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THE
ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Principal Officers

Speaker : Sri R. Dasaratharama Reddy
Deputy Speaker : Sri Syed Rahmat Ali
Panel of Chairmen : 1. Smt. T. E. S. Ananda Bai
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4. Sri N. Venkata Ratnam
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2. Sri S. Purnananda Sastry
3. Sri K. Satyanarayana Rao
4. Sri R. N. Sarma
4. Sri K. Katumba Rao
5. Sri Md. Ghouse Khan
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<td>Animal Husbandry</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Dairy Development</td>
<td></td>
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ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

PERMITS FOR STAINLESS STEEL IN NELLORE DISTRICT

361—

*6329 Q.—Sri Pellakuru Ramachandra Reddy (Kovur) :—Will the Minister for Industries be pleased to state:

(a) the number of stainless steel permits given in Nellore District from 1971-72 onwards; and

(b) the number of those units working satisfactorily?

The Minister for Industries (Sri P. Basi Reddy) :—(a) 56 Units

(b) 44 Units.

Sri P. Basi Reddy ;— Dairy equipments, medical equipments, nibs and other small things. Of course, the manufacture of utensils is barred.

Sri P. Basi Reddy ;— In pursuance of the assurance given in 1972, 60 units of stainless steel which were either bogus or which have been manufacturing utensils have been cancelled.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:—I would like to know how many legislators are there and who are they in both the Houses who have taken permits and misused them.

Sri P. Basi Reddy:— As far as my knowledge goes, I do not think, any Legislator is involved in any of these things. But I am not quite sure.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:— What is that answer. He says that he is not quite sure.

Mr. Speaker:— To the best of his knowledge there is nothing that has come to his notice.

Sri P. Basi Reddy:— If there are any legislators involved, I will certainly place the information on the Table of the House.

8.40. am Sri P. Basi Reddy:— It involves spending of foreign exchange. It is a luxury to have stainless steel utensils. So, foreign exchange cannot be spent over such luxurious things.

Re:— QUESTION NO. 562

Mr. Speaker:— Sri M. Narayana Reddy

Sri V. Srikrishna:— I put the question Sir.

Mr. Speaker:— Without permission, under the rules, no one is authorised to put a question. I think this practice has developed. I am just giving a warning.

Mr. Speaker:— The present rule is: 'If on a question being called, if it is not put or the member in whose name it stands is absent, the Speaker at the request of any member may, at any time before the House enters upon the other business, direct that the answer to it be given.'—not immediately, but later on, at the end. I am trying to bring to your attention, the rules that exist and the convention that is developed. I am trying to bring it to your notice. This will not be in force from next time.
Sri P. Basi Reddy:- In Parliament, a Member putting the question wants an answer on a particular date. So he knows that his question will be coming up. So that difficulty may be overcome by adopting the practice that obtains in the Parliament.

Mr. Speaker:— That has become impossible here. This matter came up before the Rules Committee. It is not possible here because the Speaker himself does not know when the House is going to meet. There are no specific dates or times on which it meets. It may meet once or twice in a year. There are certain cases, where there are two meetings. Whereas in Parliament we have got definite dates and the time is also there. Advance calendar is sent to the Members. Members are requested to send the required dates on which the answer should be furnished. That is suitable to them. Therefore, we have dispensed with that rule. I am trying to give the notice. The moment the question comes for printing 10 days in advance, the Member would be informed that this question would be coming up on a date. That is going to be done in the rules that are going to be placed on the Floor of the House. I request the Members to go through them and give their suggestions.

Mr. Speaker:— I have already stated that I am not going to adopt for the present session. I have also brought to your notice that rules have been amended and they are going to be placed on the
5th March, 1976.

Oral Answers to Questions.

Table of the House—Hon'ble Members can go through the amendments. I am only bringing it to your notice. You can give your suggestions. Yes, Question No. 362.

Cancellation of Registration of some Small Scale Industries

362—

*7148 Q. Sri M.Narayana Reddy (Bodhan) put by Sri V.Sri krishna.— Will the Minister for Industries be pleased to state

(a) the number of Small Scale Industrial units whose registration has been cancelled in each year during the last 3 years ending 31-3-75; and the number of units registered each year during the above period by the Industries Department.

(b) the number of units based and linked to scarce raw material whose registration has been cancelled during the above period and the number of new units based on scarce raw material, registered during the above period

(c) the authority, empowered to cancel the units and registered the new units; and

(d) whether the Government have caused any enquiry to ascertain the reasons for sharp decline in the registration of new units during the above period, if so, the outcome and findings of such enquiry.

Sri P. Basu Reddy.—

(a) The number of Small Scale Industrial Units whose registration has been cancelled in each year during the last 3 years ending March 1975 are as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. 1972-73</td>
<td>1083</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. 1973-74</td>
<td>438</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. 1974-75</td>
<td>1543</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3064</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The number of Small Scale Industrial Units registered each year during the last 3 years ending March, 1975 are as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. 1972-73</td>
<td>5926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. 1973-74</td>
<td>8002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. 1974-75</td>
<td>5294</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>19222</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The number of Small Scale Industrial Units based and linked to scarce raw material whose registration has been cancelled during the last 3 years ending March, 1975 are as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No.</th>
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<tr>
<td>1. 1972-73</td>
<td>622</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. 1973-74</td>
<td>161</td>
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<td>3. 1974-75</td>
<td>646</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1429</td>
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</table>
The number of new units based and linked to scarce raw material registered during the last 3 years ending March, 1976 are as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1972-73</td>
<td>2,113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973-74</td>
<td>3,124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974-75</td>
<td>1,272</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(c) The Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce in the District including the Assistant Directors (Twin Cities), Hyderabad were delegated with the powers for registration of new Units requiring indigenous and non-scarce raw materials while the District Collectors in the District and the Joint Director concerned with the subject matter in the Directorate of Industries in the case of the Units in Twin cities were empowered to register the new units requiring scarce and imported new materials. The authority competent to register the new units is also the authority to cancel the registration of the units.

(d) No Sir,

Mr. Seaker;—When it is more elaborate it is being placed on the Table.

Creation of New Intermediary Cadre Deputy Civil Surgeons

*7162 Q—Sri M. Nagi Reddy:—Will the Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state

(a) whether the scheme for creation of a new intermediary cadre of Deputy Civil Surgeon has come into force

(b) if so, the District-wise number of doctors absorbed and

(c) whether the details of the scheme be placed on the Table of the House?
The Minister for Health (Sri, K. Rajmallu):—

(a) Sir, No separate scheme for the creation of a new intermediary cadre of deputy civil surgeons has been introduced by the Government but sanction was accorded for the up gradation of 1 posts of civil Assistant surgeons in the taluk Hospitals to the grade of deputy civil surgeons.

(b) The Civil Assistant surgeons were promoted against the 100 posts of deputy civil surgeons in accordance with seniority in the category of civil assistant surgeons based on the principle of seniority cum efficiency. Neither the doctors were absorbed district wise nor promotions were made on that basis.

(c) Since a separate scheme was not introduced, the question of placing the same on the table does not arise.
Oral Answers to Questions. 5th March, 1976.

Sri M. Nagi Reddi:—Is there an intermediate cadre to supervise some of the Districts between the Civil Surgeons and the Deputy Directors?

Sri K. Rajamallu:—Not between the Civil Surgeons and the Deputy Directors but between Civil Surgeons and the Additional Directors.

Candidates posted as Dy. D.M.Os.
Candidates posted as R.M.Os

5—2
Candidates retained in Medical colleges for their specialities —17
Candidates retained in T. B. Hospitals —7
Candidates retained in Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad —2
Candidates posted in-charge hospitals in Taluk hospitals.. 3

Control of Mosquitos in Twin Cities

364—

7434 Q.—Sri P. V. Ramana (Anakapalli) :—Will the Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ten lakhs of rupees are going to spent in the year 1975-76 in twin cities to control the mosquitos;

(b) if so, the way in which it will be spent;

(c) whether there is any proposal to increase the production of Kambucia Apinin and Leabistin Reteqleatan fishes in the lakes around the Twin Cities as a measure of control of mosquito production; and

(b) if so, the action taken to implement the scheme?

Sri K. Rajamallu :—(a) Yes Sir.

(b) It will be spent in operational cost.

(c) There is no proposal to increase the production of these fishes in the lakes around the twin cities, as these fishes cannot survive in these lakes as they will be eaten away by the carnivorous fishes present in the lakes.

(d) Does not arise.


The following measures have been taken to control spreading of mosquitos:

1) Anti-adult spray operations with pyrothrum ext. 2% are being carried out intensively in all the houses in twin cities from July, 1975 onwards. 22 out of 35 Municipal Wards are being completed covering 2-63 lakhs of houses so far. Spray operations are under progress in the remaining municipal wards.

2) Anti-larval measures are being carried out in the entire city within municipal limits with a weekly fixed programme, covering all mosquito breeding sources. Besides, river Musi and major nullahs in twin cities are treated with mosquito larvicidal oil, weekly by keeping special squads for this purpose. As river Musi and major nullahs are the major mosquito breeding sources, special steps are being taken
to control the mosquito breeding by placing oil gaddas (oil booms) at intervals. 700 gadds (oil booms) had been placed from July, to December, 1975.

3) A potent larvicide, Baytex spray operations are being done in the fields under irrigation and other water sources, where mosquito breeding has been found and the oil could not be applied. This has given a spectacular results in routing out the mosquito breeding.

4) In overhead tanks, wells and cisterns etc. where the Urban Malaria vector namely A. stephensi breeds, parisgreen powder is being applied as a measure to control it. This is being done in all drinking water sources.

5) Desilting of drains in city is being attended by the drainage section of the Corporation. Action is also being taken to plug the man holes of sewer lines as sewage water is found being used for cultivation, since they are being found as mosquito genic sources.

6) The fish G. affinia which is known as a good larvivorous fish is being released in the wells, ornamental fountains and ponds for mosquito control in water sources where this larvivorous is introduced. Good results are achieved wherever scum and other fallings in water sources are removed weekly to make the fish to have direct access to feed on the aquatic stages of mosquitoes.

9-00 a.m.

(Leasing Out the Srisailam Temple Canteen)

365—

* 6947 Q.—Sarvasri A. Sreeramulu (Eluru) and S. Ramasena Devarkonda) — Will the Minister for Endowments be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Srisailam Temple authorities have leased out the canteen and if so, to whom and the amount of lease; and

(b) whether the temple authorities called for tenders before granting the lease?
(The Minister for Endowment) Sri Sagi Suryanarayana Raju:—

(a) Yes Sir. The Canteen building has been leased to "the Canteen Workers Co-operative Canteen Limited, Srisailam" on a monthly rent of Rs. 675 for a period of one year. The High Court has since held that the lease of Canteen is not a lease in the strict sense, but only a case of licensing the building of the Devasthanam for running a canteen.

(b) No, Sir.

...
Coffee Plantation in Visakhapatnam District.

366—

*7489 Q.—Sri P.V. Ramana;—Will the Minister for Forest be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government stopped to extend the area of coffee plantation in Visakhapatnam district in the year 1975; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister for Forests (Sri Md. Ibrahim Ali Ansari;—(a) It is not correct to say that a firm decision has been taken to stop further planting to Coffee in Visakhapatnam District by the Forest Department. Lack of finances is coming in the way of further expansion by the Forest Department at present.

Sri P.V. Ramana;—What is the extent of area of coffee before and what is the additional extent of area in 1975?

Sri Md. Ibrahim Ali Ansari;—Sir, actually we took up coffee plantation in the year 1961. From 1961 to 1972, in 1200 acres of land coffee was planted by the Forest Department. In the year 1972, we got loan assistance from Government of India under which we planted 800 acres upto 1975. Since 1975 there has been no further plantation.

Prevalance of Certain Diseases Among the Workers
of Metalliferous Mines of Mica etc.

367—

*6394 Q.—Sri Nallapareddi Sreenivasul Reddi (Gudur) —Will the Minister for labour be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government are aware of the incidence of the prevalece of Pneumoconiosis - Silicosis Asbestosis lung disease among underground workers in Metalliferous, mines of mica Asbestos, Barytes etc. in Andhra Pradesh.
14 3th March, 1976. Oral Answers to Questions*

(b) if so, what are the preventive and curative methods that are being adopted by the State Government?

The Minister for Labour (Sri T. Anjaiah):—(a) and (b) The answer placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

(a) and (b) The director of T. B. Centre, Hyderabad conducted survey in Mica Mines and stated that 7.7% are suffering from T. B., 8.3% suffering from Silicosis and 0.6% suffering from T. B. and silicosis and 3.1% observation cases. No case has been reported to the Directorate of Medical Services regarding Asbestos and Barytes.

The Mica Mines Welfare Board has got Doctors to attend to the Mine Workers with regard to the Prevention and control of the Lung Disease. There is a Hospital, T. B. Sanitorium at Nellore where cases are referred for treatment. There is National Tuberculosis Programme for Nellore District to protect the workers and communities (their family members). There are Inspectors under Mines Act to take preventive steps in the mines for enforcing wet methods, exhaust ventilation and Engineering control Techniques for suppression of Mica Dust in the Mines.
Oral Answers to Questions. 5th March, 1976.

* Mr. A. S.:-- Is the iron ore refinery at R. S. G. to be completed by 1975?

* Mr. M.:-- The iron ore refinery at R. S. G. is expected to be completed by 1975.

* Mr. B. R.:-- Is the steel plant at T. P. to be completed by 1975?

* Mr. C.:-- The steel plant at T. P. is expected to be completed by 1975.
ABOLITION OF N. M. R. SYSTEM

368—

7205 Q.—Sri M. Nagi Reddy:—Will the Minister for Labour be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to abolish N. M. R. system in the state;

(b) if so, whether the same will be applied to all the industries under Government and private managements and Institutions under the public and Quasi Government sectors and also to the Corporations and Local Bodies; and

(c) the names of institutions or industries in which the same has so far been implemented?

Sri T. Anjaiah:—(a) Generally the idea of the Government is to bring the N. M. R. workers on par with the regular workers for purposes of payment of wages in pursuance of the joint letter from the Union Ministers for Energy and Labour.

(b) & (c) The issue of conversion of N. M. R. into work charged was discussed before the Chief Secretary on 4-8-1975 and 19-8-175. The Minister for power also convened a meeting of Unions operating of Srisailam Project. It was decided that so far as Srisailam Projects concerned it was agreed to pay wages to N. M. R. workers on par with workcharged establishment for the same nature of work and for the number of days actually worked by N. M. R. Workers.

Sri M. Nagi Reddy:—Cabinet as a whole is responsible for anything. Cabinet as a whole is responsible for anything. Cabinet as a whole is responsible for anything.
Mr. Speaker:—This is not the Joint responsibility.

PROVIDING OF CREDIT FACILITIES TO SMALL RYOTS IN VILLAGES

369—

7492 Q.—Sri Nallapareddi Sreenivasul Reddi:—Will the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state:

the steps taken by the State Government to provide Credit facilities to small ryots in villages in view of the Moratorium?

The Minister for Co-operation (Sri Ch. Venkat Rao):—Instructions were issued to all the Co-operatives to the effect that:

(1) all the loan applications of small farmers should be disposed of first in preference to others.

(2) where applications of small farmers do not amount to 75 per cent of the available credit, to enrol more number of small farmers as members of Co-operatives; and

(3) when the applications of small farmers exceed 75 percent of the total credit, they will be given loans first even if it results in exceeding the target of 75 per cent.

Mr. Speaker:—Question No. 370 is postponed.

STARTING OF CENTRAL UNIVERSITY AT HYDERABAD

371—

6936 Q.—Sri Nallapareddi Sreenivasul Reddi:—Will the Minister for Education and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

a) when the Central University at Hyderabad, and Universities at Warangal and Guntur will be started.

b) the courses with which they will be started;

c) whether the said three Universities will remain as residential Universities: and

d) the nature and scope of the said Universities?

The Minister for Education (Sri M.V. Krishna Rao):—(a) Central University, Hyderabad started functioning from the academic year 1975-76.

The U.G.C. have agreed to the establishment of the two Unitary Universities by the State Govt. one each at Warangal and Guntur. Necessary steps are being taken in the matter.
(b) No official information is available regarding the starting of courses in the Central University.

(c) & (d): The Universities will not be fully residential. The proposed universities at Warangal and Guntur are of Unitary type.

Mr. Speaker, is it such a secret matter.

Sri M. V. Krishna Rao:—The Vice-Chancellor has written a letter which reads as follows:

“The University of Hyderabad being established by an Act of Parliament (Act No. 39/74) does not come under the purview of the State Legislature. It is, therefore, not possible for the University to furnish any information Officially.”

Mr. Speaker:—We are interested what facilities they are providing here. Information can be given. We are not interfering their job. Information atleast, the Legislators are entitled to know.

Mr. Speaker:—You can apply to the Parliament itself or to the Higher Authorities direct to furnish this information. Answer is not satisfactory.

Sri V. Sri Krishna:—You must see that the reply given is proper.
Oral Answers to Questions. 5th March, 1976.

Mr. Speaker:—That has already been answered by the Chief Minister himself.

STARTING OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION COLLEGE AT KURNOOL

372—

*7482-Q.—Sri P. Rahiman Khan (Kurnool)—Will the Minister for Education and Cultural affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are two Physical Education Colleges in two regions, viz Telangana and Coastal area and none in the Rayalaseema region.

(b) if so, whether the Govt. propose to start one Physical Education College at Kurnool to cater to the needs of the Rayalaseema region; and

(c) if so, when?

Sri. M. V. Krishna Rao.—(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Recommendations of Reviewing Committee on Regional Engineering Colleges

373—

*6301 Q.—Sri A. Sreeramulu:—Will the Minister for Social Welfare and Technical Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Reviewing Committee was constituted in 1972 to suggest the future set-up of Regional Engineering Colleges; and

(b) if so, the recommendations made by this Committee and the action taken by the Government thereon?

The Minister for Social Welfare (Sri Bhattam Srirama Murthy):—

(a) Government of India have Constituted a Special Committee to review the work of Regional Engineering Colleges and their future set up, both administrative and academic and also on the financing of these Institutions.

(b) A summary of the recommendations made by the Committee is placed on the Table of the House. The responsibility for a decision is entirely that of Government of India.
Summary of Recommendations of the Reviewing Committee
of Regional Engineering College

1. On account of the background, intentions and later developments, the Regional Engineering Colleges should appropriately be renamed as Central Engineering Colleges. (para 1.16)

2. We would recommend the closure or postponement of admissions to post-graduate courses where the wastage is higher than 70% of the intake in the corresponding year or where the admission is less than 30% of the sanctioned intake for some years in succession. (Para 2.15)

3. To achieve the objective of national integration and improve the quality of admissions to the colleges from other states, we suggest:
   (a) full rail concessional fares by third class be provided once in a year to students from other states whose homes are more than 500 kms from the colleges-the fare for the first 500 kms will be borne by students.
   (b) the existing number of scholarships (merit-cum-means) available in each college should be divided equally between the students from within the state and those from other states; and
   (c) colleges should provide opportunities for students from other states to imbibe something of the language and culture of the state. (paras 2.21, 2.22, 2.23 and 2.24)

4. Admissions to all the Central Engineering Colleges should be made through an entrance examination for both the State quota of seats and the quota of seats for other States according to accepted pattern and choice of candidates. (para 2.32)

5. There should be properly constituted selection committees for all categories of posts and healthy conventions should be established and maintained in the matter of appointing experts. Posts should be advertised on an all-India basis and selections arranged with enough notice to candidates and experts. Travel expenses for persons called for interview should be paid as in the case of Institutes of Technology. (paras 2.45 to 2.48)

6. The emoluments, service conditions and benefits for teachers of Central Engineering Colleges should be the same as for corresponding staff of the Institutes of Technology. (para 2.51)

7. There should be a thoroughly prepared approach on the part of the Institutions in establishing post-graduate courses. (Para 2.33)

8. The teaching loads for the staff of the Central Engineering Colleges should be in accordance with the recommendations of the All-India Council for Technical Education. (Para 2.54)
9. In the recruitment of teaching staff sufficient care and emphasis should be laid on the professional experience competence of the candidates. (Para 2.56)

10. The present practice of all teaching posts being filled by advertisements and open selection on a competitive basis is a very healthy practice and should continue, (Para 2.57)

11. The posts of Associate Lecturers should all be converted without further delay into those of Lecturers and further recruitment should take place only at the level of Lecturers. (Para 2.59)

12. The organisation and programmes of Central Engineering Colleges should be linked up with other engineering colleges in the States. (Para 3.009)

13. For best results out of the investments made, the Central Engineering Colleges should be fully autonomous in academic matters, (Para 3.018)

14. There should be a Council of the Central Engineering Colleges with overall powers for both academic administrative purposes. (Para 3.026)

15. The Council of the Central Engineering Colleges should be established by an Act of Parliament with powers to confer degrees and disburse grants. It should have constitutional, functions and organisation - indicated. (Para 3.105 to 3.110)

16. The individual colleges should have autonomous Boards of Governors with the suggested composition and should be set up by the Central Council. (Para 3.111)

17. Each college should have a College Academic Committee and Departmental Boards of Studies with the composition indicated for each. (Para 3.028)

18. Senior Teaching staff positions in the Science and Mathematics Departments should in future, be filled, as far as possible by persons initially recruited in engineering institutions and who have applied themselves to the specific needs of engineering studies and established their further work and achievement in this direction. (Para 3.033)

19. There is no justification in Science and Mathematics Departments running 2 years M. Sc. courses after B.Sc. (Para 3.035)

20. Teaching plans at the under-graduate level should be worked - cut through joint committees of Science and Engineering Departments. (Para 3.036)
21. In Central Engineering Colleges, the interface of social sciences with technology should be developed by organising indepth programmes in selected areas each college concentrating in a suitable area having regard to the regional needs.

(Paras 3.044 and 3.045)

22. The core faculty in Humanities and Social Sciences should consist of experts in communication skills and those in the selected area of specialisation. The rest of the programmes may be handled by part-time teachers.

(Para 3.046)

23. The Central Academic Board of the Council should take steps to get reading material in specialised areas of special sciences relevant to Indian conditions.

(Para 3.047)

24. Interested and competent staff members of the colleges should avail themselves of opportunities research grants provided by various establishments.

(Para 3.054)

25. The Central Engineering Colleges should follow the guidelines indicated for the establishment of post-graduate courses.

(Paras 3.053 to 3.057)

26. There should be a provision of Rs. 20 lakhs annually for all the colleges to support individual research projects on merits if they cannot get from other agencies.

(Para 3.059)

27. The colleges should undertake consultancy work and build a research fund. The General authority may make matching grants to the research funds of the Central Engineering Colleges.

(Para 3.060)

28. Links should be established between the Institute of Technology, the General Engineering Colleges and State Technical transfer of experience, conduct of valuable short courses with joint expertise and utilisation of library facilities.

(Paras 3.063 to 3.067)

29. Additional provision of funds for staff exchange programmes should be made, if necessary, and this may be included in an expanded quality improvement programme.

(Para 3.066)

30. Industrial liaison, Student Welfare and Discipline should be brought under a new Department of Industrial Liaison and student Welfare with a senior Professor incharge.

(Paras 3.069 to 3.073)

31. If rotation of headship is to be introduced, it should be confined to staff having over 15 years of total professional standing.

(Para 3.075)
32. A new procedure for confidential reports on teaching staff may be evolved which should include confidential feedback from the students on the teaching ability of the individual teachers.

33. Salary scales, allowances, service conditions and benefits for teaching and non-teaching staff should be identical with those fixed for corresponding posts in the case of the institutes of Technology.

(Para 3.091)

34. Financing of the colleges from two sources is not very satisfactory and future financial responsibility for the colleges should be entirely from the Central source. If necessary, adjustments should be made for the recommendations made by the Finance Commission regarding devolution of resources to states in respect of Central Engineering Colleges.

(Paras 3.097 to 3.100)

35. Colleges which completed their equipment programme for under-graduate courses and which have more than 10 years standing should be provided Rs. 5 lakhs and those between 5-10 years standing as 2 lakhs for replacement of equipment.

(Para 4.011)

36. Colleges which could not complete equipment programme should be compensated for rise in the manner indicated.

(Para 4.012)

37. Each Central Engineering College should have facilities indicated. Such of those facilities for which financial provision is not made in the initial scheme should now be provided with funds.

(Para 4.013)

38. Outstanding amounts of loans paid for the construction of hostels and staff quarters should be treated as grants and the rents realised should be credited to the income of the colleges.

(Para 4.016)

39. Approximately an amount of Rs. 15.5 crores will be needed during the 5th Plan period for completion of the original scheme, implementing the recommendations made in this report and further development. Of this the cost of implementing the recommendations made in this report is Rs. 600 crores.

(Para 4.017)

Existing pattern of admission of students pertaining to allocations of under-graduate seats to the various States to be continued.

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—This Committee was of the view that all these Regional Engineering Colleges should be taken over by the Government and they should be run as Central Engineering Colleges. Is the State Government accepting the particular view of the Committee.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—It is stated that "on account of the background, intentions and later developments, the Regional Engineering Colleges should appropriately be renamed as Central Engineering Colleges." What are those intentions and later developments.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—It is the first recommendation itself. It is given in the summary of recommendations placed on the Table.

Separate Judiciary Scheme to Chittoor and Cuddapah Districts

6627Q—Sri V. Narasimha Rao:—Will the Minister for Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are contemplating to introduce separate Judiciary Scheme to Chittoor and Cuddapah Districts;
Oral Answers to Questions. 5th March, 1976

(b) whether the same has been introduced in the above districts; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister for Law (Sri Asif Pasha) :-

(a) and (b) :—The Separate Judiciary Scheme has already been introduced in Chittoor & Cuddapah Districts.

(c) Does not arise.

ERSTWHILE ANDHRA GOVERNMENT'S DUES TO TAMILNADU GOVERNMENT

6900 Q.—Smt. J. Eshwari Bai (Yellareddy) :— Will the Minister for Law be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the erstwhile Andhra Government after its formation in 1953 took stationery, forms and registers from the Madras Government and has yet to pay a sum of Rs. 20.86 lakh, and the Tamilnadu Government is pursuing the matter and whether the attention of this Government was drawn to the remarks of the Public Accounts Committee of the Tamilnadu Legislature on the subject; and

(b) the total amount still due and when is it to be paid?

Sri Asif Pasha :— (a) Certain dues payable to the Govt. of Tamil Nadu by this Govt. for supply of Stationery, Forms and Registers made to the Govt. of Andhra by the Controller of Stationery, Madras during the period 1-10-1953 to 30-9-1955 are pending settlement. The remarks of the Public Accounts Committee of the Tamil Nadu Legislature in this matter have not been communicated to this Government.

(b) The amount reimbursable to the Govt. of Tamil Nadu stands tentatively at Rs. 16.94 lakhs. The entire issue was generally discussed by the Chief Secretaries of both Governments in May, 1975 and will be further discussed at an appropriate time, to be mutually agreed to.

Sri Asif Pasha :— There is dispute with regard to the quantum of amount. The Tamil Nadu Government has claimed Rs. 26 lakhs and according to our Government it is Rs. 16 lakhs. There are other matters to be settled with regard to verification of bills, etc.
Short Notice Questions and Answers

Taking over of the Hyderabad Vanaspathi Ltd. Hyderabad
375—A.
S.N.Q.7732–) Sri N. Venkataratnam, Guntur-II) Will the Minister
for Industries be pleased to state.

a) whether the Hyderabad Vanaspathi Limited, Hyderabad
is found to have pilfered electricity and if so, the estimated quantity;
b) whether the company first declared lay-off and later lifted
the same;
c) whether the Andhra Bank sealed the premises and sold
some Vanaspathi stocks towards the repayment of loan, and if so, the
quantity so sold;
d) the amount due to its workers and whether the workers
obtained stay from the court against the Andhra Bank.
e) the other Banks and Financial Institutions to whom loans
are due from the company
f) whether the Government have declared to take over the
company
g) whether any persons of the company arrested or detained
and
h) the steps taken by the Government to end the dead lock?

The Minister For Industries (Sri P. Basi Reddy):

(a) Yes Sir. The estimated quantity of Electricity pilfered is
68,96,340 units.

(b) The management of M/s Hyderabad Vanaspathi Limited,
Hyderabad issued a notice placing the workers under lay-off with
effect from 13-1-76. The management also issued a notice
on 13-1-76 intimating their intention to close down the estab-
lishment after the expiry of 60 days from the said date in view of the
stoppelage of power supply by the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity
Board. Subsequently the management informed that they have withdr-
awn the notice of lay-off and closure with effect from 7-2-76.

(c) It is reported that the Bank did not seal the premises of
the Company. The assets of the Company including the stocks which
were under hypothecation to the bank were taken possession of by the
bank. At the request of the Company they were permitted to sell the
stocks, subject to the payment of the proceeds to the bank.

(d) The workers of M/s. Hyderabad Vanaspathi Limited, filed a
claim with the authority under the payment of wages Act for the recov-
er of a sum of Rs.2,86,037/- towards their legal dues. The workmen
also filed a petition under Section 17 (2) of the payment of Wages Act
for the issue of an order attachment before judgment. The Authori
passed an order before judgment, attracting 3000 (16 Kg) Tins. Aggrieved by the decision of the Authority the Management have filed a C.R.P. petition in the High Court of Andhra Pradesh and the case has been posted for hearing on 1-3-76.

(e) According to the information available the Company is due to the State Financial Corporation an amount of about Rs.11 lakhs and to the banks about Rs.70 lakhs.

(f) It is under active consideration by the Government.

(g) A Police complaint has been lodged at Malkajgiri Police Station on 16-1-76 under Section 39 of I.E. Act punishable under Section 379 I.P.C. Th General Manager of the Company (Sri H.R.-ain) has been detained under MISA on 13-1-76 by the Commissioner of Police, Hyderabad.

(h) The matter is under examination of the Government.

The question was whether they had disposed of the stocks of the company.

Sri N. V:—My question is whether the Andhra Bank seized the premises and sold some Vanaspathi stocks towards the repayment of loan and if so the quantity so sold.

Sri P. Basireddy:—That information is not for the coming. I am sorry.
Mr. Speaker:—At the request of the company they were permitted to sell the stocks subject to the condition that the proceeds are given to the bank.

Sri P. Basi Reddy:—I don't think there is any first charge in respect of the arrears due to the workers. All the properties are mortgaged to the banks, if at all, it would be a second a charge on the properties.

Sri A. Srimulu:—What is the total cost of machinery and equipment available and in the event of Government taking over this concern, what are the conditions on which the Government wants to take over because there seems to be a huge liability.

Sri P. Basi Reddy:—The liability, as I have already stated is of the order of 81 lakhs and now the net value of the fixed assets is Rs. 45 lakhs as on September, 1974. Of course the Government proposes to take over the management under the Defence of India Rules and according to the opinion of the Law Department, the liabilities do not devolve on Government.

Sri B. Venkata Reddy:—The company has been closed, they are paying their workers although the factory has been closed.
Mr. Speaker:—That is the law. What can be done?

Sri P. Basi Reddy:—Workers have taken action under law and they have succeeded.

**SHIFTING OF THE HEAD OFFICE OF THE GIRIJAN CORPORATION, FROM VISAKHAPATNAM TO HYDERABAD**

S.N.Q. No.—7730-0 Sarvasri T. Chitti Naidu (Paderu), Jami Mutyalu (Satur) and V. Narasimha Rao:—Will the Minister for Social Welfare and Technical Education be pleased to state:

(a) Whether there is any proposal to shift the Head-Office of the Girijan Corporation from Visakhapatnam to Hyderabad; and

(b) if so the reasons therefor.

Sri B. Sreerama Murthy:—

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Mr. Speaker:—Messrs. A. Hanumantharao, V. Srikrishna, A. Sircaramurthy, N. Venkataratnam and C.V.K. Rao have given notice under rule 69 on Short Notice question 7732-D pertaining to misappropriation of funds of the A.P. Palm Gur Cooperative Federation. I have admitted the same and fixed 8-3-76 from 1-30 p.m. to 2 p.m.

Because the rules prohibit my taking away time during the Budget session and beyond 3 days I cannot provide. Therefore provision has to be made and this is the only way. Now the Honourable Minister for Industries will make an important announcement.
STATEMENT BY MINISTER FOR INDUSTRIES

re: Formulation of new schemes of State incentives for Promotion of Industries

Sri P. Basireddy:— Under the existing scheme of State incentives industrialists wishing to set up new industries in the State are eligible for refund of sales tax on raw materials, machinery and finished goods, subsidy on power consumed for production, exemption from payment of water rate, concessions on the assessment of land revenue or tax on land etc. subject to certain restrictions and conditions covering these. These incentives have been under constant review by the Government from time to time.

In order to more effectively serve the purpose of bringing about rapid industrial growth in the State and along with it, to serve the purpose of bringing about this growth in all parts of the State with particular attention to the backward taluks and blocks and of stimulating new entrepreneurial development, we have now decided to introduce a new scheme of incentives which is simple and attractive and which could be easily implemented. The revised scheme of incentives has been drafted which will have effect from 1-1-1976. In broad outlines all new industries which go into regular production on or after 1-1-1976 whose fixed capital cost on land, buildings, plant and machinery does not exceed Rs. 1 crore would be eligible for the incentives under the scheme. The Scheme will also apply to the industries which go in for substantial expansion viz; which add fixed capital cost of a value not less than 25% of the undepreciated value to the existing unit's capital cost.

The scheme essentially would include investment subsidy which would be 10% of the fixed capital cost subject to a ceiling of Rs. 10 lakhs for the new industrial units set up in areas which have been declared as backward under the Six Point Formula by the Government excluding the areas covered by the Central Subsidy scheme or the list of scheduled tribal areas. A higher investment subsidy of 20% of the fixed capital cost subject to a ceiling of Rs. 15 lakhs will be available for the units set up in the scheduled tribal areas.

A special feature of the scheme is the facility of incentives in the form of interest subsidy of up to 3% on the interest payable to the financial institutions and Banks on the capital borrowed for the capital cost of the units which are set up by Educated Self-employed and Technocrats. This interest subsidy will be paid only to the extent the rate of interest is over and above the Reserve Bank rate and up to 3%.

Interest free sales tax loan is made available in the new schemes to new industrial units and those go in for substantial expansion. The loan amount will be equal to the purchase tax amount paid by them on construction.
Statement by the Minister for Industries
5th March, 1976.

re: Formulation of New schemes of State Incentives for Promotion of Industries.

materials, plant and machinery and equipment during the production stage and purchase tax sales tax amount paid by them during the period of 5 years from the date of going into regular production on raw materials, components and finished goods. The total claim for all the years but together will be limited to 10% of the fixed capital cost. Each Year’s loan is repayable in full at the end of the tenth year from the date of drawing the loan.

The scheme of State Incentives will be operated on the model of the Central Subsidy Scheme. Prior approval of the Director of Industries for the industrial units lines of manufacture should be obtained under this scheme for claiming subsidy.

Certain industries have been excluded from the purview of the scheme like oil mills, alcoholic drink industries, ice cream and popoorm industries and the like. A Committee has been set up under the scheme to scrutinise the scheme for subsidy loans.

In addition to the above, new industrial units notified by the Government will be eligible for 25% power tariff concession.

I am very happy to inform the Hon’ble Members that Andhra Pradesh stands the first in the country in availing Government of India’s incentives under their subsidy scheme. Andhra Pradesh had availed of Rs. 106.46 lakhs out of the total All India disbursement of Rs 534.64 lakhs sanctioned by Government of India as on 31.7.1975. A further amount of Rs. 34 lakhs has been sanctioned by Government of India. This is an indicator of how well Andhra Pradesh is progressing in availment of the Central subsidy scheme.

Sri C.V.K. Rao;—An important policy statement is made. It is not pertinent that the Minister should make the copies of that statement available to all members and then the Demand on Industries is also going to be discussed and if he is going a surprising thing like this important policymaking we cannot just listen and leave it at that.

Mr. Speaker:—They will be made available today or tomorrow.

Sri P. Basi Reddy;—I am circulating copies of the statement by this evening or by tomorrow morning.

Sri P. Basi Reddy:—Areas covered by the Central Subsidy scheme will be excluded from the State subsidy scheme.
38 5th March, 1976, Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1976-77.

We may not be earning as much as possible of the Central subsidy. So for the present we have kept, at 10% subject to a maximum of 10 lakhs.

Sri P. Basi Reddy:—The hon. member I think assumes things which are not correct. As a responsible Minister I cannot afford to make a statement which is not correct.

Sri C. V. C. Rao:—For the simple reason one is a Minister we have to accept it? I am asking him for a clarification. What are these incentives fully utilised by us. It is not enough if the Minister says that all the incentives are utilised.

Sri P. Basi Reddy:—The Director of Industries who went to Delhi gives the information and why does the hon. Member think that I am interested in giving information which is not correct?

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT (BUDGET) FOR 1976-77

Voting Demands for Grants.

Demands No. XLIV—Multipurpose River Projects.

Demand No. XLV Irrigation.

Demand No. XLVI—Power Development

Demand No. XXXV—Minor Irrigation.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Sir, I rise on a point of order. The Chief Minister has got to move the Demand. Now is it another Minister can step into his shoes with regard to the Demands?

Mr. Speaker:—I have permitted. He has gone to Delhi.

Sri V. Krishnamurthy Naidu:—Honourable members are aware that the Demand on Major Irrigation also is being moved by me on behalf of the Chief Minister. Sir, I beg to move.

That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 35,48,63,000 under Demand No. XLIV—Multipurpose River Projects.*

That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 110,82,51,500 under Demand XLV—Irrigation. *

* See Appendix for the Explanatory Notes on Demands supplied to the House by the Ministers.
Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.
Sri G. Rajaram:—I beg to move.
“That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 98,75,79,000 under Demand No. XLVI - Power Development.
Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.
Sri A. Venkata Reddy:—Sir, I beg to move:
“That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,64,32,000 under Demand XXXV - Minor Irrigation.
Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved. Now the members may move their cut motions.
Sri M. Nagi Reddy:—I move:
To reduce the allotted amount of Rs. 13,64,32,000 for Minor Irrigation by Rs. 100
for the failure in preparing a Master Plan for the utilisation of Minor Irrigation resources both ground Water rain water and rain water.
To reduce the allotted amount of Rs. 13,64,32,000 for Minor Irrigation by Rs. 100
failure to construct an anicut at Jeelurayipadu Vagu at Janavaram (v) Palnad Taluk, Guntur district to irrigate Co-operative Tenants Society lands belonging to Schedule Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other poor.
To reduce the allotted amount of Rs. 13,64,32,000 for Minor Irrigation by Rs. 100
failure to sanction Lift Irrigation Scheme to Velampalli (v), Palnad taluk, Guntur district.
To reduce the allotted amount of Rs. 13,64,32,000 for Minor Irrigation by Rs. 100
failure to construct an anicut across Vutavagu river near Velampalli (v), Palnad taluk, Guntur district for Irrigation.
To reduce the allotted amount of Rs. 13,64,32,000 for Minor Irrigation by Rs. 100
failure to repair the Peddacheruvu Tank, surplus escape at Janapadu (v) Palnad taluk, Guntur district.
To reduce the allotted amount of Rs. 13,64,32,000 for Minor Irrigation by Rs. 100
failure to sanction Lift Irrigation scheme to irrigate the land of Regulagaddi (v) Palnad taluk, Guntur district.
To reduce the allotted amount of Rs. 13,64,32,000 for Minor Irrigation by Rs. 100
failure to construct an anicut across Veeraswamygudi Vagu (Gundalamadugu) for irrigation to Srigiripadu and Gottipalla Villages of Palnad Taluq, Guntur district.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,64,32,000 for Minor Irrigation by Rs. 100

failure to sanction Lift Irrigation Scheme for the villages of Chintapalli, Puttagudem and Cheruvukommala palem, Sattenapalli Taluk Guntur district.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,64,32,000 for Minor Irrigation by Rs. 100

failure to construct an anicut across Pentalavagu near Pulipadu (v) Palnad taluq, Guntur district for irrigation.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,64,32,000 for Minor Irrigation by Rs. 100

failure to construct an anicut across Dandivagu near Palligunta (v) Palnad taluq, Guntur district for irrigation.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,64,32,000 for Minor Irrigation by Rs. 100

failure to construct an anicut across Nallacheruvu Vagu in Karalapadu (v) Palnad taluq, Guntur district for irrigation.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,64,32,000 for Minor Irrigation by Rs. 100

failure to construct an anicut across Apparajakunta Vagu at Karadapadu, (v) Palnad taluq, Guntur district.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,64,32,000 for Minor Irrigation by Rs. 100

failure to construct an anicut across Vuthavagu near Vemavaram (v) Palnad taluq, Guntur district.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,64,32,000 for Minor Irrigation by Rs. 100

failure to construct an anicut across Pilluru River and complete the balance work of Canal excavation done by the Ryots of Konanki (v) Palnad taluq, Guntur district.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,64,32,000 for Minor Irrigation by Rs. 100

failure to construct an anicut across Naguluru River at Nayakurali Kanuma near Karempudi (v) Palnad taluq, Guntur district.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,64,32,000 for Minor Irrigation by Rs. 100

failure to construct an anicut across Gubbalavagu and repair the anicut across Dandivagu near Pulipadu (v) Palnad taluq, Guntur district.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,64,32,000 for Minor Irrigation by Rs. 100
failure to construct an anicut at Chalamagandi for irrigation near Bodilavudu (v) Palnad taluq Guntur district,
   To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,64,32,000 for Minor Irrigation by Rs. 100

failure to construct an anicut across Naguluru River near Gadivaripally) Palnad taluq, Guntur district,
   To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,64,32,000 for Minor Irrigation by Rs. 100

failure to construct an anicut across Pillaru River and complete the left over canal portion at Nemalipuri (v) Sattanapalli taluq, Guntur district.
   To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,64,32,000 for Minor Irrigation by Rs. 100

failure to construct an anicut across Yedduvagu River near Uppalapadu (v) Palnad taluq, Guntur district.
   To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,64,32,000 for Minor Irrigation by Rs. 100

failure to sanction the Lift Irrigation Scheme at Vellur (v) Narsaraopet taluq, Guntur district.
   To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,64,32,000 for Minor Irrigation by Rs. 100

failure to construct an anicut across Naguluru River near Alugu mallipadu (v) Palnad taluq, Guntur district.
   To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,64,32,000 for Minor Irrigation by Rs. 100

failure to construct an anicut across Gaddidalavagu near Telukutla (v) Palnad taluq, Guntur district.
   To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,64,32,000 for Minor Irrigation by Rs. 100

failure to sanction Lift Irrigation Scheme for the lands of Bhatrupalem, Palnad taluq, Guntur district.
   To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,64,32,000 for Minor Irrigation by Rs. 100
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,64,32,00 for Minor Irrigation by Rs. 100

Mr. Speaker: cut motions moved.

Sri V. Sri Krishna:—I move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,45,03,000 for Multipurpose River Projects by Rs. 100

failure to construct a bridge on N.S.P. Canal for the regulated traffic of Vinukonda, Kancheerpalem, Hassanpalem etc. villages < Vinukonda taluq, Guntur district.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,45,03,000 for Multipurpose River Projects by Rs. 100

failure to supply water for irrigation to the tail-end localised ayacut under Machavaram Canal and Raja branch Canal of Krish Western Delta, Bapatla taluq, Guntur district for the last so many years.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,45,03,000 for Multipurpose River Projects by Rs. 100

failure to grant permission to the localised ayacut under Krishna Western delta for lift irrigation from the Yazili Drain of Bapatla taluq, Guntur district for sufficient supply of water.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,45,03,000 for Multipurpose River Projects by Rs. 100
failure to fix a separate pipe to the localised ayacut of Baligipalli village, Sattinapalli taluq, Guntur district under Rajupalem Major of N.S.P. right canals.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,45,03,000 for Multipurpose River Projects by Rs. 100

failure to construct an anicut across Yedduvagu river near Uppalapadu (v) Sattinapalli taluq, Guntur district and to connect the supply channel to Rajupalem Major of N.S.P. for guaranteed water supply to the tail-end localised ayacut and also for additional irrigation facilities.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,45,03,000 for Multipurpose River Projects by Rs. 100

failure to evict the illegal encroachers and to repair the drainage canals of Krishna Western Delta at Mandur (v) Tenali taluq, Guntur district.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,45,03,000 for Multipurpose River Projects by Rs. 100

failure to sanction the excavation of a feeder canal from the anicut across Yedduvagu river near Mokkapadu (v) and supply water to the tail-end localised ayacut under Bruggbenda Minor-I of Yerrabalem Major of N.S.P.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,45,03,000 for Multipurpose River Projects by Rs. 100

failure to fix-up sluice and supply water from Mallavolu tank to feed 23 R - 12 L Sub-Minor of Akurajupalli Major N.S.P. for guaranteed and sufficient water supply to the tail-end localised ayacut of Pillutla (v) Palnad taluq, Guntur district.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,45,03,009 for Multipurpose River Projects by Rs. 100

failure to construct a weir across Buggavagu near Renntachintala (v) Palnad taluq, Guntur district for government water supply to the localised ayacut and also for additional irrigation.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,45,03,000 for Multipurpose River Projects by Rs. 100

failure to pay compensation amount due to Goba Adimma of Karalapadu (v) Palnad taluq, Guntur district towards the land acquired for canal of N.S.P.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:— I move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,45,03,000 for Multipurpose River Projects by Rs. 100
To criticise the government for its neglect of time completion
of Nagarjuna, Pochampadu projects by providing the required finances.

Mr. Speaker:—Cut Motions moved.

Sri M. Nagi Reddy:— I move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 110,82,51,500 for Irrigation by
for not taking up the construction of retaining reservoirs at the tail end of the canals for guaranteed supply of water to the localised ayacut and for additional irrigation.

Sri B. Rama Sarma:— I move
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 110,82,51,500 for Irrigation by

Sri N. Venkata Ratnam:— I move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 110,82,51,500 for Irrigation by

Mr. Speaker:—cut Motions moved:

Sri V. Sri Krishna:— I move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 98,75,79,000 for Power Development by
failure to supply power to the Harijan Chowk of Juvalapalem H/o Potharanka pt. Repalli Taluq: Guntur Dist.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 98,75,70,000 for Power Development by
failure to supply power to the Harijan Chery of Manchikalapudi, Tenali Taluq, Guntur district.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 98,75,79,000 for Power Development by
failure to complete the supply of power to some of the villages in Palnad Taluq, eventhough they were sanctioned long back under cluster scheme.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 98,75,99,000 for Power Development by
failure to supply power to the street lighting to Nadikudi Pt. villages eventhough power lines were fixed long back and power lines are not yet fixed in the Harijan Charles of the Nadikudi Panchayat, Palnad Taluq, Guntur dist.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 98,75,79,000 for Power Development by
failure to take steps to reduce the rate of power supply to the
pumpsets and residential connections.

189. Sri M. Rajab Ali:—I move
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 98,75,79,000 for
Power Development by Rs. 200

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 98,75,79,000 for
Power Development by Rs. 100

191. Sri N. Venkata Ramam:—I move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 98,75,79,000 for Power
Development by Rs. 100

for supplying most of the electricity to rich industries at very
low rate and the rest of it to others at very high rates.

192. Sri C.V.K. Ra:—I move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 98,75,79,000 for Power
Development by Rs. 100

To criticise the government for not providing highest priority
to power sector to improve agriculture and industry.

Mr Speaker:— Cut Motions moved.

To-day's Discussion on Demands is only upto 11-30 a.m.
Thereafter non-official business will be taken up.
5th March, 1976.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1976-77.

The Board of Directors submits herewith the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the financial year 1976-77.

During the year 1976-77, the Company has earned a profit of Rs. 122 crores on turnover of Rs. 100 crores. The profit is due to the efficient management of the Company and the sound policies implemented during the year. The Company has earned a profit of Rs. 100 crores on turnover of Rs. 100 crores. The Board of Directors has decided to divide the profit among shareholders in the ratio of 50:50.

The Directors would like to thank all the shareholders for their support and confidence in the Company. The Directors look forward to the continued support of the shareholders in the years to come.

(Signed) [Signature]
Chairman

[Company Name]
Annual Financial Statement (Budget)  
for 1976-77.

5th March, 1976.

[Text in Telugu script]

[Translation in English]

[Translation of the Telugu script in English]
Annual Financial Statement (Budget)  
5th March, 1976. 43

for 1976-77.

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10-20 a.m.
5th March, 1976.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1976-77.

...
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1976-77:

(Sri N. Venkatratnam in the Chair)
5th March, 1976.  
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 1976-77.

10-30 a.m.


Annual Financial Statement (Budget)  

[Text in Telugu]

10.40 a. m.

[Text in Telugu]
5th March, 1976.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1977-78.

సంపాదనాను కొనియే లేదు. ఇది ఒక సంఘటన రేటిడి. ఉద్యోగానికి సంబంధించిన ప్రాముఖ్యత ఏకైక బొందు క్రియాదాహరణాత్మక లేక ఉదయ విధానాలు కలిగి ఉంటాయి. ఉద్యోగానికి సంబంధించిన ప్రాముఖ్యత ఏకైక బొందు క్రియాదాహరణాత్మక లేక ఉదయ విధానాలు కలిగి ఉంటాయి. ఉదయం చాటాదు సంస్థ సమాచారానికి సంబంధించిన ప్రాముఖ్యత ఏకైక బొందు క్రియాదాహరణాత్మక లేక ఉదయ విధానాలు కలిగి ఉంటాయి. ఉదయం చాటాదు సంస్థ సమాచారానికి సంబంధించిన ప్రాముఖ్యత ఏకైక బొందు క్రియాదాహరణాత్మక లేక ఉదయ విధానాలు కలిగి ఉంటాయి.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget)  
5th March, 1976.

for 1976-77.

5-7
Annual Financial Statement (Budget)  5th March, 1976.  

for 1976-77.

...
5th March, 1976.  

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1976-77.

[Text in Telugu script]
annual Financial Statement (Budget)     5th March, 1976.
for 1976-77.

11-10 a.m.
5th March, 1976.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1976-77.

[Text in Kannada]

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Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 5th March, 1976.

for 1976-77.

(Quoram Bell)

11–20 a.m.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget for 1976-77)

5th March, 1976.

...
The Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1976

Sri V. Srikrishna:—Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce 11-30 a.m. the Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1976.

Chairman:—Motion moved.

(Pause)
5th March, 1976.

Non-official Business:
(a) Non-Official Bills:
The A.P. Co-operative Bank
(Formation) Bill, 1976.

Chairman:—The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce the Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1976."

The motion was adopted, and the Bill was introduced.

The Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Bank (Formation) Bill, 1976.

Sri V. Srikrishna:—Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Bank (Formation) Bill, 1976 be taken into consideration.

Chairman:—Motion moved.

(Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair)
Non-official Business.
(a) Non-Official Bills:
The A. P. Co-operative Bank
(Formation) Bill, 1976.

5th March, 1976.

The A. P. Co-operative Bank
(Formation) Bill, 1976.
5th March, 1976.

Non-official Business:

(a) Non-Official Bills;
The A. P. Co-operative Bank (Formation) Bill, 1976.

11:40 a.m.
Sri Ch. Parasuram Naidu (Parvathipuram):—Sir, with all due respects to the experience and wisdom of my good friend, I am not able to agree with him as to the principle involved or the convenience or advantages that can be derived out of this concentration of cooperative power in one institution at Hyderabad. Now we are in an age where it is being conceived that the principle of cooperation shall be a substitute for the other types of socialism. Gandhian cooperative socialism is sought to be made into a different civilisation itself; there are other civilisations too like the capitalist civilisation and the communist civilisation; whatever be the hues and colours
Now regarding the Gandhian socialism it is a broad texture in between, not accepting either but with a view to democratise the institutions and to enable the people to come together by way of cooperative effort in order to support each other in the development and in catering to the welfare of all people, specially the common man and the weaker man, a particular is sought to be evolved. We know that in the smaller countries like Scandinavia, this co-operative system has really enveloped the entire society and state apparatus and so is not as though this principle of concentration should be substituted for the principle of decentralisation and democratisation. We have accepted and we have been all the while advocating that there shall be decentralisation and democratisation. Now sir, as it is, there is a working arrangement which is going on and no doubt there are certain evils and wrong doings by the personnel who are managing these societies. There are certain non-officials too who are not really acting up to the standards that the cooperative principle requires. In fact, the cooperative principle carries with it certain weaknesses also. Human nature being what it is, there is bound to be some laxity in the working and some want in the working of these institutions. What is therefore required is intensive supervision and examination and intensification of supervision departmentally. Now we know there are industrial co-operative societies, there are agro-industrial societies, there are excise societies, there are marketing societies dealing with fertilisers etc. There are minor and major superbazars and then there are irrigation societies. All these dealing with the various needs of the people are doing something good. It is not as if they are total failures. Now as my good friend in the preamble of the Bill itself says- we need not go into the entire Bill- the preamble says that it is a Bill for the formation of the Andhra Pradesh Cooperative Bank by amalgamation of the Andhra Pradesh Cooperative Central Land Mortgage Bank, the Andhra Pradesh State Cooperative Bank, all the primary cooperative land mortgage banks and all the cooperative central banks in the State. So there will be one cooperative body at the State level. Now as it is, there is one Central Land Mortgage Bank at Hyderabad, there are primary land mortgage banks in the taluks, even so already the administration has become unwieldy; the Central Land Mortgage Bank is not able to really cater efficiently and quickly to the needs of the people. There are branch offices also, for example, there are branch offices at Vizianagaram and Srikakulam.

But with all that they are not able to respond to the needs of the people as much or as early as is necessary. When this is our experience and we know that the Collector's office itself is not able to respond to our needs with all this machinery and with all the control that the Ministry has how can we have all of these bodies to be linked together into one administration. On the other hand, the real thing is that there shall be division of labour, division of finances, decentralisation of these finances and resources to the Centre, to the Apex Bank or whatever it is. Therefore, instead of one Registrar of Co-operative Societies sitting at Hyderabad and having monarchical control...
Non-official Business:
(a) Non-Official Bills:
The A. P. Co-operative Bank
(Formation) Bill, 1976.

over all these societies, there shall be several Registrars of Co-operative Societies

No doubt, the Act provides that although the Government appoints one Register of Co-operative Societies, still the Deputy Registrar can be empowered with the powers of Registrar and the Joint Registrar can be empowered and various other Officers can be empowered. But still the final control, the final supervision, the final authority is the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. That certainly is leading to laxity of supervision. What is required is concentrated auditing, concentrated supervision and for that purpose let all the Agro-industries societies and marketing societies and other societies which deal with agriculture be under one Registrar of Co-operative Societies. They can have an Auditing Department of their own. They can have their supervisory system. These bodies can be made to work equally and ably. What is therefore necessary is the decentralisation of the administration and not concentration of administration.

After all, there are six persons in charge or so now: I know, most of these people are devoting themselves to the work of the banks as much as they can and to the best of their ability and capacity. Inspite of that the conveniences of the people have not been ably served. No doubt, we also are oppressed with the thought that we see often, we experience both in the House and in the Committees, huge misappropriation, much abuse and laxity of dealing with these things leading to oppression. What is the remedy? The remedy is not the exinction of all these things but provision of decentralisation, democratisation of the administration and more concentration by way of division of labour, by way of division of authority. Therefore, Sir, I am not able to agree with my good friend in the sponsoring of this Bill. On the other hand, we have to still spread these societies. Either there shall be a communist society or there shall be a socialist society or in between there is no other thing except the Co-operative Societies spread with very many activities of these societies functions of these societies. When this is so enveloping, it is not one bank alone that can serve. Different aspects of life will have to creep into different sections and each section must go on functioning under one Registrar, call him the Registrar, call him the highest functionary, whatever be the name. They must be able to go on with concentrated supervision and auditing. But the unfortunate thing is that misappropriations are many. That is because we are weak. That is a national weakness.

Sri V. Srikrishna :—National requirement.
Sri Ch. Parasurama Naidu :—How can I say national requirement. Even if my friend, with all his knowledge and experience says I cannot. Thank you.
5th March, 1976.

Non-official Business:

(a) Non-Official Bills:
The A. P. Co-operative Bank (Formation) Bill, 1976.

12.00 Noon
Non-official Business:

(a) Non-Official Bills:
The A. P. Co-operative Bank
(Formation) Bill, 1976.
Non-official Business;
(a) Non-Official Bills;
The A. P. Co-operative Bank (Formation) Bill, 1976.

Sri A. Sriramulu :— Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir : I rise to extend my full support to this Bill moved by my friend Sri V. Srikrishna, I congratulate him because he has come up with a measure which is the need of the hour. In fact, the Government might have contemplated the time. Mr. Ch. Parasurama Naidu has brought in things which are not contained in the Bill. Various types of civilizations, political philosophies and ideologies, we are not concerned. This Bill has a very limited purpose, the purpose being to reorganise and streamline the Cooperative Banking system. Who is connected with this system? The farmer and the rural man the Bank. These two agencies are connected with the entire banking activity and management.

Between these two, there are so many intermediary agencies which are absolutely unwarranted, unjustified and uncalled for. The most modern thinking in regard to streamlining the administrative or business organisational system is to eliminate the intermediary agencies and unless we take steps to eliminate intermediary agencies we are not going to ensure speed, efficiency and less cost. This intermediary agency is adding to the cost and leading to malpractices and is also resulting in delay. To eliminate these three things, the only course is to consolidate all these institutions and not allow proliferation and have an effective controlling agency. That is the limited purpose of this Bill and I would request the hon. Members not to see anything more than this. The whole thing will have to be streamlined, because the existing practice which has been in vogue is giving scope for several mal-practices, has proved inefficient has not been
delivering the goods, has not fulfilled the purpose for which the system was designed and so this system will have to be overhauled.

Coming to centralisation and decentralisation—let us not get swayed by these words. These words have got a limited context and they can be interpreted according to the circumstances; for example, a centralised business like Batas, perhaps, is the most efficient managed concern in the world. It has got shops not only in this country, but throughout the world. If we are to be guided by one particular person which is centralised and which has got branches throughout the world we shall not be doing justice. That is why the word centralisation and decentralisation will have to be understood, interpreted, depending upon our needs, experience and circumstances that prevail in a particular field. So, I would straightaway, without taking more time of this House, appeal to the Congress Party, because it is in conformity with the declared objectives of Congress party, it is in consonance with the recent proclamations of taking credit to the doors of the farmer in the remote areas, it is also aimed at reducing the cost of eliminating mal-practices and corrupt practices and as such the Congress party should not hesitate, on the other hand, they, should welcome this Bill and while making this request to the Congress party I whole-heartedly support this Bill.
68 5th March, 1976.

Non-official Business:
(a) Non-Official Bills:
The A. P. Co-operative Bank
(Formation) Bill, 1976.
Non-official Business:
(a) Non-Official Bills:
The A. P. Co-operative Bank
(Formation) Bill, 1976.

5th March, 1976.

The A. P. Co-operative Bank
(Formation) Bill, 1976.

A meeting of the members of the A. P. Co-operative Bank was held on 12-20 p.m.

The meeting was called to order by the President, who welcomed the members present.

The President then moved a motion for the adoption of the provisional constitution of the Bank.

The meeting was adjourned until 12-20 p.m.

(signed) [Signature]

President

[Stamp]
Non-official Business:
(a) Non-Official Bills:
The A.P. Co-operative Bank (Formation) Bill, 1976.
Non-official Business:

(a) Non-Official Bills:
The A. P. Co-operative Bank (Formation) Bill, 1976.

5th March, 1976.
5th March, 1976.

Non-official Business.

(a) Non-Official Bills:
The A. P. Co-operative Bank
(Formation) Bill, 1976.

12-30 p.m.

...
Non-official Business:

(a) Non-Official Bills.
The A: P. Co-operative Bank
(Formation) Bill, 1976.

5th March, 1976.

I do not know whether our Registrar is allowing such disparities.
5th March, 1976.

Non-official Business:
(a) Non-Official Bills.
The A. P. Co-operative Bank (Formation) Bill, 1976.

12.40 p.m. The President:

(a) The Meeting is adjourned at 12.40 p.m. until 11 a.m.
Non-official Business:
(a) Non-Official Bills.
The A. P. Co-operative Bank
(Formation) Bill, 1976.

5th March, 1976.

The A. P. Co-operative Bank (Formation) Bill, 1976.

...
Non-Official Resolution.
Abolition of the Private Ownership of the Means of Production.

Sri V. Srikrishna:— I withdraw my Bill on the assurance given by the Hon’ble Minister.

Mr. Dy. Speaker:— The question is:

"That Leave be granted to withdraw the Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1976".

The motion was adopted and the Bill was withdrawn.

NON OFFICIAL RESOLUTIONS.
Abolition of the Private Ownership of the means of production.— (Contd.)
Non-official Resolution:
Abolition of the Private Ownership
of the Means of production.

5th March, 1976.
Non-official Resolution:
Abolition of the Private Ownership of the Means of Production,

7th March, 1976.
Non-official Resolution:
Abolition of the Private Ownership of the Means of Production.

5th March, 1976

1-00 p.m.
Non-official Resolution:
Abolition of the Private Ownership of the Means of Production.
Non-official Resolution:
Abolition of the Private Ownership
of the Means of Production.

5th March, 1976,
Non-official Resolution:
Abolition of the Private Ownership of the Means of Production.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—He has taken my permission.
Non-official Resolution

Abolition of the Private Ownership of the Means of Production.


1-20 p.m.

Non-OjRcial Resolution

Abolition of the Private Ownership of the Means of Production.

Non-ojRcial Resolution

Abolition of the Private Ownership of the Means of Production.
5th March, 1976.

Non-official Resolution:
Abolition of the Private Ownership of the Means of Production.

Mr. Deputy Speaker :—Now the House is adjourned to meet again at 8-30 a. m. tomorrow.

(The House then adjourned to meet again at 8-30 a. m. on 6th March, 1976)
APPENDIX

NOTE ON MULTIPURPOSE RIVER PROJECTS AND IRRIGATION DEMANDS FOR 1976-77

Mr. Speaker, Sir,

I move that this House be pleased to grant a sum not exceeding Rs. 35,45,03,000 against the Demand No. XLIV Multipurpose River Projects and Rs. 110,82,51,500 against the Demand No. XLV Irrigation for 1976-77.

2. In the Annual Plan for the year 1975-76 for Major and Medium Irrigation Projects, an amount of Rs. 38.0 crores was originally provided. This has been increased during the course of this year to Rs. 59.12 crores. This increase of Rs. 21.12 crores consists mainly of an additional provision of Rs. 7 crores made for Nagarjunasagar Project; Rs. 5.00 crores for Godavari Barrage, Rs. 3.50 crores for Pochampad Project, Rs. 2.00 crores for Vamsadhara Project, Rs. 1.00 crore for Nizamsagar Improvements, Rs. 1.15 crores for Somasila Project, and the balance of Rs. 2.47 crores for other new medium schemes and spill over medium schemes.

3. The outlay on irrigation projects has been considerably stepped up with a view to accelerate the progress of works on the major and medium irrigation projects. Government attach great importance to their speedy completion in the context of implementation of the Prime Minister's 20 Point Economic Programme. As the Honourable Members are perhaps aware, the Government of India have been approached for additional Central assistance for the completion of the Irrigation projects which would benefit not only the State of Andhra Pradesh but the country as a whole. The Government of India have agreed to provide additional advance central assistance to the tune of Rs. 3.50 crores for Nagarjunasagar and Rs. 1.50 crores for Pochampad.

4. The provision of Rs. 61.20 crores made in the Annual Plan budget for 1976-77 for Major and Medium Irrigation Project is slightly more than the provision of Rs. 59.12 crores for 1975-76. Even though the Budget Outlay for Nagarjunasagar project is indicated as Rs. 13.50 crores, which is equivalent to the amount provided by the State Government this year, this will go up to Rs. 18 crores in the increased allocation for Irrigation in the Rs. 262 crores Plan. Similarly the provision of Rs. 5.00 crores made for the Godavari Barrage for 1976-77 will be increased to Rs. 11.00 crores in the Rs. 262 crores Plan as the World Bank has agreed to give a credit of 45 million U. S. Dollars for completing the Godavari Barrage works within a period of 4 years. This World Bank credit will go a long way to help us. The provision for Pochampad is the same as in 1975-76, viz., Rs. 18 crores, while the provision made for the Vamsadhara, Tungabhadra High Level Canal (Stage-II), Somasila, Kanupur Canal, Gandipalem, Pulivendla, Raiwada, Janjavati, Konam, Peda Ankalam Peddavagu projects has been substantially increased.

5. Six major Irrigation Projects were under execution during 1975-76, besides commencing the work on one new major irrigation project, viz., the Somasila project. Works on all of them are now in progress. The amounts provided for these schemes are expected to be spent in full by the end of March, 1976. The Drainage works in the
Godavari and Krishna Deltas which were brought under Plan since 1974-75, will be executed as plan schemes during the Fifth Five year Plan period as advised by the Planning Commission. The amount provided for the works will be spent by end of March, 1976.

6. The Honourable Members are aware, that under the Six Point Formula, the Government of India have been giving special assistance for accelerated development of backward areas in the State. Under this programme, Rs. 7.55 lakhs have been provided for the following medium irrigation schemes for 1975-76:

1) Lankasagar Project, .... Rs. 4.00 Lakhs
2) Balancing reservoir under High Level Canal - Ootykunta, .... Rs. 3.55 Lakhs

Total: .... Rs. 7.55 Lakhs

7. The provision is expected to be spent in full by March, 1976. The same provisions are being made for the schemes for 1976-77.

8. It is the earnest desire of the Government to complete all the spill-over schemes during the Fifth Five Year Plan subject to availability of funds of the order of Rs. 250 crores as indicated in Annexure "A".

9. The Statement in Annexure "A" gives information on the total estimated cost of major and medium irrigation projects, irrigation potential to be created, amount spent by 1975-76, provision made for 1976-77 and the balance amount required for their completion.

10. The following details of progress of works on each of the Major and Medium Irrigation Projects may be noted:

Major Irrigation Schemes

Nagarjunasagar Project:

11. Work on the Nagarjunasagar Dam having been completed, water is available to irrigate the full ayacut of 21.54 lakh acres. But the canal execution has been only partly completed i.e., upto M. 66/3 and blocks 1-12 on the right side to cover 7.46 lakh acres and upto M. 85/2 and blocks 1-15 on the left side to cover 3.25 lakh acres, including 0.17 lakh acres of Lift irrigation i.e., 10.71 lakh acres in all being given irrigation facilities.

12. With the efforts made by the State Government additional assistance for the Nagarjunasagar Project could be secured this year and the Plan provision for 1975-76 has been enhanced from Rs. 10 crores to 17 crores of which Rs. 3.5 crores is the additional advance Central assistance.

13. For the year 1976-77, a provision of Rs. 13.5 crores has been made in the Budget Estimates. In the increased allocation for irrigation in the Rs. 262 crores plan, this will go up to Rs. 18 crores. In order to accelerate the works and for closer supervision and control,
one additional post of Chief Engineer has been created, besides new circles so that there is one Chief Engineer each for the Left and right Canal Works. The progress so far made on each canal and the programme for 1976-77 is as follows:

Right Canal: (Jawahar Canal)

14. Works on the Right Canal upto M. 86 and upto M. 102 are programmed to be taken up. In terms of work load, about 71% of earthwork excavation of main canal and 65% of excavation branches and distributories has been done. Out of the 223 masonry structures, 94 have been completed and 12 are in progress. On the branches and distributaries 20,085 structures have been completed and 609 are in progress. About 9700 K.M. of field channels have been excavated. Irrigation potential for 20,000 acres is programmed under M. 70/1 Block 13 (Pt) for 1975-76 to be given by June 1976.

15. The Government hope to create additional irrigation potential of 3,000 acres by completing the main canal upto M. 74 and block 13 during 1976-77. Works on the Main Canal upto M. 86 and block 13 and 14 will also be accelerated and irrigation potential for another 20,000 acres created by June, 1977.

Left Canal: (Lal Bahadur Canal)

16. Works on the Left Canals upto M. 111 of main canal and M. 10/6 of 21st Branch Canal have been taken up. About 90% of the estimated workload on excavation of main canal and 24% on branches and distributaries has been done. Out of 227 masonry structures on the main canal, 174 structures have been completed and 15 are in progress. On the branches and distributaries, 9005 structures have been completed and works on 208 are in Progress. Field Channels over a length of 3800 km., have been excavated. Irrigation potential for 8,000 acres of flow irrigation is programmed to be created by June, 1976 by the completion of main canal upto M. 96 and in block 17 and part of block 16. Another 10,000 acres will be given lift irrigation facilities.

17. For 1976-77, irrigation potential for another 27,000 acres will be given in the same reach and blocks, besides 10,000 acres under lift irrigation. The works in the further reaches of the main canal and distributary system will be accelerated during 1976-77, so as to create substantial irrigation potential of about 1 lakh acres by June, 1977, if sufficient additional funds are forthcoming.

Expenditure:

18. The expenditure incurred on Nagarjunasagar Project from commencement to end of 1974-75 was Rs. 198.34 crores. The expenditure incurred during 1975-76 upto middle of February, 1976 is Rs. 14 crores, against the revised outlay of Rs. 17 crores.
World Bank Aid Proposals:

19. The project has also been posed to the World Bank for assistance, as its early completion will enable creation of additional irrigation potential of 1 million acres. Appraisal of the Nagarjunsagar Project by the World Bank team is over. When the aid materialises, additional assistance is expected to be made available by Government of India, and the canal excavation can make rapid progress so that it will be completed in 5 years.

Pochampad Project:

20. Work on the Pochampad Project is proceeding generally briskly. The main canal and structures have been completed upto Km. 82 and irrigation potential of 1.45 lakh acres (cumulative) has been created. The canal work from KM. 82 to KM. 116 is in progress. Excavation work beyond KM. 116 and up to km. 123 along with distributaries D. 83 to D. 86 are proposed to be started.

21. The allotment of Rs. 18 crores for 1973-76 included Rs. 1.5 crores of Central assistance. With this allotment of Rs. 18 crores and an equal provision for 1976-77 in the Budget, the masonry dam is expected to reach +1045 level by June, 1976 in the Spill way. The excavation of main canal upto km. 116 (except for deep cut between Km. 82 to km. 85) and the distributary system upto D. 82 will be completed. The lining of main canal upto km. 34 is programmed to be completed by June, 1976 and that upto km. 68 is programmed for completion by June, 1977. Other works under IX A Programme except lining will be completed by June, 1977 and the lining work by June, 1978. Additional irrigation potential of 0.78 lakh acres is programmed for 1976-77 in order to bring the total achievement to end of the year to 2.23 lakh acres.

22. On the Lower Manair Dam, the following works are programmed with an outlay of Rs. 1 crore during the current year and about Rs. 3 crores in 1976-77:

1. Coffer dam works to be completed by June, 1976;
2. Raising the masonry dam to EL. +832 for about 300 ft. and to EL. +850 for 610 ft. by June, 1976 (total length of masonry dam is 2,100 ft.)
3. Earth dam to EL. +890 for 7,000 ft., and to EL. +876 for 1,000 ft length by June, 1976, (Total length of earth dam is 17,900 ft). By June, 1977 the dam would be raised to EL. +882/+897/+900 in different lengths.

23. The expenditure incurred on Pochampad Project from commencement to end of 1974-75 was Rs. 74.55 crores. During this year expenditure incurred till the middle of February, 1976 is Rs. 12.73 crores, and this brings the total expenditure from commencement to Rs. 87.28 crores.
24. In the light of the agreement on Godavari waters concluded with Maharashtra and other States, the constraint on raising the Pochampad Dam above EL. 1048 has been removed. The dam can be raised and reservoir built up to FRL +1091 and MWL 1093 to make beneficial use of the available waters without any restriction. The second phase of the Pochampad Project can also be planned.

Godavari Barrage Project:

25. Work on the Godavari Barrage Project, for which the International Development Association agreed to give a credit of 45 million dollars for completion in four years, is now proceeding briskly, a bigger outlay being given in 1976-77. As against Rs. 2 crores in 1974-75, the outlay programmed for 1975-76 is Rs. 7 crores and that proposed in the Annual Plan for 1976-77 is Rs. 11 crores.

26. The balance work on Ralli arm and substructure bays for Dowlaishwaram and Vizzeshwaram arms are being tackled this year. Tenders for the civil works have been settled. Work on all the four arms of the Godavari Barrage can be now taken up simultaneously. The civil works are already entrusted on contract and work has been commenced by M/s National Projects Construction Corporation (a Government of India undertaking). Global tenders for manufacture, supply and erection of crest gates have been received and are under finalisation in Government. Against the programmed outlay of Rs. 7 crores for 1975-76, the expenditure incurred till the middle of February, 1976 is Rs. 466 lakhs.

27. These is now a separate Chief Engineer incharge of Godavari Barrage Project with headquarters at Dowlaishwaram. Work on the road bridge bays for Ralli arm and the substructure bays and road bridge bays in respect of Dowlaishwaram, Maddur and Vizzeshwaram arms are programmed for 1976-77. With increased outlay, the work in Godawari Barrage Project is expected to gain tempo from the current working season.

Vamsadhara Project:

This is a major scheme in Srikakulam District, consisting of a barrage at Gotta with a main canal of about 67 miles long taking off on the left side to Irrigate an ayacut of 1,48,228 acres (49,734 acres now and 98,494 acres existing ayacut). The project serves the needs of a backward area in the district. It was started in February, 1971 and is now in full swing. The barrage at Gotta consists of 23 regular vents of 60 feet and two scour vents of 40 feet each. Crest gates of 60 feet x 15 feet for regular vents are being installed. Right abutment has been completed. Further work is in progress. Work on Main Canal was commenced in 1973. In Stage-I, excavation of main
canal upto M. 20/4 with corresponding branch channels and distribu-
tories is programmed to create an irrigation potential of 58,000 acres
by 7/77. The provision for 1975-76 is Rs. 293.40. The anticipated
expenditure to end of 1975-76 is Rs. 659.34 lakhs. An amount of
Rs. 400.00 lakhs is provided in Budget Estimate 1976-77.

29. Tungabhadra Project High Level Canal Stage-II:
The works on Tungabhadra Project High Level Canal Stage-II
were started in 1966. The works are now in brisk progress. It is
proposed to complete stage-II works in all respects of the end of
V Plan. The cost as per Revised Estimate is Rs. 2470 lakhs. The
anticipated expenditure to the end of 1975-76 is Rs. 1315.79 lakhs. An
amount of Rs. 300 lakhs has been provided for 1976-77.

The present stage of the works is as follows:—

(a) Lining of High Level Main Canal is completed except from
the length of 2.8 KM out of a total of 75 KM. The
balance work is in progress.

(b) Excavation of Guntakal Branch Canal is completed.

(c) 15 KM of Allur branch is completed against 39 KM. The
balance works are in progress and programmed for com-
pletion by 6/76.

(d) The work on Gooty sub-branch is programmed for complen-
tion by 6/76.

(e) Mylavaram Dam is taken up for execution. Right side
earth dam and Head sluice are completed. The cut off in
the river bed is nearing completion. The spillway regu-
lator and left flank dam are in progress. With ade-
quate funds the entire dam can be completed by 6/77.

(f) Lining of Mid Pennar South Canal has not yet been
taken up as it is assigned last priority. This is however
proposed to be taken up during this working season.

(g) Cuddapah South Canal: Excavation is completed for
8 KM. The balance works are yet to be taken up.

(h) Cuddapah North Canal: The work is yet to be taken up.

30. Under the Guntakal Branch Canal, an irrigation potential
of 24,400 acres is created. A further potential of 17,000 acres is
proposed to be created by the end of June, 1976.

31. Improvements to Nizamsagar Project:

Improvements are carried out to Nizamsagar Project, to
restore partially (about 6 TMC ft.) the capacity of the reservoir lost
due to silting. The repairs will also ensure protection of the ayaetz
so far developed. Excavation of foundation of bed regulator is nearing completion. The tenders in 4 reaches of Earth backing to gravity dam have been settled and work commenced. The total anticipated expenditure on the works from the inception to the end of 1975-76 is expected to be Rs. 371.87 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 200 lakhs has been provided for 1976-77.

32. Somasila Project:
This project is now estimated to cost Rs. 3352.00 lakhs. It is proposed to take up the scheme in two stages so as to achieve partial benefits after the 1st Stage. Stage-I costing Rs. 1720.00 lakhs is now taken up for construction. The following benefits will accrue in the 1st stage:

1. Pennar Delta Stabilisation of
   I crop : Paddy  1.95 lakh acres
2. —do— 2nd crop  1.19  -do-
3. Kavali Canal 1st crop  0.22  -do-
4. North feeder channel 1st crop  0.158  -do-
5. Kanupur Canal —do—  0.17  -do-
6. South feeder channel —do—  0.160  -do-

Total :  2.848  -do-

Stage-II of the project contemplates stabilisation of the existing wet ayacut under Pennar Delta, Kavali Canal, Kanupur Canal and North and South feeder channels to an extent of about 1.15 lakh acres.

33. The preliminary works have been started with a provision of Rs. 50.00 lakhs during 1975-76. A provision of Rs. 200 lakhs is made for 1976-77.

34. Drainage Schemes:
Under the Andhra Pradesh (Krishna and Godavari Deltas Areas) Drainage Cess Act, 1968, the beneficiaries are liable to pay an annual drainage cess at rates varying from Rs. 10/- to Rs. 20/- per acre. The Krishna and Godavari Deltas Drainage Board was first constituted in November, 1969 under the Act, for planning, execution and review of the progress of Drainage Schemes and administration of the Drainage Cess Fund. The Board is being reconstituted from time to time.

35. It was only towards the end of 1972, when the constitutional validity of the Act was upheld by the Supreme Court that, the Drainage Board could launch a special drive and make some headway in the matter of collections. The Andhra Pradesh (Krishna, and
Godavari Delta areas) Drainage Cess Act, 1968 has been extended for five more years from 10-12-1974. The Drainage cess collected so far is Rs. 21.00 crores as against Rs. 36.85 crores to be collected.

36. The expenditure incurred from 1969, when the works were started with the special assistance of Rs. 300 lakhs made available by the Government of India, to the end of March, 1976 will be Rs. 2683 lakhs.

37. About 67% of the total ayacut of 22.00 lakh acres has been relieved or drainage congestion. An extent of one lakh acres covering lowlying areas has already benefitted well. The provision made for the year 1976-77 is Rs. 360 lakhs for continuing the Drainage Schemes.

MEDIUM IRRIGATION SCHEMES

38. Out of 16 medium schemes (please see annexure), 13 schemes are almost completed except some work of excavation of distributaries and field channels, remodelling of channels and payment of compensation for lands and villages submerged. The remaining three medium schemes besides Kanupur Canal and six new schemes taken up for execution during 1975-76 are:

1. Thandava,
2. Pulivendla and
3. Gajuladinne.

The details of these are given below:

(i) Pulivendla Project:

The scheme envisages the construction of the anicut across river Chitravathi in Ananthapur district and excavation of Pulivendla Branch Canal to irrigate 59,996 acres. The work is progressing well. The expenditure expected by the end of 1975-76 will be Rs. 95.04 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 98.450 lakhs is provided in Budget Estimate for 1976-77.

(ii) Thandav Reservoir (Visakhapatnam District)

Excavation of saddle, head sluices and excavation of left canal is completed. Right canal works are in progress. Partial benefit to an extent of 13,000 acres have been realised. The expenditure at the end of 1975-76 would be Rs. 429.17 lakhs. The provision fixed for 1976-77 is Rs. 740.00 lakhs. The scheme is proposed to be completed by June, 1978.

(iii) Kanupur Canal (Nellore District)

The scheme is intended to draw flood water from Pennar river at Sangam anicut on the right side to benefit any ayacut of 17,565 acres at present being irrigated under 80 tanks in drought-affected areas of Nellore, Rapur and Atmakur taluks of Nellore District.
Partial benefits to the tune of 2,000 acres through the feeding of 13 tanks have already been given. The revised estimated cost is Rs. 364.10 lakhs. The expenditure to end of 1975-76 will be Rs. 225.12 lakhs. It is proposed to complete the work by June, 1978. An amount of Rs. 75.00 lakhs is allotted for 1976-77.

(iv) Gajuladinne Project (Kurnool District)
The work in main river bed is being taken up this season. The expenditure on the scheme up to end of 1975-76 is expected to be Rs. 249.35 lakhs. Provision made for 1976-77 is Rs. 90 lakhs. It is planned to continue work in river bed portion and acquire submergible land.

Kona and Puligedda Scheme
The scheme is estimated to cost about Rs. 54 lakhs and will cover an ayacut of 7,906 acres. Works have been taken up. A provision of Rs. 34.5 lakhs has been made for 1976-77.

39. Irrigation benefits from Major and Medium Projects.
A total irrigation potential of about 64,000 acres is expected to be created during 1976-77 under the Major and Medium Irrigation schemes mentioned above excluding Nagarjunasagar and Pochampad Projects.

40. New Schemes:
In the draft Fifth Plan there is a provision of Rs. 5 crores each for new Medium Irrigation Schemes in Telangana and Rayalaseema and Rs. 2.5 crores for Medium Irrigation Schemes in Backward and Tribal areas of Coastal Andhra. In the Annual Plan for 1975-76 the Planning Commission could not provide any amount for new schemes on the plea of limited resources. However, the following six new medium irrigation works have been started during 1975-76 with a total provision of Rs. 65 lakhs:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rs. in lakhs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Gandipalem Project in Nellore District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Forming an anicut across Pedda Ankalam, Srikakulam District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Forming an anicut across Zanjavati, Srikakulam District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Forming a Reservoir across Peddavagu, Khammam District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Forming a reservoir across Sarada at Rairwada, Visakhapatnam District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Forming a Reservoir across Bodderu near Konam, Visakhapatnam District</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The provision made in 1976—77 for the above schemes is Rs. 360 lakhs. Besides, a number of Medium Irrigation Projects and Jurala Project are being investigated. The following schemes are in an advanced stage of investigation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Scheme</th>
<th>Estimated Cost (Rs. in lakhs)</th>
<th>Ayacut in Acres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Reservoir across Suvarnamukhi near Madduvalasa in Palakonda Taluk, Srikakulam District.</td>
<td>400.00</td>
<td>25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Reservoir across Gomukhi &amp; Swarnamukhi in Salur Taluk (Near Dandigam), Srikakulam District.</td>
<td>739.00</td>
<td>6,600 Stabilisation of existing ayacut.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Reservoir across Jalleru, Polavaram Taluk, West Godavari District.</td>
<td>42.26</td>
<td>13,200 New Wet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Reservoir across Maddigedda, Ellavanan Taluk, East Godavari District.</td>
<td>68.17</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Reservoir across Lava, Puttur Taluk, Chittoor District.</td>
<td>84.26</td>
<td>479 Wet 5,000 I.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Pedderu Reservoir, Madanapalli Taluk, Chittoor District.</td>
<td>36.55</td>
<td>1,625 Wet (Tentative)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Cheyyeru Reservoir, Rajampet Taluk, Cuddapah District.</td>
<td>490.00</td>
<td>16,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Taliperu Project, Nagur Taluk, Khammam District.</td>
<td>450.00</td>
<td>15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Mukkamamidi Project Kothagudem District.</td>
<td>35.00</td>
<td>2,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Reservoir across Gundlavagu, Nugur Taluk, Khammam Dist.</td>
<td>65.71</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Satnala Project, Adilabad Taluk, Adilabad District.</td>
<td>238.00</td>
<td>19,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Vattivagu Project, Asifabad Taluk, Adilabad District.</td>
<td>147.00</td>
<td>21,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Reservoir across Malluruvagu, Mulugu Taluk, Warangal District.</td>
<td>130.00</td>
<td>7,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Boggulavagu Project Manthani Taluk, Karimnagar District.</td>
<td>57.00</td>
<td>5,200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The intention of the Government is to start all the 14 schemes as early as possible during 1976—77. Government will make efforts to secure funds for this purpose.
Appendix:

41. POWERS OF CHIEF ENGINEERS, SUPERINTENDING ENGINEERS AND EXECUTIVE ENGINEERS AND REORGANISATION OF CIRCLES AND DIVISIONS AND SEPARATE POST OF CHIEF ENGINEER (MECHANICAL) FOR IRRIGATION SCHEMES.

Besides providing funds required, the Government have enhanced the powers of the Chief Engineers, Superintending Engineers and Executive Engineers of the Irrigation Department for according technical sanction, passing excess expenditure over technically sanctioned estimates and also for acceptance of tenders to facilitate speedy .... execution of schemes.

42. Government have also decided to reorganize the Circles and Divisions of the four Major Wings of Irrigation, i.e., Major, Medium and Minor Irrigation and Investigation of schemes keeping in view the proposed local cadres and the Jurisdiction prescribed for them so that there may not be any need for a circle to cut across a Zone, as far as possible.

43. The setup of the Mechanical Divisions under the control of major products like the Nagarjunasagar, Pochampad, Tungabhadra Project High Level Canal, Vamsadhara and Somasila is being reorganised and a separate post of Chief Engineer (Mechanical) has been created at the State-Leval to streamline the utilisation of the machinery employed on major works and avoid unnecessary purchases of equipment for each project.

44. ANDHRA PRADESH STATE CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION LIMITED

The Honourable Members are aware that the Government have established the Andhra Pradesh State Construction Corporation Limited under Indian Companies Act, 1936. It came into existence in July, 1973. The Company has on hand the following big contract works:

1) Cement Lining Pochampad Main Canal under Pochampad.
2) Lower Madnair Dam
3) Srisailam Hydro Electric Project (Masonry works on dam)
4) Some works on Nagarjunasagar Right Canal.
5) Some works on Nagarjunasagar Left Canal including Venkatayapalem deep cut (balance to be completed).
6) Singareni Colloeries (Quarters, roads, pitheads etc)

Today the Anhhrara Pradesh State Construction Corporation is well-equipped with men, materials machinery resources and construction experience to undertake major jobs right from planning to the commissioning stage.
The Corporation which made a modest beginning has already planned to reach the Rs. 9-00 crores turnover limit during the Current Financial Year 1975-76.

Andhra Pradesh State Irrigation Development Corporation.

The Andhra Pradesh State Irrigation Development Corporation has been incorporated as a State Government undertaking in the month of September, 1974 with an authorised share capital of Rs. 10 crores. The Corporation's main object is to exploit the Irrigation Potential in the State to the maximum extent. Among the functions of the Corporation are manifold, the activities are restricted for the present to Lift Irrigation Schemes and Ground Water Development. Ground Water resources are proposed to be tapped through construction of Tube wells, while Surface Water Development is proposed to be achieved by means of Lift Irrigation Schemes constructed over the different rivers, streams, drains and canals in the State. These Lift Irrigation Schemes mostly serve such areas which are not covered by the existing river Projects. The Tubewell schemes as well as Lift Irrigation Schemes are intended to benefit the backward and the Tribal areas also.

47. Achievements:

A. Lift Irrigation Schemes

The I Stage of Kumaradevam Lift Irrigation Scheme in West Godavari district has been completed by the Corporation and water released to an extent of 2000 acres out of a total extent of 6000 acres in 9/75. Further work on the II Stage of Scheme is in progress. In addition, the following Lift Irrigation Schemes have been started by the Corporation during the year and works are in progress:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Scheme</th>
<th>Cost (Rs. in lakhs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1) Lift Irrigation Scheme on Bheema river in Makthal taluk of Mahbnoonagar District.</td>
<td>19.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) Lift Irrigation Scheme on Godavari river near Pragallapalli in Bhadrachalam taluk of Khammam District.</td>
<td>14.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) Lift Irrigation Scheme on Suddavagu in Nirmal Taluk of Adilabad District.</td>
<td>49.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4) Kumaradevam Lift Irrigation Scheme on Godavari river in Kovvuru Taluk of West Godavary District.</td>
<td>34.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When these Lift Irrigation Schemes are completed, they will benefit an extent of 16,850 acres in kharif season and 13,200 acres in Rabi season.
Appendix: 3rd March, 1976.

48. B. Tubewell Schemes:

(i) Energisation:

(a) The following Tubewell schemes have been energised and water was let out for irrigation during the year.

- Tube well at Patwarigudem in Khammam District.
- Tube well at Naramvarigudem.
- Tube well at Gangavarm.

(b) Work is in progress for energising the tube wells at the following places:

- Ganeshpadu Ayyagaripet in Khammam District.
- Annaparedipalle Apparaopeta in District.

(ii) New Production wells are put up:

- (1) at Surappagudem and Dubacherla in West Godavari District.
- (2) Pakalagudem and Rudrakshapalli in Khammam District.
- (3) Tumpala in Vizag District.

49. II. Programme for the current year 1975-76

A. Lift Irrigation Schemes,

The five lift Irrigation Schemes already started will be continued during the year. In addition, another 16 Lift Irrigation Schemes costing Rs. 350 lakhs and benefitting an ayacut of 26,000 wet, 24,000 dry are programmed to be taken up during the year (i.e.) before June, 1976.

50. B. Tube well Schemes

(i) Energisation:

The following Tube wells are proposed to be energised during the year in addition to those already taken up for the same purpose.

1) Two Tube wells in East Godavari District (Srikrishnapatnam and Srngavruksham).
2) Five Tube wells in West Godavari District (Takkellpadu, Dharbhagudem, Nimmalagudem, Jangareddigudem and Muppavaram).

(ii) New Production Wells:

It is programmed to take up the drilling of 75 production Tube wells during the year in the following districts:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) West Godavary</td>
<td>50 nos.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Khammam</td>
<td>25 nos.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 75 Nos.
51. III. Future Programme:

A master plan has been prepared by the Corporation for the development of surface water resources as well as Ground Water resources during the balance period of current Fifth Five Year Plan (i.e.) (1976-77 to 1978-79) at cost of Rs. 20.00 crores. This plan envisages the construction of 32 Lift Irrigation Projects (including the Projects already under execution and those programmed to be taken up during the current year) Costing Rs. 12.00 crores and 510 Tube wells at a cost of Rs. 8.00 crores which will be completed in a period of 3 years. By implementing this Master Plan, an additional area of about 40,800 Hectares in Khariff season and about 36,000 Hectares in Rabi season can be brought under assured irrigation. The funds required for the implementation of the Master Plan Project have to be obtained from foreign assistance.

THE INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT OF KOLLERU LAKE AREA

52. The Kolleru is a natural lake where fish thrive. Around the Kolleru lake, thousands of acres of land are cultivated with crops at considerable risk of inundation. The question as to how best the Kolleru Lake Area can be conserved and developed has been engaging the attention of Government for some time now. The Government of India who were requested to approve the proposal of the Government to obtain the United Nations Development Programme assistance for development of Kolleru lake Area have suggested that the State Government should be able to prepare a Master Plan from its own resources without assistance from the United Nations Development Programme consultants and if assistance is really required it can be considered at a latter date. The Union Minister for Agriculture and Irrigation has also been requested to have the matter reconsidered and to convey the clearance of the Government of India securing the services of United Nations Development Programme experts for advising the State Government in preparing a comprehensive and an integrated plan for the development of Kolleru lake Area. The matter is still in correspondence with the Government of India.

53. In the meanwhile, in the interests of integrated development of Kolleru lake Area, a Special team has been constituted in June, 1975 to undertake the localisation and demarcation of the Kolleru lake Area. The work of the Special Team is in progress.

Committees with appropriate members have been constituted at the State and District levels to oversee this work.

Godavari River Water Dispute

54. The year 1975 was one of great significance for the State. The Union Minister for Agriculture and Irrigation convened a meeting...
of the Chief Ministers of the Basin States on 19-7-1975 for discussions. At this meeting, the Chief Ministers agreed to have bilateral talks first. Accordingly, Andhra Pradesh took the initiative to have bilateral meetings with the Chief Ministers of Karnataka, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh in the months that followed. After detailed discussions agreements were entered into between (a) Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka on 17-9-1975, (b) Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra on 6-10-1975 and (c) Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh on 7-11-1975. An agreement was also arrived at between Chief Ministers of Madhya Pradesh and Orissa on 9-12-1975. Finally on 19-12-1975 a meeting of all the Chief Ministers of States concerned in the Godavari Waters Dispute was convened by the Union Minister for Agriculture and Irrigation at Delhi. At this meeting, all the States considered the bilateral agreements arrived at earlier and agreed to the sanction and clearance of projects for the utilisation of waters of Godavari basin in accordance with the said agreements.

55. This accord is historic and has "defroze"n" the Godavari. It is hoped that it will be a precursor of many more such agreements in the country.

The benefits that accrue out of this agreement to the State of Andhra Pradesh have been indicated in the white paper placed on the Tables of the two Houses of Legislature.

**KRISHNA RIVER WATER DISPUTE**

56. The Tribunal on Krishna Waters gave its report in December, 1973 to Government of India and to all three States concerned with the sharing of Krishna Water viz. Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Karnataka. The Government of Andhra Pradesh and the other concerned States and also the Government of India have sought clarification on some issues. The matter is pending before the Krishna Water Dispute's Tribunal. The Government have been trying to safeguard the interests of the State in respect of the allocation of the Krishna Waters to the State.

57. **CONCLUSION:**

Andhra Pradesh is one of the leading States in India in the field of Irrigation and Agriculture. It is known as one of the River States in India. Andhra Pradesh is in a position to make a significant contribution by bringing in over 17.3 lakh acres of additional area under the Major Projects viz., Nagarjuna Sagar, Pochampad, Tungabhadra High Level Canal, Vamsadhara and a number of other medium projects now under execution provided additional central aid is made available. Given the required resources, irrigation potential could be used to the maximum extent and agricultural production increased considerably.

**JAI HIND**
## ANNEXURE-A

<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>Approximate Amount spent or to be spent bp 1975-76 (Rs. in lakhs)</th>
<th>Provision for 1976-77 (Rs. in lakhs)</th>
<th>Balance amount required to complete the scheme (Rs. in lakhs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Nagarjunasagar Project</td>
<td>31,247.00</td>
<td>2,154.00</td>
<td>21,534.00</td>
<td>1,350.00</td>
<td>8,363.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Vamsadhara Project</td>
<td>1,829.19</td>
<td>148.23</td>
<td>659.34</td>
<td>400.00</td>
<td>769.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Godavari Barrage</td>
<td>3,732.00</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1,260.00</td>
<td>500.00</td>
<td>1,972.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Krishna, Godavari Delta Drainage Scheme</td>
<td>4,630.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,683.00</td>
<td>360.00</td>
<td>1,587.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Kona and puligedda scheme (Prakasham Barrage scheme)</td>
<td>7.91</td>
<td>15.12</td>
<td>34.50</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Somasila Project</td>
<td>1,720.00</td>
<td>284.80</td>
<td>50.00</td>
<td>200.00</td>
<td>1,470.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Tungabhadra High level Canal Stage-II (Andhra)</td>
<td>2,469.61</td>
<td>122.96</td>
<td>1,315.79</td>
<td>300.00</td>
<td>854.21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(*) The amount indicated is for Stage-I. When Stage-II is included the cost goes upto Rs. 69 crores according to present estimates.
<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>Approximate Amount spent or to be spent by 1975-76 (Rs. in lakhs)</th>
<th>Provision for 1976-77 Amount required to complete the scheme (Rs. in lakhs)</th>
<th>Balance amount required to complete the scheme (Rs. in lakh)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Rajolibunda Diversion Scheme</td>
<td>383.00</td>
<td>87.50</td>
<td>392.34</td>
<td>7.00</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Repairs and Remodelling of</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nizam'sagar Project</td>
<td>1,102.00</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>371.87</td>
<td>200.00</td>
<td>530.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Pochampad Project</td>
<td>18,000.00</td>
<td>570.00</td>
<td>9,255.00</td>
<td>1,800.00</td>
<td>6,945.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Spillover Medium Projects:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Vottigedda Reservoir</td>
<td>257.00</td>
<td>16.67</td>
<td>201.33</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td>35.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Thandava Reservoir</td>
<td>657.00</td>
<td>45.90</td>
<td>429.17</td>
<td>74.00</td>
<td>253.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Guntur Channel</td>
<td>217.70</td>
<td>27.00</td>
<td>225.01</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Kanupur Canal</td>
<td>364.10</td>
<td>17.56</td>
<td>225.12</td>
<td>76.02</td>
<td>163.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Pampa Reservoir</td>
<td>99.20</td>
<td>12.00</td>
<td>97.12</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Bahuda Reservoir</td>
<td>70.81</td>
<td>2.88</td>
<td>61.31</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Gajuladinne Project</td>
<td>639.00</td>
<td>35.00</td>
<td>249.35</td>
<td>90.00</td>
<td>299.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Pulivendla Canal Scheme</td>
<td>420.13</td>
<td>60.00</td>
<td>95.04</td>
<td>98.50</td>
<td>236.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sl. No.</td>
<td>Name of the Scheme</td>
<td>Estimated Cost (Rs. in lakhs)</td>
<td>Ultimate Ayacut in 000 acres</td>
<td>Approximate Amount spent or to be spent by 1975-76 (Rs. in lakhs)</td>
<td>Provision for 1976-77 (Rs. in lakhs)</td>
<td>Balance amount required to complete the scheme (Rs. in lakhs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Lankasagar Project</td>
<td>95.33</td>
<td>5.10</td>
<td>74.54</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>18.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Swarna Project</td>
<td>236.00</td>
<td>9.14</td>
<td>180.79</td>
<td>30.00</td>
<td>25.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Musi Project</td>
<td>380.00</td>
<td>41.80</td>
<td>347.97</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>35.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Kotipallivagu Project</td>
<td>131.50</td>
<td>9.98</td>
<td>102.24</td>
<td>8.00</td>
<td>22.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Torrigedda Pumping Scheme</td>
<td>82.02</td>
<td>13.633</td>
<td>70.31</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>11.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Arniar Project</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>5.50</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Zurreru</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1.80</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Ukachettivagu Project</td>
<td>138.06</td>
<td>6.70</td>
<td>98.00</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td>20.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**New Medium Project**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Estimated Cost (Rs. in lakhs)</th>
<th>Ultimate Ayacut in 000 acres</th>
<th>Approximate Amount spent or to be spent by 1975-76 (Rs. in lakhs)</th>
<th>Provision for 1976-77 (Rs. in lakhs)</th>
<th>Balance amount required to complete the scheme (Rs. in lakhs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Raiwada</td>
<td>791.00</td>
<td>21.30</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>70.00</td>
<td>711.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Janjhavathi</td>
<td>450.00</td>
<td>26.64</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>70.00</td>
<td>370.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Konam</td>
<td>118.11</td>
<td>0.99</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>45.00</td>
<td>63.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Peddnankalam</td>
<td>65.99</td>
<td>0.87</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>45.00</td>
<td>10.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sl. No.</td>
<td>Name of the Scheme</td>
<td>Estimated Cost (Rs. in lakhs)</td>
<td>Ultimate Ayacut in '000 acres</td>
<td>Approximate Amount spent or to be spent by 1975-76 (Rs. in lakhs)</td>
<td>Provision for 1976-77 (Rs. in lakhs)</td>
<td>Balance amount required to complete the scheme (Rs. in lakhs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Peddavagu</td>
<td>263.00</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>70.0</td>
<td>183.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Gandipalem Project</td>
<td>223.00</td>
<td>8.00</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>60.0</td>
<td>147.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total:</strong></td>
<td><strong>70,865.96</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,759.863</strong></td>
<td><strong>40,060.76</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,970.50</strong></td>
<td><strong>25,001.33</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Investigation of Projects 85.00
2. Central Designs Organisation 3.50
3. Schemes completed in earlier plan 7.50
4. Flood Control 40.00
5. Engineering Research 8.00
6. Metric System 3.50
7. Modernisation Cell 6.50
8. Mechanical Organisation 1.00

Total : 155.00

Grand Total : 6.125.50
Mr. Speaker, Sir,

I move that the House be pleased to grant a sum not exceeding Rs. 98,75,79,000 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 the Government.

2. I would like to state briefly the salient features regarding Power Development and the progress achieved during 1975-76 and the programme for 1976-77.

3. The present installed capacity is 887.9 M.W. based on the nameplates-rating of the various machines and this will rise to 988M.W. after the commissioning of the 100 MW unit at Lower Sileru very shortly. Owing to the good monsoon this year, the storage position of the hydro reservoirs has been satisfactory. Machkund reservoir filled up to the full level of 2750 ft. and spilled after a lapse of many years.

4. With adequate hydro energy availability, the improved performance of the thermal units of 100 MW capacity at Kothagudem which were commissioned last year, the expected commissioning of Lower Sileru Project, as well as the satisfactory power position in the neighbouring States of the Southern Region, the power position in the coming summer is expected to be better than that last summer.

5. The salient features of power development are as follows:

The present installed capacity in the State is 887.7 M.W. comprising 267.9 M.W. Hydel, 600.0 M.W. Thermal and 20 M.W. gas turbo. The details are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hydro-Electric</th>
<th>Capacity in M.W.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Machkund (Andhra's share)</td>
<td>80.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Tungabhadra Dam and Hampi</td>
<td>57.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Upper Sileru</td>
<td>120.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) Nizamnagar</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-Total</td>
<td>267.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The gas turbo sets are kept as cold stand-by. The units in Ramagundam ‘A’ Station are derated to 20 M.W. The 110 M.W. units in Kothagudem ‘B’ Station which were installed in 1974 are generating 85 M.W. each. The units of 60 M.W. in Kothagudem ‘A’ Station can each generate 50 M.W. due to ageing of the sets. So the net effective capacity is 760.4 M.W. A maximum demand of 760 M.W. was met in January this year with some import from neighbouring States. The daily energy requirement at present is of the order of 13.7 million units which is being met.

6. In order to meet the estimated power demands in future years satisfactorily, a programme has been drawn up to add generating capacity during the rest of the Fifth plan period as described hereafter:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Scheme</th>
<th>Approved capacity</th>
<th>Additions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Lower Sileru H.E. Scheme</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Kothagudem Thermal Station Stage-IV</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Nagarjunasagar H.E. Scheme</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Vijayawada Thermal Scheme</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Srisailam H.E. Scheme</td>
<td>440</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1975-76</th>
<th>1976-77</th>
<th>77-78</th>
<th>78-79</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1570</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>320</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
With these additions the installed capacity available will be augmented to match the installed capacity required and to meet anticipated peak demand as shown below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Scheme Approved capacity now</th>
<th>Additions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1975-76</td>
<td>1976-77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Total installed capacity at the end of the year</td>
<td>888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Anticipated Maximum demand.</td>
<td>706</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Required installed (Actual) capacity at 1.4 times</td>
<td>1,320</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. I am confident that the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board will be able to increase the generating capacity as programmed and meet the anticipated power requirements in the coming years of the current Five Year Plan provided the required funds are made available to the Board.

8. The capital outlay on the Plan Schemes of the Electricity Board in the Budget Estimate of 1975-76 is Rs. 54-75 crores. The Budget Estimate of 1975-76 is Rs. 54-75 crores. The total provision made in the Annual Plan under power sector for 1976-77 is Rs. 106-18 crores of which Rs. 25.03 crores will be spent on Government Schemes and the balance Rs. 81.15 crores on the schemes of the Electricity Board.


**Generation of Power**

*Government Schemes:*

(1) **Andhra Pradesh Power House at Balimela**

The Andhra Pradesh Power House at Balimela Dam Project envisages generation of 60 M.W. of Power and 207 million K. Wh. energy annually utilising 2100 cusecs let out from Balimela Reservoir as Andhra Pradesh Government's share. The estimated cost is Rs. 1832 lakhs. Some of the items of civil works of this Power House such as power Tunnels (including in take structure) and diversion tunnel have been

*N.B. After retiring 30 M.W. old obsolete and uneconomic plant,
taken up for execution along with the main Balimela dam Joint Project. Other civil works relating to Power House and Electrical works, will be taken up soon.

The expenditure to end of March, 1975 was Rs. 123.43 lakhs. The approved provision for 1975-76 is Rs. 25 lakhs and the proposed outlay for 1976-77 is Rs. 3 lakhs. Additional provision if any required for payment to Orissa as a result of sharing of additional expenditure on Balimela Dam will be made in due course after the phasing of the repayment is decided by the Committee appointed for purpose.

(II) Srisailam Hydro Electric Project:

In the Annual Plan for 1976-77 the State Government have accorded the 'highest priority for ‘Power’ in order to overcome the existing power shortage and ensure satisfactory power supply position.

As against the allotment of Rs. 12 crores for current year, the plan provision for 1976-77 stands at Rs. 25 crores, though in the Budget, a provision of only Rs. 17 crores had been made before the plan discussions were finalised.

Even with the limited funds of Rs. 12 crores for the current year, works on the main dam, the power house complex and other electrical works have been concentrated upon and simultaneously, the acquisition of lands coming under submergence in 1977-78 is going ahead. The work on the project is proceeding briskly. The power tunnel has been completed. The power house excavation is in an advanced stage.

The project is now estimated to cost Rs 175 crores. The expenditure incurred from commencement to end of January, 1976 is Rs. 63.23 crores.

Out of the Rs. 25 crores plan allotment for Srisailam Project for 1976-77, Rs. 9 crores are allocated for Civil Works, Rs. 6 crores for Electrical Works and Rs. 10 crores are for Land Acquisition.

The Srisailam Project has been posed by the Government for foreign assistance. An expert team of consultants from West Germany visited the project in November, 1975 and are making their appraisal.

When foreign aid becomes available and additional Central Assistance has to follow. Government hopes to step up the annual outlay on the project and achieve the target to commission the first power unit in 1978 and each of the remaining three units at intervals of six months thereafter,
10. ANDHRA PRADESH STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD CONTINUING SCHEMES

(1) Kothagudem Thermal Scheme-Stage-III (B Station):

The year 1974 witnessed the installation of two thermal sets of 110 M.W. in Kothagudem 'B' Station in continuation of the first and second stages. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 5050 lakhs. The first of the high powered sets was commissioned in 8/74 and the second in 12/74. The expenditure incurred to the end of March, 1975 was Rs. 4787.38 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 80.00 lakhs has been made in Budget Estimates 1975-76 and is proposed to be raised to Rs. 130 lakhs under a supplemental grant. The grant proposed for 1976-77 is Rs. 60 lakhs.

(2) Loser Sileru Hydro Electric Scheme:

The scheme envisages the installation of 4 sets of 100 each. The first and second units have been imported from U.S.S.R. while the 3rd and 4th units have been ordered on M/s. Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited. The latest estimated cost is Rs. 9550 lakhs.

The erection of the first unit is in a very advanced stage and it is expected to be commissioned very soon. The second unit will be commissioned a few months thereafter. The expenditure to end of March 1975 was Rs. 5983 lakhs. The approved provision for 1975-76 is Rs. 1500 lakhs which is proposed to be increased to Rs. 1650 lakhs through a supplemental grant. The outlay proposed for 1976-77 is Rs. 1365 lakhs.

(3) Nagarjunasagar Dam Hydro Electric Scheme:

The scheme envisages installation of 1 X 110 MW set at the toe of the Nagarjunasagar Dam to generate power by the utilisation for water releases down the river for Irrigation purposes. The cost estimated is Rs. 1560 lakhs. The expenditure to end of March, 1975 is Rs. 54.51 lakhs. The provision for 1975-76 is Rs. 400 lakhs and the proposed outlay for 1976-77 is Rs. 885 lakhs.

11. New Schemes:

(1) Kothagudem Thermal Scheme-IV Stage (‘B Station Extn.)

The scheme envisages the installation of two units of 110 MW each as an extension to Kothagudem Stage III or ‘B’ Station. The latest estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 7720 lakhs.

The Boiler and Turbo generator are under erection by Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited. It is planned to expedite the commissioning of the first set by September 1976 and the second set by March, 1977.

The expenditure to the end of March, 1975 was Rs. 929.8 lakhs. The provision for 1975-76 is Rs. 1900 lakhs and is proposed to be increased
Appendix. 8th March, 1976. to Rs. 2541 lakhs under the supplemental grant. The outlay proposed for 1976-77 is Rs. 2500 lakhs.

(2) **Vi'iyawada Thermal Scheme:**

The scheme envisages the installation of two Thermal Units each of 210 Mws at a site near Ibrahimpatnam close to Vi'iyawada on Hyderabad-Viyawada road. The Prakasam Barrage Reservoir will be utilised for supply of feed and cooling water for the Power Station. The sanctioned estimated cost was Rs. 7690 lakhs but has now gone up to Rs. 125.77 crores. The civil works that are essential have been taken up first for execution. The project is entrusted on a Turn-key basis for installation and commissioning of the sets to Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited. The expenditure to the end of March, 1975 was Rs. 755.60 lakhs. The approved provision for 1975-76 was Rs. 150 lakhs and is proposed to be increased to Rs. 175 lakhs under the supplemental grant. The outlay proposed for 1976-77 is Rs. 450 lakhs.

(3) **Upper Sileru Extensions:**

The scheme contemplates the installation of two units of 60 MW each as an extension to the existing units. The latest estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 1885 lakhs. The Power House is located in Visakhapatnam District. The sets are ordered from Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (Bhopal). It is proposed to commission them in 1979-1980. The expenditure to end of March, 1975 was Rs. 75 lakhs. The approved provision for 1975-76 is Rs. 50 lakhs and the outlay proposed for 1976-77 is Rs. 100 lakhs.

(4) **Nagarjunasagar Right Canal H. E. Scheme:**

Nagarjunasagar Right Canal H. E. Scheme envisages installation of two units of 30 MW initially and 3 units of 30 MW ultimately. This project has also to be given priority as the water is already being let down into the canal but there is no utilisation of it for power generation.

12. **SCHEMES FOR TRANSMISSION:**

(a) **Fourth Plan Transmission Scheme and Railway Electrification (Scheme).**

The Fourth Plan Transmission Scheme was a part of the IV Plan "Transmission and Distribution" Scheme. The Railway Electrification is a separate scheme. The 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 the connected load.

The Kothagudem-Hyderabad 220 KV line was charged at 132 KV in 1/75. The works on Lower Sileru-Bommur and Vijayawada-Nellore 220 KV lines are in progress. The former Sileru-Bommur line will be completed in 1976-77.
The works on the 132 KV lines linking Cooty-Adoni Kothagudem-Khammam Nellore-Gudur-Sullurpet Ramachandraapuram Sadasivpeta Ramagundam-Karimnagar Kanumolu-Pamaru and Kurnool-Panyam are under progress. The Nellore-Sullurpet line, is required to give power supply to Space Research Centre at Srihari-kota.

The Expenditure to end of March, 1975 was Rs. 1656.38 lakhs. The approved provision for 1975-76 was Rs. 711 lakhs.—A provision of Rs. 817 lakhs is proposed for 1976-77.

(b) Plan Transmission Scheme:

The scheme is awaiting the approval of Planning Commission. The scheme proposes 220 KV lines from generating centres to load centres viz., Srisailam-Hyderabad, Srisailam-Gooty, Srisailam-Ongole, Vijayawada-Bommur - Gazuwaka, Kothagudem - Ramagundam etc., and other 132 KV lines and sub-stations. For the works on other transmission schemes a sum of Rs. 19 lakhs is provided in 1975-76 and Rs. 18 lakhs is proposed for 1976-77.

RAILWAY ELECTRIFICATION:

An amount of Rs. 230 lakhs is provided.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES:

The 220 KV line between Hampi and Gooty estimated to cost Rs. 148.5 lakhs, was completed and charged on 25-9-1975. This will facilitate exchange of power between Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka States.

The construction of Nellore-Ennore 220 KV. Line estimated to cost Rs. 254 lakhs has already been approved by the Planning Commission. The share of Andhra Pradesh in this estimate is Rs. 183 lakhs and that of Tamilnadu is Rs. 71 lakhs. When this line is completed it will facilitate exchange of power between Andhra Pradesh and Tamilnadu to mutual advantage. The work is expected to be completed shortly.

13. INVESTIGATION:

Investigation of New Hydro Projects:

Investigation at a number of potential hydel sites in Krishna and Godavari river basins are being carried out so that the most suitable and economical site for hydel power generation may be selected.

There is potential in Krishna basin, Tungabhadra High Level Canal, Upper Krishna and K. C. Canal. The sites at Pulichintala and Nagarjunasagar Left Canal Hydro Electric Scheme are promising on In Godavari basin the Incampally, Pranahita, Pochampad, Kuntala Lower Machkund and Singur H. E. Schemes are full of potential and are being contemplated.
A provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs was made in Budget Estimates 1975-76 for this purpose and outlay proposed for 1976-77 is Rs. 15.00 lakhs.

14. Rural Electrification:

Electricity for agriculture has been recognised as one of its most important necessities. Upto 31-3-75 the State electrified 10,654 villages out of 27,445 i.e., 38.9% and energised 2,75,072 pumpsets. This gives the third position to Andhra Pradesh amongst the States in the Country. The State has an ambitious programme for electrifying a large number of villages and releasing many agricultural service connections. Unfortunately, the progress on Rural Electrification could not be speeded up mainly on account of difficulties in the procurement of conductors. This has eased of late since we could get a special allotment of ‘Aluminium’ from the Government of India.

15. The ‘Normal’ funds with the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board for Rural Electrification are almost negligible. Reliance was placed mainly on the Rural Electrification Corporation and the Special Central Assistance Funds made available under the Six Point Formula by the Development Committees for the three regions of the State. Till the end of December, 1975, the Rural Electrification Corporation sanctioned 107 schemes including three for Co-operative Societies at an estimated cost of about Rs. 40 crores. These schemes cover about 3,700 villages and 55,000 agricultural pumpsets.

16. Tribal development has also not been lost sight of. To-date, the Rural Electrification Corporation has sanctioned 11 schemes under the ‘Minimum Needs Programme’. These cover nearly 500 villages in the Tribal Development Blocks.

17. Andhra Pradesh has been in the forefront in extending the benefits of electricity to Harijan Basties. 26 Nos. schemes covering electrification of 1619 harijan basties of villages already electrified were sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 69.875 lakhs and are under execution. The number of schemes sanctioned in Andhra Pradesh is the highest in the country and the funds are about 15% of the total allotments by the Government of India through the Rural Electrification Corporation. All the villages programmed newly for electrification will automatically cover the Harijan basties also.

18. 10075 new agricultural pumpsets are programmed for energisation for the current year. 7839 pumpsets were energised by the end of December, 1975 and about 11,000 pumpsets are programmed to be energised during 1976-77. Electrification of 596 new villages is programmed for
the current year. To the end of December, 1975, 256 new villages were electrified. It is proposed to electrify 500 villages for the year 1976-77.

19. The Board is required to adjust its charges from time to time so as to enable it operate without loss. The cost of production of electricity has gone up considerably over the past few years because of increase in cost of fuel, labour, interest charges and wages to the employees. Consequently the revenues derived from the application of the existing tariffs are no longer sufficient to meet the expenses of the Board that have been going up in the generation and supply of power. The Board has, therefore, revised the position and revised its tariffs with effect from 20-10-1975.

20. The Members are aware that this Government posed the Srisailam and Nagarjunasagar Hydro Projects for external assistance and technical team has already visited these Projects for appraisal.

21. Further, there is scope at Nagarjunasagar Power Station to instal seven reversible units of 100 M.W. each. The scheme will provide a large amount of peaking power and seasonal energy. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 109.1 crores. Efforts are being made to get foreign credits for putting the Project on ground very expeditiously.

22. The State has submitted proposals for two Super Thermal Stations one at Ramagundam and the other at Mangoor, each with a capacity of 1050 M.W. In view of the substantial technical advantages that these sites offer it is hoped that one of these proposals will be accepted and constructed with foreign aid.

23. 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</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1974-75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preactuals)</td>
<td>(anticipated)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Units set out (Million)</td>
<td>3507</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(including 490 M. Units purchased from other States).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Units sold (Million)</td>
<td>2574</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix. 5th March, 1976.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appendix</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(c) Revenue receipts (Rs. in crores)</td>
<td>74.56</td>
<td>76.18</td>
<td>112.25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Working expenses (Rs. in crores) including DRF and G.R. but excluding interest.</td>
<td>62.25</td>
<td>69.39</td>
<td>77.94</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e) Capital Expenditure Rs. in Crores (Plan)</td>
<td>46.36</td>
<td>54.75</td>
<td>71.65</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(f) Installed Capacity (M.W.)</td>
<td>887.9</td>
<td>987.9</td>
<td>1307.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(g) New Villages electrified (Nos.)</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>596</td>
<td>500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(h) New services connected (Nos.)</td>
<td>61,727</td>
<td>72,000</td>
<td>72,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i) New Agricultural Services connected. (Nos.)</td>
<td>13,083</td>
<td>10,075</td>
<td>11,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(j) Per capita consumption.</td>
<td>.61</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>82</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

24. Conclusion:

The next year happens to be the 3rd year of the Fifth Plan and is a very crucial one as it will witness a large investment in our efforts to meet targets set for the Fifth Plan. The power position will improve considerably during the year with the addition of 320 M.W. installed capacity 100 M.W. from Lower Sileru and 220 M.W. from Kothagudem Stage-IV.

25. The investment originally proposed in the Annual Plan for 1976-77 is Rs. 90 crores for the Power Sector but the proposed programme of works really needs a much larger amount. It is hoped that additional resources will become available so that the plan outlay can be increased. The provisions indicated against Power Projects for 1976-77 will undergo revision as a result of the increased outlay of Rs. 106.18 crores for Power Sector as per recent discussions with Planning Commission.


G. RAJARAM,
Minister for Power & BCW
POLICY STATEMENT ON THE DEMANDS FOR MINOR IRRIGATION GRANTS - 1976-77

DEMAND NO.XXXV - MINOR IRRIGATION

Mr. Speaker, Sir,

I move that the House be pleased to grant a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,64,32,000 against the Demand No. XXXV - Minor Irrigation.

In a predominantly agricultural State like Andhra Pradesh, Minor Irrigation has a significant role to play in raising Agricultural production. As compared to Major and Medium Irrigation, Minor Irrigation Projects have the advantages of small capital outlay, shorter gestation period and easier mobilisation of local labour and resources for quick execution.

As the Members are aware, all schemes costing upto Rs. 25.00 lakhs in plain areas and upto Rs. 30.00 lakhs in hilly areas are classified as Minor Irrigation Schemes. The Minor Irrigation programme under plan includes exploitation of surface water through the construction of new storage reservoirs and diversion works, Lift Irrigation, restoration of tanks and channels to Irrigation Department standards and tapping of under ground water resources.

Yet, many schemes hopefully launched years ago have not been completed owing to paucity of funds. The Minor Irrigation programme received a boost since 1974-75 with sizeable grants from the Six Point Formula aid from the Centre and assistance under the Drought Prone Area Programme. Under the former, if we go by the rate of allocations in the last two years, the total outlay during the V Plan period might be Rs. 18 crores, and under the Drought Prone Area Programme similar investment during the V plan might be Rs. 9.3 crores. These are in addition to the normal plan outlay of Rs. 16 crores in the draft V Five Year Plan. The Government are gearing up the technical and administrative machinery to ensure that all these substantial amounts are wellspent in time. The powers with regard to monetary limits of technical sanction and acceptance of tenders of the Chief Engineers Superintending Engineers and Executive Engineers have been doubled. The existing criteria of revenue return for sanction of Minor Irrigation Schemes has been reduced from 1% to 0.5% in respect of non-scarcity areas and from 0.5% to 0.25% in the case of scarcity areas for schemes to which the enhancement of water cess will not applicable. The present monetary norm of Rs. 500 per acre for tank restoration schemes under Minor Irrigation Programme has also been raised to Rs. 700 per acre.
I shall now proceed to outline the particulars of expenditure and physical benefits. In this connection, it is noteworthy that the Government have provided an additional amount of Rs. 80.00 lakhs in 1975-76 for pushing through the execution of normal minor irrigation programme. The Annual Plan ceiling for Minor Irrigation for 1975-76 has thus been raised to Rs. 289.88 lakhs. This is in addition to the availability of Rs. 3.98 lakhs, being the unspent balance of 1974-75 under the Special Telangana Development funds and Rs. 369.74 lakhs under the Central Assistance Programme. The works remaining incomplete under Special Telangana Development Programme are, however, being continued under Normal Programme. The details are as follows:

1975-76

(Rs. in lakhs)

1. Normal Plan Schemes:
   (i) Minor Irrigation Schemes
   (ii) Minor Irrigation Schemes in Tribal Areas
   (iii) Lift Irrigation Schemes
   (iv) Tubewell Programme (Liabilities only)
   (v) Investigation of Minor Irrigation Schemes

   Total:

2. Special Provisions:
   (i) Central Assistance Programme
      (Six Point Formula)
      (a) Coastal Andhra
      (b) Rayalaseema
      (c) Telangana

   Total:

In addition to it, a provision of Rs. 228.46 lakhs, being the unspent balance of 1974-75 has been evaluated for spending during 1975-76. Further the Government have given Rs. 1.10 lakhs more for Khammam district. Thus, the total allotment fixed for Minor Irrigation, under Six Point Formula in the Revised Estimate 1975-76 will be Rs. 599.30 lakhs.
As the Members are aware, special emphasis has been laid on executing Minor Irrigation works under the special Drought Prone Area Programme, sponsored by the Government of India. This programme has been taken up in the districts of Anantapur, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Chittoor, Mahaboobnagar, three taluks of Prakasam district and one taluk of Nalgonda district. During 1975-76, Rs. 151.42 lakhs have been provided in the execution of Minor Irrigation Schemes in these areas.

Against these provisions, expenditure incurred till the end of December, 1975 was Rs. 127.65 lakhs under normal Plan, Rs. 14.84 lakhs under Drought Prone Area Programme and Rs. 165.09 lakhs under the Six Point Formula Assistance.

The working season has commenced and there is every hope that the allocations made would be fully expended by the close of the financial year.

The details of potential to be created during 1975-76 are furnished below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Physical Target.</th>
<th>Potential created to to end of 12/75.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Additional</td>
<td>Stabilisation of existing Ayacut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potential</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(in acres)</td>
<td>(in acres)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Normal Plan      | 17,076 | 9,755 | 4,315 | 5,027 |
| Six Point Formula Programme. | 35,749 | 41,977 | 9,221 | 55,489 |
| Drought Prone Area Programme. | 13,663 | 3,141 | 2,244 | 496 |

| Total          | 66,488 | 54,873 | 15,780 | 61,012 |
PROGRAMME FOR 1976-77—

The proposed Normal Plan outlay for the ensuring financial year is Rs. 360 lakhs. Besides, a financial investment of Rs. 362.49 lakhs has been proposed under Central Assistance Programme (Six Point Formula assistance). The details are as follows—

1976 - 77
(Rs. in lakhs)

1. Normal Plan Provision —
   i) Minor Irrigation Scheme 248.93
   ii) Minor Irrigation Schemes in tribal areas 14.82
   iii) Lift Irrigation Schemes 15.00
   iv) Investigation of Minor Irrigation schemes 81.25
   Total: 360.00

2. Central Assistance Programme (Six Point Formula) :
   i) Coastal Andhra 93.59
   ii) Rayalaseema 59.46
   iii) Telangana 209.44
   Total: 362.49

The provision of Rs. 14.82 lakhs made for tribal areas under the normal plan is intended for the execution of Minor Irrigation Schemes in tribal areas of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari districts of Coastal Andhra, Warangal, Khammam and Adilabad districts of Telangana.

The outlay under Drought Prone Areas Programme for Minor Irrigation is yet to be indicated by the Government of India.

By utilising the above provision the following area will be brought under Irrigation during 1976-77:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Physical achievements anticipated under Minor Irrigation Schemes 1976-77</th>
<th>New acreage</th>
<th>In acres Stabilisation of existing ayacut.</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Normal Programme</td>
<td>19,000</td>
<td>16,000</td>
<td>35,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Assistance Programme</td>
<td>9,724</td>
<td>30,919</td>
<td>40,643</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>28,724</td>
<td>46,919</td>
<td>75,643</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TUBEWELLS PROGRAMME—

The Andhra Pradesh State Irrigation Development Corporation has been formed, inter alia, for commercial exploration of groundwater resources. The Corporation has taken over 14 bore wells constructed by the Central Ground Water Board and state Ground Water Division in the Districts of East Godavari, West Godavari, Nellore and Khammam and given water for crops under some of those wells in Khammam District. It has also programme to construct production-wells in Rayalaseema area for which an amount of Rs. 12 lakhs have been provided under the Central Assistance Programme. Some works in Anantapur District have been started. It will also concentrate on wells in Anantapur and Guddapah Districts, mostly in the Pennar Valley Fill and will also energise production wells in the districts of Visakhapatnam, Sriakakulam and Khammam where it is now engaged in sinking exploratory wells.

A master plan has been prepared by the Corporation for the development of surface water resources as well as Ground Water resources during the balance period of the current Fifth Five Year Plan (i.e.) 1976-77 to 1978-79) at a cost of Rs. 20.00 crores. This master plan envisages, among others construction of 510 Tube Wells to irrigate an extent of 55,698 acres at a cost of Rs. 8-00 crores in 3 years. The funds required for the implementation of the Master Plan Project are proposed to be done through foreign aid.

GROUND WATER DEPARTMENT.

The Ground Water Department in Andhra Pradesh which was established in March, 1971, continued to evaluate Minor Irrigation Schemes formulated under the International Development Association Project in regard to technical feasibility in 196 taluks of the State. The Department is also attending to the evaluation of other special schemes under Minor Irrigation Programmes like Small Farmers Development Agency (SFDA), Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development Agency (MFALDA) and Rural Electrification Corporation (REC), in addition to the other items of investigations for groundwater supply for industrial, agricultural and other development purposes in the State. During the year 1975-76, the Department has intensified its exploration activities to open up new areas for large scale tubewell and borewell irrigation with special emphasis on the drought-prone and hard rock areas of the State, and on tribal areas.

In the context of recurring droughts it is imperative that the groundwater resource of the State is exploited to the maximum extent possible. In this context hydrogeological and geophysical surveys and exploration of the potential areas are being attended to with utmost expedition. This
is essential for intensive groundwater development, by the Irrigation Development Corporation and other agencies. The programme of investigation is expected to cover an annual target of 20,000 sq. km.

It is proposed to purchase geophysical equipment worth about Rs. 9 lakhs during 1976-77 which will be reimbursed by International Development Association. The equipment to be procured are electrical loggers, D.C. Resistivity Metres and Seismic Refractors and water level Indicators. Global tenders have been floated.

Out of a total allotment of Rs. 4 crores for the Department for Fifth Five Year Plan, Rs. 45 lakhs are provided for the year 1976-77 for implementation of the Schemes as detailed below. In addition Rs. 7.753 lakhs are provided under Non-Plan for running the Directorate. The Department will implement the following schemes with the Plan outlay of Rs. 45 lakhs.

(lakhs.)

1. Scheme for Survey and Investigation of Ground Water Resources .. .. .. .. 15.66
2. Scheme for Ground Water Monitoring Programme for Pochampad Project Command Area .. .. 1.20
3. Scheme for Drilling Programme in the State .. 6.00
4. Scheme for Strengthening the Ground Water Department 21.639
5. Scheme for Drought Prone Area Programme in the State. 0.50
6. Scheme for Conjunctive use of Groundwater with surface water .. .. .. .. 0.001

Total .. .. .. .. 45.00

The following is the review of the Schemes.

1. **Scheme for Survey and Investigation of Groundwater Resources.**

The Department will continue to evaluate Minor Irrigation Schemes (formulated by the Andhra Pradesh Cooperative Central Land Mortgage Bank and other Commercial Banks) under International Development Association, Small Farmers Development Agency, Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development Agency and Rural Electrification Corporation. The Department has accorded clearance for the schemes by taking up field investigations wherever necessary. During
1975-76 (till the end of January, 1976) the Department accorded technical clearance for schemes valued at Rs. 35.38 crores as follows:

1. Dug wells .......................................................... Rs. 32,875
2. Ploocota wells ..................................................... 1,500
3. Filter points or tube wells ...................................... Rs. 8,238
4. Development of old wells ....................................... 30,019
5. Installation of pumpsets ....................................... 37,923

Hydrogeological and geophysical surveys have been taken up in Chennur and Adilabad taluk of Adilabad District; Mulug and Jangoan taluks of Warangal District; Yellandu, Madhira and Sattupally taluks of Khammam District; Tiruvur and Vijayawada taluks of Krishna District; Polavaram and Chintalapudi taluks of West Godavari District; Tuni, Razole, Kothapet, Amalapuram, Mummidivaram and Yellavaram taluks of East Godavari District; Anakapally and Paderu taluks of Visakhapatnam District; Cheepurupally and Narsannapeta taluks of Srikakulam District; Kandukur taluk in Prakasam District; Atmakur, Gudur, Sullurpet and Venkatagiri taluks of Nellore district; Kamalapuram and Cuddapah taluks of Cuddapah district; Anantapur, Uravakonda, Kalyanadurg and Tadpatri taluks of Anantapur district and Suryapet and Ramanapeta taluks of Nalgonda District.

During the year, apart from regular surveys, investigations have been taken up by the Department for community irrigation, industrial water supplies and for various other purposes, as follows (till to January, 1976.)

1. Harijan Development Schemes .................................. 119
2. Investigations under 6 point formula for upliftment of tribals and weaker sections ................................................................................................................. 10
3. Industrial water supply investigations .......................... 26
5. Investigations for water supply for development of Animal Husbandry and Fisheries Development. 
6. Investigations for Agricultural Schemes including grassland, fodder development and sericulture. 
7. Rural and Urban Water supply schemes .......................... 5
8. Tubewell irrigation schemes by Irrigation Development Corporation. 

5-20 p.m. Khammam District; Tiruvur and Vijayawada taluks of Krishna District; Polavaram and Chintalapudi taluks of West Godavari District; Tuni, Razole, Kothapet, Amalapuram, Mummidivaram and Yellavaram taluks of East Godavari District; Anakapally and Paderu taluks of Visakhapatnam District; Cheepurupally and Narsannapeta taluks of Srikakulam District; Kandukur taluk in Prakasam District; Atmakur, Gudur, Sullurpet and Venkatagiri taluks of Nellore district; Kamalapuram and Cuddapah taluks of Cuddapah district; Anantapur, Uravakonda, Kalyanadurg and Tadpatri taluks of Anantapur district and Suryapet and Ramanapeta taluks of Nalgonda District.
Appendix. 5th March, 1977.

Under items 1 and 2, the scheme Areas surveyed include 6 scheme areas in Rajampet and Sidhout taluks of Cuddapah district; 33 scheme areas in Nellore, Atmakur, Rapur, Udayagiri, Kavali and Kovur taluks of Nellore district; 11 scheme areas in Chirala and Giddalur taluks of Prakasam district; 13 scheme areas in Mahaboobnagar taluk of Mahaboobnagar district; 30 scheme areas in Narsampet Mahaboobabad, Mulug, Parkal, Jangaon and Warangal taluks of Warangal district and 13 scheme areas in Utnoor, Adilabad and Boath taluks of Adilabad district.

Under item 3, investigations were taken up for groundwater supply to Industrial Development Areas in Cuddapah, Proddatur, Kurnool, Gudur and Nellore; and for establishment of paper mill at Vendra, Jegurupadu and Marcdupaka in East and West Godavari districts. Under item 4 to 7 about 31 scheme areas were surveyed. For tubewell construction by the Irrigation Development Corporation, areas are being surveyed in Khammam, West Godavari, Cuddapah, Anantapur, Prakasam and Kurnool districts.

Under the programme of survey and exploration, significant results have been achieved in Pennar Valley where, for the first time, construction of low cost, shallow, heavy duty tubewells each capable of irrigating over 20 hectares of wet or 40 hectares of dry crops have been found feasible in Cuddapah and Ananthapur Districts. The Department constructed 4 exploratory tubewells in Pennar Valley and the Irrigation Development Corporation is to take up follow up action for further exploitation. The results of exploration will go a long way in establishing agricultural production in the drought prone area of Rayalasema Region. Significant results have also been achieved in the hitherto unexplored limestone terrain in the hard rock areas of the State where also construction of borewells capable of irrigating 5 to 20 hectares of irrigated wet have been found feasible.

Exploration has been taken up in Alampur/taluk of Mahaboobnagar District, Nandyal, Nandikotkur and Kurnool taluks of Kurnool district and Mulug taluk of Warangal district. Ten successful exploratory borewells have been constructed. Potential limestone areas for further exploration have also been identified in Adilabad, Khammam, Ananthapur Cuddapah and Nalgonda districts and exploration is to be intensified specially as some of the areas are drought prone and tribal besides being virgin with respect to development. Surveys followed by exploratory drilling have also been taken up in Paderu and Araku valleys of Visakhapatnam District and Buttayagudem in West Godavari District. Studies on conjunctive use of ground water with surface water are also in progress and areas are being identified for groundwater exploitation in Command areas.

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During 1976-77 also the Department proposes to continue and intensify the above investigations in other parts of the State.

2. **Scheme for Ground Water Monitoring Programme for Pochampad, Project Command Area.**

For identifying areas prone to groundwater build up and suggesting remedial measures to prevent water logging in Pochampad Project, Command Area, Ground Water Monitoring Programme was continued during the year 1975-76. Nine villages in Mctpally, Jagtial and Peddapally taluks of Karimnagar district have been identified as prone to water logging. Intensive ground water development has been recommended to prevent water logging and to reduce expenditure on drainage networks. Some potential areas have also been identified for conjunctive use. It is proposed to continue the work during 1976-77 also to identify areas prone to water logging with canal releases and to locate areas for conjunctive use of groundwater to supplement surface water resources.

3. **Scheme for Drilling Programme in the State:**

At present the Department is having three rigs for exploratory drilling one for each region of Coastal Andhra, Telangana and Rayalaseema. The work carried out under this scheme up to January, 1976 is as follows:

1. Construction of three borewells for Industrial Development Area, Cuddapah.

2. Construction of seven production wells in the Drought Prone Area of Kurnool district in the limestone terrain. The wells can irrigate 5 to 20 hectares wet or 10 to 40 hectares dry crops.

3. Six bore holes were drilled in the Rajolibanda Diversion Scheme, of Alampur area, Mahaboobnagar district for supplementary irrigation. Three wells were successful for irrigation purpose.

4. One successful well has been drilled in the compound of Secretariat for gardening. The well can supply the total requirements.

5. Two successful borewells have been drilled in Mulug taluk of Warangal district, each well capable of irrigating about 20 hectares of I.D. crops.

6. Drilling is in progress in Buttayagudem.

During 1976-77 it is proposed to intensify the drilling programme in other parts of the State.
4. **Scheme for strengthening the Ground Water Department.**

Ground Water Investigation programme will have to be carried out in 196 taluks of the State. It includes preparation of detailed maps containing all relevant data taking District as a unit for the purpose of investigation. It is proposed to cover suitable areas of the entire State on the basis of an annual target of 20,000 sq. kms.

During 1976-77 it is proposed to cover an area of 10,000 sq. kms., by detailed investigations and 10,000 sq. kms. by reconnaissance survey. This scheme is in support of the scheme for survey and investigation of Groundwater resources under item 1 in order to expand and intensify survey and exploration work.

5. **Scheme for Drought Prone Area Programme in the State:**

The Scheme is to explore the feasibility of construction of shallow heavy duty tubewells in drought prone areas. Three to four wells are to be constructed in Paleru River basin of Prakasham District during 1975-76.

During 1976-77 it is proposed to take up feasibility studies for construction of shallow heavy duty tubewells in other parts of the Drought Prone Areas on the basis of hydrogeological and geophysical surveys.

6. **Scheme for Conjunctive use of groundwater resources with surface water.**

Investigation of groundwater resources has revealed that there is need for the conjunctive use of groundwater with surface water in the Command areas of major irrigation projects in the State. As such, the scheme is newly proposed to be introduced for implementation on an experimental basis during 1976-77, with a token provision.

**GENERAL:**

As referred to by C.M. in his reply to motion of thanks on the Governor's address in this House, Government lay great importance on the State. There are many areas where irrigation projects based on surface water cannot be taken up but experiments have shown there is ample scope for tapping groundwater resources. The emphasis will, therefore, be to utilise to the maximum extent, the existing groundwater potential in the State. The studies made by the State Ground Water Department will be fully availed of by the Andhra Pradesh Irrigation Development Corporation which will play a major part in the commercial
exploitation of ground water in bringing thereby benefit of irrigation to large extents of new land in different parts of the State in coming years.

CONCLUSION:

The Government attach great importance to the timely and proper execution of Minor Irrigation Schemes, especially in the context of fulfilling the objectives of the 20 Point Economic Programme. I should like to mention here that regional conferences have been convened to discuss the programme in depth and the progress of the Minor Irrigation Programme especially under Central Assistance Programme with the District Collectors and Irrigation Department Officers and take measures to push through the works on a war footing. A clear cut action programme has been chalked out as a result of discussions in these conferences.

A review of financial and administrative procedure governing, sanction of estimates and the implementation phase has been made, and all possible steps are being taken to implement Minor Irrigation Programme quickly.

Thank you.

A. VENKATA REDDY,
Minister for Minor Irrigation