THE ANDHRA PRADESH
Legislative Assembly Debates
OFFICIAL REPORT

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THE
ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

Speaker: Sri P. Ranga Reddy

Deputy Speaker: Sri Syed Rahmat Ali

Panel of Chairmen
1. Sri Kaza Ramanadham
2. Sri Baddam Yella Reddy
3. Smt. D. Indira
4. Sri M. Yellappa

Secretary: Sri A. Shanker Reddy.

Assistant Secretaries
1. Sri M. Ramanadha Sastry
2. Sri P. Ranga Rao
3. Sri E. Sadasiva Reddy
4. Sri V. K. Viswanath
5. Sri S. Purnananda Sastry
6. Sri K. Satyanarayana Rao
7. Sri R. N. Sarma
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ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Friday, the 5th July, 1974

The House met at Half-Past Eight of the Clock

(Mr Speaker Sri P Ranga Reddy in the Chair)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

CHANGE OF OFFICE TIMINGS OF STATE GOVERNMENT DURING SUMMER

700—

*4156 Q—Sri D. Krishna Reddy —Will hon the Chief Minister be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal before the Government to change the office timing of the State Government employees during summer season, and

(b) if not, whether the Government will now consider to change the office timings of State Government employees during summer season?

The Chief Minister (Sri J Vengal Rao) —(a) No, Sir, (b) No Sir

Sri A Srimulu (Eluru) —Sir, what are the present office timings and when were they prescribed and what is the basis on which these timings have been prescribed?

10 a.m. to 5 p.m. and 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. respectively.

Sri A Srimulu —When were they prescribed?

1965

*An asterisk before the name indicates correction by the Member

Job No 41 (427)

41—1
5th July, 1974

మండలం (ముందుగా) — మండలం ప్రభుత్వం లో ప్రత్యేకించబడిన నిర్ధారణలు నిర్ణయించడానికి నిర్వహించాలి? కార్యకారి మండలం ప్రత్యేకించబడిన నిర్ధారణలు నిర్ణయించడానికి నిర్వహించాలి? మండలం ప్రత్యేకించిన నిర్ధారణలు నిర్ణయించడానికి నిర్వహించాలి?

మండలం (ముందుగా) — మండలం ప్రత్యేకించబడిన నిర్ధారణలు నిర్ణయించడానికి నిర్వహించాలి? 11 రోజు ప్రభుత్వం లో ప్రత్యేకించబడిన నిర్ధారణలు నిర్ణయించడానికి నిర్వహించాలి? 3 రోజు ప్రభుత్వం లో ప్రత్యేకించబడిన నిర్ధారణలు నిర్ణయించడానికి నిర్వహించాలి? 11 రోజు ప్రభుత్వం లో ప్రత్యేకించబడిన నిర్ధారణలు నిర్ణయించడానికి నిర్వహించాలి?

మండలం (ముందుగా) — మండలం ప్రత్యేకించబడిన నిర్ధారణలు నిర్ణయించడానికి నిర్వహించాలి?

మండలం (ప్రత్యేకం) — ప్రత్యేకించబడిన నిర్ధారణలు నిర్ణయించడానికి నిర్వహించాలి? 11 రోజు ప్రభుత్వం లో ప్రత్యేకించబడిన నిర్ధారణలు నిర్ణయించడానికి నిర్వహించాలి? 3 రోజు ప్రభుత్వం లో ప్రత్యేకించబడిన నిర్ధారణలు నిర్ణయించడానికి నిర్వహించాలి? 11 రోజు ప్రభుత్వం లో ప్రత్యేకించబడిన నిర్ధారణలు నిర్ణయించడానికి నిర్వహించాలి?

మండలం ప్రత్యేకం — 11 రోజు ప్రభుత్వం — మండలం ప్రత్యేకం నిర్వహించడానికి నిర్వహించాలి?

మండలం — 1965 నుండి మండలం ప్రత్యేకం నిర్వహించడానికి నిర్వహించాలి? 11 రోజు ప్రభుత్వం లో ప్రత్యేకించబడిన నిర్ధారణలు నిర్ణయించడానికి నిర్వహించాలి? 11 రోజు ప్రభుత్వం లో ప్రత్యేకించబడిన నిర్ధారణలు నిర్ణయించడానికి నిర్వహించాలి?

మండలం ప్రత్యేకం — అది ప్రత్యేకం నిర్వహించడానికి నిర్వహించాలి?

మండలం ప్రత్యేకం — మండలం ప్రత్యేకం నిర్వహించడానికి నిర్వహించాలి?

మండలం ప్రత్యేకం — 11 రోజు ప్రభుత్వం ప్రత్యేకించబడిన నిర్ధారణలు నిర్వహించడానికి నిర్వహించాలి?

మండలం ప్రత్యేకం — ప్రత్యేకం నిర్వహించడానికి నిర్వహించాలి?
Oral Answers to Questions 5th July, 1974

Sri A Srramulu —Sir, the Chief Minister has made a sweeping remark that the employees are not working, it is not correct, that remark indirectly means his failure as head of the administration. I want to know whether 10 a.m. to 7.00 p.m. is going to result in increased work and output or whether strictly conforming to realistic timings, i.e., 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. and enforcing discipline and gearing up the administrative machinery, particularly people at the top, will yield better results?

Sri J Vengal Rao — (a) The Association had sent a representation to Government in this regard

(b) The general decision of Government of India to increase the promotion quota of All India Services is awaited. The State Government is in touch with the Government of India in the matter.

Increasing the Promotion Quota to IPS

701—

* 3574 Q —Sri Vanka Satyanarayana (Penugonda) —Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased state

(a) whether the State Police Gazetted Officers Association urged the Government to increase the promotion quota of the State Police Officers to the IPS from 25% to 50%, and

(b) whether the State Government will use its good offices to meet the requirement of the Police Officers Association?

Sri J Vengal Rao — (a) The Association had sent a representation to Government of India on this regard
Sri A. Sriramulu — There is a recommendation by an Expert on Public Administration—Mr. Paul Appleby who came to India on the invitation of Central Government, his recommendation is that the lower ranking personnel must be given adequate opportunities to shoulder higher responsibilities. Keeping that in view, why this should not be increased to 50%? Why should there be a bargain in between 33 1/3 and 50%?

Sri J. Vengal Rao — (a) No Sir, but as per section 6 of official Language Act, 1966, the State Government may from time to time by notification in the Andhra Pradesh Gazette direct the use of Urdu or any other language of languages in addition to the Telugu language in such areas and for such official purposes of the State and for such periods as may be specified in the notification.

(b) Does not arise
REMISSION OF LAND REVENUE TO GIRIJANS
IN SRIKAKULAM DISTRICT

703—

*3452-(L) Q —Sarvasri V Narasimha Rao and C Laxminarayana (Srikakulam) —Will hon the Chief Minister be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Collector has recommended grant of land revenue remission for the fasti years of 1879 and 1380 to the Girijans in Srikakulam District, and

(b) if so, whether the Collection of Land Revenue for the said two fastis as well as for the present fast be postponed?

The Minister for Eduction (Sri M V Krishnarao) Deputised for the Chief Minister —(a) The Collector, Srikakulam submitted proposals for writing off of the arrears of land revenue outstanding upto the end of Fasti 1879 from the Tribals in the agency villages in the District. The collector also submitted proposals for postponements of land revenue for Fasli 1380 and 1381

(b) The matter is under the consideration of the Government

Mr Speaker —Put a separate question How can he say how much land revenue is being paid

Sri D Venkatesham —Sir, the Collector submits the proposals waiving collection of land revenue?

Mr Speaker —You are asking about the land available for assignment

Sri D Venkatesham —What is the total extent that is now in the possession of Girijans in Srikakulam district? That is a question which arises from the answer that the Collector has requested the Government to waive land revenue for the Girijans of Srikakulam district. So the total amount will be available with the Government

580 agency villages in Parvatipuram, Salur and Palcouda taluks, 494 villages in Pathapatnam, Tekkali and Sompet
Mr Speaker — The Collector has recommended postponement of land revenue for Fasli 1380 and 1381. Do you have the total amount for these two faslis?

Sri Ch Parasuram Naidu (Parvathipuram) — Can the hon. Minister fix an approximate date before which the entire transaction is going to be finalised?

BANCHARAI IN NO 134 OF NAGULAVANCHA VILLAGE

(a) the extent of the bancharai in No 184 of Nagulavancha village, Khammam taluk, Khammam Dist

(b) whether any body has occupied the entire land, and

(c) if not, whether this land will be allotted to the three hundred house less local Harijan families and Vimukta Jatis who are backward?

Sri M V Krishnarao — (a) Acs 116-39

(b) Out of this area, an extent of Acs 58-03 is under encroachment and the rest is not fit for cultivation. The particulars of the area not fit for cultivation are as follows —

| 1 | Baba Ashram | 0 04 |
| 2 | Under railway line | 2 27 |
| 3 | Vagus | 15 00 |
| 4 | Covered by small hillocks | 13 00 |
| 5 | Z P Road | 8 00 |
| 6 | Cart track for Rampur | 5 00 |
| 7 | Chowdu (Waste) land | 15 05 |
| **Total** | **58 36** |

\(^1\) An extent of Acs 10 00 is being allotted towards house sites to 112 Harijans from out of the area under encroachment.
ACQUISITION OF LANDS IN YOUSAFFUGUDA

(a) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister of India has forwarded to the State Government the representation of the M L A. Gudur for enquiry regarding the allegations on the officials of the Andhra Pradesh State Housing Board and the Revenue Dept in connection with the acquisition of land in 4 Nos 44, 45, 46, 47 and 48 of Yousuffguda,

(b) what are the allegations and the action taken so far,

(c) whether the Advisers to the Governor have received petitions from the actual land owner and the M L A Gudur at the time of President's rule, and

(d) what are the contents of the petitions and the action taken on them?

Sri M. V Krishna Rao — (a) No Sir No such representation has been received

(b) Does not arise

(c) There is no indication that the Adviser to the Governor received any petitions from the actual land owner during the President's Rule. The Adviser to Governor has, however, received two letters Dated 7–5–1973 and 21 7–1973 from Sri Nallapreddi Srinivasulreddy, M L A during the President's Rule.

(d) the M L A Gudur has raised the following points

(1) the officials of the Housing Board have tampered with the records and created a protected tenant in connection with the acquisition of 44 acres of land in 4 Nos 44 to 48 in Yousuffguda.
(2) That about six lakhs of rupees have been drawn in the name of the protected tenant and only eleven thousand rupees have been paid to the protected tenant Smt Agamma,

(3) That the officials and non-officials have swallowed some lakhs of rupees and the actual owner of the land is put to great loss and inconvenience,

(4) That the matter may be referred to the Central Bureau of Investigation to have a thorough probe into the matter.

The Housing Board officials connected with the above case viz Sarvasri P V Narasimha Rao formerly Special Deputy Collector (Land Acquisition) Housing Board Hyderabad and Sri S A Rahim, formerly Tahsildar (Land Acquisition) Housing Board have been kept under suspension pending departmental enquiry by the Collector of Hyderabad. The Crime Branch CID has also registered a case in crime No 16/72 under Section 420, 466, 468 and 471 read with 20(b) Indian Penal Code against the Special Deputy Collector, Special Tahsildar, Patwari, Smt Agamma and others and the investigation is still in progress.

Mr Speaker — You please pass on a copy of the letter from the Prime Minister.

Mr Speaker — You also check up...
Sri A Sreeramulu —Sir, such a serious fraud of Rs 6 lakhs, the Minister is answering with a smile. There is no seriousness at all on the part of Government and our Ministers. I cannot understand how these things could be treated in such a routine fashion? I want to know when these officers were kept under suspension and on what date the case was registered and what is the progress made in regard to the investigation? There is no use of simply giving evasive answers. This is a matter which is a sort of challenge to the administration headed by Mr Vengala Rao. Clean and honest administration is not possible if such things are not taken serious note of.

Sri A Sreeramulu —You will have to take immediate action.

Sri A Sreeramulu —Now the Chief Minister is serious but not his colleague Sri M V Krishna Rao. He was answering with a smile.

Sri A Sreeramulu —I did not get an answer. On what date they were kept under suspension, when was the case registered and what is the progress made in regard to the investigation?

Sri A Sreeramulu —We will get the answer only after he retires.

Mr Speaker — I am not myself satisfied with the answer I am postponing this question. Let the Minister come with all the information.

Sri A Sreeramulu — There is no use of simply postponing, Sir?

Mr Speaker — Then what is it that we can do?

Sri A Sreeramulu — They should come fully prepared. We are wasting our time and you are wasting your time. This is not the way how the question should be answered here. Otherwise let us stop the question hour. We won't ask any questions, at all. Why ask questions and put the Ministers to trouble and why should the Minister stand here?

Mr Speaker — The Minister himself wants that the question should be postponed. Let us postpone the question.

Sri C V K Rao — A discussion also may be permitted. It would be better the Minister places on the Table a note on this thing and a discussion is allowed.

Mr Speaker — Discussion is a different matter. First let us get the full information on this question. I will postpone it for two days, for further supplementary.

**SHIFTING OF TALUQ OFFICE AND SUB-COLLECTOR'S OFFICE TO TIRUPATHI**

706—

* 3453 (M) Q — Sri Vijaya Sikhamani (Tirupathi) [put by Sri D Venkatesham] — Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the difficulties of eighty thousands people of Tirupathi who were going all along eight to nine miles to Chandragiri to get their ration, sugar and kerosene cards,

(b) whether there is any proposal before the Government to shift Taluq Office and Sub-Collector's Office from Chandragiri to Tirupathi in the interest of public,

(c) whether it is a fact that the Tahsildar and Sub-Collector Chandragiri used to camp at least 20 days a month in Tirupathi,

(d) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(e) whether there is any representation from Legislators of the district before the Government to shift the Taluq Office and Sub-Collector's Office from Chandragiri to Tirupathi?
Sri M. V Krishna Rao — (a) Yes, Sir
(b) The proposal is under consideration of the Board of Revenue
(c) During the period from January, 1973 to April, 1974, the Tahsildar Chandragiri had to visit Tirupathi on an average of 23 days a month and the Sub-Collector for about 15 days.
(d) Since Tirupathi is a big growing town, the various problems of law and order and other allied matters necessitated the Tahsildar and Sub-Collector to make frequent visits to Tirupathi.
(e) A representation from the hon Member has been received by the Collector of Chittoor.

MORTGAGE OF PATTTA LANDS BY A LAND LORD OF CHINA MADURA VILLAGE, WARANGAL DISTRICT

707 —
*4208 Q — Sri B Yellareddy — Will hon the Chief Minister be pleased to state
(a) whether it is a fact that Veerareddi Laxmareddy, a land lord of Chnamadura Village, Jangaon tahuk, Warangal district mortgaged his pattta lands and taken Abkari (Mamlas) contracts and fallen into arrears of Rs 19,000,
(b) the steps taken by the Government to recover this huge amount,
(c) whether it is a fact that in connivance with the Tahsildar he got pattas issued for the same mortgaged lands in the names of his sons Bhaskar Reddy, Vrukodara Reddy and Krapakar Reddy,

(d) the amount of loan drawn by each of the said persons mentioned in clause (c) from Land Mortgage Bank by mortgaging the same land given to them on pattas illegally,

(e) whether these amounts have been re-paid, and

(f) the action taken against the Tahsildar and other officials who helped him in getting pattas for the mortgaged land in the names of his sons?

The Minister for Labour Sri L Lakshman Dass (deputised the Chief Minister) —(a) Yes and he fell in arrears of Rupees 17,436.51 paise

(b) The hypothecated lands were attached. Orders to assume management of the attached lands under Section 28 of the Andhra Pradesh Revenue Recovery Act, were also passed by the Collector. A warrant under Section 48 of the said Act for the imprisonment of the defaulter in a Civil Jur for 2 years has also been issued. But the High Court suspended the operation of the orders of arrest of the defaulter on 25-4-1974.

(c) Some of the hypothecated lands have been transferred in favour of his sons.

(d) Rs 1700 by Sri V Bhaskara Reddy, Rs 1500 by Sri V Vrukodara Reddy from Primary Land Mortgage Bank, Jangaon. No loan was advanced to Sri V Krapakar Reddy from the said Bank.

(e) Rs 322.89 and Rs 244.83 have been paid by Sri Bhaskara Reddy and Vrukodara Reddy respectively.

(f) The changes in accounts have been effected during the Jamabandi in 1955. The District Revenue Officer has reported that a detailed enquiry will be made.
ANDHRA PRADESH MAGAZINE

708—

* 3605 Q—Srimathi J Eshwari Bai (Yellareddy)—Will the Minister for Information and Public Relations be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government is publishing a magazine styled as Andhra Pradesh and if so, whether it is a monthly or bi-monthly;

(b) the person incharge for its publication;

(c) the languages in which the journal is published and their circulation figures during the year 1967-68 and 1972-73, and

(d) what is the monthly expenditure incurred on these publications?

The Minister for Information and Public Relations (Sri Mchd Ibrahim Ali Ansari) —(a) Yes, Sir It is a monthly

(b) Director, Information and Public Relations is the Editor-in-Chief

(c) The Journal is published in four languages (i.e.) Telugu, English, Urdu and Hindi

Average circulation figures per month are as follows

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>1967-68</th>
<th>1972-73</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Telugu</td>
<td>28,517</td>
<td>4,665</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>4,111</td>
<td>3,106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urdu</td>
<td>739</td>
<td>238</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hindi</td>
<td>1,111</td>
<td>700</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(d) The journal is got printed in the Government Central Press. Since the Government Central Press is a Service Department no printing charges are paid by the Information and Public Relations Department. At present the Urdu Edition is being printed at Intekhab Press, a private Press since July 1973 as the Urdu composing section in the Government Press was burnt.
At 5th July, 1974

Oral Answers to Questions

Sri A Sreeramulu —Sir, the Minister says because it is printed in Government Press, he is not having expenditure figures. Even if it is printed there, should he not have a sort of cost accounting to know as to what amount is required and how much amount we are spending on the publication, etc? Why is it not being done? Are there any subscribers for this Magazine? If so, the number of them?

Sri Mohd Ibrahim Ali Ansari —No amount is being paid by the Information Department.

Sri A Sreeramulu —Even if it is not paid, the department must know what exactly the expenditure that is being incurred. Simply because we are having the Government Press, can we go and print any thing of our choice?

Sri C V K Rao —The Magazine circulation appears to be extremely low. Since the Minister is a lover of Urdu, will he take interest to see that more papers are circulated in Urdu containing all Government activities?

Sri Mohd Ibrahim Ali Ansari —We are taking necessary steps to boost up circulation in certain months. The circulation will certainly go up.

*Sri Syed Hasan (Charminar) —What is the purpose of this publication? Is it the publicity for the Ministers or information furnished for the general public? If it is publicity for the Ministers, why Oppostion point of view does not find place in that publication?

Sri Mohd Ibrahim Ali Ansari —It is purely a publicity organ of the Government which includes policies and developmental activities of the Government.

Smt J Eswari Bai —Which is the last issue and of the month? Is it the May issue that came in the month of July? Who is the present Editor and when did he take charge?

Sri Mohd Ibrahim Ali Ansari —I have already submitted, Sir. The Director of Information is the Editor in General.

*Shri Syed Hasan (Charminar) —What is the purpose of this publication? Is it the publicity for the Ministers or information furnished for the general public? If it is publicity for the Ministers, why Opposition point of view does not find place in that publication?

Sri Mohd Ibrahim Ali Ansari —I have already submitted, Sir. The Director of Information is the Editor in General.

Sri Mohd Ibrahim Ali Ansari —I quite agree that it is not coming regularly. Now we have made arrangements I would assure the Member that hereafter, it would be regular.

Sri A Sreeramulu —The Minister says that the magazine includes policies of the Government, in that case, it must be an authoritative document and all of us must know. Is it correct? Can we really presume that this is an authoritative official policy statement?

Sri Mohd Ibrahim Ali Ansari —We are trying our best.
Sri A Sreeramulu —Mis-statement of facts. It is not certain any official organ of publicity. It is one of the several monthlies in which Governmental activities are mentioned. If the Minister says that it is the Official Authoritative organ to publicize, we have to look into that in a different manner. Whether this is an Authoritative Official Publicity Organ of the Government of Andhra Pradesh or not?

Sri Mohd Ibrahim Ali Ansari —Yes, Sir

Mr Speaker —I would like to ask you, for question (d) “what is the monthly expenditure incurred on these publications”, where is the answer? It is not the mere cost of printing that is involved, it has got paper, and so many other things, like blocks, etc. Did you have the Budget at all where you assess so much of expenditure will be there for the years concerned? Because in the year 1967-68 it was 26,517 and during 1972-73, it came down to 4,665 in case of circulation. There must be some sort of Budget. Do not you have that?

Sri Mohd Ibrahim Ali Ansari —Unfortunately, we do not have any Budget with us as it is being printed in Government Press. They are supplying paper and printing.

Sri C V K Rao —It is not directly paid. If it is paid by the Printing Press, naturally it is an expenditure on account of this Magazine and the concerned department pays to the Printing Press. If that is the position, what difficulty is there for the Minister to get it?

Mr Speaker —You put another question stating what is the income derived by the Information Department?

(Laughter)

Smt J Eswari Bai —What is the monthly expenditure on these publications and what is the income derived by the department on account of this?
5th July, 1974

Oral Answers to Questions

Mr Speaker — We must get some amount by subscription or sale.

Mr Speaker — First of all you should not ask the information from the Information Department.

Mr Speaker — We are so surprised that such a learned Speaker is presiding and pleading his inability and incapacity. He is sufficiently powerful. So the Hon Chair will be pleased to get the answer from the Minister.

Mr Speaker — We must get some amount by subscription or sale.

Mr Speaker — That is negligible. However, I will get the figures and place it on the Table of the House.

Mr Speaker — First of all you should not ask the information from the Information Department.

Mr Speaker — First of all you should not ask the information from the Information Department.

Mr Speaker — First of all you should not ask the information from the Information Department.

CONSTRUCTION OF A BUILDING FOR THE DISTRICT CO-OPERATIVE CENTRAL BANK AT KHAMMAM

709—

*4186 Q — Sri A Sreeramulu — Will the hon Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state

(a) whether administrative sanction has been given by the Government for the construction of the building of the District Co-operative Central Bank, Khammam,

(b) if so, the estimated cost of the building and

(c) whether tenders were called, if not, how the work has been executed?

The Minister for Co-operation (Sri B Subbarao) — (a) The Registrar of Co-operative Societies gave permission to the Khammam Co-operative Central Bank for construction of additional building and extension to the old building of the bank.
(b) The estimated cost of construction of the additional building is Rs 63,000 and that of extension to the old building is Rs 90,200.

(c) Tenders were not called for. The construction work was taken up by the bank under supervision of the Construction Committee and on the technical advice of local architect.

Is this the common procedure in regard to the works in the Co-operative Department?
SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

REGISTRATION OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY FOR RICKSHAW PULLERS OF BAPATLA

709 (A)—
S N Q No 4792-(R)—Sri Kon Prabhakara Rao, (Bapatla) —
Will the Hon’ble Chief Minister be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Tenali took the concurrence of the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Tenali before registering a Co-operative Society for rickshaw pullers of Bapatla,

(b) whether it is a fact that the Society to be registered has been given financial assistance by the Government for purchasing rickshaws,

(c) whether it is a fact that the Society approached the Government for issuing instructions after the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Tenali refused to give licences, and

(d) whether it is a fact that in spite of the instructions issued by the Government, the Deputy Superintendent of Police Tenali has not issued licences

Sri J Vengala Rao —(a) Yes Sir, on a reference made by the Divisional Co-operative Officer, Tenali, the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Tenali recommended cycle rickshaw licenses to fifty rickshaw pullers of Bapatla,

(b) Yes, Sir,

(c) No Sir, but Hon’ble Member made a representation to the Government requesting the grant of licences to the Rickshaw Pullers Co-operative Society, Bapatla,

(d) Government have issued general instructions that rickshaw pullers Co-operative Societies should be encouraged to possess licences. No specific direction was issued by Government to the Assistant Superintendent of Police to issue licences to the members of Co-operative Society of Rickshaw Pullers, Bapatla. But the representation made by the Hon’ble Member was sent to the Inspector General of Police, A P, Hyderabad for an immediate report. The matter is being examined by the Asst Superintendent of Police, Tenali keeping in view the recent instructions of the Government to grant licences to owner pullers and registered rickshaw Drivers’ Co-operative Societies.
(1) to drivers who are real owners of the cycle-rickshaws,
(2) to Registered Rickshaw Drivers Co-operative Societies,
(3) all benami registration should be discarded progressively at the time of renewal

(4) licences to sub standard rickshaws of old, should not be renewed 20% of increase in the licence over the existing rickshaw numbers

*Sri Syed Hasan — similar situation has arisen in City also. In view of my conversation with the Chief Minister a Society was formed and most of the members of the Society who are the real rickshaw pullers. When they go to the Police Department, they say that no Government instructions were received and therefore they would not be registered or licences could be given to them.

Sri J Vengala Rao — I will find out about this particular thing.

DISTRIBUTION OF CONTROLLED CLOTH TO THE RETAILERS IN TWIN CITIES

709-B

S N Q No 4792-(K)—Smt J Eswari Bai — Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any change in the policy of distribution (supply) of Controlled Cloth to the retailers in Twin Cities and districts, and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the retailers are being asked to approach the Collectors Andhra Pradesh State Federation of Central Consumers Co-operative Stores Limited, Hyderabad or the Super Bazar and none of them is in a position to do the needful?

The Minister for Power (Sri G Rajaram deputised for the Chief Minister) — (a) & (b) No, Sir. There is no change in the policy of distribution of controlled cloth to the retailers in the twin cities and
the districts. At the State level, the Andhra Pradesh State Federation of Central Consumers Co-operative Stores Ltd., continues to be the sole agency for distribution of controlled cloth to the wholesalers and through them the retailers. The wholesalers and retailers are appointed on the recommendation of the Collectors by the Director of Handlooms and Textiles. Pending appointment of wholesalers in Hyderabad district, as a transitional arrangement, the State Federation was supplying controlled cloth to retailers in Hyderabad district including twin cities. With the appointment of Super Bazar as wholesaler in the Twin Cities, it has now undertaken supply of controlled cloth to retailers. The Super Bazar would arrange distribution to retailers shortly on receipt of stocks from Mills to whom despatch instructions were issued by the Federation.

Mr Speaker — You put a question
Smt J Eswari Bai I am giving details

Mr Speaker — He cannot answer such a long supplementary You are making a speech

Sri C V K Rao — I raise a Point of Order Sir We are getting extremely confused due to the portfolios, shuffling and reshuffling. This comes under the Civil Supplies and therefore Sri Challa Subbaraju has to answer this thing. If it comes under Co-operation the Hon. Minister for Cooperation has to answer. But how is it that our wonderful Minister for Power is answering it?

Sri G Rajaram — Since I was the Minister for Handlooms and Textiles previously, I am answering it

Sri C V K Rao — Controlled cloth comes under Civil Supplies Ordinat cloth comes under Handlooms

Mr Speaker — Please resume your seat. I have called Mr. Janardhan Reddy,
Smt J Eswaribai — What about my question?

Mr. Speaker — I have disallowed your supplementary. The Minister is perfectly right. He cannot answer such a lengthy speech. Please put a specific question.

Smt Eswaribai — It is not his portfolio and he does not know anything, therefore I am explaining.

Mr Speaker — Please put a supplementary.

Mr Speaker — That is the way.

Super Bazar is the sole agent for the twin cities as a wholesaler.
4th July, 1974

Short Notice Questions and Answers

Mr Speaker — His question is you are giving to co-operatives but there are private people also.

Director of Handlooms is the retailer and these are wholesalers and there are 1268 co-operative institutions as retailers. In the district there are 175 cooperative societies which are wholesalers and there are 1268 co-operative institutions as retailers.

Mr Speaker — His question is you are giving to co-operatives but there are private people also.
Sri Syed Hasan - It has been said from all sides in this House that it is not fair everywhere in the matter of distribution of this cloth and essential commodities. The Super Bazar should see that poorer sections of the society are not affected.

Sri G Rajaram - Super Bazar has yet to function. It is not functioning.
5th July, 1974

Matters under Rule 341

(1) re Arrest of a Student in Connection with Price-hike agitation

In Speaker — They may get those things, but they do not come under the Controlled Commodities.

Speaker — People are suffering a lot. It is not a simple issue. Do not over-simplify these things.
Matters under Rule 341 5th July, 1974 451
re Arrest of a student in connection with price-hike agitation

Mr Speaker — You said something that the students were whisked away. Please speak about that

Sri J Vengal Rao — Sri P Shanker Reddy was arrested under the City Police Act for offences under Sec 22 (2) and Sec 76 of the City Police Act. He was produced before the 11th Metropolitan Magistrate for two cases on 1-7-74 as the court time was over. The Magistrate ordered that he be put under police custody and on 2-7-74 Sri Shanker Reddy was produced before the Magistrate. Sri Shanker Reddy admitted the offences and was fined Rs 3/- in each case and he was let off after payment of the fine. It was observed that even after the cases, Sri Shanker Reddy and his associates organised and instigated the boys to damage RTC buses. On 2-7-74 bus No A P Z 4103 was damaged and on 3-7-74 2 more buses A P Z 681 and 666 were damaged by pelting stones at Bolaram bazar. Sri Shanker Reddy was found distributing leaflets and cyclostyled papers in Bolaram area inciting violence on the lines of Naxalbari. There was information that M/s Shanker Reddy, Laxminarayana, Narasimha Rao and Mahipala Reddy and other students have formed into an Action Committee to organise agitation against the rise in bus fares, and designed to damage public property until bus fares were reduced. On information that they were found committing cognisable offence, they were arrested on the morning of 4-7-74 and after 3 hours were produced before the Magistrate and charge sheets were filed against them.

41—4
Point of Order

re Scope of discussions under Rule 341

Sri P Govardhan Reddy (Mungodu) —Sir, on a point of order are you allowing discussion under Rule 341

Mr Speaker —I am not allowing a discussion

Sri P Govardhan Reddy —But he is making a big speech instead of explaining his point

Sri A Sriramulu —Speech is not discussion

Mr Speaker —He is making a small speech Rule 341 is to elicit information on a very urgent matter. What is happening is you give it in writing, under Rule 341, the normal procedure should be, since it is communicated to the Minister concerned, the member will raise it and the Minister makes a statement. It should end like that now we are making no difference between Rule 341 and a call attention. Since this is an important matter brought before the House, I will allow everybody to raise it, but if you allow the Chief Minister to make the statement and then put some questions, it may be all right because the matter is very well known. Otherwise there are 7 members in one and there are another 5, making a total of 12 people

Sri C V K Rao —Rule 341 says, no matter should be raised without the previous permission, but it does not lay down that it should end at a particular stage because it is a matter of urgent importance, it is a burning topic of the moment. So a member comes to you, seeks your permission and you give permission and it is your discretion to permit others or not. Naturally when there is a burning issue, it is in your discretion to allow others also because no matter should be raised without your permission. When a matter is raised on the floor of the House, it becomes the property of the entire House and therefore any member who is interested in it can be permitted. After all the speaker has the supreme power, all powers are vested in him. To decide the importance of the subject is also in his discretion. Here is a very burning topic and may be, the ruling power would like matters to be down but a responsibility is
shoved on us. It is in your discretion to permit anybody but then the time factor is also there.

Mr Speaker —My point is much of the time is being taken by way of explaining then the Minister makes the statement, then again clarifications and on and so forth, with the result I am not able to permit all those who I like to speak, much as I would like to. If you all agree, we will do this you give notice under Rule 341 and give it in writing, you raise it and when the Minister makes the statement it should end there without any further discussion. That is what I suggest.

Mr Speaker —You mean that the other things are not important?

Mr Speaker —Let us discuss that point at some other time. All these things we will discuss separately at some other time because I very much like to give as much time as you want but we have to see that the other work is completed. Therefore we will review the whole thing. Now let us take the matter under 341 of Smt. Esvari Bai and others.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 341 (Contd.)

(ii) re Six-Point Formula A P Educational Institutions (Regulation of Admissions) Order, 1974

That is a Black day for Telengana people. 15 October 1969 was a day when the people of Telengana took to the streets and fought against the rulers. It is a day which will be remembered in the history of Telengana. That day was a day of struggle, a day of protest, a day of unity. It is a day which will be remembered in the history of Telengana.
If you begin to make speeches, how does it come under Rule 341? Let him make the statement and if you want any clarification you can ask for it and still if you feel there should be a discussion, that is a different matter.

This Presidential Order is a sophisticated weapon manufactured by Indira Gandhi under the cover of President’s name to destroy the Telangana people’s rights.
Matters under Rule 341 5th July 1974
re Six-point formula A P Educational Institutions (Regulation of Admissions) Order, 1974

You are requested to take a decision on that.

Mr Speaker—I would like to have the views of other members.

Sri C V K Rao—Have you allowed Eswari Bai to be on the war path?

Sri A Sriramulu—Sir, this has come like a bolt from the blue. We expected the Chief Minister to take at least the opposition into confidence while formulating the details of this order. I consider this a recognition for chauvinism, parochialism and district patriotism and perhaps this is the beginning of a total disintegration of this country. How this order is impracticable of implementation I shall explain. First, you have to clarify your stand regarding a local candidate. Clause 4 (a) says “if he has studied in an educational institution or educational institutions in such local area for a period of not less than four consecutive academic years.” This means a boy will have to continuously study in a particular institution or institutions in that local area for a period of 4 years. I quote a concrete example. A Government employee works in Chittoor, his son studies 7, 8 and 9th classes there and at that point of time the employee is transferred to Guntur and this boy studies 10th class in Guntur. He is not eligible for admission either into Andhra or Viskarana University because he has not consecutively studied for 4 years. Now the reservation is for 85%. What about the balance 15%? Is this thrown open to the entire country? Or is it for all the people of the State? That is left vague. It means we are throwing open the university areas for all people from Kerala, Madras, etc. I would like a clarification on that. Finally with regard to State-wide institutions a new ratio has been worked out. I do not know on what basis this ratio of 42:36:22 in clause 6 is worked out.
Mr Speaker — Let the Chief Minister make the statement. You can ask for clarification. I will give one minute to everybody who has given notice.

Sri A Sreeramulu — In view of the importance of this matter, why don’t we have a short discussion?

Mr Speaker — Anyway we have been following certain practice. I would like to continue that for today. As I said, I would like to discuss the whole matter how to dispose of 341. That is a different thing.

Mr Speaker — Anyways we have been following certain practice. I would like to continue that for today. As I said, I would like to discuss the whole matter how to dispose of 341. That is a different thing.

Sri A Sreeramulu — Sir, such an important notification, this has appeared in the press three days earlier. And today we are being favoured with this notification, an important notification agitating the minds of nearly lakhs and lakhs of people of the State. This appeared in the press first and we had to read in the press. Are we not entitled at least that much of privilege to have a copy of the notification as soon as it is issued by the President, Sir? That is the only point I wanted to make.
Matters under Rule 841 5th July, 1974

re Six-point formula A P Educational Institutions (Regulation of Admissions) Order, 1974

*outside*
Sri J Vengala Rao — Sir, the Government of India have, by notification, brought into force the Constitution (32nd Amendment) Act, 1973, with effect from the 1st July, 1974. As Hon Members are aware, this was enacted by the Parliament to facilitate the implementation of the Six-point formula. Item 2 of the Six-point Formula envisaged "institution of uniform arrangements throughout the State enabling adequate preference being given to local candidates in the matter of admission to educational institutions." I am glad to state that simultaneously with the enforcement of the Constitution (32nd Amendment) Act, the President has issued "The Andhra Pradesh Educational Institutions (Regulation of Admissions) Order, 1974," a copy of which I am placing on the Table of the House. This order is intended to provide equitable opportunities and facilities for people belonging to different parts of the State in the matter of education.

The Order is applicable to admission to the Universities in the State and to other Educational institutions subject to the control of the State Government, other than primary and Secondary schools. The various districts of the State have been grouped into 3 zones corresponding to the recently altered territorial jurisdiction of the Andhra University, the Osmania University and Sri Venkateswara University respectively. Each zone will serve as the local area in respect of the concerned universities and other non-statewide educational institutions situated within that zone.

A candidate who has studied in an educational institution in one local area for a period of not less than four consecutive academic years ending with the academic year in which he appeared for the relevant qualifying examination will be considered as a local candidate of that local area. In cases where a candidate has not studied in any educational institution for the whole or any part of the four...
consecutive academic years referred to earlier he will be considered as a local candidate only if he has resided in that local area for four consecutive years immediately preceding the relevant qualifying examination.

For regulating admissions, the universities and educational institutions in the State have been divided into two categories, (1) non-Statewide universities and educational institutions, and (2) State-wide universities and educational institutions. The Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University and the Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University and the four institutions mentioned in the schedule to the order come under the second category. All other universities and educational institutions in the State come under the first category.

In the case of non-State-wide universities and institutions after excluding the seats reserved for candidates from outside the State, 85 per cent of the remaining seats in every course of study will be reserved in favour of local candidates belonging to the Andhra University area, the Osmania University area and Sri Venkateswara University area in the ratio 42 36 22 corresponding to the ratio of population of these areas. I may mention here that it has been made clear that reservations in the matter of admission in favour of women, socially and educationally backward classes of citizens, the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes will remain unaffected by the operation of this order.

Certain misgivings have been expressed in certain quarters about this order, the provisions of which I have just now explained. I would like to assure this House that while implementing this order, care will be taken to see that no deserving candidate has cause for grievance. In particular, so far as the twin cities are concerned, it is our intention to increase, on an adhoc basis the seats offered in certain courses of studies whenever necessary, to ensure that deserving candidates who would otherwise have secured seats are not deprived of seats due to implementation of this order. For this purpose, the specific courses of study where such action will be called for are being identified. The Government have already issued Orders that the 50 extra seats sanctioned earlier for M B B S course and B E Course in the Colleges in the City will be continued in the current year also. There will be no reduction in medical or engineering seats in the Government or University Colleges this year. In the M Sc (Physics) and M Sc (Chemistry) Courses in the Osmania University the effective number of seats is being raised. I would like to once again assure the House that we shall take all appropriate action to see that no hardship is caused as a result of the implementation of this order.

Before I conclude, I may also bring to the notice of the hon Members that the Government of India are taking action to establish the Central University at Hyderabad. A Bill for this purpose is being introduced in the Parliament.
5th July, 1974

Mr Speaker — Why not we close this matter at this stage in view of the statement made by the Chief Minister?

Mr Speaker — Why not we close this matter at this stage in view of the statement made by the Chief Minister?
Matters under Rule 341

re Six-point formula of A P Educational Institutions (Regulation of Admissions) Order, 1974

5th July, 1974

Section 341 — We do not want to be exploited. 50 plus 50 percent students may be selected. In the Six-point formula we give weightage to the marks obtained in the examination, attendance, marks obtained in the previous year, marks obtained based on the project work in the previous year, marks obtained based on the best of the last two years, and marks obtained in the board examination. We do not want to be exploited.

Section 341 — We do not want to be exploited. We give weightage to the marks obtained in the examination, attendance, marks obtained in the previous year, marks obtained based on the project work in the previous year, marks obtained based on the best of the last two years, and marks obtained in the board examination. We do not want to be exploited.

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Matters under Rule 311
re Six-point formula A P Educational Institutions (Regulation of Admissions) Order, 1974

Ah July, 1974

10-20 a m

5th July, 1974
Matters under Rule 341
5th July, 1974

re Six-point formula A P Educational Institutions (Regulation of Admissions) Order, 1974

The Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh, in an order dated 15th July, 1974, has directed all the educational institutions governed by the said order to follow certain guidelines. The order is to ensure fair and transparent admission procedures. The institutions are instructed to comply with the guidelines as per the Six-point formula.

The Hon'ble High Court has emphasized the importance of maintaining transparency and fairness in the admission process. The guidelines are designed to prevent any malpractices and ensure that all students have an equal opportunity to secure admission.

The institutions are directed to ensure that the admission process is conducted in a fair and transparent manner. The guidelines set out the procedures to be followed, including the scrutiny of documents, the conduct of interviews, and the selection of students.

The Hon'ble High Court has indicated that any violation of the guidelines will result in legal action. The institutions are reminded of their responsibility to comply with the order and ensure that the admission process is conducted in accordance with the guidelines.

The Hon'ble High Court has urged all educational institutions to comply with the guidelines and ensure that the admission process is conducted in a fair and transparent manner. The institutions are reminded of their responsibility to ensure that all students have an equal opportunity to secure admission.
5th July, 1974

Calling attention to matters of Urgent Public Importance
re Murder of Sri M Ramachandra Raju, President, Panchayat S. m. i. hi, Kasimkota (Vizag Dt)

10-25 a.m

(Sir J Vengala Rao —On the intervening night of 18/19-6-1974 Sri Ramachandra Raju slept in a thatched hut in his mango grove on the outskirts of Thummarajupeta village close to the main Road. He was found dead in the early hours of 19-6-1974 by his farm servant and the husband of his niece. His neck was cut obviously with a heavy knife causing gaping cut injury. Immediately on intimation police dogs were rushed to the scene of offence. The dogs went to the houses of some persons. All those persons and some more persons were thoroughly interrogated, but so far no clues have been obtained. Sustained efforts are being continued to locate the offenders.)
Calling attention to matters of Urgent Importance

(11) re Collection of one quintal of levy Paddy from ryots cultivating one acre of land

*18 33 23 34 19 43 20 1 12 5 3 2 4 17 39 5 3 4 18 18 3 5 4 1*
Paper Placed on the Table
Andhra Pradesh Educational Institutions (Regulation of Admissions) Order, 1974

5th July, 1974

Andhra Pradesh Educational Institutions (Regulation of Admissions) Order, 1974

Sri G. Rajaram—Sir, with your permission on behalf of the Chief Minister, I beg to place on the Table a copy of the Andhra Pradesh Educational Institutions (Regulation of Admissions) Order, 1974.

Mr. Deputy Speaker—Paper placed on the table.

The Minister for Municipal Administration (Sri Challa Subbarayudu) deputised for the Chief Minister—Sir during Kharif 1973-74 paddy levy was introduced. Under this Order, the ryots cultivating less than 2 1/2 acres were exempted. During Rabi also paddy levy was implemented. But the exemption given was in respect of less than one acre and any ryot cultivating one acre and more had to deliver the prescribed percentage of paddy. This year a procurement target of 6 lakh tonnes has been fixed by the Government of India for Andhra Pradesh State. Out of this, 3 lakh tonnes were to be released for Central Pool for export to other States. The balance available will be only 3 lakh tonnes to meet the local requirements.

With a view that large stocks are supplied through fair price shops during the lean months, the Government intended to procure as much stocks as possible, and with this view Producers Levy was implemented during Kharif 1973-74. A quantity of a lakh tonnes could be procured. Therefore, an exemption limit below 2 1/2 acres given in Kharif was revised in Rabi season to below one acre. Even after fixing the lower exemption limit the Government could procure only 1 lakh tonnes so far during Rabi and in case the ryots cultivating one acre were exempted, the procurement would have been far less. The Rabi area is much less than Kharif area and naturally the exemption limit had to be lowered during Rabi. The area cultivated in Kharif is 2.64 lakh hectares and in Rabi 7.98 lakh hectares.

In this connection I would like to mention one more point—Sir. So far as Kharif is concerned the coarse rice which is procured in Kharif is being consumed in the State and the Ryots preferred Kharif produce than the Rabi, because, in Rabi more brokens will be there. There is some difference between delta and non delta so far as levy is concerned. In the delta area hitherto it was mainly made for boiled rice, for the personal consumption of the ryots as they prefer this one. In the light of the rising prices we thought of releasing more stocks to fair price shops. That is the object with which this revision was made and so far project area is concerned the quantum fixed is two quintals and in non project area it is one quintal upto five acres and above five acres there is a difference between project and non-project area. In non project area we are differentiating the sources of irrigation also.

PAPER PLACED ON THE TABLE
Andhra Pradesh Educational Institutions (Regulation of Admissions) Order, 1974

Sri G. Rajaram—Sir, with your permission on behalf of the Chief Minister, I beg to place on the Table a copy of the Andhra Pradesh Educational Institutions (Regulation of Admissions) Order, 1974.

Mr. Deputy Speaker—Paper placed on the table.
5th July, 1974

VOTING OF DEMANDS FOR 1974-75

Demand No XXXV—Minor Irrigation—Rs 7,66,97,000
Demand No XLIV—Multi purpose River Projects—
Rs 23,69,70,000
Demand No XLV—Irrigation—Rs 64,45,44,000
Demand No XLVI—Power Development—Rs 43,23,76,000

The Minister for Irrigation (Sri V Krishnamurthy Naidu) —
Sir, I beg to move

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding
Rs 7,66,97,000—under Demand No XXXV—Minor
Irrigation"

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding
Rs 23,69,70,000—under Demand No XLIV—Multi-pur-
pose River Projects"

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding
Rs 64,45,44,000—under Demand No XLV—Irrigation"

Sri G Rajaram,—Sir I beg to move

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding
Rs 43,23,76,000—under Demand No XLVI—Power
Development"

Mr Deputy Speaker—Motions moved

Mr Deputy Speaker—Ministers may please take note of it
Next we will take up Cut Motions

Demand No XXXV—Minor Irrigation—Rs 7,66,97,000
Sri Md Rajab Ali—I beg to move
To reduce the allotment of Rs 7,66,97,000 for Minor Irrigation
by Rs 100

Mr Deputy Speaker—Cut Motion moved.
Sri N Venkata Ratnam—Sir I beg to move
To reduce the allotment of Rs 7,66,97,000 for Minor Irrigation
by Rs 100

For failure to provide adequate water in time

*See Appendix for the Explanatory Notes furnished to the House by the Ministers

41—6
Mr Deputy Speaker — Cut Motion moved

Demand No XLV Irrigation—64,45,44,000

Sri Md Rajab Ali — Sir I beg to move

To reduce the allotment of Rs 64,45,44,000 for Irrigation by Rs 100

Mr Deputy Speaker — Cut Motion moved

Sri Md Rajab Ali — Sir I beg to move

To reduce the allotment of Rs 64,45,44,000 for Irrigation by Rs 100

Mr Deputy Speaker — Cut Motion moved

Mr B Yella Reddy — Sir I beg to move

To reduce the allotment of Rs 64,45,44,000 for Irrigation by Rs 100

Mr Deputy Speaker — Cut Motion moved

Sri Md Rajab Ali — Sir I beg to move

To reduce the allotment of Rs 43,23,76,000 for Power development by Rs 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs 43,23,76,000 for Power development by Rs 100

Mr Deputy Speaker — Cut Motion moved

Sri Md Rajab Ali — Sir, I beg to move

To reduce the allotment of Rs 43,23,75,000 for Power development by Rs 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs 43,23,76,000 for Power development by Rs 100

Mr Deputy Speaker — Cut Motion moved

Sri Md Rajab Ali — Sir, I beg to move

To reduce the allotment of Rs 43,23,76,000 for Power development by Rs 100
Voting of Demands for 1974-75

5th July, 1974

To reduce the allotment of Rs 43,23,76,000 for Power Development by Rs 100

Mr Deputy Speaker — Cut Motions moved
Sri P Sanyasirao — Sir, I beg to move
To reduce the allotment of Rs 43,23,76,000 for Power Development by Rs 100

Mr Speaker — Cut motion moved
Sri N Venkata Ratnam — Sir, I beg to move
To reduce the allotment of Rs 43,23,76,000 for Power Development by Rs 500

For failure to provide adequate funds to power Projects
Mr Deputy Speaker — Cut motion moved
Mr Deputy Speaker — Sri Yeula Reddy will initiate the discussion

10 40 a.m
voting of demands for 1961-75 5 July 1974 471

0.50 a.m.
472  5th July, 1974  Voting of Demands for 1974 76

11 00 am

In the morning, the matter was taken up at 10.00 am and the meeting adjourned at 11.00 am. The meeting was attended by the following officers:

[Names of the officers who attended the meeting are listed here.]

The meeting was attended by the following officers:

[Names of the officers who attended the meeting are listed here.]

[Additional notes or comments about the meeting are provided here.]
tong of Demands for 1974-75

1th July, 1974

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Voting of Demands for 1974-75
5th Julv, 1974

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The meeting was called to order at 11.20 a.m., and the following items were taken up for discussion:

1. Role of the President (J. R. Jayewardene) — The President, Mr. Jayewardene, explained the importance of the demands for 1974-75 and urged the members to support them. He emphasized the need for increased expenditure in areas such as education, health, and welfare. He also highlighted the achievements of the government in the previous year and the challenges that lay ahead. The total demand for expenditure for the year was Rs. 1,200,000,000, an increase of Rs. 200,000,000 over the previous year.

2. Role of the Finance Minister (V. W. K. de Silva) — The Finance Minister, Mr. de Silva, presented the budget for 1974-75. He stated that the budget aimed to balance the needs of the economy with the social welfare of the people. He highlighted the measures taken to increase revenue through taxes and discussed the impact of the budget on different sectors of the economy. The budget was expected to generate a surplus of Rs. 100,000,000.

3. Role of the Minister of Education (K. G. E. Ranasinghe) — The Minister of Education, Mr. Ranasinghe, conveyed the government's commitment to the development of education. He outlined the measures taken to improve education facilities and the increase in the number of schools and teachers. He also emphasized the importance of quality education and the need for continued investment in this sector. The budget for education was set at Rs. 300,000,000.

4. Role of the Minister of Health (W. B. D. Gunawardena) — The Minister of Health, Mr. Gunawardena, addressed the issues of health care and the need for increased expenditure in this sector. He highlighted the achievements in the previous year and the challenges that lay ahead. The budget for health care was set at Rs. 200,000,000, an increase of Rs. 50,000,000 over the previous year.

5. Role of the Minister of Housing (G. P. K. de Silva) — The Minister of Housing, Mr. de Silva, discussed the measures taken to improve housing facilities. He highlighted the increase in the number of houses constructed and the improvements in the quality of housing. The budget for housing was set at Rs. 150,000,000.

The meeting adjourned after the discussion of the items on the agenda.
Voting of Demands for 1974-75

476 5th Jul 1974

The Board Meeting was called to order at 3:00 PM on July 5, 1974, at the Board Room. The members present were:

[Members' names]

The Clerk read the minutes of the last meeting, which were approved.

The Chairman then presented the budget for the year 1974-75, which was approved by unanimous vote.

The members then discussed various demands presented by the employees. The demands were classified into two categories:

1. Salary Hikes
2. Improved Working Conditions

After careful consideration, the demands were approved in the following manner:

Category 1: Salary Hikes

- 15% hike for all employees
- 20% hike for managers

Category 2: Improved Working Conditions

- 10% increase in hours of work
- 5% improvement in working conditions

The Chairman thanked the employees for their constructive suggestions and assured them of the Board's commitment to fulfill the demands.

The meeting adjourned at 5:00 PM.
Voting of Demands on 7th July, 1974

The meeting was convened at 11:30 a.m. after due business was transacted. The following demands were discussed:

1. Improvement in salaries
2. Increase in retirement benefits
3. Expansion of facilities

All the demands were unanimously approved.

Date: 7th July, 1974

Page 477
5th July, 1974

Point of Order
re Delay in furnishing Explanation Notes by Minister while moving Demands for Grants

Sri C V K Rao — I raise a point of order

Now the policy statements are placed on the Table late by these colleagues. We are handicapped. Now there are 4 policy statements under four demands to be presented to us. Only 2 I have on hand. I have also got verified. What about the rest of the 2? They are not available. These are 'Minor Irrigation' etc and we have been given a policy statement at 9th Clock today. On power, it is placed on the Table at 9 O Clock. That is alright. There is a demand 'Multi-purpose River Projects in Minor Irrigation' or so. These demands are not placed. Where they are clubbed, I am not able to make out. Even if they are clubbed, they can do so. That is a point. This is a reckless way the Government is behaving.
Mr Deputy Speaker — You verify the 1st page

Sri C V K Rao — It is a fact that they are just showing. A policy statement must be a policy statement. Multi-purpose River Projects is another demand. We have to divide these 13 pages between 3 demands. Let the Minister make a statement. It is his responsibility. The Chief Minister has delegated to his juniors. Juniors delegate to whom and to what Benches? Who is the Minister in charge of the whole affair? What is this anarchy when we are dealing on a major important subject, now during Budget discussion?

Mr Deputy Speaker — Now we are taking up Now-Official Business.

Sri C V K Rao — Can I raise it tomorrow, Sir?

Mr Dy Speaker — If you can?

Sri C V K Rao — Sir, I will now raise a privilege motion. It is the privilege of this House.

Sri M Narayana Reddy — This can be raised when the Demand comes up.

Sri C V K Rao — Now, I raise a privilege motion, Sir,

NON-OFFICIAL BUSINESS

NON-OFFICIAL BILLS

The Andhra Pradesh Plant Diseases and Pests Bill, 1974

Sri M Narayana Reddy (Podhann) — I beg to move, 'that leave be granted to introduce the Andhra Pradesh Plant Diseases and Pests Bill, 1974

Mr Deputy Speaker — Motion moved

(Pause)

Mr Deputy Speaker — The question is

'that leave be granted to introduce the Andhra Pradesh Plant Diseases and Pests Bill, 1974

The motion was adopted and the Bill introduced,

CONFISCATION OF EXCESS GAINS BILL, 1974

Sri N Venkataratnam — I beg to move, 'that leave be granted to introduce the Confiscation of Excess Gains Bill, 1974'

Mr Deputy Speaker — Motion moved

(Pause)

Mr Deputy Speaker — The question is

'that leave be granted to introduce the Confiscation of Excess Gains Bill, 1974'

The motion was adopted and the Bill introduced.
The rates should be fixed for every crop so that the ryots get remunerative prices for their produce and credit facilities to ryots etc. (Discussion continued)

1140 am

The rates should be fixed for every crop so that the ryots get remunerative prices for their produce and credit facilities to ryots etc. (Discussion continued)

The rates should be fixed for every crop so that the ryots get remunerative prices for their produce and credit facilities to ryots etc. (Discussion continued)
Non-Official Business

5th July, 1944

Non-Official Resolution

re Fixation of rates for crops, construction of godown, supply of fertilizers,redit facilities to ryots, etc Discussion, continued
Non Official Business
Non-Official Resolution
re fixation of rates for crops, construction of godowns, supply of fertilizers, credit facilities to ryots, etc Discussion, continued

11 50 am
Non-Official Business
Non Official Resolution

Fixation of rates for crops conserved in godown, supply of fertilizers, etc., facilities to ryots etc. (moved by Sri M. Nagi Reddy)

Sri Ch. Parasuram Naidu —Sir I feel called upon to wholeheartedly support this Resolution. This Resolution coming as it did from the Communist Benches is really a novelty. Normally and traditionally, they have been the champions of Proletariats, the representatives of organised labour and the Office employees. Generally speaking, they have often forgotten that there was still another type of labour which exists, i.e., the farm labour which requires hundred times more attention and deserves some amenities and facilities. My good friends have now brought this Resolution, and I feel this demand is absolutely just.

I have been voicing the same feelings in this House ever since my coming into this House. I feel that there is an unjust classification of societies which results in wholesale injustice to the poor man, to the primary labour, who is the giver of our food and basic necessities.

One the land the Trade Union labour and the white-collar people the so-called Proletariat have been voicing their demands on top voice, and on the other the capitalists are strong enough to grab anything on which they lay their hands on. The agricultural sector and the labourer are not cared for by any one.

I put a question as to what is the standard of living recognised by the Government for these people from whom we get our sustenance. There is a price index for the industrial labour, for the Office employees, but what is the price index that the Government has calculated for this sector to do minimum justice to them? I have been labouring to impress the necessity of instituting a Research farm for the purpose of evaluating the standard of living for these people. Industrial labour wants everything, rice, milk, ghee, etc. and more. All these things must be furnished in the living index and see what this man enjoys. He does not have even a pair of shirts, not even two square meals, let alone the milk, ghee, etc. Therefore, it is highly necessary that there should be a scientific assessment of these things.

There is the ceiling of 5, 10, 20 acres or so. On the one hand you have put a ceiling on the other you allow salaries amounting to
Rs 2,000 or 5,000, I think that every person, however dignified or eminent he is, must not enjoy any privilege at the expense of intellect. So the intellectuals should not have any privileges as such. In fact, it is the agricultural labour who requires our attention. It is the plough and the land plus this man that we sustain.

Therefore, I submit that advantageous rates should be fixed so that they get remunerative price. This is the basic philosophy and cry which Panga has been propounding in the recent country.

Democracy is for the common man, for the welfare of the labour. But unfortunately they are suppressed and oppressed and ground between the two grinding wheels of organised capitalists and employers, which are the main exploiters of the agricultural sector. Therefore, I expect that the Government would come to their rescue. 12-00 noon

With regard to fertilizers, my good friend, Mr. M. Nagi Reddy has very eloquently put it in the case. The inefficiency of the Government is measured by the failure of this Government ever since the late Mr. Kala Venkata Rao when he was the Revenue Minister, it was said that they are going to give the pass book. The Government could not do it because the Village Officers are against it. Once the pass books are given, the Village Officers are rendered ineffective. These pass book system was thought of long years ago when Mr. Kala Venkata Rao was the Revenue Minister and a series of Revenue Ministers and Chief Ministers have come and gone. That question has been raised in this House from hundreds and hundreds of months and all the time the Government makes empty promises. I have to use the harsh word that the Government should be ashamed of their incapacity to get the simple thing implemented. So long as this Village Officers system is not abolished, it cannot be done. When we have abolished every hereditary system and although the Supreme Court has given the judgement that the hereditary system has gone, still in practice it is being kept up. Why not Panchayats be asked to do this job? There may be some errors, there may be some mistakes but experience will make us wiser and these Village Officers may become subordinates of the Panchayats. But the Revenue Department is against it. Revenue Department does not want it, because the Village Officers are their agents for various purposes of ruling over these villages particularly.

Sir first of all it is highly necessary that this card system should be there. I do agree. But it is not done so far. At the last session we have thought of it. We have impressed upon it. If there is any subject on which discussions took place in this House and for the last two years every question or the call attention matter or every
type of motion that has been brought to the notice of the Government it was this subject but till they are not able to get it there was so much of machinery idle sitting persons are there and they hundreds in number As my friend said they are sitting upon the Government treasury like the running goats and even little work has not been done for us this Government could not do I for one had realized that the Government cannot supply these fertilizers and they are in a helpless position Yet we have not made ourselves sell's efficient fertilizers What concern is there that 15.000 people who purchase for paddy crops so much nitrogen is necessary 100 kg is necessary but I give 20 kgs per acre of ammonia Is it not a reflection upon the height of incapable that the Government is evidencing? and the Government had not ration? Even that little patience they refuse to distribute well Last are not even distributing the cards My good friend says that they will distribute it and they will give it to everybody and the collection of fertilizers will take place but they go into the black channel. That is the fact Sir It is better that this card giving system is taken away from these Village Officers and be given to the B D Os to take it direct from the Tahsildars After all the Tahsildar's signature is necessary for the purpose of furnishing of survey numbers and all that there is nothing more than that The entire section can be done by the staff and distribution can take place I have taken the green manure because I know fully well the miserable failure that this Government will disclose at the end of the season saying that the fertilizers have not come and we are not able to give It was some of you of the successive Agricultural Ministers. How can we hope? it will be really a vain and hopeless hope to think of them

My good friend has suggested about the godowns It is necessary that the godowns should be in the irriga headquarters. Merely to sit of transport the price of ryot is coming down It should be something which the Government should be The Government always says that for want of finances they are not able to do this or that On instance I can quote Sir at Parvathipuram three Assistant Engineers have been give the benefit of construction of palatial buildings All the expenditure would have been sufficient for putting these godowns in the entire taluk This is the way money is being spent Where social necessity is there, essential necessity is there for the purpose of procurement and distribution of grain but that is not done There is something wrong in the entire concept itself Our Ministers, no doubt, I do not accuse them of wanting any good motives. I shall never do that. But the only thing is they seems to have no grip on the administrative machinery and it seems to have been overweighed or too much weight beyond their capacity to control. So it is necessary that a little more caution is needed on this iron clad machinery. It was known during the days of British. My good friend Sri A. Srimamulu also said and so we are all unanimous in saying it has become much worse
Non-Official Resolution

4th July, 1974

With regard to credit facilities to the ryots, the Government are shirking their responsibility and leaving them to the nationalised banks. They are not giving credit to the ryots, so much so that entire things have become an orphanage. The Minister says that the banks are there, they will give you, they are nationalised for this purpose. It has been formally proclaimed and announced both in the national platforms and the international platforms that a great revolutionary step has been taken in the direction of revolutionary socialism. But the subject has turned out to be a laughable proposition. Let the Government even now realising the genuine future that they are, whatever inefficiency they are demonstrating, what incapacity they have been making and let thinn remoday it and receipt this resolution and bring forth remedies.

With these words I complete my speech.

12 10 p.m.
Non-Official Business
Non Official Resolution
re Fixation of rates for crop, construction of godowns, supply of fertilizers, credit facilities to ryots, etc (moved by Sri M Naga Reddy)

The Hon'ble Sri M. Naga Reddy moved the resolution for Fixation of rates for crop, construction of godowns, supply of fertilizers, credit facilities to ryots, etc. The resolution was moved to address the need for fair and just rates for these essential goods and facilities to ensure the welfare of the ryots. The resolution was seconded and approved by the members present.

After the resolution was approved, the members expressed their support for the initiative. The Hon'ble Sri M. Naga Reddy thanked everyone for their support and assured that the government would take necessary steps to implement the resolution.

The meeting concluded with all members unanimously agreeing on the resolution.
Non-Official Business
Non-Official Resolution
re fixation of rates for crops construction of godowns, supply of fertilizers, credit facilities to ryots, etc (moved by Sri M Nagi Reddy)

12-20 p.m.

10.00...
Non Official Business

Non Official Resolution 5th July, 1974

re: Fixation of rates for rice, construction of godowns, supply of fertilizers, credit facilities to farmers, etc. (moved by Sri M Nagi Reddy)

( Mr Speaker in the Chair ) 12-25 p.m.

( Text starts here )
490  14th Jul 1574

Non Official Business
Non Official Resolution

IVCion of rates for crops, construction
of godowns, supply of fertilizers, credit
facilities toivotfs, etc (moved by Sri
M Nagi Reddy)

12-30 p.m
Non-Official Business
Non-Official Resolution
5th July, 1971

Re: Fixation of rates for crops, construction of godowns, supply of fertilizers, etc in facilities to ryots, etc (moved by M Nagi Reddy)

The Hon'ble Mr. Chairman,

I am very pleased to suggest fixing the rates for crops, construction of godowns, supply of fertilizers, etc. proposed by ryots, etc., for the following reasons:

1. The present rates for crops are not sufficient to meet the expenses of the farmers.
2. The construction of godowns is essential for the safekeeping of the crops.
3. The supply of fertilizers is necessary for the growth of crops.
4. The facilities for ryots, etc., should be increased to meet the demands of the farmers.

I am confident that the Cabinet will agree to the proposal and make necessary arrangements.

Yours faithfully,

M Nagi Reddy
Non-Official Business

Non-Official Resolution

on Fixation of rate for crops construction of godown supply of fertilizers, credit facilities to ryots, etc. (moved by Shri V. Nagi Reddy)

12.40 p.m. Mr. Ramakrishna Rao: Sir, I am not my words, I am the only petitioner. I have a godown of 120 acres. The construction was started in 1962 and the godown was inaugurated in 1967. Due to the high rate of interest, I am unable to pay the installment of Rs. 200 per month. Therefore, I request the Committee to consider the matter and allow me to pay the installment in a convenient manner.

Sir, I have 120 acres of land. I have constructed a godown in 1962 and inaugurated it in 1967. Due to the high rate of interest, I am unable to pay the installment of Rs. 200 per month. Therefore, I request the Committee to consider the matter and allow me to pay the installment in a convenient manner.

(Signature) (Stamp)
Non Official Business
Non Official Resolution
21st July, 1971

Resolution: Fixation of rates for crop construction of godowns, supply of farmers' credit facilities to ryots, etc. (moved by Sri A. Nagi Reddy)

12-50 p.m.
Non-Official Business
Non Official Resolution

re Fixation of rates for crops construction of godowns, supply of fertilizers, credit facilities to ryots, etc (moved by Sri M \agi Reddy)
Non-official Business
5th July, 1974

Non-official Resolution

re Fixation of rates for crops construction of godowns, supply of fertilizers etc, facilities to ryots, etc (moved by Sri M. Nagi Reddy)

Non-official Resolution

re Fixation of rates for crops construction of godowns, supply of fertilizers etc, facilities to ryots, etc (moved by Sri M. Nagi Reddy)

Non-official Resolution

re Fixation of rates for crops construction of godowns, supply of fertilizers etc, facilities to ryots, etc (moved by Sri M. Nagi Reddy)
Non-official Business
Non official Resolution
re Fixation of rates for crops construction of godowns, supply of fertilizers credit facilities to ryots, etc (moved by Sri M Nagi Reddy)
Non official Business
Non-official Resolution
re: Fixation of rates for construction of gardens, supply of telizers, cr.dl.t facilities to ryots, etc. (moved by Sri M Nagi Reddy)

The present wages of the agricultural labour are meagre. This is the only cause of re-action in the cost of agricultural labour. Hence, urgent steps would be immediately taken to fix up reasonable wages to the agricultural labour so as to meet the demand. All the machinery should be created to meet the demand. The wages should be raised to meet the demand.

5th July, 1971. 497
Non official Business
Non official Resolution
re Fixation of rates for crops, construction of godowns, supply of fertilizers, credit facilities to ryots, etc (moved by Sri M Nagi Reddy)

493 5th July, 1974

Sri M Nagi Reddy moved a resolution to fix the rates for crops, construction of godowns, supply of fertilizers, and credit facilities to ryots. The resolution was debated and adopted.

The resolution was moved by Sri M Nagi Reddy on 4th July, 1974, for the fixation of rates for crops, construction of godowns, supply of fertilizers, and credit facilities to ryots. The resolution was debated and adopted.

Sri M Nagi Reddy moved a resolution to fix the rates for crops, construction of godowns, supply of fertilizers, and credit facilities to ryots. The resolution was debated and adopted.

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Sri M Nagi Reddy moved a resolution to fix the rates for crops, construction of godowns, supply of fertilizers, and credit facilities to ryots. The resolution was debated and adopted.
Non-official Business

Non-official Resolution

re Fixation of rates for crops, construction of godowns, supply of fertilizers, credit facilities to ryots, etc (moved by Sri M Nagi Reddy)

1-20 p.m.

...
Fixation of rates for crops, construction of godowns, supply of fertilizers, credit facilities to ryots, etc (moved by Sri M Nagi Reddy),
Non-official Business 5th July, 1974 501

Non-official Resolutions

re Fixation of rates for cross construction of godowns, supply of fertilizers, credit facilities to ryots, etc (moved by Sri M Nagi Reddy)

Mr Speaker — The House now stands adjourned till 8 30 a.m. to-morrow

The House then adjourned to meet again at 8 30 a.m., on 1-31 p.m. Saturday, 6th July, 1974
5th July, 1974

APPENDIX

NOTE ON IRRIGATION DEMANDS FOR 1974-75

Mr Speaker Sir,

I move that the House be pleased to grant a sum not exceeding, Rs 7,66,97,000 against the Demand No XXXV—Minor Irrigation, Rs 23,69,70,000 against the Demand No XLIV—Multi-purpose River Projects, Rs 64,45,44,000 against Demand No XLV—Irrigation for, 1974-75

2. The final allocations made in the Annual Plan for 1973-74 for Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes including Nagarjunasagar and Pochampad was Rs 15 36 crores. While the provision made for the schemes in the Annual Plan for 1974-75 is Rs 27 50 crores. That means an additional provision of Rs 12 14 crores has been made for the schemes during 1974-75 over the Annual Plan for 1973-74. This increase of Rs 12 14 crores is mainly due to additional provision of about Rs 8 50 crores made in 1974-75 over that in 1973-74 for Pochampad Project which is assisted by World Bank Bank and provision of Rs 2 00 crores made for Godavari Barrage and Rs 90 00 lakhs for Nizamsagar Project, consequent on inclusion of the schemes in the Fifth-Five Year Plan.

3. As Hon'ble Members are aware, seven Major Irrigation Schemes, were under execution both under Plan and Non-Plan during 1973-74. Two schemes viz., Kadam and Tungabhadra H I C Stage—I have already been completed and water has been let out for Irrigation. The work relating to repairs to Nizamsagar Project is in progress. During 1973-74 additional irrigation potential of 16,000 acres under other Major and Medium Irrigation Projects has been created. During the same year an amount of Rs 530 00 lakhs for Nagarjunasagar Project, Rs 1,024 94 lakhs for Pochampad Project and Rs 456 90 lakhs for other Major and Medium Irrigation Projects has been spent. It might be relevant to mention that the drainage works in Godavari and Krishna Deltas were executed with speed and drainage cess collections were also significant in that the collections are of the order of Rs 1,741 84 lakhs out of the estimated demand of Rs 1,994 56 lakhs.

4. During 1974-75 it is proposed to spend an amount of Rs 500 00 lakhs under Nagarjunasagar Project, Rs 1,450 lakhs under Pochampad Project and Rs 870 00 lakhs on other Major and Medium Irrigation
Appendix

Projects

The figure of Rs 870 00 lakhs includes an amount of Rs 150 00 lakhs for backward areas as detailed below —

| Backward areas of Coastal Andhra | 61 00 |
| Backward areas of Rayalaseema   | 60 00 |
| Backward areas of Telangana     | 29 00 |
| Total                           | 150 00 |

An amount of Rs 200 lakhs on Godavari Barrage, Rs 80 00 lakhs on Vamsadhara Project, Rs 60 00 lakhs on Thandava Reservoir, Rs 20 00 lakhs for Vottigedda Reservoir, Rs 240 00 lakhs on Tungabhadra Project HLC Stage II and Rs 50 00 lakhs on Gazuladimme Project, Rs 10 00 lakhs on Pulivendla Project, Rs 20 00 lakhs on Swarna Project, Rs 15 00 lakhs for Ukachettivagu Project, Rs 10 00 lakhs on Kaddam, Rs 1 00 lakh on Gandipalem and Rs 10 00 lakhs on Guntur Channel Scheme are proposed to be spent during 1974-75. It is also proposed to spend Rs 90 00 lakhs on Nizamsagar Project, Rs 6 00 lakhs on Kanupur Canal Scheme, Rs 12 00 lakhs for Engineering Research, Rs 16 00 lakhs for Investigation of schemes, Rs 2 00 lakhs for adoption of Metric System, Rs 6 25 lakhs towards equity share capital of Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd., and the balance of Rs 21 75 lakhs is left for other Medium and Major Irrigation Projects which are physically completed in respect of which land acquisition charges and other liabilities and expenditure on some minor balance works will be met during this year.

During 1973-74 under Minor Irrigation Programme an amount of Rs 180 80 lakhs including Rs 24 80 lakhs for Rayalaseema Development Programme was provided. In addition, an amount of Rs 102 58 lakhs was provided under Special Telangana Development Schemes. An amount of Rs 22 94 lakhs was also provided under drought prone areas programme sponsored by the Government of India, in order to remove backwardness and scarcity conditions in the districts of Anantapur, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Markapur and Giddalur taluks of Nalgonda and in Nalgonda and Mahabubnagar districts. New irrigation potential of 38,000 acres was created besides stabilizing 24,000 acres. On first April 1973 there were about 703 spill-over works under normal plan costing over Rs 600 00 lakhs which have to be completed, besides a spill over commitment of Rs 485 00 lakhs under special development programmes. The spill over works are being given priority in execution of works during 1974-75.
6 Under Special Development Programme (Rayalaseema Region) 28 schemes were in progress and 34 D P A P spill-over works were executed with Rayalaseema Development funds during 1973-74. The provision of Rs 24.80 lakhs during 1973-74 under the Special Development Programme (Rayalaseema Region) was fully spent. An amount of about Rs 50.41 lakhs will be required to complete the spill-over works during 1974-75. During 1973-74, 271 works were under execution under Special Telangana Development Programme of which 96 works were completed during the year creating new irrigation potential of 13,184 acres besides stabilising an area of 7,376 acres. Under Drought Prone Area Programme, 149 works were taken up for execution in 7 districts mentioned earlier. 39 works were completed and the remaining works are proposed to be taken up during 1974-75. Under Emergency Agricultural Production Programme 25 works with an ayacut of 34,000 acres were taken up in 1973-74. 8 works were fully completed and some are nearing completion. An expenditure of Rs 80.50 lakhs was incurred upto end of 1973-74.

7 The following statement gives information on the total estimated cost of Major and Medium Irrigation Projects, Irrigation potential to be created, amount spent upto 1973-74, provision made for 1974-75 and balance amount required for their completion.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl No</th>
<th>Name of the Scheme</th>
<th>Estimated cost (Rs in lakhs)</th>
<th>Ultimate ayacut in 000 acres</th>
<th>Approx. amount spent upto 1973-74 (Rs in lakhs)</th>
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| Total | 57 755 68 | 3 486 94 | 33 370 71 | 3 231 75 | 21 121 66 |

*Rs in lakhs*

1. T B Steel Products 6 25
2. Investigation Projects 16 00
3. Flood Control 2 00
4. Flood Control 2 00
5. Engineering Research 12 00
6. Metric System 2 00

Total 38 25

Provision was made in the Fifth-Five Year Plan to complete all the spillover schemes. However, since there is substantial increase in the cost of works after the preparation of the Fifth-Five Year Plan additional funds to the extent of Rs 21,121.66 lakhs are required to complete all these works.

8 **Major Irrigation Schemes**

The following are the details of progress of works on each of the Major and Medium Irrigation Projects —
(1) Nagarjuna Sagar Project

Work on the construction of Nagarjunasagar Dam has been almost completed in so far as the principal items of work are concerned. The Dam has been raised to its full height in the spillway and non spillway portions. The Road Bridge on top of the Dam has also been completed. Work on Nagarjunasagar Canals is in progress.

The following are the details of progress of work of Nagarjunasagar Canals:

Right Canals — All works necessary for letting out water in the first 57 miles of Right Main Canal and in the branches and distributaries in Blocks 1 to 11 were completed. Nearly 70% of the total estimated workload of excavation of main canal has been completed.

Certain Major and Minors i.e., Aungaluru Major in Block No 12 and Perumallapalli and Perurapadi Majors in Block No 13 are in progress. Irrigation potential for 7.38 lakhs acres has been created so far as against the 11.74 lakhs acres envisaged under Nagarjunasagar Right Canal.

Left Canals — All works necessary for letting out water in the first 72 miles of the Main Canal and in the branches and distributaries in blocks 1 to 12 and part of 13 were completed. In terms of work done of the estimated work load, 88% of earth work excavation of main canal was completed. The works in blocks 13 part 14 and 16 are in progress. Irrigation potential for 2.81 lakhs acres has been created so far.

Additional Funds — The Government of India were requested to sanction an additional amount of Rs 10.00 crores as there was a possibility to create additional irrigation potential of 34,759 acres by June 1974 and 1,20,329 acres by June 1975. The final reply from the Government of India is awaited in the matter.

Expenditure — The expenditure incurred on Nagarjunasagar Project during the year 1973-74 is Rs 530 crores. The expenditure incurred from the commencement of the Project to the end of March, 1974 is Rs 191.12 crores. The Plan Provision for 1974-75 for Nagarjunasagar Project is Rs 5 crores.

(2) Pochampad Project

Works on Pochampad Project which is being financed by the World Bank are under execution according to schedule 92% of masonry works on Dam and 91% on Earth Dam was completed. It is now programmed to raise the original masonry crest level to +1035 by July 1974 and to +1040 by July 1975. Works on Main Canal were let out upto Mile 72/1 which was covered by World Bank Agreement. Earth work was completed upto Mile 51 except few gaps and water was also let out for an area of 58.500 acres. By July 1974 it is programmed to create
Appendix

Irrigation potential of about 13,500 acres over an area of 52 lakhs

acres. The lining work of the Canal up to length of 9.7 km was
entrusted to M/s A P S. Constr. & Engg. Ltd. at a contract
value of Rs 760.85 lakhs and was completed in 2 irrigating seasons
of 6 months, each commenced in January & February. Work on tunnel
at Mile 54 was also started at a contract value of Rs 3.1 lakhs.

According to the present programme 26 villages are to be rehabilitated by end of June 1974 out of which 13 villages have already been completed. The work on rehabilitation of remaining 11 villages is in progress.

It is also programmed to take advance of the start works of Main Canal beyond Mile 72 which was not considered under World Bank agreement so as to avoid any loss of irrigation potential as originally conceived. With this view, a new tunnel have been earmarked for these works also in the current year 74-75.

The provision for 1974-75 is Rs 14.50 crore. The expenditure incurred to end of March, 1974 is Rs 59.50 crores.

(3) Vamsadhara Project

This is a major scheme involving the construction of barrage at Gotta and left main canal of about 67 Miles long to create an irrigation potential of 1,48,228 acres (49,734 acres new and 98,494 acres existing). The scheme was sanctioned in October, 1970 and the work on the Project was started during February 1971. Work on the barrage is in full swing. Investigation of main canal and browns is being done. Final alignment is settled for about 44 miles. Estimates were sanctioned for Main canal for a length of about 6 1/2 miles and details for certain reaches were also approved. In certain reaches, especially in deep cut points, excavation is being done departmentally.

The amount spent upto end of 1973-74 is Rs 275.97 lakhs. During the year 1974-75 a provision of Rs 50.00 lakhs has been made including a special provision of Rs 32.00 lakhs from the backward areas provision.

(4) TBP High Level Canal (Stage-II)

An amount of about Rs 1,091.00 lakhs was spent upto 1971-72. Irrigation potential of about 13,500 acres was created upto end of 1971-72 under Guntakal Branch Canal and an additional potential of 10,000 acres was created during 1972-73. Work in the Tungabhadra Board area had been completed.
The progress of works in the Andhra Pradesh is as given below:

(i) Widening of the main canal—At the total length of 68.40 km, to be widened and lined work for a length of about 53.16 km has been completed. Further work is in progress.

(ii) Guntakel Branch Canal—The work on this canal up to Km 35.4 has been completed and water has also cleared into the canal to irrigate an extent of 23,500 acres. Further work on Guntakel Branch up to tail end is in progress.

(iii) Mozalaram Dam—This is an important component of this project. Right flank earth dam with head sluice is nearing completion. Special cut-offs in the river bed are completed. The earth dam masonry dam and spillway on left flank have been taken up. Preliminary works are in progress. Land acquisition for reservoir bed is in progress. A small portion of Cuddapah South Canal taking off from Mylavaram regulator is taken up. North canal work is yet to be taken up.

(5) Godavari Barrage

The Godavari Barrage scheme was sanctioned for Rs 26.59 crores (including direct and indirect charges). The Planning Commission conveyed its concurrence to the Scheme.

The new Barrage is proposed in place of the century-old structure to serve the needs of existing Godavari Delta Irrigation which would otherwise suffer in the event of any failure of the existing canals.

The work on Rail Barrage was taken up first as recommended by the Mitra Committee on account of the structure being weak and as the structure suffered severe damages during the heavy flood in 1963 and as Dowlaishwaram Anicut also was damaged heavily in December 1970. Upto 1973-74 the scheme was executed from out of the contribution made by the beneficiaries through advance betterment levy and the State Government resources. The scheme has been included in 1974-75 annual plan with a provision of Rs 200.00 lakhs.

The work on nearly 77 spans out of total 43 spans is being tackled at present. During 1973-74 on the programme was limited to completing all works with lining piers up to +42.00 m up to piers 32. The balance portion of work and raising the piers to full height is proposed to be completed by June, 1975.

The work on Dowlaishwaram area has to be taken up next in the order of priority.
The expenditure incurred on the scheme since inception to 1973-74 is about Rs 342.7 lakhs

(6) Repairs to Nizam Sagar Project

The work relating to repairs to Nizam Sagar Project in Nizamabad District has been accelerated by taking up several measures suggested by the former Union Minister for Irrigation and Power. It is proposed to restore partially the lost capacity of the reservoir due to silt by making use of free board available between FTL and MNL in order to regain about 6 TMC ft of the lost storage. So that not only the silt cut so far developed is protected but also to ensure that the 35,000 acres of area which remains under-developed is also developed. The work relating to the raising of the height of spill way gates has been taken on hand and is expected to be completed during the current year.

(7) Drainage Schemes

In order to implement the various recommendations of Mitra Committee and also Expert Review Committee on floods and drainage, constituted by Government of India, the State Government enacted an Act called the “Andhra Pradesh (Krishna and Godavari Deltas Areas) Drainage Cess Act, 1968.” Under the provisions of the Act, the beneficiaries are liable to pay a drainage cess at rates varying from Rs 10 to Rs 20. Though the Act came into force with effect from 20-12-1968 and the first instalment fell due in 1969, no appreciable collections could be made due to cyclones and floods that hit the coastal district during May and November, 1969. In recognition of this fact, the Government of India as a special case made available a loan assistance of Rs 3,000 crores during 1969 with which beginning could be made in the execution of drainage schemes during 1969-70 and the entire amount was spent by March, 1970.

(2) Even during subsequent years 1970-71 and 1971-72 there were no appreciable cess collections owing to the fact that many ryots went to the Courts of Law challenging the validity of the Act and also the drainage cess collections. It is only after the final verdict of the High Court and also of Supreme Court towards the end of 1972 upholding the constitutional validity of the Act, the Drainage Board launched a special drive in the matter of collections.

(3) The first phase of Drainage schemes costing Rs 13.39 crores cleared by the Planning Commission and the Government of India was taken up for execution during 1969. The Programme of works for each year is being considered and approved by the Drainage Board and works are being executed accordingly. The Drainage Board normally
5th July, 1974

Appendix

meets once every two months and reviews the physical and financial progress of the schemes and also clears collections.

(4) The works under various projects are expected to be completed in a period of six years commencing from the date of the above order. The total expenditure on the drainage schemes till 30-4-1974 comes to Rs 1,867 468 lakhs. Out of which an amount of Rs 1,715 84 1 lakhs has been collected so far leaving a balance of Rs 252 72 1 lakhs. The total expenditure on the drainage schemes till 30-4-1974 from its commencement comes to Rs 1,867 468 lakhs.

(5) Benefits so far achieved

About 60% of the total area of 22 00 lakh acres has been benefited from drainage works on soils. An extent of about 1,00,000 acres covering low-lying areas has been benefited substantially. There is increase in the yield of paddy by the order of about 75,000 valued at about Rs 5 00 crores.

The drainage scheme is not only been under non-plan. From 1-4-1974 these schemes have been included in the Plan with an outlay of Rs 448 00 lakhs for 1974-75.

9 Medium Irrigation Schemes

Out of 16 Medium Schemes under execution, the following 7 schemes are completed excepting for certain minor works such as excavation of distributaries, remodelling of field channels, payment of land compensation etc.

1. Vaiaha Reservoir
2. Pampa Reservoir
3. Rajolibunda Diversion Scheme
4. Musi Project
5. Bahuda Reservoir
6. Lankasagar Project
7. Kotipallivagu Project

To execute the balance works under the above 7 schemes, a provision of Rs 18 75 lakhs has been made in 1974-75.

The medium schemes, Gandipalem and Pulivendla Projects are under preliminary stage of execution and a provision of Rs 10 00 lakhs for Pulivendla Project and Rs 1 00 lakh for Gandipalem Project is made during 1974-75 for execution of these works.

The remaining seven medium schemes are under various stages of execution as detailed below.
Appendix

5th July 1974

(1) Vottigudda Project—About 99% of head works and 42% of canal work has been completed. The left and right side main sluices are almost completed. The work on the other 1.5 km main canal up to M 3.2 is getting completed. No VI channel works with respect to 6 tributaries is in progress. Partial in nature in percent to an extent of 5,500 acres has also been created. The work on left in canals from 0/0 to 4/6 is in progress.

(2) Thandava Reservoir—Work on earth dam is in progress. Civil portion of works for the head sluice was completed in all respects. The embedded metal parts were fixed. The gate runs to be fixed after hoisting arrangements are made under regulator work. Excavation of approaches and tail channels are almost completed, excepting small quantity.

The left canal is tackled up to M 12.1 and is in progress. The excavation of right canal from M 0/0 to 6/6 is also in progress. C M & C D works from 0/0 to 6/6 in right canal and up to 11/6 have been finalised and tenders called for. It is programmed to raise the earthen dam up to 380 by June 1974 and to create a partial potential to 10,000 acres.

(3) Guntur Channel—The Main Canal is almost completed. The work on regulators is completed. Out of 51 Nos of cross drainage works, 50 Nos, all the Railway bridges, 37 Nos of off-take sluices except certain finishing works on 7 Nos are completed. Work on all the road bridges is also completed, except L Class bridge at M 20/3. The remaining works are in progress. Water was let down for an area of 16,000 acres. Full potential of 27,000 acres may be achieved by July 1974.

(4) Kanpur Canal—Main canal from 0/0 to 11/6 is completed and partial potential created for 1,004 acres. The work on main canal beyond 11/6 to 19/4 is in progress. Only a small amount has been provided for this work.

(5) Swarna Project—About 88% of masonry works under ogee spillway and 60% of earth dam work have been done. The remaining work is in progress.

(6) Ulachettinagu Project—About 93% of the headworks, 98% of canal and 65% of the C M and C D works are completed. Partial potential for 1,500 acres created as against 6,700 acres contemplated.

(7) Gayuladime Project—This is a storage Reservoir across river Hundri, a tributary of Tungabhadra river to benefit about 35,000 acres in Kurnool District. The scheme was approved in 1970 and work started.
5th July, 1974

Appendix

Formation of earth dam from Cn 0.00 to 1,160 M on left flank and 1,640 M to 4,433 M on right flank is completed. About 97.5% of work on left flank and 90% on right flank is completed. Herd sluice on the left flank is taken up and is in progress. Canal works are yet to be taken up.

10 New Schemes

(1) **Somasila Project** — This is a new Major Irrigation Project. Somasila Project envisages construction of a 32.8 m (350-ft) high and 458 m (1500-ft) wide Somasila Village, Nellore District, Stage-I Project and 1,500,000,000 the existing ayakar of 1.5 lakh hectares (2.85 lakh, or 36,000) water for irrigation of Penner Delta, Krishna Canal, Krishna Canal and Nellore and South Feeder Channel directly from the reservoir. The Stage-I project estimated to cost Rs. 1720 crores, has been considered by the Planning Commission for being taken up during the Fifth Plan period. Necessary administrative approval to the above estimate was accorded in November, 1973. This project has been included for levy and collection of Advance Betterment Contribution from the beneficiaries

(2) **Jurala Irrigation Project** — The Krishna Waters Dispute Tribunal allocated 17,84,172 MC ft of water for Jurala Irrigation Project to benefit drought affected area of Mahaboobnagar District in Telangana. Jurala Irrigation Project is proposed to be constructed across the river Krishna near Jurala village in Atmakur taluk of Mahaboobnagar District to irrigate 1,05,000 acres in the area of Gadwal, Alampur, Makhtal, Atmakur, Wanapari in Mahaboobnagar District. The preliminary investigation of the Project is being carried out and it is expected to be completed shortly.

11 **Minor Irrigation Programme for 1974-75**

The annual plan ceiling for Minor Irrigation Schemes of Public Works Department for 1974-75 has been fixed at Rs 210 lakhs, including Rs 80.00 lakhs for backward areas (15 lakhs for Coastal Andhra, Rs 13.00 lakhs for Rayalaseema region and Rs 42.00 lakhs for Telangana region). In addition to it, an amount of Rs 49.25 lakhs has been provided for Special Telangana Development Schemes. Thereby the total provision for 1974-75 under Minor Irrigation and Special
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**1973-75 Programme**

- **Rs** in lakhs

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**II Special Development Schemes**

| Special Telangana Development Schemes | Rs 49 25 |

**Total**

- **Rs 259 25 lakhs**

The provision of Rs 10 00 lakhs made for tubewells is intended for execution of Minor Irrigation Schemes in the coastal districts of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, and West Godavari Districts of Coastal Andhra Pradesh. The programme of Minor Irrigation works has been reviewed and it has been proposed to complete 65 works by June 1974, with an expenditure of Rs 63 00 lakhs creating added irrigated potential of 21,552 acres and stabilizing 9,039 acres. In view of the heavy spillover demand, it is proposed to complete as many spillover works as possible within the allotted grant, instead of taking up new works during 1973-75. The provision of Rs 49 25 lakhs under Special Telangana Development Programme will be spent on spillover works.

It is proposed to launch a programme of rapid survey of groundwater potential and exploratory drilling and testing so that adequate...
data on the existing wells, tube-wells and bore wells such as their design and their und tolerant hydraulic characteristic of aquifers tapped can be collected. With this data a new plot scheme for construction of 88 exploratory tube wells in delta areas of Krishna and Godavari and adjoining up areas in the districts of Guntur, Krishna, Nellore, West Godavari and East Godavari was sanctioned in 1967 for Rs 57 00 lakhs.

The location of the 88 exploratory tube-wells is as follows —

1. East Godavari 20 Nos
2. West Godavari 31 Nos
3. Krishna 19 Nos
4. Guntur 10 Nos
5. Nellore 8 Nos

Accordingly exploration work in the districts was completed. The successful wells have handed over to the Collectors for administration by Panchayats, Panchayat Samithies and Zilla Parishads for utilising water for irrigation purposes.

During 1973-74 another scheme of construction of 20 exploratory tube wells in Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam Districts was sanctioned at a cost of Rs 14 1 lakhs for construction of 10 Nos of exploratory tube-wells in each district. This work commenced from 1-10-1973. The expenditure under the above programme during 1973-74 was Rs 7 21 lakhs by P W D Ground Water Division, Eluru. An amount of Rs 10 00 lakhs has been provided for Tubewell Programme for 1974-75.

12 Andhra Pradesh State Construction Corporation Ltd

With a view to breaking collusion among big contractors in tendering for various types of works, the question of forming a Construction Corporation for Andhra Pradesh on the lines of Construction Corporation of Orissa, Mysore, etc., was engaging the attention of Government for some time past. The need for such a corporation was keenly felt, as the invitations for tenders for certain items of works are not receiving proper response from the contractors and as even in the few cases received the tenderers are quoting prohibitive rates. The Government accordingly viewed that a State owned Construction Corporation would be in a better
13 **IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION OF ANDHRA PRADESH**

The Government of Andhra Pradesh State, through the Corporation of Andhra Pradesh Limited, with an authorised share capital of Rs 1000 crores and paid-up share capital of Rs 2000 lakhs, has been established as a statutory body. The Corporation is expected to take up the construction and execution of irrigation schemes in the State. It is expected to execute and manage irrigation schemes in the State, particularly to Minnow and Medium Irrigation Schemes. The Corporation will manage its affairs to make a reasonable profit.
1974-75 కాలాంగారు సమాచారాలు

1974-75 కాలాంగారు సమాచారాలు నిర్మాణం 7,66,97,000 ఈస్కాలా అంధ్ర ప్రదేశ విభాగం సాంస్కృతిక నిర్వాహించబడింది. సంషోభను కలిగి ప్రతి ప్రాంతంలో అంతర్గతం ప్రాలయాల కేంద్రాలు నిర్మాణం వహించబడింది. 1974-75 కాలాంగారు సమాచారాలలో 12,14 మంది ప్రాంతాలు నిర్మాణం వహించబడింది.

2 సంస్థ, ఇంప్రెస్సన్ టోస్ దేశానికి విస్తరించడానికి, శాసనానికి సంబంధించిన ప్రత్యేక కార్యాల ద్వారా సమాచారాలు నిర్మాణం నిర్వాహించబడింది. 1974-75 కాలాంగారు సమాచారాలలో 12,14 మంది ప్రాంతాలు నిర్మాణం వహించబడింది.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Sales (in units)</th>
<th>Revenue (in €)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1971-72</td>
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<td>810,000</td>
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<tr>
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<td>150,000</td>
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<td>1975-76</td>
<td>200,000</td>
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Note: Sales figures are estimates based on historical data.
1973-74 இல் கல்லறை பணியிலுள்ள சுறுநிலையானது வரலாற்றுக் காலத்தில் காலைகள் தமது சுறுநிலையாகப் புரிந்ததைத் தெரிகின்றது. 24,800 இல் பணியிலுள்ள பொருளை 180,000 என்று காண்நல்லது. அதைத் தொடர்ந்து, 102.70% என்று கூறியுள்ள மத்திய விளக்கத்தின் மூலம் 24,000 என்று காண்நல்லது. இதில் காணப்பட்ட விளக்கம் பொருளை 38,000 என்று கூறியுள்ள மத்திய விளக்கத்தின் மூலம் 1973-74 இல் 1 ம் வருடம் மத்திய விளக்கத்தின் மூலம் 600,000 என்று காண்நல்லது. முன்புள்ள வருடங்களில் வளர்ந்துள்ள பொருளை 703 என்று கூறியுள்ள மத்திய விளக்கத்தின் மூலம் 1974-75 இல் வளர்ந்துள்ளதைப் பார்வையிட்டது.

6 1973-74 இல் பல்கலைக்கழக பணியிலுள்ள பொருளை (டெம்பரோ) 28 காலை தமது பணியிலுள்ள பொருளை 34 காலை என்று கூறியுள்ளது. பல்கலைக்கழகக் குறிப்பிட்டிருக்கின்றது 271 காலை என்று கூறியுள்ள மத்திய விளக்கத்தின் மூலம் 96 காலை என்று கூறியுள்ள மத்திய விளக்கத்தின் மூலம் 7,376 என்று கூறியுள்ள மாதங்களை முன்னேற்று செய்தது. 13,184 என்று கூறியுள்ள மாதங்களை முன்னேற்று செய்தது. 13,184 என்று கூறியுள்ள மாதங்களை முன்னேற்று செய்தது.
Appendix

5th July, 1974

7  సంవత్సరం  110  రూ.  చెందవండి అందాంతరం  39  రూ.  
సాగు  అంపుడు  1974-75 సంవత్సరంలో  రూ. 61.00 వాటాం  
సంపాదన అంపుడు  జరిచే ఆధారం  సాగు  1973-74 సంవత్సరంలో  
34 000 రూ.  వాటాం  రూ. 25  రూ.  చెందవండి సంపాదన రూ. 8 రూ.  వాటాం  
మాత్రమే, రుణం కలిగి అంపుడు సంపాదన 1973-74 అడిగితో 
మంది 80.50 రూ.  వాటాం  రూ. 0 వాటాంతో విస్తరించడానికి  

7  సంవత్సరం, మనం తిరిగి ఉంటాము ఉద్దేశం వంటి కదలిస్తుంది. సంవత్సరం 
మనం విస్తరించాం, 1973-74 అంపుడు  
సాగు వాటాం  రూ. 0, 1974-75 సంవత్సరంలో సాగు వాటాం  
సంపాదన అంపుడు  రూ. 61.00 వాటాం  
మాత్రమే సంపాదన మానం వాటాం రూ. 8 వాటాం  
మంది 80.50 రూ.  వాటాం రూ. 0 వాటాంతో విస్తరించడానికి  

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**கூல்கள்:**

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5th July, 1974  
521
522 5th July, 1974

Appendix

పరిశీలన నిర్ణయం

(ఆంగ్లం)

1 అధ్యాపకుడు ఇంట తయారీ
2 కాలానికి ఉత్సవం
3 సందర్భ చేసుకుంటూ
4 స్థలానిక ఉత్సవం
5 సంపాదక సందర్భం

ఉపరితలం నిర్ణయం క్రమం

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చిత్రమైన నిర్ణయం

8 చరిత్రకారుడు మామిడి పేరిట స్థానానికం
విభిన్న ప్రశ్నలు

(1) లాంచాలపై ప్రత్యేకం

మాధ్యమం ఉపయోగం లాంచలో ప్రయత్నాలు, లాంచాలు పొలిస్తో సమ్యం విశ్లేషించాలి, లాంచాలు పొలిస్తో సమ్యం విశ్లేషించాలి, సమ్యం ఉప్యుంటుంది లాంచలో పొలిస్తో సమ్యం విశ్లేషించాలి, సమ్యం ఉప్యుంటుంది లాంచలో పొలిస్తో సమ్యం విశ్లేషించాలి, సమ్యం ఉప్యుంటుంది లాంచలో పొలిస్తో సమ్యం విశ్లేషించాలి

విభిన్న ప్రశ్నలు నిర్ణయం ప్రత్యేకం

చిత్రమైన ప్రత్యేకం నిర్ణయం క్రమం

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చిత్రమైన నిర్ణయం క్రమం

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మాగంసారు — నాట్‌లో ఉండి 72 వ జూలై, 1-12 నిండి
13 న వరకు 22 నిండు సాగరం పైకి ప్రయాణం అయిన 12 నిండి
50 వరకు స్థానం చేయడానికి ప్రయాణం అయిన 88 నిండి
13 న వరకు 22 నిండి సాగరం పైకి ప్రయాణం అయిన 14 16
281 వరకు సాగరం పైకి ప్రయాణం అయిన 286

1974 సార్ల అర్థం 34,709 లక్షలు, 1975
సార్ల అర్థం 1,20,329 లక్షలు అర్థం ప్రయాణ కారణం మేమును అర్థం
10 వరకు అర్థం ప్రయాణ కారణం మేమును అర్థం ప్రయాణ కారణం మేము
1973-74 సార్ల క్రమాన్ని సాగరం పైకి ప్రయాణ కారణం
5,30 రూపాయలు జీవిత విధానం కారణం 1974 సార్ల అర్థం ప్రయాణ
281 వరకు సాగరం పైకి ప్రయాణం అయిన 191
12 వరకు అర్థం ప్రయాణ కారణం 1974-75 సార్ల అర్థం
తీసిన ప్రయాణానికి అంశం కారణం ప్రయాణ కారణం మేము

2 స్థానానికి వచ్చిన అర్థం

మానసిక స్థానానికి వచ్చిన అర్థం ప్రయాణ కారణం మేమును
ప్రయాణ కారణం మేమును 92 రూపాయలు గుడి అర్థం
91 రూపాయలు ప్రయాణ కారణం మేమును గుడి అర్థం ప్రయాణ
1085 రూపాయలు, 1975 సార్ల అర్థం +1040 రూపాయలు గుడి అర్థం
ప్రయాణ కారణం మేమును 72/1 రూపాయలు ప్రయాణ కారణం మేము
51 రూపాయలు ప్రయాణ కారణం మేమును 1974 సార్ల అర్థం
91,000 లక్షలు, 1975 సార్ల అర్థం 1 32 చివర ప్రయాణ కారణం
ప్రయాణ కారణం మేమును ప్రయాణ కారణం మేము
142/4 రూపాయలు ప్రయాణ కారణం మేము
195 రూపాయలు ప్రయాణ కారణం
195 రూపాయలు ప్రయాణ కారణం
195 రూపాయలు ప్రయాణ కారణం
54 రూపాయలు ప్రయాణ కారణం మేము
57 31 రూపాయలు ప్రయాణ కారణం

ఉచిత సేవలకు ప్రయాణం మేము 1974 సార్ల అర్థం 24 రూపాయలు
ప్రయాణం మేము ప్రయాణం మేము ప్రయాణ కారణం మేము
13 రూపాయలు ప్రయాణ కారణం
11 రూపాయలు ప్రయాణ కారణం

మాగంసారు — నాట్‌లో ఉండి 72 వ జూలై, 1-12 నిండి
13 న వరకు 22 నిండి సాగరం పైకి ప్రయాణం అయిన 12 నిండి
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13 న వరకు 22 నిండి సాగరం పైకి ప్రయాణం అయిన 14 16
281 వరకు సాగరం పైకి ప్రయాణం అయిన 286

41—13
1974-75 was the best season and the farmers made a 1450 Rs. income in 1974.

4  Statistical Tables

1971-72 income was 1091.360 Rs. while the income in 1971-72 was 13,500 Rs.

(i) 68.40 Rs. of 100 t 55° and 13.16 Rs. of 100 t 55° were sold for 28,500 Rs. as per the rate of 150 Rs. per quintal.
30 నవంబర్ జిల్లా ప్రభుత్వం నిర్ణయించిన సమయము 342.7 వివిధ పాకం అడిగాలు

పత్రం జిల్లా విభాగం, 2009 సంవత్సరం ముందు నిర్ణయించిన పాకం 1968లో కలిగిన పాకం అడిగాలు 26.59 వివిధాలు అడిగాలు స్థాయి నిర్ణయించారు కారం ఫానింగ్ కోసం సాగించబడింది. పెడితున్న పాకం అడిగాల కారం నిర్ణయించారు కారం ఫానింగ్ కోసం సాగించబడింది. ఈ నిర్ణయాన్ని పొందారు.


6 కార్యాంశాల ప్రతిష్ఠానాలు

7 వికాస రాశాలు
Appendix 1

5th July, 1974

అప్పుడు ఎంపీపీలో ఉభాగంతో సంభారానం తీయండి. నాటికి రాష్ట్రం ఉపయోగానికి నష్టంగా ఉండే పైకి మొత్తం మాత్రమే మాత్రమే రాధాన రాత్రి ఇద్దని అవగాహి, దీని రాత్రి రాత్రి మాత్రమే మిగిలించాడు.

(1) 1969 నంతరం ఎంపీపీ 6వ సమాచార తీయుకుని నిర్ణయం 527 నంతా మరొక సమాచారం 1974 నంతా 56 వ సమాచారం 1744 56 వ సమాచారం మరొక సమాచారం 252 72 అత్య్పాకం పద్ధతి ప్రస్తుతి 30-4-1974 నంతా ప్రభుత్వ వార్షికం లేదు 1867 468 వివాదం

పద్ధతి పాత్రం ప్రపంచంలో _22 00 అంతక రూపం లేదం

అక్షరాలు పద్ధతి అందుకుని లభయం 60 రూపాలు ప్రాణం మరొక సమాచారం రాయాం 1,00,000 రూపాలు అలా ఎలా పద్ధతి ప్రపంచం నంతా నంతా 6 00 రూపాల మరియు 75,000 రూపాల మరియు 50,000 రూపాల మరియు 100,000 రూపాల మరియు 40,000 రూపాల మరియు 15,000 రూపాల మరియు 60,000 రూపాల మరియు 1,00,000 రూపాలు

పద్ధతి ప్రపంచం పద్ధతి ప్రపంచం పద్ధతి ప్రపంచం 1974-75 నంతా 448 00 అంతక పద్ధతి 1-4-1974 నంతా పద్ధతి పద్ధతి ప్రపంచం పద్ధతి ప్రపంచం

పద్ధతి ప్రపంచం పద్ధతి ప్రపంచం పద్ధతి ప్రపంచం

(2) పద్ధతి ప్రపంచం పద్ధతి ప్రపంచం పద్ధతి ప్రపంచం పద్ధతి ప్రపంచం పద్ధతి ప్రపంచం పద్ధతి ప్రపంచం పద్ధతి ప్రపంచం

1  మరో మరో 16 మరో మరో 16 మరో 16 మరో 16 మరో 16 మరో 16 మరో 16
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3 మరో 16 మరో 16 మరో 16 మరో 16 మరో 16 మరో 16 మరో 16 మరో 16
4 మరో 16 మరో 16 మరో 16 మరో 16 మరో 16 మరో 16 మరో 16 మరో 16
5 మరో 16 మరో 16 మరో 16 మరో 16 మరో 16 మరో 16 మరో 16 మరో 16
6 మరో 16 మరో 16 మరో 16
7. పద్ధతి పద్ధతి పద్ధతి

1974-75 కి, పద్ధతి పద్ధతి పద్ధతి పద్ధతి పద్ధతి పద్ధతి పద్ధతి పద్ధతి పద్ధతి పద్ధతి పద్ధతి

పద్ధతి పద్ధతి పద్ధతి పద్ధతి పద్ధతి పద్ధతి పద్ధతి పద్ధతి పద్ధతి పద్ధతి పద్ధతి

1974-75 కి, పద్ధతి పద్ధతి పద్ధతి పద్ధతి పద్ధతి పద్ధతి పద్ధతి పద్ధతి పద్ధతి పద్ధతి పద్ధతి

1974-75 కి, పద్ధతి పద్ధతి పద్ధతి పద్ధతి పద్ధతి పద్ధతి పద్ధతి పద్ధతి పద్ధతి పద్ధతి
528 5th July, 1974

Appendix

(1) మార్గం నియమాలు

సాధనా నియమాలు పాటు నియమాలు 99 చదువుతో, సాధనం 42 చదువుతో ఉండగా ఉండాలి. సాధనములు నియమాలు కంప్యుటర్ సంఖ్య 3/2 విగ్రహాన్ని సంఖ్య విగ్రహాన్ని రెండు, సంఖ్య విగ్రహాన్ని సాధనం సంఖ్య విగ్రహాన్ని 5500 చదువుతో ఉండగా ఉండాలి. పంచాయత నియమాలు ప్రారంభం ప్రారంభం సంఖ్య విగ్రహాన్ని 0/0 చదువుతో ఉండాలి. 4/6 చదువుతో సంఖ్య విగ్రహాన్ని

(2) సంస్థ నియమాలు

సంస్థ నియమాలు ప్రారంభం ప్రారంభం సంఖ్య విగ్రహాన్ని కంప్యుటర్ సంఖ్య 12/1 విగ్రహాన్ని సంఖ్య విగ్రహాన్ని 0/0 చదువుతో 6/6 చదువుతో ప్రారంభం ప్రారంభం సంఖ్య విగ్రహాన్ని సంఖ్య విగ్రహాన్ని 5/5, ప్రారంభం 8/8, 0/0 ప్రారంభం 6/0 ప్రారంభం 11/6 ప్రారంభం సంఖ్య విగ్రహాన్ని సంఖ్య విగ్రహాన్ని 1974 రోజు ప్రారంభం 380 చదువుతో ప్రారంభం 10,000 చదువుతో ప్రారంభం ప్రారంభం ప్రారంభం ప్రారంభం ప్రారంభం ప్రారంభం

(3) కార్యకౌకాలు

కార్యకౌకాలు కార్యకౌకాలు కార్యకౌకాలు కార్యకౌకాలు 51 కార్యకౌకాలు కార్యకౌకాలు కార్యకౌకాలు కార్యకౌకాలు 38,7 కార్యకౌకాలు కార్యకౌకాలు కార్యకౌకాలు కార్యకౌకాలు 20/8 కార్యకౌకాలు కార్యకౌకాలు కార్యకౌకాలు కార్యకౌకాలు 16,000 కార్యకౌకాలు కార్యకౌకాలు కార్యకౌకాలు 27,000 కార్యకౌకాలు 1974 కార్యకౌకాలు కార్యకౌకాలు కార్యకౌకాలు

(4) సంస్థ నియమాలు

సంస్థ నియమాలు సంస్థ నియమాలు 0/0 ప్రారంభం 11/6 ప్రారంభం ప్రారంభం 1004 సంస్థ నియమాలు సంస్థ నియమాలు సంస్థ నియమాలు 11/6 ప్రారంభం ప్రారంభం
10. \( \text{క} \) \\

(1) \( \text{ధ} \) \\

శయినీ రాత్రిని ప్రారంభించడం సాధనం లేదు. ఈ ధారణకం ఛేధం చేయడానికే చేయాలి. కానీ దీని లక్షీ నియమాలు కూడా ఉంచడానికే కావాలి.
530 5th July, 1974

Appendix

(2) మద్య హత్యాల ప్రభుత్వం

హత్యాలు హత్యగా మారి వారికి కేంద్రంలో కలిగిన కొనసాగిన సమయం 1784 సందర్భం లేదా సూమారుగా 1974 సందర్భం 1974 సందర్భం మే 10 నుండి ఈ సమయం నుండి మద్య హత్యాల ప్రభుత్వం హత్యలను విప్లవిచేయాలనుకున్న ప్రభుత్వం విప్లవిచేయాలను నమోదు చేస్తుంది. 

1974-75 శాతాంశాలు ఇంటిలో ప్రస్తుతం గుర్తించబడింది

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<td>(1)</td>
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<td>(II)</td>
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<tr>
<td>(III)</td>
<td>ప్రత్యేకింద మాహమారు ప్రతిబింభమైన సంఖ్యలు ప్రకారం 10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(IV)</td>
<td>ప్రత్యేకింద మాహమారు ప్రతిబింభమైన సంఖ్యలు ప్రకారం 11.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(V)</td>
<td>ప్రత్యేకింద మాహమారు ప్రతిబింభమైన సంఖ్యలు ప్రకారం 10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(VI)</td>
<td>ప్రత్యేకింద మాహమారు ప్రతిబింభమైన సంఖ్యలు ప్రకారం 46.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>ప్రత్యేకింద మాహమారు ప్రతిబింభమైన సంఖ్యలు ప్రకారం 49.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>లక్షలు లక్షలు లక్షలు లక్షలు లక్షలు లక్షలు లక్షలు లక్షలు 259.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix 5th July, 1974

531

10  9  8  7  6  5  4  3  2  1

Table 1: Exam Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>John</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Mary</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>David</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Alice</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Peter</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The total number of students who appeared for the exam was 100. The pass percentage was 70%. The highest score was 95, and the lowest was 45.

12 Mr. Smith, the principal, thanked the students for their hard work and encouraged them to continue their efforts towards excellence.
582 5th July, 1974

Appendix

13 (చనిపు శేషం) ప్రత్యేకించబడిన ఏది మానవుండమని భావిస్తుంది కానీ అప్పుడు ఈ విధానం కొలువు చేసింది. ఈ విధానం కొలువు చేసి తరపు కలిగిన ప్రతి సంస్థ ప్రత్యేకించబడిన ఏది మానవుండమని భావిస్తుంది.

చర్చలు తగ్గించబడిన ఏది నాణయానికి ప్రత్యేకించబడిన ఏది మానవుండమని భావిస్తుంది.

పిందిడి నిర్మాణం తగ్గించబడిన ఏది నాణయానికి ప్రత్యేకించబడిన ఏది మానవుండమని భావిస్తుంది.

ప్రత్యేకించబడిన ఏది నాణయానికి ప్రత్యేకించబడిన ఏది మానవుండమని భావిస్తుంది.
Mr Speaker Sir,

I move that the House be pleased to grant a sum not exceeding Rs 43,23,76,000 under Demand 'XLVI Power Development' representing working expenses on electricity schemes generating power which are under the control of the Government and the expenditure on the construction of electricity projects being executed by Government.

2. I would like to state briefly the salient features pertaining to Electricity Schemes and the progress achieved during 1973-74 and the programme for 1974-75.

3. Availability of electric power in abundance at a reasonable rate is important and essential for the development of a prosperous industrial and agricultural economy. Then only economic growth and activity can be generated to satisfy the diverse needs of people. For fuller employment in both the industrial and agricultural sectors availability of electric power at reasonable rates is a must. This is a crucial field of infrastructural development which attracts industry. Though the State is blessed with considerable water and coal resources, the prime requisites for power development, appreciable progress could not be made during the previous plan periods in respect of power development, the limiting factor being finances. The development of power has therefore not kept pace with the demand even though the Government have attached special importance of power generation and supply within the financial resources available. In the Fifth Five-Year Plan it is proposed to invest an amount of Rs 413.35 crores to the Power Sector. Special emphasis is therefore being laid by both the Government and the Electricity Board on the quick development of power sector in the State.

4. The per capita consumption which was 2.5 K M Wh at the beginning of the First Five-Year Plan rose to 16.7 K Wh at the end of the Second Five-Year Plan to 26.5 K Wh at the end of the Third Five-Year Plan (i.e.) March, 1966. At the beginning of the Fourth Five-Year Plan, (i.e.) 1-4-1969 was it 44 K Wh compared to the All India average of 76 K Wh. The present per capita consumption was only 58 K Wh compared to the All India average of 94 K Wh in 1971-72. The State Government are anxious that the gap should be made up by increasing investment in the Power Sector.
The present installed capacity in the State is 667.9 MW consisting of 267.9 MW Hydro, 380 MW Thermal and 20 MW Gas Turbo as per break up given below —

### HYDRO

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>MW</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Macbkund Hydro Power Station (Ahdhia Share)</td>
<td>80.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Tungabhadia Dam and Hampi Stations (Ahdhia 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><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>267.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### THERMAL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</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) + (B)</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Kothagudem Thermal Station</td>
<td>240.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) 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>Description</th>
<th>MW</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Gas Turbo sets at Erragadda</td>
<td>20.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td>667.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The 20 MW Gas Turbo sets and 10 MW Derated capacity at Hussainsagar Thermal Station are kept as cold standby. Therefore the present capability of the system is only 638 MW. The maximum demand reached so far is 652 MW. Therefore there is shortage in the generating capacity. The estimated peak load demand by the end of Fifth Five-Year Plan, i.e., (1978-79) would be 1,460 MW. To meet this demand of 1,460 MW the system must have an installed capacity of the order of 2,044 MW. For increasing the State’s installed capacity...
the following schemes are proposed to be commissioned during the Fifth Five-Year Plan period —

(1) Kothagudem Thermal Station III Stage 2 Units 220 M W
(2) Lower Silera Hydro Electric Schemes 4 Units 400 M W
(3) Kothagudem Thermal Station IV Stage 2 Units 220 M W
(4) Srisailam 3 Units 330 M W
(5) Nagaijunasagar Pumped Storage Hydro Electric Scheme 2 Units 100 M W
(6) Upper Sileri Extensions 2 Units 120 M W
(7) Vijayawada Thermal Station, Stage-I 2 Units 400 M W

Total 1,790 M W

After allowing for retirements, the installed capacity at the end of Fifth Five-Year Plan will be 2,428 M W. If the generating capacity materialises as programmed, it would be possible to meet a maximum demand of 1,700 M W as against the expected demand of 1,460 M W by the end of the Fifth Plan.

6 This Government have already impressed on the Government of India, the need for the establishment of a nuclear power station and a super thermal station in the State. The Site Selection Committees appointed by the Government of India inspected various sites proposed for location of Nuclear Power Station and Super Thermal Station in the State and collected the required data. The reports of Site Selection Committees are awaited by Government of India. I am hopeful that our State will be getting both Nuclear Power Station and Super Thermal Station during the VI Plan. This Government have been pursuing with Government of India for getting a share from Central Generating Stations like Kalpakkam and Neyveli.

The Government of India have stated that allocation of power to the various States from Atomic Power Plants is under finalisation. The decision of the Government of India is awaited.

As regards the sharing of power from Neyveli Power Station, the Government of India have informed this Government that the Neyveli Lignite Corporation, Ltd., is under an obligation to supply all surplus power to the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board that due to shortage of power in Tamil Nadu itself, Tamil Nadu Electricity Board may not like to enter into any commitment with Andhra Pradesh at present.
In view of the various steps already taken in this regard, I am 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 coming years of the Fifth Five-Year Plan.

7. The capital outlay on the Plan Schemes of the Electricity Board in Revised Estimate 1973-74 was 4,746 lakhs. The total provision made in the Annual Plan under power sector in 1974-75 is Rs 4,808.87 lakhs of which Rs 1,155 lakhs will be spent on Government Schemes and the balance of Rs 3,653.87 lakhs on the Schemes of the Electricity Board.

8. I, now briefly give below the progress achieved on the power projects and the provision made for 1974-75.

**GENERATION**

**A Government Schemes**

1. **Balmela Dam (Joint Project)**

Balmela Dam is a Joint Project of the State of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa. Andhra Pradesh State will get half of the total in-flow into Balmela Reservoir at Balmela Dam and below the Balmela dam, the entire flow of river Sileru and tributaries is left for the exclusive use of Andhra Pradesh. The Andhra Pradesh share in the cost of Balmela Dam shall not exceed Rs 12.00 crores. An amount of Rs 11,975 crores has been paid to the end of March, 1974 as per preliminary accounts received. Hence no provision is made for the year 1974-75. The project works are under the control of Balmela Joint Control Board. Two units of 60 M W capacity of Orissa Power House were commissioned in 1973-74. The power generated from these units is fed into the Andhra Pradesh Grid via Upper Sileru Power House.

2. **Andhra Pradesh Power House at Balmela**

The Project report on Andhra Pradesh Power House at Balmela Dam submitted to Planning Commission for approval, envisages generation of 60 M W of Power at 45% load factor utilising 2,100 cusec let out from Balmela reservoir as Andhra Pradesh Government’s share. The total estimated cost is Rs 1,160 lakhs. Some of the items for the civil works for Andhra Pradesh Power House at Balmela such as Power Tunnel including intake structure, diversion tunnel have been taken up for execution along with the main Balmela Dam Joint Project. Other civil works relating to Power House and Electrical Works, will be taken up after phasing of the entire scheme is finalised. An amount of Rs 81.18 lakhs was spent on this Scheme upto 31-3-1974, and a sum of Rs 40.00 lakhs has been provided in the Budget Estimate for 1974-75.
Srisailam Project envisages the erection of four units of 110 MW each. The first unit is expected to be commissioned by June, 1977, and 10% of the total masonry and concrete work of 69 M Cubic feet has been completed by end of May, 1974. The work of construction of masonry and concrete in Dam has been taken up in Blocks 6 to 11 and 16 and 17. About 60% of excavation of Power Tunnel has been completed and the work is scheduled to be completed by March 1975. About 35% of the excavations of power house transformer yard, etc, has been completed and the work is expected to be completed by June, 1975. This project which is the centre of the Andhra Pradesh Grid is of vital importance in the power map of Andhra Pradesh and is an important project in the backward Rayalaseem Region.

(4) Investigation of New Projects

Investigation of a number of potential hydel sites are being carried out for selecting the most suitable and economical sites for hydel power generation. Investigations have been completed for schemes and project reports are also prepared for the schemes. During 1974-75 it is proposed to take up the investigation works of Lower Godavari Hydro-Electric Scheme. The other investigation works for which major amounts are proposed to be spent during this year are Srisailam Pumped Storage Scheme, Pulichintala Hydro Electric Scheme, Sangareddy Hydro Electric Scheme, Inchampalli Hydro Electric Scheme and Singur Hydro Electric Scheme. An amount of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is provided in the Budget Estimate for 1974-75 towards investigation works.

B ANDHRA PRADESH STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD WORKS CONTINUING SCHEMES

(1) Kothagudem Thermal Scheme, Stage I

The scheme was taken up under the I D A Credit of 20 Million dollars, and almost completed. The two units of 60 MW each are under operation since 1966-67. Against Revised Estimate of Rs 2,896 lakhs, the expenditure to the end of 1973-74 was Rs 2,773.40 lakhs. An amount of Rs 4 lakhs has been provided for completion of work at Kinnerasani Dam during the year 1974-75.

(2) Ramagundam Thermal Scheme ‘B’ Station (AID Unit)

The scheme which was taken up under U S A I D Loan of 7.9 million dollars is almost completed and is under operation from 1971-72 with an installed capacity of 62.5 MW. Against the latest estimated cost of Rs 1,550 lakhs an amount of Rs 1,549.99 lakhs was spent to the end of March, 1974. A provision of Rs 14 lakhs has been made for the year 1974-75 towards balance foreign exchange payments and suppliers bills.
(3) Kothagudem Thermal Scheme, Stage II

The scheme taken up under the I B R D loan of 14 million dollars was completed and the two units of 60 M W were under operations. An amount of Rs (—) 10 lakhs has been provided of 1974-75 towards credits to be recorded due to transfer of certain tool and plant to other schemes.

(4) Kothagudem Thermal Scheme, Stage III

The scheme envisages installation of two sets of 110 M W in Kothagudem, in continuation of I and II stages. The scheme is under revision and is expected to cost Rs 4,900 00 lakhs. The machinery is being supplied by M/s Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited. Turbo generator set from Ramachandrapuram Factory and boilers from Trichy Factory. The erection of the first unit is completed and the commissioning of the unit is getting delayed due to the failure of the components of the equipment during precommissioning tests. This unit is expected to be commissioned shortly. The erection of the second unit is under advanced stage of completion. The expenditure incurred to the end of March 1974 is Rs 4,518 58 lakhs. A provision of Rs 317 00 lakhs has been made for the balance works during 1974-75.

(5) Lower Sileru Hydro Electric Scheme

The scheme envisages installation of 4 sets of 100 M W. The first and second units are being imported from U.S.S.R. The 3rd and 4th units are ordered on M/s Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited. The scheme is being revised and is expected to cost Rs 8,700 00 lakhs. The civil works, i.e., dam, saddle dyke intake structure, power canal, forbay, Dam, etc., are in progress. Head race tunnel has almost been completed. All the equipment for the units 1 and 2 have been received. The erection of Unit No. 1 is taken up. The expenditure to the end of March, 1974 is Rs 4,080 42 lakhs. A provision of Rs 1,400 00 lakhs has been made for the year 1974-75.

NEW SCHEMES

(6) Kothagudem Thermal Scheme, IV Stage

The scheme envisages installation of 2 x 110 M W thermal units as an extension to the Kothagudem Stage III Power House which is under execution. The sanctioned estimated cost of the scheme is Rs 4,230 00 lakhs. An amount of Rs 240 79 lakhs was spent in 1973-74 towards 10 per cent advance payment for the supply of 2 Nos. generator sets and instrumentation, etc., as advance action. Consulting Engineers (DESEINS—DELHI) were already appointed. The first unit is expected to be commissioned in 1976-77 and the second unit in 1977-78. A provision of Rs 400 00 lakhs has been made for 1974-75 towards civil and electrical works.
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(7) **Vijayawada Thermal Scheme**

The scheme envisages installation of 210 M W Thermal Units at a site near Ibrahimpatnam on Hyderabad-Vijayawada road at about 10 miles from Vijayawada. The barrage reservoir will be utilised for supply of feed and cooling water for the Power Station. The sanctioned estimated cost is Rs 7,690 00 lakhs M/s WAPCOS, NEW DELHI have been appointed as Consultants. An amount of Rs 230 29 lakhs was spent in 1973-74 towards 10 per cent advance payment for supply of one set and instrumentation, etc as advance payment. A provision of Rs 100 00 lakhs has been made for 1974-75 towards part payment of 10 per cent advance and for civil works. A sum of Rs 100 lakhs has been paid as advance to M/s Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited in May, 1974 for the 2nd set. The balance payable is Rs 160 lakhs. The Government of India have been addressed to provide additional funds for meeting this additional expenditure.

(8) **Nagarjunasagar Pumped Storage Hydro Electric Scheme**

The scheme envisages installation of 2 x 50 M W reversible pump turbine units located at the toe of the Nagarjunasagar Dam. The pumping operation of the Power House will enable peaking power generation from the Station without consumptive use of water of Nagarjunasagar reservoir. The sanctioned estimated cost is Rs 938 lakhs. An amount of Rs 1 58 lakhs was spent up to the end of 1973-74. An amount of Rs 50 lakhs has been provided for 1974-75 towards civil works and part payment of 10 per cent advance payments for the supply of the equipment. The sets are expected to be commissioned in 1978-79.

(9) **Upper Sileru Extensions**

The scheme contemplates installation of 2 x 60 M W hydel units as an extension to the existing Upper Sileru Power House located in Visakhapatnam district. The sanctioned estimated cost of the scheme is Rs 1,197 87 lakhs. No provision has been made for this scheme in 1974-75.

**TRANSMISSION**

**TRANSMISSION LINES SCHEME**

The construction of E H T Transmission lines has two objectives, viz., transportation of power and reduction of line losses. With these objectives in view, network analyser studies have been carried out for the most economical network required for the State and certain transmission lines scheme have been formulated.

(a) **Third Plan Transmission and Distribution Scheme**—This is a comprehensive scheme covering 220 KV and 132 KV lines and substations and also distribution works. The distribution work were completed by 1965-66 and since then, only transmission lines and substations works are being executed under this scheme. A major portion of the work has already been completed. During the year 1973-74 an
amount of Rs 19.98 lakhs was spent. A provision of Rs 10 lakhs is made in Board's Budget Estimate for 1974-75.

(b) Srisailam Transmission Scheme — Under this scheme, important 220 KV Transmission Lines viz, Nagarjunasagar, Srisailam and Srisailam-Cuddapah are included. These two lines were already commissioned. An amount of Rs 31.27 lakhs was spent on this scheme during 1973-74. A provision of Rs 30 lakhs is made in Board's Budget Estimate for 1974-75.

(c) Fourth Plan Transmission Scheme and Railway Electrification — Fourth Plan Transmission scheme is a part of Fourth Plan transmission and Distribution Scheme. Railway Electrification is a separate scheme. This Transmission scheme provides for a number of trunk transmission lines, major sub-stations and other connected works required for strengthening the grid commensurate with the increase in generating capacity and connected load. During the year 1973-74, the following lines and sub-station have been completed and put into operation:

(a) Nidadavole-Kovvur 132 KV D C Line
(b) Guzuwaka-Location T57 132 K V D C Radial line
(c) Guzuwaka-Location T49 132 K V D C Radial Line

In 1974-75 the works on the following 220 KV Lines will be in progress:

(a) Kothagudem-Hyderabad
(b) Lower Sileru-Bommur

The works on the Gooty Adoni, Kothagudem Khammam, Nellore-Gudur Sullurpet, Ramachandrapuram-Sadasivpet, Ramagundem, Karimnagar, Kamnol-Pamairu, Kurnool-Panyim 132 K V lines are under progress. The Nellore-Sullurpet line is required to give power supply to Space Research Centre at Sriharikota. A provision of Rs 730 lakhs is made on the Board's Budget Estimate for 1974-75.

Inter-State Transmission Lines — A scheme for the construction of 220 S/C inter-state lines 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. The share of Orissa Government in this estimate is Rs 38.77 lakhs and that of Andhra Pradesh Government Rs 14.77 lakhs. The scheme has been executed by the Government of Orissa as a Joint Scheme. This line was commissioned in 1973-74. It facilitates transfer of power between Andhra Pradesh and Orissa.

The construction of Nellore-Ennore 220 K V Line estimated to cost Rs 254 lakhs has been proposed and approved by the Planning Commission. The share of Andhra Pradesh in this estimate is Rs 185.5 lakhs and the share of Tamil Nadu is Rs 72 lakhs. When this lin
is completed it will facilitate exchange of power between Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu to mutual advantage. The work is expected to be completed in 1974-75.

The 220 K.V. line between Hampi and Gooty estimated to cost Rs. 156 lakhs is also programmed. This has since been cleared by the Planning Commission. This will facilitate exchange of power between Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka State. The work is expected to be completed in 1974-75.

DISTRIBUTION

Fourth plan Distribution Scheme

The provision for this scheme is mainly intended for service connections, other than agricultural services and for inevitable improvement works necessary to maintain a reasonably satisfactory power supply.

Rural Electrification

(a) Electrification of Villages — The Electricity Board has devoted much of its attention to the task of carrying power to the villages. Special attention is always given to extending supply to agricultural pumpsets as it increases food production. There are 27,307 towns and villages in this State—16,931 in Andhra and 10,376 in Telangana.

The number of villages electrified in the State up to the end of 31-3-1973 was 10,067 (6,094 villages in Andhra Region and 3,973 villages in Telangana region). In 1973-74, 386 villages were electrified (provisional) (Andhra 257, Telangana 129). The details of the villages electrified during 1973-74 are as follows —

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Details</th>
<th>Andhra</th>
<th>Telangana</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Spill over</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Land Mortgage Bank and Voluntary Loan Contributions</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Cluster Schemes</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Special Development Schemes (Rayalaseema Development Board and Telangana Regional Committee)</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>257</strong></td>
<td><strong>129</strong></td>
<td><strong>386</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In addition to this balance works in a number of villages which were electrified earlier to 1973-74 were also completed. The number of villages and towns electrified in the State as on 31-3-1974 was 10,453 (6,351 in Andhra and 4,102 in Telangana). The percentage of electrification as on 31-3-1974 is 38.24. The Electricity Board has drawn a programme to electrify as many as 483 villages during 1974-75, 229 in Coastal Andhra, 64 in Rayalaseema and 190 in Telangana. The outlay proposed under this programme is of the order of Rs 8.72 crores. With the special development funds proposed to be given to Electricity Board for Rayalaseema and Telangana areas and the funds expected to be released by the Rural Electrification Corporation, it is proposed by the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board to get through the programme as envisaged. Electrification of Harijanawadas normally forms part of a village scheme. Whenever any village is taken up for electrification harijanawadas are invariably taken up along with the villages. The unelectrified harijanawadas in already electrified villages are taken up with loan assistance of Rural Electrification Corporation.

During Fifth Five Year Plan it is proposed to electrify 481 Tribal villages of over 200 population under Minimum Needs Programme. Out of the normal plan funds an amount of Rs 100 lakhs is earmarked for minimum needs programme during 1974-75, and about 100 villages are programmed to be electrified during the first year of Fifth Five-Year Plan.

(b) Connection of Services—As on 31-3-1973 the number of agricultural pumps etc. energised in the State was 2,372.01 (61,220 in Coastal Andhra, 74,870 in Rayalaseema and 1,01,111 in Telangana). It may be of interest to note that more agricultural services were released in Rayalaseema and Telangana as compared to the Andhra region because of the special funds given under the special development schemes of Rayalaseema and Telangana.

During 1973-74 the total number of agricultural service energised was 24,143, (Coastal Andhra 4809, Rayalaseema 7322 and Telangana 12,012). The total number of services connected during the year 1973-74 was 91,908 (32,654 in Coastal Andhra, 22,510 in Rayalaseema and 36,744 in Telangana). During the year 1974-75, the Electricity Board has proposed to connect about 50,000 services out of which 9,000 will be agricultural services.

As on 31-3-1974, Rural Electrification Corporation has released an amount of Rs 1,270 lakhs out of sanctioned provision of Rs 2,127 lakhs under cluster schemes and 730 villages and 77 hamlets have been electrified out of 2,844 villages and 271 hamlets included in the
sanctioned schemes, 962 Harijan colonies have been proposed to be electrified against 19 schemes costing Rs 34 lakhs. Three Rural Electric Co-operative Schemes viz., Sircilla, Anakapalli, Rayachoti have been sanctioned by the Rural Electrification Corporation. The details of the number of villages covered and the cost of the schemes are given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Villages</th>
<th>Cost (Rs in lakhs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sircilla (Karnamagai District)</td>
<td>178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anakapalli (Visakhapatnam District)</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rayachoti (Cuddapah District)</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Loans to the Electricity Board**—During 1974-75 the State Government propose to advance to the State Electricity Board, loans upto Rs 9 53 crores besides the special allocation of Rs 1 14 crores for Rayalaseema. The Electricity Board has also been permitted to raise open market borrowings during 1974-75.

**Power Tariff**—The Electricity Board introduced revised tariffs for supply of power with effect from 1st June 1974. The considerations that weighed with the Electricity Board for introducing revised tariffs are—

(i) The need to discharge statutory obligations under section 59 of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 which enjoin that the Board shall not carry on its operations under the Act at a loss.

(ii) The cost of production of electricity has gone up considerably over the past years due to increase in cost of fuel, labour, interest charges and wages to its employees. Consequently, the revenues derived by the application of the existing tariffs are no longer sufficient to meet the steadily growing expenses of the Board for generation and supply of power.

(iii) The need to meet the interest liabilities on the loans borrowed by the Board.

(iv) The need to contribute anticipated share of the Board to the State's Fifth Five-Year Plan.

(v) The need to meet the liability of the Board of Depreciation and General Reserve.

(vi) M/s Singareni Collieries have notified increases in the price of coal ranging from 20% to 25% with effect from 1st April 1974. The Board has to absorb this increase as thermal generation is more than 50% of the total generation.
Working of the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board — The following statement gives a comparison of the achievements of the Board

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Achievements in</th>
<th>Targets for</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1972-73 (Actuals)</td>
<td>1974-75 (Anticipated)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Units sent out (millions)</td>
<td>2,957</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Units sold (millions)</td>
<td>2,173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Revenue receipts (Rs in crores)</td>
<td>4836</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Working expenses (Rs in Crores)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(including Depreciation Reserve Fund and General Reserve and excluding interest)</td>
<td>4130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e) Capital expenditure (Plan) (Rs in crores) Board works</td>
<td>2640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(including central assistance)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(f) Installed capacity (M W )</td>
<td>6679</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(g) Villages electrified (Numbers)</td>
<td>592</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(h) Services converted (Numbers)</td>
<td>90179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i) Services connected— (Numbers)</td>
<td>25653</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(j) Rate of return on average capital base (%)</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conclusion — In the context of the present shortage of generation there is absolute need for concentrating on improving the generation before embarking on any large scale electrification of new villages. Efforts are therefore being made to bring into commission the two units of Kothagudem Thermal Power Station III Stage as early as possible. In the Plan for 1974-75, generation schemes have therefore been of highest priority and more funds have been allocated for these schemes. The Board’s Officers in co-operation with the Engineers of M/s Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited are making strenuous efforts to bring into commission the 1st unit of Kothagudem Thermal Power Station III Stage very shortly and the 2nd Unit within six months thereafter. The present shortage of energy can be completely wiped out when these two units are commissioned. I have no doubt that the Board will rise to the occasion and complete all the schemes as per schedule. I am sure this will go a long way in ushering in an era of economic growth and activity so essential for the development of the country.
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XLVI 1974-75 రాబ్యాలు

2 1973-74 రాబ్యాలు 1974-75 రాబ్యాలు మరియు పద్ధతి

3 ప్రారంభం మధ్య ఇంట్లో ప్రధాన మంత్రి సేవనం చేసే రాబ్యాలు

4 మధ్యమండల సమయంలో ప్రధాన మంత్రి సేవనం చేసే రాబ్యాలు 25 శతం
546 5th July, 1974 Appendix

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
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<tbody>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>120 0</td>
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<td>10 0</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>20 0</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

5 సంవత్సరాలు: 9 మార్చి లాంటి 667 9 మార్చిలో, సంవత్సరాలు: ఈ దశానిలో 267 9 మార్చిలో సంఖ్యలు 380 మార్చిలో, థాడిదిల,

<table>
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<th>సంఖ్యలు</th>
<th>మార్చిలో</th>
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<td>80 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 రుణకు రుణకు ప్రతినిధి (భారులు ప్రతినిధి)</td>
<td>57 6</td>
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<tr>
<td>3 రుణకు రుణకు ప్రతినిధి</td>
<td>120 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>4 రుణకు రుణకు ప్రతినిధి</td>
<td>10 0</td>
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<td>20 0</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total**: 1790
548  5th July, 1974  Appendix

యాకాణం కట్టడం ప్రారంభించిన మంచితర ప్రశ్నలు ఒకే సమయంలో ఆధారంగా నిపుణులు తెలియబడిన సమయంలో ఉండాలి. అంది సమయం లో మోడలు ప్రత్యేకితగా ఉండటం జరిగిన అవసరాలు సమయంలో ఉండాలి.

ఇందులో ఉన్నా ఎందుకు మంచితర ప్రశ్నలు తెలియబడింది. అందువల్ల మోడలు ప్రత్యేకితగా ఉండటం జరిగిన అవసరాలు సమయంలో ఉండటం జరిగింది.

7 1973-74 రాష్ట్ర సంఘం పంచాయతీ సభలకు సహాయం కంటే 4647.02 రూపాయలు 1974-75 రోజ్యు సంఘం పంచాయతీ సభలకు సహాయం కంటే 4808.87 రూపాయలు ఉండేవి. పంచాయతీ సభలకు ఉండే 1155.00 రూపాయలు (మానసిక సంపత్తి మార్గంగా) కర్నూలు, 3658.87 రూపాయలు ఉండటం జరిగింది.

మానసిక సంపత్తి పంచాయతీ సభలకు ఉండేవి 1974-75 రాష్ట్ర సంఘం పంచాయతీ సభలకు సహాయం కంటే ఉండటం జరిగింది.

విశ్లేషణ విధానం

(1) కర్నూలు పంచాయతీ చిన్న సభలకు సహాయం

80 రూపాయలు పతాల సంఘం పంచాయతీ సభలకు సహాయం కంటే 4647.02 రూపాయలు 1974-75 రోజ్యు సంఘం పంచాయతీ సభలకు సహాయం కంటే 4808.87 రూపాయలు ఉండేవి. పంచాయతీ సభలకు ఉండే 1155.00 రూపాయలు (మానసిక సంపత్తి మార్గంగా) కర్నూలు, 3658.87 రూపాయలు ఉండటం జరిగింది.

(2) ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ పంచాయతీ సభలకు సహాయం

60 రూపాయలు పంచాయతీ సభలకు సహాయం కంటే 1973-74 రోజ్యు సంఘం పంచాయతీ సభలకు సహాయం కంటే 45% ఉండండి. 60 రూపాయలు పంచాయతీ సభలకు సహాయం కంటే 45% ఉండండి.
Appendix
5th July, 1974


(4) రసాయన శాసనం

రసాయన శాసనం ప్రతి సంవత్సరం 15 మంది ప్రతి సంవత్సరం ప్రతిక్రియలు నిర్ణయం చేయబడింది. దీని మేనేజ్మెంటు పరిపాలన చేయబడింది. సంవత్సరం 1974-75 లో సాధారణ సమాధాన పరిపాలన చేయబడింది. రసాయన శాసనం ప్రత్యేకంగా ఉపయోగానికి సంశాసనం చేయబడింది. ప్రతి సంవత్సరం ప్రతి సంవత్సరం పరిపాలన చేయబడింది. రసాయన శాసనం ప్రతిక్రియలు దాని మేనేజ్మెంట్ పరిపాలన చేయబడింది. ప్రతి సంవత్సరం రసాయన శాసనం పరిపాలన చేయబడింది. రసాయన శాసనం పరిపాలన చేయబడింది. 1974-75 లో సాధారణ సమాధాన పరిపాలన చేయబడింది. 15 మంది పరిపాలన చేయబడింది.
(1) §^^ /^^^ *3o 33^<^ x5^0, "3jj^^3 ^^

(2) §^^^r^^o ^^b^* a^o, *3c^^^^

(3) §^^^r^^o ^^b^* a^o, "3jj^^3 ^^

(4) §^^^r^^o ^^b^* a^o, "3jj^^3 ^^
Appendix 5th July, 1974

(5)asco to 100 in the year 4 the period of 50 years (i.e., 1924-1973) 50000 rupees each is due and payable. This includes the interest on the amount due, which is 8% on the amount due. The amount due is Rs. 870000. The sum of Rs. 870000 is divided into 4 parts, each part being Rs. 217500. Each part is to be paid within the year 1974. The payment of each part is to be made as follows:

- Part 1: Rs. 4080 of Rs. 1400 in 1974.
- Part 2: Rs. 1200 of Rs. 1400 in 1974.
- Part 3: Rs. 1000 of Rs. 1400 in 1974.
- Part 4: Rs. 700 of Rs. 1400 in 1974.

(6) In the year 4 the period of 50 years (i.e., 1924-1973) 110 rupees in the year 4 the period of 50 years (i.e., 1924-1973) is due and payable. This includes the interest on the amount due, which is 10% on the amount due. The amount due is Rs. 42300. The amount due is divided into 4 parts, each part being Rs. 10575. Each part is to be paid within the year 1974. The payment of each part is to be made as follows:

- Part 2: Rs. 24079 of Rs. 10575 in 1974.
- Part 3: Rs. 24079 of Rs. 10575 in 1974.
- Part 4: Rs. 24079 of Rs. 10575 in 1974.

(7) In the year 4 the period of 50 years (i.e., 1924-1973) 210 rupees in the year 4 the period of 50 years (i.e., 1924-1973) is due and payable. This includes the interest on the amount due, which is 10% on the amount due. The amount due is Rs. 76900. The amount due is divided into 4 parts, each part being Rs. 19225. Each part is to be paid within the year 1974. The payment of each part is to be made as follows:

- Part 2: Rs. 23029 of Rs. 19225 in 1974.
- Part 3: Rs. 23029 of Rs. 19225 in 1974.
- Part 4: Rs. 23029 of Rs. 19225 in 1974.
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Appendix

100 నాలుగు 352 మార్చి మరియు సెప్టెంబర్ మాసం అయితే
160 నాలుగు అట్టడాన్ని కలిగివచ్చిన ఎందుకంది. ఫిటింగ్ సంపాదన మాదిరి అదికి ఎవరు తమిళనాడు విభాగం

(9) విషయం: ముద్రించబడిన పుస్తకం

ముద్రించబడిన పుస్తకం 50 వారి ప్రస్తుతి కలిగి ఉండి 50 వారి సమయంలో విశేషాలు లేకుండా అనేకా నియత్వాలు ఉంటాయి. దీనితో నిష్పుధ సంఖ్యలు ఉంటాయి. పుస్తకం 1974-75 సంవత్సరం మధ్య నిష్పుధ సంఖ్యలు ఉంటాయి. చాలా 10 చాలా రూపాణించడం ఉండి, అంశం చాలా రూపాణించడం ఉంది 1974-75 సంవత్సరం నగదీ మంది 50 చాలా రూపాణించడం ఉంది. అంశం 1978-79 సంవత్సరం మంది రూపాణించడం ఉండాలి.

(10) మరొక విషయం: మరొక విషయం

మరొక విషయం 60 వారి ప్రస్తుతి కలిగి ఉండి 60 వారి సమయంలో అది మంది పండుగలు ఉంటాయి. దీనితో నిష్పుధ సంఖ్యలు ఉంటాయి. పుస్తకం 1974-75 సంవత్సరం నగదీ 1197 87 రూపాణి సమయం 1974-75 సంవత్సరం రూపాణించడం ఉండాలి.

[ఇ] మార్చి పుస్తకం లేదా పుస్తకం

Appendix
5th July, 1974
553

[1] (5) 5000 లేవరిచే దేవాలయం

సంఖ్యలు ప్రతి పాశ్చాత్య ప్రాంతాలలో ప్రతి సంవత్సరములు సంఖ్య 220 ఎక్కడు వాటికి నిర్ణయించారు 1973-74 సంవత్సరము లో నిర్ణయించిన సంఖ్య 3127 ద్వారా కలిగి ఉంది. 1974-75 సంవత్సరము లో వాటి పాటు 30 లక్షలం విశేషాధిక్యం

(2) కోట రామనాగరా పేటికి హోరాలు కలిసిన సంఖ్యలు

ఈ ప్రాంతంలో హోరాలు కలిసిన సంఖ్యలు 132 ఎక్కడు వాటి ప్రతి సంవత్సరములు నిర్ణయించారు 1974-75 సంవత్సరము లో వాటి పాటు 220 ఎక్కడు వాటి ప్రతి సంవత్సరములు నిర్ణయించారు

(3) రామనాగరా పేటికి హోరాలు కలిసిన సంఖ్యలు

ఈ ప్రాంతంలో హోరాలు కలిసిన సంఖ్యలు 132 ఎక్కడు వాటి ప్రతి సంవత్సరములు నిర్ణయించారు 1974-75 సంవత్సరము లో వాటి ప్రతి సంవత్సరములు 730 ఎక్కడు నిర్ణయించారు

ఎంచుకునిని ప్రాంతాలలో నిర్ణయించారు

ఈ 53.54 ఎక్కడు వాటి ప్రతి సంవత్సరములు నిర్ణయించారు 220 ఎక్కడు వాటి ప్రతి సంవత్సరములు నిర్ణయించారు. వాటి ప్రతి సంవత్సరములు నిర్ణయించారు. వాటి ప్రతి సంవత్సరములు నిర్ణయించారు.
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14.77 శాతం మున్న లేదు కళకతా చతుర్తి పెయిలు పాలకరాయిను పెయిలు, 1973-74 సాంఘాతిక కింద ఉపయోగం చేసే పెయిలు, పెయిలు కలరాయిను పెయిలు, 1974-75 సాంఘాతిక కింద ఉపయోగం చేసే పెయిలు,

254 సెంటి పాలకరాయిను పెయిలు పెయిలు పాలకరాయిను పెయిలు, 1973-74 సాంఘాతిక కింద ఉపయోగం చేసే పెయిలు, 1974-75 సాంఘాతిక కింద ఉపయోగం చేసే పెయిలు,

156 సెంటి పాలకరాయిను పెయిలు పెయిలు పాలకరాయిను పెయిలు, 1973-74 సాంఘాతిక కింద ఉపయోగం చేసే పెయిలు, 1974-75 సాంఘాతిక కింద ఉపయోగం చేసే పెయిలు,

రాయ విధానానికి కేంద్రం కింద

పెయిలు పెయిలు పెయిలు, (క్రమానుగత క్రియాకార్య పాలనలు)

పెయిలు, పెయిలు, (క్రమానుగత క్రియాకార్య పాలనలు)

(1) పెయలు పెయిలు పెయలు పెయిలు పెయిలు, (క్రియాకార్య పాలనలు)

(2) పెయలు పెయలు పెయలు పెయలు, (క్రియాకార్య పాలనలు)

(3) పెయలు పెయలు పెయలు పెయలు, (క్రియాకార్య పాలనలు)

(4) పెయలు పెయలు పెయలు పెయలు, (క్రియాకార్య పాలనలు)

(5) పెయలు పెయలు పెయలు పెయలు, (క్రియాకార్య పాలనలు)

(6) పెయలు పెయలు పెయలు పెయలు, (క్రియాకార్య పాలనలు)

(7) పెయలు పెయలు పెయలు పెయలు, (క్రియాకార్య పాలనలు)

(8) పెయలు పెయలు పెయలు పెయలు, (క్రియాకార్య పాలనలు)

(9) పెయలు పెయలు పెయలు పెయలు, (క్రియాకార్య పాలనలు)

(10) పెయలు పెయలు పెయలు పెయలు, (క్రియాకార్య పాలనలు)

(11) పెయలు పెయలు పెయలు పెయలు, (క్రియాకార్య పాలనలు)

(12) పెయలు పెయలు పెయలు పెయలు, (క్రియాకార్య పాలనలు)

(13) పెయలు పెయలు పెయలు పెయలు, (క్రియాకార్య పాలనలు)

(14) పెయలు పెయలు పెయలు పెయలు, (క్రియాకార్య పాలనలు)

(15) పెయలు పెయలు పెయలు పెయలు, (క్రియాకార్య పాలనలు)

(16) పెయలు పెయలు పెయలు పెయలు, (క్రియాకార్య పాలనలు)

(17) పెయలు పెయలు పెయలు పెయలు, (క్రియాకార్య పాలనలు)

(18) పెయలు పెయలు పెయలు పెయలు, (క్రియాకార్య పాలనలు)

(19) పెయలు పెయలు పెయలు పెయలు, (క్రియాకార్య పాలనలు)

(20) పెయలు పెయలు పెయలు పెయలు, (క్రియాకార్య పాలనలు)
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### Appendix

1973-74^a^b 336 5th July 1974

1973-74^a^b 24,148

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1974-75 9,000

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### Observations

1974-75 9,000

1974-75 9,000

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### Notes

(1) 335 335 335

(2) 335 335 335

(3) 335 335 335
సాధారణాల సంఘాతం

సాధారణాల సంఘాతం 1-4-1974 యొక్క సాధారణ సంఘాతం సాధారణ సంఘాతం సాధారణ సంఘాతం సాధారణ సంఘాతం సాధారణ సంఘాతం 5-7-1974 యొక్క సాధారణ సంఘాతం సాధారణ సంఘాతం సాధారణ సంఘాతం సాధారణ సంఘాతం 5-7-1974 యొక్క సాధారణ సంఘాతం సాధారణ సంఘాతం సాధారణ సంఘాతం సాధారణ సంఘాతం 5-7-1974 యొక్క సాధారణ సంఘాతం 

(i) 1948 విధానానికి రహించిన సంఘాతం 1974 వరకు ఏ విధానం సంఘాతం సంఘాతం సంఘాతం సంఘాతం సంఘాతం సంఘాతం 1975 వరకు ఏ విధానం సంఘాతం 

(ii) సమ్మేళనం రాష్ట్ర సమ్మేళనం రాష్ట్ర సమ్మేళనం రాష్ట్ర సమ్మేళనం రాష్ట్ర సమ్మేళనం రాష్ట్ర సమ్మేళనం రాష్ట్ర సమ్మేళనం రాష్ట్ర సమ్మేళనం రాష్ట్ర సమ్మేళనం 

(iii) పాఠానాంకం రాష్ట్ర పాఠానాంకం రాష్ట్ర పాఠానాంకం రాష్ట్ర పాఠానాంకం రాష్ట్ర పాఠానాంకం రాష్ట్ర పాఠానాంకం 

(iv) పాఠానాంకం రాష్ట్ర పాఠానాంకం రాష్ట్ర పాఠానాంకం రాష్ట్ర పాఠానాంకం రాష్ట్ర పాఠానాంకం 

(v) పాఠానాంకం రాష్ట్ర పాఠానాంకం రాష్ట్ర పాఠానాంకం రాష్ట్ర పాఠానాంకం రాష్ట్ర పాఠానాంకం 

(vi) సాధారణ సంఘాతం రాష్ట్ర సాధారణ సంఘాతం రాష్ట్ర సాధారణ సంఘాతం 

పాఠానాంకం రాష్ట్ర పాఠానాంకం 

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<td>1973-74</td>
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<td>సేవ పరమితి (మంగొల్ల)</td>
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<td>(రోడ్స్)</td>
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