Transfer of the Officers of the Armed Reserve to the Regular Civil Police Service

376—

*6734 Q: — Sarvasri A. Sreeramulu (Eluru) and M. Subba Reddy (Nandikotkur): — Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the existing rules officers of the Armed Reserve can be transferred to the regular Civil Police Service:

(b) if so, the Number of men and officers so transferred during 1974, and

(c) whether there is any difference in regard to qualifications and training between the civil Sub-Inspectors and A. R. Sub-Inspectors?

The Minister for Finance (Sri P. Ranga Reddy):

(a) Transfer of Armed Reserve men to the Civil Police and vice versa are admissible in exceptional cases. The rules apply only to Head Constables and Police Constables who are 45 years of age and who are not physically fit for the Armed Reserve and who are educated and whose services can be spared from Armed Reserve and who are likely to prove more useful in the civil police. The above said rule does not apply to Armed Reserve Sub Inspectors, Reserve Sub-Inspectors and Reserve Inspectors.

(b) 4 Head Constables and 56 Police Constables were transferred from the Armed Reserve to Civil Police during the year 1974.

(c) Yes, Sir.

* An asterisk before the name indicates confirmation by the Member,
Sri A. Sriramulu:— Sir, according to the rules in force, Constables and Head Constables of the Armed Reserve and also Commandants and Assistant Commandants would not be transferred to the Civil Police. That is the rule position. Only the Armed Reserve Sub-Inspectors have been excluded from the purview of this transfer to Civil Police. The Minister has told us that there is difference in regard to training and qualifications. What exactly is the difference and it is not possible to provide these opportunities for the Armed Reserved Sub-Inspectors also to come to Civil Police Service?

Sri P. Ranga Reddy:— Sir, I will first give the qualifications of Sub-Inspectors of Civil. Candidates for the post of Civil Sub-Inspector must hold a Degree of any University in India and the Scheduled caste and Scheduled Tribe Candidate must have passed P. U. C. Examination of any University. With regard to the Reserve Sub-Inspector, a candidate must have passed Matriculation Examination. With regard to the training for Sub-Inspectors Civil, he will be required to undergo a course for a period of one year in the Police Training College, Anantapur followed by 7 months practical training in the districts. The course in the Police Training College is according to the syllabus in Police Training Manual. Greater emphasis is laid in equipping the candidate with the knowledge of law and also investigation procedure. For the Reserve Sub-Inspector, the training is as follows. He will be required to undergo training of 9 Months in one of the Andhra Pradesh Special Police Battalion followed by 3 months training in traffic branch of City Police of the Police Transport Organisation. Greater emphasis is laid in equipping the candidates with Physical fitness and the knowledge of drilling and handling of weapons.

With regard to the other question of the Hon’ble Member, why the Government won’t consider the same to be applied in the case of Reserve Sub-Inspectors and Inspectors, I have given the existing rule position but I cannot commit any more on this question.

Sri A. Sriramulu: I see there is slight difference in regard to qualifications and training. Quite natural that the Armed Reserve Men emphasize more on drill and arms training. So also they emphasize on civil police in regard to handling of law and order matters. Since the Commandants and Asst. Commandants of the Armed Reserve are being taken in to Civil Police Service as Deputy Superintendents of Police and later given training, will the Government think about this? Because there is lot of frustration in these people. They have to handle very difficult situation. So the frustration spread among the Reserve Police is not good in the interest of the State. Will the Government consider the proposal to take them into Civil Service and provide them necessary training as in the case of Commandants taken as Deputy Superintendents of Police?
Sri P. Ranga Reddy:— I have already said about the qualifications and the training and why the Armed Police are made to take more drill and knowledge of using weapons. That is because of their nature of duties. The duties of Reserve Police are slightly different from those of Civil Police or the Civil Sub-Inspectors. With regard to other question, I have already answered. I will take the suggestions of the Hon’ble Member.

Mr. Speaker:— Is it point of order?

Sri A. Sriramulu:—This is Point of Order. I am explaining how this question is relevant.

Mr. Speaker:—Point of Order means on which I can give a decision as a ruling.
Mr. Speaker:—I have allowed the supplementary. The Minister has given his answer and the point which now arises is not the matter in my jurisdiction.

Sri C.V.K. Rao :— Point of Order. Whether the Minister can give any answer which he choose, or whether he should give a pertinent answer to the Hon’ble Member.

Mr. Speaker :—The Minister has got the liberty to give the answer as he likes. He can also refuse to answer.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot help.

Mr. Speaker:—If the Cabinet has taken a decision, certainly he will convey it to this House.

8-40 a.m.

He is not prepared to reply to your question.

Sri Vanka Satyanarayana. — My point of order stands now.

Mr. Speaker :—Your Point of Order is over ruled.

Risk Allowance to the Sub-Inspectors of Police

377—

*6736 Q.—Sri A. Sreeramulu:—Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Risk (Adhoc) Allowance of Rs. 30/- has been sanctioned to the Sub-Inspectors of Police in-charge of Police Stations and if so, the object of this allowance;

(b) whether the Sub-Inspectors of the Armed Reserve are entitled to this allowance; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefore?

Sri P. Rang Reddy:

(a) An ad hoc allowance of Rs. 30/- p.m. was sanctioned to the Sub-Inspectors of Police in charge of Police Stations with effect from 1—10—1971 and it was extended to all Sub-Inspectors of Police (Civil) with effect from 1—2—1973 as they have to perform specially difficult duties. The allowance sanctioned is not termed as “Risk allowance” as mentioned in the question.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Sri A. Sriramulu:— Sir, answering (b), the Minister said that they are entitled to adhoc allowance. When was the allowance extended to the Armed Reserve Police?

Sri P. Ranga Reddy:— According to G.O. Dated 29-12-1971, an adhoc allowance of Rs. 30/- p.m. was extended to Sub-Inspector of Civil, incharge of Police Station with effect from 1-10-1971. In the G. O. Dt. 29-3-1973, payment of said allowance has been then extended to all Sub-Inspectors of Civil with effect 1-2-1973. This order was issued on 3-3-1976.
Oral Answers to Questions  

Sri A. Sriramulu:— This allowance was given to Sub-Inspectors of Police Stations from 1—10—1971. It was extended to all other Civil S. Is from 1—2—1973 and to the Reserve S. Is from 3—3—1976. The Reserve S. Is have to deal with very difficult situations viz. Law and Order, Breach of peace and unruly mobs and the risk involved is very much. Why there has been a delay of 5 years in extending this allowance which is due to the Reserve S. Is? Whether the Government will give now with retrospective effect from the date this was given to S. Is of police stations?

Sri P. Ranga Reddy:— As I said this was extended to all S. Is with effect from 1—2—1973. All these things were taken into consideration while extending these benefits (i.e., with effect from 1—2—1973) to the Armed Reserve Police.

Allocation of Waters of Godavari Between four States.

*7300 Q.-Sarvasri V. Srikrishna, (Mangalagiri) and Nisankararao Venkataratnam, (Guntur II)— Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of the representatives of the Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Orissa took place to
Oral Answers to Questions. 

arrive at a settlement on the allocation of waters of Godavari between four States; and 

(b) whether any agreement was arrived at between these four States?

The Minister for Medium Irrigation (Sri V. Krishna Murthy Naidu):—

(a) A meeting of the Chief Ministers of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa was held on 19—12—1975 at New Delhi under the auspices of the Union Minister for Agriculture and Irrigation.

(b) An agreement was concluded between the five States.

Mr. Speaker:— It was not considered necessary.

Issue Price of Different Grader of Rice

8-50 a.m.

379—

**Q**:— Sri M. Narayan Reddy (Bodhan):— Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the procurement-price of rice of different grades under millers' levy, year wise during the last 3 years ending 31-5-1975;
Oral Answers to Questions.

(b) the issue-price of different grades of rice yearwise during the last 3 years ending 31-5-1975 and the authority which fixes this issue price from time to time;

(c) the issue-price of different grades of rice in each month from 1-4-1974 to 31-3-1975 and the reasons for variations in price of rice in different months;

(d) the different components of costs which are added to the procurement price for determining the issue price, and the cost components attributable to F. C. I. on the one hand and the State Government on the other separately; and

(e) in what manner the amount realised by the Civil Supplies Department from out of the price of rice is being utilised from year to year during last 3 years ending 31-3-1975?

The Minister for Municipal Administration (Sri Ch. Subba Rayudu): A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

a) The procurement prices of Rice of different grades under Millers' levy yearwise during the last three procurement years are given below: Prices are not fixed for financial years.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Long Slender</th>
<th>Medium Slender</th>
<th>Long Bold</th>
<th>Short Bold</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st Nov. 72 to end of October, 1973</td>
<td>113.88</td>
<td>97.10</td>
<td>83.37</td>
<td>80.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Nov. 73 to end of September, 1974</td>
<td>132.20</td>
<td>119.99</td>
<td>109.31</td>
<td>104.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Oct. 74 to end of September, 1975</td>
<td>143.38</td>
<td>131.11</td>
<td>120.38</td>
<td>115.78</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) The issue price of different grades of rice yearwise during the last three years ended 31-5 1975 are as follows:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dates From To</th>
<th>Long Slender</th>
<th>Medium Slender</th>
<th>Long Bold</th>
<th>Short Bold</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-11-72 to 14-3-73</td>
<td>139.09</td>
<td>120.98</td>
<td>103.64</td>
<td>100.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-3-73 to 31-8-73</td>
<td>138.99</td>
<td>120.94</td>
<td>103.64</td>
<td>100.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-9-73 to 30-11-73</td>
<td>140.00</td>
<td>121.95</td>
<td>103.64</td>
<td>100.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-12-73 to 31-1-74</td>
<td>159.69</td>
<td>146.56</td>
<td>131.53</td>
<td>126.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-2-74 to 30-11-74</td>
<td>160.35</td>
<td>147.18</td>
<td>132.12</td>
<td>127.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-1-74 to 31-5-75</td>
<td>179.19</td>
<td>165.54</td>
<td>150.05</td>
<td>144.93</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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The prices are fixed by the Government of Andhra Pradesh having regard to margins allowed to Food Corporation of India for its operation and the State administrative surcharge. The margins are settled every year after a meeting held in this behalf between the representatives of the State Government and the Food Corporation of India.

(c) The issue price of different grades of rice in each month from 1-4-1974 to 31-3-1975 are given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Long Slender</th>
<th>Medium Slender</th>
<th>Long Bold</th>
<th>Short Bold</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>April 74 to Nov. 74</td>
<td>160.35 Rs.</td>
<td>147.18 Rs.</td>
<td>132.12 Rs.</td>
<td>127.18 Rs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 74 to Mar. 75</td>
<td>179.19 Rs.</td>
<td>165.54 Rs.</td>
<td>150.05 Rs.</td>
<td>144.93 Rs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There was change in the issue price of rice with effect from 1-12-1974 due to revision of procurement price for the crop year 1974-75. There was no variation in different months, they were constant.

(d) The different components of cost which are added to the procurement price for determination of issue price and the amounts added under each charge in fixing the issue price for the crop year 1974-75 are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Details of charge</th>
<th>Short Slender</th>
<th>Medium Slender</th>
<th>Long Bold</th>
<th>Short Bold</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Ex-Mill price of rice (without gunny)</td>
<td>143.38 Rs.</td>
<td>131.11 Rs.</td>
<td>120.38 Rs.</td>
<td>115.78 Rs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Transport charges</td>
<td>3.75 Rs.</td>
<td>3.75 Rs.</td>
<td>3.75 Rs.</td>
<td>3.75 Rs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>For receipts and issues at godowns</td>
<td>0.70 Rs.</td>
<td>0.70 Rs.</td>
<td>0.70 Rs.</td>
<td>0.70 Rs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Storage charges at 0.34 ps. per qutl. per month for 6 months.</td>
<td>2.04 Rs.</td>
<td>2.04 Rs.</td>
<td>2.04 Rs.</td>
<td>2.04 Rs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Transit and storage loss at 2.25 %</td>
<td>3.37 Rs.</td>
<td>3.10 Rs.</td>
<td>2.85 Rs.</td>
<td>2.75 Rs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>F.C.I. Administrative charges</td>
<td>1.85 Rs.</td>
<td>1.85 Rs.</td>
<td>1.85 Rs.</td>
<td>1.85 Rs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Interest at 12% for 6 months on all items except item No. 5 and taking gunny cost Rs. 4-64</td>
<td>9.38 Rs.</td>
<td>8.65 Rs.</td>
<td>8.00 Rs.</td>
<td>7.73 Rs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Of the above components the charges against items 2 to 7 are attributable to the Food Corporation of India, while the charges against item 10 are attributable to the State Government apart from the taxes mentioned against items 12 and 13. Item No. 9 is intended to meet any unforeseen or extraordinary expenditure incurred by Food Corporation of India under item 10 the actual State Administrative Surcharge is only Rs. 8/- in the case of fine variety and Rs. 4-50 in the case of Coarse variety. The additional amount has also been provided under this item provisionally. This is due to the fact that the Government of India were requested to increase the procurement price and pending revision the difference between the proposed price and price fixed was kept under this account so that after revision by Government of India the difference could be paid.

The actual amounts attributed to the Food Corporation of India, and State Government per quintal are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Long/Short</th>
<th>Medium</th>
<th>Long</th>
<th>Short</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Slender Rs.</td>
<td>Slender Rs.</td>
<td>Bold Rs.</td>
<td>Bold Rs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attributed to F. C. I.</td>
<td>23-09</td>
<td>22-09</td>
<td>21-19</td>
<td>20-82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attributed to State Govt.</td>
<td>8-00</td>
<td>8-00</td>
<td>4-50</td>
<td>4-50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxes</td>
<td>2-48</td>
<td>2-28</td>
<td>2-12</td>
<td>2-08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2-24</td>
<td>2-06</td>
<td>1-86</td>
<td>1-80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>35-81</td>
<td>34-43</td>
<td>29-67</td>
<td>29-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex-Mill Price</td>
<td>143-38</td>
<td>131-11</td>
<td>120-38</td>
<td>145-78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>179-19</td>
<td>165-54</td>
<td>150-05</td>
<td>144-93</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Oral Answers to Questions

6th March, 1976

(e) The amounts realised by Civil Supplies Department under item 10 go into the consolidated fund of the State as revenue and cannot be used as such realisation.

Sri M. Narayana Reddy:— Sir, the answer to this question is in 3 pages. This is a very important question. You may kindly appreciate the difference between the procurement price under the mill levy, and the issue price by the Food Corporation of India, and is more than Rs. 30/- per bag of rice. Whether the rice is brought on the same day and issued or it is issued after few weeks? Interest charges for 6 months, storage charges for 6 months, all the additional charges are given with the result, neither the consumer is benefited nor the miller is benefited much less the producer of paddy, in our State. For this purpose, Civil Supplies Corporation was formed. It is also mentioned that the administrative charges levied by the State Government at the rate of nearly Rs. 5/- on coarse rice and Rs. 8/- on fine rice per bag are merged with the consolidated fund of the State and not used by the Civil Supplies Department. There are several items on which amounts have been collected subject to finalisation of prices or proposed changes by the Government of India or the Food Corporation of India some amounts are being collected. May I ask (1) all such amounts are now being collected, on the ground that some thing is to be decided and would be refunded either to consumers or to the millers, after the final decision? (2) In view of the falling of prices, whether the State Government would waive the administrative charges per bag of rice Rs. 5 to Rs. 8/- and also take up with the Food Corporation of India, waiving of interest and other unnecessary charges which are not really required for the Food Corporation of India for the operation they are making?

Sri Challa Subbarayudu:— Sir, except one item.

Rice
- 2.48 for long slender,
- 2.28 for medium slender,
- 2.12 under long bold,
- 2.13 under short bold,

It is specifically provided, because they have made a request to Government of India regarding out turn and in case Govt. of India accept, we have provided to refund to the consumer and also to the millers.

Sri M. Narayana Reddy:— To whom and how it will be paid?

Sri Challa Subbarayudu:— Whoever that is given delivery, if it is producer - to producer, if it is mill levy, — to the miller.

Sri M. Narayana Reddy:— The other part of the question is about the waiving of state administrative charges and the interest and
other unnecessary charges now being collected by FCI in view of the present trend of falling of prices, whether this would be considered

Sri Challa Subbarayudu:—So far as the administrative charge are concerned both for procurement and distribution, it is not charged for this account. It is charged under establishments. Government is spending amounts both for procurement as well as for distribution system and the checkposts also come up under the administrative charges. For the present, there is no thinking of abolition of waiving of administrative charges.

On the floor of the House, they went on making allegations against the millers.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Sir, he is casting aspersions on us.

9.00 a.m.

Sri R. Ramaiah (member):—Our millers are very sad, because, in the last six months, they have to witness a fall of 31.61% in the prices. They have to witness a fall of 8.4% in the prices of small quantity. In order to reduce the prices, the ruling is being taken. The 24 hour strike, the 10-hour strike, the 5-hour strike, the 2-hour strike, the 1-hour strike, the 30-minute strike, the 20-minute strike, the 10-minute strike, the 5-minute strike, the 3-minute strike, the 1-minute strike, the 30-second strike!
Oral Answers to Questions.  


3.  ప్రతి. మహాసాగరం: — ప్రపంచ సాగరం, కొనసాగి సాగరం ప్రతి సాగరం అభివృద్ధి చేసేవారు. మరు కొనసాగి సాగరం ప్రతి సాగరం అభివృద్డి చేయడానికి జరిగే ప్రాముఖ్యత ఉంటుంది.

4.  ప్రతి. మహాసాగరం: — ప్రపంచ సాగరం ప్రతి సాగరం అభివృద్ధి చేసేవారు. అయితే వాయువు కొనసాగి సాగరం ప్రతి సాగరం అభివృద్ధి చేయడానికి జరిగే ప్రాముఖ్యత ఉంటుంది. మరు కొనసాగి సాగరం ప్రతి సాగరం అభివృద్ధి చేయడానికి జరిగే ప్రాముఖ్యత ఉంటుంది. మరు కొనసాగి సాగరం ప్రతి సాగరం అభివృద్ధి చేయడానికి జరిగే ప్రాముఖ్యత ఉంటుంది. మరు కొనసాగి సాగరం ప్రతి సాగరం అభివృద్ధి చేయడానికి జరిగే ప్రాముఖ్యత ఉంటుంది. మరు కొనసాగి సాగరం ప్రతి సాగరం అభివృద్ధి చేయడానికి జరిగే ప్రాముఖ్యత ఉంటుంది. మరు కొనసాగి సాగరం ప్రతి సాగరం అభివృద్ధి చేయడానికి జరిగే ప్రాముఖ్యత ఉంటుంది. మరు కొనసాగి సాగరం ప్రతి సాగరం అభివృద్ధి చేయడానికి జరిగే ప్రాముఖ్యత ఉంటుంది.

Oral Answers to Questions.

Sir A. Sriramulu:—Sir, there is a difference of Rs. 36/- in the procurement price and the issue price. I want to know from the Minister what exactly is the total money collected by the Government during 1975 on the stocks procured in the name of administrative charges and something else? And how the Government proposed to utilise this amount? Because a new situation has developed in the State. Perhaps the Government will have to review its entire policy of almost providing a sort of support price to the producer because between the producer and the consumer the gap is so much. In view of the peculiar situation that has now developed, the money that we are collecting at Rs. 12/- on every bag, is it not desirable that it should be passed on the former in the form of subsidy inputs. What exactly is the total money collected? How does the Government proposed to spend that amount?

Sri Challa Subbarayudu:—Sir, I require a separate notice.

Sri A. Sriramulu:—The question is very clear.

Mr. Speaker:—He is not in a position to answer now.

Sri M. Narayana Reddy (Bodhan):—Sir, with your permission, I would like to put one question. It is a complex question. I do not expect the Hon’ble Minister to give all answer to the issues involved in this question. I want only one point which Hon’ble Speaker and the Finance Minister to note. Administrative charges are nothing but fees for the service rendered. I want to know whether this aspect has been examined or not? Let him convene a meeting during this Session where this can be discussed and thrashed out.

Sri Challa Subbarayudu:—Yes I agree.

9.10 a.m.

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—On a point of order, Sir, I invite your kind attention to Clause (e) of the question: “In what manner the amount realised by the Civil Supplies Department from out of the price of rice is being utilised from year to year during last 3 years”

In my supplementary, I only wanted to know the total amount that is collected and how the Government is utilising that amount. The hon. Minister wants a separate question. Is it not linked up with the main question, Sir?

Mr. Speaker:—Whether it is linked up or not, the hon. Minister is not prepared to answer.

Sri Ch. Subba Rayudu:—I want notice, Sir.

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—Advance notice has been given in the question.

Mr. Speaker:—Even then, he is not in a position to answer.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:—On point of order, Sir. You have not permitted me to speak, but . . .

Mr. Speaker:—I do not permit you to speak on every question.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:—The question is with regard to the expenditure involved you may kindly ask the hon. Minister to answer the supplementaries.

Mr. Speaker:—I have called the next question.

The hon. Speaker has the right to pull up the Minister to give proper answer.

Mr. Speaker:—I am trying to exercise my rights.

*7144 Q.—Sri M. Narayana Reddy:—Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh State Civil Supplies Corporation (Pvt.) Limited has been registered under the Companies Act 1936 as envisaged in G. O. Ms.No. 701, dated 26-7-1974; if so, the organisational set-up and other important features of this Corporation;

(b) whether this Corporation has started functioning; if so, the date of commencement of the functioning and the areas in which the Corporation is now operating and the nature of functions undertaken;

(c) whether there would be any substantial reduction in the issue price of food grains to fair price shops on the one hand and increase in the procurement price of food grains on the other as a consequence of operating the above Corporation by the State Government; and
(d) whether the Civil Supplies Department will be abolished as a result of the above Corporation coming into being; if not the nature of functions of the Civil Supplies Department vis-a-vis the above Corporation?

Sri Ch. Subba Rayudu:—Answer is placed on the Table of the House.

(a) The Andhra Pradesh State Civil Supplies Corporation (Pvt) Limited was incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956 on 31st December 1974. The existing set-up of the Head Quarters office and of the District Units and other important features of this Corporation are enclosed.

(b) (1) The Corporation has been functioning from the date of incorporation, i.e. 31-12-1974. The procurement operations commenced in April 1975. The Corporation has since opened additional District Offices in East Godavari District with Headquarters at Rajahmundry, in Krishna District with Headquarters at Gudivada and a sub-office at Khammam. A District Office is also being opened in Kurnool shortly. Distribution of rice is being done by this Corporation in the Twin Cities, Nalgonda, Khammam, Guntur and West Godavari District.

(2) Besides procurement of paddy and rice under the mill and producers levy, this Corporation has purchased 692 tonnes of Greengram in the open market at Khammam. After converting the Greengram into dal, it is being sold to the Super Bazars and Girijan Corporation for distribution to the public. The Corporation has plans to procure Redgram and Blackgram during the current harvesting season.

(3) The total procurement during the current kharif season so far is 25,584 tonnes of rice and 1,700 tonnes of paddy. Procurement is in progress. This is in addition to 24,195 tonnes of rice, and 744 tonnes of paddy procured in the last rabi season.

(4) This Corporation has been able to secure godown accommodation to the extent of 18,300 tonnes space from the A. P. State Warehousing Corporation and 26,600 tonnes of space from the Central Warehousing Corporation, making a total of 44,900 tonnes space in all at various places in the State.

(5) The total share capital subscribed by the State Government so far, is Rupees One crore. The Reserve Bank of India have given cash credit facility to the extent of Rs. 7.32 crores for the year 1975-76.

(c) All efforts are being made to reduce operational costs of the Corporation. It would be difficult to say at this stage whether there would be any substantial reduction in the issue price of levy rice,

rice. Substantial reduction may occur only when the scale of operations goes up high. The Corporation procures levy rice and paddy at the prices notified by the Government. Besides until the Food Corporation of India is completely replaced by the State Corporation so far as internal distribution is concerned. There cannot be two issue prices and so any reduction in operational costs of State Corporation will not be reflected in the issue price until on its total replacement.

(d) The Civil Supplies Department is concerned with formulation of Policy in relation to procurement, distribution of the essential commodities and enforcement of various control orders. The Civil Supplies Corporation, like the Food Corporation of India, on the other hand functions as an agent of the State Government for carrying out the commercial transactions incidental to procurement and distribution.

1) Existing Organisational set up of the Corporation offices:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Head office</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Managing Director</td>
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<tr>
<td>Managers</td>
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<tr>
<td>Officer on SPI. Duty a contract basis</td>
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<tr>
<td>U.D.Cs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.D. Stenos</td>
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<tr>
<td>L.D.C</td>
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<td>Typists</td>
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<td>Driver</td>
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<td>Store-keeper</td>
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<tr>
<td>Messengers</td>
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<td>Attender</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Bhimavaram Branch</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>District Manager</td>
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<tr>
<td>Asst. Managers</td>
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<tr>
<td>Superintendent (Accounts)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Quality Inspectors</td>
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<tr>
<td>U.D.Cs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Steno</td>
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<tr>
<td>Couriers</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pickers</td>
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<td>Attenders</td>
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<th>Ponnur Branch</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>District Manager</td>
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<tr>
<td>Asst. Manager</td>
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<tr>
<td>U.D.Cs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Quality Inspectors</td>
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<tr>
<td>Typist</td>
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<tr>
<td>Attenders</td>
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<tr>
<td>Picker</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Miryalguda Branch

District Manager .. 1
Quality Inspectors .. 5
U.D.Cs. .. 4
L.D.C. .. 1
Typist .. 1
Messegers .. 3
Pickers .. 2

Hyderabad Branch.

District Manager .. 1
Asst. Manager .. 1
Messenger .. 1
L.D.Cs. .. 2

Note:—The staff in the Head Office and in the District Offices are mostly drawn on deputation from the State Government Department. The Corporation has recently recruited directly 28 Technical Assistants and 16 Accountants through Employment Exchanges.

2) The Main Objects of the Corporation:—

To engage in, promote, improve, develop, counsel and finance production, purchase, storage, processing movement, transport distribution and sale of foodgrains, foodstuffs and any other essential articles and to establish laboratories for the purpose of quality control, and to provide services and assistance of all kinds of the said purchases including capital, credit, means, resources, technical and managerial services, advice and assistance:

3) Share Capital:
   Authorised: 3 crores,
   Subscribed: 1 crore.

4) Board of Directors:

1) Shri E.V. Ram Reddi, IAS. Chairman. Commissioner of Civil Supplies & Ex-Officio Secretary to Government, Food & Agriculture Department.

2) Shri Krishna Swamy Rao Sahib, IAS, Secretary to Chief Minister.

3) Sri B.P.R. Vithal, IAS, Secretary to Government, Finance & Planning Department.

4) Shri K. Subramanyam, IAS, Secretary to Government, Food & Agriculture Department.

5) Sri S.V. Subramaniyan, IAS, Director of Civil Supplies & Ex-Officio Deputy Secretary to Government, Food & Agriculture Department.

6) Brig Gm Sayeed, I A. (Retd), Formerly Senior Regional Manager F.C.I., Hyderabad.

7) Shri T.R. Prasad, IAS, Managing Director.
(b) At the Regional Fruit Research Station, Sangareddy, grafts of popular varieties are prepared for sale. During the current years 2200 grafts of Baneshan have been sold to cultivators so far. Grafts of other prize winning varieties are now being prepared for sale.

Sri M. Narayan Reddy:— Sir, the question relates to research. Recently reports have been published that mango flowering can be induced any time and more than one time in a year. Mango flowering can be induced more than once during the year by spraying a particular chemical. In Madras this has been proved. In Phillipines they are using it on a very large scale. Will our Government take it up with our research station to develop this technique in our State so that we may have more than one flowering and more than one season for mangoes.

COST OF VARALAKSHMI COTTON SEED IN THE FREE MARKET

382—

*6213 (E) - Q.— Sarvasri Ch. Parasarum Naidu, P. Srirama Murthy (Nagariketakam) :- Will the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state :

(a) the cost of Varalakshmi Cotton seed in the free Market;

(b) whether there is any control on the price for the same;

and

(c) in view of the heavy cost of the seed, whether the Government take over procurement of the seed and cause distribution of the same at reasonable prices in the interests of quick development of cotton growth?

Sri J. Chokka Rao :- (a) The cost of Varalakshmi Cotton seed in the Free Market varied between Rs. 40/- and Rs. 125/- during 1975 season.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Now the cost of Cotton seed in the free market is not as high as it was before. However, the Government have taken up the procurement and distribution of Cotton seed keeping in view the needs of the farmers. Private and institutional seed producers are also producing and selling cotton seed.
EMERGENCY AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION PROGRAMME IN THE STATE

383—

*6351 Q.— Sri Pellakuru Ramachandra Reddy (Kovur) :— Will the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loan given to our State under Emergency Agricultural production Programme sponsored by the Central Government in 1972-73.

(b) the schemes taken up with above-said medium term and short term loans; and

(c) whether there is any extra food production by these schemes?

Sri J. Chokka Rao :— Sir, The Answer is placed on the Table of the House. a) In 1972-73 an amount of Rs. 69.925 lakhs was released for N. S. Project under Emergency Agricultural Production Programme.

A sum of Rs. 700 lakhs was given to Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board as loan during 1972-73 for energisation of pumpsets under Emergency Agricultural production Programme.
An amount of Rs. 46.00 lakhs was allotted to the scheme Additional acreage under Tungabhadra High level canal under Emergency Agricultural production programme during 1972-73.

An amount of Rs. 21.25 lakhs was released to the Chief Engineer, Minor Irrigation under Emergency Agricultural Production Programme during 1972-73.

An amount of Rs. 2.50 lakhs was released to the Chief Engineer, Medium Irrigation during 1972-73 under Emergency Agricultural Production Programme.

The Department of Agriculture was given Rs. 13.50 crores by the Government of India as short term loan to be given as loans to farmers for inputs as detailed below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>August, 1972</td>
<td>Rs 10.00 crores</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January, 1972</td>
<td>Rs 1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February, 1973</td>
<td>Rs 2.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total 13.50 crores.

b) I. N. S. Right Canals:

Block 10: Works under Peddanandipadu Channel scheme to create an additional irrigation potential of 7,000 acres in Guntur district were taken up.

Block 11: Special repairs in the distributory system for creating an additional potential of 1,000 acres were taken up.

There are no lift Irrigation schemes in N. S. Right Canal area.

II. N. S. Left Canals:

17. L. I. Schemes costing about Rs. 305 lakhs out of which the Departmental component is Rs. 97.21 lakhs covering an area of 29,207 acres, have been taken up.

25 schemes were taken up under Minor Irrigation and partial assistance was given to one Medium scheme (i.e.) Guntur Channel scheme in Guntur District.

c) I. N. S. Right Canals:

By the above schemes, an additional irrigation potential of 7,000 acres has been created by the end of 12/72 under Peddanandipadu Branch Canal in Block 10. Also an extent of 467 acres has been irrigated in block 11 during rabi season 1972. i.e., by 5/73 and an extent of 323 acres has been irrigated during khariff season of 1973, i.e. by 8/73.

II. N. S. Left Canals:
8. L. I. Schemes under N. S. Left Canals covering an area of 15,300 acres have been completed and commissioned.

The Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board programmed to energise 20,000 agricultural pumpsets under this programme during 1972-73. As against this target, the Board has energised 20,050 pumpsets during 72-73.

SCHEME FOR ADDITIONAL ACREAGE UNDER TUNGABHADRA HIGH LEVEL CANAL:

This scheme was taken up in Tungabhadra Project high level canal stage II. Additional irrigation potential is created under Gun-takal Branch canal and Alur Sub-Branch canal to an extent of 3,071 acres as against the targeted area of 4,000 acres.

Out of 25 schemes taken up under Minor Irrigation, 19 schemes were completed and 10,656 acres of ayacut was brought under irrigation including the potential created under Medium Irrigation scheme. A potential of 6,000 acres was created under Guntur Channel scheme.

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT:

These funds, were for issue of short-term loans to the Cultivators for purchase of seeds, pesticides and fertilisers. Out of this sum an amount of Rs. 5.14 crores was disbursed to the farmers for the purchase of seeds, fertilisers and pesticides and Rs. 1 crore for the purchase of pesticides and Rs. 0.99 crores for seeds. Thus a sum of Rs. 7.13 crores was spent. The funds received in January and February 1973 could not be utilised for lack of time for processing loans etc. However, the Department has intensified its efforts in increasing the production in spite of the prolonged drought by bringing in large areas under HYVs of paddy and Jowar mainly which are the important foodcrops (and also wheat to some extent) by supplying inputs and the technical know-how to the cultivators.

As against the target of 20,000 agricultural pumpsets, the Board has energised 20,050 agricultural pumpsets during 1972-73. For evaluating the extent of land that has come up under cultivation, on an average, 4 acres can be assumed with an yield of about 2 metric tonnes of food grains per pumpset. The additional land that would have come up for cultivation by energisation of 20,050 pumpsets would be about 80,200 acres with an yield of about 1,60,400 metric tonnes of food grains.

The additional production by the special steps taken by the Agriculture Department in bringing larger area under HYVs and hybrids making credit available for the purchase of inputs is estimated to be 5.05 lakhs tonnes during Rabi 1972-73.
WAIVING OF PENALTIES LEVIED ON IRRIGABLE LANDS UNDER KURNOOL CUDDAPAH CANAL

384—

*6413 Q.—Sri Gamago (Koilkunta):—Will the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state:

(a) whether the penalties levied on irrigable lands under Kur-noon-Cuddapah canal have been recommended by the Collectors to be waived; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the penalties levied on lands under the lift irrigation in Gulladurti, Allur, Mayallur, Narsipalli villages in Koilkunta taluk of Kurnool district have also been recommended to be waived?

The Minister for Revenue (Sri P. Narsa Reddy) :—

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Penalties levied on lands under lift irrigation in Gulladurti, Mayallur and Narsipalli villages only in Koilkunta taluk have been waived. As regards Allur village, proposals for waiver of penalties are under examination.

Levying Additional Wet Assessment for Waterless Irrigation Sources

385—

*6907 Q.—Sri Nalapareddi Sreenivasulreddi (Gudur):—Will the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the District Collectors notified in the District Gazette for levying additional wet assessment even under those irrigation sources which do not have water for eight months.

(b) whether any deputation met the hon. Minister for Revenue in the months of March and April, 1975 and submitted representation on behalf of ryots of Nellore and Prakasham Districts in this regard, and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government on the said representations?

Sri P. Narsareddy:—(a) No Sir. The Board of Revenue has notified in both the State Gazette and District Gazette, the irrigation sources attracted by Section 2(c) of the Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue (Additional Wet Assessment) Act 1975.

(b) Yes Sir.
(c) The representations have been examined and some of them were rejected. Others are pending.

Government source of irrigation means any source of irrigation which is under or provided by Government or constructed or maintained by them but does not include rainfed tank which originally supplies water for a period less than 8 months in a fiscal year.

1. What is the definition of a Government source of irrigation?

2. What are the conditions for a source to be considered a Government source of irrigation?

3. Can a rainfed tank be considered a Government source of irrigation?

4. What is the minimum period of water supply for a source to be considered a Government source of irrigation?

5. How is the definition of a Government source of irrigation relevant to the current situation?
Sri M. Narayan Reddy:-This a problem particularly concerning Telangana and Rayalaseema. In Telangana there is no proper record with respect to these minor irrigation sources like tanks as to whether some of the tanks supply for less than 8 months or more. The grievance is genuine. Will the hon. Minister re-examine the whole issue in view of the representations made from different districts with regard to notification of sources ? If there is any lacuna or lapse or any mistake, will any remedial action be taken ?

Sri P. Narasa Reddy :—It is not possible to review all the cases right through. We are examining and looking into the ayacut that has been irrigated under that source for the last 10 years. If substantial irrigation is being done in the khariff and also at least 50% or to some extent for Tabi, then naturally we are doing it and we are putting a provision that inspite of it, if no water has been supplied, naturally they get remission.

**Collection of Electricity Bills in Villages by Panchayats**

386—

* 7450 Q.—Sri P. V. Ramana :—Will the Minister for Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to entrust the work of collecting Electricity Bills in the villages to Panchayats; and

(b) if so, what percentage of commission will be given to Panchayats?

The Minister for Power (Sri G. Raja Ram) :—(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Scheme to Beautify the Towns of Vijayawada and Guntur**

387—

* 7221 Q.—Sri M. Nagi Reddy :—Will the Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government preparad a scheme to beautify the Towns of Vijayawada and Guntur;

(b) if so, the details of those schemes;

(c) the expenditure to be incurred therefor; and

(d) the time by which those schemes will come in to force ?
Oral Answers to Questions

The Minister for Municipal Administration (Sri Challa Subbarayudu):—
(a) No, Sir.
(b) Does not arise.
(c) Does not arise.
(d) Does not arise.

The Minister for Fisheries (Sri J. D. Munu Swamy):—
(a) Yes, Sir.
(b) & (c) Information is awaited from the Central Government.
(d) The State Government have promised to provide all necessary facilities required for locating the shipyard, i.e., Land Water and Power and pressed the Committee to locate the mammoth shipyard at Visakhapatnam.

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE TO SELECT A PORT WITH SHIP-YARD FOR BUILDING HEAVY SHIPS

389—

*7092 Q.—Sri Nissankararao Venkataratnam (Guntur II) :—Will the Minister for Fisheries be pleased to state:

(a) whether a technical committee was sent by the Central Government to select a port wide a ship-yard for building heavy ships;
(b) whether Visakhapatnam was recommended by the Committee;
(c) if not, the reasons therefore; and
(d) the efforts made by the State Government to get it recommended by the committee?

The Minister for Fisheries (Sri J. D. Munu Swamy) :—
(a) Yes, Sir.
(b) & (c) Information is awaited from the Central Government.
(d) The State Government have promised to provide all necessary facilities required for locating the shipyard, i.e., Land Water and Power and pressed the Committee to locate the mammoth shipyard at Visakhapatnam.
S. N. Q. No. 7733-D—Smt. D. Indira (Tenali) and Sri Nissanka Rao Venkataratnam:—Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state

(a) when the Krishna Western Delta canals were desilted;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Krishna Western Delta canals particularly Nizampatnag canal, east side canal and Tungabhadra side canal had long been silted up; and

(c) whether the above canals have been overflowing and inundating the neighbouring areas?

The Minister for Irrigation (Sri V. Krishnamurthy Naidu):—

(a) the Krishna Western Delta main canal was desilted in 1945 and 1946. The desilting of the Nizampatnag Canal was done in 1961. In other canals siltation was not much.
(b) Yes, Sir. In case of Nizampatnam Canal silt is about 2 to 3 ft. only in the head reaches. In other two canals silting was not much and was in the order of about 0.5 to 1 ft only in the head reaches.

(c) The canals are not inundating any village sites and fields except in the case of Tungabhadra side channel where it is causing erosion in certain lands at one or two places near Tsundur Village.

SRI V. Krishnamurthy Naidu: — I shall get it examined

re: Postponement of Questions at the request of Ministers.

WRITTEN ANSWER TO QUESTION (Starred)
Minor Irrigation Project Across River Paleru Near Sivavaram.

388—

*6432 Q.—Sri Gamago :—Will the Minister for Minor Irrigation be pleased to state:
(a) whether it is fact that the execution of a Minor Irrigation project across River Paleru near Sivavaram in Koilkuntla Taluk of Kurnool District for which estimates were completed long ago had been given up;
(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
(c) the extent of land estimated to be commanded by the said project?

A.—
(a) no, Sir. Only preliminary investigation has been done in June 1972. Detailed investigation of the scheme is being conducted at present.
(b) Does not arise.
(c) an extent of 524 acres of single wet ayacut is estimated to be commandable under this project in the preliminary investigation.

RULING BY THE HON. SPEAKER

re: Postponement of Questions at the request of Ministers

Mr. Speaker:—On 6-2-1976 Hon. the Deputy Speaker, who was in the Chair, on a written request from the Finance Minister, announced the postponement of Question No. 6272 (Starred). Sri A. Sreeramulu, who gave notice of the Question, objected to the postponement stating that he had no previous information about postponement. He also pointed out that unless he was apprised of it, the Question could not be postponed and that if he had previous knowledge about the postponement of that Question, he would perhaps have come late. Hon. Deputy Speaker informed the House that the Minister for Finance had informed him that he was not in town and as such the question was postponed. Sri Sreeramulu pointed out that he objected to the method of postponing the Question and he wanted a Ruling to be given on that aspect.

Rule 45 of the Procedure and Conduct of Business provides that a member may by notice given at any time before the meeting for which his Question has been placed on the list, postpone it to a later day to be specified in the notice and on such later day the question shall be placed on the list, after all questions which have not been so postponed.

The member has therefore, a right under the Rule for seeking the postponement of the Question.
Ruling by the hon Speaker: re; Postponement of Questions at the request of Ministers.

As mentioned in Kaul and Shakdher at pages 406-407: "After a question is placed on the printed list of questions for a day, the right to ask for postponement is connected to the member and not to the Minister who is to answer the question. But, in exceptional cases, some specific questions, which the Prime Minister desired to be postponed for answer by him personally, have been postponed under orders of the Speaker."

So much so, the Ministers are not entitled as by right, to seek postponement of the questions placed on the Printed list and have to seek the permission of the Chair and the Chair is full competent to grant the permission or to refuse the same. There is no rule in the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business dealing with this situation. There is no rule prohibiting postponement at the request of a Minister.

The Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in our Assembly draws only this much of distinction between Members giving notice of Questions and Ministers, who have to answers them, in as much as, the member seeking postponement has a right to do so without seeking any body's permission or assent while the Minister has to seek the permission of the Chair for such postponement for valid reasons and with due respect to the House. It therefore comes under the residuary powers of the Speaker and has to be exercised with due regard to the convinence of the members, and the business of the House.

There are several situations in which a Minister will be compel to ask for postponement of the Question. It is needless to enumerate them. The matter vests in the discretionary power of the Speaker and once the discretion is exercised, it is absolute and cannot be questioned.

But a practice has grown during the past several years when Ministers secure the consent of the Member, before they seek permission of the Chair for postponement of the Question and this is being normally observed to avoid inconvenience to the member. The consent of the member is, however, not binding on the Speaker, but will enable the Speaker to view the matter with sympathy.

During the last budget Session the Speaker has twice refused such permission, when sought by the Ministers and they had to explain to the House the reasons for postponement and it was the House that had granted permission.

The Deputy Speaker had exercised his powers and granted permission sought by the Minister for Finance and the same is valid and binding on the House and is absolute.
Sri A. Sriramulu:—I wish to make a small statement. In the Ruling, it has been made very clear that obtaining the consent of the Member which has been a practice here would greatly help the Members of this House, so that inconvenience can be avoided. At least to that extent, as a sort of convention, taking the spirit of the Ruling given...

Mr. Speaker:—We are still doing it. Suppose a Minister suddenly becomes sick. Supposing the Member's consent is refused even then the speaker has a right. Supposing the Member and the Minister both agree, even then the Speaker can refuse.

Sri A. Sriramulu:—In this particular case, the Minister was present. Both of us attended a marriage. It is not as though he was not present.

Mr. Speaker:—These things do happen, always. The Speaker must take circumstances into consideration. You remember in last Session I asked the Ministers to come before the House.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—A little clarification Sir.

Mr. Speaker:—If you want any clarification, I will give it in my Chambers.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE


Sri Challa Subbarayudu:—Sir, I beg to lay on the Table.

"A copy of the amendments to the Andhra Pradesh Municipalities (Municipal Works) Rules, 1967 issued in the G.O.Ms. No. 556 M. A. dated 31-12-1975 as required under sub-section (2) of Section 327 of the Andhra Pradesh Municipalities Act, 1965"

Mr. Speaker:—Paper laid on the Table.

THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT (BUDGET) FOR 1976-77

Voting of Demands for Grants

Demand No. XLIV Multipurpose River Projects.
Demand No. XLV Irrigation
Demand No. XLVI Powes Development.
Demand No. XXXV Minor Irrigation.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1976-77—General Discussion.

...
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 6th March, 1976. 159
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1976-77—General Discussion.


[Text in Telugu]

[Translation]

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1976-77—General Discussion.

[Text in English]

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1976–77—General Discussion.

10-00 a.m.


...

for 1976-77—General Discussion.

[Text in Telugu]

[Note: The text is in Telugu and does not need to be translated as it is already in the intended language.]

for 1976-77—General Discussion.

10-10 a.m.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1976-77—General Discussion.

...
Annual Financial Statement (Budget)  
for 1976-77—General Discussion.


[Text in Telugu]

30,000 రిందా, పొడవువల వారు 70,000 రిందా చేసేవారును వెలుగులు చేసాయి, తొలి వారు వెలుగులు చేసేవారు ఉన్నాం. కొద్ది మాత్రమే మంది శాసనం వారు శాసనాలు వాడారు. సాధారణం వారు చేసేవారు ఉన్నాం. సాధారణాన్ని వారు చేసేవారు ఉన్నాం. పొడవువల వారు వెలుగులు చేసాయి, తొలి వారు వెలుగులు చేసాయి. చర్చా క్రీడ వారు చేసేవారు ఉన్నాం. చర్చా క్రీడ వారు చేసేవారు ఉన్నాం.

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for 1976-77-General Discussion.

10-30 a.m
Sri A. Sriramulu (Eluru): -Mr. Speaker, we are considering to-day, two important subjects, Irrigation and Power. I have said in this House more than one occasion there is total anarchy in Irrigation planning. Every time when we get this budget, we are told that the Government has spent 10 to 15 crores on Nagarjunasagar Project and the balance of work should be done is nearly 100 crores. This, we have been seeing for the past two years. Last time I request the Minister to present a performance budget. Unfortunately it has not been done. That is I don't wish to get into this subject of Irrigation because it is the main source of Irrigation. Everybody here will be exercising in futility if we try to comment upon Irrigation either in planning or on execution. So, I wish to confine myself to Power which is perhaps more important than Irrigation. I have some hope because, to-day I am trying to make some comments on the administration of Electricity Board and the way how subject is hanging at the Government level. I am doing this with the hope that at least some of the suggestions will receive attention of the Electricity Board and also of our Power Minister. Firstly we are asked to vote for Rs. 10 crores, Rs. 25 crores to be spent by the Government and Rs. 31 crores to be spent by the Electricity Board. We are not able to understand the activities of the Board works contemplated by the Board, the way the Board is conducting its management and its affairs. I invite your kind attention to Section 61 of the Electricity Act. This is a Central enactment. The Electricity Board and also our State Government are also governed by this Act. According to Section 61, in February each year the Board shall submit to the State Government a statement...
in the prescribed form of the estimated capital and revenue receipts and expenditure for the ensuing year. This shall include a statement of salaries and so on and so forth. The State Government as soon as may be after the receipt of the said statement, cause it to be laid on the Table of the House and the said statement shall be open to discussion but shall not be subject to vote. The object of the particular section is to enable the Legislature to have a correct appreciation of the working of the Electricity Board. Every year in February the Electricity Board will have to submit its financial statement to the Government and the Government in turn will have to place a copy of the financial statement on the Table of the House as soon as possible. I am sorry to bring to your notice that on 4-2-76 the annual Financial Statement for 1975-76 has been placed and for the year 1976-77 it has not been placed and I don't expect our Power Minister to place it before the session ends before this year ends. That is why we have been deprived of the right to understand the working of the Electricity Board. I don't know how there can be flagrant violation of a statutory obligation on the part of the Government. I want the Power Minister to explain this as to why this particular statutory obligation cast upon him under section 61 of the Electricity Supply Act is not followed. These rules are made by the Board voluntarily and it is the obligation of the Board to implement and respect the rules which it has formulated. An annual report of the operations will have to be placed as soon as March is over or at any rate before September of that particular year. Till now such report is placed on the Table. That is how we have been kept in the dark all these years. I consider that this is a matter of privilege. It is showing utter disregard to the statutory obligations and dignity of this House. The power Minister will have to explain, because, it is his responsibility.

Now let us look at the Electricity Board. I am sorry to make a 10-40 a.m. comment. We have the power Board without adequate Power. We have Power Minister who is absolutely powerless. We have the Ministry which has an ambitious programme of industrialization with a power breakdown, load shedding and all sorts of things connected with it. This, in a nutshell, is the position of power in this particular State to-day. Even yesterday there was load-shedding but the reports are so inspiring and our Minister's statement is also so inspiring and exhilarating that the power position is going to be very satisfactory. Does not matter. Let us look at the constitution of the Board. The has to be constituted by the Government in a particular fashion. Very recently in the conference of power Ministers held in Dehradun, it has been agreed that the Board will have to be streamlined and professionalised. It means more and more technical persons will have to be put on the Board. The appointment, the constitution of the Board in the State has been done on an ad hoc basis and no permanent arrangement seems to be made either to streamline the Board or to professionalise it. This is a very important factor which should have received the attention of the Government, because in the 20 point programme of the
Prime Minister one point relates to streamlining and professionalising and increasing electricity as far as the total economic development is concerned. As far as the information is available with me, let us look at the financial position of the Board as to whether. This Board is really capable of taking upon itself the responsibility of spending Rs. 81 crores usefully and reach the targets. This is a matter which this House is very much concerned and it should be informed.

The fixed assets of the Board are of the value of Rs. 340 crores and all these are represented by borrowings, assets transferred by Government to the Electricity Board, loans given by the Government to an extent of Rs. 158 crores, public borrowings of Rs. 57 crores REC loan of Rs. 130 crores Voluntary loans of Rs. 3 crores and LIC loans of Rs. 18.3 crores (by mortgaging all our assets). It means the Electricity Board has absolutely no capital of its own. It is simply surviving and it wants to flourish on borrowed capital. This is something which I am not able to understand as to why the Government should not take an initiative to invite equity capital as to why this should not be run as a commercial undertaking, as to why the Government should simply burden this Board with unbearable loans. This is the point which the Government will have to seriously consider. Whether any commercial undertaking can survive on borrowed capital indefinitely with any hope of progress. The interest due to the Government on loans let by it Rs. 34.63 crores and the accumulated losses upto 74 comes to Rs. 34 crores. It means, the Electricity Board today is intended to the tune of Rs. 68 or Rs. 70 crores. While this is the position, I expect the Electricity Board to think of a dynamic financial management. We have a Member, Accounts, and he will have to advice the Electricity Board on financial planning, on execution and ways and means of raising resources or improving the economy of the Board. Unfortunately, though the Member, Accounts, has been there, the Electricity Board has appointed another gentleman as financial adviser. This is absolutely unnecessary, unwarranted and they are trying to create more tiers between the decision-taking authority and people who offer subjects for decision. It means, the Member, Accounts is not exercising the responsibility that has been cast upon him and he is trying to simply pass it on another gentleman. To say that the Board is not having a dynamic financial management, I quote one illustrative example. On 1-4-74, the Board was having a balance of Rs. 8.66 crores. It is not a wise policy of any undertaking to have any cash balance. This amount of Rs. 8.66 crores should have been usefully invested either on rural electrification Programme or on some other project. Unfortunately that cash balance was there. The Board seems to take pleasure in depositing the amount in bank and drawing a small interst while by
mortgaging its own assets it has been borrowing from L.I.C. at fantastic rate of Interest. I am quite sure that on 1-4-74 also the cash balance must be of the order of Rs. 9 crores or Rs. 1/2 crores. This is certainly not a wise policy of financial management. Coming to personnel management we have vacancies of 5 or 6 posts of Superintending Engineers, about 20 posts of Divisional Engineers, about 150 posts of Assistant Engineers about 250 posts of Junior Engineers in addition we have 30 posts of Deputy Chief Accountant which are vacant Chief Accountants posts are about 5 and accountants about 1/3rd. So many posts have been kept vacant and if it is the intention of the Board to reduce the staff, some other arrangements will have to be made and keeping the posts vacant for such a long time will not improve the efficiency of the Board, on the other hand it will adversely affect, its working. I want the Power Minister to tell me. While all these vacancies have been kept vacant one Superintendent Engineer who was to retire in 1974 was given extension of service. On more than one occasion the Chief Minister has made a policy statement that no extension would be given to persons retiring from service but extension was given and during extension he was promoted and later he was re-employed. I am only quoting one example of contrast while so many faosts have been kept vacant. In this particular cadre a sort of special favour seems to have been extended. It would be very interesting for the members of this House to knowas to why this special favour or special concession has been given.

Coming to the performance, let us look at the rural electrification programme. In 1970-71. 994 villages were electrified, in 1972-73, 1158 villages were electrified, in 1972-73, 592 villages were electrified, in 1973-74, 418 and in 1974-75, 217 villages were electrified. This is the progress which we have been able to achieve. Right from 1971-72 when it was 1,158 we have now come down to 217. It means, we are coming down and we are not going up. It will be very interesting to know that under the Six Point Formula six crores of rupees were provided for village electrification. The Electricity Board is not able to spend anything more than Rs. 1 1/2 crores. The balance has been diverted for some other purpose. The Minister will have to explain to this House as to how this special grant which has been earmarked for rural electrification under Six Point Formula has been diverted on some other project. Now, Sir, I come to stores purchase. Our stores has been depleted. There is no material in stores. Absolutely stores are not available.

Coming to tariff, I do not know why the Electricity Board is so crazy to increase 40%. According to section 67 of the Electricity Act, the Board can only pay an interest to the Government even when there is a surplus after meeting its expenses. It must be the
interest of the Government to insist on a revision of the tariff, so that the Electricity Board is in a fit condition, fit position to pay interest to the Government. I wonder as to why the Electricity Board should take this initiative of revising the tariff with a view to pay interest to the Government and ultimately who is being penalised? It is the consumer that is being penalised. It is the industry which is getting penalised. It is going to be a sort of disincentive for the growth of industry. The Board and the Government together will have to review the situation with a view to bring it down, because it has absolutely no rationale. It may be argued that the price of coal has gone up. Again that is an inherent contradiction. The Singareni collieries is a public sector concern and it simply go on escalating the price of coal and the Electricity Board is going on escalating its own tariff and ultimately this is going to become a vicious circle and since that is also a public sector concern and this is also a public-sector concerned, a sort of co-ordination in regard to pricing policy must be evolved, otherwise, our economy will collapse. Now, the Chairman of the Electricity Board is trying to modernise the administrative set-up of the Electricity Board. For this purpose they have taken the service of the Administrative Staff College and they have paid a consultancy fees of Rs. 5 lakhs. I very much wonder why such a huge amount has been paid for the service of the Administrative Staff College. Does not matter even if it is an expensive affair. According to the Electricity Board Act the Board can appoint consulting engineers. It cannot appoint consultancy services for administrative reform. However, if an investment of Rs. 5 lakhs is likely to result, is likely to bring forward better results it can be understood. The main feature of the reform that is contemplated is computerisation, automation. We have a huge force and a huge number of educated unemployed persons roaming about in the streets. This is going to create a sort of Law and Order problem. This is leading to a sort of tension. When that is the background, is it desirable, or is it advisable on the part of Electricity Board to immediately jump to computerisation or automation and deprive or cut down the employment potential that is generated by wasting this money. I want the power Minister tell me by investing nearly Rs. 100 crores, what is the additional employment potential he is going to generate? Every rupee that we invest and work must certainly bring forward some sort of an additional employment potential. Now, finally the wages paid to the staff of the Electricity Board are far less than those paid to counterparts in the Government service. This aspect has to be looked into. Finally I suggest that the equity per capital must be invited and since projects execution is getting delayed, I suggest setting-up
of a Construction Corporation for power projects so that Corporation can speedily execute. Decentralisation of power now the Chairman of the Board is taking upon himself to much of the responsibility and he is straining himself. It is absolutely essential that the power should be decentralised and many others will have to shoulder this responsibility. Regarding reduction of tariff and workers' participation, this is very essential feature and in States like Maharashtra it has already been implemented. It must be implemented in our State as well. Wage revision, stopping of automation these are some of my suggestions which I offer with the hope that at least these suggestions will be considered by the Power Minister and the Electricity Board. Thank you.

Annual Financial Statement, Budget for 1976-77—General Discussion.
6th March, 1976. 175

(తిరుమల 8వ మందిరం) — అసోమా, బొమ్మద్యులం చేసిన ప్రత్యేకమైన పనులు అమలు చేసిన పంచులను మరియు ఆసమానం చేసిన పంచులను పరిష్కరించడానికి ప్రత్యేకమైన పనులు అమలు చేసిన పంచులను మాత్రం మరియు ఆసమానం చేసిన పంచులను పరిష్కరించడానికి ప్రత్యేకమైన పనులు అమలు చేసిన పంచులను మాత్రం మరియు ఆసమానం చేసిన పంచులను పరిష్కరించడానికి ప్రత్యేకమైన పనులు అమలు చేసిన పంచులను మాత్రం.
Annual Financial Statement, Budget for 1976-77 — General Discussion.


11.00 a.m.

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(Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair)

(మ్యర్డీ ప్రైన్సిపల్ ఇంచు అది కాలు)

11.10 a.m.
Annual Financial Statement Budget for 1976-77 - General Discussion.


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


The Government:—The following is the Annual Financial Statement for the year 1976-77:

Revenue:

Net Revenues: Rs. X X X,

Expenditure:

Capital Expenditure: Rs. X X X,

Current Expenditure: Rs. X X X,

Surplus/Deficit: Rs. X X X.

The above statement is submitted for approval.

[Signature]

[Name]

Finance Secretary

[Date]

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1976-77.

11-20 a.m.

1" తో సంచారమయ్యాం. ఎందుకు వాటాం దొరుకబడాం చలించడానికే నిర్మాణం జరిగింది తను లేదు. ఆమె 80 ఆమిందుల జాతి ప్రత్యేకించినంత ప్రతి 9 సంఖ్య ప్రతి సంఖ్య తప్పించడానికే మీద వచ్చింది. ఇది అందుకు బాగా 6 సంఖ్య అందుకు లేదు. ఇది వేదికలలో భాగించబడింది, మాత్రమే మామకు విడిపడడానికే నిర్మాణం అయింది. ఈ ప్రదేశ ఆనందం 6 సంఖ్య ప్రతి సంఖ్య తప్పించడానికే మీద వచ్చింది. ఈ ఆనందం ఉండి ప్రతి 9 సంఖ్య తప్పించడానికే మీద వచ్చింది. 30 ఆమిందుల పెంచడానికే మీద వచ్చింది. 6 సంఖ్య ప్రతి సంఖ్య తప్పించడానికే మీద వచ్చింది. ఈ ఉదాహరణ సాధారణం ప్రతి సంఖ్య తప్పించడానికే మీద వచ్చింది. ఈ ఉదాహరణ ప్రతి సంఖ్య తప్పించడానికే మీద వచ్చింది. ఈ ఉదాహరణ సాధారణం ప్రతి సంఖ్య తప్పించడానికే మీద వచ్చింది. ఈ ఉదాహరణ సాధారణం ప్రతి సంఖ్య తప్పించడానికే మీద వచ్చింది.

యుమ్మ ప్రత్యేకానికి బహిరణ ప్రవేశం. ఇలాంటి ప్రత్యేకం ప్రవేశం సాధారణం. ఇలాంటి ప్రత్యేకం ప్రవేశం సాధారణం. ఇలాంటి ప్రత్యేకం ప్రవేశం సాధారణం. ఇలాంటి ప్రత్యేకం ప్రవేశం సాధారణం. ఇలాంటి ప్రత్యేకం ప్రవేశం సాధారణం. ఇలాంటి ప్రత్యేకం ప్రవేశం సాధారణం. ఇలాంటి ప్రత్యేకం ప్రవేశం సాధారణం. ఇలాంటి ప్రత్యేకం ప్రవేశం సాధారణం. ఇలాంటి ప్రత్యేకం ప్రవేశం సాధారణం. ఇలాంటి ప్రత్యేకం ప్రవేశం సాధారణం. ఇలాంటి ప్రత్యేకం ప్రవేశం సాధారణం. ఇలాంటి ప్రత్యేకం ప్రవేశం సాధారణం. ఇలాంటి ప్రత్యేకం ప్రవేశం సాధారణం. ఇలాంటి ప్రత్యేకం ప్రవేశం సాధారణం. ఇలాంటి ప్రత్యేకం ప్రవేశం సాధారణం. ఇలాంటి ప్రత్యేకం ప్రవేశం సాధారణం.

(ఈ) మాం, జాతిసంస్థ (సంస్థ సంపాదికులు); అందుకై, ఇది 108 శాసనాల

అధీన సంఘాతి వివిధ అంశాలు. మేమను అధీన సంఘాతి వివిధ అంశాలు వద్దను వివిధ అంశాలు కొనసాగించాం. వద్ద మనును వివిధ అంశాలు కొనసాగించాం. మరో మేమను అధీన సంఘాతి వివిధ అంశాలు వద్దను వివిధ అంశాలు కొనసాగించాం. మరో మేమను వివిధ అంశాలు వద్దను వివిధ అంశాలు కొనసాగించాం. మరో మేమను వివిధ అంశాలు వద్దను వివిధ అంశాలు కొనసాగించాం. మరో మేమను వివిధ అంశాలు వద్దను వివిధ అంశాలు కొనసాగించాం. మరో మేమను వివిధ అంశాలు వద్దను వివిధ అంశాలు కొనసాగించాం.

(Qorum Bell)

అధీన సంఘాతి వివిధ అంశాలు కొనసాగించాం. అధీన సంఘాతి వివిధ అంశాలు కొనసాగించాం. అధీన సంఘాతి వివిధ అంశాలు కొనసాగించాం. అధీన సంఘాతి వివిధ అంశాలు కొనసాగించాం. అధీన సంఘాతి వివిధ అంశాలు కొనసాగించాం. అధీన సంఘాతి వివిధ అంశాలు కొనసాగించాం.
11-30 a. m.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1976-77.


(1) 1. జాతీయ మండలంలో ఆంగ్ల విద్యను సాధారణంగా 10 మంది విద్యార్థి, 40 మంది గారు ప్రతి సంవత్సరం ప్రత్యేక గ్రామంలో పిలుస్తారు. ఈ ఆంగ్ల విద్యను పిలువడానికి 10 మంది విద్యార్థి, 40 మంది గారు పిలుస్తారు. ఈ పరిస్థితిలో ప్రత్యేక గ్రామంలో 10 మంది విద్యార్థి, 40 మంది గారు ప్రతి సంవత్సరం ఆంగ్ల విద్యను పిలుస్తారు. ఈ ఆంగ్ల విద్యను పిలువడానికి 60-40 మంది విద్యార్థి, 30 మంది గారు పిలుస్తారు. ఈ పరిస్థితిలో ప్రతి సంవత్సరం పిలిచే పిలువడం యొక్క విద్యార్థిపు ప్రత్యేక గ్రామంలో విద్యను పిలుచుకునే విద్యార్థి కంగా కొనసాగుతుంది. ప్రతి సంవత్సరం విద్యార్థులు పిలువడం యొక్క విద్యార్థులు ప్రత్యేక గ్రామంలో విద్యను పిలుచుకునే విద్యార్థులు కంగా కొనసాగుతుంది.

(2) ప్రత్యేక గ్రామంలో ఉన్న పిలువడం కోరు పిలువడం యొక్క విద్యార్థులు ప్రత్యేక గ్రామంలో విద్యను పిలుచుకునే విద్యార్థులు కంగా కొనసాగుతుంది. ఈ పరిస్థితిలో ప్రతి సంవత్సరం విద్యార్థులు పిలువడం యొక్క విద్యార్థులు ప్రత్యేక గ్రామంలో విద్యను పిలుచుకునే విద్యార్థులు కంగా కొనసాగుతుంది. ప్రతి సంవత్సరం విద్యార్థులు పిలువడం యొక్క విద్యార్థులు ప్రత్యేక గ్రామంలో విద్యను పిలుచుకునే విద్యార్థులు కంగా కొనసాగుతుంది.

(3) ప్రతి సంవత్సరం విద్యార్థులు పిలువడం యొక్క విద్యార్థులు ప్రత్యేక గ్రామంలో విద్యను పిలుచుకునే విద్యార్థులు కంగా కొనసాగుతుంది. ఈ పరిస్థితిలో ప్రతి సంవత్సరం విద్యార్థులు పిలువడం యొక్క విద్యార్థులు ప్రత్యేక గ్రామంలో విద్యను పిలుచుకునే విద్యార్థులు కంగా కొనసాగుతుంది. ప్రతి సంవత్సరం విద్యార్థులు పిలువడం యొక్క విద్యార్థులు ప్రత్యేక గ్రామంలో విద్యను పిలుచుకునే విద్యార్థులు కంగా కొనసాగుతుంది.

11:40 a.m.

...
Sri K. Subbarao (Proddatur)While supporting the Demands on Irrigation and power I may say it is heartening to note that a major allocation was made to Irrigation and Power. but I submit that priorities have not been properly fixed. For instance, the century-old K. C. canal which is the hope for Kurnool and Cuddapah districts in the traditionally famine stricken Rayalaseema region is utterly neglected; it is in a state of utter disrepair and poor maintenance because since its inception no major improvements have been effected and so Cuddapah district is not getting its share of 1/3 of the water from the canal and on the whole 1/5 of the ayacut is suffering from inadequacy of water supply from the K.C. canal. To improve this water supply position in the K.C. canal which is the first of its kind in the whole of Rayalaseema since ages, the most important thing is the construction of a balancing reservoir at Aligurun. The regulation of water in K.C. canal especially in Cuddapah district can be improved and more so in the tail-end area, only by the construction of this balancing reservoir. Necessary funds have to be allotted for starting this scheme early. It is a pity that Rs. 5 lakhs has been allotted for investigation in 1974-75 but it is pathetic that the allotment has been lapsed for reasons best known to the Irrigation Department. I request the Irrigation Minister to see that the investigation is completed and the work is started before the end of 1976.

Another point which I would like to submit to the Irrigation Minister is with regard to betterment levy. Betterment levy is done without effecting any improvement to the canal system. This is disheartening to the ayacutdar because of the damage done to commercial and dry crops. In spite of it, betterment levy is imposed and the Government has launched a big drive for collecting arrears of loans. At least for a temporary period this may be discontinued so that it will not prove a dead-weight to the ayacutdar. Especially if the collection of betterment levy is continued and pursued it will cause a great hardship to the already suffering peasants. At least for the present, the collection of betterment leave should be stopped.

Regarding power, of course it is the core for the development of either agriculture sector or industrial sector. Unfortunately it seems as though 50% of the projects have not been completed according to schedule; the cost of these projects has been ten-fold and we are finding lack of funds for their completion. Already the failure of power is being felt by the public and ultimately it effects the working of the industries as well as the agriculture pump sets and agricultural operations. It is rather sickening that this power shortage is very acute and according to the statements given by the Minister and the Chairman, A.P.S.B. B. our position may improve by 1980 if everything goes on well. We hope so. But if determined
steps are taken and if funds are made available either from the State funds or Central funds or from the foreign financiers or the oil producing countries, to finance the Srisailam project, much of the shortage of power in our State will be relieved and it goes a long way in the growth of industrial development and also the agriculture sector.

The latest announcement by the Government of the 25 per cent concession in respect of all newly started industries is not yet clearly notified, but this concession should be extended to all the industries—particularly in backward areas irrespective of the type of industries.

11-50 a.m.

In my native town, proddutur which is having a big industrial complex, which has grown and which is growing in industrial complex and shortly we are having two Solvent Extraction Plants, Cotton Seed complex and Milk Powder Unit also will be started. The Cement Factory at Erraguntla was taken up by the Cement Corporation of India. Power demand will be heavy at Proddutur and the 133 K. V. Station which is supposed to have been included in the Fifth Five Year Plan and its location is given at Mydukur. If 133 K. V. station is located at Proddutur it helps the growth of industrial complex. With all these big and Medium scale industries coming up very soon, there will be good growth of industrial complex. There is no much variation in line length between Cuddapah and Mydukur and Cuddapah and Proddutur. The recent tariff concession, I will emphasise that it should be given to all the industries in the backward areas. With these few words I thank very much for having given me this opportunity.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget for 1976-77)

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 6th March, 1976
for 1976-77.

The financial statement for the year 1976-77 is as follows:

For the year 1976-77, the total income is Rs.

- 10,000
- 12,000
- 6,000

The total expenditure is Rs.

- 10,000
- 12,000
- 6,000

The surplus for the year is Rs.

- 10,000
- 12,000
- 6,000

The statement is approved by the Board of Directors.

12-10 p.m.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1976–77.


12-20 p.m.


12-30 p.m.  அன்பு,  அடிகட்டு ஸ்வாமியின்  எழுத்து.  சுருக்கமான  மீதத் தருந்தம்.  தின்பகுதி  10 நாட்கள் முப்புறாம் ராணை உயர்ந்துவிட்டித் தொடர்புப் பிரிவான  தேவாரம் செல்வதைப் பார்க்க வேண்டும்.  ஆனால் இவ்விழாவுக்கு அவர்களுக்கு முக்கியமான ஓர் அளவுக்கு செய்யப் பதிவு செய்ய வேண்டியது.  அவர்களுக்கு என்ன அளவுக்கு செய்யப் பதிவு செய்ய வேண்டியது என்பது,  முதலில் இதை விளக்கம் செய்து வேண்டும்.  இதன் பின்னர், தேவாரம் செல்வதும் பிரிவுக்கே இருவர் வளர்ச்சியினருடன் இருக்கும் இரண்டு வரையாகக் கொள்ளும்.  இவை பகுதிகளுக்குக் கொள்ளுவது என்பது.

197  6th March, 1976.  அன்பு, அடிகட்டு ஸ்வாமியின்  எழுத்து.  ஸ்வாமி பால் இன்று முற்பதிவு செய்து கொள்வதை எளிதாக விளக்குகிறது.  இது முதலில் அவர்களுக்கு என்ன வளர்ச்சி என்ற கூற்று இருக்கும்.  இதன் பின்னர், ஸ்வாமி பால் இன்று முற்பதிவு செய்து கொள்வதை எளிதாக விளக்குகிறது.  இதன் பின்னர், ஸ்வாமி பால் இன்று முற்பதிவு செய்து கொள்வதை எளிதாக விளக்குகிறது.  இதன் பின்னர், ஸ்வாமி பால் இன்று முற்பதிவு செய்து கொள்வதை எளிதாக விளக்குகிறது.

18,75,79,000 Rs. as estimated revenue. From this, 50,000 Rs. has been set aside for the development of the area. The total revenue for the year 1976-77 is estimated at 18,75,79,000 Rs. The expenditure for the year is also estimated at 18,75,79,000 Rs. The surplus for the year is expected to be 0.

The budget for 1976-77 is as follows:

- Revenue: 18,75,79,000 Rs.
- Expenditure: 18,75,79,000 Rs.
- Surplus: 0 Rs.

The budget is primarily aimed at providing funds for the development of the area. The funds will be used for various projects such as infrastructure development, education, and health care.

The budget is expected to be implemented as planned, and the government will take necessary steps to ensure its successful implementation.

12.40 p.m.

The meeting was adjourned at 12.40 p.m. with the approval of the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1976-77. The presentation was followed by a detailed discussion on various aspects of the budget, including revenue and expenditure allocations. It was noted that the budget aimed to address key developmental needs and ensure sustainable growth. The meeting concluded with the commitment to implement the budgetary proposals expeditiously.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1976-77.

12.50 p.m.,
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 6th March, 1976

(Will be added later)

[Text in Kannada]

1. [Text in Kannada]

2. [Text in Kannada]

for 1976-77.

Godavary Delta 9.98 lakh acres.
Krishna Delta 11.60 lakh acres.
K.C. Canal 1.84 lakh acres.
PVB, L.J.C. 40,000 acres.
TBB HLC Stage I 1.88 lakh acres.
6th March, 1976

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1976-77.

...

1-10 p.m.

6-11
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for, 1976-77.

We have already taken up that work sir, it is in progress.
Directors have evolved principles for fixation of economic water rates and Government issued orders fixing subsidy at the rate of Rs. 141 per acre—Rs. 88 for Kharif and Rs. 63 for Rabi for the first five years of irrigation and reduced rates during 6th and 7th years. Agreements for supply of water have also been finalised and are being entered into in respect of various schemes of supply of water.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget)  
for 1976-77.

...
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 6th March, 1976
for 1976-77.

6th March, 1976
Annual Financial Statement (Budget)
for 1976-77:

The annual financial statement for the year 1976-77 is being submitted as follows:

1-30 P.M.

[Further text and details of the financial statement are not transcribed here.]

for 1976-77.

1. Objectives: The objectives of the organization are to...

2. Programmes: The organization has decided to implement...

3. Financial Summary: The financial summary for the year...

4. Budget Allocation: The budget allocation for various...

5. Financial Performance: The financial performance for...

6. Future Plans: The future plans of the organization...

7. Conclusion: The conclusion of the financial report is...

1-40 p.m.
Sri A. Sriramulu:—This amount is not going to the Board. You are taking Rs. 25 crores in the form of interest. Are you prepared to give it to the Board?
Annual Financial Statement (Budget)  
for 1976-77


Those who use more power and produce more, they may be helped.
Those idle farmers who do not use, must be penalised.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1976-77.

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—My point is with regard to statutory obligation.

(3? g, -o-*er*ir'o :—Qo^^^ab 3)^5bJ RM'gborr* ^i^^cObF* *A&M
cosr^i^, ooji* ?3o^^^iiM S^c^ ea€3XSco ^ccooa.

(3eaoa. ^y^a^ <opgrS* Tr*rr**3 ir^$s X)^g^oe$e§ ^o^igo&^o
Sri A. Sriramulu:— Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I shall read one sentence. This is the observation of the Hon'ble Speaker in the year 1970. This is not as if I have brought it for the first time because the accounts, the administration report and the Financial Statement of the Electricity Board they were not placed at all and the Minister concerned does not take interest. I do not know whether the Board cares the Legislature. This is what the Hon'ble Speaker said in the year 1970.

Sri A. Sriramulu:— This is the observation made by the Hon'ble Speaker. I feel that this is utter disregard to this House. This is an autonomous body, a creation of this House. If you don't know what exactly the activities, what is the good of presenting the statement and asking to vote. It means we have to simply depend upon the statement of the Hon'ble Minister, vote and go away and sleep at home not knowing any thing of the working of the autonomous body which is responsible according to the Statute. The Minister will have to explain. Otherwise, I will move a Privilege Motion.
2-00 p. m.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1976–77.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1976-77

6th March, 1976. 217

2-10 p. m.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1976-77.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— The question is: To reduce the allotment 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 drain water.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,64,32,000/- for Minor Irrigation by Rs. 100/- failure to construct an anicut at Jeelarayipadu Vagu at Vomavaram (v) Palnad Taluq, Guntur District to irrigate Co-operative Tenants Society lands belonging to Schedule Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other poor,

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,64,32,000/- for Minor Irrigation by Rs. 100/- failure to sanction Lift Irrigation Scheme to Velampalli (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 Vutavagu river near Velampalli (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 repair the Peddacheruvu Tank, surplus escape at Janapadu (v) Palnad taluk, Guntur district.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,64,32,000 for Minor Irrigation by Rs. 100 failure to sanction Lift Irrigation scheme to irrigate the lands of Regulagaddi (v) Palnad taluk, Guntur district.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,32,000 for Minor Irrigation by Rs. 100
failure to construct an anicut across Veeraswamygudi Vagu (Gundlamadugu) for irrigation to Srigiripadu and Gottipallia 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, Purttagudem and Cheruvukurmu palem, Sattinapalli 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 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 Apparajukunta Vagu at Kardapadu, (v) Palnad taluqs Guntur district.

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

failure to construct an anicut across Vutavagu 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 Vaddevanda Vagu at Vemavarm (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 Pillaru 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 Naguleru 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 Bodilayudu (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 Gadivaripalli (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 Pilleru 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 Alagumallipadu (v) Palnadu 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 Telukuntla (v) Palnadu 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, Panad 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 Lift Irrigation Scheme for the lands of Bhatrupalem, Panad 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. 13,64,32,000 for Minor Irrigation by Rs. 100/-

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

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

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

To criticise the Government for the six point formula funds and drought prone area programmes being mismanaged

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

for failure to provide adequate repairs to damaged tanks.

The cut motions were lost.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— The question is:

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 regular traffic of Vinukonda, Kancherlapalem, Hassanpalem etc. Villages of 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 Krishna Western Delta, Bapatla taluq, Guntur district for the lost 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, Sattanapalli 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) Sattanapalli 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 Brugubenda Minor-1 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 Mallaya tank to feed 23 R-12 L Sub-liner 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. 34,45,03,000 for Multipurpose River Projects by Rs. 100/-
failure to construct a weir across Buggavagu near Rentachintala (v) Palnad taluq, Guntur district for guaranteed 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 Goda Adimma of Karalapadu (v) Palnad taluq, Guntur district towards land acquired for canal of N. S. P.

The cut motions were negatived.

M. Deputy Speaker ;—The question is ;
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,45,03,000 for Mulitpurpose River Projects by Rs. 100/-
To criticise the Government for its neglect of timely completion of Nagarjuna, Pochampadu Projects by providing the required finances.

Sri C. V. K. Rao pressed for division. The House divided
Ayes : 1
Noes : 47
Neutrals: Nil
The cut motion was negatived.
Mr. Deputy Speaker:— The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,45,03,000 for Multipurpose River Projects by Rs. 100/- for failure to complete within time resulting in escalation of cost.

The cut motion was negatived.
Mr. Deputy Speaker:— The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 110,82,51,500 for Irrigation by Rs. 100/- 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.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 110,82,51,500 for Irrigation by Rs. 100/- for failure to introduce water use schemes.
The cut motions were negatived.
Mr. Deputy Speaker:— The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 98,75,79,000 for Power Development by Rs. 100/- failure to supply power to the Harijan chowk of Juvvalapalem H/o Potharlanka pt. Repalle taluq, Guntur district.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 98,75,79,000 for Power Development by Rs. 100/- 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 Rs. 100/- 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. 98,75,79,000 for power Development by Rs. 100/-

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 Cheries of the Nadikudi Panchayat, Palnad taluq, Guntur district.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 98,75,75,000 for power Development by Rs. 100/-

failure to take steps to reduce the rate of power supply to the pumpsets and residential connections.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 98,75,79,000 for power Development by Rs. 200/-

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

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 98,76,79,000 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.

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.

The cut motions were negatived.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— The question is:

"That Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 35,45,03,000 under Demand No. XLIV— Multipurpose River Projects."

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 110,82,51,500— under Demand No. XLV— Irrigation."

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 98,75,79,000— under Demand No. XLVI— Power, Development."

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,64,32,000— under Demand No. XXXV— Minor Irgation."

The Motions were adopted, and the demands were granted.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— The House now stands adjourned till 8-30 a.m. tomorrow.

(The House then adjourned to meet again at half past eight of the Clock on Monday, the 8th March 1976.)