गये। आप industries पर अन्य दीज़िये। Industries तो Prosper हो हो नहीं रही है। जब इस में निपट नहीं होता है तो capital out lay जाने वह private industry हो या Government Industry हो जाया करना पड़ता है। Capital बाल्कने पर भी Industries वान्कृतक नहीं हो रही है और Labour के कई Disturbances खो जाते हैं। इस तरह एक और लेख Disturbances इस्तीफा और बाहर के नाले से competition यह सब देखने के बाद यह मालूम होता है कि जब तक electricity के rates cheap न बनाए रखा जाय तांत्रिक हो गया और राज्य में जब तक उत्पादन न बनाये इस जिस तरह समाज का बिस्तार और धुळ्य खत्म करता जाता है वह करार न होया। में उद्यान के रूप में नवीनता की हड़ताल में लाने चाहता हूँ कि नइ Small Scale Industries और Medium Industries की पूर्व परिस्थिति क्या थी। Nizam Sagar में Hydro-Electricity Scheme पूरी होने के बाद केवल बारिश में पांच हज़ार cwt. पावर बनता है। बारिश के बाद 3000 cwt. हो जाता है और जितनी, फेजवरी, मार्च, एप्रिल में इससे कोई फायदा निकल नहीं है। आज उद्योग, घरों से फिरना अधिक मिल रहा है। consumer numbers देखा बतल्लाह। Consumer No. 1640 उसमें Rs. 3394–5–9 है जो आज इस रू. 6581–10–0 है। इस तरह यह रू. 2187–4–3 अधिक हो रहा है। याने 100 to 200% हो गया है। याने एकड़र दिया है इस तरह संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है। आज उनसे एकड़र भी अधिकतर रहे हैं, कन्न नहीं है। रू. 1955–56 में रू. 444868–5–2 होया हुआ। में Balance Sheet से actual figures के रू हूँ याने नेरे जातीं पीछे नहीं हैं। यह रखना आप उद्योग पदों को बढ़ाने के लिये या consumers के लिये नहीं दे रहे हैं। या पालीका बतलाई गयी कि “no profit, no loss” के बेसिस पर चलाया जाया। यदि आप याने चाह जान की बचत industries में distribute कर दे तो वह competition में consumers के लिये अधिक produce कर सके। क्यों यह गया था कि consumers और industries के फायदे के लिये rates revise किये जा रहे हैं। इससे पहले का प्रमुख और निज़ार गवर्नमेंट के जमाने में भी यूनिट पर एक आना o. s. discount दिया जाता था। जान आपको स्वीकार है। आज आप 4000 यूनिट तक 1½ anna per unit केंद्र हैं। 8000 यूनिट तक 1¼ anna per unit और 12000 यूनिट पर एक आना पर यूनिट केंद्र हैं। लेकिन कोई 12000 यूनिट जालता ही नहीं। यदि कोई दो shifts भी चलाने तो 4000 या 8000 यूनिट से अधिक नहीं जालें। और आप ceiling price देखा रू. 4/- per cwt. और 1½ anna per
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unit लेते हैं। या anna उसको subsidise करते हैं या exempt करते हैं।

आपने रेट्स में तो बाजार दिया कि 12000 unit पर एक आने के हिसाब से लेते हैं।

लेकिन हैदराबाद में कोई Industry भी इतना consume नहीं करता। 4000 यूनिट पर तो आप 1½ anna plus Rs. 4/- लेते हैं। मैं बाहरता हूं कि ½ anna concession सारे यूनिट को दें ताकि सारे यूनिट्स से उसी रेट्स से लीजिये जिससे कि उनको फायदा हो।

इसी तरह कि consumers की हदतक आप 20 units तक 0-5-6,
30 units तक 0-3-6 और 50 units 0-2-0, less ½ anna discount लेते हैं। Consumers में भी कोई 50 units नहीं जलता। पांच छः: यूनिट्स जलते हैं। उसके आप र. 2/- minimum लेते हैं। मैं बाहरता हूं कि आप minimum एक रुपया हैं। 20, या 30 यूनिट्स जो जलते हैं उससे भी आप कम रेट लीजिये रेट्स बन करने से आफ़ा और हमारा सक्का फायदा होगा और देना की उम्मीद होगी। निजाम सक्का से Hydro-electric power आने के बाद यह हाल है। राष्ट्रवंश का क्या हाल है। राष्ट्रवंश का जो contract दिया गया था वह terms के अनुसार खतम हो जाना चाहिए था लेकिन खतम नहीं किया गया।

उसको extension दिया जा रहा है। बड़े प्रस्ताव की बात है कि नजरी जो ने कहा कि यदि उसको 35 लाख रुपये दिये जायें तो वह खतम हो जायेगा। लेकिन उसको जो एक लाख यूनिट पावर पेया होगा वह किसी भी नहीं देंगे। अगर आप agriculture को दें क्योंकि क्या में तो agriculture के लिये यह cost एक आना per unit पड़ता है क्या आप इस काल में यहाँ भी दे सकते हैं। आपकी सिस्टम और सरसिस्टम ही को देना होगा जो बाजू ही हैं। वहां यह एक करोड़ रुपया ज्यादा करके 15 हज़ार यूनिट खुदही पेया कर दे रहे हैं। उसका व्याप में तो आप अपने यूनिट्स को वहां के जाने। आप वहां heavy industries locate करूं तो इसके लिये private enterprise या Government enterprise को आप लाना पड़ेगा। यदि आप agriculture को देना चाहें तो आपके पास poles नहीं हैं, wire नहीं हैं। यह सब ससुर पार से आना है इसके लिये आपके पास Foreign Exchange नहीं है। आपको अपना इको-इको देखना पड़ेगा। आपको यह विवाद करना पड़ेगा कि आप राष्ट्रवंश का लाभ rural class और agricultral को किस तरह देंगे।

Purchase Store के सम्बन्ध में मैं सिनिट पर मैं अपने बिचार रखा।

वहां शिक्षिता नजरी की में Chief Engineer के जरिये एक स्कीम बनाई गई थी और 70 हज़ार दिन की बचत बनाई गई थी। उस समय में असंबंधित में नहीं था, नगर बाहर में एक्सटेंशन के सम्बन्ध में किस नहीं था और इस लिये उसकी अंतर्जाति को देना हो। आप चीफ इंजीनियर के रूप में कोई भी करना चाहता हूं नहीं है। यदि इस स्कीम का कार्य रूप में लाना जाना हो, तो अधिक बचत होगी।

आखिर में एक चीज़ कह कर, खतम कहाँ। नवम्बर में लाख इंडिया ने यह पालिका announce की है कि electricity के लिये एक बोर्ड स्थापन किया जाये।
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The Minister informed that electric industries were established in the State, and electricity was made cheaper. The electricity was being supplied at a cheaper rate. The interests on loans were also payable at a lower rate. The demand for electricity was increasing, and the electricity consumption was rising. The Departmental Secretaries and Departmental Officers were reported to be indulging in misappropriation and favouritism. The Department of Electricity was facing difficulties in paying overtime allowance to the supervisors of main sections. The demand for street lighting was also increasing. The Department was facing difficulties in paying overtime allowance to the incharge emergency supervisor, main supervisor, and the incharge of the street light section. The overtime allowance was also not being paid to the main superviser. The Department was facing difficulties in paying overtime allowance to the supervisors of the main sections of the Electricity Department.
Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair]
"I am directed to inform you that the workmen listed in your letter cited have been prosecuted under the Indian Penal Code for subversive activities."

What is the meaning of subversive activities?
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I strongly support the Demand moved by the Hon. Minister for Electricity for Rs. 13 crores and odd. A review of his Report shows us that they are doing something for rural electrification. But, still, I feel, Sir, that what they are doing is not sufficient. They seem to feel that any electricity scheme should be a business proposition; that is, whatever they do should bring some sort of gain to the Government.

Sir, Government is rather showing some sort of partiality towards rural electrification. In towns, when they give electricity, it is mainly for giving comforts to the people. But in rural areas, it is given for production purposes. In towns, usually, it is only extension of services. In rural areas, they have to lay the lines for a number of miles before they give electricity to villages—whether for agricultural purposes or for domestic consumption. Therefore, Sir, I request the Government that whenever they take up the schemes of rural electrification they should not include the cost of laying the lines as one of the items of expenses for giving service. I would give a typical example. There is, in Anantapur, talukKudair Electrification Scheme. To give the first connection, they have to lay the lines for 13 miles. When they calculate gain, they consider the capital expenditure on 13 miles and also the capital expenditure for service connections. If they take the expense for service connections above probably, the Government may gain 20%. But, if they include the expenditure for laying 13 miles line, naturally, the percentage of gain will go down to 9% or even less. That is why rural electrification appears to be not paying. Therefore, hereafter at least the Government should look into this and see that the capital expenditure till the point where the first connection is given, is not included for purposes of considering remuneration due to the Government.

Again, rural electrification is mainly for agricultural purposes. Especially in backward areas where rainfall is very low, electricity
will give lot of benefit to the poor agricultural ryot. Now-a-days where lift irrigation is used, a diesel oil for engines cost the ryot about Rs. 150 per acre per year. If electricity is used, the same ryot may manage with Rs. 50 or Rs. 60 per acre per year, and save about Rs. 100 per acre. This itself is a great gain. The Government no doubt gets their percentage, but the ryot reduces the expenditure and produces far more and thus adds to the national wealth. Therefore, Sir, any rural electrification scheme adds to the national wealth, while a scheme for towns is purely for comforts and so it does not add to the national wealth. The Government should also consider this point of view while taking up rural electrification Schemes.

Then, Sir, I feel there is some sort of wastage of man-power in the Power Stations. In the Power Houses, the foremen who look after the turbines are the most important persons and for every turbine there may be 3 or 4 foremen. They do almost every work connected with the turbines. Now, to look after the work of these Foremen, there are 3 or 4 Junior Engineers and also one Assistant Engineer. I do not see the work that is being done by the Junior Engineers. If the engine or turbine goes out of order, it is this Foreman that does the work under the supervision and with the assistant of the Assistant Engineer and these Junior Engineers have little work except perhaps do little supervision over the work of the Foremen; and this supervision work can be done as well by the Assistant Engineer. Therefore, Sir, in the Power Houses the number of Junior Engineers can easily be reduced to one. I request the Hon. Minister to look into this matter and see that some sort of retrenchment is effected in this regard.

Last year, while I was travelling from Anantapur to Kurnool, I saw the telephone line laid by the Electricity Department standing slanting and these lines were laid just a year before. What is the reason for this bad erection of these telephone lines? There must be some mischief played by the contractor. Why has not the Department looked into this? Therefore, Sir, I feel that while laying these telephone lines, the department did not exercise proper supervision. I request that the Government should look into these things and see that efficiency is maintained in all such construction works.

With these few suggestions. Sir, I take leave and thank the Deputy Speaker for giving me this opportunity.
22nd July 1957

Budget - Demands for Grants

[Text starts here]
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Electricity

Electricity is an essential requirement for any industrial activity. With the rapid growth of industries, the demand for electricity has increased manifold. The government has been focusing on increasing the generation capacity to meet the growing demand. The plan is to increase the installed capacity to 6,000 MW by the end of the current financial year. The present capacity is 4,500 MW, of which 3,000 MW is imported from neighboring countries. The remaining 1,500 MW is generated domestically.

The government has set aside Rs. 100 crores for the purchase of coal and other fuel for power generation. The purchase of coal has been prioritized due to its strategic importance. The government has also allocated Rs. 50 crores for the construction of new power plants. The government is also working on improving the transmission and distribution infrastructure to enhance the efficiency of electricity delivery.

In conclusion, the government is committed to meeting the growing demand for electricity. The plan is to increase the installed capacity to 6,000 MW by the end of the current financial year. The government is working on improving the transmission and distribution infrastructure to enhance the efficiency of electricity delivery.
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Budget - Demands for Grants

Electricity

Electricity is an essential and indispensable service in any modern society. It is not only a basic requirement for daily life but also plays a crucial role in economic development and industrial growth. In the context of the 1957-58 budget, the demands for grants related to electricity are significant. The focus is on ensuring a stable and reliable supply of electricity to meet the increasing demands of various sectors.

The budget allocates funds for the improvement and expansion of the electricity infrastructure. This includes the installation of new electric poles, the expansion of the grid network, and the modernization of existing facilities. The objective is to enhance the efficiency and reliability of electricity supply, thereby promoting economic activities and improving the quality of life for the populace.

One of the key areas of focus is petromax lights. These lights are designed for use in areas where traditional electricity is not available or is insufficient. They provide a reliable and cost-effective solution for illumination in remote and rural areas. The budget includes provisions for the purchase and distribution of petromax lights to ensure that all areas have access to adequate lighting.

In addition to petromax lights, the budget also allocates funds for the installation of electricity meters. This initiative aims to promote energy conservation by encouraging households and businesses to accurately measure their electricity consumption and pay according to usage. The installation of meters will help in the efficient allocation of resources and prevent unauthorized electricity usage.

The budget also emphasizes the importance of electricity safety. Measures are being taken to improve safety standards and conduct awareness campaigns to educate the public about the importance of electricity safety. This includes the provision of safety gear for workers involved in electrical installations and the implementation of strict regulations to prevent accidents.

In conclusion, the demands for grants related to electricity in the 1957-58 budget reflect the government's commitment to ensuring a reliable, efficient, and safe electricity supply. The allocation of funds for petromax lights, meter installations, and safety improvements highlights the comprehensive approach taken to address various aspects of the electricity sector.

By focusing on these areas, the government aims to support economic growth, enhance the quality of life, and ensure that electricity is accessible to all segments of society. The budget allocations are designed to create a sustainable and resilient electricity infrastructure that will serve the country's needs for years to come.
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Electricity supply. 26 Per capita electricity supply Rs. 881 was expected. Per capita electricity supply remains the same as last year.

Net expenditure Rs. 26 lakh was expected. Divert electricity Rs. 40 lakhs were expected to be diverted.

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22nd July 1957
336

Electricity supply. 26 Per capita electricity supply Rs. 881 was expected. Per capita electricity supply remains the same as last year.

Net expenditure Rs. 26 lakh was expected. Divert electricity Rs. 40 lakhs were expected to be diverted.
electric pumps, electric supply

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corruption, mismanagement, etc. have been prevalent. A check-up was ordered to look into the matter. The electricity supply was 20, 80, 50 volts. At the sub-stations, electricity was supplied at 29 volts. A sub-station was set up to check up on the sub-stations. The electricity was supplied at 38 volts. There were complaints of electricity being supplied at 26 volts. The electricity supply was checked and found to be at 25 volts. The electricity supply was found to be corrupt, mismanaged.
allotment in respect of the rural electrification scheme. The Central Government and the Planning Commission approved the release of 100 and 80 crore in the first and second phases, respectively. The Central Government agreed to supply 70 and 80 crore to the respective schemes.

The Central Government has also approved the release of 26 and 26 crore in the first and second phases, respectively. The Central Government has also approved the release of 33 and 33 crore to the respective schemes.

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22nd July 1957

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Sir,

The schedule rates (shown below) are to be
increased by 25% in the case of power shortage.
12 stations, 40% increase in the rest of the
stations. A power shortage is expected on
the commercial basis to occur. It is estimated
that the rates will increase by 10% on the
commercial basis. It is expected to increase
by 10% on the commercial basis. It is estimated
that the rates will increase by 10% on the
commercial basis. It is estimated

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]
Schemes un-remunerative — 10% remunerative

Scheduled rates

Scheduled rates 10% remunerative

Corporations 10% remunerative
guarantee

Corporation limits

unremunerative contractors

contractors main lines
lines were driven, and main lines were laid for connections.
Department was engaged to engage contractors to lay main lines and to engage contractors to lay main lines. Department was engaged to engage contractors to engage contractors to do the work.

* (percentage) : The rural electrification programme was to extend 10 units per capita consumption in 1951 to 25 units per capita consumption in 1954. The percentage of returns was 90%, and the load density was 10%.
rural areas and load density

For rural electrification schemes, it may not always be possible to apply the usual yardstick of financial returns. In special cases, where electricity would provide large benefits to the community, the State Governments, subject to their finances permitting, may even sponsor schemes which are not expected to be self-supporting within the usual period of ten years.

The Planning Commission has made clear that in cases where the usual yardstick of financial returns cannot be applied, it may be possible to consider the social and economic benefits of electrification schemes. These schemes may not be expected to be self-supporting within the usual period of ten years.
Distribution of Power 46 % 46 % 46 % 46 % 46 % 46 % rural electrification programme

State Electricity Board 46 % 46 % 46 % 46 % 46 % 46 % industries

schemes token grant

Budget - Demands for Grants

Chief Engineer
Budget - Demands for Grants 22nd July 1957

1957-8: Coöperative Societies 42

Head-quarters go 36 to scheme 1957-8

Supplementary Budget

oil engine 1000 DR.

schemes cheap electricity supply

Electricity Department

Superintending Engineer

Chief Engineer

schemes 30 agricultural
Budget - Demands for Grants

loads 22nd July 1957

The demands for grants made by the following schemes have been considered and approved:

1. Lift irrigation schemes

Hence, 20 schemes amounting to Rs. 20,000 each are recommended. These schemes have been approved by the Town Committee.

- 10 schemes amounting to Rs. 20,000 each are recommended.
- 10 schemes amounting to Rs. 20,000 each are recommended.
- 10 schemes amounting to Rs. 20,000 each are recommended.
- 10 schemes amounting to Rs. 20,000 each are recommended.

In addition, 100 schemes amounting to Rs. 20,000 each are recommended.

The Town Committee has approved 10 schemes amounting to Rs. 20,000 each.

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Budget - Demands for Grants
22nd July 1957
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Budget - Demands for Grants

22nd July 1957

[Text content not legible]
Second Five Year Plan - Electricity

Budget - Demands for Grants 22nd July 1957 350

Second Five Year Plan Electricity Scheme 

Second Five Year Plan Electricity Scheme

Second Five Year Plan Electricity Scheme

Second Five Year Plan Electricity Scheme

Second Five Year Plan Electricity Scheme

Second Five Year Plan Electricity Scheme

Second Five Year Plan Electricity Scheme

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Second Five Year Plan Electricity Scheme

Second Five Year Plan Electricity Scheme
22nd July 1957  Budget - Demands for Grants

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Budget - Demands for Grants 22nd July 1957

The plan for rural electrification, rural electrification is a large-scale project that involves the installation of power systems in rural areas. This plan is to be completed in two years, with the first year focusing on the installation of power systems in 21 villages and the second year focusing on 30 villages.

The Electricity Department is responsible for this plan, and the Accounts Committee has reviewed the report submitted by the Electricity Department. The Accounts Committee has reviewed the report and has found that the valuation difference is not significant. The Accounts Committee has convinced the Electricity Department that the valuation difference is not significant.

Who is responsible for this project? The Executive Engineer and the Chief Engineer are responsible for this project. The accounts department has reviewed the report submitted by the Accounts Committee and has found that the valuation difference is not significant.
stores to maintain their 1957 standards, in 1959, the Accounts Committee requested that the Electricity Department plan for a final grant of Rs. 36.80. The Electricity Department submitted their plan for the final grant of Rs. 36.80, which the Accounts Committee approved.

The Electricity Department was responsible for maintaining their 1957 standards. The Chief Engineer, in his remarks, passed the reports of the accounts committee. The Chief Engineer was responsible for personal control of the Electricity Department. The Accountant General passed the Electricity Department's satisfactory reports. The Chief Engineer submitted his plan to the Electricity Department effective the actual plan. The Chief Engineer submitted his plan to the Electricity Department effective the actual plan.
Budget - Demands for Grants 22nd July 1957

Rs. 62,000 more towards 50% capacity to produce 88,000. A 50% capacity to produce 30% capacity will be possible. If the explanation is made, the initial expenses can be saved for greater return. Let the Electricity extension scheme be sanctioned. Rs. 1,000 lights are remunerative for the Electricity scheme. This Electricity scheme is important.
The extension of electricity has caused difficulties regarding the remuneration of the Chief Engineer. The 2, 3, and 4 horse power sets have increased the expenses. The horse power of 0.1 to 0.5 has been increased. The Chief Engineer has been receiving less than the minimum remuneration of 7. The electricity expense is 1. The pump sets have increased the expense. The electricity and red-tapism in plants has increased. The electricity expenses are 0.1 to 0.8. The remuneration is 0.1 to 0.8. The power administration is serious. There is a representation for the serious expenses. The serious remuneration is 0.1. The special pay over work and over work payment is 0.7. The agency has special pay. The government has "go home" concessions. Government G.O. date.
Electricity Board had voted, Advisory Council had also voted in favor of the proposal. As Board believed that it was feasible to execute the project. The Electricity Board had also voted in favor of the proposal. As Board believed that it was feasible to execute the project. After the vote, the Advisory Board had also voted in favor of the proposal. As Board believed that it was feasible to execute the project.

Advisory council had voted, advisory body had also voted in favor of the proposal. As Board believed that it was feasible to execute the project. After the vote, the Advisory Board had also voted in favor of the proposal. As Board believed that it was feasible to execute the project.

The proposal for materials are as follows: Wires, Poles, Cement. The materials are to be used in the project to improve consumption. The Advisory Board had voted in favor of the proposal. As Board believed that it was feasible to execute the project. After the vote, the Advisory Board had also voted in favor of the proposal. As Board believed that it was feasible to execute the project.

*இ. இ. ம. நிறுவனத்: அதாவும் கால்சையுள் மாற்றம் மற்றும் எடுத்துக்காட்டு. Electricity [வைட்டிங்க்காட்டு எடுத்து, மொழிபட்டி திகரம் மாற்றம் துறையில் மாற்றம். என வைட்டிங் வைட்டு மாற்றம், மொழிபட்டி மாற்றம்] மாற்றம். இரண்டும் மாற்றம். இரண்டும் எடுக்கப்பட்டு, consumption, improve. வைட்டிங் எடுத்து, எடுத்துக்காட்டு எடுத்துக்காட்டு எடுத்துக்காட்டு. இதற்கு மாற்றம் எடுத்து, எடுத்துக்காட்டு மாற்றம் எடுத்துக்காட்டு. இதற்கு மாற்றம் எடுத்து, எடுத்துக்காட்டு மாற்றம் எடுத்துக்காட்டு. இதற்கு மாற்றம் எடுத்து, எடுத்துக்காட்டு மாற்றம் எடுத்துக்காட்டு. இதற்கு மாற்றம் எடுத்து, எடுத்துக்காட்டு மாற்றம் எடுத்துக்காட்டு. இதற்கு மாற்றம் எடுத்து, எடுத்துக்காட்டு மாற்றம் எடுத்துக்காட்டு. இதற்கு மாற்றம் எடுத்து, எடுத்துக்காட்டு மாற்றம் எடுத்துக்காட்டு. இதற்கு மாற்றம் எடுத்து, எடுத்துக்காட்டு மாற்றம் எடுத்துக்காட்டு. இதற்கு மாற்றம் எடுத்து, எடுத்துக்காட்டு மாற்றம் எடுத்துக்காட்டு. இதற்கு மாற்றம் எடுத்து, எடுத்துக்காட்டு மாற்றம் எடுத்துக்காட்டு. இதற்கு மாற்றம்
electricity consciousness

imported commercial unit

commercial concern

imported commercial unit

cottage industries

imported commercial unit

power demand

foreign exchange

commercial concern

electricity consciousness
Budget - Demands for Grants
22nd July 1957

[Text content in Telugu script]
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...
Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister can take as much time as he likes.
Budget - Demands for Grants

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direct line connection, stand by machines

repair, machines burn, set light fail

machinery instal, technical, stand by arrangement

Superintending Engineer's records

Labour Department, Advocate General

pendning case

Act

retrench
Skilled workers or not, unskilled workers or not, and the list or not, the legal or not, technical or not, gratuity or grant, and the Act or not, the Act or not, it is all clear cut. You cannot have it both ways.
Project (30504) has been approved for Rs. 20,000.00. The Department has also requested allocation of Rs. 30,000.00 for an additional project.

The recurring expenses are estimated to be Rs. 10,000.00, comprising 10% of the total project cost. The Finance Commission has approved the recurring expenses at 10% of the estimated cost. The Planning Commission has also approved the recurring expenses at 10% of the estimated cost.
22nd July 1957

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[Text content]
Budget - Demands for Grants  
22nd July 1957  

6% 4% 6% 4% 

Commercial firms and capitalistists formal 

Central Stores purchase system 

© 1957
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*

(Translation to English)

In the context of the rural electrification program, the priority is on demonstrating the benefits of electrification to the rural population. The government is focusing on the electrification of rural areas, with a particular emphasis on small villages. The electrification project is being carried out in phases, with the initial phase focusing on small villages. The government is encouraging the rural population to adopt electricity-conscious practices and to make the most of the benefits of electrification. The government is also providing financial assistance to those who are ready to electrify their homes. The project is expected to have a significant impact on the rural population, improving their quality of life and economic activities. The government is also making efforts to ensure that the rural electrification program is sustainable and that the rural population can benefit from it in the long term.

Note: The translation is done to the best of the ability to accurately convey the meaning of the text.

(End of Translation)
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The M. V. Rajashekhar: Doddaaga, Shira Kalyanam, 22nd July 1957.

The M. V. Rajashekhar: Doddaaga, Shira Kalyanam, 22nd July 1957.

The M. V. Rajashekhar: Doddaaga, Shira Kalyanam, 22nd July 1957.
Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,56,13,400 for Electricity by Rs. 100

(The House then divided.

Ayes—28; Noes—65

The motion was negatived.)

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,56,13,400 for Electricity by Re. 1

(To criticise Government's failure to publish the Report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the loss of Rs. 40 lakhs worth of Elec. material in Andhra Area.)

The motion was negatived.

Sri B. Sreeramamurthy: I demand a division Sir.

The House then divided.

Ayes—28; Noes—65

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker. The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,56,13,400 for Electricity by Rs. 100

(To know at what stage the domestic and street lighting stands in Narnepadu village in Phirangipuram-Guntur line.)

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,56,13,400 for Electricity by Rs. 100
The motion was negatived.

**Mr. Speaker**: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,56,13,400 for Electricity by Rs. 100

(To impress upon the Govt. to retain the workers in Machkund Elec. Schemes including Jalaput who were given notice of.)

The motion was negatived.

**Mr. Speaker**: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,56,13,400 for Electricity by Rs. 100

(To discuss the policy)

The motion was negatived.

**Mr. Speaker**: The question is:

"To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,56,13,400 for Electricity by Rs. 100"

(The motion was negatived.)
Mr. Speaker: The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,56,13,400
for Electricity by Rs. 100

(ప్రత్యేకంగా భారతదేశం, మాంత్రిక సంస్థలు, ప్రత్యేకంగా మార్గదర్శింగలు అందమైన ఆధారాన్ని హనుమార్గం శైలితో పిలుపు చేసినప్పటి కారణం)

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,56,13,400
for Electricity by Rs. 100

(ప్రత్యేకంగా భారతదేశం, మాంత్రిక సంస్థలు, ప్రత్యేకంగా మార్గదర్శింగలు అందమైన కారణం)

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,56,13,400
for Electricity by Re. 1

(To criticise policy.)

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,56,13,400
for Electricity by Rs. 100

(To criticise the policy of Government in giving notice of termination of service to the workers in Jalaput and Machkund works when the case was pending with the Tribunal).

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,56,13,400
for Electricity by Rs. 100

(To know at what stage the extension of Electricity stands for Lakkaraju Garlapadu villages on Phirangipuram Narsaraopet line.)

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,56,13,400
for Electricity by Rs. 100

(To know what was the cause for burning of the Power House at Macherla.)

The motion was negatived.
Mr. Speaker: The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,36,13,400
for Electricity by Rs. 100
(To discuss the failure to complete the Ramagundam Therma
Scheme in time.)
The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,36,13,400
for Electricity by Rs. 100
(To discuss the failure to complete the Ramagundam Therma
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The motion was negatived.

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Scheme in time.)
The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,56,13,400
for Electricity by Rs. 100
(To discuss the failure to complete the Ramagundam Therma
Scheme in time.)
The motion was negatived.
22nd July 1957

Budget - Demands for Grants

(To discuss the problem of the power supply from Ramagundam Thermal Power Station to the nearer district of Karimnagar villages.)

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,56,13,400 under Demand No. XXVII - Electricity.

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND NO. XLIII — Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes — Rs. 10,78,00,600

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,78,00,600 for Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes by Rs. 100

(To undertake the construction of Power Scheme on Kaileru this year.)

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,78,00,600 under Demand No. XLIII - Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The House now stands adjourned till 8-30 A.M. on Tuesday the 23rd July, 1957.

The House then adjourned till Half Past Eight of the Clock on Tuesday, the 23rd July 1957.