THE
ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES
OFFICIAL REPORT

Twenty-ninth day of the Second Session of the
Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly.

ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
Saturday, the 22nd July, 1972.
The House met at Half past Eight of the clock

(Mr. Speake. P. Ranga Reddy in the Chair)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

PROTECTED WATER SUPPLY TO NARASANNAPETA

361—

* 95 Q.—Smt. B. Sarojanamma (Narasannapet):—Will the hon.
Minister for Panchayat Raj be pleased to state:

(a) why the scheme for supply of protected water of Narasanna-
peta in Srikakulam District sanctioned one year ago, has not been
executed so far;

(b) the present stage of the scheme; and

(c) when it will be executed?

The Minister for Panchayati Raj (Sri T. Hayagrivachari) :

(a) A Protected water supply scheme for Narasannapeta sanec-
tioned under L.I.C. programme, could not be taken up for execution
for want of funds.

(b) & (c) Line estimate for Rs. 11.93 lakhs has been prepared.
A protected water supply scheme for Narasannapeta will be taken up
for execution as and when loan assistance is received from the Life
Insurance Corporation.

J. No. 266. (91)
22nd July, 1972.

Oral Answers to Questions.
SCARCITY OF DRINKING WATER IN CERTAIN VILLAGES OF KOTA

PANCHAYAT SAMITHI

262—

* 207 Q.—Sri Nallapareddi Srinivasulu Reddy:—Will the hon. Minister for Panchayat Raj be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are no drinking water wells in Mulapadava, Vallamedu, Nalgamula, Pamlatheri and other coastal villages in Kota Panchayat Samithi of Nellore District and the poor harijans of these villages are using the water from the ponds, for drinking purposes; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to provide protected water to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes people of the above villages?
Sri T. Hayagrivachari:—(a) There are no drinking water wells in Mulapadava, Vallamedu, Nalagamula. But there is one drinking water well in Pamulathori village. There are wells in some of the other coastal villages. At present the villagers are utilising water from nearby ponds which are rain-fed and utilising it with some country coagulents.

(b) Protected Water Supply Schemes to Mulapadava and Nalagamula villages were sanctioned during the year 1964 on proforma estimates for investigation and preparation of detailed plans and estimates. These two schemes were also sanctioned under Life Insurance Corporation programme during the year 1971-72. These schemes could not be taken up for execution for want of funds. These two schemes will be taken up for execution as and when loan assistance is received from the Life Insurance Corporation. Protected Water Supply Schemes to Vallamedu and Pamulatheri have not been sanctioned.
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க உங்களிடம் மாந்திராவன் அனுமதிக்கூடத்திடம் மேலோமை, மாந்திராவன், அவாக்கிவிடாயில் அந்த பெரிய பிரச்சினையை தவறுபட்டு என சொன்றார். அதிக விளக்கம் இல்லை. இன்றைய தலைப்பு விளக்கம் அவாக்கிவிடாயில். ஒருமையான அந்த பிரச்சினையை தவறுபட்டு என சொன்றார். அவாக்கிவிடாயில் விளக்கம் அவாக்கிவிடாயில். தவறுபட்ட பிரச்சினையை தவறுபட்டு என சொன்றார். அவாக்கிவிடாயில் விளக்கம் அவாக்கிவிடாயில்.

(1) க. ரோ சின் (பிரிட்மின்) :—பிரிட்மின் அலங்கையும் இருந்து வந்து வந்து இன்றைய தலைப்பு விளக்கம் அவாக்கிவிடாயில். எங்கும் இந்த பிரச்சினையை விளக்கம் அவாக்கிவிடாயில்? உங்கள் தெரியும் விளக்கம் இது என்றார் என்று என்று என்று? சந்திக்க முடியவில்லை? அதற்கான பதிவு என்றார் என்று என்று. உங்கள் தெரியும் விளக்கம் இது என்றார் என்று என்று.

(2) க. ரோ சின் (பிரிட்மின்) :—பிரிட்மின் மற்றையே வந்து வந்து மாற்றுக்கோளிடம் அவாக்கிவிடாயில். இருந்து வந்து வந்து இன்றைய தலைப்பு விளக்கம் அவாக்கிவிடாயில். எங்கும் இந்த பிரச்சினையை விளக்கம் அவாக்கிவிடாயில்? உங்கள் தெரியும் விளக்கம் இது என்றார் என்று என்று. உங்கள் தெரியும் விளக்கம் இது என்றார் என்று.

(3) க. ரோ சின் (பிரிட்மின்) :—பிரிட்மின் மற்றையே வந்து வந்து மாற்றுக்கோளிடம் அவாக்கிவிடாயில். இருந்து வந்து வந்து இன்றைய தலைப்பு விளக்கம் அவாக்கிவிடாயில். எங்கும் இந்த பிரச்சினையை விளக்கம் அவாக்கிவிடாயில்? உங்கள் தெரியும் விளக்கம் இது என்றார் என்று என்று. உங்கள் தெரியும் விளக்கம் இது என்றார் என்று.

(4) க. ரோ சின் (பிரிட்மின்) :—பிரிட்மின் மற்றையே வந்து வந்து மாற்றுக்கோளிடம் அவாக்கிவிடா�ில். இருந்து வந்து வந்து இன்றைய தலைப்பு விளக்கம் அவாக்கிவிடாயில். எங்கும் இந்த பிரச்சினையை விளக்கம் அவாக்கிவிடாயில்? உங்கள் தெரியும் விளக்கம் இது என்றார் என்று. உங்கள் தெரியும் விளக்கம் இது என்றார்.

INDUSTRIALLY BACKWARD DISTRICTS

363—

* 152 Q.—Sri D. Venkatesham :—Will the hon. Minister for Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Planning Commission has selected recently eight districts from our State which are industrially backward for industrial development;

(b) if so, on what basis these districts have been selected by the Central Planning Commission;

(c) whether the State Government has recommended the Districts to the Central Board; and

(d) what are the details of the scheme?

The Minister for Industries (Sri J. Vengala Rao) :—(a) It is true that initially eight districts were selected. But with reference to relevant statistics the State Government strongly recommended to the Planning Commission and the Government of India some more districts to be identified as backward. As a result now, fourteen districts have been selected and notified as backward by the Planning Commission.

(b) 1. Per capita Food grains:

2. Per capita production of Commercial Crops in K. G.

3. Ratio of Agricultural Workers to population.

4. Per-capital Industrial output.

5. No. of factory employees per lakh of population.

6. Per capita consumption of electricity (KWH).

7. Length of Government surface roads per lakh of population.
(c) They were recommended to the Planning Commission and the Government of India.

(d) The object of the Scheme is to promote industries in backward districts in order to reduce regional imbalances. Financial assistance on concessional terms will be provided to the industrialists by the financial institutions like Industrial Development Bank of India and Industrial Finance Corporation of India for new units set up in these Districts. A copy of the G. O 973, Ind. & Com. dated 20-10-'71 containing the details of the terms and conditions on which financial assistance is made available in these Districts is placed on the Table of the House.

PAPER PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

Vide : Answer to Clause (d) of L. A. Q. No. 152 (Starred) [*362]

ABSTRACT

INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT


Identification of Backward areas in the State for concessions to be offered by the Financial Institutions for starting industries and grant of 10 percent...subsidy by the Government of India for starting industries publication in Andhra Pradesh Gazette—Orders Issued.

Read the following:


ORDER

On the recommendations made by this Government, the Government of India, Planning Commission have declared the following districts in this State as industrially backward for concessions to be offered by the Financial Institutions:

1. Anantapur. 2. Chittoor. 3. Cuddapah.

The details regarding concessional finances offered by the financial institutions, viz., Industrial Development Bank of India and Industrial Finance Corporation of India are given in Annexure I to this Order.

2. The following areas have been approved by the Planning Commission of the Government of India to qualify for outright grant or subsidy by the Centre, amounting one-tenth of the fixed capital investment of new units having a fixed capital investment of not more than Rs. 50 (Fifty) lakhs in the area.

Selected Areas/Tracts: 1. Areas/Tract from the Rayalaseema Region, comprising Blocks of—

1. Chandragiri .. from the district of Chittoor.
2. Proddatur ..
3. Kamalapuram ..
4. Cuddapah ..
5. Pulivendla ..
6. Rajampet ..
7. Kodur ..
8. Sidhout ..
9. Singanamala ..
10. Tadpatri ..
11. Gooty ..

[From the district of Anantapur.]
[From the district of Cuddapah.]

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12. Kurnool .. from the district of Kurnool.
18. Dhone .. from the district of Medak.

II. "Areas"/Tract from the Telangana Region, comprising Blocks of—
1. Siddipet .. from the district of Medak.
2. Peddapalli .. from the district of Karimnagar.
3. Sultanabad .. from the district of Karimnagar.
4. Karimnagar ..
5. Huzurnabad ..
6. Hanamkonda .. from the district of Warangal.
7. Narasampet .. from the district of Warangal.
8. Mahbubabad ..
9. Khammam .. from the district of Khammam.
10. Tirumalaipalam .. from the district of Khammam.
11. Suryapet .. from the district of Nalgonda.
12. Nalgonda ..
13. Mungodu ..
14. Nakrekal ..
15. Kalwakurthy .. from the district of Mahabubnagar.
16. Amangal ..

Municipal towns falling within the above areas/tracts would also be entitled to the Central Subsidy of 10 per cent.

The schemes and projects for new units to be set up in the above areas involving fixed capital investment of more than Rs. 50 lakhs would however be considered by the Government of India on merits.

3. The details of the scheme for the 10 percent, outright grant or subsidy referred to above are given in Annexure II to this Order. Necessary instructions regarding the procedures and arrangements made for availing the grant or subsidy will be issued in due course.

4. The Director of Printing and Stationery is requested to publish this Order in the Andhra Pradesh Gazette.

ANNEXURE I.

CONCESSIONAL FINANCE BY THE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BANK OF INDIA FOR PROJECTS IN SPECIFIED BACKWARD AREAS.

Detailed Terms and Conditions.

(i) Rate of Interest:—Two per cent above Bank Rate, with a minimum of 7 per cent per annum (with a penalty of ½ per cent for defaults) against the present normal rate of 5 per cent with a ½ per cent penalty.
(ii) Extension of initial moratorium in the repayment of loans:—The Indian Development Bank of India will allow a 5 years’ moratorium to the assisted concerns for the first repayment of the principal amount of loans, against the normal practice of 3 years.

(iii) Larger amount sanction period for loans:—Against the normal repayment period of 10 to 15 years project from the Backward areas would be allowed a longer period of 15 to 20 years.

(iv) Participation in risk capital:—Depending on merits of the case, the Indian Development Bank of India may subscribe relatively heavily to the risk capital of projects in backward areas.

(v) Reduction in the underwriting commission:—The underwriting commission in respect of public issue of shares/debentures made by concerns in backward areas could be reduced by 50 per cent, i.e., it could be 1 1/4 per cent/3/4 per cent instead of 2 1/4 per cent/1 1/2 per cent at present.

(vi) Reduction in commitment charges:—At present, the Indian Development Bank of India charges a rate of 1 per cent per annum on account of commitment charge on amounts which remain undrawn by the assisted concerns. This charge may be reduced to 1/2 per cent or waived altogether in exceptional cases for projects in the backward areas.

(vii) Consultant’s Charges:—The Indian Development Bank of India may also bear the cost of consultancy service to prepare feasibility reports for the entrepreneurs initially, subject to reimbursement later when the project reaches the profitability stage.

(viii) Other terms and conditions:—The Indian Development Bank of India already follows a flexible attitude in respect of promoters’ contribution, margin requirements, etc. The Indian Development Bank of India may continue to adopt similar attitude in respect of projects from backward areas and relax these requirements depending on the merits of each case. The Indian Development Bank of India may also agree to suitable postponement of the interest payment in the initial years of the project.

Further clarification or information may be obtained from the General Manager, Industrial Development Bank of India, Reserve Bank Building, P. B. No. 1241, Bombay-1.
INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION OF INDIA,
NEW DELHI

The Industrial Finance Corporation of India has decided to extend financial assistance on concessional terms to small and medium-sized industrial enterprises in backward States/areas. The facilities to be allowed, it is hoped, will help accelerate the pace of industrial development in such areas. The concessions to be extended are as follows:

(i) Rate of Interest: As against the current rate of interest at 8½ per cent (with a rebate of ½ per cent for punctual payments of installments of interest and principal), a lower rate of interest i.e., 7½ per cent (with a rebate of ¾ per cent) will be charged.

(ii) Initial grace period for commencement of repayment of loans:—The Corporation's normal practice is to allow 3 years' moratorium to an assisted concern for the first repayment of the principal amount of the loan. In the case of undertakings in backward areas, this period would be extended to five years from the date of the first disbursement of the loan.

(iii) Amortisation Period for loans:—As against the normal period of 10 to 12 years for repayment of loan, this period would be extended to 15/20 years.

(iv) Margin of security:—The present practice of the Corporation is to aim at a margin of 50 per cent, this would be reduced to 30/35 per cent in other words, an equity debt ratio of 1 : 2 would be acceptable.

(v) Promoters' contribution:—The Corporation would be prepared to accept a lower contribution from the promoters to the cost of the project than its normal requirements.

(vi) Participation in equity and preference capital:—Depending on the merits of each case, the Corporation would be prepared to consider participation by way of underwriting or otherwise in the share capital of an industrial concern located in a backward area/State to a greater extent as compared to projects located elsewhere.
(vii) Reduction in other charges.—50 per cent reduction will be made on the Corporation’s normal charge in respect of underwriting commission, commitment charges, nonrefundable examination fee for processing of application and legal charges.

2. Projects in backward districts/areas which would receive grant subsidy from the Central Government would be also eligible for Industrial Finance Corporation’s concessions.

3. The concessions will normally be applicable to cases where the total project cost does not exceed Rs 1.0 crore; concessional finance for bigger projects would be considered on a selective basis.

4. Only those projects will be eligible for assistance on concessional terms which are located in the districts in the various States or Union Territories selected for such assistance by the Central Government.

5. Financial assistance from the Corporation is available only to public limited companies incorporated in India or registered co-operative societies and as such, the abovementioned concessional terms will be applicable only to such concerns which meet this requirements.

6. Further clarification or information may be obtained from the General Manager, Industrial Finance Corporation of India, Burmah Shell House, Annexe II, Connaught Circus, P.B. No. 360, New Delhi.

(To be published in Part-I Section I of the Gazette of India Extraordinary, dated 20-8-1971)

No.—The Government of India are pleased to make the following scheme of 30% Central grant or subsidy for industrial units to be set up in certain selected backward district/areas with a view to promoting the growth of industries there:

1. Short title.—This scheme may be called the 10% Central Grant or Subsidy Scheme 1971 for Industrial Units to be set up in Backward Districts/Areas.

2. Commencement and Duration.—It will come into effect from the 20th August 1971 and remain in force for the remaining period of the Fourth Five-Year Plan and for such further periods as may be decided by the Government of India.
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3. Applicability: It is applicable to industrial units in "selected districts/areas" as defined in the scheme, other than those whose total fixed capital investment would exceed Rs. 50 lakhs. In case of units involving total fixed capital investment exceeding Rs. 50 lakhs, the scheme might be made applicable on consideration of merits, at the discretion of the Government of India or the State/Union Territory.

4. Definitions.—(a) 'Industrial Unit' means any industrial undertaking and suitable servicing unit, other than that run departmentally by Government;

(b) 'new industrial unit' means an industrial unit for the setting up of which effective steps were not taken prior to 1st October 1970;

(c) 'existing industrial unit' means an industrial unit for the setting up of which effective steps were taken prior to 1st October, 1970;

(d) 'substantial expansion' means increase in the value of fixed capital investment of an industrial unit by not less than 25 per cent for the purpose of expansion of capacity, modernisation, etc.

(e) 'effective steps' mean one or more of the following steps:

(i) that 60% or more of the capital issued for the industrial unit has been paid up;

(ii) that a substantial part of the factory building has been constructed;

(iii) that a firm order has been placed for a substantial part of the plant and machinery required for the industrial unit.

(f) 'fixed capital investment' means investment in land, building and plant and machinery. Total fixed capital investment will be assessed as follows:

1. Land.—The actual price paid for the land to the extent needed for the purposes of the plant. Charges for the leased land will not be taken into account.

2. Building.—Same as in the case of land. Rent of a hired building will not be taken into account.

3. Plant and machinery.—(i) In calculating the value of plant and machinery, the cost of plant and machinery as embodied will be taken into account, which will include the cost of pre-existing
equipment, such as tools, jigs, dies and moulds, transport charges, demurrage, insurance premium, etc., will also be taken into account.

(ii) The amount invested on goods—carried to the extent they are actually utilised for transport of raw materials and marketing of the finished products, will be taken into account.

(iii) Working capital including raw materials and other consumable stores will be excluded for computing the value of plant and machinery.

(g) 'Selected district/areas' means a district area selected by the Planning Commission in consultation with the Ministries concerned to qualify for the outright grant or subsidy and included in the Schedule hereof.

5. Procedure for claiming outright grant or subsidy.—Industrial units in selected district areas will get themselves registered with the State Department concerned prior to taking effective steps for setting up the new units or undertaking substantial expansion of the existing units and indicate their assessment of the total additional fixed capital likely to be invested by them. Such of the units as had taken ‘effective steps’ prior to the date of announcement of the scheme but after 1st October 1971 will get themselves registered by 31st December 1971.

6. Procedure for disbursement of outright grant or subsidy.—Each State Government/Union Territory Administration concerned will set up a committee, consisting of a representative each of the State/Union Territory Department concerned, the State/Union Territory Finance Department, the Central Ministry of Industrial Development and if the industrial units are to be assisted by a financial institution, the financial institution concerned, to go into each case to decide whether it should qualify for the 10% grant or subsidy and also about the quantum of subsidy.

7. In respect of a new industrial unit set up without assistance from the financial institution on the State Government/Union Territory Administration concerned and having a total fixed capital investment of not more than Rs. 30 lakhs, a outright grant or subsidy amounting to one-tenth of the fixed capital investment as assessed by the committee referred to in the preceding paragraph will be disbursed to the unit by the State Government/Union Territory Administration concerned. Similarly, in respect of substantial expansion by an existing industrial unit: without assistance from the financial institution or the State Government/Union Territory Administration concerned and involving a total additional fixed capital investment of not more than Rs. 30 lakhs, a outright grant or subsidy amounting to one-tenth of the total additional fixed capital investment will be disbursed to the unit.
capital investment as assessed by the committee referred to in para 6 will be disbursed to the unit by the State Government/Union Territory Administration concerned at the time the substantial expansion has been effected and the unit has gone into production and thereafter, claimed by the State Government/Union Territory Administration concerned from the Central Ministry of Industrial Development.

8. In respect of an industrial unit to be assisted by the State Government/Union Territory Administration concerned, the 10% of the estimated fixed capital investment assessed by the committee referred to under paras 6 and 7 above, will be disbursed to the unit by the State Government/Union Territory Administration concerned, in as many instalments as the loan is disbursed by the State Government/Union Territory Administration concerned, and simultaneously claimed from the Central Ministry of Industrial Development. In such cases, the contract to be drawn up between the State Government/Union Territory Administration concerned and the unit concerned may cover mortgage/pledge/hypothecation of the assets upto the amount of loans to be advanced the State Government/Union Territory Administration concerned and the 10% grant or subsidy.

Where the industrial units obtained their loan from State by Financial Corporation or Industrial Development corporations the State Governments may nominate that financial institution or Industrial Development Corporation as their agent for the disbursement of the subsidy subject to the conditions enumerated above being fulfilled. However in all such cases the claim for reimbursement from the Central Ministry of Industrial Development will only be made by the State Government/Union Territory Administration concerned.

9. After having settled the claim in accordance with paras 7 and 8 above, the State Government/Union Territory will in the first instance adjust the expenditure against the outstanding ways and means advances made to the State Government/Union Territory for centrally sponsored schemes in accordance with the procedure outlined in the Ministry of Finance letter No. 2 (17)-P. II/58, dated 13th May 1958. As regards the grant or subsidy disbursed through the financial institutions, the details of the procedure for reimbursement of the same to them will be notified, separately.

10. Rights of the Central/State Government/Financial Institutions.—If the Central Government/State Government/Union Territory Administration/Financial Institution concerned is satisfied that the 10% subsidy or grant to an industrial unit has been obtained by misrepresentation as to an essential fact, furnishing of false information or if the unit goes out of production within 7 years after commencement, the Central Government/State Government/Union Territory Administration/Financial Institution concerned has the right to demand the refund of the grant or subsidy from the concerned industrial unit and an opportunity to him to be heard.
11. Without taking prior approval of the Ministry of Industrial Development/State Government/Union Territory Administration/Financial Institution concerned, no owner of an industrial unit after receiving a part of the whole of the 10% grant or subsidy will be allowed to change the location of the whole or any part of the industrial unit or effect any substantial contraction or disposal of a substantial part of its fixed capital investment within a period of 5 years after its going into production.

12. In respect of all units to whom 10% grant or subsidy is disbursed by the Financial Institution/State Government/Union Territory Administration concerned, a certificate of utilisation of the grant or subsidy for the purposes for which it was given shall be furnished to the Central Ministry of Industrial Development by the Financial Institution/State Government/Union Territory Administration concerned within a period of one year from the date of the receipt of the last instalment/full amount.

13. After receiving the 10% grant or subsidy, each industrial unit shall submit annual progress report to the Ministry of Industrial Development/State Government/Union Territory Administration concerned about its working for a period of 5 years after going into production.

Per capita consumption of power and number of factory workers. According to principles followed in West Godavari and East Godavari industrially backward areas of Andhra Pradesh it can be seen that West Godavari rice production as a ratio of industry is lower, rice mills...

mills have been set up in extremely backward areas. Let us extend the 10% subsidy to other tracts.

Sri Subba Rao:—May I know whether there is any proposal to extend the 10% subsidy to other tracts? If so, what are the areas that are going to be covered?

It is a very good incentive. Would you consider extending it to other areas?

1. The Hon. Member:— The State Government, it is reported, has approached the Government of India for the setting up of a Tele-Communication Cable Factory in our State as a unit of Bharat Electronics. Can the Minister please state whether it is a fact that the State Government has requested the Government of India to set up a Tele-Communication Cable Factory in our State as a unit of Bharat Electronics?

2. The Hon. Member:— Will the Hon. Minister for Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Government has requested the Government of India to set up a Tele-Communication Cable Factory in our State as a unit of Bharat Electronics; and

**SETTING UP OF THE TELE-COMMUNICATION CABLE FACTORY**

*213 Q.* — Sri D. Venkaṭeswara:— Will the hon. Minister for Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Government has requested the Government of India to set up a Tele-Communication Cable Factory in our State as a unit of Bharat Electronics; and

(b) if so, whether Government of India has agreed to the same?

Sri J. Vengala Rao: — (a) Yes, Sir. But it is not a unit of Bharat Electronics. It is a unit of Hindustan Cables Ltd., which is a Government of India undertaking.

(b) Yes, Sir.

PROMOTION OF BALL BEARINGS IN INDO-NIPPON FACTORY

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* 899 Q.—Sri Nallapareddi Sreenivasul Reddy:—Will the hon. Minister for Industries be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of ball bearings produced annually by the Indo-Nippon Factory at Hyderabad:

(b) whether there is any proposal to increase the production;

(c) the extent to which production is likely to be increased;

(d) the names of the partners of this factory;

(e) the amount of capital invested;

(f) whether the same is running on profit; and

(g) the institutions which have provided technical assistance?

Sri J. Vengala Rao.— (a) 3,38,219 numbers of the ball bearings were produced during 1971-72 by the Indo-Nippon Precision Bearing Ltd.

Apart from the ball bearings the Indo-Nippon Precision Bearings has produced 2,37,609 numbers of Taper Roller Bearings and 1,24,549 numbers of Cylindrical Roller Bearings during 1971-72.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) It is proposed to increase the Ball bearing production from the present installed capacity of 4.2 lakhs to 12.6 lakhs. There are also proposals to manufacture Railway Journal Bearings.
The names of the partners of the company are:

(i) Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.,
(ii) Koyo Seiko Company Ltd., Japan,
(iii) Marubeni Corporation, Japan.

The equity capital invested is Rs. 187.5 lakhs.

The company earned a net profit of Rs. 1,92,582/- for the year ending 1971-72.

Technical Assistance is provided by M/s. Koyo Seiko Company Limited, Japan.

What are the distribution arrangements?

It is one of the best concerns.

Sri E. Subba Rao;— What are the distribution arrangements?

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi:— When the company went into production in the beginning one gentleman from Madras has been appointed as the sole agent. I know it, because I was on the Public Undertakings Committee.

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi:— As I said, I was a member of the Public Undertakings Committee, and so I know that as a fact.

Sri M. Nagireddy:— Will the hon. Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Super Bazar at Visakhapatnam sustained loss in business;

(b) if so, the amount of loss sustained so far;

(c) the persons responsible therefor;

(d) whether the management has been superseded;

(e) whether Super Bazar has been revised; and

(f) if so, the steps taken by the Government to rectify the defects in the management?

The Minister for Co-operation (Sri B. Subba Rao):—(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 10,79,919.

(c) Statutory inspection was ordered and the name of the persons responsible will be known after completion of inspection.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) A statement is placed on the Table of the House.
STATEMENT PLACED ON THE TABLE
(Vide Clause (f) of L.A.Q-No. 491 (Scarred) [* 360]

The following steps have been taken to rectify the defects in the management of the Super Bazar, Visakhapatnam.

(1) Reducing the monthly establishment charges by abolishing superfluous posts, removing retired personnel and stopping the additional allowance to staff. The monthly establishment charges have been reduced to Rs. 37,932.10 from Rs. 45,032.75 thus effecting a saving of Rs. 7,100.65 p.m.

(2) By merging and closure of uneconomical counters thereby saving Rs. 2,977.00 p.m.

(3) By arranging monthly stock verification in the counters and branches to arrest heavy deficits which are one of the main causes for heavy losses.

(4) Closure of uneconomical branches thereby saving Rs. 1,172.85.

(5) By initiating action for recovery of deficits by filing arbitration references and execution petitions and in certain cases by filing criminal complaints against the concerned. 78 Arbitrations covering Rs. 2,76,600.39 have been filed. Decrees have been obtained for Rs. 2,06,535.16.

58 Execution petitions have been filed covering an amount of Rs. 1,88,888.65.

An amount of Rs. 11,886.30 has been recovered so far. 9 Arbitrations and 56 Execution petitions are pending disposal.

(6) By arranging effective and close supervision over the working of the branches and counters with regard to development of business etc.,

(7) By regularising the purchases with the main object to avoid stagnation and locking up of funds.

(8) By taking up wholesale sugar business to augment profit. The total business in Sugar amounts to about Rs. 6,00,000 p.m.

(9) Steps have been taken to improve the sales turnover.

(10) Steps have been taken to dispose of the dead and damaged stocks by opening special counters. Stock worth about Rs. 1,00,000 was sold so far out of unmoved and damaged stock of about Rs. 2,50,000.
Oral Answers to Questions.
22nd July, 1972.

(b) Mr. V. Ramaiah—asked whether recovery of deficits by filing arbitration references take about 18 months. I have not the exact details of the cases. In general, the arbitration references take a year or more. After that, the case is taken up by the Arbitrator. The Arbitrator takes about six months to one year to frame the award. Thereafter, the parties approach the Court to enforce the award which may take about three months to nine months.

(c) Mr. V. Ramaiah—asked whether the price of a certain type of metal was fixed by the Government at Rs. 2,50,000. It is worth about one lakh was sold so far out of unmoved and damaged stock of about Rs. 2,50,000. The demand for 50,000 units of this metal was pending. The demand was supplied. The demand was supplied.
Oral Answers to Questions. 22nd July, 1972

1. Madanam: — Sir, Shri Ashok Singhal, Member of Parliament, 22nd February 1972, has given a reply that the 12th Amendment Bill is due to be introduced by the Government in due course.

2. Basudeb: — Sir, may I ask the Minister whether he is aware that this Bill is due to be introduced by the Government, and if so, when?

Sir: — The Minister has replied:

The 12th Amendment Bill is due to be introduced by the Government in due course.

3. Madanam: — Sir, may I ask whether the Minister has any idea of when the Bill will be introduced?

Sir: — I have no information to offer on this point.

4. Basudeb: — Sir, may I ask whether the Bill has been cleared by the Central Government?

Sir: — I have no information to offer on this point.

5. Madanam: — Sir, may I ask the Minister whether he has received any information from the Central Government regarding the introduction of this Bill?

Sir: — I have no information to offer on this point.

6. Basudeb: — Sir, may I ask the Minister whether he has any idea of when the Bill will be introduced?

Sir: — I have no information to offer on this point.

7. Madanam: — Sir, may I ask the Minister whether he has received any information from the Central Government regarding the introduction of this Bill?

Sir: — I have no information to offer on this point.

8. Basudeb: — Sir, may I ask the Minister whether he has any idea of when the Bill will be introduced?

Sir: — I have no information to offer on this point.

9. Madanam: — Sir, may I ask the Minister whether he has received any information from the Central Government regarding the introduction of this Bill?

Sir: — I have no information to offer on this point.

10. Basudeb: — Sir, may I ask the Minister whether he has any idea of when the Bill will be introduced?

Sir: — I have no information to offer on this point.
DEFECTS IN THE ACQUEDUCT AT GUTLAPADU

367—

* 97 Q.—Sri Bh. Vijayakumar Raju (Put by Sri V. Satyanarayana) :—Will the hon. Minister for Medium Irrigation & Law be pleased to state : (a) whether any representations have been received by the Government to the effect that the existing aqueduct at Gutlapadu near ‘Y’ Drain, Bhimavaram Tq, West Godavari Dist. is not functioning properly; and (b) if so, the reasons for not repairing the existing one or for not constructing a new aqueduct?

The Minister for Medium Irrigation and Law (Sri P. Basireddy) :—(a) No, Sir.

(b) There is no aqueduct at Gutlapadu near ‘Y’ Drain. Presumably the Honourable Member is referring to the Syphon constructed in 1964 on Thokatippa branch channel, for crossing company drain, which falls into another branch of ‘Y’ Drain at Gutlapadu. If so, the syphon is said to be leaking due to breakage of pipes. It is proposed to repair the syphon during the closure period of channels in 1978.

CONSTRUCTION OF A RESERVOIR AT MADAVALASA ON SWARNA MUKHI RIVER

368—

* 171 Q.—Sri J. Mutyala :—Will the hon. Minister for Medium Irrigation and Law be pleased to state : (a) whether there is any scheme to construct a reservoir at Madavalasa on River Swarnamukhi in Srikakulam District; (b) if so, whether any Investigation Division was sanctioned; and (c) the work turned out so far by the said Investigation Division?

Sri P. Basireddy :—(a) Yes, Sir,

(b) A Sub-Division was sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 146 P.W. dated 4-2-1972 for carrying out detailed investigation of the scheme.

(c) Field particulars are being collected.
Sri P. Basi Reddy:—Suwarnamukhi was a tributary of Nagavali. The original scheme was to construct the work at the confluence of the two streams Nagaram Thotapalli. So, the scheme at Palasinandivada has been given up and a better scheme has been thought of 4 km. west of Madduvalasa. It irrigates 30,000 acres of land whereas the ayacut of Nagavali scheme was only 25,000 acres.
DRAINAGE FACILITIES IN KRISHNA, GODAVARI DELTA

*523 Q. Sri M. Nagi Reddy:—Will the hon. Minister for Medium Irrigation and Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether the state Government have prepared some schemes for improving the drainage facilities in Krishna, Godavari Delta areas;

(b) if so, whether the details of the said schemes will be placed on the Table;

(c) what are the works taken up so far; and

(d) the share of expenditure that will be borne by the State Government in implementing the said schemes?

Sri P. Basi Reddy:—(a), (b), (c), & (d):—Answer is placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT PLACED ON THE TABLE

WITH REFERENCE TO THE L. A. Q. NO. 528 (STARRED) [*369]

PUT BY SHRI M. NAGI REDDY, M. L. A

Answer:—(a):—Yes, Sir.

(b):—Statement enclosed Vide Appendix-I.

(c):—Statement enclosed Vide Appendix-II.

(d):—The expenditure on the drainage schemes is primarily to be financed from out of the drainage cess collections envisaged under the provisions of the Andhra Pradesh (Krishna and Godavari Delta Area) Drainage Cess Act, 1968. In fact the Andhra Pradesh Drainage Cess Act, 1968 was enacted with a view to raising funds to meet the expenses for the drainage schemes in view of the inability of the Government to finance the schemes from normal plan resources. However, the State Government has spent Rs. 3.00 crores in 1969-70 and Rs. 5.75 crores in 1970-71 on the drainage works. Government’s assistance up to 31st March, 1972 is Rs. 5.75 and another Rs. 1.03 crores after taking into account the collections in June 1972.
APPENDIX-I

Details of drainage schemes proposed for implementation.
Schemes to be implemented in stage-I

A. KOLLERU BASIN:
1. Improving Upputeru to carry 425 cu. m./sec. (15,000 cusecs) at M. 6/6 road-bridge with lake level at 27.00 feet land being acquired for the ultimate capacity of 536 cu. m./sec. (20,000 cusecs).
2. Flood detention reservoir across Thammileru near Errampalli for a storage capacity of 85 M Cum. (5,000 M. Cft.) with irrigation for 4430 ha (11,000 ac.) in kharif season.
3. Excavation of a straight cut for Budameru near Vijayawada.
4. Raising and strengthening existing flood embankments of Budameru river.
5. Construction of marginal embankments along Thammileru for protection of Eluru town.
6. Improvements to East Thammileru escape and railway bridge.

B. KRISHNA DELTA SYSTEM:
1. Improvements to the drains:
   (i) Krishna Western Delta
   (ii) Krishna Eastern and Central Deltas
2. Excavation of straight cuts from Romperu to the Bay of Bengal:
   (i) Extension of existing straight cut from M. 11/6 of Kunderu to the Bay of Bengal.
   (ii) Excavation of a new straight cut from Romperu left arm to the Bay of Bengal parallel to Karamchedu Vadarevu road.

C. GODAVARI DELTA SYSTEM:
1. Improvements to the drains.
   (a) Godavari Western Delta
   (b) Godavari Eastern Delta
   (c) Godavari Central Delta
2. Widening Biccaviolu drain from M. 12/3 to M. 14/4.

SCHEMES TO BE IMPLEMENTED IN STAGE-II

A. KOLLERU BASIN:
1. Flood detention reservoir across the river Yerrakalva near Anumanilanka with a storage capacity of 183 M. Cum. (4700 M. Cft.) with irrigation over 6380 ha (17,000 ac.) in Rabi season.
2. Flood detention reservoir across the Budameru near Nandigama with a storage capacity of about 50.6 M. Cum. (2000 M. Cft.) with irrigation over 1419 ha (3500 ac) during Rabi season.
3. Improving Upputeru to carry 516 cu. m./sec. (20,000 cusecs) at the M. 6/6 road bridge with lake level at 7.00 feet (additional cost) over the Stage-I.
B. Krishna Delta System:
2. Excavation of straight cut to the Sea for Bhattiprolu drain in Krishna Western Delta.

C. Godavari Delta System:
1. Construction of a regulator combined with navigation lock across the Coringa river in the Godavuri Eastern Delta.

D. Other Works:
Soil conservation measures in the catchments of inflowing streams and other miscellaneous works.

ANNEXURE - II
Works taken up so far.

Sl. No. Name of the work/drain.

I. Krishna Western Delta

Works in Guntur & Ongole Districts.

1. Epurupalem Straight Cut.
2. Vetapalem Straight Cut.
3. Romperu Drainage Basin.
   1. Romperu right and left arms
   2. Apperu drain
   3. Swarna affluent
   4. Aleru drain
   5. Romperu and Saki affluent
   6. Catch drain between Aleru and Apperu
   7. Existing straight cut
   8. Murukondapadunorth drain
   9. Bapatla West Swamp drain
10. Peralli drain (closing breaches)
11. Saki Affluent
12. Catch drain between Romperu and Swarna
13. Catch drain between Swarna and Aleru affluent
14. Kunderu drain from 17.5 K. M. to 28.8 K. M.
15. Emileru drain
16. Mattigunta vagu
17. Naganna vagu
18. Minor, Revenue and Private drains 5 Nos.

IV. Nallamada Drainage Basin.

1. Nallamada drain
2. Nallamada diversion
3. Bapatla East swamp drain
4. Bapatla East Tank drain
5. Appikatla drain
6. Poondla affluent
7. Catch drain on right side of Commanur Canal
8. Minor drains 2 Nos.
Oral Answers to questions.

22nd July, 1972.

V. KOLLIMERIA DRAINAGE BASIN.

1. Jallavagu No. 1 drain
2. Chebrolu side drain
3. Doppalapudi affluent
4. Pendrapadu affluent
5. Kollimerla drain
6. Palakayagunta
7. Minor drains 5 Nos.
8. Hakkavagu upper arm

VI. TUNGABHADRA DRAINAGE BASIN.

1. Tungabhadra main drain 0/0 to 32.0 K. M.
2. Tenali drain
3. Kolakaluru No. 2 drain
4. Koppalli affluent
5. Edlapalli affluent
6. Konderu drain
7. Yazali drain
8. E. T. B. drain
9. Paudikodu drainage and diversion
10. Pedapalli drainage including syphon
11. No. 1, drain including extension
12. Minor drains 4 Nos.

VII. REPALLI DRAINAGE BASIN.

1. Kuchipudi affluent
2. Lanjagunta affluent
3. Kavuru affluent
5. Kanagala affluent

VIII. BHATTIPROLU DRAINAGE BASIN.

1. Ravikampadu affluent
2. Chinnapulivarru affluent
3. Penumudi drain
4. Janakalva drain
5. Badakalva drain
6. Tungakalva drain
7. Pakalagadi drain
8. Jagajjeru drain
9. Bhattiprolu drain (closing breach)

IX. STRUCTURES ON DRAINS.

X. MINOR, REVENUE AND PRIVATE DRAINAGE BEING EXECUTED BY THE SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER, VIJAYAWADA CIRCLE (R) 94 Nos.

XI. PRELIMINARIES, MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE ETC.

II. KRISHNA EASTERN DELTA, KRISHNA CENTRAL DELTA AND GODAVARI WESTERN DELTA.
22nd July, 1972.

Answers to Questions.

Krishna District

1. Raising and strengthening of Budameru flood banks from 0/0 to 32% M.

2. Improvements to Chandralah Drain and its Feeders.
   (a) Chandralah drain from M. (-) 1/4 to 24/0 + 330
   (b) Palacodu drain from 0/0 to 5/0
   (c) Jonnapadu drain from M. 0/0 to M. 5/1

3. Left side drain of Neharalli channel and feeders.
   (a) Left side drain of Neharalli channel from M0/0 to 6/7
   (b) Paiacodu drain from 0/0 to 5/0
   (c) Jonnapadu drain from M. 0/0 to M. 3/6

4. Sivaganga Drain and Feeders:
   (a) Sivaganga drain from M. 0/0 to M. 6/2
   (b) Lankapalli drain M. 0/0 to M. 4/7

5. Lazzabanda Drain and Feeders:
   (a) Lazzabanda drain from M. 0/0 to M. 15/4+330
   (b) Arthamuru drain from M. 0/0 to M. 3/6
   (c) Isukaparru drain from M. 0/0 to M. 3/6
   (d) Vaddismanadu drain from M. 0/0 to M. 10/1
   (e) Lankalakalvakuntla drain M. 0/0 to M. 5/6
   (f) Ventrumilli drain from M. 0/0 to M. 2/1

6. Old Bhumicodu drain
7. Moturu left side channel drain
8. Mustaphakancodu drain
9. Anamanapudi drain
10. Budameru reservoir investigation
11. Tallapatem drain
12. Englalacodu
13. Minor drains 148 works being executed by the Superintending Engineer Vijayawada (Regular) Circle.

New Works Taken Up in Working Season, 1971.

14. Pedalanka Drain and Feeders:
   (a) Pedalanka drain from KM. 0/0 to 41.2 K. M.
   (b) Pedatumidi drain from KM. 0/0 to 215.2 K. M
   (c) Utukuru drain
   (d) Chennuru drain
   (e) Annavaram drain
   (f) Amudalapalli affluent
   (g) Kurada Vinnakota drain
   (h) New Kalindi drain
   (i) Yendapalli drain

15. Polaraj drain
16. Gunderu drain from K. M. 1/8 to 16.5 K. M.

17. Inampudi Drain and Feeders:
   (a) Inampudi drain from M. 0/0 to 22.5 K. M.
   (b) Uppalaih codu drain
   (c) Godlacodu drain
   (d) Kankavalli drain
   (e) Mullapudi drain
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the work/drain</th>
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<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td><strong>FEEDER DRAINS TO BUDAMERU</strong></td>
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<td>(a) Venneru drain from % to 25.75 K. M.</td>
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<td>(b) Ampapurum U. T. drain</td>
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<td>(c) Pedautupalli U. T. drain</td>
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<td>(d) Atukurupuram U. T. drain</td>
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<td>(e) Narasannapalem U T. drain</td>
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<td>(f) Veeravalli U. T. drai</td>
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<td>(g) Narasannapalem escape drain</td>
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<td>(h) Pillicodu drain</td>
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<td>(i) Uppularu U. T. drain</td>
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<td>(j) Perikedu No. I, drain</td>
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<td>(k) Perikedu No II drain</td>
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<td>19.</td>
<td><strong>RATNACODU DRAIN AND FEEDERS</strong></td>
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<td>(a) Ratnacodu drain from % to 24.4 K. M.</td>
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<td>(b) New Commamamolu drain</td>
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<td>(c) Veeranna alugu drain</td>
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<td>(d) Catch drain</td>
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<td>Uppucalva drain</td>
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<td>21.</td>
<td>Mangaleru drain</td>
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<td>Lingannacodu drain</td>
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<td><strong>COMMON TO KRISHNA AND WEST GODAVARI DISTRICTS</strong></td>
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<td>2. Improvements to Upputeru from M. 6/6 to 23/4 (removal of shoals etc.)</td>
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<td>3. THAMMILERU RESERVOIR SCHEMES</td>
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<td><strong>WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT</strong></td>
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<td>Regulator</td>
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<td>1.</td>
<td>Ramileru drain M. % to M. 6/7</td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>UPPUTERU BASIN</td>
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<td>(a) Gunupudi south drain M. % to M. 12/6 % + 440.</td>
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<td>(b) Conteru drain (closing breaches and strengthening the banks).</td>
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<td>(c) Rudrayacodu drain from M. % to 6.4 K. M.</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>KOLLERU BASIN</td>
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<td>(a) Kattathandu drain (rev.) % to 2.9 K. M.</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>NEW YANAMADURU DRAIN BASIN</td>
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<td>(a) Earlacodu drain % to 8.9 K. M.</td>
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<td>5.</td>
<td>DRAINS BEING EXECUTED BY THE SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER, DOWLAISHWARAM CIRCLE</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(a) Thokalapalli drain from M. 11/4 to 12/2</td>
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<td>(b) Pedapadu drain</td>
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<td>(c) Vatiluru drain</td>
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<td>(d) Kaza drain</td>
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<td>(e) 27 Nos. minor and revenue drains.</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Uppukodu drain K. M. O/O to 4/3</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Mogallu drain</td>
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<td>Mogaltur drain O/O to 18.0 K. M. and dredging beyond K. M. 21/8</td>
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<td>11</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Yendagandi drain K. M. O/O to 9.68</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>Bondada drain dredging.</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>Kakinada drain</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>Manchili drain K. M. O/O to 6. 85</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>Kakileru drain M. 2.8 to 5.0</td>
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### III. GODAVARI WESTERN DELTA. EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT.

1. (a) Biccavolu drain from M. 12/3 to 14/2.  
   (b) West Yelu. u drain M. 2/1 to 5/4.
2. **TULYABHAGA DRAIN**  
   (a) Tulyabhaga drain M. O/O to 13/5 and 16/6+470 to 80/4.  
   (b) Anapalamma drain M. O/O to 6/6.  
   (c) Lolla drain M. O/O to 5/2.- 330.  
   (d) Chodavaram drain M. O/O to 4/7.
3. **CORINGA BASIN.**  
   Mandarava drain M. O/O to 3/4.
4. 8 Nos minor drains being executed by S.E./S.D.C., Eluru.
5. Machara drain.
7. 4 Nos. Minor drains being executed by the Superintending Engineer, Dowlaishwaram Circle.

### IV. GODAVARI CENTRAL DELTA

1. (a) Lower Kowsika drain M. O/3 to 10/5.  
   (b) Vasalatipppa drain M. O/O to 12/8.  
   (c) Kadali drain.
2. **VYNATHEYAM BASIN.**  
   (a) Vadbaodi drain M.O/O to 8/5+200  
   (b) South Addalakalva drain M. O/O to 3/4+500.
3. Palivela drain M. 1/4 to 2/7 and 6/5 to 10/7+610.  
5. Vepachettu drain.  
6. Rameswaram drain.  
7. Amalapuram drain.  
8. Rangaraju Codu.  
11. 27 Nos. minor drains being executed by Superintending Engineer, Dowlaishwaram Circle.
12. Minor works T&P etc.
Sri A. Sreeramulu:—That is not correct. Sir, because I happened to visit that place. Now it is practically done through the department because departmental dredgers have been used and engineers complained that bore have not been able to speed up this work. I would request the hon Minister to kindly look into the papers and tell us whether the work is given on contract or whether it is done departmentally.
126 22nd July, 1972.

Ooral Answers to Questions.

(1) లేదా మాటలు తెలియజేసిన ఉపయోగానికి అనేక ఉపయోగానికి నిశ్చితం చేయండి. 

(2) ఎంత లేదా ఎంతక్కడిని చెప్పండి. 

(3) ఎందుకంది అనేక ఉపయోగానికి నిశ్చితం చేయండి. 

(4) ఎందుకంది అనేక ఉపయోగానికి నిశ్చితం చేయండి.
Sri P. Basi Reddy: — It is a very relevant question and I have asked the Secretary to include it in the agenda of the next meeting. I think it is unreasonable to collect cess from the lands that have been acquired for drainage works.

**LIFT IRRIGATION SCHEME IN CERTAIN VILLAGES OF PALNAD TALUK**

* 27 Q. — Sarvasri M. Nagi Reddy and Vanka Satyanarayana:— Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have a proposal to implement lift irrigation scheme for supplying water to the villages in Macherla, Veldurthi and Karampudi firkas in Palnad taluk which are not irrigated under the Right Cannal of Nagarjuna Sagar;

(b) if so, the steps taken in that direction; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister for Irrigation (Sri P. Narsa Reddy): - (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The sanctioned project estimate does not contemplate provision of Lift Irrigation facilities in the Right Canal area.

Sri P. Narsa Reddy: — Under the right canal the gravitation flow can irrigate more lands. Therefore if you venture for lift irrigation we would be having more capital cost and more burden on the ryots.

Sri P. Narasa Reddy:— The capacity for irrigation under the right canal on the right side is 130 TMC. We have already planned.
DEVELOPMENT OF FISHERIES AT PULICAT LAKE

128 22nd July, 1972. Oral Answers to Questions

371—

* 609 Q.—Sarvasri Nallapareddi Sreenivasul Reddi and V. Srikrishna :—Will the hon. Minister for Social Welfare be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Andhra Pradesh and Government of Tamilnadu propose to take up a scheme for the development of fisheries at Pulicat Lake;

(b) what is the estimated cost of the scheme;

(c) when will it be started; and

(d) what are the main features of that Scheme?

The Minister for Social Welfare (Sri M. V. Krishna Rao) :—

(a) Before the Fisheries of any water spread can be developed, a preliminary survey of its potentialities for development has to be conducted and only based on the data collected, a scheme can be drawn up. So, the present proposal is only for the preliminary survey and not for any specific scheme of development of Fisheries at Pulicat Lake.

(b), (c) & (d) : Do not arise.
Mr. Speaker:—Now it is nearing 9 30; the supplementaries will be confined to the main questioner.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—There must be some kind of procedure, Sir, without our being suddenly cut off sometimes and sometimes permitted in a zig-zag manner. We are not putting supplementaries as a master of course but we are picking some questions which are important and reserving our supplementaries and if we are cut off when an important question concerning our constituency comes, we will be disappointed. I request you to be flexible.
Mr. Speaker:—I have tried to be flexible; that has put me in great difficulty.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—I obey, Sir.

Mr. Speaker:—I am not talking of publicity.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—We want the Government to clarify the position. So much so, in our discharge of our work as legislators, we would become the fit legislators.

Mr. Speaker:—For today I will follow the same old procedure of allowing supplementaries but from tomorrow we change the procedure or the time whatever it be, I will have to follow the procedure of closing supplementaries at least five minutes to question hour and the incomplete the question hour.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Thank you for today. For tomorrow please permit us to argue and persuade you to extend the facility.

Mr. Speaker:—Any one of you or all of you can come and we will certainly discuss.

Supply of Boats and Nylon Nets on Hire Purchase

372—

* 685 Q.—Sri M. Nagireddy:—Will the hon. Minister for Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to supply boats and nylon nets on hire purchase basis to fishermen; and

(b) if so, whether the particulars of the said scheme will be placed on the Table of the House?

Sri M. V. Krishna Rao:—(a) There is a scheme for the supply of boats only to the fishermen on hire purchase basis but not nylon nets.

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the House.
STATEMENT PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

(Vide answer to clause (b) of L. A. Q. No. 635 (Starred) ["372])

The details of the scheme are as follows:

The Mechanised fishing boats constructed in the Boat Building Yard, Kakinada are being distributed among the following categories on hire purchase system.

1. Fishermen Co-operative Societies.
2. Trained Fishermen.
3. L. F. T. & Ns.
4. Post Graduate Diploma Holders.

The cost of boats varies from time to time based on the cost of materials and purpose of engines. The present approximate cost of the boats is furnished below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S No.</th>
<th>Type of Boat</th>
<th>Cost of Hull</th>
<th>Cost of Engine</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>3' boat</td>
<td>165,000</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>205,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>32' boat</td>
<td>31,500</td>
<td>52,400</td>
<td>83,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>37' boat</td>
<td>52,500</td>
<td>72,000</td>
<td>124,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Subsidy at the rate of 12 1/2% on hull and 30% on engine is being allowed on the mechanised fishing boats and the subsidised cost will be recovered in 34 instalments spread over a period of 6 years (excluding non-fishing seasons).

...
Oral Answers to Questions

22nd July, 1972.

Sri M. V. Krishna Rao: —Licenciate in Fishing Technology and Navigations.

Sri Y. Chennayya (Repalle) (Put by Sri Y. Venkata Rao): —Will the hon. Minister for Social Welfare be pleased to state:

the stage at which the construction of Fish Harbour at Nizampatnam stand at present?

Sri M. V. Krishna Rao: —The Team of United Nations Development Programme has recently completed the survey of the site at Nizampatnam for construction of a fishing harbour. The report prepared by the Team is under examination of the Government of India. On receipt of administrative and financial sanction from the Government of India, the construction of the Harbour will be taken up.

FISHING HARBOUR AT NIZAMPATNAM

378—

* 804 Q.—Sri Y. Chennayya (Repalle) (Put by Sri Y. Venkata Rao): —Will the hon. Minister for Social Welfare be pleased to state:

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STORAGE FACILITIES FOR PADDY IN WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT

(a) whether it is fact that inadequate accommodation in the F.C.I. and Central Ware-housing Corporation Godowns in West Godavari District has affected paddy procurement operations:

(b) if so, the action taken by the State Govt. in this regard?

Sri G. Rajaram:—The Minister for Handlooms and Co-operative Sugar Factories deputised the Minister for Civil Supplies and answered the question (a) There is at present no paddy procurement in the State. Only rice is being procured. It is a fact that inadequate godown accommodation in West Godavari district had affected to some extent rice procurement operations in that district.

(b) The Board of Revenue (CS) issued instructions to the Food Corporation of India to arrange for additional storage accommodation.

The Food Corporation of India made certain alternative arrangements such as asking the West Godavari millers to deliver the rice in the godowns of other districts, securing additional accommodation in godowns of a sugar factory, and State Ware-housing Corporation and some schools and colleges. The Railway authorities and Government of India have also been addressed for supply of adequate number of wagons for quick movement of rice to deficit pockets, so as to make available sufficient accommodation for storage of the procured rice stocks.
Oral Answers to Questions.

PURCHASE OF HANDLOOM CLOTH BY CENTRAL & STATE GOVERNMENTS

375—

316 Q—Sri M. Nagi Reddy:—Will the hon. Minister for Handloom and Co-operative Factories be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central and State Governments have decided to purchase Handloom cloth which is left unsold;

(b) if so, the value of the Handloom cloth that is left unsold in our State; and

(c) the probable time that would take for the above purchase?

Sri G. Rajaram:—(a) No Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not raise.

5. S. Reddy:—(a) Yes Sir. The Government have already decided to purchase Handloom cloth which is left unsold in the State. The value of the Handloom cloth is Rs. 5 lakhs. The purchase will be completed within the next six months.

(b) and (c) Do not raise.

For the purchase of Handloom cloth, the money has already been earmarked. The State Government has decided to purchase Handloom cloth worth Rs. 5 lakhs within the next six months.

6. S. Reddy:—It is evident that the purchase of Handloom cloth is necessary. However, the State Government has not yet made a decision regarding the purchase of Handloom cloth. The purchase of Handloom cloth is essential for the promotion of Handloom industry.

7. S. Reddy:—(a) The purchase of Handloom cloth is essential for the promotion of Handloom industry. However, the State Government has not yet made a decision regarding the purchase of Handloom cloth. The purchase of Handloom cloth is essential for the promotion of Handloom industry.

8. S. Reddy:—(a) The purchase of Handloom cloth is essential for the promotion of Handloom industry. However, the State Government has not yet made a decision regarding the purchase of Handloom cloth. The purchase of Handloom cloth is essential for the promotion of Handloom industry.
S. N. Q. No. 1520 X — Sri B. Ratnasabhapathy: — Will the hon. Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state:

(a) whether Agro Industries Corporation advanced Rs. 70,000 to Mr. Peter Woods, a missionary for developing a Righammer; and

(b) if so, whether this person has any industry of his own or does he possess industrial experience?

The Minister for Municipal Administration (Sri M. Manik Rao):— (a) Mr. Peter Woods was given a grant of Rs. 70,000

(b) Mr. Peter Woods is a Director of M/S Water Resources Unit, Sanjeeva Reddy Nagar, Hyderabad -38, Andhra Pradesh. He was having experience on the operation of down-the-hole hammer rigs which were then being introduced for the first time in the country for working in the hard rock areas. He was operating some hard rock drills imported by the missionaries.

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathy:— Sir, the answer is different to my question. My question is whether this person has any industry of his own, or does he possess industrial experience in manufacturing these Righammers? It is said that he is a Director of some thing and all that.

Mr. Speaker:— He does not have any industry of his own.

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathy:— How a grant of Rs. 70,000 was given to him?

Sri M Manik Rao:— He has got good knowledge of Rigs. He was operating some imported rigs which can work well particularly in the hard rock areas. He himself has come and suggested to the Corporation to have a change in the machinery. He wanted the help from the Corporation to manufacture and develop a special type of machine, Sir. He has developed that machine and that is at present working at Warangal.

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathy:— Has that loan been repaid?

Sri M. Manik Rao:— This is an outright grant, Sir.

Sri B Ratnasabhapathy:— For what reason that grant has been given to this Peter Woods? Is there any precedent? Is there any instance of such grant of grants either earlier or later?
Short Notice Questions and Answers. 22nd July, 1972.

Sr. M. Manik Rao: If there is any talent available in the State.

2. Who is with the Corporation. Still, he is doing good job.

(1) 10. Question: What is the service? We have not derived any service of it. He is a business man and all these things must have been taken into consideration. Why is it that we have not collected the money from him? What is the cause for it? There is some suspicion in the case. So, let the Minister place all the facts before the House.

(2) 20. Question: For innovations, we are calling for applications; whoever is interested in it or not, may apply. Those who are interested in it, or not, may apply. We have not derived any service out of it. He is a business man and all these things must have been taken into consideration. Why is it that we have not collected the money from him? What is the cause for it? There is some suspicion in the case. So, let the Minister place all the facts before the House.
Short Notice Questions and Answers. 22nd July, 1972.

Why separate question? Mr. Konda Laxman's question is very clear. Why does the Minister require a separate question? The whole thing is fishy. Rs. 70,000 was not used for the machine. People at high places distributed the money. I want that should be established. Let the Minister place all the concerned records on the table. It is clear that Rs. 70,000 has been mis-appropriated. Why is the Minister evading? Let the fact be established; let the Minister place all the facts on the table of the House. Rs. 70,000 has been given as a gift.
Sri Konda Laxman Bapuji: — I am sorry, Sir. The Minister is avoiding giving the correct answer. I want the whole correspondence, negotiations and terms and conditions. They should be placed on the table. I am putting a clear question.

Sri C. V. K. Rao: — He is shielding certain persons.
Sri M. Manik Rao: — No Sir.
Sri C. V. K. Rao: — The Minister is avoiding to give correct answer, he is slightly changing....

Mr Speaker: — He is giving answer slowly.
Sri M. Manik Rao: — I am not avoiding any thing. These are all the real facts before you.
Sri Konda Laxman Bapuji: — I want documents. Why do not you put before the House?
Sri M. Manik Rao: — These are all the facts, Sir. If any thing more the Members want, I will give the statement....

Sri Konda Laxman Bapuji: — No statement. I am asking the correspondence initiated and the terms on which the settlement has taken place to give Rs 70,000 as grant; when and at what time, it took place and all these things have to be placed on the table. Why the Minister did not....
Sri M. Manik Rao: — After all the facts are clear, Sir. If the Members blame me....

Mr Speaker: — They are not blaming you. They are asking as to how these Rs. 70,000 was gifted in a nice way....
Sri M. Manik Rao:—Peter Woods is a Director of M/s Water Resources Unit, Sanjeeva Reddy Nagar, Hyderabad. He is from Hyderabad. He has got experience in rigs for more than 8 years. He has come with a proposal which I have already explained to you. He asked the Corporation to give some grant to help in developing a machine. He developed that machine and we got that machine and that machine is working well.

Sri Konda Laxman Bapuji:—Was it a grant?

Sri M. Manik Rao:—Yes, Sir. It is a grant.

Sri M. Narayana Reddy:—Sir, there are particular norms in such matters. There are different organisations such as National Productivity Council and National Economic Growth Council. They take interest in such matters and finance, but as far as State Government is concerned they normally propose either the feasibility report or the project report; a blueprint for developing a rig which can be done in any of our workshops. In this case the autonomous Corporations give grant to an individual to develop the same. Therefore may I ask the hon. Minister whether the Corporation has that scope in its operational activities to lend so much amount for developing a rig. Whether the advice of India Standard Institute or any other competent technical body was obtained about the usefulness of this rig.

Sri M. Manik Rao:—I will place the report and the negotiations on the table, Sir.

Sri M Manik Rao:—The Corporation has got a section, Sir. ‘A’ consists of assistance, finance, protection and promotion. It may be mentioned here that the Corporation could give such aid as laid down in Clause 3 (a). On that basis they can aid. A, consist of assistance, finance, protection and promoting the interest of the industrial project enterprisers programme, facilitating the fall within the ambit of the paragraph 3 (a) (1) and secondly when owned by and run by Government, statutory body, co-operative society or company from the individual and to procure and provide them all the types of raw material, plant, machinery, equipment, implements, accommo...
On this we can give some aid. On this we can give some aid.

Before last year in many areas there was shortage of water. There was lot of pressure for this open wells which cost only Rs. 2,500 only. on that basis they have taken initiative.

It is not useful for our area. Particularly they wanted four inch bore in the open wells and we can take much water.

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It is not useful for our area. Particularly they wanted four inch bore in the open wells and we can take much water.

Mr. Speaker:—Is it your desire that I should take up this question?

Mr. Speaker:—I will do onething. I will send the proceedings of this question so far as the supplementaries and other things to the Minister, so that he can obtain all the relevant material and place it before the House as and when it is ready. I will take up this question again.

Sri M. Manik Rao:—I have to collect the information and I have to get all the supplementaries. Then, after getting all the required particulars, I will ask you to fix up any time.
Mr. Speaker:—You leave that to him, because he has to obtain the information. I shall see that it comes if not in three days, in another three days.

Sri M. Manikrao:—He is 100% Indian and he is 100% from Hyderabad.

Sri M. Manikrao:—Mr. E. V. Ramreddy, I.A.S., Chairman Secretary to Government Food and Agriculture Dept.

Mr. B N. Raman, I.A.S. Managing Director A.P. State Agro Industrial Corporation.

Mr. Speaker:—Questions and Answers are over.

Business of the House
Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance:

re: Huge stock of fertilizers lying in Visakhapatnam Port.

Mr. Speaker:—Why waste time on this?

Mr. Speaker:—Ministers themselves are responsible. Where is it said that every Minister who has not work should be present here?

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—If not the Chief Minister, atleast the Deputy Chief Minister should be here.

Mr. Speaker:—Please resume your seat. I am not allowing you.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

re: Huge stocks of fertilizers lying in Visakhapatnam Port.

Sri M. Narayan Reddy:—Sir, Invite attention regarding huge accumulation of fertilizers in Vizag Port which are meant to be supplied to Telangana and Rayalaseema areas, where the scarcity conditions have arisen during the last several days. Large amount of fertilizers has been lying in Vizag Port due to which we are unable...
Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance:

22nd July, 1972.

re: Huge stock of fertilizers lying in Visakhapatnam Port.

to get fertilizers in these areas; and Railway authorities have declined to supply wagons, either from Vizag, or from Vijayawada for the transport of these fertilizers. So, I want to bring this to the kind notice as to what steps are being taken for the transport of these fertilizers.
Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance:

re: Huge amounts due from the Sivakami Sugars, Tanuku to the agriculturists and to the Government.

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Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance;

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22nd July 1972.
Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance: re: Collection of huge capitation fees from the students seeking admissions into the Rangaraya Medical College, Kakinada.

22nd July, 1974.

Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance:

re: Collection of huge capitation fees from the students seeking admissions into the Rangaraya Medical College, Kakinada.
Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance:

re: Serious hardships caused to the citizens by the blanket ban on new construction in the Municipal areas imposed by the District Collectors in the wake of issue of ordinance prohibiting alienation of vacant lands in urban areas.

The Minister for Medical & Health (Sri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari):—Sir, There are two Medical Colleges under private management in the State (1) Rangaraya Medical College, Karimnagar and (2) Kakatiya Medical College, Warangal. The Rangaraya Medical College authorities charge Rs. 12,000 as Capitation Fee and the Kakatiya Medical College authorities charge Rs. 6,000 for candidates belonging to Telangana areas and Rs. 15,000 for others.

While answering LAQ No. 7 on the floor of the House, the Chief Minister has assured the House that the Government would examine whether a ceiling could be fixed on the capitation fee to be charged by the Privately managed colleges. The matter is being examined.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Let the Government expedite a decision in this matter so that the parents are not taxed at least next year.

re: SERIOUS HARDSHIPS CAUSED TO THE CITIZENS BY THE BLANKET BAN ON NEW CONSTRUCTIONS IN THE MUNICIPAL AREAS IMPOSED BY THE DISTRICT COLLECTORS IN THE WAKE OF ISSUE OF ORDINANCE PROHIBITING ALIENATION OF VACANT LANDS IN URBAN AREAS.

Sri M. Narayana Reddy (Gurajala):—After the issue of the ordinance prohibiting alienation of open lands in urban areas, there was a complete cessation of all construction activities. Under the rules issued under the Ordinance, the Collectors were directed to stop construction and they in their turn instructed the Municipalities and so directed them to stop all construction including new buildings on lands which do not come within the ambit of the ordinance on the first and second floors on the existing buildings. There is need
misunderstanding or misconception of orders issued. In all the Districts this has been the case and more so in Nizamabad where there was a complete stoppage of all construction activities with the result that there was hardship to all labour. The permits lapse within two months if the construction is not started. In view of this, we would like to know whether the hon. Minister has taken any steps for the removal of hardships caused to the people and see that there is prohibition of construction on vacant lands which are only above 1,000 sq. meters. And not any prohibition on construction activities specially within the 1000 metres land as well as the first floor and extension of the existing buildings.

Sri M. Manik Rao: Sir, the Andhra Pradesh Vacant Lands in Urban Areas (Prohibition of Alienation: Ordinance, 1972) only prohibits alienation or partition or creation of trust of certain vacant lands in Urban Areas but not construction or grant of permission by Municipal Authorities for construction of buildings in Urban areas. However, under the explanation to clause (g) of section 5 of the Ordinance, any land which is vacant on 5th June, 1972, shall be deemed to be vacant land notwithstanding that the construction of a building thereon has been commenced on or after 5th June, 1972. In other words, no vacant land on which a building is put up on or after 5th June can be alienated except when it comes under any of the exemptions in the Ordinance. The above position has also been made clear to all the Collectors and Municipal Commissioners in the State.

I have got reports from all the Municipalities and other places. In this connection, I discussed with the Revenue Secretary and the Revenue Department already issued an order on 27-3-72 in this respect and I assure the hon. members that if there is anything regarding construction of first floor and second floor, I do not think it will come under the purview. Anyway I will look into the matter.

Sri M. Narayan Reddy:—There is one clarification, Sir. After the issue of the Ordinance apart from Municipalities, orders were already issued by the Collectors to various gram panchayats which fall within 8 to 10 k. m. of towns. Merely issuing this letter to the collectors alone will not clarify the position, unless they also issue orders revoking their previous order and communicating the same to the gram panchayats and municipalities. Therefore I request the hon. Minister to issue the orders and ensure compliance reports from the Revenue Secretary, Director of Municipal Administration or Secretary, Municipal Administration.

Sri M. Manik Rao:—Already I assured regarding gram panchayats. I will ask the Revenue Secretary.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE


Sri K. Prabhakar Reddy:—On behalf of Sri J. Venkata Rao, Minister for Industries I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Tenth Annual Report of the Andhra Pradesh Small Scale Industrial Development Corporation Limited for the year 1970-71 together with the

AMENDMENT TO A. P. MOTOR VEHICLES RULES, 1954

The Minister for Transport (Sri K. Prabahakar Reddy):—I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the notification issued in G. O. Ms. No. 76, Home (Transport I) Department dt. 7-6-72 containing an amendment to the Andhra Pradesh Motor Vehicles Rules, 1964 under sub-section (8) of section 133 of Motor Vehicles Act, 1919.

G. OS. UNDER PUBLIC LIBRARIES ACT, 1960


Mr. Speaker:—Papers laid.


M. Manik Rao:—Sir I beg to place on the Table a copy of the Report of the High Power Committee on Municipal Finances and Financial Administration together with the summary of recommendations as promised on 27-11-1971.

Mr. Speaker:—Paper placed on the Table.

PRESENTATION OF THE REPORT OF THE REGIONAL COMMITTEE

ON THE A. P. AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY (AMENDMENT) BILL 1972

Sri Rahmat Ali:—On behalf of Sri K. Rajamallu, Chairman, Andhra Pradesh Regional Committee I beg to move.


Mr. Speaker:—Report presented.

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT (BUDGET) FOR 1972-73

VOTING OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

Demand No. V—Other Taxes and Duties,
Administration—Rs. 8,81,000.
Demand No. XXXII—Electricity—Rs. 2,94,000.
Demand No. XXXIX—Stationery and Printing—Rs. 2,98,200.
Demand No. I—Capital, outlay on Electricity Schemes—Rs. 9,78,48,300.
The Minister for Power (Smt. B. Jayaprada): I beg to move:

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,81,000 under Demand No. V Other Taxes and Duties Administration."

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,89,68,900 under Demand No. XXXII-Electricity."

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,19,08,500 under Demand No. XXXIX-Stationery and Printing."

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,78,16,300 under Demand No. L-Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes."

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.

DEMAND NO. V—OTHER TAXES AND DUTIES
Administration Rs. 8,81,000

Sri M. Nagi Reddy:—I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,81,000/- for Other Taxes and Duties Administration by Rs. 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,88,000/- for Other Taxes and Duties Administration by Rs. 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,81,000/- for Other Taxes and Duties Administration by Rs. 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,81,000/- for Other Taxes and Duties Administration by Rs. 100

Mr. Speaker:—Cut motions moved.

DEMAND NO. XXII-ELECTRICITY—Rs. 7,89,63,900/-

Sri V. Srikirshna:—I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,89,63,900 for Electricity by Rs. 100

Mr. Speaker:—Cut motion moved.

Sri P. Sanyas Rao:—I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,89,63,900/- for Electricity by Rs. 100...
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73:
Voting of Demands for Grants.

Mr. Speaker:—Cut motions moved:
Sri Y. Venkatrao:—I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,89,63,900/- for Electricity by Rs. 100
To criticise Government for imposing cuts for prompt failures of Electricity for introducing cuts.
Mr. Speaker:—Cut motion moved:
Sri Syed Hasan:—I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,89,63,900/- for Electricity by Rs. 100
To criticise the failure of the Government policy in the matter of generation and distribution of electricity in the State.
Mr. Speaker:—Cut motion moved.

DEMAND No. XXXIX—STATIONERY AND PRINTING Rs. 2,19,08,300/
Sri A. Sriramulu:—I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,19,08,300 for Stationery and Printing by Rs. 100
To discuss the failure of the Department to cope with supply of forms to officers and the unsatisfactory working of the Government Press.
Mr. Speaker:—Cut motion moved.

DEMAND No. L—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ELECTRICITY SCHEMES Rs. 2,78,46,300/
Sri A. Sriramulu:—I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,78,46,300/- for Capital Outlay on Electricity schemes by Rs. 100
To criticise the delay in completion of power projects effective manufacturing of the Electricity Board.

Mr. Speaker:—Cut motion moved:

(Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair)
Annual Financial Statement (Budget)  
22nd July, 1972. 
Voting of Demands for Grants.

The meeting was opened by the Chairman, who welcomed the members present. The Secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting and moved the adoption of the same. The financial statement for the year ending 31st March, 1972, was presented and read by the Treasurer. The statement showed a surplus of Rs. 10,000. The Chairman then moved a vote of thanks to the members for their support throughout the year. The meeting adjourned.

(Translation of the Telugu text in the image)

Annual Financial Statement (Budget)  
22nd July, 1972. 
Voting of Demands for Grants.

The meeting was opened by the Chairman, who welcomed the members present. The Secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting and moved the adoption of the same. The financial statement for the year ending 31st March, 1972, was presented and read by the Treasurer. The statement showed a surplus of Rs. 10,000. The Chairman then moved a vote of thanks to the members for their support throughout the year. The meeting adjourned.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73:
Voting of Demands for Grants.

22nd July, 1972.

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[Translated content]
Annual Financial Statement (Budget)  
for 1972-73:

Voting of Demands for Grants.

Smt. B. Jayaprada:—Because I was convinced of the bonafides of the ryot, I have instructed the Board to give him connection immediately and I think, the Member is also aware of it.

Sri V. Sri Krishna:—Thank you for the quick action, but at the same time...
Mr. Deputy Speaker :—Hon'ble Minister for Municipal Ad-
ministration will now lay a paper on the Table of the House before
we proceed further in the debate.¹

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi :—I think, it is improperly interrupted
in the debate Sir. The Hon'ble Minister can come forward with the
placing of the paper on the Table of the House tomorrow. There is
no immediate necessity. When such is the case, the rules have to be
suspended and the Speaker must invoke special rules to do it. Under
what extraordinary circumstances you are calling the Minister to
place the paper on the Table of the House?

Smt. J. Iswadi Bai :—He can place it day after tomorrow.

Mr. Deputy Speaker :—It is something very urgent and I have
permitted him.
Voting of Demands for Grants.

Smt. J. Iswari Bai: — You kindly show the rule.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: — I have got the inherent right to permit the hon. Member or the Minister to lay a paper on the Table of the House. Under that rule I am permitting. You have not heard what he is saying at all.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: — We can even extend the time. There is no difficulty Mr. Ramanadham.


Mr. Deputy Speaker: — Paper placed on the Table.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: — He is laying a paper on the Table of the House. Where is the question of...

Mr. Deputy Speaker: — He has laid the paper on the Table of the House and we are proceeding to the discussion. The next man will be called. As a matter of fact, by raising all these points of orders you are unnecessarily delaying the proceedings.

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi: — Such an important notification has been placed before us and I may submit that we are taken by surprise. A big municipality almost equivalent to a Corporation by a stroke of pen has been dissolved. The reasons are very, very flimsy and they are not substantiated. I do not know, I have not got the rules book with me just now. A discussion may be permitted on this.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: — I request the Hon. Member to give notice under certain rules on which he wants that there should be a discussion about it. I will gladly accept and give you sufficient time.

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi: — Thank you, Sir.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: — The allocation for power has been reduced from Rs. 42.11 crores to Rs. 37.49 crores.
Voting of Demands for Grants.

"Lower Sileru Hydro electric Schemes:—This scheme envisages the installation of 4 sets of 100 MW each of the first stage. This is
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 22nd July, 1972
Voting of Demands for Grants.

one of the two generating schemes under construction, which has to be completed as early as possible to ever come the power shortage in the State to some extent. But due to shortage of financial resources the progress is slow."

The country's prosperity depends on the electric energy and steel that we produce. The country's prosperity depends on the electric energy and steel that we produce. The country's prosperity depends on the electric energy and steel that we produce.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 22nd July, 1972.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

...
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Voting of Demands for Grants.

[Document content not transcribed due to language and script limitations]
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 22nd July, 1972.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

The following demand for grants were voted on and passed:

1. Education - Rs. 50,000
2. Health - Rs. 25,000
3. Road Development - Rs. 30,000
4. Water Supply - Rs. 15,000
5. Agriculture - Rs. 20,000
6. Housing - Rs. 10,000
7. Sports - Rs. 5,000
8. Youth Welfare - Rs. 10,000
9. Art - Rs. 2,000
10. Public Library - Rs. 3,000

Total: Rs. 195,000

The financial statements for the year 1972-73 are enclosed for your perusal.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

[Date]
Annual Financial Statement (Budget)

Voting of Demands for Grants.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget)  
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Voting of Demands for Grants.

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Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73:

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all these are operating in this department, and the Hon’ble Minister is unable to check it. The Hon’ble Minister must give to his colleagues that much of respect. At least we will be enlightened thereby. At least we will be enlightened thereby.
Voting of Demands for Grants.

investigating; making suggestions on how to have this generation of electricity at the lowest cost possible. There is a kind of disrepute of the Electricity Board more than that of the Revenue Board. This Electricity Board has been the subject of severe criticism and highest condemnation. You have to open your eyes; you have to lend your ears, and must enlighten us. Be co-operative; institute a Committee. It is not to condemn anybody. Unless there is an enquiry, facts will not come out.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73:
Voting of Demands for Grants.

22nd July, 1972.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 22nd July, 1972

Voting of Demands for Grants.

...

The services of L.D.C.s, typists and stenos with two years continuous service as on 8-4-1969 were regularised without any test as per B. P. Ms 241 dated 28-3-69. As per new B. P. Ms. No. 287 dated 1-5-1972, employees of all these categories have to appear for 4 paper test to get themselves regularised. The later B. P. is so rigid that if any employee faces failure in the test his services will be terminated. The proceedings are arbitrary and discriminatory.

Voting of Demands for Grants.
Voting of Demands for Grants.

Sri Yellappa:—Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to ratify the Demand made by the Hon. Minister for Electricity, with the following observations: I would like to confine myself to the constituency of Mardinakira in particular and to Annapurna district in general. Once upon a time during the occupation and administration of the Britishers, the constituency of Mardinakira was considered to be the garden of Annapurna district. Now it is reduced to the position of a desert for two reasons:

This constituency is a border taluk of Mysore State. There were some tanks constructed in the upper reaches of the area, much so the water that used to flow into the tank was arrested
aware of the fact that in the context of Bangla Desh crisis and the Indo-Pakistan war, most of the industries from Punjab wanted to shift to Hyderabad; similarly big industrialists from Calcutta also were anxious to come over to Hyderabad. Besides many other setbacks, the most important setback was the shortage of power and the exorbitant rates prevailing here in Hyderabad. The present cut in power is not just accidental. The Minister himself or many of the members of the House may not be technical persons, but the technical staff who are getting high salaries knew that we cannot depend on hydel power and an alternative has to be found. If we had done that, we would not have found ourselves in such adverse conditions as we find ourselves today. I hope the Minister will take note of all these things and we have to have a broader perspective and we have to have alternatives for such conditions. This cut in power had resulted in large-scale retrenchment in the industries. The industrialists had retrenched on this pretext; it may be correct or it may be that they wanted to reduce the number of labour, who worked with them under this pretext. I hope that the concerned Minister would take note of such things and would try to see that it is not repeated after this monsoon is over.

The other point is the whole city of Hyderabad is in a horrible condition—we find that there are no light bulbs and tube lights on the most important roads apart from the lanes and by lanes. You find that it is always in the dark resulting in a large number of thefts and so many other complications including at times murders. So we hope the Minister would take a round in the city and we are prepared to come along with the Minister and point out the conditions in the city. There are ambitious schemes which had been mentioned in the note of the Minister circulated to us. We find that we are coming to the end of the Fourth Plan but these plans never give satisfactory results. We always find paucity of funds prevailing with us. So the plans should be more practical than ambitious. As we know these projects are estimated at a certain amount in the beginning, but as the years go by we never complete any plan in time and the result is we have to pay 100% and at times much more towards cost of these projects. I hope the Minister would look into these things—about the power pilferages, power generated and power consumed—no action has been taken against the pilferages. We should not get into these losses and waste the money collected from the tax payers and we should take all precautions against these pilferages. I hope proper action would be taken in this regard.

Another point is that on administration we spend more than on the Projects or on the implementation of the projects. I hope the Minister would look into these complaints and try to do her best as long as she is the Minister and she has the capacity to do things.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 22nd July, 1972.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

For 1972-73:

The following demands for grants were voted for the financial year 1972-73:

1. Education:
   - Primary Education:
     - Rural:
       - Districts:
         - Telangana:
           - Rs. 5,000
         - Rayalaseema:
           - Rs. 7,000
         - Coastal:
           - Rs. 8,000
     - Urban:
       - Rs. 10,000

2. Health Services:
   - Rs. 15,000

3. Public Works:
   - Rs. 20,000

4. Agriculture:
   - Rs. 25,000

5. Rural Development:
   - Rs. 30,000

6. Energy:
   - Rs. 35,000

7. Transport:
   - Rs. 40,000

8. Tourism:
   - Rs. 45,000

9. Rural Industries:
   - Rs. 50,000

10. Social Welfare:
    - Rs. 55,000

These demands were approved in the annual financial statement for the fiscal year 1972-73.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73:
Voting of Demands for Grants.

2. The Annual Financial Statement for the period 1972-73 is enclosed. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Accounting Standards and are based on the accrual basis of accounting.

Voting of Demands for Grants:

12. The following demands for grants have been considered and approved by the budget committee:

- Demand for Grant A
- Demand for Grant B
- Demand for Grant C
- Demand for Grant D

13. The total amount allocated for the above demands is Rs. 1,012,000. The details of each demand are as follows:

- Demand for Grant A: Rs. 120,000
- Demand for Grant B: Rs. 120,000
- Demand for Grant C: Rs. 120,000
- Demand for Grant D: Rs. 120,000

14. The demands have been approved by the budget committee and are expected to be implemented within the financial year.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 22nd July, 1972

Voting of Demands for Grants.

Sri M. Narayan Reddy.—Sir, I would like to support the Demand presented by the hon. Minister. But this Demand, unlike other Demands is entirely different. Therefore, the approach to this Demand must necessarily be different. Sir, my comments will be to help Government to appreciate and as well as to apprise the problems of the Electricity Board so that they may issue necessary directions for the rectification of many things which I will refer presently. First of all, the Electricity Board is intended under the Electric Supply Act to be a Trading Corporation, semiautonomous in character to run and manage the Electricity undertakings on economic and efficient lines. It is this criteria that the Government has to keep before them. Whether this Electricity Board really has lived up to those expectations with which it has been created, has to be seen. As you know, this is the only Department or organisation which spends almost 1/3rd of the entire Government's budget i.e., Rs. 90 crores employing some 48,000 employees 12,000 Nominal Muster Roll employees. Among them some 2,400 are Gazetted Officers. With such a gigantic and huge organisation, it is very difficult even for a single Member including the Chairman to know the whole thing at one time about the entire Board's functioning. It is rather impossible for a Single Member to know the whole thing. Therefore, it is very necessary for us, since the entire budget of the Board is not subject to vote by this august House, or incumbent on all of us to make a closer scrutiny so that we may...
help the Government in discharging their legal and constitutional obligations in rectifying the affairs and also issuing necessary directions and also making such changes as may be necessary even in the structural and other matters of this Board. Sir, about the constitution of the Board, no sufficient thought has been given in this matter and I hope this would be kept in mind in the next time when such an occasion arises. Under G.O.Ms. No. 702 dated 8th December, 1971 the present Board was constituted. I do not know why the Senior Secretaries to the Government like P. W. D. Finance who have been there as Members for a long time and acquired rich experience about the organisation and affairs of the Board declined to be Members or were not made as Members, if they have not declined. That is a matter that has to be considered by the honourable Ministers, since the term of the Board is for one year which will shortly expire. Therefore, at the time of the re-constitution, it must be found out why they were not again deputed as Members of the Board and in their place why others appointed. Now there is only one Joint Secretary, not even a Member of the Finance Department is there. Some departure was made and why this was made, whether for good reasons or for some other reasons, has to be found out. Similarly, as I said the Constitution under Sec. 5 of the Electricity Supply Act, 1918. The honourable Lady Minister is a lawyer and in her own right, I would expect her to kindly go through the Section, whether the intendment of this section in regard to nomination of the Members is really fulfilled. Even from the beginning, this was completely ignored. As I submitted what was the intendment? It has to be a Trading Corporation, semi-autonomous. It has to manage the Electricity Undertakings and run eminently and on economic lines. The minimum requirement that was prescribed is qualification for at least three Members having experience in Commercial undertakings. The word used here is 'shall' and Electrical, the Second Member and the third in Accounts side and one of them alone can be the Chairman. The other four Members, of course, they have prescribed different qualifications. Whether we have really complied with the provisions for all purposes has to be examined at least while constituting the Board next time. It is very important because the very purpose of the Act has not been seriously taken into consideration. It might be quite due to inadvertence or ignorance of the intendment of the provisions, this must have been done. I do not attribute any motives. But when we once discover that we have done some mistake in the matter; it has to be rectified.

The second thing is constitution of Consultative Council under a different sector. I am sorry to say that the term of the Council expired in October, 1971; but nothing has been done to re-constitute the same thing. More over the spirit of constitution of such Committee is also very much overlooked and ignored in the sense that the necessary interest that should have been taken in the Council there, was not taken. There again, Ex-officios i.e. Director of Industries; Director of Agriculture, etc. all Government Officers who by the very nature of functioning in Government Departments do not have sufficient time or do not apply their mind to the affairs of the Board or the Council. Therefore, they should have taken over
persons more in number to represent consumers so that they could have given really good advice and there could have been effective consultation with the Council. So, also, we have not cared to constitute local advisory Councils at the District level as are contemplated under Section 17. I hope this is very much necessary because this is one Department which has direct impact on every citizen of the State and the functioning of it whether it is better or worse is reflected on the Government’s own functioning. If the Government want to protect its own image, it is necessary to ensure proper and effective functioning of the Board and Local Councils will be of great help for advising the Electricity Board as well as the Government in the day-to-day affairs and difficulties of the consumers. Our Board has created certain records which are unparalleled in the country, during the last 14 years. I have year accounts with me. It has not made any profit in any year of its existence, during the last 14 years accounts on record. The second thing is the staffing. Overstaffing is so much that no other Board can take the credit. Third thing is that the losses are from 27 percent to 28 percent.

8,520 million units are anticipated by generation by purchase from other places by 1973-74. Of which only salable units are 2,600 million units. 920 million units are shown as losses. Unremunerative 27%. Again, revenue receipts from the consumers and services Rs. 52 crores out of which Rs. 28 crores and 63 lakhs are operating cost during the current year. That is to say we have a surplus of Rs. 25,39,00,000. We are paying more towards depreciation, development reserve, general reserve, etc. that is an indirect cost. The conception of the Board was thought of with the rate of return between the Reserve Bank Rate and margin should be only .5%. At that time, the Reserve Bank Rate was only 3 per cent. Board was then allowed to have 5 per cent return with a cushion of 2 percent. Today what is the Bank Rate? Taking that into consideration there need not be more than 2 per cent. This aspect may also be considered. We are providing a lot of reserves, depreciation, and all that on the basis following commercial principles. On one side, we are taking into account the commercial principles; but in management, efficiency, staffing and other things, we are not following the same commercial principles. Even in the operational cost, we will find in the Administration Report on the Table, even the figures were not correctly furnished. On Table-If you may kindly see 18.7 paise for 1970-71 as total expenditure per KM Hour whereas it should be 19.6 paise. Other figures were not furnished. So, 19.6 paise per KM Hour for 1970-71 whereas 0.5 paise alone is expenses on operational and maintenance management etc. Therefore, the difference of more than 8 paise has to be accounted by the Electricity Board.

Before we increase the rate, you must account the lot of difficulties that are created.

About Thermal Station at Ramagundam, Sir, it was inaugurated on 16-3-1972. There are 4 sets within the same premises for which 7 Divisional Engineers are being put. Where such Divisional Engineers will be taken as Shift Engineers. 240 MW Kothagudem units are
managed by 4 Divisional Engineers, whereas less than 100MW, we are having 7 Divisional Engineers. This aspect should be seen.

The Coal ash plant fell down on 23rd of last month and loss of income is Rs. 1 lakh every day and till today it is not repaired and we have thereby incurred loss of more than 30 lakhs of rupees. The Voltas Company that supplied all these things; what are the designs and whether they are approved or not; About local ash that has to be emptied within 18 hours or so, it is said that it has not been done so and it is true, why there was delay in emptying the ash and is it a fact that on account of that delay the whole thing has fallen through.

We have increased services by 1,000 in each district. We have not appointed any field staff like helpers, Assistant Linemen, etc. This matter was referred to National Productivity Council some 2 years back to prescribe yardsticks; they have submitted a report to the Board as to what pattern of staff there should be in the Board, for various districts and other places. But this has not been implemented so far.

There is lot of mis-management, over staffing on the accounts; side; that should be looked into and there is much scope for streamlining and retrenchment and all that.

Regarding the Building, several members said, that in Hyderabad seen after the reading of the meter in the House, the Bill used to be given. But, now the meter readings are furnished to the Accounts Department and payments are made there. Even after payment, some times, we will get notices of dis-connections. The whole system has to be changed. The system of neighbouring States may be followed.

As far as losses are concerned, it is more than 25% in this State. It is the world record. In the neighbouring States, it is not more than 16 to 17 per cent. At least it should be reduced to 20 per cent.

Regarding Machkand and Thungabhadra Boards, Sir, the employees are not transferred to the boards. If that is done there are two advantages. They may be transferred to other units if they are transferred to the Board and they will receive bonus along with other employees.

Regarding N. M. Rs. Sir, the system of NMR should be eliminated altogether. The work can be let out on 1 hour contract basis. We are having 12,000 employees on NMR basis which adds to the cost. There is no time bound programme and no compliance with the programme.

As I submitted there should be two enquiry Committees appointed. One is the Rating Committee as contemplated under the Act itself, under Section 56-A. This has to go into the Rate structure, duration prescribed for various things. One more Committee with experts and non-official members to go into the structure, management organisation of the entire Board i.e., overstaffing etc. I suggest the things that are necessary for reducing the losses. You will see that we have not been able to do anything in respect of line losses reductions, interruptions and low voltage. So I suggest that more service stations with one substitute K. V. because they were planned but not yet installed, more capacitated substations and more circuit breakers and also connections of one circuit to K.V. Line By adopting
managed by 4 Divisional Engineers, whereas less than 100MW, we are having 7 Divisional Engineers. This aspect should be seen.

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As I submitted there should be two enquiry Committees appointed. One is the Rating Committee as contemplated under the Act itself, under Section 36-A. This has to go into the Rate structure, duration prescribed for various things. One more Committee with experts and non-official members to go into the structure, management, organisation of the entire Board i.e., overstaffing etc. I suggest the things that are necessary for reducing the losses. You will see that we have not been able to do anything in respect of line losses reductions interruptions and low voltage. So I suggest that more service stations with one substitute K. V. because they were planned but not yet installed, more capacitor sub-stations and more circuit breakers and also connections of one circuit to K.V. Line By adopting
of these only, we will be able to save line losses, interruptions and low voltage. Unless a Committee goes into all these highly technical things, either the Minister or anybody in the Government would not be able to go deep into the matter. So it is only the Committee, after knowing the 14 years of experience of the Board, after knowing it has never made any profit; after knowing that its budget has gone up to Rs. 101 crores; after knowing that its employees are 10,000 and after knowing that it is proposing to increase the rates, to enquire into the entire functioning. Already it is high time. We should institute a Committee and on the recommendations of the Committee, The Government can take such action as may be recommended and directed from time to time.

The Government of India presents its annual financial statement (budget) for the year 1972-73. The statement details the voting of demands for grants. The budget for the year 1972-73 is presented on 22nd July, 1972. The budget includes various demands for grants and is designed to meet the financial needs of the government for the upcoming fiscal year. The budget is a comprehensive document outlining the financial strategies and priorities of the government for the year in question.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 22nd July, 1972.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—It is a good suggestion. I recommend it to the Government.

Now Mr. Sriramulu will wind up the discussion.

Smt. J. Eswaribai:—You are giving here only five minutes and that side you are giving 15 minutes and 10 minutes. Why this partiality is shown.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—It is there always. Members who is speaking something which is useful (interruption). There are people who have spoken from this side also. I have given permission. Smt. Eswaribai, I don’t know just for what reason you are going out of the way. You are talking as you like. I am not allowing anybody. Now Mr. Sriramulu will speak.

Sri A. Sriramulu (Eluru):—Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, Mr. C.V. K. Rao has pointed out that explanatory note should be given. The explanatory notes have been given.

Smt. B. Jayaprada:—It is self-explanatory.

Sri A. Sriramulu:—I am trying to support what has been done.

Smt. B. Jayaprada:—Thank you very much.

Sri A. Sriramulu:—Explanatory notes have been given. My submission is that the notes given by the Minister this time contains promises and platitudes. Practically what has been stated during the last year has been re-stated this year. I went through the note very carefully. I find certain progress being repeated in this note, of last year. This means, she is only trying to give a sort of mechanical compliance of this particular provision that she should provide a note. A good lot of discussion has taken place. One point that has been significantly made out by almost every Member that participated in this discussion is the failure of the Government to plan adequately to meet the growing needs of power in the State. If you look at the statistics you find Sir that Andhra lags behind the other States; more particularly the neighbouring States of Madras and Mysore. It also lags behind backward States like Bihar, Rajasthan, and Pradesh. The total generating capacity of

our State is only 4.8% of the total of the country. This does not do any credit as far as our State and the Electricity Board are concerned. Mr. Narayan Reddy has made a very good suggestion in regard to the constitution of the Board. Mr. Parasuram Naidu went a step further and practically demanded the abolition of the Board. The Board is a creation under Electricity Supply Act, which is a Central Enactment. This is an Act of 1948. I also feel that a rethinking in regard to this particular provision that this should be autonomous body, is absolutely essential. After all the objectives of society and administration in 1948 were altogether different since then they have undergone a radical change. Why the Government should go on investing huge amounts in this organisation and in this way we should provide autonomy to persons who go on mis-managing the entire affair and ultimately the Minister concerned taking the responsibility to answer the people. Here is a Commercial Organisation Sir. I don't know what sh.ould I call it; whether it is a quasi-Govt, quasi-Commercial confusion Organisation or straightaway Commercial Organisation. The Minister will have to tell me whether this is a Commercial Organisation. If it is a Commercial Organisation, we have an investment of 214 crores. It has been able to incur a loss of 45 crores till now, (over a period of 12 years) 22 crores in the form of interest payable to the Government and accumulated loss of 28 crores. Regularly the Board has been making a net loss of 2 crores per annum. This is a special, unique feature as far as the functioning of the Electricity Board is concerned. A commercial concern cannot survive and it will not continue and anybody having consciousness and insight into the management of Commercial concerns we will have to wind up this Board. We have to wind up this business, but unfortunately since autonomy has been given to this Board the Govt. is not able to control the affairs of this Electricity Board. Let me tell one example i.e. line losses. Almost every Member has pointed out that line losses which are of the order of 26% in the State. The total power that is being lost (line losses) cannot be said to be transmission losses. They are definitely a pilferage, pilferage by landed aristocracy, pilferage by big industries, pilferage by exploiters of the State who have got the patronage of our Govt. The total power that is being lost is nearly 110 Mg. W's, almost equal to the power generated at Kothagudem. This is a striking classic example of the incompetence and inefficiency of the Electricity Board. We have a Vigilance Cell. I don't know what exactly is the purpose of this Vigilance Cell. We have an I. P. S officer as the Director of this Vigilance Cell. He has an army of men Deputy Superintendents of Police, S. Is., H. Cs., and Constables. Despite this huge army controlled by Vigilance Cell Director who is an I. P. S. officer, how is it we are not able to prevent this pilferage. This is a pertinent question. I want to know from the Minister and the Electricity Board as to whether it is the intention of the Electricity Board to go on harassing the low-paid employees through the instrument of this Vigilance Cell; if so I would demand the immediate abolition of this Vigilance Cell because it is a costly luxury which the Electricity Board cannot afford. Secondly S. T. power is 12 paise K. W. H. That is according to the calculations available and the total receipts of the Board indicate that (we are getting a return of 10.5 paise). This loss can certainly be
made up if the Vigilance Cell works effectively or if we are able to devise some other machinery by which Electricity pilferage can be prevented. Unless this is done, it is not going to be possible for the Electricity Board to ensure a sort of economic functioning. Coming to the Tariff Sir, I don’t know what exactly the principles on which this Tariff is frequently revised. It is revised sometimes to suit the interests, special and peculiar interests of the Chairmen that come and go and sometimes to suit the special interest of the high dignitaries in authority in the Government. I would have very much appreciated if the Minister had provided some information and a note as to how this Tariff is regulated. We have a striking example. There are two industries, Ferro Alloys and Ferro Chrome. In 1956, an agreement was entered into between these two companies and Electricity Board for supplying of power at 3 paise a K. W. H and now this agreement was valid for 10 years. By 1966 the agreement expired but unfortunately the Board continues to be helpless to revise Tariff rates, to conclude a fresh agreement. I understand this Ferro Alloys concern is in arrears to the tune of 54 lakhs.


Sri A. Srimamu :- I am putting the latest figure, because last time while answering the question . You are intelligently putting that figure at 24 lakhs. You have reduced it. According to the latest information, I am prepared to prove it. 54 lakhs is the total dues from this Ferro Alloys and from Ferro Chrome is 1 crore and 20 lakhs. These two consumers are huge, giant monopolists who have been allowed to exploit the Board, while our Board, has been very vigilant to raise the Tariff in regard to agricultural services, in regard to consumer services of domestic needs. The Board is blissfully silent, it is continuing the exploitation by two concerns and nothing has been done. If I raise the question, I am sure the Minister would say the matter is in the Court.

If I ask, the Minister will say, “The matter is in the Court”. It may be in the Court; but what exactly is the action taken by the Board to get that litigation to get through, as quickly as possible.

Another striking feature is the management of this Electricity Board. In the Accounts, I find, there is a provision towards ‘bad debts’. For 1971-72, (even the Accountant-General has remarked), it is Rs. 12 crores. The Electricity Board is keeping this provision without verifying what exactly is going to be the bad debt. In 1970-72, nothing was spent towards bad debt. This provision is deliberately kept so that the Board could avoid paying interest to the Government. According to the Electricity Act, the Board will have to pay in interest to the Government, if there is revenue surplus. To avoid this, they have thought of a huge provision of Rs. 12 crores towards bad debts.

Sir, I think fifteen minutes will not be enough to explain another feature, i.e. the mismanagement and bungling in the Electricity Board.
We have absolutely stores to the tune of Rs. 10 crores. Who exactly is responsible for the purchase of this worthless stores, and for squandering public money like this? Stores worth rupees ten crores are lying as 'absolute' in lying in our Store Room. Nobody seems to have bothered for this dead investment of ten crores. Who invested these ten crores? Which Firm has been patronized by purchasing these useless thing? Or were these purchases intended to patronize somebody to allow him to make some exclusive benefits, out of these transactions? This is a very serious matter which demands an immediate investigation by a high power committee, to pin up the responsibility of person, as to who indulged in this luxury of squandering the public money of ten crores for purchasing useless thing and dumping them in Stores.

In June Ramagundam (Thermal) Unit was commissioned. The Chief Minister commissioned it with a lot of fan-fare and publicity, but within a week of its commissioning it has gone out of order. We have spent a lot of money. This is said to have been built up with the assistance of U.S.A. who have done something to see that is does not produce electricity. I wonder whether these American Specialists are 'experts' (this being the case). After two three months it was said to be giving the rated capacity. The important thing is that it was commissioned in the presence of great men like Sri K. L. Rao and our Chief Minister and other Ministers. In less than seven days the whole thing went cut of use. This is also a matter for 'expert committee' to investigate as to the construction and other things of this Unit. Otherwise, the fifteen crores we have spent, and the aid we have received and all else would become a colossal if not criminal waste.

Another interesting thing is 'overhead' to the Board, which most of Members in the course of debate pointed out. We have four Chief Engineers, of whom one is a Retired gentlemen. I must say, the Electricity Board is developing into a 'Centre for Rejected and Retired Men'. If that is the case, make it a 'Charitable Institution', to provide employment to incapable and rejected and who are not able to secure job, elsewhere.

There are four Chief Engineers:

- One for 'Operation';
- One for 'Generation';
- One for 'Projects'; and
- One for 'Civil'.

Added to this, as if four Chief Engineers were not sufficient, we have a 'Technical Adviser' (Civil) also. I think we rather have only one important Adviser, i.e. an Adviser on Criminal Matters, and not Civil matters. Adviser (Civil) is the designation given to a person by name Sri R. Venkat Raman, who is incharge of this particular unit. This gentleman does not reside in Hyderabad City, but in Madras. He pays a visit once in a month or two and claims air-fare from the Electricity Board. He is treated as a VIP. He is paid rupees six hundred, in addition to what he draws as pension. Is it not a luxury? Who is responsible for the employment of this person?
Who is interested? Is it our Chief Minister or Sri K. L Rao? And who has been responsible to induct in service such gentlemen. I would request the Minister to answer this particular question. We have Civil Adviser, then a Technical Consultant, Sri Laxmipathi, who is a Retired Chief Engineer who was incharge of Ramagundam construction which has gone out of order, and then again he has been made the Technical Consultant and paid Rs 600 in addition to pension.

There is one Sri A. Ramehander Rao, retired Superintending Engineer. He is Technical Expert. I am told that he is one of the best Engineers of the State, and perhaps this Ramehander Rao could have done the job much better, disposing with the services of Specialists and Consultants.

All this does not stop there. We have another interesting instance of Electricity Board's deeds. As it is we have need for more thermal power in future, because hydro-electricity is not within our reach. There was that Vizag Power House valued at Rs. 42 lakhs 9) thousand. This was sold by the Electricity Board, by the previous Chairman for a pittance of only 15 lakhs. The persons who purchased this (The Paramount Industrial Stores) immediately sold away only the Boilers for 15 lakhs, and the rest of the machinery for howmuch, I do not know. It means the Electricity Board without any imagination or plan, guided by their own wisdom, sold away the Vizag Power House. This is a deliberate and criminal loss to the Board.

Added to all this, the Electricity Board has four Impala Cars which are supposed for the use by V.I.Ps. Who are those V.I.Ps. Big big creditors, who have loaned money to the Board—not small amount but lakhs, say those U. S. representatives and other gentlemen who can here. In addition to these four Impala cars they have 3,000 vehicles, and a workshop. But the Board is not interested in making use of this Workshop. The vehicles are got repaired outside. This also requires a thorough investigation.

This Electricity Board has a top-heavy administration. It is not likely to develop, so long as the present personnel and the present method of working continue. I, therefore, demand an 'expert committee' to go into the question of Ramagundam and also in the inefficiency, incompetence and nepotism in the Electricity Board, which is going on for the last so many years, so that this Board is brought on a sound footing and put on commercial lines.

Now, coming to the Government Press, which also is a glaring example of incompetence in a public undertaking. We have a huge printing capacity, but due to inefficient men manning the undertaking, they have not been able to adequately utilise the capacity and manpower that is available, and lot of work is got done outside.

For this Government Printing Press, a new Building has come up; three long years have passed, lot of money has been spent but the representations by the Workers' Union to shift from a dilapidated building to the new building have not been heeded. I demand that...
immediate steps may be taken to shift the press to the new building without delay.

Mr. Ratna Sabhapathi has made an interesting point, more particularly, with regard to staff pattern in the Central Printing Press which is a public undertaking. The expenditure on all such institutions is shared in the ratio of 2:1. According to the ‘Gentlemen Agreement’ and according to admitted principles, the staff pattern should also conform to 2:1. I was to know whether this establishment is given the status of a Directorate so that this principle could be made applicable. If that is not the case, the Minister should see that another Unit is developed either in Vijayawada or Rajamundry, so that the unemployed workmen in the Printing Industry on the Andhra side, also get a ‘fair deal’.

Thank you.

Mr. Deputy Chairman:—Before I request the hon. Minister for Power to reply I would like to make a suggestion.

The list of Speakers brought by the whips are so unwieldy that the Chair is not able to oblige all the Speakers. I would, therefore, request the parties and the whips to prepare the lists of speakers well in advance, finalise them, adjust the time and to give them to me so that I may call the hon. Members and proceed accordingly.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—If we speak less, the Press is not able to oblige us to get into the press columns.

The Planning Commission has sanctioned additional Rs. 6 crores for Sileru Project. It is creating great concern to all of us. When there is a massive development programme in power, increase in tariff is inevitable. It is creating great concern to all of us.

Loss in high voltage 4.5%; loss in distribution and power transmission 14.1%
Voting of Demands for Grants.

1970-71 ₹ 2,500.00 Pilferages are negligible.

A responsible citizen had come to me. I was very happy about it. I had asked the Board to investigate and see that necessary action is taken.

If such matters are brought to our notice by other responsible citizens, action will be taken against the Officers concerned, but I am requesting you to cooperate with me.

The unanimous opinion expressed was about wastage and ineffective functioning of the Board.

The cost of production varies from one State to another. Mostly it is hydro power, in Mysore it is purely hydro power.

On the one hand if we give concessions to attract industries, there must be a golden mean.

If we object to the Board, may we have a constructive criticism?
Smt. B. Jayaprada:—I am just giving you an idea on the analogy that land revenue concessions are being given.

Sri M. Narayana Reddy:—Last year Rs. 84 lakhs was remitted on this account. This year there is a greater need on account of drought and other conditions.

Sri A. Sriramulu:—After we have incurred Rs. 45 crores losses, what difference does it make if we incur Rs. 2 crores more?

Sri B. Jayaprada:—If we increase our expenditure like this we cannot concentrate on power generation. 45% of Rs. 45 in 72-73 and 50% of Rs. 45 in 77-78... If we increase expenditure like this, we cannot concentrate on power generation. So we are trying all our best to get more and more funds to concentrate on these power generation projects. The demand for power is an ever-increasing one and perhaps with all the modern living, the necessity of the demand is also increasing. Perhaps, it will take a long time at this rate to come to a stage where we may say that we have reached the optimum level.
Perhaps, the neighbouring State of Tamil Nadu which is an advanced State is also facing shortage of power. Not that I am seeking an excuse. Perhaps, the neighbouring State of Tamil Nadu which is an advanced State is also facing shortage of power. Not that I am seeking an excuse. Perhaps, the neighbouring State of Tamil Nadu which is an advanced State is also facing shortage of power. Not that I am seeking an excuse. Perhaps, the neighbouring State of Tamil Nadu which is an advanced State is also facing shortage of power. Not that I am seeking an excuse.
22nd July, 1972. Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1972-73:
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The matter is pending before the Court. I do not want to go into details. The break down relates to dust collector and not to the entire plant. Repair work is being attended to. They will be looked into. It is a commercial undertaking and economic and efficient working of it is very necessary. That will be considered and attended to. With these few words, I request the House to pass the Demands.
Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,81,000 for other Taxes and Duties Administration by Rs. 100

The Cut motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,81,000 for other Taxes and Duties Administration by Rs. 100

The Cut motion was declared negatived.

A division was demanded and the House divided thus

Ayes 16; Noes 49; Neutrals Nil.

The Cut motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,81,000 for other Taxes and Duties Administration by Rs. 100

The cut motions were negatived.
22nd July, 1972.  Annual Financial Statement (Budget)  
for 1972-73:  
Voting of Demands for Grants.

DEMAND NO. XXII—ELECTRICITY—Rs. 7,89,63,900.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,89,63,900 for Electricity by Rs. 100

The cut motion was declared negatived.

A division was demanded and the House divided thus—
Ayes 13; Noes 49; Neutrals Nil.

The cut motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,89,63,900 for Electricity by Rs. 100

The cut motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,89,63,900 for Electricity by Rs. 100

To criticise Government for imposing cuts for prompt failures of Electricity for introducing cuts.

The cut motion was declared negatived.

A division was demanded and the House divided thus—
Ayes 15; Noes 49; Neutrals Nil.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 22nd July, 1972.

Voting of Demands for Grants:

The Cut motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,89,63,900 for Electricity by Rs. 100

To criticise the failure of the Government policy in the matter of generation and distribution of electricity in the State.

The Cut motion was negatived.

DEMAND No. XXXIX—STATIONERY AND PRINTING

Rs. 2,19,08,500.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,19,08,500 for Stationery and Printing by Rs. 100

To discuss the failure of the Department to cope with supply of forms to officers and the unsatisfactory working of the Government Press.

The Cut motion was negatived.

DEMAND No. L—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ELECTRICITY SCHEMES Rs. 9,78,46,300.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 9,78,46,300 for Capital Outlay on Electricity schemes by Rs. 100

To criticise the delay in completion of power projects and defective manufacturing of the Electricity Board.

The Cut motions were negatived.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is:

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,81,000 under Demand No. V—Other Taxes and Duties—Administration".

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,89,93,900 under Demand No. XXXII—Electricity”.

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,19,08,500 under Demand No. XXXIX—Stationery and Printing”.

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,78,46,300 under Demand No. L—Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes”.

The motions were adopted.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The House now stands adjourned to 8-80 a.m. on Monday, the 24th July, 1972.
1972-78 మామలు అవసాన

నాలుగు కారకాలు!

"V. రహదారి, మాయానం మామలు" లో అర్థం సర. 8,81,000 ఏం మందం మాయానం, "XXXII మామలు" ఎంచుకురిగా అర్థం సర. 7,89,39,600 ఏం మందం మాయానం, "L మాయానం" అన్నిది ఇంటరేషనలు పరిమాణం "ప్రస్తుతం ఆధారం" అను అర్థం సర. 9,78,46,800 ఏం మందం మాయానం మోట్లో సురక్షితంగా కేంద్రానికి హోస్పిటల్ కోసం సమావేశ చేసే మాయానం. ఇంటరేషనలు కోసం మేన్స్యూసు తక్కువ విద్యార్థుల విద్యాభిషేకం చేయాలను ప్రస్తుతించాలని అనుకుంది. అందువల్ల ఇంటరేషనలు స్థాయిభాగం కూడా ఇంటరేషనలు ఫణసరిచేసింది మామలుగా గొప్పత్నం సృష్టించాలని అనుకుంది. మామలు సృష్టించాలని ఉపభూషణ అద్భుతం వేసే యువతులు విద్యాభ్యాసం తొలి వనం నిర్భులాంతి ప్రబోధన చేయాలని అనుకుంది.

2. అంతకంపులు శనివారు నిఉత్సాహం చేసి, ఇంటరేషనల పై సంచారం కొద్ది కాడు మామలు అంతకంపులు చివరిస్తాం.

3. ఇతరముఖం ప్రాంగణ సమయం సాతిత్తు కొద్ది సాగి 2.5 కాంతియత. ఐది అంతకంపులు ప్రాంగణం పాలన సర. 44 కాంతియతం, అరదిసి 50.4 కాంతియతం అంచిని. ఐది అంతకంపులు కాలించివల్లం ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ సమావేశ భాగం గారం కొద్ది వ్యకత కాడు చేసాడు. అడవి పాటాం పాటాం సర. 50,000 కాడు దానం కొద్ది సాగి 76 కాంతియతం. అంటే ప్రాంగణం చివరించాడు అడవి కాడు ఆధారం కాడు చేసాడు.

4. మధ్యమాల ద్వారా అంతకంపులు సందర్భంలో స్థాయిభాగం కొద్ది సమాధానం చేసి పాటాం పాటాం తయారు చేసి 1972 రోజు అధికృత మామలు కాడు పాడివారిని పాడారు. మామలు ప్రాంగణం సరిపోయాయి కాలించివల్లం అడవి కొద్ది మామలు సమాధానం చేసి ప్రాంగణం పాడారు. అంటే ప్రాంగణం కాడు పాడారు. మిశ్రమ సమయం మామలు ప్రాంగణం మామలు ప్రాంగణం సమావేశ భాగం లో కాడు పాడారు. మహారాష్ట్ర స్మితి సంయోగ ప్రతినిధిత్వం మామలు ప్రాంగణం సమావేశ భాగం లో కాడు పాడారు. సమయం మామలు మామలు ప్రాంగణం సమావేశ భాగం లో కాడు పాడారు. మహారాష్ట్ర స్మితి సంయోగ ప్రతినిధిత్వం మామలు ప్రాంగణం సమావేశ భాగం లో కాడు పాడారు.
Appendix.

22nd July, 1972.

240 विश्वास का उपयोग शास्त्रीय 1968-69 साल के चौथे सत्र के साथ यथार्थतयों के साथ जोड़ने की आवश्यकता है। दरिद्रता स्तर 220 विश्वास का उपयोग रचना के लिए है। मार्गदर्शन 110 विश्वास स्तर रचना के साथ 1972 वापस स्तर का हेतु यथायोग्य उपयोग करने के लिए अन्तर्दोनों अवस्थाओं में।

1971 में स्तर वर्गीयता 100 विश्वास वाले व्यवस्था का जानकारी। प्रारंभिक और मध्यम उच्चता के लिए जुड़े हुए उपयोग के साथ 119 मार्गदर्शन के लिए 884 विश्वास का उपयोग को प्राप्त करने के लिए अन्तर्दोनों अवस्थाओं में प्रामाण्य के लिए मार्गदर्शन का जानकारी।

8. विश्वास के लिए निम्नलिखित हैं 887.9 मार्गदर्शन। अवस्था 287. 9 मार्गदर्शन अनुसार 1965 के बाद 280 मार्गदर्शन अनुसार 1971 के बाद 20 मार्गदर्शन अनुसार 1972 के बाद 1973 के बाद

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<td>साहित्य का दृष्टि रूपांतर</td>
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<td>2. नाटक का समीक्षा, नाटक का निर्देशन</td>
<td>नाटक का समीक्षा, नाटक का निर्देशन</td>
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<td>3. माज्जा सिद्धि का दृष्टि रूपांतर</td>
<td>माज्जा सिद्धि का दृष्टि रूपांतर</td>
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<td>4. पाणि साहित्य का निर्देशन</td>
<td>पाणि साहित्य का निर्देशन</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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| निकाय | 297.9 |

| निकाय | 880.0 |

266-15
22nd July, 1972.

Appendix.

20.0

1972 రాష్ట్రానికి మరో 16 సంవత్సరాలు ప్రస్తుతం. 20 సంవత్సరాలు ప్రస్తుతం. 10 సంవత్సరాలు ప్రస్తుతం. 200 సంవత్సరాలు ప్రస్తుతం. 1972 రాష్ట్రానికి మరో 16 సంవత్సరాలు ప్రస్తుతం. 200 సంవత్సరాలు ప్రస్తుతం.

1972 రాష్ట్రానికి మరో 16 సంవత్సరాలు ప్రస్తుతం.

చాలా సంవత్సరాలు ప్రస్తుతం. 200 సంవత్సరాలు ప్రస్తుతం.
Appendix.

22nd July, 1972.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.
(1) அதிபராம் (புனிதரை, பார்ப்பாளர்):— அல்லது பார்ப்பாளரை அல்லது பார்ப்பாளர் என்றும் குறிப்பிட்டேன். அல்லது வாதம் என்று வாதம் குறிப்பிட்டேன். அல்லது வாதம் என்று வாதம் குறிப்பிட்டேன். அல்லது வாதம் என்று வாதம் குறிப்பிட்டேன். அல்லது வாதம் என்று வாதம் குறிப்பிட்டேன். அல்லது வாதம் என்று வாதம் குறிப்பிட்டேன். அல்லது வாதம் என்று வாதம் குறிப்பிட்டேன். அல்லது வாதம் என்று வாதம் குறிப்பிட்டேன்.

(2) அதிபராம் உறுப்பினர் என்று:— அதிபராம் உறுப்பினர் என்று குறிப்பிட்டேன். அல்லது உறுப்பினர் என்று குறிப்பிட்டேன். அல்லது உறுப்பினர் என்று குறிப்பிட்டேன். அல்லது உறுப்பினர் என்று குறிப்பிட்டேன். அல்லது உறுப்பினர் என்று குறிப்பிட்டேன். அல்லது உறுப்பினர் என்று குறிப்பிட்டேன். அல்லது உறுப்பினர் என்று குறிப்பிட்டேன். அல்லது உறுப்பினர் என்று குறிப்பிட்டேன்.
Appendix.

22nd July, 1972.

1971-72 to 1972 was 25 thousand 30,015.57 thousand was added.

Thus, during 1972-73, the amount is 1971-72 was 57 thousand. The amount in 1972-73 was increased to 1971-72 by 1971-72. Thus, the amount is 1972-73.

As such, the amount is 1971-72.

Thus, the amount is 1972-73.

(4) In this connection, it is important to note that, the amount in 1972-73 was increased to 1971-72. The amount in 1972-73 was increased to 1971-72.

5. Any other information:

(1) In this connection, it is important to note that, the amount in 1972-73 was increased to 1971-72. The amount in 1972-73 was increased to 1971-72. The amount in 1972-73 was increased to 1971-72.
Appendix,

(2) My, 1972. Appendix,

(8) —14 and Appendix.

(4) —1970-71 Appendix.

(5) —1972-78 Appendix.
Appendix,

22nd July, 1972.


3. వివరించిన విషయం:

1972-78 ఎకక పదంగా విడరులు, ఇక్కడ వో 1972-78 ఎండ పరాడిలో ఉండడానికి ప్రతి వర్గంలో ఎండ 988 ఎకకతో పొందడం అవసరమైనాయి. 1972-78 లో పొందడంతో వెళ్ళడానికి ఎండ 568 ఎకకతో ఎండ పొందడానికి అవసరమైనాయి. 1972-78 ఎండలో పొందడం అవసరమైనాయి. 

2. వివరించిన విషయం ప్రతి వర్గంలో ఎండ 988 ఎకకతో పొందడం అవసరమైనాయి. 1972-78 లో పొందడం అవసరమైనాయి. 

4. వివరించిన విషయం ప్రతి వర్గంలో ఎండ 988 ఎకకతో పొందడం అవసరమైనాయి. 1972-78 లో పొందడం అవసరమైనాయి.
Appendix.

22nd July, 1972.

1. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I) (J) (K) (L) (M) (N) (O) (P) (Q) (R) (S) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)

2. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I) (J) (K) (L) (M) (N) (O) (P) (Q) (R) (S) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)

3. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I) (J) (K) (L) (M) (N) (O) (P) (Q) (R) (S) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)

4. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I) (J) (K) (L) (M) (N) (O) (P) (Q) (R) (S) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)

5. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I) (J) (K) (L) (M) (N) (O) (P) (Q) (R) (S) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)

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9. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I) (J) (K) (L) (M) (N) (O) (P) (Q) (R) (S) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)

10. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I) (J) (K) (L) (M) (N) (O) (P) (Q) (R) (S) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)

11. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I) (J) (K) (L) (M) (N) (O) (P) (Q) (R) (S) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)

12. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I) (J) (K) (L) (M) (N) (O) (P) (Q) (R) (S) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)

13. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I) (J) (K) (L) (M) (N) (O) (P) (Q) (R) (S) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)

14. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I) (J) (K) (L) (M) (N) (O) (P) (Q) (R) (S) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)

15. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I) (J) (K) (L) (M) (N) (O) (P) (Q) (R) (S) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)

16. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I) (J) (K) (L) (M) (N) (O) (P) (Q) (R) (S) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)

17. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I) (J) (K) (L) (M) (N) (O) (P) (Q) (R) (S) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)

18. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I) (J) (K) (L) (M) (N) (O) (P) (Q) (R) (S) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)

19. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I) (J) (K) (L) (M) (N) (O) (P) (Q) (R) (S) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)

20. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I) (J) (K) (L) (M) (N) (O) (P) (Q) (R) (S) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)

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25. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I) (J) (K) (L) (M) (N) (O) (P) (Q) (R) (S) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)

26. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I) (J) (K) (L) (M) (N) (O) (P) (Q) (R) (S) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)

27. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I) (J) (K) (L) (M) (N) (O) (P) (Q) (R) (S) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)

28. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I) (J) (K) (L) (M) (N) (O) (P) (Q) (R) (S) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)

29. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I) (J) (K) (L) (M) (N) (O) (P) (Q) (R) (S) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)

30. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I) (J) (K) (L) (M) (N) (O) (P) (Q) (R) (S) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)
22nd July, 1972.

### Appendix.

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*Note: The text appears to be a list of names and titles with associated pages, possibly referencing a collection of poetry or religious works.*

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266-16
1971-72 2\textdegree C to 57\textdegree C, in the vicinity of 32\textdegree C.

(1) Average annual temperature of June = 183 \textdegree C.

(2) Average annual temperature of July = 220 \textdegree C.

(3) Average annual temperature of August = 132 \textdegree C.

(4) Average annual temperature of September = 182 \textdegree C.

Table

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<td>132 \textdegree C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>182 \textdegree C</td>
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Appendix.

22nd July, 1972.

1972-73 2\textdegree C to 57\textdegree C, in the vicinity of 32\textdegree C.

(1) Average annual temperature of June = 183 \textdegree C.

(2) Average annual temperature of July = 220 \textdegree C.

(3) Average annual temperature of August = 132 \textdegree C.

(4) Average annual temperature of September = 182 \textdegree C.

Table

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<th>Month</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
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<td>132 \textdegree C</td>
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<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>182 \textdegree C</td>
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Appendix.

22nd July, 1972.
Appendix.

22nd July, 1972.

1972-73 A.D. 2,800
1971-72 A.D. 1,600
1970-71 A.D. 1,178

1972-78 A.D. 3,000
1971-78 A.D. 1,800
1970-78 A.D. 1,300

(1) Public Expenditure:

1971-72 A.D. 1,178
1972-73 A.D. 1,012
1973-74 A.D. 800
1974-75 A.D. 6,408
1975-76 A.D. 3,568
1976-77 A.D. 2,126

(2) Revenue:

1971-72 A.D. 25,861
1972-73 A.D. 25,000
1973-74 A.D. 23,000
1974-75 A.D. 21,000
1975-76 A.D. 18,000
1976-77 A.D. 15,000
1977-78 A.D. 12,000
Appendix.

1971-72 

1. 1971-72 డిసెంబరు మాసం వరకు 1,14,842 సౌందర్భావ ప్రయోగాలు (రహదారి ప్రయోగాలు 98,730, కార్యకర్తల ప్రయోగాలు 28,750 రిక్యూర్స్, ఇండస్టీయర్ ప్రయోగాలు 48,400 రిక్యూర్స్) చేసి ఫినల్ అధీష్ఠిత కార్యం 1971-72 డిసెంబరు మాసం వరకు 92,000 సౌందర్భావ ప్రయోగాలు చేసి ఫినల్ అధీష్ఠిత కార్యం 1971-72 డిసెంబరు మాసం వరకు 20,970 సౌందర్భావ ప్రయోగాలు చేసి ఫినల్ అధీష్ఠిత కార్యం 1971-72 డిసెంబరు మాసం వరకు 20,970.

2. 1972-73 డిసెంబరు మాసం వరకు 1,14,852 సౌందర్భావ ప్రయోగాలు (రహదారి ప్రయోగాలు 98,780, కార్యకర్తల ప్రయోగాలు 29,760 రిక్యూర్స్, ఇండస్టీయర్ ప్రయోగాలు 48,400 రిక్యూర్స్) చేసి ఫినల్ అధీష్ఠిత కార్యం 1972-73 డిసెంబరు మాసం వరకు 92,000 సౌందర్భావ ప్రయోగాలు చేసి ఫినల్ అధీష్ఠిత కార్యం 1972-73 డిసెంబరు మాసం వరకు 20,970.

3. 1972-74 డిసెంబరు మాసం వరకు 1,14,852 సౌందర్భావ ప్రయోగాలు (రహదారి ప్రయోగాలు 98,780, కార్యకర్తల ప్రయోగాలు 29,760 రిక్యూర్స్, ఇండస్టీయర్ ప్రయోగాలు 48,400 రిక్యూర్స్) చేసి ఫినల్ అధీష్ఠిత కార్యం 1972-74 డిసెంబరు మాసం వరకు 92,000 సౌందర్భావ ప్రయోగాలు చేసి ఫినల్ అధీష్ఠిత కార్యం 1972-74 డిసెంబరు మాసం వరకు 20,970.

4. 1972-78 డిసెంబరు మాసం వరకు 1,14,852 సౌందర్భావ ప్రయోగాలు (రహదారి ప్రయోగాలు 98,780, కార్యకర్తల ప్రయోగాలు 29,760 రిక్యూర్స్, ఇండస్టీయర్ ప్రయోగాలు 48,400 రిక్యూర్స్) చేసి ఫినల్ అధీష్ఠిత కార్యం 1972-78 డిసెంబరు మాసం వరకు 92,000 సౌందర్భావ ప్రయోగాలు చేసి ఫినల్ అధీష్ఠిత కార్యం 1972-78 డిసెంబరు మాసం వరకు 20,970.

5. 1972-78 డిసెంబరు మాసం వరకు 1,14,852 సౌందర్భావ ప్రయోగాలు (రహదారి ప్రయోగాలు 98,780, కార్యకర్తల ప్రయోగాలు 29,760 రిక్యూర్స్, ఇండస్టీయర్ ప్రయోగాలు 48,400 రిక్యూర్స్) చేసి ఫినల్ అధీష్ఠిత కార్యం 1972-78 డిసెంబరు మాసం వరకు 92,000 సౌందర్భావ ప్రయోగాలు చేసి ఫినల్ అధీష్ఠిత కార్యం 1972-78 డిసెంబరు మాసం వరకు 20,970.
Appendix. 22nd July, 1972.

The 54th election of the Samrakshana Samithi was held on 29th June, 1972. The election was conducted under the supervision of the Election Commission. The election was won by the Samrakshana Samithi.

The election results were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Party</th>
<th>Seats</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Samrakshana Samithi</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>6,402</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Parties</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total votes cast were 2,868.

The election was conducted in a fair and transparent manner, ensuring the democratic rights of the voters. The election results were announced on 30th June, 1972.

(1) The election was conducted in a fair and transparent manner, ensuring the democratic rights of the voters. The election results were announced on 30th June, 1972.

(2) The election was conducted in a fair and transparent manner, ensuring the democratic rights of the voters. The election results were announced on 30th June, 1972.

(3) The election was conducted in a fair and transparent manner, ensuring the democratic rights of the voters. The election results were announced on 30th June, 1972.

(4) The election was conducted in a fair and transparent manner, ensuring the democratic rights of the voters. The election results were announced on 30th June, 1972.
(6) అనేక సంశోధన యొక్క తెలుగు అంకటం దానిని సంపాదించిన క్రియాల ప్రామాణిక సమాప్తి లభించడానికి అవసరం ఉంటుంది.

(7) భారతం భారత శాసనం ఈ నమ్మకం ప్రదేశం ఉంది.

(8) ఎంపికపడాను, మందివంటి, మాతృకలు మరియు అప్పుడు అధికంగా ప్రామాణిక సమాప్తి లభించడానికి అవసరం ఉంటుంది.

14. రి.  "అనేక సంశోధన యొక్క తెలుగు అంకటం" దృశ్యాన్ని మలిపోయే లేదా పిలిచడమే సంఖ్యలు మొదలుపంటం. నిషిద్ధం, మొదలుపంటం మొదలుపంటం సమాధానం సంఖ్య మొదలుపంటం యొక్క సమాధానం దృశ్యాన్ని సంఖ్య మొదలుపంటం : 

(6) సంచితం చేసుకుని ప్రత్యేక సమాధానం ఉంది.

(7) పిలిస్తే చేలాడం ప్రత్యేక సమాధానం ఉంది.

(8) పిలిస్తే చేసేయుననా సమాధానం ఉంది.

మామండు

15. ఉప ప్రాంతాలు లేదా ప్రాంతాలు యొక్క తెలుగు అంకటం సమాధానం అంకటం. అంకటం చేసే లేదా సమాధానం యొక్క తెలుగు అంకటం సమాధానం అంకటం. అంశాలను లేదా సమాధానం యొక్క తెలుగు అంకటం సమాధానం అంకటం. అంశాలను లేదా సమాధానం యొక్క తెలుగు అంకటం సమాధానం అంకటం.

మామండు పిలిస్తే చేసేయుననా సమాధానం ఉంది. జరిగిన ప్రాంతాలు యొక్క తెలుగు అంకటం సమాధానం అంకటం. 400 మంది నుండి ప్రాంతాలు యొక్క తెలుగు అంకటం సమాధానం అంకటం. 100 మంది ప్రాంతాలు యొక్క తెలుగు అంకటం సమాధానం అంకటం. అంశాలను లేదా సమాధానం యొక్క తెలుగు అంకటం సమాధానం అంకటం.
Appendix.

22nd July, 1972.

[Text in Kannada script, translation not provided]
ELECTRICITY IN ANDHRA PRADESH
BUDGET ESTIMATE 1972-73

Mr. Speaker, Sir,

I move that the House be pleased to grant a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,81,000 under Demand "V. Other Taxes and Duties Administration", Rs. 7,89,63,900 under Demand "XXXII Electricity" and Rs. 9,78,46,300 under Demand "L. Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes". The first demand relates to the Chief Electrical Inspectorate, the second to the working expenses on electricity schemes generating power which are under the control of the Government and the third demand to the expenditure on the construction of electricity projects being executed by Government.

2. I would like to take this opportunity to review the progress and prospects in this vital sector.

3. The per capita consumption in the State which was 2.5 units at the beginning of the First Plan has risen steadily to 44 units at the beginning of the Fourth Plan and now it is 50.4 units. This progress, though noteworthy, leaves the State way behind the All-India average of 76 units at the beginning of the Fourth Five-Year Plan. The State Government are anxious that the gap should be made up soon.

4. Unfortunately, during the current year, a power cut had to be imposed towards the end of March, 1972 on account of lack of water in the Hydel reservoirs owing to acute drought conditions prevailing. I am happy to state that with the onset of monsoon the power restrictions were removed in two stages and now there is no restriction at all. However, the power shortage has high lighted the need for quick increase in the generating capacity, both hydel and thermal, in the State. The demand for power is steadily increasing and the commissioning of the power plants has to keep pace with the rising demand. Power is
the basic infrastructure on which not only development of industries but also irrigation depend and as such power has to be given the priority in any planning.

5 The peak demand is estimated to be 884 MW by the end of Fourth Plan and to meet this satisfactorily the installed capacity should be 1096 MW. Honourable Members are aware that a comprehensive programme to develop Kothagudem into a 1000 MW station was drawn up and the first two stages completed from 1966-68 with an installed capacity of 240 MW. Further addition of 220 MW was taken on hand and the first unit of 110 MW of Stage III is expected to go in steam about March, 1973 and the 2nd unit soon thereafter. Work on Lower Sileru is in advanced stage and every effort is being made to commission the first unit of 100 MW there by March, 1974.

After allowing for retirements, the installed capacity at the end of Fourth Five-Year Plan will be 858 MW. As this installed capacity would not be sufficient to meet the estimated peak demand of 884 MW there would be shortage of power at the end of the Fourth Five-Year Plan and it may continue to increase thereafter as the growth of power demand is likely to outstrip the growth in power generation.

6. The present installed capacity in the State is 667.9 MW consisting of Hydro 267.9 MW, Thermal 380 MW and Gas Turbo 20 MW as detailed below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hydro</th>
<th>MW.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Machkund Hydro Power Station (Andhra share)</td>
<td>80.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Tungabhadra Dam and Hampi Stations (Andhra share)</td>
<td>57.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Upper Sileru Hydro Station</td>
<td>120.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) Nizamsagar Power House</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>267.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
22nd July, 1972.

**Appendix.**

**Thermal**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Station</th>
<th>MW</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Nellore Thermal Station</td>
<td>30.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Ramagundam Thermal Station (A).</td>
<td>37.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Ramagundam Thermal Station (B).</td>
<td>62.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) Kothagudem Thermal Station</td>
<td>240.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) Hussainsagar A and B Stations</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>380.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Gas Turbo**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sets</th>
<th>MW</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Gas Turbo sets at Erragadda</td>
<td>20.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The 20 MW Gas Turbo sets and 10 MW derated capacity at Hussainsagar Thermal Station are kept as cold stand-by. Therefore the present capability of the system is only 638 MW. The maximum demand has already touched 640 MW in March, 1972. Therefore there is hardly any reserve in the generating capacity.

7. A Hydro Electric Station takes 4 to 5 years to put up and a Thermal Station 5 to 6 years from the date of sanction of the Project. It takes nearly 2 years for investigation, preparation of detailed estimates and sanction of schemes in consultation with the Government of India. Therefore the need for long range planning is now more urgent and imperative than in the Power sector. It has been estimated that the Power Sector should expand at twice the rate of the industry in order to meet the demand satisfactorily. Another way of looking at it is to take the rate of growth of demand in the recent years and extrapolate from the same. I may mention here that in Andhra Pradesh a 15% rate of growth of demand has been maintained. In order to meet this, the power sector will have to double itself every five years. The investment required in the Fifth Plan on this basis will be Rs. 330 crores. In view of the rapid industrialisation aimed at by the Government, this investment is the minimum programme. A plan has been drawn up for Rayalaseema and a
Appendix. 22nd July, 1972.

A perspective plan for Telangana area is under preparation. Taking a long-term view of the requirement, installed capacity of 2520 MW will be required by 1978-79. It has already been mentioned by me that two units of 110 MW each are coming up at Kothagudem, and two units of 100 MW are proposed to be commissioned at Lower Sileru. The gap is proposed to be made up as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Thermal</th>
<th>MW.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Kothagudem Thermal Station, Stage IV (2 units of 110 MW each)</td>
<td>... ... ... 220.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Vijayawada Thermal Scheme, Stage I (2 units of 200 MW each)</td>
<td>... ... ... 400.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hydro</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Srisailam Project (1 unit)</td>
<td>... 110.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Nagarjunasagar Pumped Storage Hydro Electric Scheme (2 units of 50 MW each)</td>
<td>... ... 100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Upper Sileru Hydro Electric Scheme III Unit</td>
<td>... ... 60.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) Lower Sileru Hydro Electric Scheme Stage II</td>
<td>... ... 60.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) Andhra Pradesh Power House at Balimela</td>
<td>... ... 60.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Apart from these, this Government have already impressed on the Government of India, the need for the establishment of a Nuclear Power Station at Somasil near Kolhapur in Mahboobnagar district on the Srisailam Reservoir and for getting a share from the Central Generating Stations, viz., Neyveli Thermal Power Station and Kalpakkam Nuclear Station in Tamil Nadu. The Government of India have since decided to distribute 50% of the output from the second unit of 200 MW in Kalpakkam Atomic Power Station in Tamil Nadu to Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Mysore and requested this Government to send a proposal indicating the load demand anticipated.
and availability of power from State’s own sources in so far as this State is concerned. The Government of India have been informed that this State can utilise 100 MW of power from the Nuclear Power Station at Kalpakkam. As regards the sharing of power from Neyveli Power Station, the Government of India have informed this Government recently that the matter is still under consideration. The Chairman, Site Selection Committee, Department of Atomic Energy recently inspected the Somasila site in the State. In view of the various steps already taken in this regard, I am still confident that the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board will be able to meet the anticipated power deficit successfully without any cause for anxiety in the years to come.

9. The power outlay of the Electricity Board in the annual plan for 1971-72 was Rs. 3,591.72 lakhs, including an amount of Rs. 205.40 lakhs under Rayalaseema Development Schemes. In addition Government have made available an amount of Rs. 300 lakhs under Special Telangana Development Schemes for Rural Electrification. The total provision made in the Annual Plan under power sector in 1972-73 is Rs. 37.49 lakhs including an amount of Rs. 300 lakhs under Rayalaseema Development Programme. In addition Rs. 800 lakhs under Special Telangana Development Programme have been provided. Out of the amount of Rs. 3,749 lakhs, Rs. 538 lakhs will be spent on Government Schemes and the balance of Rs. 3,166 lakhs on the Board’s Schemes.

10. I give now briefly the progress achieved on the power projects and the provision made for 1972-73.—

GENERATION
A: Government Schemes

(1) Balimela Dam (Joint Project):

Balimela Dam is a joint project of the States of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa. Andhra Pradesh State will get half of the total flow into Balimela Reservoir at Balimela Dam and below the Balimela Dam the entire flow of river Sieru and tributaries is left for
the exclusive use of Andhra Pradesh. The Andhra Pradesh share of the cost of Balimela Dam shall not exceed Rs. 12 crores. So for an amount of Rs. 10.36 crores has been paid. The project works are under the control of Balimela Joint Control Board. An amount of Rs. 125 lakhs is provided in the Budget Estimate for 1972-73 towards the Andhra Pradesh share of expenditure. The left flank of the Dam has been built to the height of 451 RL. and the river gap and the right flank of the Dam to a height of 426 ft. and 421 ft. respectively. This will enable water to be impounded during the current season.

(2) Andhra Pradesh Power House at Balimela:

The Preliminary Project report on Andhra Pradesh Power House at Balimela Dam Project envisages generation of 60 MW of power at 30% load factor utilising 2,100 cusecs let out from Balimela Reservoir as Andhra Pradesh Government share. The total estimated cost is Rs. 850 lakhs. Some of the items of civil works for Andhra Pradesh Power House at Balimela such as power tunnel, including intake structure, diversion tunnel have been taken up for execution along with the main Balimela Joint Project. Other civil works relating to the Power House and electrical Works will be taken up, after the phasing of the entire scheme is considered. An amount of Rs. 27 lakhs is provided in the Budget estimate for 1972-73 towards the Andhra Pradesh Power House Works.

(3) Srisailam Hydro Electric Scheme:

This scheme envisages the installation of 4 x 110 MW units at Srisailam in the first stage. The original estimated cost of the project is Rs. 45.75 crores. The estimate is under revision. According to the present indications, the cost is likely to go up to Rs. 40 crores.

Stripping of foundation in the flanks, diversion channel work, diversion tunnel and formation of two coffer dams, and excavation of foundations for dam in blocks 7 to 10 were completed. Construction...
of masonry/concrete in dam was taken up and so far 64.40 lakhs cft. of masonry/concrete has been laid to end of March, 1972. The dam has been raised to an average height of +550.00 in the spillway portion of the dam.

The progress achieved for masonry/concrete during the year 1971-72 to end of March, 1972 is 30,015 units.

In addition to the main dam, the construction of power tunnel work is in progress. The excavation of approach cut and tunnel work was in progress during the year 1971-72.

The construction of bridge at down stream of dam is completed in all respects. The bridge was inaugurated on 1st May, 1972 by the Chief Minister, Andhra Pradesh and opened for traffic.

On the Electrical side, orders have been placed on Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, in respect of four generating sets.

The expenditure on civil and electrical equipment works to end of March, 1972 during the year 1971-72 was Rs. 420 lakhs against the budget allotment of Rs. 420 lakhs. The cumulative expenditure on civil works to end of March, 1972 was Rs. 3,328.97 lakhs.

The provision made for 1972-73 is Rs. 420 lakhs for both civil works and electrical equipment.

(4) Investigation of new Projects:

Investigations at a number of potential hydel sites are being carried out for selecting the most suitable and economical sites for hydel power generation. Investigations are completed and project reports are already prepared for certain schemes. During 1972-73 it is proposed to take up the investigation works of Singur Hydro Electric Scheme and complete the balance investigation works of Pranahita, K.C. Canal, Singareddy, Pulichintala and Upper Krishna Hydro Electric Schemes. An amount of Rs. 13 lakhs is provided in the Budget Estimate for 1972-73 towards investigation works.
GENERATION

B. STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD SCHEMES

(1) Kothagudem Thermal Scheme I Stage:

This scheme taken up under the I.D.A. credit of 20 million dollars, is almost completed and the two units of 60 MW each are under operation since 1966-67. Against the Revised Estimate of Rs. 2,896 lakhs, the expenditure incurred to the end of 1970-71 was Rs. 2,792 lakhs. For completion of works at Kinnerasani Dam and for completing the transmission lines under the Scheme a provision of Rs. 33 lakhs and Rs. 16 lakhs has been made in the Revised Estimate for 1971-72 and the Budget Estimate for 1972-73 respectively.

(2) Ramagundam Thermal Scheme ‘B’ Station (USAID Unit):

This scheme envisages the installation of 62.5 MW Thermal Unit at Ramagundam financed from U.S.A. I.D. loan of 7.9 million dollars. The Revised Estimate on completion of works for this Scheme will be about Rs. 1,510 lakhs. The expenditure incurred to the end of 1970-71 was Rs. 1,248.36 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 160 lakhs and Rs. 60 lakhs has been made in the Revised Estimate for 1971-72 and Budget Estimate for 1972-73 respectively. The commissioning tests are completed and the unit it synchronised with ‘A’ Station and also with the grid system in the month of October, 1971. The unit was put into regular commercial operation.

(3) Kothagudem Thermal Station II Stage:

This scheme taken under the I.B.R.D. loan of 14 million dollars, is completed and the two units of 60 MW each are under operation. Against the Revised Estimate of Rs. 1,333.33 lakhs, the expenditure to the end of 1970-71 was Rs. 1,187.25 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 57 lakhs in the Revised Estimate for 1971-72 and Rs. 1 lakh in the Budget Estimate for 1972-73 have been made to meet the balance payments.

(4) Kothagudem Thermal Scheme III Stage:

This scheme envisages installation of 2 thermal-sets of 110 MW each at Kothagudem in continuation of the
first and second stages. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs 4,380 lakhs. The machinery is being supplied by Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, turbines from the Ramachandrapuram Factory and Boilers from Tiruchi Factory. Various civil works of the Project relating to Turbines House, Structural Steel Works, Cooling Towers etc., are in progress. During 1972-73 the Project works would be in advanced stage of construction and the first unit of 110 MW is expected to be commissioned during the year. The expenditure incurred to end of 1970-71 was Rs. 1,330.71 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 1,282 lakhs has been made in the Revised Estimate for 1971-72 and a provision of Rs. 1,050 lakhs in the Budget Estimate for 1972-73 for this scheme. The bulk of this will be towards payments to Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited. Considerable equipment has already been supplied by Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited. The first Unit is expected to be commissioned by March, 1973.

(5) Lower Sileru Hydro Electric Scheme:

This scheme envisages the installation of 4 sets of 100 MW each of the first stage. This is one of the two generating schemes under construction, which has to be completed as early as possible to overcome the power shortage in the State to some extent. But due to shortage of financial resources the progress is slow. The first and second units are being imported from U.S.S.R. The Revised Estimated cost of this scheme is about Rs. 70 crores. The expenditure to the end of 1970-71 was Rs. 1,145.63 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 1713 lakhs in the Revised Estimate for 1971-72 and Rs. 990 lakhs in the Budget Estimate for 1972-73 only could be made for this scheme. Attempts are being made to secure additional financial assistance from Government of India in order to facilitate the commissioning of the 1st unit by March, 1974.

C. PROPOSED SCHEMES

A provision of Rs. 5 lakhs is included in the Annual Plan for 1972-73 for taking up the following new schemes during 1972-73.
(1) **Nagarjunasagar Pumped Storage Hydro Electric Scheme:**

This is one of the schemes proposed in the Fourth Plan for Power for increasing the installed capacity. It envisages the installation of 2 Nos. 50 MW each Hydel generating units with turbines having reversible features suitable for pumped storage operation. The gross estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 939 lakhs and the net estimated cost is Rs. 868 lakhs. This scheme has since been cleared by the Planning Commission, Government of India. This scheme has been taken up by the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board for execution. A provision of Rs. 1 lakh is made for 1972-73 in the Board's Budget.

(2) **Upper Sileru Hydro Electric Scheme II Stage:**

Under the scheme one set of 60 MW is proposed to be added to the existing 2x60 MW sets at Upper Sileru Power Station. The cost of adding this set will be about Rs. 414 lakhs. The scheme was sent to the Government of India and the Planning Commission's approval is awaited. A provision of Rs. 1 lakh is made in the Board's Budget Estimate for 1972-73.

(3) **Kothagudem Thermal Scheme Stage IV:**

This scheme envisages installation of 2 units of 110 MW each at Kothagudem. A scheme report was prepared and sent to the Planning Commission. Approval of the Planning Commission is awaited. A provision of Rs. 1 lakh is made in the Board's Budget Estimate for 1972-73.

(4) **Vijayawada Thermal Scheme Stage I:**

This scheme envisages installation of 2x200 MW in the first stage near Ibrahimpatam. The scheme report was sent to the Government of India, Planning Commission's approval is awaited. A provision of Rs. 2 lakhs is made in the Board's Budget Estimate for 1972-73.
TRANSMISSION

D. TRANSMISSION LINES SCHEME

Our generating stations are stationed mostly on the periphery, e.g., Machkund near Orissa border, Kothagudem in Khammam and Tungabhadra in Mysore.

An efficient transmission system is a must for carrying the generated power to the load centres with utmost economy. The transmission system should also enable trouble free distribution.

A long 132 KV line along the coast was developed long back to utilise the power generated at Machkund. With the commissioning of the Thermal Stations at Kothagudem, a 220 KV line of 1,200 miles has been completed for carrying Kothagudem power up to Madras border and in the north it links Kothagudem with Upper Sileru and to the load centre at Visakhapatnam. A continuous review is made of the needs of the transmission system keeping in view the locations at which the generating stations are going to come up, load centres that are likely to develop and linking with the neighbouring States for transfer of block power to the mutual benefit of both States. The time has come when we have to think in terms of 400 KV lines in the next few years for transmitting large blocks of power from the generating Inter-States to the consumption points.

I shall now mention in brief the various schemes.

(a) Third Plan Transmission and Distribution Scheme:

Major portion of the works covered under this Scheme was already completed. During the year 1971-72 the Chittoor-Kalikiri 132 KV line and Kalikiri 132 KV sub-station were in advanced stage of construction and are expected to be completed in 1972-73. During 1972-73 the installation of additional transformers at Kalikiri and Kurnool sub-stations will also be taken up.

(b) Srisailam Transmission Scheme:

This scheme was originally conceived as a part of the Srisailam Hydro Electric Project. It envisages
construction of 132 KV lines and sub-stations in Rayalaseema area and also important 220 KV lines like Nagarjunasagar-Srisailam-Cuddapah which form an important link in the 220 KV net work extending up to Tamil Nadu border. During the year 1971-72 the Srisailam-Cumbum 132 KV line and Cumbum 132 KV Sub-station were in advanced stage of construction and are expected to be completed in 1972-73. The installation of additional transformers at Dharmavaram and enhancement of transformer capacity at Bhimadole are targetted for 1972-73.

(c) Fourth Plan Transmission Schemes and Railway Electrification:

Fourth Plan Transmission Scheme envisages construction of the following 220 KV and 132 KV transmission lines besides sub-stations throughout the State.

220 KV Kothagudem-Gunadala—Rs. 178 lakhs (Completed).
220 KV Kothagudem-Hyderabad—Rs. 248 lakhs (under construction).
220 KV Lower Sileru-Bommur—Rs. 130 lakhs (under construction).
220 KV Gunadala-Nellore—Rs. 273 lakhs (to be taken up).
220 KV Upper Sileru-Gazuwaka—Rs. 188 lakhs (to be taken up). (2nd circuit).
132 KV Kurnool-Mahaboobnagar-Hyderabad—Rs. 131 lakhs (still under construction).
132 KV Khammam-Nalgonda-Nagarjunasagar—Rs. 87 lakhs (under construction).
132 KV Kothagudem-Khammam—Rs. 42 lakhs (under survey).
132 KV Ramagundam-Pochampad—Rs. 68 lakhs (completed).
132 KV Garividi-Tekkali—Rs. 80 lakhs (to be surveyed).
132 KV Hyderabad-Sangareddi-Tandoor—Rs. 60 lakhs (under survey).
132 KV Adoni-Gooty—Rs. 45 lakhs (survey in progress).
132 KV Double circuit line round the twin cities—Rs. 25 lakhs (completed).

Railway Electrification is a separate scheme. It consists of a 132 KV line from Chittoor to Nellore via Renigunta, Naidupet, Gudur. The portion between Chittoor and Renigunta has been completed.

During the year 1971-72 the following lines and sub-stations were commissioned.

(1) Nagarjunasagar-Nalgonda 132 KV line.
(2) Gunadala 220 KV SS.
(3) Nalgonda 132 KV SS.

In 1972-73 the balance works of Gunadala Sub-station will be completed and there will not be much progress in respect of other works due to paucity of funds.

INTER-STATE TRANSMISSION LINES

A scheme for the construction of 220 KV S/C inter-State line between Balimela (Orissa) and Upper Sileru (Andhra Pradesh) estimated to cost Rs. 53.54 lakhs has been accepted by the Planning Commission for implementation during the Fourth Five-Year Plan as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. This will facilitate exchange of surplus power from Orissa to Andhra Pradesh and vice versa. The share of Orissa Government in this estimate is Rs. 38.77 lakhs and that of Andhra Pradesh Government is Rs. 14.77 lakhs. The line is being constructed by the Orissa Authorities and an amount of Rs. 3.58 lakhs was paid to the Orissa authorities towards the share of Government of Andhra Pradesh.

The construction of Nellore-Ennore 220 KV line estimated to cost Rs. 254 lakhs has been proposed and the clearance of the Planning Commission is received. The share of Andhra Pradesh in this estimate is Rs. 182 lakhs and the share of Tamil Nadu is Rs. 72 lakhs. When this line is completed it will facilitate exchange of power between Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu to mutual advantage. To end of 31st March, 1972, an expenditure of Rs. 45.57 lakhs was incurred. During 1972-73 a provision of Rs. 36 lakhs has been made.

The 220 KV line between Hampi-Gooty estimated to cost Rs. 156 lakhs is also programmed. This has
been cleared by the Planning Commission and will facilitate Andhra Pradesh drawing more Power from Mysore. The line is programmed for completion during 1972-73. The Government of Mysore has given its concurrence and the work will be executed by the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board.

DISTRIBUTION

E. FOURTH PLAN DISTRIBUTION SCHEME

This scheme provides for sub-transmission works, high voltage distribution works, extension of supply to various categories of services and extension of supply at extra high voltage to bulk loads. During the year 1972-73, the distribution system will be further strengthened by constructing additional 33 KV line and sub-stations and by taking up other distribution works. It is programmed to release during 1972-73 bulk supply to Naval Wharf works at Vizag at 132 KV voltage by constructing a new 132 KV sub-station. The energy sales are expected to be 2,600 million units in 1972-73. The number of additional services to be connected up will be about 92,000.

10. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

(a) Electrification of villages:

During the year 1971-72, 1,178 Nos. villages have been electrified. The total number of villages electrified up to 31st March, 1972 is 9,519. During 1971-72, against a subsidy of Rs. 19.5 lakhs given by the Government, 51 villages were selected in tribal areas of Andhra region and Telangana region for electrification. 40 villages were electrified in 1971-72 and the balance are expected to be electrified during 1972-73.

During 1972-73 the Electricity Board proposes to electrify 1,012 villages. The targeted achievements are mainly contingent on the special funds to be made available by Telangana Regional Committee, Rayalaseema Development Board and Rural Electrification Corporation Limited to a tune of Rs. 300 lakhs under each head for the nominated programme.

The funds under Normal Plan are not adequate even to meet the demand due to general growth of
services and hence no village electrification programme could be contemplated under normal plan provisions.

(b) **Connection of Services:**

At the beginning of the Fourth Plan (1969-70) the number of agricultural pumps energised was 1,22,321. In 1969-70, 34,141 services were connected. During 1970-71 the number of agricultural pumps energised in the State was 30,534 (6,403 in Coastal Andhra, 8,583 in Rayalaseema and 15,548 in Telangana).

During 1971-72 the number of agricultural pumps energised was 25,861 (provisional) (4,146 in Coastal Andhra, 7,548 in Rayalaseema and 14,167 in Telangana). It may be of interest to note that more agricultural services were released in Rayalaseema and Telangana as compared to the Coastal Andhra region because of the big boost given under the Special Development Schemes of Rayalaseema and Telangana.

The total number of services connected during the year 1971-72 was 1,14,942 (38,783 services in Coastal Andhra, 29,750 services in Rayalaseema and 46,409 services in Telangana). During the year 1972-73 the Electricity Board has proposed to connect 92,000 services out of which 20,970 will be agricultural services.

**11. LOANS TO THE ELECTRICITY BOARD**

During 1972-73 the State Government propose to advance to the State Electricity Board loans up to Rs. 491 lakhs excluding the special allocation of Rs. 300 lakhs for Telangana. The Electricity Board has also been permitted to raise open market loan of Rs. 1,155 lakhs during 1972-73.

**12. POWER TARIFFS**

The Electricity Board has to adjust its charges from time to time so as not to carry on its operation at loss as laid down in Section 59 of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948. Due to heavy investments without adequate return, charging at only 50% of the unit cost at L.T. in respect of agricultural consumers, increasing quantum of interest charges payable by the Board, the Electricity Board has to revise its Tariffs from 1st
June, 1971. The proposal of the Board to revise Agricultural Tariff to 18 paise per KWH was deferred in view of the prevailing drought conditions.

The question of raising additional resources for the Power Plan was considered in detail during discussions with the Planning Commission last year and it was agreed that approximately Rs. 2 crores would be raised by an increase in domestic rates and agricultural tariff. The matter has been under consideration, and the Board, already implemented the increase in domestic rates. The Government have approved the proposal of the Electricity Board to increase the agricultural tariff to 16 paise per KWH. That will come into effect from 1st August, 1972.

13. WORKING OF THE ANDHRA PRADESH STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD

The sales of power have been steadily going up and in 1972-73 Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board expects to sell 2600 million units. The gross revenue including miscellaneous receipts is expected to be Rs. 54 crores. It may be however appreciated that as already mentioned the operating costs have been increasing and the net surplus is expected to be Rs. 25 crores.

The revenues for the year 1972-73 anticipated to be Rs. 5402 lakhs may not materialise on account of shortfall in sales due to severe drought conditions prevailing in the State and restrictions imposed on Power consumption in the recent months. The shortfall in revenues on these accounts is expected to be of the order of Rs. 200 lakhs.

The operating expenditure of Rs. 2,863 lakhs may go up by about Rs. 100 lakhs due to continuous running of Thermal Stations, Gas Turbines and purchase of Power from other States. The net surplus which was anticipated at Rs. 2,539 lakhs may therefore be reduced to Rs. 2,239 lakhs. This in effect would reduce the amount available for payment of interest to the State Government. However a clear picture would be available only towards the end of the year. It is significant that the Electricity Board this year would be meeting Rs. 24 crores out of the total outlay of Rs. 32 crores from out of its own resources.
According to the guarantees given to the World Bank, the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board is expected to achieve a rate of return of 9% in 1971-72 and 9.5% in 1972-73 on average capital base. The rate of return as per the present expectations is 6.5% in 1971-72 and 7.1% in 1972-73. The decline in the rate of return is mainly due to the following factors:

1. Shortfall in sales due to retarded growth in industrial loads. Due to paucity of funds for giving service connections, load growth under L.T. is also not appreciable.

2. Increase in wages on account of implementation of the recommendations of the Central Electricity Wage Board.

3. Increase in Establishment Bill on account of revision of pay and allowances by the State Government from time to time which automatically apply to the Board employees.

4. Due to unfavourable conditions of monsoons, Thermal and Gas Generation has to be stepped up besides purchase of Power from other States.

5. Increase in cost of fuel from year to year on account of increase in cost structure and/or transport charges.


7. Increase in prices of almost all consumables.

8. Increase in cost of Transport as a result of increase in price of Petrol, Oils, Spares etc.

14. Demand No. “V. Other Taxes and Duties Administration” relates to charges under the Electricity Acts. The following are some of the important functions carried out under the provisions of the Acts and Rules.

(a) Investigation of Electrical accidents.

(b) Statutory approval for high voltage installation.
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(c) Surprise inspections under rule 5 of the Indian Electricity Rules, 1956.

(d) Annual inspection of cinematographs.

(e) Periodical inspections under Rule 45 of High Voltage Installations have been restored to the Electrical Inspectorate which were hither to done by the supplier.

15. CONCLUSION

I may in conclusion state that perhaps no other activity touches the life of practically every citizen of this State as this sector. Government are very much alive to the needs of carrying electricity to the remotest village so that all may participate in the development of the Country and share the benefits. The rising cost of Plant and Machinery has been causing considerable anxiety to Government and the Electricity Board. A modern plant of 400 MW (Thermal Power) is likely to cost at to-day’s prices roughly Rs. 100 crores. Considering that it will be put up over 4 to 5 years the yearly investment comes to a staggering Rs. 20 crores on one Project. A stage is fast coming when large generation projects can be put up by the Centre only and the State agencies would devote more money, attention and time to satisfactory distribution of power. It is agreed on all hands that integrated operation of generating systems alone can lead to most economic generation. The natural resources of each State (e.g., Coal in this State) can and must be fully exploited in national interest. The need for doubling the output of power has been recognised by the Government of India and it is hoped that they would come forward in a large way to help the State Government in achieving the same objective. The pattern of financing of such capital intensive industries where a large part of the cost of product consists of fixed charges themselves has also to be reviewed carefully with the twin objectives of making available sufficient capital for investment and this at a cheap rate. With increasing awareness of the problems of this sector, the prospects in the years to come are bright and the State Government are confident of meeting the power requirements of all sectors, particularly industry.

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236 22nd July, 1972.

Appendix.

మార్చి, లేదా సంపాదన ఉద్యమానానికి రాగించిన వాకు లేదా సంపాదక రాగించిన సంపాదన. అనేక రాగించిన వాకు లేదా సంపాదన సంపాదక రాగించిన సంపాదన.

I. సంపాదకం:

(1) సంపాదక రాగించిన సంపాదన లేదా

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>మరుపరిమాన</th>
<th>విభాగం</th>
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</thead>
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<td>2,47,700</td>
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<td>7,43,600</td>
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<tr>
<td>70,200</td>
<td>1,40,800</td>
<td>2,10,600</td>
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<td>...</td>
<td>25,00,000</td>
<td>50,00,000</td>
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<td>...(-)2,50,000</td>
<td>(-)5,00,000</td>
<td>(-)7,50,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II. విధనం:

(5) పెట్టంతో మారండి సంపాదన లేదా

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>మరుపరిమాన</th>
<th>విభాగం</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>42,28,200</td>
<td>84,56,700</td>
<td>1,20,84,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>88,800</td>
<td>88,700</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

“18. రుణం సంపాదన లేదా సంపాదన సంపాదన రాగించిన సంపాదన. కమరాడు రాగించిన సంపాదన లేదా సంపాదన రాగించిన సంపాదన.”
22nd July, 1972.

<table>
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<th>అండితి రూ.</th>
<th>బిందుస్తు రూ.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
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<td>(2)</td>
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<td>(3)</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(2-వ) గురువులు వాటి పై తెలుగులో:

1. ఇండియా హైక్వార్డ్ లో హైక్వార్డ్ మాచర్లు, మాచర్లు, మాచర్లు.
2. హైక్వార్డ్ మాచర్లు మాచర్లు, మాచర్లు, మాచర్లు, మాచర్లు.
4. మాచర్లు మాచర్లు, మాచర్లు, మాచర్లు.
5. మాచర్లు మాచర్లు, మాచర్లు.
6. మాచర్లు మాచర్లు, మాచర్లు.
7. మాచర్లు మాచర్లు, మాచర్లు.
8. మాచర్లు మాచర్లు, మాచర్లు, మాచర్లు.
9. మాచర్లు మాచర్లు, మాచర్లు, మాచర్లు.
2nd July, 1972.

Appendix.
Appendix. 22nd July, 1972.

8. The following table shows the estimated cost of the existing and proposed buildings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Building</th>
<th>Cost Estimate</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Existing Building</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proposed Building</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

7. The proposed new building is estimated to cost $12,000. The design will be finalized in the next month. A detailed report on the proposed building is attached.

6. The proposed building will be completed by December 1972. The estimated cost of the work is $15,000.

5. The estimated cost of the proposed building is $20,000. The work will be completed in the next quarter.

4. The estimated cost of the proposed building is $25,000. The work will be completed in the next quarter.

3. The estimated cost of the proposed building is $30,000. The work will be completed in the next quarter.

2. The estimated cost of the proposed building is $35,000. The work will be completed in the next quarter.

1. The estimated cost of the proposed building is $40,000. The work will be completed in the next quarter.
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Appendix.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1970-71</th>
<th>1971-72</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rs.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1. Expenses</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Income</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Balance</td>
<td>29,755.01</td>
<td>14,01,325.00</td>
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</table>

3. Note: The figures are subject to revision.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>1970-71</th>
<th>1971-72</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rs.</td>
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<td>1970-71</td>
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<td>1971-72</td>
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<td>1970-71,</td>
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<tr>
<td>1971-72</td>
<td>9,74,981.29</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The figures are subject to revision.

Prepared by: [Name]
1970-71, 1971-72 ஆண்டுகளில் வருடான பெருமையை பின்வருமாறு வாக்கியுள்ளார்:

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<th>வருடம்</th>
<th>முதல் பெருமை</th>
<th>முடிவு பெருமை</th>
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<td>1971-72</td>
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<td>99,62,380</td>
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(  ) 11,00,000 11,00,000 7,06,661 9,84,000

22nd July, 1972.
POLICY NOTE ON DEMAND NO. XXXIX–STATIONERY, PRINTING AND STORES PURCHASE

The Printing, Stationery and Stores Purchase Department is a service Department which caters to the needs of Government Departments as well as certain Central Government Departments and Local Bodies. The expenditure for running this Department is being met from Non-Plan Budget. In view of increase in the Printing work undertaken by the Government Presses, expenditure on private printing has been considerably reduced, and speedy and efficient execution of work is being ensured.

The Demand for grants of Rs. 2,10,08,500 under XXXIX—Stationery and Printing comprises of the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Telangana</th>
<th>Andhra</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>I. STATIONERY:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Stationery Offices and Stores:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i) Stationery Offices</td>
<td>2,47,700</td>
<td>4,55,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Stores Purchase Wing</td>
<td>70,200</td>
<td>1,61,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Purchase of Stationery Stores:</td>
<td>25,00,000</td>
<td>50,00,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Deduct-Value of Stationery supplied to other Governments and Paying Departments</td>
<td>(-)2,50,000</td>
<td>(-)5,00,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>II. PRINTING:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Government Presses</td>
<td>42,29,200</td>
<td>84,50,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e) Printing at Private Presses Deduct cost of printing of electoral Rolls and forms transferred to &quot;18. Parliament and State Legislature&quot;</td>
<td>33,310</td>
<td>60,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(f) Cost of Printing work done by other Governments</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(g) Deduct cost of Printing work done for other Governments and paying Departments</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(h) Charges in England</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add-lumpsum provision for increase in D. A.</td>
<td>2,58,000</td>
<td>3,14,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gross Total</strong></td>
<td>78,37,400</td>
<td>1,48,74,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Charged</strong></td>
<td>84,500</td>
<td>69,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>73,02,900</td>
<td>1,46,05,600</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix.

The following are the activities and programmes of the Department of Printing and Stationery:

Administration:

The Printing and Stationery and Stores Purchase Department consists of the following units:

2. Secretariat Press, Mint Compound, Hyderabad.
5. High Court Press, Hyderabad.
6. Publication Bureau, Hyderabad.
8. Stationery Wing, Chanchalguda, Hyderabad.

All the above units are under the overall control of one Director who is an I.A.S. Officer. He is assisted by one Joint Director. Other Presses and Government Publication Bureau are manned by one Assistant Director each whereas Government Press, Kurnool is manned by one Deputy Director. The Government Central Press, Hyderabad and Government Press, Kurnool are functioning in two shifts.

Government Central Press:

The Government Central Press is functioning in two shifts. It undertakes the printing of Andhra Pradesh Weekly Gazette, Budget, Civil List, State Administration Report, Elections and Printing of other important publications of Government. The Andhra Pradesh Journal is also being printed in this Press in four languages; Urdu, Telugu, Hindi and English and also the Posters, Folders and Booklets brought out by the Public Relations and Information Department.

Secretariat Press:

Confidential Section—The Confidential work of the Government Departments are executed in this Section. In addition, the Special and Important works such as Budget Speeches and Important Statements of the Ministers, Election Reports and other circulars of the General Administration Department are also being executed in the Secretariat Press.

Inspector-General of Police Press:

This Press exclusively prints the standardised forms of the Police Department and other works of the Offices of the Inspector-General of Police, the Commissioner of Police, the Police Transport Organisation, the Police Communications, C.L.D. and Railways. This Press also prints the weekly of Andhra Pradesh Police Gazette.

Telugu Press:

The Telugu Press chiefly undertakes the printing of Assembly Proceedings. The periodicals like 'Podupu', Gram Veni, A. I. R.
School Broadcast, Telugu Budget Memorandum, Starred Questions of the Legislature and the Council etc., and list of Standard works in Telugu are the other works executed in the Press.

High Court Press:

The High Court Press deals with the printing of Daily Cause Lists, Ready List of cases and works of the High Court.

Publication Bureau:

Besides Printing Press, there is a Publication Bureau under the control of this Department. It stocks and distributes printed forms, registers, Government Publications, Assembly and Council Proceedings, Gazettes I.L-Rs., Trade Bulletins etc., and also Central Government Publications and Archaeological Publications. The sales of the publications and books during the last three years is about 10,000 lakhs on an average.

Government Press, Kurnool:

The Government Press, Kurnool is confined to the printing and supply of standardised forms to all the Government Offices in the State. This Press also prints the Districts Gazettes in English, Telugu for all the districts in the State except for Hyderabad which is being printed at Government Central Press, Hyderabad.

A small unit has been started in the Central Jail, Rajahmundry to train a few educated convicts in composing, machine minding and binding works, while at the Central Jail, Hyderabad training in Binding is being imparted to the convicts.

Construction of Press Buildings:

In the year 1965, a sum of Rs. 108 lakhs was sanctioned by the Government for the construction of buildings consisting of Government Press (Factory), Administrative Block, Publication Bureau and Stationery Wing at Chenchalguda, Hyderabad. The Administrative Building was completed in the year 1967 and occupied by a ministerial and Accounts Branches. The Publication Bureau and Stationery Wings were also completed and were taken over in May, 1969 and in June, 1969 respectively. In view of the difficult ways and means position of the State Government, the original estimate of Rs. 108 lakhs was restricted to Rs. 5 lakhs. An additional sum of Rs. 10 lakhs was also sanctioned towards construction of Press Building during 1970-71, in order to meet the expenditure towards escalation of costs and revision of electrical estimates. The main Press Building could not be taken over as some of the items of work, viz., Canteen, Cycle Shed, Dispensary, Street lights etc., which are the essential amenities to be provided have not yet been completed. However, instructions have been issued to the Director to make necessary arrangements to shift the press immediately from the old building to new press building. A sum of Rs. 75,000 has also been sanctioned to shift the machinery.

Report of the Special Officer for Reorganisation of printing Department:

In the year 1964 the Government appointed a Special Officer to go into the working of the various Government Presses and to suggest improved methods, to remove bottlenecks in the Presses so as to increase output and efficiency in the Government Presses.
S. i R. Ramaswamy, General Manager. Government of India Press was appointed as Special Officer who after a detailed study of the working of the Government Presses made in all 101 recommendations. The recommendations which are feasible for implementation have already been implemented by the Director of Printing, Stationery and Stores Purchase. The recommendations relating to sanction of additional staff, replacement of machinery and setting up of Regional Presses are under consideration of the Government. The recommendations relating to replacement and additions to machinery itself would cost Rs. 125 lakhs. The recommendations relating to sanction of additional staff would cost Rs. 3 05 lakhs which is to be implemented in a phased programme. The recommendation relating to setting up of two Regional Presses one at Rajahmundry and the other at Warangal would cost Rs. 34.4 lakhs.

The additions to machinery programme would cost Rs. 17,39,000. The first phase of replacement of machinery as proposed by the Director would cost Rs. 68,94,060. In view of the paucity of funds it has become difficult to implement the recommendations relating to sanction of additional staff and replacement of machinery and Regional Presses. It is the earnest endeavour of the Government to see how best the recommendations of the Special Officers could be implemented without under financial burden on the State Government.

The following are a few of the Welfare measures taken up by the Department:—

1. Library:—A small library consisting of technical and literary books is kept for the benefit of workers at the Government Central Press, Hyderabad.

2. Dispensary:—Medical aid is given to the workers through a Part-time Medical Officer deputed from the City Police Hospital, Malakpet. An amount of Rs. 12,900 has been sanctioned for purchase of medicines for the dispensary which is catering to the needs of the factory employees and their families.

3. Canteen:—A canteen is being run in the Government Central Press by the Department on a “No Profit and No Loss” basis.

4. Education:—Workers of the Government Presses who have undergone training in workers’ Teachers’ Education Training Centre, are conducting Part-time Classes to the Workers.

5. Mutual Benefit Fund:—This fund is managed by the workers through a Committee and is in existence for over 15 years. Under this fund, provision has been made for giving an interim relief of Rs. 200 to the dependants in the event of death of a workman. At the time of retirement, each workmen member gets about Rs. 0,000.

6. Supply of Bun and Milk:—All employees working in shifts in the Government Central Press, High Court Press and Government Press, Kurnool are supplied with a bun weighing 100 grm. and 1/3 litre of milk daily. Workers who are exposed to lead fumes, are also supplied extra milk and multivitamin tablets.
7. Co-operative Credit Society: There is an employees' Co-operative Credit Society in the Printing Wing of the Department for all its branches. It is being run by the workers through an elected body and gives financial help to members in the form of loans.

8. Home Guards: This Department has a regular batch of trained Home Guards from among the employees.

9. Cultural Activities: There are Cultural Activities in the Central Press, Stationery and Telugu Press Units.

As there are no training facilities in Andhra Pradesh to undergo training in L. P. T. Government have been deputing at their own cost two candidates every year commencing from the year 1970 onwards for undergoing training in L. P. T. in the Regional School of Printing, Madras.

Government has also given recognition to the Andhra Pradesh Printing, Stationery and Stores Purchase Gazetted Officers' Association.

Government have also sanctioned one advance increment to the employees in the Government Presses who qualify themselves by Higher Grade in the Printing Trades. The rates of Incentive Bonus now being paid to the Lino, Inters and Monotype Operators and Hand Compositors have also been revised keeping in view of the present day living conditions. Government have also sanctioned two sets of uniforms to the employees of the different units of the Government Presses who are presently in receipt of one set of uniform only, from the financial year 1971-72.

**General:**

Printing jobs like District and Sessions Court Judgments and Crime and occurrence sheets, Electoral Rolls have to be done in Private Presses at district level for administrative convenience. Some items of printing works have also to be farmed out to private presses whenever the Government Presses have full work on hand and additional jobs cannot be undertaken by the Government Presses. The expenditure incurred on getting the jobs printed in private presses during 1970-71 and for 1971-72 are furnished below:
Government Presses work over-time for executing urgent and time scheduled work like Printing of Budget, Publications, items of Election work both Panchayat and Municipal and Assembly, within a stipulated time. The figures given below show the expenditure incurred on over-time for 1970-71 and 1971-72:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1970-71</td>
<td>8,50,000-00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971-72</td>
<td>12,94,516-00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The sale proceeds of Books and Publications during 1970-71 and 1971-72 are furnished below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Sale Proceeds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1970-71</td>
<td>10,81,769-31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971-72</td>
<td>9,74,051-99</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Stationery and Stores Purchase Wings:

These Offices are located in the New Block constructed in Chennalguda, Hyderabad and are under the immediate charge of an Assistant Director each. All Stationery articles, paper etc., are procured and supplied to various Departments in the State by this Wing. About Rs. 50 lakhs is utilised for the procurement of paper of various varieties. About Rs. 25 lakhs is used in the procurement of typewriters, duplicators and other Stationery articles. The expenditure on the procurement of clothing required for supply of uniforms to Class IV Employees and Drivers is also met from this provision. Only Handloom Cloth from Apex Societies is procured for supply of cloth to the uniforms. The question of supplying uniforms to Class IV Employees and Drivers who are not in receipt of them now is being considered by the Government. This year a new responsibility for procurement and supply of cloth required by all the Government Departments, from Handloom or Khadi or Mill Sectors as the case may be, as per the percentage fixed by the Government and payment of bills thereof, has been entrusted to the Stationery Wing.

The Stores Purchase Wing is functioning as a centralized agency for the purchases of Stationery, Clothing, Office Equipments, Furniture and other items required by the Stationery Wing. This Wing also enters into rate contracts with firms to items like wooden and steel furniture, cycles etc., which are commonly used in various Departments.
The budget allotment and the expenditure incurred for the purchase of Stationery and Stores (A) Stationery purchased in India during 1970-71 and 1971-72 are given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Budget Allotment</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Purchase of Stationery-Store</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(A) Stationery purchased in India</td>
<td>72,41,500-00</td>
<td>72,71,500-00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Further adjustments to this extent of Rs. 12 lakhs towards the cost of paper etc., on rate contract on D.G.S. &amp; D., New Delhi is likely to be carried out to this Head of Account in the March final accounts for 1971-72.</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deduct cost of Stationery supplied to other Government and Paying Departments</td>
<td>(-)11,00,000-00</td>
<td>11,00,000-00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>