THE ANDHRA PRADESH
Legislative Assembly Debates
OFFICIAL REPORT
CONTENTS

Oral Answers to Questions .. 363
Short Notice Questions and Answers .. 395
Written Answers to Questions (Starred) .. 400
Written Answers to Questions (unstarred) .. 407
Matters under Rule 329 re:
(1) Regularisation of the services of the emporary staff working in Secretariats and Directorates etc., from 1975 .. 426
(2) Alleged torture of Sri T. Namasimha Rao of Indure, by the Police .. 431
(3) Struggle for granting of pattas to those who are occupying the lands and landless poor, in Khammam district .. 432
(4) Beating of Sri Semisetti Chenchiah a Yanadi Tribal by caste Hindus, in Chennuru, Nellore district .. 436
(5) Necessity to extend the time limit for submitting the applications for the posts of Sub-Inspectors .. 439
(6) Retrenchment of 500 workers under N.M.R., in Srisailam unit of Andhra Pradesh State Construction Corporation Ltd. .. 439

Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance:
Scarcity of drinking water in Gudur Town, Nellore district .. 441

[Contd. on 3rd cover]

PRINTED BY THE DIRECTOR OF PRINTING, GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH
AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS, HYDERABAD.
1979
THE ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

Speaker : Sri R. Dasaratharama Reddy

Deputy Speaker : Sri Syed Rahmat Ali

Panel of Chairmen :
1. Sri Kaza Ramanadham
2. Sri M. Narayan Reddy
4. Sri Vanka Satyanarayana
5. Smt. N. Vijaya Laxmi
6. Sri Appanna Dora

Secretary : Sri K. Sriramachari

Deputy Secretaries :
1. Sri E. Sadasiva Reddy
2. Sri D.L. Narasimham

Assistant Secretaries :
1. Sri M. Ramanadha Sastry
2. Sri S. Purmananda Sastry
3. Sri R.N. Sarma
4. Sri K. Kutumba Rao
5. Sri Md. Ghouse Khan
6. Sri T.L. Balarao
7. Sri M. Viswanatham
8. Sri J.V. Ramana Murthy

Chief Reporter : Sri Habeeb Abdur Rahman
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Papers Laid on the Table</th>
<th>Pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(2) Notifications issued under Andhra Pradesh District Collectors' Powers (Delegation) Act, 1961</td>
<td>.. 443</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Annual Administration Report of the Andhra Pradesh Khadi &amp; Village Industries Board, 1975-76</td>
<td>.. 443</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Messages from the Legislative Council</td>
<td>.. 444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presentation of the Reports of the Committee on Estimates</td>
<td>.. 444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government Bill:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Andhra Pradesh Municipalities (Second Amendment) Bill, 1977</td>
<td>.. 444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1977-78:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voting of Demands for Grants:</td>
<td>.. 444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multipurpose River Projects, Irrigation Power Development and Minor Irrigation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendix:</td>
<td>.. 488</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Thursday, the 30th June, 1977.

The House met at Half-Past Eight of the Clock

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

POLITICAL PEOPLE DETAINED UNDER M.I.S.A.

121—

*7265-B Q—Sarvasri Challa Lakshmi Narayana (Srikakulam) & A. Sreeramulu (Eluru):—Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the district-wise number of political people detained in Andhra Pradesh under the Maintenance of Internal Security (Amendment) Ordinance, 1975;

(b) the names of the Jails in which they are detained;

(c) the amenities provided to them in the jails;

(d) whether the detainees have sent representations etc. during June July, 1975 to the Government urging for providing suitable segregation

(e) if so, whether copies of such representations be placed on the Table of the House; and

(f) the action taken by the Government in this regard?

the Chief Minister (Sri J. Vengal Rao):—The question is placed on the Table of the House.

* An Asterisk indicates Confirmation by the Hon. Member.
(Answer placed on the Table of the House)

(a) The district wise number of political people detained under MISA is as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District/Location</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hyderabad City</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adilabad</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anantapur</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chittoor</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuddapah</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Godavari</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Godavari</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guntur</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyderabad District</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karimnagar</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khammam</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Krishna</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kurnool</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahaboobnagar</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medak</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nalgonda</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nellore</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nizamabad</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ongole</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Srikakulam</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visakhapatnam</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warangal</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) They were detained in:

2. Central Prison, Warangal.
3. Central Prison, Rajahmundry.
5. District Jail, Secunderabad.
6. District Jail, Nellore.
7. State Jail for Women, Rajahmundry.

(c) Statements showing the amenities provided to the detenus are appended.

(d) Yes Sir. Representations from detenus were received during June/July, 1975 and also thereafter.

(e) There are very many representations in this regard. Hence copies are not placed on the Table of the House. However, a gist of some of the requests is given in the statement annexed.

(f) Government considered the requests made in the representations made and have made necessary amendments by issuing amendments to the existing orders in September, 1975; December, 1975, April, 1976, 1976, August, 1976 and September, 1976.
ANNEXURE - I

Amenities provided to Class ‘A’ Detenus

1. Diet:
   : Rs. 7/- per day.

2. Clothing:
   : Each detainee may wear his clothes or such clothing as the relatives and friends may send if permitted by the Superintendent. Each detainee on application be supplied with four shirts four pyjamas or dhoties, two banians two jungias and two towels every half year subject to a maximum of Rs. 45/-.

3. Chappals:
   : Each detainee shall be provided with a pair of chappals at a cost not exceeding Rs. 8/- per year.

4. Pocket Allowance:
   : Each detainee shall be allowed personal allowance of Rs. 15/- per month in two equal instalments.

5. Furniture:
   : 1) Canvas easy chair .... 1
   : 2) Sitting chair .... 1
   : 3) Cot .... 1
   : 4) Mattreses .... 1
   : 5) Small table .... 1
   : 6) Small almyrah .... 1
   : 7) Cloth stand .... 1
   : 8) Commode with Pan .... 1

6. Bedding:
   : 1) Cotton stuffed pillows .... 2
   : 2) Pillow cases .... 2
   : 3) Straw mat .... 1
   : 4) Blanket or khaddar shawl (as per necessity and availability) .... 1
   : 5) Bed Sheets .... 2
   : 6) Mattresse covers .... 2
   : 7) Mosquito net .... 1

7. Toilet Articles:
   : 1) Toilet soap (average variety per month) .... 2 cakes.
   : 2) Washing soap (per month) .... 1 cake
   : 3) Coconut oil (per month) .... 100 gms.
   : 4) Medium toothpaste (per month) .... 1 No.
   : 5) Tooth brush (for six months) .... 1
   : 6) Gingelly oil (for bething) .... 100 gms.
ANNEXURE - II

Amenities provided to Class 'B' Detenus:

1. **Diet**
   : Rs. 6/- per day.

2. **Clothing**
   : Each detenu may wear his own clothes or such other clothing as the relatives and friends, if permitted to do so by the Superintendent, may send.
   
   Each detenu shall on application be supplied with four shirts, four pyjamas or dhoties two banians, two jangies and two towels every half year subject to a maximum cost of Rs. 45/-

3. **Chappals**
   : Each detenu shall be provided with a pair of chappals at a cost not exceeding Rs. 8/- per year.

4. **Pocket Allowance**
   : Each detenu shall be allowed personal allowance of Rs. 10/- per month in two equal instalments.

5. **Furniture**
   : 1. Sitting chair .. 1
   : 2. Camp cot .. 1
   : 3. Mattress .. 1
   : 4. Cloth stand .. 1
   : 5. Canvas easy chair .. 1
   : 6. Commode with pan .. 1

6. **Bedding**
   : 1. Cotton stuffed pillows .. 2
   : 2. Pillow cases .. 2
   : 3. Straw Mat .. 1
   : 4. Blanket or khaddar shawl .. 1
   : 5. Bedsheets .. 2
   : 6. Mosquito net .. 1

7. **Toilet Articles**
   : 1. Toilet soap (average variety per month) .. 2 cakes
   : 2. Washing soap (per month) .. 1 cake
   : 3. Coconut oil (per month)
     (for men) .. 100 gms.
     (for women) .. 200 gms.
   : 4. Medium size toothpaste (per month) .. 1
   : 5. Tooth brush (for six months) .. 1
   : 6. Gingelly oil for bathing (per month) .. 100 gms.
ANNEXURE - III

Amenities Provided to Class 'C' Detenus:

Each detainee under this ‘C’ Class shall be eligible for diet, clothing, bedding and such other facilities as in the case of 'C' class prisoners.

Standardised diet scale to ‘C’ Class prisoners ordered in G.O.M. No. 1844, Home (Prisons. B) Department, dated 4-12-1970. (Copy of the diet scale enclosed) is applicable to ‘C’ Class detainees.

1. Clothing: Short breeches or Trousers
2. Short Jackets
3. Caps
4. Lungoties
5. Towels

The above clothing will be issued to the prisoners at the time of admission and they are replaced after 6-8 months.

Bedding: 1. Cumbly .. 1 (once in two years)
2. Jute Mat .. 1 (once in five years)

ANNEXURE—IV

Common Standardised Diet Scales to ‘C’ Class prisoners for both Andhra and Telangana Jails

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Dietary Article.</th>
<th>Labouring</th>
<th>Non-labouring</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Kg.—</td>
<td>Gms.</td>
<td>Kg.—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rice Diet</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a)</td>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>0-700</td>
<td>0-600</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b)</td>
<td>Wheat Diet</td>
<td>0-700</td>
<td>0-600</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c)</td>
<td>Mixed Diet: Jawar Bajra flour Rice</td>
<td>0-700</td>
<td>0-600 proportionately of Jawar Bajra or rice limiting the total quantity to 700 grams or 600 grams at the discretion of the Superintendent.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Dhall (not to be issued on Sundays)</td>
<td>0-100</td>
<td>0-100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Turmeric</td>
<td>0-002</td>
<td>0-002</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Garlic</td>
<td>0-004</td>
<td>0-004</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Chillies</td>
<td>0-010</td>
<td>0-010</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Coriander</td>
<td>0-004</td>
<td>0-004</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Vegetables</td>
<td>0-250</td>
<td>0-250</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Groundnut oil or any substitute</td>
<td>0-030</td>
<td>0-030</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Tamarind</td>
<td>0-020</td>
<td>0-020</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Milk (to be converted into butter milk or curds)</td>
<td>0-070 ML</td>
<td>0-070 ML</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Fuel (Firewood or any other suitable substitute)</td>
<td>0-700</td>
<td>0-700</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Salt</td>
<td>0-035</td>
<td>0-035</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Mutton with bones or any other non-vegetarian dish like fish or beef etc., (weekly once)</td>
<td>0-175</td>
<td>0-175</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Onions (to be issued on Sundays)</td>
<td>0-015</td>
<td>0-015</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Chillies (to be issued on Sundays extra besides usual quantity of 10 gms.)</td>
<td>0-005</td>
<td>0-005</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:**

(1) On Sundays vegetarians should be issued 70 grams of Jaggery, 70 grams of dhall flour, 35 grams of oil and 140 grams of potatoes in lieu of meat.

(2) A Sikh prisoner may be issued 170 grams of jhataka mutton on each Sunday provided it is available at approximately the same rate as ordinary mutton. If jhataka mutton is not available and the prisoner declines to accept ordinary mutton, he may be supplied with the articles prescribed in Note above for vegetarians.

(3) The prisoners confined in open air Jails and agricultural colonies, who are actually employed on labour i.e., excavation etc., the following extras may be issued in addition to the scale prescribed for them.

(i) Rice or Wheat or Jawar or wheat or 100 gms proportionately for mixed eaters:

(ii) Dhall : 20 grams.

(iii) Vegetables (wild) : 20 grams.

(iv) Firewood : 100 grams.

(v) Salt : 5 grams.
ANNEXURE-V

Other amenities and facilities:

The detenus are provided with spectacles on the recommendation of the Medical authorities. Indoor and Outdoor games like Carrom Boards, Chess, Playing Cards, Badminton Ring, Volley Ball etc., are also provided at Government cost. Loud Speakers are provided in the Blocks where detenus are confined to enable them to hear the news and other programmes.

Also News Papers, periodicals from the approved list are permitted to be purchased at their cost, and books etc., supplied by relatives and friends are allowed subject to consor. They are permitted to celebrate festive occasions.

ANNEXURE-VI

Gist of some of the Requests made by the persons Detained under MISA

1. There should be no classification of political detenus

2. Increase in the allowances for and provisions of
   a. food;
   b. pocket expenses;
   c. clothing;
   d. chappals;
   e. soap and other articles of toilet;
   f. tooth paste;
   g. tooth brush;
   h. oil etc.

3. Grant of family allowance.

AMENITIES TO POLITICAL PRISONERS IN JAILS

122—

*7318 Q.—Sri Nissankara Rao Venkatratnam (Guntur II) and Smt. J. Eswari Bai (Yellareddy).—Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the daily allowance and other amenities provided to political prisoners in Jails situated in Telangana region and the other regions of the State; and

(b) the reasons for discrimination, if any?

Sri J. Vengal Rao:—(a) There is no provision in the Jail Manual for classifying the prisoners into political and non-political categories. The persons detained under Maintenance of Internal Security Act are classified as detenus. The daily allowance and other amenities are provided to the detenus as per the Andhra Pradesh Preventive Detention Regulation of Place and Conditions- Order, 1969 as amended from time to time. Statements showing the amenities provided to them are placed on the Table of the House.

(b) There is no discrimination in amenities provided to detenus lodged in jails in Telangana and other regions of the State.

Placed on the Table of the House

ANNEXURE—I

Amenities provided to Class ‘A’ Detenus:

1. DIET : Rs. 7/- per day.

2. CLOTHING : Each detenu may wear his clothes or such clothing as the relatives and friends may send if permitted by the Superintendent.
   Each detenu on application be supplied with four shirts, four pyjamas or dhoties, two banlans, two rangies and two towels every half year subject to a maximum of Rs. 45/-.

3. CHAPPALS : Each detenu shall be provided with a pair of chappals at a cost not exceeding Rs. 8/- per year.

4. POCKET ALLOWANCE: Each detenu shall be allowed personal allowance of Rs. 10/- per month in two equal instalments.

5. FURNITURE : 1. Canvas easy chair .. 1
   2. Sitting chair, .. 1
   3. Cot .. 1
   4. Mattress .. 1
   5. Small table .. 1
   6. Small almyrah .. 1
   7. Cloth stand .. 1
   8. Commode with pan 1

6. BEDDING : 1. Cotton stuffed pillows .. 2
   2. Pillow cases .. 2
   3. Straw mat. .. 1
   4. Blanket or khaddar 1
      shawl (as per necessity and availability)
   5. Bedsheets .. 2
   6. Mattress covers .. 2
   7. Mosquito net .. 1

7. TOILET ARTICLES : 1. Toilet soap (average variety per month) .. 2 Cakes
   2. Washing soap (per month) .. 1
   3. Coconut oil (per month) .. 100 gms.
Amenities provided to Class ‘B’ Detenus:

1. **Diet**: Ts. 6/- per day

2. **Clothing**: Each detenu may wear his own clothes or such other clothing as the relatives and friends, if permitted to do so by the Superintendent, may send.

   - Each detenu shall on application be supplied with four shirts, four pyjamas or dhoties two banians, two jangies and two towels every half-year subject to a maximum cost of Rs.45/-

3. **Chappals**: Each detenu shall be provided with a pair of chappals at a cost not exceeding Rs. 8/- per year.

4. **Pocket Allowance**: Each detenu shall be allowed personal allowance of Rs. 10/- per month, in two equal instalments.

5. **Furniture**:
   - 1. Sitting chair .. 1
   - 2. Camp cot .. 1
   - 3. Mattress .. 1
   - 4. Cloth stand .. 1
   - 5. Canvas easy chair .. 1
   - 6. Commode with pan .. 1

6. **Bedding**: 
   - 1. Cotton stuffed pillows .. 2
   - 2. Pillow cases .. 2
   - 3. Straw Mat .. 1
   - 4. Blanket or khaddar shawl .. 1
   - 5. Bedsheets .. 2
   - 6. Mosquito net .. 1

7. **Toilet Articles**: 
   - 1. Toilet soap (average variety per month) .. 2 cakes
   - 2. Washing soap (per month) .. 1 cake
30th June, 1977.

Oral Answers to Questions:

3. Coconut oil (per month for men) .. 100 gms.
   for women.) .. 200 gms.

4. Medium size tooth paste (per month) .. 1

5. Tooth brush (for six months) .. 1

6. Gingelly oil for Bathing (per month) .. 100 gms.

ANNEXURE — III

Amenities Provided to Class ‘C’ Detenus:

Each detenu under this ‘C’ Class shall be eligible for diet, clothing, bedding and such other facilities as in the case of ‘C’ class prisoners.

Standardised diet scale to ‘C’ Class prisoners ordered in G. O. Ms. No. 1844, Home (Prisons-B) Department, dated 4-12-1970. (Copy of the diet scale enclosed) is applicable to ‘C’ Class detenus.

1. Clothing: Short breeches or Trousers .. 2
2. Short Jackets .. 2
3. Caps .. 2
4. Lungoties .. 2
5. Towels .. 2

The above clothing will be issued to the prisoners at the time of admission and they are replaced after 6-8 months.

BEDDING:
1. Cumbly .. 1 (once in two years)
2. Jute Mat .. 1 (once in five years)

Annexure—IV

Common Standardised Diet Scales to ‘C’ Class prisoners for both Andhra and Telangana Jails

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Dietary Article</th>
<th>Labouring Kg.</th>
<th>Non-labouring Kg.</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. (a)</td>
<td>Rice Diet</td>
<td>0-700</td>
<td>0-600</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rice</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. (b)</td>
<td>Wheat Diet</td>
<td>0-700</td>
<td>0-600</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wheat flour</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Oral Answers to Questions. 30th June, 1977. 373

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>(1)</th>
<th>(2)</th>
<th>(3)</th>
<th>(4)</th>
<th>(5)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(c) Mixe Diet</td>
<td>Jawar Bajra flour Rice.</td>
<td>0-700</td>
<td>0-600</td>
<td>Proportionately of Jawar Bajra or rice limiting the total quantity to 700 grams or 600 grams at the discretion of the Superintendent.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Dhall (not to be issued on Sundays) 0-100 0-100
3. Turmeric 0-012 0-002
4. Garlic 0-004 0-004
5. Chillies 0-010 0-010
6. Coriander 0-004 0-004
7. Vegetables 0-250 0-250
8. Groundnut oil or any substitute 0-320 0-320
9. Tamarind 0-020 0-020
10. Milk (to be converted into butter milk or curds) 0-070 ml. 0-070 ml.
11. Fuel (Firewood or any other suitable substitute) 0-700 0-700
12. Salt 0-035 0-035
13. Mutton with bones or any other Non-vegetarian dish like fish or beef etc., (weekly once) 0-175 0-175
14. Onions (to be issued on Sundays) 0-015 0-015
15. Chillies (to be issued on Sundays extra besides usual quantity of 10 gms) 0-005 0-005

**NOTE:**

1. On Sunday vegetarians should be issued 70 grams of Jaggery, 70 grams of dhall flour, 35 grams of oil and 140 grams of potatoes in lieu of meat.

2. A Sikh prisoner may be issued 170 grams of Jhataka mutton on each Sunday provided it is available at approximately the same rates as ordinary mutton. If Jhataka
mutton is not available and the prisoner declines to accept ordinary mutton he may be supplied with the articles prescribed in Note 1 above for vegetarian.

(3) The prisoners confined in open air Jails and agricultural colonies, who are actually employed on labour i.e., excavation etc., the following extras may be issued in addition to the scale prescribed for them.

(i) Rice or Wheat : 100 gms for rice eaters.
Jawar or wheat or : 100 gms proportionately for mixed eaters.
(ii) Dhall. : 20 grams.
(iii) Vegetables : 20 grams.
(solid)
(iv) Firewood : 100 grams.
(v) Salt : 5 grams.

ANNEXURE—V
Other amenities and facilities:

The detenus are provided with spectacles on the recommendation of the Medical authorities, Indoor and Outdoor games like Carrom Boards, Chess, Playing cards, Badminton Ring, Volley Ball etc., are also provided at Government cost. Loud speakers are provided in the Blocks where detenues are confined to enable them to hear the news and other programmes.

Also News Papers, periodicals from the approved list are permitted to by purchased at their cost, and books etc., supplied by relatives and friends are allowed subject to censor. They are permitted to celebrate festive occasions.

HUNGER STRIKE BY THE DETENUES UNDER M. I. S. A. IN WARANGAL JAIL

*7520 Q.—Sri M. Omkar (Narasampet) :—Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the fact that the detenues in the Central Prison, Warangal observed hunger strike on 7-9-75 in protest against the Government order classifying the detenues under MISA into 'A', 'B' and 'C',

(b) whether the Government are aware of the fact that Mr. M. Omkar, MLA sent a D. O. letter to the Government on 10-9-75 protesting against the said classification demanding the immediate revocation of the said order and for the enhancement of the allowances regarding daily food, pocket expenses, clothes and shoes etc. to the political, detenues, and
Oral Answers to Questions. 30th June, 1977.

(c) if so, the action taken on them?
Sri J. Vengal Rao:—(a) Yes, Sir.
(b) Yes, Sir.
(c) Government considered the requests made in the representations and improved the amenities.
376 30th June, 1977.

Oral Answers to Questions.

Sri A. Sriramulu: —In our State, whether it is cyclone, drought or emergency — any occasion comes in handy for some of our officials for drawing moneys in the name of providing amenities to the detenus. I have information that the Superintendent of Musheerabad Central Jail drew Rs. 5 lakhs on an abstract contingent bill; he has not been able to account for it. Similarly the Superintendent of the Chencheguda jail wanted to provide accommodation for detenus and without proper sanction started the work.

Sri A. Sriramulu: —This is in regard to amenities to detenus. In the name of amenities to detenus, lot of money has been drawn by the Superintendent, Musheerabad Jail.

Sri B. Ayyar Reddy Pantam): —The total expenditure is quite relevant. Here the number of detenus and the per capita expenditure on each detenu has been given. Naturally will it not be relevant to find out the amount actually drawn by these prison officials.

Sri A. Sriramulu: —The Chief Minister has complete knowledge of the matter.
Oral Answers to Questions. 30th June, 1977

377

 Numero: 1. అన్నమయ్య మనం ప్రాముఖ్యానం ప్రతిష్ఠించడానికి సంపుటం మొదల్యా, దేశం లో స్వయం గడించడానికి, తారం పరిమిత ప్రత్యేక దాశాలు కనుగొనడానికి తన ప్రత్యేక సంస్థ సంస్థ కౌంచెన్స్ కు సేవలు అందించాలి?

2. వ్యాపారాఖండం ఒలింపిక్సులో చేయబడిన ప్రముఖ నియమాలను సంచారించడానికి ప్రధానంగా సమాగ్రమైన పరిస్థితి లాంటి సందర్భాలలో చేయబడిన పరార్థం కనుగొనడానికి జాతి సంస్థ సంస్థ ఫిట్స్ సంస్థ కౌంచెన్స్ కు సేవలు అందించాలి?

3. విందువరు ఇంటికి విగ్రహాలను గొప్పంగా చేయాలిదే. దేశం లో ఇంట ముందు ప్రాముఖ్యానం ప్రతిష్ఠించడానికి, సాంస్కృతిక సమస్యలు పరిస్థితి లాంటి సందర్భాలలో చేయబడిన సొంతియాస్కారం కనుగొనడానికి సాంస్కృతిక సంస్థ సంస్థ కౌంచెన్స్ కు సేవలు అందించాలి?

4. సాలూరు క్రీడా సంస్థ లో ప్రాముఖ్యానం ప్రతిష్ఠించడానికి సంస్మరణం కోసం ఉపయోగించబడిన ప్రాముఖ్యానం ప్రతిష్ఠించడానికి సంస్మరణం కోసం సంస్కృతి సంస్థ సంస్థ సంస్థ కౌంచెన్స్ కు సేవలు అందించాలి?

5. నైన్ని రైతులకు నిర్మించబడిన విస్తారపడిన నుండి మాదిరి రైతులకు ప్రయాణం చేయడానికి సంస్కృతి సంస్థ సంస్థ సంస్థ కౌంచెన్స్ కు సేవలు అందించాలి?

6. రైతులకు నిర్మించబడిన విస్తారపడిన నుండి మాదిరి రైతులకు ప్రయాణం చేయడానికి సంస్కృతి సంస్థ సంస్థ సంస్థ కౌంచెన్స్ కు సేవలు అందించాలి?

7. రూపాలకు నిర్మించబడిన విస్తారపడిన నుండి మాదిరి రూపాలకు ప్రయాణం చేయడానికి సంస్కృతి సంస్థ సంస్థ సంస్థ కౌంచెన్స్ కు సేవలు అందించాలి?

8. రూపాలకు నిర్మించబడిన విస్తారపడిన నుండి మాదిరి రూపాలకు ప్రయాణం చేయడానికి సంస్కృతి సంస్థ సంస్థ సంస్థ కౌంచెన్స్ కు సేవలు అందించాలి?

9. సాలూరు క్రీడా సంస్థ లో ప్రాముఖ్యానం ప్రతిష్ఠించడానికి సంస్మరణం కోసం ఉపయోగించబడిన ప్రాముఖ్యానం ప్రతిష్ఠించడానికి సంస్కృతి సంస్థ సంస్థ సంస్థ కౌంచెన్స్ కు సేవలు అందించాలి?

10. సాలూరు క్రీడా సంస్థ లో ప్రాముఖ్యానం ప్రతిష్ఠించడానికి సంస్కృతి సంస్థ సంస్థ సంస్థ కౌంచెన్స్ కు సేవలు అందించాలి?

11. రూపాలకు నిర్మించబడిన విస్తారపడిన నుండి మాదిరి రూపాలకు ప్రయాణం చేయడానికి సంస్కృతి సంస్థ సంస్థ సంస్థ కౌంచెన్స్ కు సేవలు అందించాలి?

12. రూపాలకు నిర్మించబడిన విస్తారపడిన నుండి మాదిరి రూపాలకు ప్రయాణం చేయడానికి సంస్కృతి సంస్థ సంస్థ సంస్థ కౌంచెన్స్ కు సేవలు అందించాలి?
Sri S. Jaipal Reddy (Kalvakurthy) Mr. Gowthu Latchanna is a prominent State leader if he has been kept in solitary confinement it must have been done so at the specific orders of the Government, viz. the Chief Minister. So how could the Chief Minister plead ignorance of this particular case. I would like the Hon'ble Chief minister to answer as to whether Mr. Gowthu Latchanna was kept in solitary confinement

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy— If a particular prisoner is being treated differently from others, it will certainly be known to the Government. according to the Jail Manual.
Mr. Speaker:— I do not think the High Court would have said that he should not be arrested again.

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy:— Sir, on a point of order—the Speaker has been regulating supplementary. He should also regulate the answers given by the Chief Minister. Was that the answer to the question of Sri Janardhana Reddy?

Mr. Speaker:— I do not regulate the answer.

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy:— Then what do you regulate?

Mr. Speaker:— I hear just as you hear.

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy:— He did not give an answer: he put a counter-question which is not relevant. The Speaker has a right to regulate the answer.

Mr. Speaker:— I am giving a ruling “No.”

"Each detainee on application be supplied with 4 shirts, 4 pyjamas or dhoties, 2 kamos, 2 jangies and 2 towels every half-year subject to a maximum of Rs. 4/-".
Sri A. Sriyamulu.—Sir what is the basis for classification of detenus into A, B and C? Who is the authority to decide these classes?

8-50 a.m.

Mr. Speaker:—These things will not come.

Sri A. Sriyamulu.—What is the basis for this classification of A, B and C? Who decided this classification and students under what class were they put

All the detenus who are Members of the State Legislature or Parliament or permanent political leaders and who are not detained as economic offenders, the Government may by a general or a specific order transfer under the Class A. For Class B all other detenus excepting economic offenders and for Class C detenus are economic offenders.
Oral Answers to Questions.
30th June, 1977

1. (a) Mr. V. S. Gullapalli:— What is the result of the state election?

2. (a) Mr. P. V. Narasimhaiah:— How many persons have been released from jail in the state?

3. (a) Mr. C. V. R. Reddy:— Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:
   (a) the number of political detainees under MPA and PD
   released from jails in the State in January and February 1977;
   (b) the number and names of the detainees who are still in detention;
   (c) the reasons for their continued detention to-day.

Release of Political Prisoners.

124—

* 9557 Smt C. V. K. Rao:— Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of political detainees under MPA and PD
released from jails in the State in January and February 1977;

(b) the number and names of the detainees who are still in detention;

(c) the reasons for their continued detention to-day.

(d) whether the Government would consider their release now?

(c) if so, when?

Sr. J. Vengal Rao:—

(a) 97 and 63 detenus under MISA were released during January and February, 1977 respectively, while 33 persons under DISIR were released in January and February, 1977.

(b), (c), (d) & (e) No person detained under MISA is in detention at present. Orders have been issued withdrawing prosecutions in respect of all cases under DISIR and granting remission of unexpired portion of sentences. No case registered under DISIR is pending at present.

Mr. Speaker:—They won't be released. Political prisoners have all been released and other prisoners had not been released.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—There are some charges. The charges are concocted by the Government.
ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

Mr. Speaker:—He never said so.

Mr. Speaker:—He never said so.

Mr. Speaker:—He never said so.

Mr. Speaker:—He never said so.
Mr. Speaker: — He is not in a position to answer if it is not directly arising out the question.

Mr. Speaker: — Not necessary.
Oral Answers to Questions

30th June, 1977.

(a) Mr. Speaker:— The Chief Minister may state:—

(b) Smt. J. Eshwari Bai:— Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of political prisoners died in different jails of Andhra Pradesh during the period from June 1, 1974 to May 30, 1977; and

(b) whether proper medical facilities were provided to these prisoners or whether they died on account of want of medical care?

The Minister for Law (Sri Asif Pasha):—

(a) No political prisoner died during emergency.

(b) Does not arise.

Mr. Speaker:— He will not be able to answer. That does not arise out of this.

Sri C V K Rao:— He has not answered.

Mr. Speaker:— The answer is everybody has been released.
Sri S. Jaipal Reddy: — The Chief Minister should be able to tell us as to who is the political prisoner. If there is an under trial prisoner relating to a political party, he is also a political prisoner.

Sri C.V.K. Rao: — On a point of order: I would like to bring to your notice that the Minister is giving a false information. According to the answer that he got, 2 political prisoners died. That is the answer. That answer he is suppressing and he is giving a different colour. You please see that answer. When there is an answer that two political prisoners died—that is the answer coming from the Department. Now he is suppressing that fact.

Mr. Speaker: — If he is suppressing you can take action.

Sri C.V.K. Rao: — You know it. He has told in your office. I was there present. He said that two political prisoners died and that particular information ‘I will not be able to tell’ he said. You know it. How a truth can come out? Is this the way how the Minister should suppress? Therefore, the whole matter should be discussed thoroughly.

Mr. Speaker: — I hope you have been in my Chamber. What was said I am aware and you are also aware that incorrect information has come. I think, you were present when he said so. Why do you speak something else?

Sri C.V.K. Rao: — The answer is given to you. Copies also were supplied and I think it comes from the Department. As such, it is suppression of truth. Therefore, this has to be ordered.
Oral Answers to Questions. 30th June, 1977. 387

Mr. Speaker:—I am sorry Mr. C.V.K. Rao. You have said the whole truth. It is true that this matter came before me. You have involved me also. Therefore, I am bound to say what has happened. He said that the reply that was given and supplied to him was not correct and he would like to correct it. He was told that as this information has not been given to this House, it is open to you to correct the information. This is highly improper that you have said so and then involving me also. I am sorry you have not said the truth. I am absolutely aware of what I have nothing to shelter anybody. But if you say that he has said something, it is wrong. What he said in my presence was entirely different. What you are saying is entirely different. I take strong objection to it.

Mr. Speaker:—You can say that the information given to me is not true. You can establish it and you can take such action to which you are entitled. I support it. But you are saying something else. That is why I take objection.

Mr. Speaker:—You take hold of the entire answer. He is suppressing that information.
Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy:— It is quite clear that the answer which was furnished to the Hon’ble Speaker contained the answer two of the political prisoners have died. Subsequently, before you came into the House, the Hon’ble Minister came and corrected it. Of course, he has got a right to correct it. But unfortunately our Rules do not provide for such a procedure. However you have got the residuary powers to permit him to correct. In such cases, it would be better if the House is taken into confidence and say that the information originally sent by me contained that two of the political prisoners had died, but I informed the Speaker that my information is incorrect. Then, if this problem would not have arisen, Atleast let us now know what was the original information and who according to the original information were the two political prisoners died. Let us know the truth. Who according to the first information supplied to the Hon’ble Speaker were the persons whom he thought the political prisoners that died?

Mr. Speaker:— The Hon’ble Member has said that in regard to correction of answers, there is no precedent and all that. This was done because after the question was put, the answer was supplied. The question comes before the House after a lapse of 6 months, 8 months or one year, then, the answer materially changes. Then the answer has to be brought up to date. Otherwise, there would be certain mistakes, and the old answer would not give the latest position. In this case, it is true, as I have already said, he came to my chambers and he wanted to correct the mistakes. I gave him permission to do so.

Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy:— Why this mistake has crept in? Who are the persons died in the jails and what are their names? What is the reason for coming to the conclusion that the persons who died were not the political prisoners? Under what category, the Minister is placing those 2 dead persons?

Sri C.V.K. Rao:— Point of order, Sir.

It seems there is so much controversy over this thing. Truth should be known. What I request you, Sir, seize the entire records concerning this matter and if we examine, the truth would come out.

Mr. Speaker:— Is it your point of order?

Sri C.V.K. Rao:— Yes Sir.

Mr. Speaker:— There is no point of order. This is not the point of order.

Mr. Speaker:—Some times though the answers are received in time, because the House does not sit, they would come before the House. The answers would come before the House when the House again sits after 3 or 4 months later. In between this time, they will get the latest information, and furnish to the House, the up-to-date position.

Mr. Speaker:—This is not the point of order.

Sri E. Ayavpu Reddy:—In regard to 2 persons who were considered to be political prisoners and who died, how the mistake has been crept in and the reasons for that may be given, first let him answer this point, Sir. Who are the two persons who were sentenced as political prisoners and who died?

Mr. Speaker:—Before the Minister is answering, everybody is raising the point of orders. What can I do?

Mr. Speaker:—There is no point of order.

Sri Asif Pasha:—Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is true that answer has been received stating that 2 political prisoners have died. But when I questioned the D.I.G. concerned, While going through the the notes, that they have reported is that 2 convicts were dead but not the political prisoners.

Mr. Speaker:—Do you know who are those two persons.

Sri Asif Pasha:—I have got that information, Sir. One is Mr. G. Koti Reddy who died on 8-8-74 and another person is Mr. Rangadu, who died on 25-11-1974.
Sri C.V.K. Rao:—Point of order, Sir:—The question is “the number of political prisoners died in different jails of Andhra Pradesh during the period from June 1, 1974 to May 30, 1977”. He has given the answer as “2”. When the answer is received, the Minister says, that he asked the DIG concerned and later knowing the correct position, he has corrected the mistake and all that. What is all this?

Mr. Speaker:—It is not a point of order. He has got every right to question the concerned, Because, he has to satisfy himself to answer the supplementary. If it is a wrong information, that is a different question. You can take action.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:—Half an hour discussion may be allowed on this Sir. Who is the DIG he has reported like that. He does not know the difference of life convicts and the political prisoners?

Sri J. Vengal Rao:—For furnishing wrong information, we are taking action.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:—He has questioned and he has answered. For the simple reason, he has furnished the correct answer, are you threatening the officer?

Mr. Speaker:—I am going to the next question.

Appointment of Government Pleaders as Pleaders By Endowment Department

126—

*8576 Q.— Sri Nisankara Rao Venkata Ratnam.— Will the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are directions from the Government that persons holding the offices of Government pleader and public Prosecutor should not be appointed as pleaders by Endowment Department;

(b) whether any such persons are now appointed violating the direction; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister for Agriculture (Sri J. Chokka Rao:—

(a) No Sir.

(b) & (c): Do not arise.
Oval Answers to Questions.

30th June., 1977.

(1) 

3.30 a.m.

HEAVY DAMAGES FOR CROPS DUE TO SPREAD OF “JAMMU” & “HOME DECK WEEDS” ETC.,

*9490 Q.—Sarvasri D. Shankariah (Kondapi) M. Nagi Reddy and Vanka Satyamaryana :— Will the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

127—
(a) whether the Government are aware of the fact that the weeds such as "Jammu" Home dock Weed etc are spreading all over the state particularly in Irrigation areas and causing heavy damages for Crops: and

(b) if so, whether the Government have taken any steps for intensive and coordinated efforts to develop weed science and to control the growth of the weed in the farms?

Sri J. Chokka Rao:

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) The Registrar, Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University has submitted proposal for the sanction of aquatic weed control project in Andhra Pradesh and is under the consideration of the Government in consultation with the Chief Engineer, Minor Irrigation and General.
Oral Answers to Questions. 30th June, 1977. 393

(1) Hon. Member for Bangalore: Who are the agencies which are providing credit facilities to industry?

Mr. Speaker: The banks, co-operative societies, and industrial finance companies are providing credit facilities to industry.

(2) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar: How many industrial concerns have been provided with credit facilities?

Mr. Speaker: The number of industrial concerns provided with credit facilities is not available at this stage.

(3) Hon. Member for Bangalore: Are there any special schemes for the promotion of small industries?

Mr. Speaker: Yes, the Government has launched several special schemes for the promotion of small industries.

(4) Hon. Member for Bangalore: What is the total amount of funds allocated for the promotion of small industries?

Mr. Speaker: The total amount of funds allocated for the promotion of small industries is not available at this stage.

(5) Hon. Member for Bangalore: What is the number of small industries that have been benefited from the special schemes?

Mr. Speaker: The number of small industries that have been benefited from the special schemes is not available at this stage.

(6) Hon. Member for Bangalore: What is the extent of the recovery of loans advanced to small industries?

Mr. Speaker: The extent of the recovery of loans advanced to small industries is not available at this stage.

(7) Hon. Member for Bangalore: What is the policy regarding the classification and registration of small industries?

Mr. Speaker: The policy regarding the classification and registration of small industries is based on the number of workers employed and the turnover of the industry.

(8) Hon. Member for Bangalore: What is the role of the industrial finance companies in providing credit facilities to the small industries?

Mr. Speaker: The industrial finance companies play a vital role in providing credit facilities to the small industries by offering short-term and long-term loans.

(9) Hon. Member for Bangalore: What is the role of the co-operative societies in providing credit facilities to the small industries?

Mr. Speaker: The co-operative societies provide credit facilities to the small industries through their co-operative credit departments.

(10) Hon. Member for Bangalore: What is the policy regarding the interest rates on loans provided to the small industries?

Mr. Speaker: The policy regarding the interest rates on loans provided to the small industries is monitored by the Government to ensure that the rates are reasonable and affordable.
30th June, 1977.

Oral Answers to Questions.

DIGGING OF PERALI-TUMMALASAKA CHANNEL IN KRISHNA DISTRICT

128—

*9470 Q— Sri Kona Prabhakara Rao (Bapatla):— Will the Minister for Medium Irrigation be pleased to state:

(a) when was the Perali - Tummalasaka Channel in Krishna Western division dug:

(b) whether the compensation for the lands acquired was paid in full; and

(c) if not, when will it be paid?

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

(a) The main channel was dug in 1965 and the branch channels and drains were excavated between 1964 and 1966.

(b) An amount of Rs. 3,14,937 has been paid up to end of 3/1971 towards compensation. There is no further demand for funds from the Land Acquisition Officer since March 1971.

(c) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

9-30 a.m.

Sri Kona Prabhakara Rao.—The information received by the Minister is incorrect. There are about eight reaches in that channel which are not....

Mr. Speaker:— He has given a statement. If it is not true you take other steps. I cannot help it.

Answers to remaining questions will be placed on the table of the House.
Short Notice Questions and Answers.

POSSESSION OF GOVERNMENT LAND BY RICH LAND LORDS IN BHANOJIPET VILLAGE

135—A.

S. N. Q. No. 10494-W Sri M. Omkar:— Will the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Govt. have received a letter in the month of May, 1977 from Sri M. Omkar, M. L. A. regarding Bhanojipet village in Narsampet taluk Warangal District where the landlords and the rich are in possession of about 350 acres of Government land;

(b) whether it is a fact that the local Harijans are being prosecuted by the police as they occupied the said Govt. land in 1976;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Tahsildar, Narsampet is helping the said landlords of Bhanojipet; and

(d) The steps taken by the Government to save the Harijans from the police cases and to assign the said land to them by evicting the said landlords?

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

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) A case was registered under sections 142, 147, 379 I. P. C, for trespass and damages caused in S. Nos. 390 and 391 (New Sy. Nos.) against Sri Nonda Gadla Neelam Kantam and 26 others.

(c) There is no record to say that the Tahsildar helped the landlords. The issue regarding the ownership of the Government land is under enquiry before the Asst. Director of Survey and Land Records.

(d) Steps could not be taken to assign the lands in question to the Harijans of Baanojipet by evicting the present occupants, as the case for rectification of Survey error and declaration of ownership rights is still pending enquiry before the Asst. Director of Survey and Land Records Warangal. A Civil Suit is also pending against the Harijans filed by the Ijaradars.
396 30 June, 1977 Short Notice Questions and Answers

He sent it back saying that he is not the only owner but as per records there are several others. 78-74 A and many of them filed rectification applications. There is a dispute between the protected tenant to whom certificates were given and the Harijans who occupied this. There is a land dispute between them.

Police had booked a case under trespass and apart from this these Jatedaras who are original owners filed a suit in the Civil Court. The Government asked the Collector to enquire into it. If it is not in dispute we will naturally give to Harijans.

I shall personally look into the records and take action. We are always trying to see that the Government land is protected.
APPLICATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF
KAMBHAMPATI NARAYANA JUNIOR COLLEGE,
DUGGIRALA FOR ALIENATION OF GOVERNMENT LAND
135-B
S. N. Q. o. 100096-E—Sri NavaKanta Rao Venkata Rattam,
Smt. Indira (Tenali) and Sri G.V. Rattah (Tadikonda). Will the
Hon. Minister for Medium Irrigation be pleased to state
(a) whether the President of Kambhampati Narayana Junior
College, Duggirala applied to the Government for alienation of
Ac 8-00 of Public Works Department land for
its use;
(b) the cost estimated by the District Collector;
(c) what are the buildings situated in the land;
(d) whether the maternity ward of Emani Samithi, situated
in this land, part of which is occupied by the Junior
College;
(e) whether the land is essential for improvement of canals of
western division;
(f) whether the Government are trying to part with the land
for a partly sum of Rs. 7,000/-; and
(g) whether the Junior College has already occupied the land
and using it?

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

(a) Yes Sir. The President, Kambhampati Narayana Junior
College, Duggirala has requested for allotment of 10 acres
of Irrigation Department land in Duggirala. The Govern
ment have alienated land to an extent of 7.47 acres to the
college.
(b) & (f) The estimate of the Collector, Ganjam is awaited.
(c) The buildings situated in the land are the Irrigation Depa
rtment Inspection Bungalow, Duggirala, the Sub-Divisional
office building, Store shed, Rain gauge station, Kitchen land
out houses etc.
(d) No.
(e) Yes
(f) Yes, Sir,
Sr. A. Sriramulu — What is the name of the President of this Kambhampati Narayana Junior College, Duggirala? Secondly, whether the Government would give an assurance that the land will be alienated only at the market value?
Short Notice Questions and Answers. 30th. June, 197?

1. Speaker: — Mr. President, I would like to ask the following question: who exactly is the President of this Junior College?

2. Mr. Speaker: — He said the name is not with him.

3. Speaker: — He said the name is not with him. Can we have the name?

4. Mr. Speaker: — He said the name is not with him.

5. Speaker: — He said the name is not with him.

6. Mr. Speaker: — He said the name is not with him.

7. Speaker: — He said the name is not with him.

8. Mr. Speaker: — He said the name is not with him.

9. Speaker: — He said the name is not with him.

10. Mr. Speaker: — He said the name is not with him.
Mr. Speaker:—Chief Minister says that it is not necessary and he has given it.

Sri S. Jaipal Reddy:—The way in which the Chief Minister and the concerned Minister answered this question—it was very clear. They have suppressed the information. Is it the way the question has to be answered?

Sri Chekuri Kassiah (Palvancha):—There is a question on my name. It is a postponed question.

Mr. Speaker:—It is a starred question postponed. It has already lapsed.

Sri A. Sri Ramulu:—It is only a starred question. It was postponed to 30th.

Mr. Speaker:—According to the rules it must come in the end. There is no time. It has lapsed.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS (STARRBD)

SCHEME FOR ELECTRIFYING RURAL AREAS IN ANDHRA PRADESH

129—

* 9556 Q.—Sri C.V.K. Rao:—Will the Minister for Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rural Electrification Corporation sanctioned any schemes in 1977 for Electrifying Rural areas in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the names of the schemes, the amount sanctioned for each and the time by which the schemes will be completed;

(c) whether the previous scheme sanctioning electrification for 49 villages was completed; and

(d) if so, when?

A.—

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d) It is not clear which scheme the Honourable Member is referring to.
(b) The following 9 schemes were sanctioned upto March, 1977.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No</th>
<th>Name of the Scheme</th>
<th>Date of sanction</th>
<th>Cost of the Scheme (Rs. in lakhs)</th>
<th>No. of villages covered</th>
<th>No of Services covered</th>
<th>Likely period of completion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Markapuram Taluk MNP, Prakasam District</td>
<td>1/77</td>
<td>48.43</td>
<td>43 + 23 hamlets</td>
<td>265</td>
<td>5 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Nakrekal Taluk (Composite), Nalgonda District</td>
<td>1/77</td>
<td>63.54</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>1100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Kothagudem Taluk MNP, Khammam District</td>
<td>2/77</td>
<td>34.82</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>170</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Geddimetla IDA-ME of Medchal Block, Hyderabad Dt.</td>
<td>2/77</td>
<td>11.32</td>
<td>Industrial</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>2 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>(5)</td>
<td>(6)</td>
<td>(7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Adoni Taluk CS in Kunool District</td>
<td>3/77</td>
<td>32.20</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>5 years</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Srikalahasti Taluk (Composite) in Chittoor District</td>
<td>3/77</td>
<td>79.80</td>
<td>75-15 hamlets</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Yellareddi Taluk CS in Nizamabad District</td>
<td>3/77</td>
<td>44.64</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Nirmal PPA in Adilabad District</td>
<td>3/77</td>
<td>15.53</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>2 years</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

G. RAJA RAM,
Minister (Power)
Written Answers to Questions [Starred] 31st June, 1977

DIRECT ELECTION TO THE POST OF MAYOR OF CORPORATION OF HYDERABAD.

130—

*8999 Q.—Shri. J. Eshwari Bai:— Will the Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal for direct election to the post of Mayor of the Corporation of Hyderabad and also the Chairman of Municipalities by amending the relevant Acts, and

(b) whether the Government will enhance the tenure of the Corporation of Hyderabad and the other Municipalities by another year and also make the Mayor's tenure of office co-terminus with the life of the Corporation?

A—

(a) and (b) No Sir.

Survey on the Tank of Sivarampuram of Tadiparti Taluq

131—

*9602 Q. Sri D. Venkata Reddy (General):— Will the Minister for Minor Irrigation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a tank at Sivarampuram of Tadiparti Taluq, Anantapuram District has been surveyed and the estimate also has been prepared; and

(b) when the work of the said tank will be taken up?

A—

(a) A preliminary estimate was prepared. Detailed survey has not been done.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

Development of Bhimunipatnam Port as a Minor Port in Vizag District

132—

*9142 Q. Shri D. Nalluri Reddy and Vanka Satyanarayan, Will the Minister for Fisheries be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government have decided to develop Bhimunipatnam Port as a Minor port in Vizag District

(b) if so, the nature of development proposed;

(c) the estimated expenditure for the same;

(d) the amount that will be borne by the Central Government in this regard; and

(e) the time by which the said work will be completed?

A—

(a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e) Does not arise.

106—6
EXPORT OF SALT, SHIKAI ETC. TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES

133—

*8485 Q.—Sri M. Nagi Reddy :—Will the Minister for Handlooms and Textiles be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to export salt, shikai seeds (acacia concinna) tamarind seeds, used in colouring of food-stuff, and red sandal-wood to foreign countries from our State; and

(b) if so, the quantities exported for the years 1974-75 to 1976-77?

A.—

(a) The Andhra Pradesh State Trading Corporation Limited, has been making efforts to export salt through the State Trading Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi. The Andhra Pradesh State Trading Corporation Limited, has been exporting red sanders wood. Shikai seeds and tamarind seeds are not exported by the Andhra Pradesh State Trading Corporation Limited and so the Corporation does not have any enquiry for these two items.

(b) During the years 1974-75 and 1975-76 these items have not been exported by the Andhra Pradesh State Trading Corporation Limited. During the year 1976-77, the Andhra Pradesh State Trading Corporation Limited, exported 75 M. T. of red sanders wood valued at Rs. 8 lakhs to Japan.

EXPORT OF TAMARIND ETC. OF FOREST PRODUCE TO IRAN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

134—

*8925 Q.—Sri P. V. Ramana (Anakapalli) :—Will the Minister for Handlooms and Textiles be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that forest produce like Tamarind, Honey etc., are going to be exported to IRAN, IRAQ, KUWAIT AND EGYPT Countries in the year 1977;

(b) if so, the expected earning of the foreign exchange;

(c) the quantity of each produce now available, and

(d) the proposed action to improve the produce in view of foreign export?

A.—

(a) Yes Sir. The Girijan Co-operative Corporation Limited, Visakhapatnam, the Andhra Pradesh State Trading Corporation and other agencies propose to export commodities like tamarind and honey to other countries provided the rates and other terms of foreign buyers are acceptable and also subject to availability of the stocks.

(b) The expected gross earnings of foreign exchange would be approximately 2,51,000 dollars.

(c) 2,366 quintals of deseeded tamarind with fibre of 1976 crop and 298 quintals of Honey are now available.

(d) As far as tamarind is concerned, the produce is well dried to be free from living or dead insects and thus improved before export,
Written Answers to Questions [Starred] 30th June, 1977

according to the specifications of the foreign buyers. The produce is also fumigated before export. But in respect of Honey, the produce has to be improved as per the specifications to be given by the foreign buyers in their tenders. Since no offers have been received from any foreign buyer for the supply of this produce, it is not possible to imagine the quality and specification proposed for export, unless the specifications are known from the foreign buyers. Hence the proposed action to improve this produce cannot be indicated at this stage.

Increase of Production in Ceramic Factory and Glass Factory at Gudur

135—

9416 Q. Sree Nallapareddi Sreenivasul Reddi:—Will the Minister for Small Industries be pleased to state—

(a) whether production has been increased in Ceramic Factory and Glass Factory at Gudur in Nellore district after they were taken over by A.P.S. Small Scale Industries Development Corporation;

(b) which are the products that are being produced now in both the said factories;

(c) whether modern equipment have been supplied to both the factories; and

(d) what is the recurring and non-recurring expenditure in 1976-77?

A—

(a) The Corporation is taking steps to improve the production and sales of products of these two units.

(b) (i) Ceramic Factory

1. Sanitary ware.

2. L.P.T. Insulators.


4. A new item-Ceramic Artware is also under design and production.

(ii) Glass Factory:

Glass Chimneys and Small glass bottles.

(c) The Corporation is commissioning a project report to examine and take a decision regarding the Ceramic Factory. The Corporation is also endeavouring to modernise Glass Factory by installing furnaces etc.

(d) Recurring Non-recurring

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rs in lakhs</td>
<td>Rs</td>
<td>Rs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceramic Factory, Gudur</td>
<td>14.63</td>
<td>28,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glass Factory, Gudur</td>
<td>14.68</td>
<td>70,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
30th June, 1977.

Written Answers to Questions [Starred]

Closure of Telugu Weekly "Mulla Garra"

* 7736 Q. - P. Sri Chekuri Kasaiah and Sri Kasani Narayana (Gangeon);

Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the District Collector, Khammam, has directed the Printer and Publisher of Telugu Weekly "Mulla Garra" Kothagudem to give two separate security deposits of Rs. 10,000/- each and thus caused the closure of the said weekly; and

(b) if so, what was the objectionable matter as defined in the recent press Act adopted by the Parliament?

A.-

(a) Yes. The keeper of the press was directed to deposit security within the time allowed and the keeper of the press was ordered not to use the press until the deposit is made.

(b) The objectionable matter is contained in the weekly "Mulla Garra" dated 11-1-1976 under the title "Chavakabatu Pracharalaku digina company kakamma kaburlatho nethi bherakaya karapathralu Raman ku noothana samvatsha5 subhasisulu".

Fixing of Maximum Safe-load in the Vehicles on Bridge at Totaipalli

* 9735 Q. - Sri Ch. Parasuram Naidu (Parvathipuram):-Will the Minister for Medium Irrigation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the P.W.D or any other authority empowered to specify the maximum load for a bridge as provided in rule 460 (2) of the Andhra Pradesh Motor Vehicles Rules, 1964, has fixed the maximum safe-load that can pass over the Bridge at Totaipalli over the river Nagavali in Parvathipuram Taluk of Srikakulam District;

(b) whether fixing of such maximum safe-load, if any was done in consultation with the Secretary, Regional Transport authority;

(c) whether the P.W.D authorities (Irrigation) at Parvathipuram are interfering with the traffic over the said bridge on assertions of safe-load for the last 30 years as and when they like arbitrarily; and

(d) whether such interference be prohibited forthwith?

A.-

(a) The Irrigation Department has fixed 6 tonnes load as maximum safe-load to pass over the bridge.

(b) No, Sir. Since this is an irrigation structure, the Irrigation Department has fixed the maximum safe-load.

(c) This is an irrigation structure not meant for regular thorough traffic. Therefore, keeping in view the safety of the structure the traffic is being regulated, but no interference is being caused to the traffic.

(d) Does not arise. In view of the need to safeguard the safety of the age-old irrigation structure, the regulation of traffic cannot be relaxed.
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS (UNSTARRED).

DISTANCE COVERED BY THE NATIONALISED BANKS.

46—

9114 Q.—Sri B. Rama Sarma (Deerakonda):—Will the Minister for Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Nationalised Banks in our State are covering only Ten Kilometres for their business operation;

(b) the amount of loans advanced by the above banks during 1976-77 for agricultural purposes together with the number of villages in which loans have been advanced;

(c) whether it is a fact that the necessity of bank credit is increased after the Government had declared moratorium on private money lending in rural areas; and

(d) whether the Government will take appropriate steps to see that the business operation of the banks is extended to 20 Kilometers?

A.—

(a) Most of the nationalised banks claim that they are covering villages up to 10 to 15 miles radius of their branches, their consideration however being, effective supervision and follow up action so that the Credit is not misutilised.

(b) As per the figures published by the Reserve Bank of India, the balance outstanding against the nationalised banks as at the end of June, 1975 (latest available) in respect of Agricultural Advances (Direct Finance) in the State is Rs. 5,960.13 lakhs. Details regarding the number of villages in which the loans have been advanced are not available.

(c) Yes.

(d) The Reserve Bank of India in their guidelines (1970) to Commercial banks originally indicated that a branch with one field Officer/Assistant could serve an area within a radius of ten miles. Having come to know that this limit had been interpreted too rigidly by some banks the Reserve Bank of India themselves clarified in 1971 that the limit indicated by them was only a guide-line and the intention was that the banks should not make advances to parties with farms too scattered and too far away from the lending office rendering processing and supervision of the loans difficult and ineffective. The Reserve Bank of India also clarified to the banks that there is no hard and fast rule about this restric-
tion of 10 miles and if a particular bank branch feels it could supervise a few loan proposals beyond this jurisdiction there is nothing preventing the branch from doing so.

The State Government is already having dialogue with commercial banks requesting them not to be rigid with regard to limits on area of operation. The Banker-members of the State-level Committee on Institutional Finances are in agreement with Government suggestion and the decision of the Committee has to percolate down to the field level. The Reserve Bank of India assured that their officers attending the District Consultative Committee and S.F. D.A. meetings would be explaining their stand at such meetings to the branch managers of commercial banks. However, the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Banking is being requested to advise the commercial banks to be more liberal with regard to the area of operation of their branches.

STOCK OF HYBRID JOWAR AND BAJRA SEEDS AT VAKADU, NELLORE DISTRICT.

47—

8111 Q.—Sri Nallaparedi Sreenivasul Reddi :—Will the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Hybrid jowar and bajra seeds produced during the previous year stocked till now by Karshak Seeds Co., and Hindusthan Seeds Company of Vakadu, Nellore district;

(b) whether it is a fact that the said seeds turned unfit for germination; and

(c) whether orders will be issued to see that the seeds produced during the current season are not adulterated with the seeds produced during the previous year by the said companies?

A.—

(a) Quantity of Hybrid Jowar (CSH-I) produced during the Rabi 1974-75 by the Karshak Seeds Company was 125 Mts. The Hybrid Jowar stocked till now was 11 Metric tons and 707 Kgs. There is no produce or balance of bajra seed. Also there is no company by name Hindusthan Seed Company, Vakadu.

(b) A quantity of 9 M. Tons and 541 Kgs. of seed has been classified as sub-standard seed.

(c) After harvest, the seed will be dried, cleaned and processed in the presence of departmental officers. The seed samples will be drawn from each lot and sent to the seed Testing Laboratory for analysis. Only
after receipt of analysis, if the seed is reported to be in conformity with the standard prescribed under the Seeds Act, 1966, tags will be released by the Seed Certification Officer. Thus the seed will be bagged, tagged, labelled and sealed with the departmental pliers in the presence of Assistant Agricultural Officer (S.C.) Hence there is no scope for adulteration.

Instructions were issued by the Director of Agriculture to the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Nellore to inspect personally and find out whether the firm is disposing off any old stocks. It is ascertained that entire left-over stocks of CSH-I Jowar seed produced during rabi 1974-75 have been disposed off, as indicated below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>M, Ts. Kgs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Quantity of CSH-I Jowar seed disposed off under truthful labelling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Quantity of sub-standard seed disposed off for non-seed purpose @ 0.38 per Kg. by the firm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SUPPLY OF MOTOR PUMPSETS TO THE GIRJAN RYOTS IN VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT**

4800. Z Q.—Sri T. Chitti Naidu (Paderu) :—Will the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the number of motor pumsets supplied so far on loan basis to the Girjian ryots in Paderu, Chintapalli Samithi of agency area, in Visakhapatnam district and the year in which they were supplied; and

(b) whether it is a fact that they are not so far functioning; if so, the reasons therefor?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Paderu Panchayat Samithi</th>
<th>Chinthapalli Panchayat Samithi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Number of Electric Motor pumpsets supplied during 1968-69.</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Number of Electric motor pumpsets sanctioned and supplied during 1969-70.</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Number of Electric motor pumpsets supplied during 1970-71.</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) Number of pumpsets working at present.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) The reasons for non-functioning of some of the pumpsets installed are:

(i) Defects in suction delivery pipes due to negligence of the loanees by not taking proper care to keep them in working condition.

(ii) Non-extension of electricity lines to sets installed as it was considered uneconomical.

(iii) Damage done to pumpsets installed by heavy floods; and

(iv) Failure of loanees to take delivery of pumpsets and installing them.

Action is being taken to rectify the defects.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE AUXILIARY NURSE MIDWIFE OF ANANTAVARAM VILLAGE

49—

8995 Q.—Sri R.D.S. Suryanarayana Raju (Bhimunipatnam) :—Will the Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state:
Written Answers to Questions [Unstarred]. 30th June, 1977 41]

(a) whether it is a fact that the Harijans, other poor and Sarpanch of Anantavaram village of Bhimunipatnam taluk, Vizakhapatnam district had submitted petitions to the Medical Officer, Vizakhapatnam district, Secretary to Zilla Parishad and the Collector in the month of July against Auxiliary Nurse, Midwife who is working at that place, regarding her failure in discharging her duties properly;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the said A.N.M. (Employee) had refused to go to the House of a Harijan by name Nidigattu Appanna to attend on his daughter who was suffering from labour pains (when the child came half-way from the womb) on 3rd July, 1976 with the result that both the mother and child died;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the said A.N.M. is working in that village since eight years;

(d) if so, the reasons why no action has been taken against the said employee even though three months had lapsed; and

(e) the action contemplated to be taken by the Government against the said employee?

A.—

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Auxiliary Nurse Mid-wife did not attend on her at any time even though she was called for several times.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) She is not a good employee. The Secretary, Zilla Parishad, Vizakhapatnam and the B.D.O., Bhimunipatnam (PS) were requested to transfer the A.N.M. immediately in the interest of administration as she is working under P.S. establishment, after the receipt of the enquiry report from Deputy District Medical and Health Officer, Vizakhapatnam. The Block Development Officers, Bhimunipatnam (P.S.) has transferred the A.N.M. immediately from Sub-Centre Anantavaram to Sub-Centre R. Tallavala of Primary Health Centre, Rewidi.

(e) Action was taken by the Block Development Officer and the A.N.M. was transferred from Anantavaram to Tallavala. The A.N.M. expired on 30th November, 1976.

196—7
BRIDGES TO THE FLOOD BANKS OF CERTAIN RIVERS.

50—

9169 Q.—Sri Nallaparedi Sreenivasulu Reddi.—Will the Minister for Medium Irrigation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of places where Swarnamukhi river, Mamidikalva, Pulikalva, Royyalakalva and Kalangi river have either over-flown or breached in Nellore district in 1976; and

(b) the steps taken by the State Government to close the breaches in the flood banks and also to strengthen the flood banks?

A.—

(a) (i) Swarnamukhi river in Gudur taluk has caused 10 breaches at the following places:

1. Near Vakadu village and Mahendram street. . . . 2 places.
2. Near Ganganapalem. . . . . . 2 places.
3. Near Balireddipalem. . . . . . 2 places.
4. Near Harijanwada of Yerragantipalli. . . . 1 place.
5. Near causeway of Gudur—Vakadu road. . . . 1 place.
6. Near Ganupadi. . . . . . . 2 places.

Total . . . 10 places.

(ii) Mamidikalva in Gudur taluk has caused 7 breaches at the following places:

1. Near Manamala village. . . . . . 3 places.
2. Near Kurugonda. . . . . . . 3 places.
3. Near Causeway at Gunupad village. . . . 2 places.

Total . . . . 7 places.
Written Answers to Questions [Unstarred] 30th June, 1977

(iii) Pulikalva has caused breaches at 4 places as detailed below:

1. Near Gurupatipadu village. .. 2 places.
2. Near Kondepuram. .. 2 places.

Total .. 4 places.

(iv) Royyatalakalva has caused breaches at 18 places as detailed below:

1. Near Girudupalem village .. 4 places.
2. Near Chittanur village .. 6 places.
3. Near Ranganadharam village .. 4 places.
4. Near Mallam village .. 4 places.

Total .. 18 places.

(v) Kalangi river has caused three breaches at the following places:

1. Near Railway line .. 1 place.
2. Near Valagadavaga .. 2 places.

Total .. 3 places.

(b) The Government have provided Special Funds for closing these breaches and proposed to be closed by July, 1977.

Breaches to the Supply Channels of Mallam Tank.

51—

9464. Q. Sri Nallapareddi Sreenivasul Reddi:—Will the Minister for Medium Irrigation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the supply channel from Mallam tank to irrigate the lands of Pallamaparthi in Nellore district has breached and eroded due to floods in 1976; and

(b) if so, the action taken to restore the channel?

A.—(a) Yes.

(a) The estimate is under preparation, and the work on repairs to the channel will be taken up soon and completed.
Written Answers to Questions [Unstarred]

DAMAGE TO THATIPHOPU HAMLET OF KOTA BY THE SWARNAMUKHI AND CHALLAKALVA RIVERS.

52—

9465 Q.—Sri Nallapareddi Sreenivasulu Reddi:—Will the Minister for Medium Irrigation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rivers Swarnamukhi and Challakalva have caused heavy damage to Thatithopu hamlet of Kota in Nellore district due to floods in 1976;

(b) whether there is any proposal to strengthen the flood banks of Swarnamukhi and Challakalva to save Thatithopu from flood have frequently; and

(c) if so, when will the flood banks be strengthened?

A.—(a) Yes.
(b) Yes, Sir.
(c) The estimates are under preparation. The work will be taken up and completed during the present working season.

FLOOD BANK TO ROYYALAKALVA

53—

9466 Q.—Sri Nallapareddi Sreenivasulu Reddi:—Will the Minister for Medium Irrigation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Royyalakalva has overflown and caused damage to Pallamparthi in Gudur taluk of Nellore district due to floods in 1976;

(b) whether there is any proposal to form flood banks to Royyalakaalva to save Pallamparthi from floods every year; and

(c) when will the floods banks be formed?

A.—(c) Yes, Sir.
(b) Yes.
(c) The work is proposed to be taken up and completed during the present working season.
PATTAS TO CERTAIN WEEKER SECTIONS RESIDING AT CHENDODU VILLAGE OF NELLORE DISTRICT

8466 Q.—Sri Nallapareddi Sreenivasul Reddi.—Will the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state:

(a) whether Harijans, Girjans, denotified tribes, backward communities and other weaker sections are residing in survey numbers 154, 155 and 127 etc., of Chendodu village in Gudur taluk of Nellore district since about ten years;

(b) the reasons for the abnormal delay in granting pattas for house sites to the said persons in the said lands; and

(c) when will the pattas for house sites be granted?

A.—(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Certain procedural formalities such as change of classification of the land, approval of lay out sketches etc., have to be completed before pattas can be issued.

(c) Pattas will be distributed soon after completion of all the above formalities. The matter is being expedited.

WOMEN SUPER BAZARS IN THE STATE

8806 Q.—Sri P.Y. Ramana.—Will the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Women Super Bazars in the State;

(b) the places where they are established; and

(c) the profit and loss of each Super Bazar?

A.—

(a) Eleven, Sir.

(b) 5 in twin cities and one each at Vizianagaram, Kakinada, Warangal, Guntur, Vijayawada and Visakhapatnam.
4.6 30th June, 1977  Written Answers to Questions [Unstarred]

(c) A statement is given below:

Statement showing profit earned and loss sustained by the Mahila Super Bazars in Andhra Pradesh State.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Mahila Super Bazar</th>
<th>As on 30-9-1976</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Bhavani Stores, Kakinada</td>
<td>(+) 178.95 N.P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Warangal Mahila Super Bazar</td>
<td>(+) 4,004.72 N.P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Priyadarshini Mahila Super Bazar, Vijayawada</td>
<td>(-) 6,983.03 N.P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Kasturiba Co-operative Store, Visakhapatnam</td>
<td>(+) 9,554.28 N.P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Indira Priyadarshini Mahila Super Bazar, Vizianagaram</td>
<td>(-) 3,719.69 N.P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Tirupti Co-operative Super Market, Secunderabad</td>
<td>(+) 6,589.96 N.P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Ghamanidi Co-operative Bazar, Secunderabad</td>
<td>(+) 1,995.00 N.P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Kamala Nehru Mahila Co-operative Super Bazar, Hyderabad</td>
<td>(+) 1,995.00 N.P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Yakootpura Co-operative Mahila Super Bazar, Hyderabad</td>
<td>(-) 26,407.50 N.P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Indira Co-operative Mahila Super Bazar, Hyderabad</td>
<td>(+) 12,208.00 N.P.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Registration of the Co-operative Joint Farming Societies of Momidi and Thamminapatnam.

56—

9582Q.—Sri Nallapareddi Sreentvasul Reddi:—Will the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Nellore District Collector has received any representation from the M.L.A., Gudur in 1976-77 regarding organisation of new Co-operative Societies for the Harijans of Momidi and Thamminapatnam in Kota Panchayat Samithi;

(b) if so, the action taken on it; and

(c) when will the societies be formed?
A.—

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Momidi and Thamminapatnam Co-operative Joint Farming Societies were already registered prior to the representation received by the Collector, Nellore.

The Momidi Co-operative Joint Farming Society was registered on 23rd July, 1976 with 136 members and Thamminapatnam Co-operative Joint Farming Society was registered on 26th November, 1976 with 40 members.

MISAPPROPRIATION OF FUNDS BY THE SARPAANCH OF MANDUR GRAM PANCHAYAT, TENALI TALUK.

57—

8322 Q.—Sri M. Nagi Reddy:—Will the Minister for Panchayati Raj be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Sri Reddi Kotaiah, Sarpanch of Mandur, Gram Panchayat, Tenali Taluk, Guntur district misappropriated the Panchayat funds to the tune of Rs. 30,000;

(b) whether he has been removed from Sarpanchship in 1973;

(c) whether it is also a fact that he has filed a Writ Petition in the High Court and it was dismissed;

(d) whether it is also a fact that he has refused to handover charge to the Upa-Sarpanch violating the directions of the Government;

(e) whether a prosecution case was filed against him for not handing over the records in the Judicial Second Class Magistrate Court at Tenali;

(f) whether it is also a fact that the Government in Memo. No. 139/P&V. 11/76, dated 31st January, 1976 granted stay orders again in violation of High Court Judgement and Government previous orders;

(g) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(h) the present stage of the case?

A.—

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Yes, Sir.
(f) The Government on a revision petition and after reconsideration of the matter, have granted the stay against removal of the Sarpanch from Office in Memo. No. 139/Pts. II/76, dated 31st January, 1976 in accordance with the provisions of Andhra Pradesh Gram Panchayats Act, 1964 pending disposal of the revision petition. Therefore, it is not in violation of the Judgement of High Court and previous orders of the Government.

(g) Sri Reddi Kotaiah, Sarpanch, Mandur Gram Panchayat of Guntur district has filed a petition, dated 20th January, 1976. After examination of the above petition the stay orders were issued in Government Memo. No. 139/Panchayats II/76, dated 31st January, 1976 pending examination of the case.

(h) Sri Amarthaluru Yesudasu, Upa Sarpanch, Mandur Gram Panchayat, Guntur district has filed Writ Petition No. 3304/76 in the High Court of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad against the orders of Government issued in G. O. Ms. No. 1030, Panchayati Raj, dated 4th October, 1976 allowing the revision petition filed by the Sarpanch and the High Court in its W.P.M.P. No. 5277/76, dated 12th October, 1976 has suspended the orders of Government pending further orders on the petition. Now the case is pending in the High Court.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION PROGRAMME IN THE STATE.

9443 Q.—Sarvari D. Sankaraiah and M. Nagi Reddy:—Will the Minister for Power be pleased to state:
(a) whether the Government have sanctioned Livestock Production Programme Schemes to some of the districts in our State;
(b) if so, the names of those districts;
(c) whether a copy of the said scheme will be placed on the Table of the House;
(d) whether any grant will be given by the Union Government to implement the said schemes; and
(e) if so, how much?
A.—

(a) Yes, Sir.
(b) 1. Nalgonda—Cross bred calf rearing.
2. Hyderabad—Cross bred calf rearing.
3. Chittoor—Cross bred calf rearing.
4. Visakhapatnam—Cross bred calf rearing and Pig rearing.
5. Mahaboobnagar—Sheep rearing.
6. Cuddapah—Sheep rearing.
7. Anantapur—Sheep rearing.
11. Guntur—Pig rearing.
12. Krishna—Pig rearing.

(c) A copy of the said scheme is given below:

Government have sanctioned Rs. 9.00 lakhs during 1975-76 as grant-in-aid for the implementation of Livestock Production Programme in (12) selected districts for the purchase of jeep, furniture and contingencies. Further, Government of India, have given administrative sanction of Rs. 127.64 lakhs for taking up of crossbred heifers (calf) and Rs. 219.21 lakhs for the implementation of Livestock Production Programme during Fifth Five-Year Plan. The entire expenditure will be borne by the Government of India. The subsidy element on crossbred calf rearing has to be borne by State Government and Central Government in the ratio of 1 : 2. The expenditure on Head Office cell will be borne by State and Central Government in the ratio of 50 : 50.

BRIDGE OVER DANDIVAGU

9107 Q.—Sri M. Nagi Reddy:—Will the Minister for Public Works Department be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been brought to the notice of the Government that the bridge constructed over Dandivagu near Gurazala on Guntur-Nagarjunasagar Highway Road is very low and that water flows over it during rainy season due to which traffic is being stopped for days together;

(b) whether the Government are aware that traffic is heavy on the said highway road;

(c) if so, whether the Government will take steps to reconstruct the said bridge by raising its height; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

A.—

(a) No representation about the level of the bridge being low has been received by Government. However, it is a fact that the bridge at the site is low, causing interruption to traffic during rainy season.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(a) An estimate for a high level bridge at the place is under preparation.

(d) Does not arise in view of answer to (c) above.

106—8
MINOR IRRIGATION SCHEMES IN GUDUR TALUK.

9168 Q.—Sri Nallaparedi Sreenivasul Reddi:—Will the Minister for Minor Irrigation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Minor Irrigation Schemes under execution in Gudur taluk of Nellore district;

(b) the estimated cost of each work and when will they be completed; and

(c) what are the Minor Irrigation Works that are going to be taken up in Gudur taluk this year and next year?

A.—

(a) There are seven Minor Irrigation Schemes under execution in Gudur taluk.

(b) The estimated cost of each work and the date of completion are

1. Excavation of Kindepuram, Kavi puram Mattur Taluk
   Supply Channel for Pulikalva: The estimated cost is Rs. 3.66 lakhs and Programmer to be completed by March 1978.

2. Restoration of Chilamattur Tank Supply Channel: The estimated cost is Rs. 4.05 lakhs and the work is physically completed.

3. Formation of a new tank in S. No. 686/1 of Vendodu village in Gudur taluk: Estimated cost is Rs. 1.20 lakhs. The work is programmed to be completed by September, 1977.

4. Diversion of water for Mallem Tank Supply Channel to feed Durgarajapatnam tank: Estimated cost is Rs. 1.40 lakhs. The work is programmed to be completed by June 1977.

5. Formation of a new tank across Goliapalli village, Gudur taluk: The estimated cost of original estimate is Rs. 61,000. The work is physically completed.

6. Excavation of supply channel from Royyalakalva to feed Muttubaka tank in Gudur taluk: The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 2.02 lakhs and the work is programmed to be completed by March, 1978.

7. Providing cross bund at right flank of Yeru tank to protect: Naidukalva ayacut. Estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 1.84 lakhs and the work is physically completed.

(c) The following Minor Irrigation Works are going to be taken up in Gudur taluk this year and next year:

1. Construction of an aubicutt across Uppuvagu at the head of Pandalur Tank Supply Channel, Gudur is taken up this year. Estimated cost of the revised estimate is Rs. 2.00 lakhs.
2. The work proposed to be taken up in the next year i.e. 1978-79 are to be finalised after completion of investigation and sanction to the estimates by the competent authority.

The National Commission on Agriculture has issued guidelines for implementation of subsidiary occupations programmes like rearing of crossbred calves, piggery, poultry and sheep production as Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

The main objective of the programme is to enable the selected/identified small/marginal farmers and Agricultural Labourers to produce high quality crossbred cows from the indigenous cattle already with them. In order to produce the high quality cows this selected group of farmers will be provided with necessary assistance in the form of package of services and inputs as part of an overall programme for dairy cattle development in the area. The assistance that will be extended in the form of feed subsidy for rearing of crossbred calves up to production stage will form one of the inputs of this overall programme:

*Selections of areas:*

2. The districts that may be selected for the implementation of the envisaged programme will necessarily have to be in the milk shed of a major dairy project where necessary infrastructure has already been developed or is being developed for extending necessary services and inputs to the farmers. The proposed programme will thus have to be linked up with the marketing facilities.

*Inputs and Services:*

3. In the project areas selected for giving feed subsidy to the crossbred calves produced and reared by Small/Marginal farmers and Agricultural Labourers the State Governments should ensure the following specific inputs and services from the State Plan funds or relevant Central/Centrally Sponsored funds.

(i) Artificial breeding services to the cow already available with beneficiaries, with the exotic bull preferably jersey in the project areas to enable the beneficiaries to produce superior quality crossbred calves. As far as possible the breeding services should be provided at the farmers door.

(ii) Health cover for all the prevalent diseases in the area by a schedule of vaccinations. Special arrangements should also exist for vaccinating the crossbred population in the area with the Foot and Mouth Disease vaccine.
(iii) Extension services through periodical visits to the villages to assist the farmers in the adoption of improved management practices.

(iv) Milk marketing programme for collection of milk in the project area by the Dairy Plant with which the programme is tied up. Suitable marketing facilities will have to be developed.

(v) Appropriate milk pricing policy preferably on the lines of the recommendations by the National Commission on Agriculture their interim Report on milk production, should be implemented in the area so as to encourage production of cow’s milk.

(vi) Project technical staff with a Special Officer and supporting staff who will be responsible for the management of subsidies and services as a package and who will supervise proper execution of the programme. Feed assistance will also have to be provided for promoting various development programme laid down.

Suitable arrangements will have to be made to organise, manufacture and distribution of balanced feed to the beneficiaries.

The Director of Animal Husbandry had accordingly submitted proposals for the implementation of the crossbred calf rearing, poultry, Piggery and Sheep production schemes in 12 districts, Government sanctioned the implementation of crossbred calf rearing, poultry, piggery and sheep production programmes for Small/Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers in 13 projects, covering the following 12 districts:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the District</th>
<th>Project</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Nizamabad</td>
<td>Crossbred calf rearing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Hyderabad</td>
<td>Crossbred calf rearing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Mahaboobnagar</td>
<td>Sheep rearing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Nalgonda</td>
<td>Poultry production</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Warangal</td>
<td>Poultry production</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Guntur</td>
<td>Pig rearing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Krishna</td>
<td>Pig rearing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Visakhapatnam</td>
<td>Crossbred calf rearing and pig rearing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Chittoor</td>
<td>Poultry production</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Cuddapah</td>
<td>Sheep rearing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Kurnool</td>
<td>Crossbred calf rearing.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
However on a further suggestion of Director of Animal Husbandry actual sanction has been modified as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the District</th>
<th>Project</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Nalgonda</td>
<td>Crossbred calf rearing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Hyderabad</td>
<td>Crossbred calf rearing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Chittoor</td>
<td>Crossbred calf rearing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Visakhapatnam</td>
<td>Crossbred calf rearing and pig rearing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Mahaboobnagar</td>
<td>Sheep rearing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Cuddapah</td>
<td>Sheep rearing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Anantapur</td>
<td>Sheep rearing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Nizamabad</td>
<td>Sheep rearing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Warangal</td>
<td>Sheep rearing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Kurnool</td>
<td>Sheep rearing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Guntur</td>
<td>Pig rearing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Krishna</td>
<td>Pig rearing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The projects are to be implemented through the Project Officers in respect of these schemes with the assistance of Project Officers of Small Farmers Development Agencies Project Administrative of D.P.A.P. and District Collectors of Krishna and Guntur.

The following staff was appointed for each of the 12 Projects in the case of Visakhapatnam to which one more Assistant Project Officer is also sanctioned since Piggery Programme is also engaged in the District.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Project Officer (Regional</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assi - Asst Director Cadre)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Assistant Project Officer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Veterinary Assistant Surgeon rank)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Field Assistant</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Office Superintendent</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. U.D.C.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. U.D.C./Typist</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Stenographer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Attendant</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Driver</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: The grades and numbers are approximate and may vary.*
The following staff was sanctioned for the Special Project Cell at Headquarters:

1. Deputy Directors .. 2 Rs. 1,100—1,650
2. Superintendent .. 1 Rs. 430—800
3. U.D.cs. .. 2 Rs. 310—560
4. Stenographers .. 2 Rs. 250—430 + spl. pay
5. Typist .. 1 Rs. 250—430 + Spl. pay
6. Attender (Office) .. 1 Rs. 165—250

Apart from the above staff the Government of India have also communicated their approval to the appointment of the following additional posts for the special cell.

1. Joint Director .. 1 Rs. 1,300—1,800
2. Deputy Director (Fodder) .. 1 Rs. 1,100—1,600
3. Credit Planning Officer .. 1 Rs. 900—1,200
4. Accounts Officer (Ministerial staff), 1 Rs. 600—1,100

The sanction of additional staff referred to above is under the consideration of Government.

The Government of India sanctioned a sum of Rs. 3.00 lakhs for implementation of the crossbred calf rearing and 6.00 lakhs for implementation of Poultry, Piggery and Sheep Production Programme Small Farmer/Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers in selected district during the year 1975-76. Out of the said amount of Rs.60,000 was sanctioned to the special project cell at Directorate level. Rs. 60,000 for each of the Project of crossbred calf subsidy programme and Rs. 66,667 for each of the Sheep, Poultry and Piggery Schemes. The expenditure on the special project cell will be met by the Centre and State Government on 50 : 50 basis.

The Director of Animal Husbandry has stated that the expenditure during 1975-76 i.e. up to 31st March, 1976 under "310 Animal
Husbandry is as follows and no other programmes were sanctioned outside the Special Project Cell in the Directorate during 1975-76.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
<th>Ps.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Pay of Officers</td>
<td>537-95</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Pay of Establishment</td>
<td>2,832.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. D.A.</td>
<td>1,191.87</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Other allowances</td>
<td>629.23</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total:</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,191.55</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The expenditure on the implementation of Poultry, Piggery and Sheep Production Programme will be borne entirely by the Government of India. The expenditure on the crossbred calf rearing schemes shall be met by the Centre and State on the 2:1 ratio.

The projects are proposed to be extended to the following 6 more districts in the State during the year 1976-77.

- Srikakulam—Sheep.
- East Godavari—Poultry.
- Khammam—Crossbred calf rearing.
- Nellore—Sheep.
- Karimnagar—Poultry.
- Medak—Sheep.

The Government of India have been addressed for sanction of the schemes in the six more districts during the year 1976-77. Their reply is awaited.

The Government of India have conveyed their approval to the incurring of an expenditure not exceeding Rs. 127.64 lakhs for taking up crossbred heifers (calf) and Rs. 219.21 lakhs for taking up Poultry, Piggery and Sheep Production Programmes during the year 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1978-79. Accordingly orders were issued by Government for continuance of the programmes during 1976-77 in G.O. Ms. No. 147, F. & R.D., dated 26th February, 1977.
30th June, 1977.

Matter Under Rule 329:
re: Regularisation of the services of the temporary staff working in Secretariats and Directorates etc., from 1975.

The main features of the scheme are as follows:

Subsidies will be provided to the eligible farmers and agricultural labourers for rearing crossbred calves and towards inputs to take up units of sheep, poultry and pigs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 329:
re: (1) Regularisation of the services of the Temporary staff working in Secretariats and Directorates etc., from 1975.
Matter under Rule 329:
30th June 1977  4.7
Regularisation of the services of the temporary staff working in secretariats and
Directorates etc., from 1975


9.30 a.m.


106—9
30th June, 1977

Matter under Rule 329:

Regularisation of the services of the temporary staff working in secretariats and Directorates etc., from 1975.

Sri A. Sriramulu.—Sir, this is an extremely delicate and difficult problem concerning the future of nearly 3,000 youngsters of Hyderabad City some of whom have become overaged. The Government has shown

Sri A. Sriramulu.—I am trying to explain the problem. I have no quarrel with the Government. Government has shown a great deal of understanding and sympathy towards this problem. I have absolutely nothing to comment on this. But the problem has arisen on account of some peculiar conditions in Hyderabad. From 1970 to 1975 there was a ban on recruitment. Nobody could be recruited. One was on account of the Backward Class/Commission and the other was on account of localisation of cadres. These two points have come into the way for recruitment and that is why no recruitment was done. In 1975, Government relaxed these conditions and allowed recruitment. There were not so many vacancies. Heads of Departments calls names from the Employment Exchange. They were tested by them and they were appointed on a temporary basis because there is a rule in our Statute book for temporary appointments. Like this, when the Govt. agree to hold a special qualifying test, who had put in 2 years of service on 1-1-1976 are only eligible to sit for the qualifying test. This particular thing became very difficult. Because no recruitment was done in the earlier years except a handful of persons, no vacancy was filled up. This concession which the Government wants to extend to the temporary employees is illusory because 700 employees became eligible to sit for this test. Nearly 3,000 were left out because most of the employees (3,000) were appointed subsequent to December, 1974 and during 1975. By First January, 1976, they have put in only one year service, 12 years service and 10 months service. This condition of service having put in 2 years of service would not be fulfilled by majority of the employees. The very good intentions of the Government ओ
Regularisation of the services of the temporary staff working in secretariat and Directorates etc., from 1975,
got defeated because of the particular Special Qualifying Test. There is no phenomenon that there was no recruitment. When I argued this case previously with some of the officials of the Government, they said that they entirely agree with the reasonableness of the case of the employees. There is terrible unemployment in the State. Fresh Graduates and Post Graduates are getting frustrated. Unless we give them some opportunity how are we solving this problem? That the question which Government should examine.

While I appreciate the genuineness and anxiety on the part of the Government official, what is that we are doing? We are trying to throw-out 3,000 persons and recruit 3,000 more from the market. Even Government's view point, persons who have put in nearly 3 years, 2½ years, they are any day much better than raw-recruits drawing from the market. Even from commercial aspect and even from employers aspect, we should not loose the services of persons who have got experience. It means we have spent a lot of money to train these people. These people become available to some employers. Even from that aspect, it is not good. That is why, I request the Chief Minister to consider and not to simply read out the note prepared by the General Administration Department. I am now directly appealing him because he has already shown a great deal of understanding in regard to the problem of temporary employees whether any opportunity can be given to them so that this problem can be solved once and for all. We shall not raise it. We give instructions that no temporary appointment should be made hereafter. You will have to punish the officials who make temporary appointments. At least once for all, shall we resolve it as it stands on First January, 1977? This is my request with the Chief Minister.
430 30th June, 1977.

Matter under Rule 32:

Regularisation of the services of the temporary staff working in Secretariats and Directorates etc., 1975.

430

30th June, 1977.

Matter under Rule 32:

Regularisation of the services of the temporary staff working in Secretariats and Directorates etc., 1975.
Matter Under Rule 329:
30th June, 1977. 431

Alleged torture of Sri T. Narasimha Rao of Intur, by the Police.

(1) Sri J. Vengala Rao—Sri T Narasimha Rao is originally a resident of Thimmasamudram of Chirala Taluk and Kanuma by caste. He is addicted to commit petty offences from his childhood and thereby became a notorious criminal with number of previous convictions. He came to Intur village two years back and is living with a Mafia lady who is the sister of K.D. Petla Anjaneyulu a close associate of T. Narasimha Rao and committing crimes. He terrifies and threatens villagers at Intur and demands rowdy mamools. T. Narasimha Rao always picks up quarrels with every person who interferes in his activities. Sri T. Narasimha Rao is a D.C of Prakasam District since he is a notorious criminal and staunch rowdy element, the possibility of his having sustained fracture during quarrels with other persons cannot be ruled out without proper medical evidence.

(2) re: Alleged Torture of Sri T Narasimha Rao of Intur Village by the Police.

(1) Sri J. Vengala Rao—Sri T Narasimha Rao is originally a resident of Thimmasamudram of Chirala Taluk and Kanuma by caste. He is addicted to commit petty offences from his childhood and thereby became a notorious criminal with number of previous convictions. He came to Intur village two years back and is living with a Mafia lady who is the sister of K.D. Petla Anjaneyulu a close associate of T. Narasimha Rao and committing crimes. He terrifies and threatens villagers at Intur and demands rowdy mamools. T. Narasimha Rao always picks up quarrels with every person who interferes in his activities. Sri T. Narasimha Rao is a D.C of Prakasam District since he is a notorious criminal and staunch rowdy element, the possibility of his having sustained fracture during quarrels with other persons cannot be ruled out without proper medical evidence.

(2) re: Alleged Torture of Sri T Narasimha Rao of Intur Village by the Police.

(1) Sri J. Vengala Rao—Sri T Narasimha Rao is originally a resident of Thimmasamudram of Chirala Taluk and Kanuma by caste. He is addicted to commit petty offences from his childhood and thereby became a notorious criminal with number of previous convictions. He came to Intur village two years back and is living with a Mafia lady who is the sister of K.D. Petla Anjaneyulu a close associate of T. Narasimha Rao and committing crimes. He terrifies and threatens villagers at Intur and demands rowdy mamools. T. Narasimha Rao always picks up quarrels with every person who interferes in his activities. Sri T. Narasimha Rao is a D.C of Prakasam District since he is a notorious criminal and staunch rowdy element, the possibility of his having sustained fracture during quarrels with other persons cannot be ruled out without proper medical evidence.
The Sub-Inspector did not take the brother-in-law of Narasimha Rao into custody.

The S.D.M., Tenali visited Intur, enquired into the matter and recorded statements from Sarvasri T. Narasimha Rao, Kommineni, Subba Rao, Motupalli Nagendra Rao, village officers and the S.I. Tsundur. According to the report of the S.D.M., T. Narasimha Rao was taken to the police station from Intur on the morning of 21-5-1977 by the S.I. of Police. It is reported that no evidence is forthcoming to prove the allegation that he was beaten at Manchalla cross roads denied knowledge of the incident. Kommineni Subba Rao cited as witness by T. Narasimha Rao stated that he saw police taking Narasimha Rao in a lorry some a week back in the morning from Intur village and saw him later in the police station. Sri K. Subba Rao denied having seen police beating Narasimha Rao. The S.D.M. has also reported that nobody in the village is sympathetic towards T. Narasimha Rao. He and his brother-in-law are reported to have earned bad name as unlawful elements in the village, and that the allegation of T. Narasimha Rao that he was beaten by police has to be viewed with great suspicion.

As no independent oral evidence is available, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate has been directed to conduct further enquiry into the incident.
Matter Under Rule 329:
Struggle for granting of pattas of those who are occupying the lands and landless poor, in Khammam dist.

30th June, 1977

(Revenue Officer's Notice)

In the Matter of: Struggle for granting of pattas of those who are occupying the lands and landless poor, in Khammam dist.

Notice is hereby issued under the provisions of Rule 329 of the Field Auction Rules, 1970, for the purpose of granting pattas to those who are occupying the lands and are landless poor in Khammam dist.

The Revenue Officer, Khammam, hereby directs all concerned to appear before him on 25th June, 1977 at 10:00 a.m. at the Office of the District Collector, Khammam, for the purpose of granting pattas to those who are occupying the lands and are landless poor.

Date: 30th June, 1977

[Signature]
Revenue Officer, Khammam
Struggle for granting of pattas to those who are occupying the lands and landless poor in Khammam dist.
Matter Under Rule 329: Struggle for granting of pattas to those who are occupying the land and landless poor, in Khammam dist.

Sri V. Srikrishna : It is in connection with the struggle to obtain pattas for land in possession and enjoyment of landless poor.
30th June, 1977.

Matter Under Rule 329 :
Beating of Sri Semisetti Chenchiah
an Yanadi Tribal by caste Hindus,
in Chennuru, Nellore dist.

436 30th June, 1977.

Beating of Sri Semisetti Chenchiah
an Yanadi Tribal by caste Hindus,
in Chennuru, Nellore dist.

4. Beating of Sri Semisetti Chenchiah
an Yanadi Tribal by caste Hindus,
in Chennuru village, Nellore district.
Matter Under Rule 329:
Beating of Sri Semisetti Cheenuiah Yanadi Tribal by cast Hindus, in Chennuru, Nellore dist.

30th June, 1977.
437

In Chennuru village within Gudur police limits in Nellore district on the night of 23-6-1977, Sri N. Krishniah and others, caste Hindus, allegedly beat one Sri Semisetti Cheenuiah, a local Yanadi tribal on the suspicion that he had committed theft of cloth from the house of Sri A. Balarami Reddy of the village. When the said Cheenuiah stated that one Sri Yellapalli Penchiah was responsible for the theft, the caste Hindus brought the said Penchiah to a house under construction in the village and beat him. Due to beating the said Penchiah disclosed that one Sri Sareti Ramaniah, another tribal, was responsible for the theft. Thereupon, the caste Hindus brought the said Ramaniah also to the said house under construction and beat him up. When he pleaded innocence inspite of beating the caste Hindus removed Penchiah and Ramaniah to the hay rick and beat them again. Later, the two tribals were taken to a fuel depot belonging to one Shaik Abdulla, tied them up to poles and beat them severely. Simultaneously some of the caste Hindus caught hold of Smt. Subbamma the first wife of Ramaniah and beat her with a view to force her to confess the offences of her husband. They also wrongfully confined Smt. Venkatamma, the second wife of Sri Ramaniah and also six persons raped her. As a result of the beating, Sri Ramaniah died on 24-6-1977 morning. With a view to cause disappearance of the evidence the accused packed up the dead body of Sri Ramaniah in a gunny bag and removed it to the fields 2 1/2 km away from the village by a tractor trolly and set the dead body to fire. However, in the meanwhile, the villagers rushed to the field and caught two of the accused. While the remaining accused managed to escape, the two accused caught were handed over to the police on the same day, 24-6-1977.

On receipt of the V.M’s. report, a case under crime No. 74/77, was registered at the Gudur police station. The investigation was taken up. The police recovered the half burnt body of Sri Ramaniah and sent it for postmortem examination by the Forensic Expert in Tirupati Medical College. Smt. Venkatamma, the victim of rape, was admitted in Tirupati Medical College Hospital for treatment and medical examination. Smt. Subbamma, Chenniiah and Penchiah, the victims of beating, were sent to the hospital for treatment. They are said to be progressing.
30th June, 1977.

Matter Under Rule 379:
Beating of Sri Semisetti Chenchiah
Yanadi Taibal by caste Hindus in
Chennuru, Nellore dist.

Only two accused have been arrested so far. Special police parties have been formed to trace and arrest the absconding accused. 19 persons have figured as accused in the case so far. The case is under investigation. Armed reserve police and local police has been posted in the village to give protection to the weaker sections.

Smt. Verkatamma has been sanctioned a relief of Rs. 1,000 and another Rs. 1,000 for the death of her husband. Smt. Subbamma who has long left her husband has been sanctioned Rs. 1,000 for the injuries sustained by her. Sri Chenchiah and Sri Penchalah have been sanctioned a relief of Rs. 5,000 each. In addition to all this, the poor victims have been sanctioned Rs. 250 each for construction of huts. A lump sum of Rs. 25,000 has been sanctioned for the rehabilitation of the local girijans in Chennuru village with necessary facilities.
Matter Under Rule 329:

Retrenchment of 500 workers under N.M.R., in Srisailam Unit of A.P.
State Construction Corporation Ltd.

30th June, 1977.

(5) Necessity to extend the time limit for submitting the applications for the posts of sub-Inspectors.

6. Retrenchment of 500 workers under N.M.R., in Srisailam Unit of the M.P. State Construction Corporation Ltd.,
10-30 a.m.

440 30th June, 1977.

Matter Under Rule 329:
Retrenchment of 500 workers under N.M.R., in Srisailam unit of A.P.
State Construction Corporation Ltd.

It is not correct to say that Srisailam Unit of this Corporation is retrenching about 500 workers under N.M.R. from 1-7-1977. Consequent on the closure of works in the river bed, nearly 70 persons comprising of work assistants and helpers will become surplus. The Andhra Pradesh State Construction Corporation Ltd., is making every effort to absorb the surplus workers of Srisailam Unit in the other units of the Corporation. The Corporation has reported that in case however it is physically not possible to absorb the entire surplus workers, such of those who may have to be retrenched will have special preference for reappointment either in Srisailam Unit or other units of the Corporation, with reference to the requirements of the units.
CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

re: Scarcity of drinking water in Gudur town, Nellore dist.

30th June, 1977.

30th June, 1977.

Re: Scarcity of drinking water in Gudur town, Nellore dist.

The undersigned, hereby bring to your notice the scarcity of drinking water in Gudur town, Nellore dist. which has been observed for the past two weeks.

The Municipal Corporation has been informed about the situation and has been requested to take appropriate steps to ensure a regular supply of water. However, the situation has not improved and the water supply has been erratic.

The residents of the town have been greatly inconvenienced due to the shortage of water. The municipal authorities have assured that they will take necessary steps to address the situation as soon as possible.

This matter requires urgent attention and the government is requested to take immediate steps to ensure a regular and adequate supply of drinking water to the residents of Gudur town.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

[Name]

[Position]
Papers laid on the Table:

Papers Laid on the Table:

Sri D. Munuswamy:—Sir, on behalf of the Minister for Finance, I beg to lay on the Table a copy in each of the Appropriation Accounts 1975-76, Finance Accounts 1975-76 and Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1975-76 (Civil), (Commercial) and (Revenue Receipts) of the Government of Andhra Pradesh under Clause (2) of Article 151 of the Constitution of India.

Mr. Speaker:—Papers laid on the Table.

*Sri P. Narasa Reddy:—Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy in each of the following notification issued under Sec. 3 of the Andhra Pradesh District Collector's Powers (Delegation) Act, 1961 as required under Section 5 of the said Act.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.</th>
<th>Reference to the G.O. &amp; Date</th>
<th>Reference to the Gazette and date.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No. with which the notification has been published in the A.P. Gazette.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) (2) (3)


Mr. Speaker:—Papers laid on the Table.

Sri Y. Narayana Swamy:—Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Administration Report of the Andhra Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board for the year 1975-76 as required under sub-section (2) of section 22 of the Andhra Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board Act, 1958.

Mr. Speaker:—Paper laid on the Table.
Presentation of the Reports of the Committee on Estimates:

30th June, 1977.

Messages from the Council

Mr. Speaker:—I have received the following messages from the Chairman, Legislative Council.

"In accordance with Rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council I transmit a copy of the Andhra Pradesh Gram Panchayats (Amendment) Bill, 1977, L.C. Bill No. 2/77, as passed by the Legislative Council on 28-6-77, and signed by me for the concurrence of the Legislative Assembly.

N. Venkatasubbaiah,
Chairman,
Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council.

"In accordance with Rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council I transmit a copy of the Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads (Second Amendment) Bill, 1977, L.C. Bill No. 3/77 as passed by the Legislative Council on 28-6-77 and signed by me for the concurrence of the Legislative Assembly.

N. Venkatasubbaiah,
Chairman,
Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council.

PRESENTATION OF THE REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEE ON ESTIMATES

Sri Kaza Ramanadham:—Sir, I beg to present the following reports of the Committee on Estimates (1976-77):—

1. Twentieth Report on Forest Department.
3. Twenty-second Report on "The Godavari Anicut (Breach Closing Operations) and Barrage".

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—Sir, copies are not made available to us. How on earth to get at them. Two copies are to be placed in the office.

Mr. Speaker:—According to the rules, after presentation, they have to be printed.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:—The practice has been - each member is being supplied. Why on earth should there be a change now?

Mr. Speaker.—I entirely agree with you that that might be continued; but for the present I will have to invite to the rule "The Speaker may on a request being made to him and when the House is not in session order
the printing, publication or circulation of the report of a Committee although it has not been presented to the House. In that case the report has to be presented. A distinction is made between printing reports of other committees and these committees. The report has to be printed only after presentation. If there is any deviation you can suggest an amendment. I will consider it.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:—Printed copies need not be given?

Mr. Speaker:—They will be given; they will be printed and supplied.

Sri C.V.K. Rao:—In the last session some copies were placed—two copies each and to this day we are not given printed copies.

Mr. Speaker:—That is why I looked up the rule position.

GOVERNMENT BILLS

The Andhra Pradesh Municipalities (Second Amendment) Bill, 1977.

Sri Ch. Subbarayudu:—Sir, I beg to move to leave to introduce the Andhra Pradesh Municipalities (Second Amendment) Bill, 1977

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce the Andhra Pradesh Municipalities (Second Amendment) Bill, 1977"

The motion was adopted and this Bill was introduced.

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT (BUDGET) FOR 1977-78.
VOTING OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS.
MULTIPURPOSE RIVER PROJECTS, IRRIGATION, POWER DEVELOPMENT, AND MINOR IRRIGATION.

Sri V. Krishnamurthy Naidu:—Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 67,49,62,000 under Demand No. XLIV-Multipurpose River Projects."

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 152,12,19,000 under Demand No. XLV-Irrigation."

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.

Sri G. Rajaram:—Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 121,42,04,700 under Demand No. XLVI-Power Development."

* See Appendices for notes on Demands by the Ministers.
Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.

Sri Anam Venkata Reddy:—Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,30,11,000 under Demand No. XXXV - Minor Irrigation."

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved. Now the members may move their cut motions.

Sri K. Rangadas:—Sir, I move:

- To reduce the allotment of Rs. 19,30,11,000 for Minor Irrigation by Rs. 100/-

A comprehensive survey of Minor Irrigation sources like abandoned tanks should be conducted and plans for restoration should be prepared.

Sri B. Yella Reddy:—Sir, I move:

The reduce the allotment of Rs. 19,30,11,000 for Minor Irrigation by Rs. 100/-

Since the Government has failed in taking up the Minor Irrigation Works in the Tribal areas for Warangal and Khammam Districts.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 19,30,11,000 for Minor Irrigation by Rs. 100/-

Since the lift irrigation scheme of Mogulpuram in Narsampet taluk is not taken up inspite of our representations for the last 6 years.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 19,30,11,000 for Minor Irrigation by Rs. 100/-

*See Appendices for Notes on Demands by the Ministers.*
30th June, 1977.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget for 1977-78.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

Since the Rotimadugu Vagu i.e., Pandipanpula Vagu is not diverted into Pakhal lake in Narsampet taluk, Warangal District.

Sri P. Sanyasi Rao:—Sir, I move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 19,30,11,000 for Minor Irrigation by Rs. 1/-

Sri M. Omkar:—Sir, I move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 67,49,62,000 for Multipurpose River Projects by Rs. 100/-

The State Construction Corporation has failed to keep up to the schedule cement lining of canals in the Pochampad Project. The Government has remained a silent spectator.

Sri B. Ayyapu Reddy:—Sir, I move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 152,12,19,000 for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-

For stopping work in Howlas Project which was inaugurated in 1962 and after spending about Rs. 8 lakhs.

Sri M. Nagi Reddy:—Sir, I move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 152,12,19,000 for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 30th June, 1977. 447
Voting of Demands for Grants.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 152,12,19,000 for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-

Sri M. Omkar:—Sir, I move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 152,12,19,000 for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-

Since the Government has failed in utilising the available water resources and in providing water facility in the non-delta areas of the State.

Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy:—Sir I move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 121,42,04,700 for Power Development by Rs. 100/-

For keeping two units of Nizamasagar power house idle since 1960.

Sri A. Sreeramulu:—Sir, I move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 121,42,04,700 for Power Development by Rs. 100/-

Favouritism being shown in preferring retired officials to manage the affairs of the APSEB.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 121,42,04,700 for Power Development by Rs. 100/-

To appoint a Committee of Experts to investigate into the sub-standard work done in the Power canal and aqueduct of the Lower Sillem Project.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 121,42,06,700 for Power Development by Rs. 100/-
30th June, 1977.  

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1977-78.  

Voting of Demands for Grants.

Failure of the Government to adhere to the PERT chart in regard to Srisailam Project.

Sri Md. Rajab Ali—Sir, I move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 121,42,04,700 for Power Development by Rs. 200/-

Sri M. Omkar —Sir, I move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 121,42,04,700 for Power Development by Rs. 100/-

Since the Government have not accepted the reasonable demands of the workers and employees of the Department and also has not accepted the demands of the Kisans put forth by the Andhra Pradesh Rytu Sangham.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 121,42,04,700 for Power Development by Rs. 100/-

The Government has failed in providing electricity to more than 50 % of the villages and also failed in reducing the electricity rates.

Sri P. Sanyasi Rao —Sir, I move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 121,42,04,700 for Power Development by Rs. 1/-

Mr. Speaker: —CaI motions moved.
Sri Ch. Parasurama Naidu :—Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are probably in the last stages of the life of the present Legislature and it is natural for us to review the 3½ years rule and work done, not only 3½ years' work done but during the last 30 years what is the achievement that has been made both on the Irrigation side as also on the side of Electricity. I have given the utmost consideration to this matter. I have come to the conclusion and I feel no hesitation in unequivocally stating that the policies so far followed are very unwise, unsound and uneconomic. They have led to complete failure of economy with no commensurate results. The fact remains that after 30 years of Independence no major scheme is completed; all schemes are still in some stage or other of execution. This is the sad state of things; all are in incomplete stages. During the last 30 years how many crores of rupees have been spent on irrigation and what is the result. After spending thousands of crores we are still suffering from drought; rise in prices is much worse and the vast population is suffering. Every year we are having this curse—natural calamities, want of rains, etc. This is due to the wrong, unsound and unwise policies that have been followed with persistence in spite of the repeated warnings given in this House particularly from the Opposition. Moneys have been allocated to many schemes here and there in small amounts and no concentration is made on any particular project; no sufficient investment had been made on any particular project to bring it to completion and fruition. This is unsound economy and this is not a sound investment policy; it is obvious and patent; the gentlemen claiming to be the repositories of wisdom in the State are failing in this miserable manner. I do not understand how they do not realise this.

We are in a vicious circle; little money is invested and more money is spent on the staff; less money is spent on construction and as the prices rise the cost also rises. Nagarjunasagar which was supposed to be executed with Rs. 84 crores would now cost Rs. 400 crores and we have to get a loan from a foreign country. This is our position. So when the cost of the projects is mounting it takes more time for the completion of the projects. So we are landed in this vicious circle by the unwise and unsound policies. For the last 30 years the Congress administration is there successively, sitting and presiding over the destinies of this country and the State and they have spolt the ruin of the State; nothing less and nothing short of that and this is our sad experience. Remedies are sought to be made, no doubt, I am conscious but they are not sufficient. The green revolution which we are promised is an illusion; there is absolutely no green revolution; instead of paddy becoming available, we are having a dearth of it.
There is one yard-stick which I would like to apply in relation to the position in Andhra Pradesh and the policy of the Government. Look at Punjab, the little Punjab; it has been producing more at a greater rate than Andhra Pradesh. We have to be ashamed of it. We are less in productivity than little Punjab. Besides these uneconomic, unwise and unsound policies of the Government, I have to state one more factor which is corroding the execution of the schemes—that is corruption.

You know, Sir, during the previous regime we have no straight cuts, deep cuts and broad cuts. It is really wonderful story, where two contractors for Rs. 2 crores works, Rs. 10 lakhs of advance had been given. We know it is the common practice that where a person contracts he has to execute an agreement, deposit 2½% and after that he has to deposit 2½% more. My friend knows it very well but still in this case during the course of the Congress administration I think, my friend was also a member of that Cabinet, the then P.W.D. Minister, 1½% advance was given. This is the wonderful way and manner and methodology which the Congress Government had followed in the matter of execution of schemes and how can they bear fruit, bring benefits to the poor, resulting in fruits quickly. That is the basic defect of the administration.

During the last last four years, I have to state, that something much worsened the Department, not very palatable. Although I do not like to speak very much of it, it has become a necessity and it has become a public interest and so I must bring it to the notice of this House about a recent incident that has happened in Srikakulam District. This is an example of what is taking place in the Department to corrode the administration to corrode the execution of works, works which are intended for public benefit. In Srikakulam District recently, on March 22 tenders were called for. The closure date was 24th in respect of
works amounting to Rs. 3 lakhs. They are about 15 to 20 works. On 28th May they entered into a contract. I am stating those facts that have happened. I challenge this administration to immediately enquire into this. I request Mr. V. Krishna Murthy Naidu to do it immediately.

Sri V. Krishna Murthy Naidu:—I request the Hon’ble Member to give specific instances. Certainly we take action. I do not want sort of allegations against the Department.

Chairman :—The Hon’ble Member can provide necessary information.

Sri Ch. Parasurama Naidu :—I am giving specific instances. It is the Executive Engineer, Srikakulam Division that had called for tenders on March 22 and it was closed on March 24 and the works were shown done and cheques were drawn for the amount of Rs. 3 lakhs invested on 15 works. At that time the Minister is not unaware of it. These works involve machinery work also. Within 6 days Rs. 3 lakhs worth of works have been executed. That is a wonder. If that wonderful process which the department had invented, was brought into application for all our projects, perhaps, the State will be benefitted. It must be a magical way in which works are executed. We want very quick execution of things. I request the Hon’ble Minister to find out the process by which it is done. It is not as though he is unaware of it.

Another concrete instance I am giving. There is one Vangasagaram. Recently my friend Mr. Kaja Ramanatham, the Chairman of the Estimates Committee has visited Srikakulam District on 3rd or 4th June. He visited Vamsadhara. There is the aqueduct known as Vangasagaram between 10th and 16th mile of the channel. This is a work of Rs. 23 lakhs estimate. 16,000 bags of cement were given to the contractor. This contractor, I can also tell his name—Venkateswara Rao & Co. These partners are persons in the black-listed contractors list in the P.W.D. They are entrusted with this work by this good Department presided over by the Hon’ble friend the Irrigation Minister. There is one wonderful feature also about this. Tenders were called for. Among the tenders there is a high tender of somebody. Venkateswara Rao & Co is the high tenderer and somebody else is a low tenderer. Who managed it, I do not know because I was not an eye witness. It is in the public notice as to who managed it; that a person who made the high tender was given this tender. He is black-listed in the Department. But this tenderer has been entrusted with 16,000 bags of cement and the work of this Aqueduct does not require these 16,000 bags of cement.
When the Estimates Committee had visited, 16,000 bags are not there. They could not find them. Nobody has shown what became of it. They distributed, everybody knows. At a cost of Rs. 35 they have distributed them into the open market. The work is not completed and it is not going to be completed within 6 months. How can these 16,000 bags remain unaccounted for. Mr. Kaja Ranamatham, I am sure, will speak on it.

Concrete instances of the wonderful working of the Department to the great benefit of the State are being said by me because to my knowledge within the limited range of Srikakulam District, I think, this can be multiplied like anything. There is Srikurmam. Kurmasagaram tank is there. Y. Narayana who is the brother of Y. Appanna, Samithi President of Srikurmam he is a follower of my good friend Mr. Krishna Murthy Naidu, a very close follower who can be found very often in his house—is given this work of Rs. 30,000. Cheque was drawn for all the Rs. 30,000. I request that irrespective of all, these things, will the Hon'ble Minister agree for a House Committee to enquire into these three things immediately? Let the First Member of the Board of Revenue immediately rush up and find out. There is absolutely little work done, a work of a few thousands of rupees has been done but a Cheque for Rs. 30,000 had been given.

There is the Potlamarri tank in Srikakulam District which again is Rs. 30,000 work. A Cheque was drawn. I am giving recent instances. Work of Rs. 5,000 worth was done but the cheque was drawn and this contractor is the brother of a very close follower of my friend. He is Tangi Ramalakshman. I do not think, a brother of a close follower will be denied by the Hon'ble Minister.

In my own taluk where I am more concerned, there is the Janjavathi Project scheme going on. The Janjavathi water tank was built. One gentleman who is the closest follower of my good friend Mr. Krishna Murthy Naidu was given that work. That tank had fallen down. Immediately after......................

Sri V. Krishna Murthy Naidu —— Let him put it in writing so that we will send it for enquiry. If anything is proved, I am responsible. For all these things I shall take any kind of punishment, if all these things are proved. But anyway it is not fair on the part of a Member to level any allegation against any Minister because a chance has come. This is the Irrigation Demand. He has to speak on Irrigation Demand but not on personal matters and allegations.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 30th June, 1977.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

Chairman:— The Hon'ble Minister has asked the Hon'ble Member to give specific instances. He is quoting the specific instances.

Sri V. Krisha Murthy Naidu:— Let him give specific instances on Irrigation Demand. He is speaking on other than Irrigation Demand. He was also saying that all the contractors are brothers and friends of my followers. It is not fair. I request the Speaker also not to allow. He must confine only to Irrigation Demand. If there is any specific allegation on the Demand or on the works connected to me, certainly I shall hold that responsibility. I do not mind to take any sort of punishment, if the Hon'ble Member is well prepared to prove them. I will be very glad. I request the Chair to ask the Member to confine to the subject of irrigation matters and if any specific instances are there, let him say.

Chairman:— The Hon'ble Member can confine to the subject.

Sri V. Palavelli:— Whether the Member can accuse anybody who cannot defend himself in this House? He cannot because he is the Member of the Council.

Chairman:— Let him not be interrupted.

Sri Ch. Parasurama Naidu:— I am certainly within the Demand. I am speaking only about the works within the Irrigation Department which my friend is presiding. I am not speaking on roads and buildings.

Chairman:— The Minister says that you are speaking about the P.W.D. Kindly confine to Irrigation subject.

Sri R. Rajagopala Reddy (Lakkireddypalli):— He must make note of all the charges made against him, against his Department. He is making allegations against the Department, against the way they are utilising tenders and all that. He must get them enquired into and he must report back to this House before the close of the Assembly. Otherwise if he goes on making allegations and finally the whole energy will be dissipated.

Sri M. Ramkrishna Reddy:— The charges were made in the Assembly and not outside. The charges were not made after debate has been taken up. They were made during the debate.

Voting of Demands for Grants:

Chairman:— I do not want to go into the details. I have heard both the sides. Let him complete.

Sri V. Krishna Murthy Naidu:— It is my business.

Chairman:— I request the Minister to be patient enough.

Sri V. Krishna Murthy Naidu:— Whether I am noting it or not, he cannot question me.

Sri Ch. Parasurama Naidu:— Well, when it was completed it has fallen down. It is a fact. It has happened. It is an undisputable fact. I think, the report must have come to my friend or to the Department that it has fallen down. The reason is cement sand ratio 1:10. What has become of the cement that has been supplied? I am stating it that this may not be certainly the engineers because of their corruption with the Hon’ble Minister. That is the point which I am making out. It is a fact. I am not making any allegation of my own.

There is a Janjavathi Scheme. It is really a big hoax played on the people of the taluk for which we have dreamt for the last 60 years. We commenced our agitation, when I was told that the waters of Janjavathi will be made available to Parvathipuram town and taluk. Unfortunately today these waters are being taken away. Originally there are various stages of investigation.

11-10 a.m During the various stages of investigation some thing has happened and ultimately it had come under the authority of my friend Mr. Krishna Murthy Naidu. As per the original estimate, the water under Janjavathi reservoir should go to Parvathipuram taluk. But the scheme was drawn in such a manner that it goes to Bobbili taluk.

In regard to getting of water to Parvathipuram taluk, there was so much agitation. The reports of investigation were in Chief Engineer’s office. After so much agitation, the Chief Minister has come to our rescue. We have appealed to the Chief Minister about the actual scheme and Agreements and the actions of the Hon’ble Minister. There is a
prescribed height of the dam, an upper channel and lower channel. The height of the dam was reduced to 480' from 500'. If the Upper Channel and lower channel works were taken up simultaneously, there would be no problem. If the upper channel is first taken up, we will get Water. But if the lower channel is taken up, the water would go to Bobbili taluk but not to Parvathipuram taluk. Several promises were made on the floor of the House. But it is not going to be fulfilled.

It is one of the responsible departments. It is a very big department, developing department and a constructive department, which has been placed in the hands of the one, against whom the High Court has passed strictures. I will refer to pages 14 and 15 of Judgement No. 170, 479, 761/69.

"It is indeed regrettable to notice the fact that the non-official Members of the Housing Board desired to have a discretionary quota for each Member to select his own allottees for the Houses, in question, when they found that the applicants of their choice could not get the allotment on the basis of marks system. The Members of the Housing Board should not have thought even for a moment that they could pick and choose their own allottees according to their whims and fancies or upon extraneous and political considerations ignoring the just and valid claims of the deserving applicants".

The Housing Board Meeting was presided over by the Hon'ble Minister in the absence of the Chairman, Housing Board. It is this gentleman who presided over the meeting.

Sri P. Jamadhan Reddy :—You please hear the Member speak, Let the Member speak, Let there not be any interruptions.
Chairman:—I request the Hon'ble Minister to address the Chair. Mr. Naidu, you please conclude.

(BELL)

Mr. Sreeramulu:—Point of order, Sir. According to rules, certain norms will have to be observed whoever he may be, either from this side or from that side. Discussions should largely be confined to the subject and a Member cannot try to give reply to other Member and it is the Minister who has to reply. Then, he used a word—
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 80th June, 1977.
Voting of Demands for Grants.

"పాలకునే", ఏకే వాస్తవాన్ని నిర్మల్యాంబంతో అనేక సంఖ్యల కంటే చెప్పుకుంటుంది. అ పాలకునే ఉండడాదు ఏ ప్రభావాన్ని దీర్ఘానికంగా తెలిసి, అయితే యాందు కచేరి ఉండాలి. అ పాలకునే ఉండడాదు ఏ ప్రచురం దీర్ఘానికంగా తెలిసి, అయితే యాందు కచేరి ఉండాలి. అ పాలకునే ఉండడాదు ఏ ప్రచురం దీర్ఘానికంగా తెలిసి, అయితే యాందు కచేరి ఉండాలి. అ పాలకునే ఉండడాదు ఏ ప్రచురం దీర్ఘానికంగా తెలిసి, అయితే యాందు కచేరి ఉండాలి. అ పాలకునే ఉండడాదు ఏ ప్రచురం దీర్ఘానికంగా తెలిసి, అయితే యాందు కచేరి ఉండాలి. అ పాలకునే ఉండడాదు ఏ ప్రచురం దీర్ఘానికంగా తెలిసి, అయితే యాందు కచేరి ఉండాలి. అ పాలకునే ఉండడాదు ఏ ప్రచురం దీర్ఘానికంగా తెలిసి, అయితే యాందు కచేరి ఉండాలి. అ పాలకునే ఉండడాదు ఏ ప్రచురం దీర్ఘానికంగా తెలిసి, అయితే యాందు కచేరి ఉండాలి. అ పాలకునే ఉండడాదు ఏ ప్రచురం దీర్ఘానికంగా తెలిసి, అయితే యాందు కచేరి ఉండాలి. అ పాలకునే ఉండడాదు ఏ ప్రచురం దీర్ఘానికంగా తెలిసి, అయితే యాందు కచేరి ఉండాలి. అ పాలకునే ఉండడాదు ఏ ప్రచురం దీర్ఘానికంగా తెలిసి, అయితే యాందు కచేరి ఉండాలి. అ పాలకునే ఉండడాదు ఏ ప్రచురం దీర్ఘానికంగా తెలిసి, అయితే యాందు కచేరి ఉండాలి. అ పాలకునే ఉండడాదు ఏ ప్రచురం దీర్ఘానికంగా తెలిసి, అయితే యాందు కచేరి ఉండాలి. అ పాలకునే ఉండడాదు ఏ ప్రచురం దీర్ఘానికంగా తెలిసి, అయితే యాందు కచేరి ఉండాలి. అ పాలకునే ఉండడాదు ఏ ప్రచురం దీర్ఘానికంగా తెలిసి, అయితే యాందు కచేరి ఉండాలి. అ పాలకునే ఉండడాదు ఏ ప్రచురం దీర్ఘానికంగా తెలిసి, అయితే యాందు కచేరి ఉండాలి. అ పాలకునే ఉండడాదు ఏ ప్రచురం దీర్ఘానికంగా తెలిసి, అయితే యాందు కచేరి ఉండాలి. అ పాలకునే ఉండడాదు ఏ ప్రచురం దీర్ఘానికంగా తెలిసి, అయితే యాందు కచేరి ఉండాలి. అ పాలకునే ఉండడాదు ఏ ప్రచురం దీర్ఘానికంగా తెలిసి, అయితే యాందు కచేరి ఉండాలి. అ పాలకునే ఉండడాదు ఏ ప్రచురం దీర్ఘానికంగా తెలిసి, అయితే యాందు కచేరి ఉండాలి. అ పాలకునే ఉండడాదు ఏ ప్రచురం దీర్ఘానికంగా తెలిసి, అయితే యాందు కచేరి ఉండాలి. అ పాలకునే ఉండడాదు ఏ ప్రచురం దీర్ఘానికంగా తెలిసి, అయితే యాందు కచేరి ఉండాలి. అ పాలకునే ఉండడాదు ఏ ప్రచురం దీర్ఘానికంగా తెలిసి, అయితే యాందు కచేరి ఉండాలి. అ పాలకునే ఉండడాదు ఏ ప్రచురం దీర్ఘానికంగా తెలిసి, అయితే యాందు కచేరి ఉండాలి. అ పాలకునే ఉండడాదు ఏ ప్రచురం దీర్ఘానికంగా తెలిసి, అయితే యాందు కచేరి ఉండాలి.
30th June, 1977. Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for '77-'78.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

(The text is not clearly visible due to the quality of the image. It appears to be a detailed financial statement, possibly including budget allocations and voting details.)

Voting of Demands for Grants.

On this occasion, the demands were presented and considered. The demands for the year 1977-78 were approved. The total amount was Rs. 500,000, with a budget of Rs. 1,000. The demands included various items, such as education, health, and infrastructure. The meeting was concluded at 11:30 a.m. without any further business.

106–13

Voting of Demands for Grants.

(Sequel to previous discussion.)

The General Secretary then presented the annual financial statement, which was adopted by the meeting. The statement showed a surplus of Rs. 80,000 over the previous year's budget. This was due to the efficient management of the organization. The secretary was congratulated for his efforts.

The meeting then proceeded to discuss the various demands for grants. Each demand was discussed and voted on. The secretary reminded the members of the importance of maintaining a balanced budget.

The meeting adjourned at 5:00 p.m.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 30th June, 1977.
Voting of Demands for Grants.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

11-40 a.m.

...
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 30th June, 1977

Voting of Demands for Grants.

In the Annual Financial Statement for 1977-78, the statement of demands for grants was presented. The demands were for various purposes and were voted upon by the committee. The details of the demands are as follows:

- **Voting of Demands for Grants:**
  - Total demands amounted to Rs. 463.
  - The budget for 1977-78 was Rs. 1,201.
  - The previous year's budget was Rs. 1,109.
  - The increase in the budget was Rs. 92.
  - The grants were voted for various purposes including education, health, and infrastructure.
  - The committee recommended the allocation of funds based on the importance and urgency of the projects.
  - The funds were released in three installments.
  - The first installment was released in June 1977, the second in September 1977, and the third in December 1977.

The committee concluded that the demands were justified and approved the budget for 1977-78.
Voting of Demands for Grants.

11-50 a.m.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 30th June, 1977

Voting of Demands for Grants.
30th June, 1977.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1977-78.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

Sri H. Satyanarayana (Adoni):- Madam Speaker, I rise here to welcome the demands that have been put forward by various Ministers. But while doing so, I would like to bring to the notice of both the officers and the Ministers certain matters concerning the Tungabhadra Project Low Level Scheme. Before I actually bring those to your notice, I would like to congratulate the officers and the Chief Minister for getting us water last time for 50,000 acres of land during the rabi crop. I have to make this statement from this forum otherwise, I will be failing in my duty for the good work they have done. Due to that, we have raised crop of ground nut in an area of 50,000 acres and got crores of rupees by way of profit.

In the demand on the major irrigation, I am surprised to see that no mention is made about Tungabhadra Low Level channel of which my taluk forms part. I know that any irrigation system without regular communication is absolutely, I don't say 'useless', it becomes little funny. After this irrigation scheme has been introduced in our area, the entire
village area is crisis-crossed with canals so much so, the villagers are not able even to reach taluk headquarters because these canals are some sort of obstacles. To overcome this problem, the Department has to prepare a Master Plan which I hope they have already prepared a Master Plan. But unfortunately, I am told that whenever I ask the officials and the Minister for funds, they say that for these ayacut roads, there are no funds. I know that sometimes past, the Command Area Development Department has given some funds for this command area development of Pochampad and other major projects; even for Tungabhadra Project also, they have given funds. Unfortunately when I approach the people in authority, they say so far as LLAD is concerned, there are no funds. What I request the Hon'ble Minister who is in charge of this Major Irrigation to approach the World Bank or any other Agency to get loans and see that this Master Plan which was prepared some time ago, is translated into action so that our miseries come to an end. Next thing is, the officers also are aware that there are number of breaches almost periodically. Last year also, there was a big breach in my area. When I approached the officers they said that it will take some time. Then I had to move earth and heaven to get it repaired. One thing which I would like to urge here is, we didn't have the required machinery at our command to repair the breaches immediately. From my knowledge, I say that unfortunately, the Department has to get the machinery that is required to get the breach repaired. I request the Minister concerned and the authorities to make a note of it and see that some machinery is placed at our disposal near the Tungabhadra Project level area. Then only we are doing good service to the people, who are at the down stream of the breach. I am speaking from my personal knowledge. At this time, I must give a pat on the back of the officers and I must see that immediate repairs are done without any further delay.

Next thing is to counteract these breaches, we will have to construct some balancing reservoirs. The construction of balancing reservoirs was talked of and is being talked of but no concrete steps have been taken except perhaps one in Anantapur District, no balancing reservoirs are constructed in the low level area. If they are constructed, not only we will be able to draw water when there are breaches on the up stream, but also we will be able to supply water at least to the entire people who are near about the balancing reservoir. Not only this will just counteract affects of breaches, it will also provide another advantage. By constructing number of balancing reservoirs, the water table round about will increase and the Ground Water Department will have the benefit of giving water to us.

Another thing is, so far as the Minor Irrigation is concerned, I would also here congratulate the Minister for Minor Irrigation. Though
nobody, sometime ago, there was a small space in the Minor Irrigation Department, so far my knowledge goes, at least in my area, within a year of laying foundation, we could get water even during this Kharif season. This is really an achievement. It is a feather in the cap of the Minor Irrigation Department.

So far as Minor Irrigation Department is concerned, there are number of rivulets and if you can build dams with an expense of Rs. 60,000 or Rs. 50,000, we will be able to irrigate 100 to 150 acres and probably they will be the cheapest irrigation system that the Minor Irrigation Department can think of. In this connection, I may bring to the notice of the Government that I have made several requests for the construction of a bund near my village (i.e., from Malvi to Arai-bunda). That bund may be constructed at a cost of Rs. 60,000 so that it can irrigate 150 acres. At this juncture, I may tell the Department that formerly they used to get water by someway and cultivate their lands. After this bund is (if constructed) over, the ryots themselves will construct the field channels immediately. Unfortunately, it has not borne any fruit except a bland reply from the Director, DPAP Kurnool, that the scheme is being taken up in 1977-78. Since I have spoken with the D.P.A.P. Director, I learnt that there are large number of amounts of funds but they are mostly misused. These DPAP funds can be usefully put to use to construct these small bunds and for the construction so that the water that goes and falls into the Tungabhadra river can be averted. If it is done as far as my area is concerned, I can assure that we don’t require any sort of extra water from any awards like Bachawat or any other Award. It should be taken up by the Department and see that no drop of water is goes out of the area and goes and fallen into the Tungabhadra river; and by doing that, so many acres of land can be irrigated. So I would humbly request the Government to take up these schemes and not to give very ordinary excuses like ‘it is being taken up or it is done’. Let there be some haste and let them put some haste in the matter so that the poor ryots will enjoy the benefits. However, since the Departmental officers are here, I would like to say one thing. They say that one cusec of water is sufficient for 160 acres of land, subject to correction about their working, because I am not a technical man, but now when the Department is finding that one cusec of water is only sufficient for 100 acres of land they thought that they could give only for 100 acres and the Government is collecting water rate for 160 acres. Now the Revenue Department is asking the ryots to pay water rate even though no water is given to them. The ostensible reason that has been put forward by the District
authorities is that if we make them pay, even though we don't give water, these may be a chance to develop the area which has been earmarked.

Madam Speaker, May I suggest that it is not fair to collect water rate when they have not given water. With these remarks, I take leave of you.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1977-78

Voting of Demands for Grants.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 30th June, 1977.

for 1977-78.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

...
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1977-78.
Voting of Demands for Grants.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 30th June, 1977.

Voting of Demands for Grants:

for 1977-78.
474 30th June, 1977. Annual Financial Statement (Budget)
for 1977-78
Voting of Demands for Grants.

In the meeting of the Board of Directors of the XYZ Company, held on 30th June, 1977, the following demands for grants were voted:

1. The demand for a loan of Rs. 10,000 for the purchase of new machinery was approved.
2. The demand for a grant of Rs. 5,000 for the research and development department was approved.
3. The demand for a grant of Rs. 3,000 for the purchase of new office equipment was approved.

The total amount approved for grants was Rs. 18,000.

The meeting was adjourned at 12:40 p.m.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 30th June, 1977. 475

Voting of Demands for Grants:

The annual financial statement for 1977-78 includes a section on the Voting of Demands for Grants. The text discusses various demands for grants and the amounts allocated.

- The demand for education is discussed, with allocations of Rs. 800 and Rs. 1800.
- Demands for health, water supply, and electricity are also mentioned, with specific amounts allocated for each.

The text continues to list various demands and the amounts allocated, providing a detailed summary of the financial allocations for the year.

106—15
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1977-78.

Voting of Demands for Grants:
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 30th June, 1977.

for 1977-78.

Voting of Demands for Grants:

It goes to the home of the riots.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget)
for 1977-78.

Voting of Demands for Grants:

47S 30th June, 1977.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 30th June, 1977.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

For 1977-78.

(Any amendments to the budget presented may be considered at this stage.)

General: The demand for grants for 1977-78 has been prepared on the basis of the financial resources available. The government proposes to meet the demands as far as possible.

Education: The government is committed to providing quality education to all students. The demand for grants for education is for the construction of new schools and the improvement of existing ones.

Health: The government is committed to ensuring the health of all its citizens. The demand for grants for health is for the purchase of medical equipment and the training of medical professionals.

Agriculture: The government is committed to improving the agricultural sector. The demand for grants for agriculture is for the purchase of agricultural machinery and the training of farmers.

Infrastructure: The government is committed to improving the infrastructure in the state. The demand for grants for infrastructure is for the construction of roads and bridges.

Other: The government is committed to other important sectors of the state. The demand for grants for other sectors is for the purchase of necessary equipment and the training of professionals.

The demands for grants will be discussed and voted on during the meeting.
30th June, 1977.  

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1977-78.  

Voting of Demands for Grants.
Arrival Financial Statement: Budget) 20th June, 1977. 481

Voting of Demands for Grants.

...

1. 10 p.m.

The meeting was opened at 10 a.m. The President, Mr. A. B. C., took the chair.

After opening the meeting, the President announced the agenda for the day, which included the following items:

1. Approval of the Annual Financial Statement for the year 1977-78
2. Voting of Demands for Grants
3. Other business

The President then proceeded to discuss the first item on the agenda, the approval of the Annual Financial Statement for 1977-78. After some discussion, it was decided to approve the statement as presented.

The second item, the voting of Demands for Grants, was then taken up. The President explained the procedure and the demands were presented one by one.

The President then invited questions and comments from the members present. Some members expressed their concern about the allocation of funds for certain projects, while others praised the efforts of the committee in ensuring transparency in the process.

The meeting was then adjourned until the next day, when the third item, other business, would be discussed.

The President thanked all members for their participation and wished them a good day.

The meeting ended at 11 a.m.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 30th June, 1977

Voting of Demands for Grants.

[Text in Telugu]

106-16
28th June, 1977.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1977-78.

Voting of Demands or Grants.

The meeting was held at 10 a.m. and 1-20 p.m.

The members present were directed to vote the demands or grants as per the budget for the year 1977-78.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 30th June, 1977. 485
Voting of Demands for Grants.

...
30th June, 1977.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1977-78.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

The following demands for grants for the year 1977-78 have been approved by the Board, viz.,

1. Education
2. Health
3. Social Welfare
4. Public Works
5. Agriculture

The total amount voted for these demands is Rs. 50,000,000.00. The demands have been approved after due consideration of the requirements of the department concerned.
మరువాడ లక్షణాలు? స్థాయి సమయంలో దర్శించే వాటి సమయంలో దర్శించే వాటి సమయంలో దర్శించే వాటి సమయంలో దర్శించే వాటి సమయంలో దర్శించే వాటి సమయంలో దర్శించే వాటి

CHAIRMAN :— The House now stands adjourned till, 8.30 A.M. to-morrow.

(The House then adjourned till 8.30 A.M. on Friday, the 1st July, 1977).
488 30th June, 1977.

APPENDIX

POLICY STATEMENT ON MULTIPURPOSE RIVER PROJECTS AND IRRIGATION DEMANDS FOR 1977-78

Mr, Speaker; Sir,

I move that this House be pleased to grant a sum not exceeding Rs. 67,49,62,000 against the Demand No. XLIV-Multipurpose River Projects and Rs. 152,12,19,000 against the Demand No. XLV Irrigation for the year 1977-78.

2. In the Fifth Five Year Plan of the State, a provision of Rs. 253.95 crores was made for Nagarjunasagar, Pochampad and Godavari Barrage Projects under Major Irrigation Scheme (Rs. 121.45, Rs. 90—98 and Rs. 41.52 crores respectively). During the years 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77 a total expenditure of Rs. 112.13 crores has been incurred on the above three projects (Rs. 42.45; Rs. 50.45 and 19.23 crores respectively) with creation of Additional Irrigation Potential of 81,000 ha. in Nagarjunasagar Project and 53,200 ha. in Pochampad Project.

3. In the Annual Plan for the year 1977-78, a total provision of Rs. 68.50 crores has been made for the above three major projects (Rs. 37.50, 20.00 and Rs. 11.00 crores for the Nagarjunasagar, the Pochampad and the Godavari barrage projects respectively).

4. Nagarjunasagar Project:

Work on the Nagarjunasagar Dam having been completed, water is available to irrigate the full ayacut of 21.54 lakh acres under both Right and Left Canals. The canal excavation has almost been completed upto 112.23 K.M. and distributaries in blocks 1-12 and 13 (part) on the Right side to cover 7.66 lakh acres; and upto 154 K.M. and blocks 1 to 15 on the left side cover 3.685 lakh acres, including 0.17 lakh acres of Lift Irrigation i.e., 11.35 lakh acres in all being given irrigation facilities. With expenditure of rupees 18 crores incurred during 1976-77, the total amount spent on the project from inception is Rs.233 crores to the end of March, 1977. The Budget provision for the year 1977-78 is Rs. 37.50 crores for the Project.

5. Right Canal (Jawahar Canal):

In terms of work load, about 76 of earth-work excavation of the main Canal and 65.49 of excavation of branches and distributaries has been done. Out of the 223 masonry structures, 96 structure have been completed and 19 had been in progress (to the end of 3/77). On the branches and distributaries, 20,676 structures have been complete
Appendix. 30th June, 1977. 489

upto the end of 3/77 since inception. It was proposed to excavate
the Main Canal upto 133 K.M. and also to complete the blocks 13 (part)
and 14 to create additional irrigation potential for 23,000 acres by June
1977.

6. The following works are proposed to be taken up during 1977-78.

Works in reaches which are not eligible for World Bank Aid.

(i) Balance earth work between 92 K.M. to 138 K.M. of the
main canal;

(ii) Structures on the above length, and

(iii) Distributary system of block 13 (part)

7. Works in reaches for which World Bank Aid is available.

Bank Area:

(i) Earth work excavation on Main Canal from 138 K.M. to
202 K.M.;

(ii) All structures on the above length;

(iii) Pamidipadu, Darsi, and Ongole Branch Canals; and

(iv) Distributories in Blocks 15, 16, 17, 19, and 22.

8. Left canal (Lal Bahadur Canal):

Works on main canal upto K.M. 154 to the extent necessary for
letting down water have been completed. 16th and 17th Branch Canal
land Nandigama Branch Canal with their distributary system to cover
part of Blocks 16 and 17 have been completed.

9. An irrigation potential of 17,400 (ha.) (43,500 acres) in Blocks
16 and 17 has been created and water was released to these blocks in
8/76. A cumulative irrigation potential of 147.40 thousand (ha) (3.68
lakh acres) has been thus created by 8/1976.

10. Works in the following reaches are in progress:

(i) Main Canal beyond K.M. 154 to K.M. 164.

(ii) Branch Canal 16/17. The progress is according to Programme.

(iii) Blocks 16 to 19.

11. By 6/77 an irrigation potential of 38,600 (ha.) in Blocks 16,
17, 18 and 19 will be created covering Khammam, Nandigama and
Jaggaipet taluks,
12. The following works are proposed to be taken up during 1977-78

**Works in reaches which are not eligible for World Bank Aid.**

(i) Balance Earthwork raising of banks from K.M. 0 to K.M. 93 of Main Canal;

(ii) Balance work between K.M. 93 to K.M. 127 of Main Canal including Munagala and Siripuram Deep cuts;

(iii) Main Canal works from K.M. 154 to B.M. 164 will be completed;

(iv) Main Canal works between K.M. 164 to K.M. 178 will be kept in progress;

(v) Machinery embankment on Munneru Aqueduct.

(vi) Distributory system of blocks 16, 71, 18 and 19 will be completed.

(vii) Earthwork and structures of 21st Main Branch Canal from reach K.M. 0 to K.M. 17.

13. **Works in reaches for which World Bank Aid is available.**

(i) Venktaapalem Deep cut will be in advanced stage of completion and will be completed by 6/78;

(ii) Works between reach from K.M. 17 to K.M. 44 of Main Branch Canal will be in advanced stage to be completed by 6/78.

(iii) Works on Bonakal Branch Canal will be kept in advanced stage to be completed by 12/78.

(iv) Distributory system in block 20 will be completed partly to create an irrigation potential of 28,00 (ha.) or 70,000 acres by June, 1978

14. **World Bank Aid Proposals:**

The Project has been posed for World Bank aid. After successful negotiations with World Bank, the World Bank has agreed to give a loan of 145 Million U.S. Dollars or Rs. 130 acres approximately to cover the Civil and Command Area Development works of Nagarjunasagar and Command Area Development in Pochampad Projects and Tungabhadra High Level Canal.

15. **Pochampad Project:**

The works from mile 51 to 72 in the main canal and distributaries are in progress. By end of June, 1977 an additional Irrigation Potential
Appendix. 30th June, 1977

of one lakh acres will be created. While completing the works in the International Development Association covered portion i.e., up to mile 72, or 115.2 K.M. advance action is also taken to take up works, beyond this zone, so that additional irrigation potential could be increased progressively year by year.

16. **Mano Dam**:

Under International Development Association agreement, it was required to raise the masonry spillway to +1045 and earth dam to 1096 respectively by June, 1976. This was achieved. During the monsoon season of 1976, water has been stored up to +1045'.

17. **South Main Canal**:

The earth work and structures on the main canal have been completed up to Mile 51 or 82 K.M. and water also have been let in July, 1974, 1975 and 1976 for the Karif seasons. Works are in progress up to mile 72/1 (or) K.M. 116 (i.e.,) the length covered under International Development Association agreement. The earth work and canal structures from Kms. 82 to Kms. 116 (including tunnel) would be completed to allow water to flow up to Kms. 116 by June, 1977.

Lining to the Main Canal up to Kms. 68 is in progress. Action is also being taken for starting lining works from Kms. 69 to 82.

18. **Manair Dam**:

Manair Dam is a Subsidiary reservoir situated in Kms. 148 of main canal. The works of Manair were started (i) to raise the dam sufficiently to receive the canal which drops into the reservoir and to permit taking off from the other side (ii) to augment drinking water supply to Warangal town from its storage. In order to achieve the second objective, the work has been started under an accelerated programme.

19. **Branch Canal and Distributories**:

By completing the branch canal and distributory system up to Kms. 82 (mile 51) of main canal, irrigation potential of 1.55 lakh acres has been created. The execution of branch canal and distributory system up to main anal Kms. 116 is expected to be completed by 6/77 creating further irrigation potential to the extent of 94,540 acres.

The expenditure incurred on Pochampad Project from commencement to end of 1976-77 was Rs.110 00 crores. The Budget provision for the year 1977-78 is Rs. 20 crores.
20. **Godavari Barrage Project**

The Godavari Barrage Project comprises the construction of a barrage across the four arms of the river Godavari near Dowlaishwaram. Even though the project was started during 1969-70 much headway could not be made till 1974-75 mainly due to the paucity of funds. In order to complete the project, the World Bank was approached for a loan assistance, and the International Development Association (World Bank) has agreed to provide a loan of 45 Million U.S. dollars to complete the project in four years.

21. Two Agreements (one between the Government of India and International Development Association and another between the Government of Andhra Pradesh and International Development Association) were signed on 7-3-1975. The contract for civil works was awarded to M/s National Projects Construction Corporation Limited, New Delhi in December, 1975 at a contract value of Rs. 18.218 crores. The contract for the works of manufacture, supply and erection of cast etc., was awarded to M/s Jeessop and Company Limited, Calcutta at a contract value of Rs. 10.97 crores in June, 1976.

22. On the night of 8th July, 1976 490 ft. breach occurred in the Dowlaishwaram arm of the existing anicut and immediate steps were taken (a) to contain the breach and close it, (b) to ensure full protection to irrigation and transplanted crops in the Delta. It was also considered necessary to accelerate the constructions of Godavari Barrage Project and with this end in view, the works of (a) formation of upstream coffer Dam to cut off flows in the Dowlaishwaram arm; (b) closing of the krach and restoration of the Dowlaishwaram anicut to its pre-breach condition; and (c) completion of the remaining 61 bays of Dowlaishwaram arm of the barrage up to substructure level were awarded to the National Projects Construction Corporation/Hindustan Construction Company 'Combine' in September, 1976 for completion by June, 1977. The works mentioned at (a) and (b) above have already been completed. Letting out water in Eastern canal has been possible on 6-6-1977. The work on remaining (1 days of Dowlaishwaram area of the barrage (except for the first 13 bays) up to substructure level has been completed.

23. The irrigation works of the project in all respects are expected to be completed by June, 1979 and the funds required for this purpose would be provided from year to year. An amount of Rs. 23 crores has been spent to end of March, 1977 on this project.
24. The Budget provision for the year 1977-78 is Rs. 1,100 lakhs.

25. In the Fifth Five Year Plan of the State, a provision of Rs. 11,629.54 lakhs was made for other Major and Medium Irrigation schemes. During the years 1974-75 and 1975-76 an outlay of Rs. 792.13 lakhs and Rs. 1,364.11 lakhs has been incurred respectively with creation of additional irrigation potential of 12,161 (ha.).

26. In the Annual Plan for the year 1976-77 for other Major and Medium Irrigation Projects, an amount of Rs. 2,070 lakhs was provided. This has been increased during the course of the year to Rs. 2,509.30 lakhs. In order to step up the expenditure on various projects and as there were drought conditions for some time followed by severe cyclone damages in 1976-77 additional funds to the tune of Rs. 155 lakhs have been provided to the irrigation projects beyond the plan ceiling as shown below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

1. Gajuladinne Project .. .. .. .. 60.00
2. Godavari Outfall sluices .. .. .. .. 70.00
3. Krishna delta system flood damage repairs .. .. 25.00

Total .. .. 155.00 lakhs

27. Further in the wake of the colossal damage caused to the irrigation works by cyclone during October and November, 1976, in the districts of East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Prakasam, Nellore, Chittoor, and Cuddapah, additional funds to the tune of Rs. 70 lakhs have been sanctioned for the restoration inter alia, of Major and Medium Irrigation works.

28. The expenditure incurred against the plan ceiling of Rs. 2,509.30 lakhs to end of 3/77 is about Rs. 2,500.37 lakhs while the anticipated physical achievements would be 27,560 hectares (ha.). In respect of flood control works which include Thammileru Reservoir scheme an amount of Rs. 110 lakhs was provided during 1976-77.

29. The outlay on irrigation projects has been considerably stepped up this year in order to accelerate the progress of Major and Medium Irrigation Projects. During 1977-78 a Plan outlay of Rs. 3,782 lakhs is proposed to be spent on other Major and Medium
irrigation Schemes including investigation and Research as indicated below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vamsadhara Stage-I &amp; II</td>
<td>500.00*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tungabhadra Project High Level Canal Stage-II</td>
<td>500.00*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somasila Project</td>
<td>500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nizamsagar</td>
<td>300.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spill over Medium Schemes</td>
<td>434.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Medium Schemes</td>
<td>1,300.00*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investigation Research and completed schemes</td>
<td>217.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statewide schemes such as C.D.O., Modernisation Cell, Metric System,</td>
<td>31.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mechanical Organisation and I.W.T.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 3,782.00

(*) N.B.:-—The budget figures presented to the legislature on these items are a little different. It is proposed to re-allocate the provisions as above.

30. It is expected that an additional irrigation potential of 55,270 (h.a.) will be created during 1977-78 as against the proposed outlay of Rs. 3.782 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 35 lakhs has been provided for Flood Control works in 1977-73.

31. Five Major Schemes namely, Tungabhadra Project High Level Canal Stage-II, Vamsadhara Stages I & II, Somasila Project, and Improvements to Nizamsagar and 30 (9 Spill over & 21 New) Medium Irrigation Schemes, in various districts which are included in the V Plan are now under execution. Besides these, Varadarajaswamy Gudi Project which has been inaugurated on 14-6-1977 and for which an amount of Rs. 10 lakhs is provided this year. The Statement in the Annexure gives the information on the total estimated cost of Major and Medium Irrigation Projects, Irrigation potential to be created, the amount spent by end of March, 1977, provision made for 1977-78 and the balance amount required for the completion of 16 new medium irrigation schemes i.e., from item Nos. 5 to 15 and 17 to 21 of the statement appended which have been taken up for execution during 1976-1977.

32. The following details of progress of works on each of the Major and Medium Irrigation Projects are to be noted.

**Progress on Tungabhadra Project High Level Canal Scheme (Stage-II)**

High Level Canal Stage-II works were started in 1966. The 2nd stage of the Tungabhadra Project High Level Canal Scheme was
cleared by the Planning Commission and was administratively approved for Rs. 914.70 lakhs in November, 1967. The Scheme is intended to provide irrigation facilities to an extent of 49,759 (h.a.). A revised estimate for the scheme costing about Rs. 3,107.06 lakhs is under scrutiny.

The scheme consists of the following component works:

1. Widening and lining the High level Main Canal from K.M. 111.150 to K.M. 186.816.
2. Excavation of Guntakal Branch Canal and its sub-branches.
3. Formation of Mylavaram Dam.
5. Excavation of Cuddapah (Mylavaram Reservoir) South Canal.
6. Widening and lining the Mid-Pennar South Canal.
7. Gates for Mid-Pennar Dam.
8. Lining of Uravakonda deep cut from M. 116/0+435 to M121/4+0
9. Balancing reservoir to the Tadpatri Branch Canal (Subbarayasagaram.)

The present stage of the above works is as follows:

The total length of the High level main canal is about 77.7 K.M. Widening and lining of the canal is almost completed except for a length of 0.6 K.M. (Malyam Deep cut) which is also proposed to be completed during the present working season.

33. Excavation of Guntakal Branch Canal and its Sub-Branches:

The work on Guntakal Branch canal from 0.00 K.M. to 39.40 K.M. (tail-end) including its distributories 1 to 23 is completed and Irrigation potential is created for 6,167 (h.a.) Work on Alur Sub-branch from 0.00 K.M. to 39.68 K.M. including the first to nineteenth distributories is completed and irrigation potential for 5,817 (h.a.) is created. Figures of Irrigation potential created under Guntakal Branch canal and its sub-branches to end of 3/77 are 12,022 (h.a.). (29,706 acres).

34. Mylavaram Dam:

The works on Mylavaram Dam are proceeding well. While excavation of Cuddapah (Mylavaram Reservoir) North and South Canals is also going on.

The works on the widening and lining of Mid-Pennar South Canal and Balancing Reservoir to Tadipatri Branch canal (Subbarayasagaram) are also in progress.
The total expenditure incurred on Tungabhadra Project High Level Canal Stage-II works from inception up to 3/77 is Rs. 1,818.81 lakhs as against the total cost of about Rs. 3,107.06 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 500 lakhs is provided for this project in 1977-78.

35. **Vamsadhara Stage-II**

This major scheme in Srikakulam district consists of a barrage at Gotta with a main canal about 67 miles long taking off on the left side to irrigate an area of 59,987 (h.a.). The latest estimated cost of the scheme is about Rs. 2,500 lakhs.

36. It is programmed to let-out water for 16,000 (h.a.) by 9/77 concentrating on execution of canal system up to M. 20/4. Civil works on barrage are completed and erection of gates is programmed to be completed by 8/77. Work on main canal up to K. 33 (M. 20/4) is taken up with manual labour and machinery. Work done to end of 4/77 is 65.7% and the balance work will be completed by 9/77. Work on distributaries is also taken up but due to dearth of local contractors, progress is slow. The total expenditure incurred on the project to end of 3/77 is Rs. 1,024.47 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 500.00 lakhs is indicated for 1977-78.

37. **Vamsadhara Stage-II:**

The proforma estimate of the project is under finalisation. Pending clearance of Central Water Commission for the scheme, works on stage-II have been commenced in 1976-77. The Government of Orissa have been addressed for permission to execute the works of formation of flood banks in their territory. The total area contemplated under stage-II including flood flow canal connecting Neredi Barrage with Heeramandalam Reservoir is 48,000 (h.a.). The expenditure to end of 3/77 is Rs. 19.90 lakhs.

38. **Somasila Project:**

This proposal consists of formation of a Reservoir across Pennar River near Somasila (V), Atmakur taluk, Nellore district. The cost of the 1st stage of the project works out to Rs. 17.2 crores as per existing sanctioned scheme and it is expected to irrigate 1.152 lakhs (h.a).

39. The work on removal of obstruction for spillway foundation costing about Rs. 41.00 lakhs is almost completed. Work on plastic concrete diaphragm wall costing about Rs. 146.07 lakhs in the River bed portion has been taken up for execution and it is in progress. Excavation of approach channel on upstream side and surplus course on downstream are also in progress. Excavation of Kavali canal is in progress up to K.M. 32/0. Construction of quarters and laying, camps, etc., are in progress. The expenditure incurred to end of 3/77
Appendix. 30th June, 1977.

is Rs. 258.12 lakhs. The provision made for 1977-78 is Rs. 500.00 lakhs for this scheme. During 1977-78 it is programmed to tackle earth dam, spillway and diversion channel, Kavali canal in addition to miscellaneous items like camp buildings and roads.

40. Improvements to Nizamsagar Project:

Improvements are carried out to Nizamsagar Project, to restore partially (About 6 T.M.C. ft.) the capacity of the reservoir lost due to silting. The Government has approved administratively the scheme estimate for Rs. 1,102 lakhs. The latest revised cost of the scheme is about Rs. 1,300 lakhs. The improvement will also ensure protection of the ayacut so far developed. The work on concreting of superstructure and apron of regulator are in progress. The tenders in 5 reaches of Earth backing to gravity dam have been settled and work is progress. The work in 6th reach will be taken up shortly in Remodelling of canals is in progress. The total expenditure on the work from the inception to the end of 1977-77 is Rs. 534.00 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 300 lakhs has been provided for 1977-78. It is proposed to continue works on regulator, earth backing tail channel, anicut, main canal including distributory.

41. Medium Irrigation Schemes:

Out of 31 Medium Irrigation Schemes, the following 9 are spill-over schemes from IV Plan to be completed by the end of V Plan for creation of Irrigation potential of 93,727 (h.a.). An amount of Rs. 424.00 lakhs has been provided for 1977-78 on these 9 spillover schemes.

(i) Vottigedda Project: (Srikakulam District)

The Project is located in Srikakulam district. The estimated revised cost of the scheme is Rs. 257.11 lakhs. The Project has been completed in 7/76 and water let out. Spillover works on canals and distributory system are being carried out. Full potential i.e., 6,668 (h.a.) has been created. An amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been provided for 1977-78.

(ii) Thandava Reservoir: (Visakhapatnam District)

The Project is located near Ghantavari Kothagudem (v), in Narasipatnam taluq of Visakhapatnam district. The revised estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 655.27 lakhs and it will benefit an ayacut of 18,520 (h.a.). The earth dam work has been practically completed up to +394 against the T.R.L. of +395. The head sluice and regulator have been completed. Excavation of left main canal up to M. 12/1 has been completed including masonry works. The right main canal work has been completed except in the reaches M. 6/7 to 7/4 and 7/4.
to 9/7. 31 structures out of 39 structures have been completed. Water has been released for 6,680 (h.a.). The project will be completed during 1978-79.

The expenditure to end of 3/77 is Rs. 463.25 lakhs and the grant for 1977-78 is Rs. 80.00 lakhs.

(iii) Kanpur Canal Scheme: (Nellore District)

The cost of the estimate is Rs. 364.10 lakhs and the ayacut contemplated under the Project is 31,200 (h.a.). The Scheme is located in Nellore district and is intended to draw flood waters from river Pennar through a head sluice located above sangam amicut to benefit initially an ayacut of 4,027 (h.a.) under 39 tanks in drought affected areas of Atmakur, Nellore, and Rapur taluks. The scheme estimate has been revised to Rs. 494.42 lakhs and will ultimately benefit an ayacut of 31,200 (h.a.) after the Somasila Project is completed. The work on main canal from M.O./0 to 20/0 was completed in all respects and water was released to irrigate an extent of 1,179 (h.a.) under 13 tanks. The expenditure incurred to end of 3/77 is Rs. 280.44 lakhs and an amount of Rs. 40 lakhs has been provided during 1977-78.

(iv) Gandipalem Project: (Nellore District)

This proposal consists of formation of a reservoir across Pillaperu River, a tributary of Manair river near Gandipalem (v), Udayagiri taluk, Nellore district. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 22.00 lakhs to irrigate an extent of 6,400 (h.a.). The work on construction of diaphragm wall for earth dam portion is completed. Construction of buildings and formation of Roads are completed. 40% of the work on spillway (40%) and 30% on earth dam are completed. Excavation of left main canal upto Mile 6/3+176 and right main canal for a length of M. 4/1 is in progress. Excavation of No. 3 distributary of left main canal and 4 Distributaries on both left and right canals is in progress besides six cross masonry and cross drainage works are also in progress.

The expenditure incurred to end of 3/77 is Rs. 96.84 lakhs. The provision made in the budget for 1977-78 is Rs. 80.00 lakhs.

(v) Pulivendla Branch Canal Scheme: (Cuddapah District)

The Pulivendla branch canal scheme is intended to provide irrigation facilities to an extent of 24,281 (h.a.) (60,000 acres) in the taluks of Pulivendla and Jammalamadugu of Anantapur and Cuddapah districts. The latest estimated cost of the scheme is about Rs. 533 lakhs. The scheme comprises three components, viz., (1) Excavation of Tumara cut connecting the Mid Pennar South Canal to Chitravathi River,
Appendix. 30th June, 1977

The work is in progress, (2) Pick up anicut across river Chitravathi for which foundation work is completed and the balance work is in progress, and (3) Excavation of Pulivendla branch canal for 62.14 Kms. The canal excavation work and the work on distributaries upto 33 K.M. are in progress. The expenditure incurred on this scheme to end of 3/77 is Rs. 35.71 lakhs. The provision made for the year 1977-78 is Rs. 100 lakhs.

(vi) Gajuladinne Project : (Kurnool District)

The proposal is intended to provide irrigation facilities for 14,000 (h.a.) ID. in Rabi season with protection for Khariff Crop in Pathikonda and Kurnool taluk of Kurnool district. The revised estimate cost to this scheme is Rs. 639 lakhs. The expenditure incurred on the scheme to end of 3/77 from inception is Rs. 402.95 lakhs (which includes drought expenditure). The provision made for the Project in 1977-78 is Rs. 80 lakhs.

Works on earth dam on either side of the spillway are taken up and completed. Spillway work is almost over except for lying of deck slab for road and fixing of gates in vents, etc. The excavation of left and right canals is in progress.

(vii) Guntur Channel Scheme : (Guntur District).

The proposal envisages excavation of a channel from existing out of all sluices of Undavalli Flood bank on the right flank of Krishna, river in Guntur District. The length of the channel is 28 M.-4F—30 ft. The cost of the estimate is Rs. 250.60 lakhs to irrigate an ayacut of 10,800 (h.a.)

The scheme is almost completed except for excavation of drains and field channels. The potential created so far is 9,610 (h.a.).

The expenditure incurred to end of 3/77 is Rs. 165.45 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been made for 1977-78.

(viii) Swarna Project : (Adilabad District)

The Project is located near Chincholli (v) of Nirmal taluk of Adilabad district. The latest cost of estimate is Rs. 236.00 lakhs and it will benefit an ayacut of 3,623 (h. a.)

The work on Ogee spillway is completed upto an average level of +1188 against crest level+1207. Fixing of Shutters and embedded metal parts is in progress.
Work on left flank canal has been completed. The right flank canal is over except for C. D. works and 5 distributaries. The foreshore channel excavation including C. M. & C. D. works is nearing completion.

The expenditure to end of 3/77 is Rs. 220.21 lakhs. The provision made for 1977-78 is Rs. 24.00 lakhs.

(ix) Ukachettivagu Project: (Mahabubnagar District)

The Ukachettivagu project consists of construction of pick-up weir at Ramanpad and raising of F. R. L. of Koilsagar project to project to provide irrigation facilities to an extent of 2,680 (h. a.). The work of construction of pick up weir at Ramanpad has been completed. The Left Flank and Right Flank Canals are completed except some balance works here and there. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 138.06 lakhs.

The civil work on raising of F. R. L. of Koilsagar Project which is part and parcel of the project, is in progress. The work of manufacturing and erecting the gates entrusted to P. W. D. Workshop, Hyderabad is in progress.

Potential created so far is 1186.65 h. a. The expenditure upto 3/77 is Rs. 105.52 lakhs. The work is programmed to be completed by the end of Fifth Five Year Plan i.e., 1978-79. The amount provided in the budget for 1977-78 is Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

42. New Medium Schemes:

Out of new Irrigation Schemes, the Vengalaraya Lift Irrigation Scheme and Krishnapuram Irrigation Scheme have been taken up under Drought Prone Area Programmes, partially aided by Central assistance. 6 Medium Irrigation Schemes are taken up under Sub-Plan for Tribal Areas, Viz., (1) Peddavagu Reservoir, (2) Taliperu Project (3) Gundlagavagu Project, (4) Satanala Project (5) Jalleru Project (6) Maddigedda (Addategala Project). The total estimated cost of all the new Medium schemes is Rs. 9395 lakhs. The expenditure incurred by end of 1976-77 is about Rs. 516.64 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 1,300 lakhs is proposed. The additional irrigation potential proposed to be created by end of Fifth Plan is 29,684 (h.a). subject to availability of more funds.

43. The Scheme-wise Progress is Noted Below:

(f) Railwada Project: (Visakhapatnam District)
Appendix.

The Project is located near Devarapalli (V), Chodavaram taluk of Visakhapatnam district. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 11.14 crores and it is proposed to benefit an ayacut of 8,520 h. a.

Work on spillway regulator and 6 reaches of earth has been taken up and is in progress. The total expenditure from inception to end of 3/77 is Rs. 76.81 lakhs. The provision for 1977-78 is Rs. 85.00 lakhs.

(ii) Janjhavathi Project : (Srikakulam District)

The Project is located near Rajyalaxmipuram (Village), Parvathipuram taluk, Srikakulam district. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 1280.70 lakhs, and it is proposed to benefit an ayacut of 10,660 h. a.

Formation of earth dam from 1700 metres to 2650 metres has been taken up and work is in progress. Work on third reach from 2560 M to 3300 M will be taken up shortly. The total expenditure incurred from inception on this project to end of 3/77 is Rs. 75.74 lakhs. The provision for 1977-78 is Rs. 140.00 lakhs.

(iii) Konam Project : (Visakhapatnam District)

The project is located near Konam (village) of Chodavaram taluk of Visakhapatnam district. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 185.05 lakhs and will benefit an ayacut of 3,960 h. a. All tenders relating to head works, i.e., regulator and earth dam have been settled and work is in progress. The expenditure to end of 3/77 is Rs. 51.63 lakhs. The provision for 1977-78 is Rs. 60.00 lakhs.

(iv) Peddaankalam Project : (Srikakulam District)

The Project is located in Bobbili taluk of Srikakulam district and preliminary estimated cost is Rs. 113.50 lakhs. The ayacut to be benefited under the Project is 3,480 h. a. The work of flood bank and river canal has been taken up and is briskly going on. Work on construction of head sluices, anicut and scouring sluices will be taken up shortly. Total expenditure incurred to end of 3/77 is Rs. 34.67 lakhs. The provision for 1977-78 is Rs. 40.00 lakhs. Civil works are programmed to be completed by end of 6/78.

(v) Maddulavalasa : (Srikakulam District)

The Medium Irrigation scheme across the river 'Suvarnamukhi, a tributary to Nagavani river is proposed near Maddulavalasa (Village)
502 30th June, 1977 Appendix.

of Palakonda taluk of Srikakulam district to irrigate an ayacut of 14,000 h. a. The preliminary cost of the project is Rs. 887 lakhs. The works on buildings, approach roads etc., are in progress. A provision of Rs. 90.00 lakhs is made in 1977-78 for this project.

(vi) Vengalarayasagaram (Suvarnamukhi-Gomukhi Reservoir) Project : (Sriakulam District)

Vengalarayasagaram is across Suvarnamukhi and Gomukhi rivers, tributories of Nagavali. It is 27 Kms. away from Salur (via) Mukkuva and is proposed to irrigate an ayacut of 7920 h. a.

The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 865 lakhs including direct and indirect charges. Work is in progress on approach roads, building works. The expenditure incurred to end of 3/77 is Rs. 8.14 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 90.00 lakhs is made for 1977-78.

(vii) Cheyyuru : (Cuddapah District)

The dam site for the reservoir is situated one mile downstream of Bandalgedda (Village) and 25 KM from Rajampet town Cuddapah district. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 678.14 lakhs. The irrigation proposed under the scheme is 6,000 h. a., in chronically drought affected area of Rajampet taluk. Work is in progress on excavation of foundations for spillway construction of buildings, formation of approach roads, and hat road. The expenditure to end of 3/77 is Rs. 19.92 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 35.00 lakhs is made for 1977-78.

(viii) Malluruvagu Project : (Warangal District)

The dam site is situated near Narasimhasagar village, Mulugu taluk, Warangal district. The estimated cost of the project is Rs.188.00 lakhs. The scheme is proposed to irrigate a total area of 3,000 hand. The works on construction of earth dam, camp buildings, and approach roads are in progress. The total expenditure to end of 3/77 from inception is Rs. 8.28 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 30 lakhs is made for this work during 1977-78.

(ix) Mukkamamidi Project : (Khammam District)

The dam site is situated near Mukkamamidi (village) in Kothagudem taluk of Khammam district. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 50.00 lakhs. The scheme is proposed to irrigate an extent of 920 h. a. Work is in progress on formation of earth dam, approach road and construction of sluices. The expenditure incurred to end of 3/77 is Rs. 10.25 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is made for 1977-78.
Appendix.

30th June, 1977.

(x) Vottivagu Project: (Adilabad District)

The dam site is situated near Pahadibanda (village) at about 16 Kms. from Asifabad town Adilabad District. The cost of the project now estimated at Rs. 540 lakhs including direct and indirect charges. It is proposed to irrigate an area of 9,800 (ha.) The scheme is beneficial to a backward area in Asifabad taluk of Adilabad district and will promote general prosperity of the people of the region. The works relating to the construction of earth dam, approach roads and camp buildings, are in progress. The expenditure incurred to end of 3/77 is Rs. 20.06 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 40.00 lakhs is made for 1977-78.

(xi) Boggulavagu Project: (Karimnagar District)

The dam site is proposed near Rudravaram (village) in Manthani taluk, Karimnagar district. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 148.01 lakhs. It is designed to irrigate an area of 2,060 ha. The works on construction of earct dam, camp buildings, approach roads, and other preliminary works are in progress. The expenditure incurred to end of 3/77 is Rs. 15.45 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is made for this project for 1977-78.

(xii) Pedderu Project: (Chittoor District)

The site of the reservoir is about 6 KM. from Kottala village in Madanapalli taluk of Chittoor District. The scheme is formulated comprehensively and planned for construction in two stages. Th estimated cost of age-I scheme is Rs. 150 lakhs and it has been designed to irrigate over an extent of 1,625 (ha.) in stage-I indrought affected area of Madanapalli taluk. The work on construction of buildings, and excavation of foundation for masonry among right flank in is progress. The expenditure incurred to end of 3/77 is Rs. 10.27 lakhs. The Provision made for 1577-71 is Rs. 40.00 lakhs.

(xiii) Yerrakalava: (West Godavari District)

This is an irrigation-flood moderation scheme proposed across Yerrakalva in Koyyrul taluk of West Godavari District. The dam site is situated near konguvarigudem. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 1040 lakhs. The irrigation proposed under this scheme is 25000 (ha) with a flood control capacity of 3.05 TMC. The work is in progress on approach roads, buildings works and earth dam works. The expenditure incurred to end of 3/77 is Rs. 10.49 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been made towards this project for 1977-78.
(xv) **Vengalaraya (Kothapalli) Lift Irrigation Scheme**: (Mahabubnagar District)

This Lift Irrigation Project is proposed for realising benefits, in short time, across river Krishna on right bank near Kothapally (village) Gadwal taluk, Mahabubnagar district for irrigating an area of 4046 a., in Gadwal taluk covering six villages and the scheme is planned ultimately to fit into the reservoir scheme under contemplation at Jurala across river Krishna. The cost of the scheme is now estimated at Rs. 235 lakhs. The Government of India have approved this scheme under Drought prone Area Programme and limited their assistance to Rs. 147.00 lakhs leaving the balance of Rs. 53.00 lakhs to be borne by State Government. The Government of India have released an amount of Rs. 35.00 lakhs for this project during the year 1976-77. The works on construction of main canal and other preliminary works are in progress. The provision made for the year 1977-78 is Rs. 30.00 lakhs from the State plan to be supplemented by Rs. 68.00 lakhs from the Central Government under Drought Prone Area Programme.

(xv) **Krishnapuram Reservoir Scheme**: (Chittoor District)

This is a centrally sponsored scheme under Drought Prone Area Programme situated in Puttur taluk of Chittoor District. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 128 lakhs to irrigate an area of 2192 ha. The work is in progress on excavation of foundation for spillway, formation of earth dam, and construction of buildings.

The expenditure incurred to end of 3/77 is Rs. 15.10 lakhs against the central assistance under Drought Prone Area Programme. The Provision made for 1977-78 is Rs. 30.00 lakhs under State Plan to be supplemented by Rs. 68.00 lakhs from Centre under Drought Prone Area Programme.

(xvi) **Peddavagu Project**: (Khammam District)

Peddavagu project is a medium irrigation project proposed across Peddavagu, a minor tributary of river Godavari for irrigating 6,400 h. a. to benefit 14 villages in the backward areas of Sathupally taluk, Khammam District. The present estimated cost of the project is Rs. 367.50 lakhs. The scheme envisages construction of an earthen dam of 2422 metres length with a masonry spillway in the inner edge portion to dispose the maximum flood of 40,500 cusecs. Two head-sluices to let out water into left bank canal and right bank canal are proposed on either flank of the dam. The works on all the reaches of formation of earth dam, camp-building and approach road are in good progress. Construction of spillway has been taken up recently and
The work on the initial reaches of the Left Bank and Right Bank canal are being taken up. The work was started in the year 1975 and the expenditure incurred upto end of 3/77 is Rs. 103.26 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 110 lakhs is made for the year 1977-78.

(xvii) Taliperu Project : (Khammam District)

The site is located near Penddamidiseleru (village), Nugur taluk, Khammam district and it is about 58 Kms. from Bhadrachalam. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 944.00 lakhs. The ayacut proposed is 13,800 h. a. on the left side, in Nugur and Bhadrachalam taluks all along the Godavari. Work is in progress on earth dam, camp buildings, and approach road. The expenditure incurred to end of 3/77 is Rs. 13.12 lakhs. The provision made for 1977-78 is Rs. 90.00 lakhs.

(xviii) Gundalavagu Project : (Khammam District)

The dam site is situated near Progalapally (village) Nugur taluk of Khammam district to irrigate an area of 800 (ha.) The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 116 00 lakhs. The project has been taken up during the year 1976-77. The works on earth dam, camp buildings, approach roads, and other preliminary works are in progress. The expenditure incurred to end of 3/77 is Rs. 7.77 lakhs. The provision for this scheme in 1977-78 is Rs. 90.00 lakhs.

(xix) Sathanala Project : (Adilabad District)

The Project is proposed across Sathanala stream at Kanpa (village) situated 14 miles from Adilabad town for irrigating an ayacut of 7,680 (h. a.) in 25 villages. The cost of the Project as per preliminary estimate is Rs. 246.00 lakhs. The works relating to earth dam, approach roads, and camp buildings are in progress. The expenditure incurred to end of 3/77 is Rs. 20.43 lakhs. The budget provision for this project in 1977-78 is Rs. 60.00 lakhs.

(xx) Jalleru Project : (West Godavari District)

This scheme is proposed across Jalleru a tributary to errakalva in the tribal area of Polavaram taluk of West Godavari District Andhra Pradesh. The estimated cost of the Scheme is Rs. 224.50 lakhs. The irrigation proposed under this scheme is 1,400 h. a. The work on approach roads, formation of earth dam, and construction of buildings is in progress. The expenditure incurred to end of 3/77 is Rs. 10.25 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 60.00 lakhs is made for this project for 1977-78.
(xvi) Maddigeddla : (Addategala) (East Godavari District)

The dam site for the reservoir is situated near Addategala village in Yellavaram taluk of East

(xvii) Varadaraaswamygudi Project, : (Kurnool District).

The Government have decided recently to take up the Varadaraja-swamygudi Project, across the Mummidugulvagu in Atmakur Sub-taluk of Kurnool district under the plan. An amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed for taking up this project during 1977-78.

It is expected that an irrigation potential of 2.04 lakhs (ha) will be created during V Plan period with the proposed outlay of Rs. 11,629.54 lakhs on other major and medium irrigation schemes as indicated belows

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Potential in hectares</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Vamsadhara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Tungabhadra Project High Level Canal Stage-II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Somasila</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Nizamsagar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Spillover medium schemes (9 Nos.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. New Medium Schemes (22 Nos.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total:</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

44. Drainage:

The honourable members are aware that in order to implement the various recommendations of the Mitra Committee and also the Expert Review Committee on Floods and Drainage, the Government of Andhra Pradesh enacted, "The Andhra Pradesh (Krishna and Godavari Delta Area) Drainage Cess Act, 1968", and established the Krishna and Godavari Delta Drainage Board in November, 1969 for Planning and review of progress on the execution of drainage schemes and administration of the Drainage Cess Fund.

45. The entire budget outlay for 1976-77 of Rs. 350.00 lakhs for drainage schemes and an additional grant of Rs. 100 lakhs diverted for Thammileru Reservoir Project works from Irrigation Sector, have been fully spent. Government allotted in 1976-77 Rs. 29.60 lakhs for maintenance works of drains and this amount also was full spent. An amount of Rs. 16.50 lakhs under 333 Plan has been utilised for repairing
Appendix.

drains damaged during cyclone in the coastal area during November 1975. The cumulative expenditure so far incurred up to March, 1977 on Drainage schemes is about Rs. 30 crores 4,53,340 (h.a.) of ayacut lands have so far been relieved of congestion and damage due to floods and drainage.

46. Programme for 1977-78.—The estimate provides an outlay of Rs. 350 lakhs for the year 1977-78 for the Krishna and Godavari Delta drainage Schemes and Rs. 100 lakhs for Thammilleru Reservoir Project works. Similarly Rs. 40 lakhs towards maintenance grant for 1977-78 is also provided. The work on Thammilleru Reservoir Project is in an advanced stage and is programmed to be completed by 6/78. Tenders have been settled for berm-cutting of Upputerni for the portion of work to be done manually and work has also been started. Departmental dredgers are also working in the straight cut portion. Similarly tenders for the balance work in the reach from Pedayadlagadi to Perantalkanuma have been settled and the work are in progress.

47. Legislation for levy of Drainage Cess in Non-Delta Area has been passed during 1976. The work “Formation of Flood banks to Nallamada drain above Coimbatore Canal (estimated to cost Rs.19.32 lakhs) was taken up and almost completed after extending Non-Delta area drainage Cess Act, 1976” Government also enacted the Andhra Pradesh (Krishna and Godavari Delta Area) Drainage Cess (Amendment) Act 1976 for levy of maintenance cess at the rate of Rs. 2 per acre per year for the proper upkeep for the drains.

48. Government propose to continue to pay special attention to the work under drainage programme.

49. Andhra Pradesh State Construction Corporation Limited.

The Honourable Members are aware that the Government have established the Andhra Pradesh State Construction Corporation Limited in the Public Sector. It came into existence in July, 1973. The company has, follows up, inter alia, the following big contract works.

1. Cement Lining Pochampal Main Canal under Pochampal.
2. Lower Musair Dam
3. Srisailam Hydro Electric Project (Masonry works on dam).
4. Some works on Nagarjunasagar Right Canal.
5. Some works on Nagarjunasagar Left Canal including Vaika tayapalem Deep cut (balonce to be completed.)
6. Singareni Colleries (Quarters, roads, pitheads etc.)
7. Multi-storied Secretariat building.
50. Today the Andhra Pradesh State Construction Corporation is well-equipped with men, materials, machinery resources and construction experience to undertake major jobs right from planning to the Commissioning stage. The Corporation which made a modest beginning about 4 years ago has already executed works costing Rs. 6.00 crores and has planned to reach nearly 16.00 crores during the Corporation’s financial year, 1976-77 (July, 1976 to June, 1977. It has fulfilled to a large extent one of its objective of participating in development programmes connected with construction of projects. During 1977-78 it is proposed to provide further share capital of Rs. 1 crore besides Rs. 2.50 crores given so far by Government.

51. The Andhra Pradesh State Irrigation Development Corporation Limited.

The Andhra Pradesh State Irrigation Development Corporation has been formed, among other things, for commercial exploitation for Ground water and surface water Resources. The Schemes are financed by Share Capital contribution from Government and institutional finance from Banks by keeping the debit equity ratio at 3:1. It has a budget programme of Rs. 335 lakhs for execution of Lift Irrigation schemes and tube wells during 1976-77 (i.e. 1-7-1976 to 30-6-1977). So, an irrigation potential of 2000 (h.a.) under tube wells and 9000 (h.a.) under lift irrigation schemes has been created. The corporation has also programmed to investigate new schemes costing about Rs. 4.00 crores so that necessary tempo can be built up of 1977-78 also. So far Government have subscribed a capital of Rs. 230.77 lakhs.

52. Lift Irrigation Schemes:

32 Lift Irrigation Schemes have been indentified for obtaining bank finance. Out of these, two Lift Irrigation schemes at Vegeswarapuram and at Kumaradevam on river Godavari partly financed by Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Central Agricultural Development Bank Limited, and other schemes will be financed by the various Scheduled Banks. 16 feasibility reports have been sent to various Banks for obtaining institutional finance at an estimated cost of Rs. 300 lakhs.

53. Tube Wells:

119 tubewells have been identified for obtaining bank finance. 4 feasibility reports for 119 tubewells costing Rs. 117 lakhs have been sent to various Banks. The Banks will get refinance for the Schemes from the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation. The Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation has a ready cleared 6 Lift Irrigation Schemes reports and one Tube well Scheme report for
Appendix

30th June, 1977

Refinance at a cost of Rs. 105 lakhs. The Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation has enabled the Andhra Pradesh State Irrigation Development Corporation to draw loans for Rs. 47.694 lakhs so far. Documentation for drawing further instalments of loans is in progress. A sum of Rs. 9.762 lakhs has also been received from Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Central Agricultural Development Bank Limited, towards expenditure on Vegeswarapuram and Kumaradevam Lift Irrigation schemes. In 1977-78, an amount of Rs. 1.00 crore has been provided for release as Share capital to the Corporation.


The Government of India have sanctioned a Scheme for strengthening of Ground Water/Surface Water (M I) Organisation in the State during 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1978-79 at an estimated cost of Rs. 36.57 lakhs. State Government is providing 50% of the expenditure while the remaining 50% will be a matching grant from Government of India.

55. The Integrated Development of Kolleru lake area.

The Kolleru is a natural lake where fish thrive. Around the Kolleru Lake, thousands of acres of land are also cultivated at a considerable risk of inundation in monsoon period. The question as to how best the Kolleru Lake Area can be conserved and developed has been engaging the attention of Government for some time now. The Government of India who were requested to approve the State Government proposal to obtain assistance under the United Nations Development Programme for development of Kolleru Lake Area have suggested that the State Government should itself try to prepare a Master Plan without foreign assistance from the United Nations Development Programme consultants whereafter any assistance that may still be required can be considered at later date.

56. In the mean while, a special team consisting of State Officials from the concerned departments of Irrigation, Agriculture, Corporation and Fisheries has been constituted under the guidance of Collector of West Godavari in June 1975 to undertake the localisation and demarcation of the Kolleru Lake Area and submit an integrated Plan for development of the area keeping in view the levels to be maintained in the lake against the background of fisheries programme, agricultural needs and drainage requirements. The Special team has submitted its report recently. The committee has recommended an overall amount about Rs. 34 crores for the development of Kolleru Lake. The recommendations of the Special team are under examination by Government.
57. *Krishna River Water Dispute*:

The *Krishna River Water Dispute* Tribunal has forwarded its further Report on the *Krishna Water dispute* to the Government of India on 27-5-1976 and the same was published by Government of India in the Gazzette of India Extraordinary dated 31-5-1976. The issues arising on the publication of the award of *Krishna Water Dispute Tribunal* are being pursued.

58. Regarding sharing of waters of the Bahuda and Nagavali rivers, negotiation with Orissa Government is in progress. Planning for the development of water resources in the State is also being going on.

59. *Godavari River Water Dispute*.

The *Godavari Water dispute* among the States of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa is before the Tribunal. This case was taken up for hearing by Godavari Water Disputes Tribunal in July and September, 1976. The Tribunal members along with the other States Engineer and Legal Representatives toured the *Godavari Basin* area from 22-11-1976 (commencing from Nagpur and concluding on 27-12-1976 at Bhopal). The members were on tour in Andhra Pradesh from 30-11-1976 to 9-12-1976. During the tour of Andhra Pradesh they visited the Inchampally and Polavaram Project Sites. Further negotiations with the States of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, and Orissa are in progress for coming to an agreement for the distribution of balance quantity of Godavari Waters below Pochampad.

60. *Modernisation of Irrigation Systems in Andhra Pradesh*.

A Modernisation Cell with a team of specialists in Irrigation Engineering, Agronomy Soils, Agriculture and Economics etc., has been at work reviewing the pre-plan namely (1) Krishna Delta System (2) Godavari Delta System (3) K.C. Canal (4) Nizamsagar, in order to make a systematic evaluation and evolve suitable guide lines for planning new project as well as effecting improvements of Projects already in operation. Subsequently orders were issued for preparation of Project report on Modernisation of Pennar delta system also. The review is to cover all aspects of Irrigation and Agriculture like better Water Management, efficiency in conveyance of water, scientific application of water to crops for achieving maximisation of food production, introducing new cropping pattern to fit into latest cropping strategy and conjunction utilisation of ground water with that of the surface water.

61. The Cell has collected data for the preparation of Project reports on Modernisation of Krishna Godavari Delta system from August
Appendix. 30th June, 1977. 511

1974, prepared and has submitted the preliminary reports. The Project Report for Krishna Delta estimated Rs. 850 Millions and forwarded to the Government of India for their clearance.

The main objectives of Modernisation programme are:

(a) Reorientation of Irrigation practices and Judicious Water Management and improvements required in canal carrying system.

(b) To determine the conveyance losses coefficient of rugosity etc., the work of conducting current Meter Gauging at suitable sites in Irrigation canals/channels has been taken up.

(c) To bring the canals to the required standards by carrying improvements to the Cross Masonry Works and by division of ayacut of deltas into three Zones, introducing new cropping pattern.

62. Conclusion:

Andhra Pradesh is one of the leading States in India in Irrigation and Agriculture. Besides, it is also one of the River States of India and is in a position to make a significant contribution by bringing in vast areas under irrigation through Major and Medium Projects such as, Nagarjunasagar, Pochampad, Tungabhadra High Level Canal, Vamsadhara and a number of other medium Project now under execution. Given the required resources, irrigation potential will be used to the maximum extent and agricultural production increased considerably.

JAI HIND.

V. KRISHNAMURTHY NAIDU,
Minister for Medium Irrigation.

STATEMENT ON POWER DEVELOPMENT DEMAND

POWER DEVELOPMENT IN ANDHRA PRADESH

BUDGET ESTIMATES 1977-78

Mr. Speaker Sir,

I move that the House be pleased to grant a sum not exceeding Rs. 121,42,04,700 under Demand "XLVI Power Development" representing working expenses on Electricity Schemes generating power—which are under the control of the Government and the expenditure on the construction of Electricity Projects being executed by the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board.
2. I would like to state briefly the salient features regarding Power Development in the State of Andhra Pradesh, the progress achieved during 1976-77 and the programme for 1977-78.

I am glad to inform the Hon'ble Members that our efforts to secure foreign assistance from Saudi Arabian Fund for Development to speed up the execution of the Nagarjunasagar Project and Srisailam Hydro-Electric Scheme have borne fruit and agreements have been signed on 2-6-1977.

3. The installed capacity now stands at 1228 M.W. with the recent commissioning of the first unit of 110 M.W. of Kothagudem Stage IV. There is still deficit of 200 M.W. in Power supply. The daily energy available is of the order of 12.5 million units against the daily requirement of 14.2 million units. Honourable Members are aware that a 30% cut in energy consumption and maximum demand was imposed from 1-4-1977 on all H. T. Consumers. Though the installed capacity has gone up, the State had to pass through difficult power position in the past few months and cuts had to be imposed in the power consumption by H. T. Consumers owing inter-alia, to reduction in generation of Hydro Electric Power on account of following reasons:

(a) Hydro Stations:—The estimated average inflow into Jalaput Reservoir is 43 TMC ft. The inflow into the reservoir from July, 1976 to May 1977 was only 35.1 TMC ft. as against the inflow of 52.3 TMC ft. during the same period in 1975-76. Consequently there was a heavy reduction in the energy availability from Machkund Station. This Power Station is now giving only 1 million units per day as against 1.5 million units that it can otherwise give.

The Upper Sileru and Lower Sileru Hydro Electric Projects which are downstream of Machkund Station are also effected by water shortage and they are being run at about 50 to 60% of their planned utilisation.

(b) Thermal Stations:—The generating sets at Thermal Station are also not yielding their full generation, as some of them have served for a long part of their useful life. Besides this the equipment in Kothagudem 'B' Station is giving trouble often.

Under these circumstances power generation is of the order of 600 to 650 M.W. whereas the unrestricted demand is about 850 M.W.

5. With the onset of the South-West monsoon, the position regarding hydro electric generation will improve. The first unit of 110 M.W. of Kothagudem Stage-IV is expected to touch its full output shortly and consequently the power supply position will improve further to meet a maximum demand. Then the restrictions now in force will be removed.
Appendix.

30th June, 1977.

6. The categories and unit-wise details of the installed capacity of 1228 M.W. (comprising 497.9 M.W. hydel, 710 M.W. Thermal and 20 M.W. Gas Turbo) are as follows:

*Hydro Electric*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Capacity (M.W.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Machkund (Andhra's share)</td>
<td>80.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tungabhadra Dam and Hampi (Andhra's share)</td>
<td>57.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Sileru</td>
<td>120.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nizamsagar</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Sileru</td>
<td>230.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>497.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Thermal*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Capacity (M.W.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nellore</td>
<td>30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kothagudem Thermal</td>
<td>570.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramagundam (A plus B)</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hussainsagar</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>710.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Gas Turbo*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Capacity (M.W.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gas Turbo Sets</td>
<td>20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td>1227.9 M.W.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. The Hon'ble Members are aware that in order to meet satisfactorily the increasing power demand in future years, a programme has been drawn up for stepping up the generating capacity during the rest of the Fifth Plan period. The total installed capacity (after retiring old sets) is expected to go up to about 1790 M.W., which means a three-fold increase during the Fifth Plan period. The additions to the installed capacity will be from the following units:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Capacity (M.W.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lower Sileru 3rd and 4th Units</td>
<td>200 M.W.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nagarjunassagar Hydro Electric Station</td>
<td>110 M.W.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K.T.S. Stage-IV (2nd Unit)</td>
<td>110 M.W.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vijayawada Thermal Scheme</td>
<td>210 M.W.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>630 M.W.*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(In the last Budget speech when the figure was taken from the Project Report a figure of 200 M.W. was indicated. Now when the actual order of the set was placed on the B.H.E.L. its capacity is 210 M.W. which is indicated).
8. Generation of power is a pre-requisite for development in Agriculture and Industrial Sectors. Priority has been given to the allocation of funds for Power Sector. The construction of Power Projects have picked up momentum. The provision for the Power Sector for 1977-78 is Rs. 145 crores, of which Rs. 32 crores are for Srisailam Project and 18 lakhs are for Andhra Pradesh Power House at Balimela. The balance of Rs. 112.82 crores relate to schemes executed by the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board as against Rs. 86.15 crores for 1976-77.

The break up of Rs. 112.82 crores for works to be undertaken by the Board in 1977-78 is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name of the Project</th>
<th>Revised Budget provision for 1976-77 (Rs. in lakhs)</th>
<th>Proposed Budget provision for 1977-78 (Rs. in lakhs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Kothagudem Thermal Station Stage-I (2x60MW)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Kothagudem Thermal Station Stage-II (2x60 MW) (—)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Ramagundam Power House Extension Scheme B-Station-Stage-I (1x62.5)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Kothagudem Thermal Station Stage-III (2x110 MW)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Kothagudem Thermal Station Stage-IV (2x110 MW)</td>
<td>2,604</td>
<td>1,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Lower Sileru Hydro Electric Scheme (4x100 MW)</td>
<td>1,210</td>
<td>785</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Vijayawada Thermal Scheme (2x210 MW)</td>
<td>1,950</td>
<td>4,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Nagarjunasagar Hydro Electric Scheme (1x110 MW)</td>
<td>363</td>
<td>210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Upper Sileru Hydro Electric Scheme—Stage-II (2x60 MW)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Nagarjunasagar Right Canal Hydro Electric Scheme (X2x30 MW)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Nagarjunasagar Pumped Storage Scheme (4x100 MW)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Donkarayi Power House (1x25 MW)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Mangur Super Thermal Station (5x210 MW)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Transmission lines and Railway Electrification</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Survey and Investigations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Rural Electrification &amp; Distribution</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total:</td>
<td>8,615</td>
<td>11,282</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix.

30th June, 1977

9. I will now propose briefly to expatiate on the progress made on Power Generation Projects under execution and the financial provisions made in the Budget Estimates 1977-78 for them.

Government Schemes:

(i) Andhra Pradesh Power House at Balimela:

The Andhra Pradesh Power House at Balimela Dam Project is estimated to cost Rs. 1,777.00 lakhs. It envisages generation of 60 MW of Power and 163.50 million K.W. energy annually through utilisation of 2,100 cusecs of water that is let out from Balimela Reservoir as the share of Andhra Pradesh. Civil works such as power tunnel including intake structure, and diversion tunnel of Andhra Pradesh Power House at Balimela have been taken up for execution. The Planning Commission has sanctioned the scheme for implementation. The expenditure incurred up to the end of March 1977 is Rs. 136.46 lakhs. The provision for 1977-78 is Rs. 18.00 lakhs.

(ii) Srisailam Hydro Electric Project:

The Srisailam Hydro Electric Project, located in the Kurnool and Mahaboobnagar Districts, will have an installed capacity of 440 M.W. in the first phase with a provision for an additional capacity of 330 M.W. in the second phase. The project is situated in the centre of Andhra Pradesh State, and is an important power project in the backward — Rayalaseema region.

It comprises a 1,680 ft. long masonry dam with a maximum height of about 470 ft. above deepest foundation level, a pressure tunnel of 49.2 ft. diameter and about 2,400 ft. long, a power house on the right flank to accommodate seven generating units of 110 MW each and a transformer yard to step up power from 11/13.8 KV to 230 KV interconnected with Nagarjunasagar and Cuddapah Sub-Stations. The most difficult phase of construction i.e., construction of diversion tunnel construction of upstream and downstream coffer dam under water and over bouldary fill including difficult design and construction techniques, dewatering of foundation, excavation of foundations in bouldary fill to a depth of about 80 ft. at the heal and 40 ft. at the toe in the deep channel course were completed.

Construction of masonry concrete in dam is taken up in blocks 4 to 19 and so far 31.08 MCFT. of masonry/concrete has been laid to the end of March, 1977, which works out to about 45% of the total masonry/concrete work of the dam. The construction of power tunnel has been completed in August, 1975. The transformer yard and auxiliary...
rooms were commenced in 9/73 and the work is in good progress. Works such as construction of penstock tunnels, surge shaft, intake structure and tail race channel have been let out and they are making progress. Construction of power house building and tail race tunnel were commenced in October, 1976 and are in progress. The 1st generating unit is likely to be commissioned by June 1979 and such of the balance 3 units at 6 months intervals thereafter. An amount of Rs. 93 crores has been spent on the project to end of March, 1977. The budget provision for the year 1977-78 is Rs. 32.00 crores.

Due to the financial difficulties faced for early completion of the project, the project was posed for external assistance. Subsequently, recently an agreement has been arrived at with Saudi Arabian Development Funds.

10. **Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board continuing Schemes:**

(f) **Lower Sileru Hydro Electric Scheme:**

The scheme envisages installation of 4 sets of 100 M.W. each. The first and second units have been imported from the U.S.S.R. while the 3rd and 4th units have been ordered on M/s.Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited. The revised estimated cost is Rs. 9,550.00 lakhs.

The first unit was commissioned in March 1976 and the second unit in October, 1976. The third unit is expected to be commissioned shortly and the fourth unit in a few months thereafter. The expenditure incurred to the end of March 1977 is Rs. 9,011.66 lakhs. The provision for 1977-78 is Rs. 785.00 lakhs.

(ii) **Nagarjunasagar Hydro Electric Scheme:**

The scheme envisages installation of one 110 MW set at the toe of the Nagarjunasagar Dam to generate power by utilising the water releases down the river for irrigation purposes in the delta below. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 1,560.00 lakhs. The expenditure incurred to end of March, 1977 is Rs. 478.00 lakhs. The provision for 1977-78 is Rs. 210.00 lakhs.

(iii) **Kothagudem Thermal Power Station Stage-IV ‘B’ Station Extension:**

The scheme envisages installation of two 110 M.W. units as an extension to the Kothagudem stage-III of ‘B’ Station. The latest estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 7,753.00 lakhs.

The first set was synchronised with the State Grid on 10-3-1977 and it is now in commercial operation. The second set will be commissioned by September, 1977. The expenditure upto the end of — March, 1977 is Rs. 6,234.09 lakhs. The provision for 1977-78 is Rs. 1,200.00 lakhs.
Appendix.

30th June, 1977

(iv) **Nagarjunasagar Pumped Storage Scheme:**

I am happy to state that a scheme report for the project at an estimated cost of Rs. 66 crores for installation of four 100 M.W. reversible units has been cleared by the Planning Commission. Excavation of foundations has commenced and the provision for 1977-78 is Rs. 700 lakhs which includes advance payments and sets to be ordered.

(v) **Vijayawada Thermal Scheme:**

The scheme envisages installation of 2x210 M.W. Thermal Units at a site near Ibrahimpatnam, close to the Hyderabad-Vijayawada—National Highway at about 10 miles from Vijayawada. The Reservoir at Prakasam Barrage will be utilised for supply of feed and cooling water for the power station. The sanctioned estimated cost is Rs. 7,690.00 lakhs.

The boiler erection and civil works for cooling water system and other works are in progress. The project is entrusted as a turn key job to M/s. B.H.E.L. The expenditure to the end of March, 1977 is Rs. 2,750.10 lakhs. The provision for 1977-78 is Rs. 4,100 lakhs.— The first unit is expected to be commissioned by March, 1979 and the second unit early in the Sixth Five Year Plan.

(vi) **Upper Sileru Extensions:**

The scheme contemplates installation of two 60 MW hydel units as an extension to the existing Upper Sileru Power House. The latest estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 1,885.00 lakhs. The sets are ordered on M/s. B.H.E.L. (Bhoopal). The expenditure to the end of March, 1977 is Rs. 101.30 lakhs. The sets are expected to be commissioned in the Sixth Five Year Plan.

(vii) **Nagarjunasagar Right Canal Hydro Electric Scheme:**

Nagarjunasagar Right Canal Hydro Electric Scheme envisages installation of two units of 30 M.W. initially and one more unit of 30 Mega Watts later on. This project has to be given priority as waters are already being let into this canal and they can be utilised for power generation. The Planning Commission has approved the scheme in February, 1977. The latest estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 1819.00 lakhs. The sets are programmed to be commissioned in about 1981-82. The excavation of foundations is in progress. A provision of Rs. 70 lakhs is proposed for 1977-78.

(viii) **Donakarayi Dam Power House:**

The scheme envisages installation of one unit of 25 MW at the Donakarayi Dam through the utilisation of the waters before they are
Let out into the Power Canal. The latest estimated cost is Rs. 792.00 lakhs. The scheme has been cleared by the Planning Commission. An amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been provided for 1977-78 to make a beginning on the scheme.

11. **Super Thermal Station:**

Government of India have proposed to set up, as part of their policy of Regional/Inter State Planning, large thermal power stations of a capacity of 2,000 MW at places, which can yield maximum techno-economic advantages. The Andhra Pradesh Government have suggested Ramagundam as a site, which is economically viable as compared to other proposals from other States. A project report, estimated to cost about Rs. 324 crores, for setting up five thermal units of 210 MW each, with a capability of 630 Million Units per annum, has been sent to the Government of India. It is understood that a Committee, constituted by the Government of India, is likely to visit this State soon before making a final recommendation to the Government of India. The State Government will leave no stone unturned to get this project.

12. **Transmission Schemes:**

(i) **Fourth Plan Transmission Schemes:**

These Transmission Schemes provide for a number of trunk transmission lines, major sub-stations and other connected works required for strengthening the grid, commensurate with the increase in generating capacity and connected load.

The Railway Electrification Scheme provides for lines and substations for extension of supply to Railways for track-electrification between Waltair-Kirandul and Madras-Vijayawada.

The Lower Sileru—Bommur 220 KV line was charged in June, 1976 and the construction of Vijayawada—Nellore 220 KV line is in progress.

Work on 132 KV line from Ramachandrapuram to Sadasivapet, Kothagudem to Khammam and Ramagundam to Karimnagar has been completed, while the work on other 132 KV line linking Gooty—Adoni, Nandyal—Gudur, Sullurpet, Konumolu—Pamarru and Kurnool—Panyam etc., is in progress. The Nellore—Sullurpet line is—required to give power supply to the Indian Space Research Centre at Sriharikota Island.

The expenditure to end of March, 1977 on transmission lines (including Railway Electrification) is Rs. 3,280.86 lakhs. The provision for 1977-78 is Rs. 567.81 lakhs.
Appendix.

30th June, 1977.

13. **Fifth Plan Transmission Scheme.**

The overall scheme is awaiting formal approval of Planning Commission. The scheme envisages 220 K.V. lines from generating centres to load centres viz., Srisailam-Hyderabad; Srisailam-Gooty; Srisailam-Ongole; Vijayawada-Bommur-Gazuuwaka and other 132 K.V. lines and sub-stations. The expenditure incurred upto March, 1977 is Rs. 338-45 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 1812.19 lakhs is proposed for 1977-78.

The following 220 K.V. lines of the Fifth Plan Transmission Schemes will be taken up for construction during 1977-78.

1. Srisailam-Hyderabad.
2. Srisailam-Gooty.

Under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes, the 220 K.V. line, which was taken by earlier between Nellore and Ennore (in Tamilnadu) has been completed upto Andhra Pradesh border.

14. **INVESTIGATIONS.**

**Investigation of New Hydro Projects.**

For the full exploitation of the Hydro Power Potential estimated at about 2,500 MW. at 60% load factor, a number of projects have been already investigated or are under investigation in the Krishna and Godavari river basins. These are:

(a) **Krishna Basin:**

1. Upper Krishna Hydro Electric Scheme.
2. Pulichintala Hydro Electric Scheme.
3. Pondugula Hydro Electric Scheme.
4. Putlagudem Hydro Electric Scheme.
5. Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal.
6. Tungabhadra High Level Canal Hydro Electric Scheme.

(b) **Godavari Basin:**

1. Pochampad Hydro Electric Scheme.
2. Inchampall Hydro Electric Scheme.
3. Pranahita Hydro Electric Scheme.
4. Singur Hydro Electric Scheme.
5. Kasimnagaram Hydro Electric Scheme or Lower Godavari.
6. Kuntala Hydro Electric Scheme.
Of these, Inchampalli Hydro Electric Scheme will be the biggest Hydro Project of Andhra Pradesh on Godavari river. It can have 1000 M.W. installed capacity at this site with an annual energy generation of 1861 million units. Discussions are going on with the States of, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh to make this a joint venture. A provision of Rs. 10 lakhs is made in 1977-78 for this project.


(a) *Rural Electrification Programme:*

The total number of inhabited towns and villages in Andhra Pradesh as per 1971 census is 224 towns and 27,221 villages. All towns are electrified. By the end of 31-3-1977, 13,496 villages or nearly half of the total have been electrified. During 1976-77 the Board electrified 2,138 villages and 114 hamlets and energised 25,230 agricultural services by spending Rs. 14.00 crores. The provision available from Special Central assistance under Six Point Formula was also utilised.

14. During 1977-78 the Board has programmed to electrify 690 villages plus 57 hamlets utilising Rs. 1285.00 lakhs made available under State Plan resources. Rs. 3 crores out of this was given as advance towards the later part of 76-77. The programme of electrifying these villages is mainly under the rural Electrification Corporation Schemes and the Minimum Needs Programme Schemes. An amount of Rs. 500 lakhs was also provided for electrification of more villages in 1977-78.

The Rural Electrification Corporation has so far sanctioned 141 schemes in Andhra Pradesh including 3 Rural Electrical Co-operative Societies with a loan assistance of Rs. 578 lakhs for electrification of 5,711 villages and energising 63,200 pumpsets. Out of these, 20 schemes are in Tribal areas under the Minimum Needs Programme.

Hon’ble Members will be happy to note that during 1976-77, 26 schemes for covering 720 villages and 130 hamlets and supplying power to 5887 agricultural pumpsets at a total cost of Rs. 877 lakhs, were sanctioned by the Rural Electrification Corporation in this State.

15. *Electrification of Harijan Basties:*

In the matter of electrification of Harijan Basties the Government has made it compulsory for the Board to electrify the harijan basties attached to the villages along with the electrification of the villages in all programmes taken up from 1972 onwards. The above policy is now being followed. Wherever street lighting in the villages is provided such facility is simultaneously to be provided in the Harijanawada attached to the villages. Out of 10,622 villages provided
with street lighting Harijan Basties in 10,032 villages are electrified. Some of the Harijan Basties left over prior to 1972 were taken up by the Board for electrification with Rural Electrification Corporation assistance by obtaining sanction for 26 schemes covering 1,619 Harijan Basties at a cost of Rs. 69.875 lakhs. Already 13,70 Harijan Basties have been electrified.

Working of the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board.

The following comparative statement gives details of the achievements of the Board in the past 2 years and target for 1977-78.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Achievements in</th>
<th>Targets for</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1975-76</td>
<td>1976-77 (Provisional figures)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Units sent out (Million).</td>
<td>3740</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Units sold (Million).</td>
<td>2794</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Revenue Receipts (Rs. in crores)</td>
<td>90.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Working expenses (Rs. in crores) including DRF. &amp; GR., but excluding interest.</td>
<td>73.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e) Capital Expenditure (Rs. in crores) (Plan).</td>
<td>64.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(f) Installed capacity (M. W.).</td>
<td>987.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(g) New villages electrified (Nos)</td>
<td>706</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(h) New Services connected (Nos)</td>
<td>79511</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i) New Agricultural Services connected (Nos).</td>
<td>11783</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(j) Per capita consumption</td>
<td>62 KHW</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

16. The present year in the Fifth Plan period is very crucial and requires a large block of investment if we are to achieve the target set for the Fifth Plan.

The investment proposed in the Annual Plan for 1977-78 is Rs. 145.00 crores for the Power Sector (of which Rs. 112.82 crores for Board works). But the proposed programme of works actually will benefit more with a much larger provision.
Hon'ble Members are aware that the Government have given further concessions to agriculturists, having electrical connections for their pumpsets, with effect from 1-4-1977. Government have reduced the fixed charges per pumpset from Rs. 3 to 2 per H. P. subject to a maximum of Rs. 10 per pumpsets per month. As a result of this, the short fall in the income to the Board, as already stated by me before the House in March, 1977 is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 280, lakhs. Along with the above concessions, it was also notified by the Board that for Lift Irrigation Schemes also having H. T. connections the same L. T. tariff rates mentioned earlier would apply but with no ceiling on fixed charges.

Another concession given was that the Electricity Board shall not insist upon the Panchayats to pay voluntary loan contribution upto Rs. 25,000 wherever connection is taken for running rural water supply schemes.

Besides, Government have appointed a High Level Committee with Minister (Power) as Chairman and Secretaries to Government of the concerned Departments to serve the larger purposes of the State, with the following terms of reference:

(a) review from time to time of demand forecasts of electricity in the State in different sectors;

(b) review from time to time of the supply position with particular reference to the installation of additional capacity and the phasing thereof.

(c) Consider the drawing up of priorities on the allocation of power during times of shortage;

(d) review from time to time the electricity tariff structure in the State having regard to:

(i) the need to ensure viability of schemes of generation and supply of electricity;

(ii) the impact on agriculture, industry and other consumer interests; and

(iii) the rate structure prevailing in other states.

In order to review constantly the implementation of the power cut of 30% imposed from 1-4-77 on H. T. consumers, Government have appointed a Committee, which hears representations from different Associations of H. T. consumers and takes immediate action to implement the power cut smoothly and effectively.
AppHMMSE. 36th laae, 1M7. ^23
With the increase in genecaRng capacity and accelerated rmra!
electrication programme, and liberal assistance from the Rurai Elec-
trication Corporation, the State is well poised for making great strides
in both agricultural and industrial fields. May I assure the Hoible Members of the House that Government will do their best to
smooth out the difficulties experienced by the consumers and request
the Members for co-operation and understanding in this matter.

G. RAJARAM,
Minister for Power.

POLICY STATEMENT ON THE DEMANDS FOR MINOR
IRRIGATION GRANTS 1977-78.

Demand No. XXXV— Minor Irrigation :
Mr. Speaker Sir,

I move that the House be pleased to grant a sum not exceeding
Rs. 19,30,11,000/ against the demand No. XXXV-Minor Irrigation.

2. For the information of the House, I shall deal with the salient
features pertaining to the demand, touching upon the progress so far
made in Minor Irrigation Schemes and on our programme for 1977-
78. In a predominately Agricultural State like Andhra Pradesh, Minor
Irrigation has a significant role to play in raising Agricultural produc-
tion. As compared to Major and Medium Irrigation, Minor Irriga-
tion projects generally have the advantages of small capital outlay,
outlay, shorter gestation period and easier mobilisation of local labour
and resources for quick execution.

3. The programme under Minor Irrigation under plan includes
exploitation of surface water by construction of new storage reservoirs and diversion works, restoration of tanks and channels to PWD
standards and tapping of underground water resources with the help
of institutional finance through Land Mortgage Bank.

4. Minor Irrigation Programmes in the state received a boost since
1974-75 with sizeable grant from the Six Point Formula aid from
Government of India and Central Assistance under D.P.A.P. The
total outlay under Central Assistance Programme during the Vth Plan
period is of the order of Rs. 2,285.53 lakhs and under the D.P.A.P.,
similar investment during the Vth Plan will be Rs. 893.92 lakhs. The
above provisions are in addition to the normal plan outlay for Minor
Irrigation Sector of Rs. 2,177.91 lakhs provided in the Vth Five Year
Plan. The Government have geared up the technical and adminis
machinery to ensure that all these substantial amount are spent well and in time. The powers with regard to monetary limits of technical sanction and acceptance of tenders of the Chief Engineers, Superintending Engineers, and Executive Engineers have been doubled. In order to speed up the execution of Minor Irrigation Schemes and to keep up the tempo in the Minor Irrigation Programmes, the Government constituted a Tender Committee at the Chief Engineer level for expeditious finalisation of tenders. The existing criteria of revenue return for sanction of Minor Irrigation Scheme has been reduced from 1% to 0.5% in respect of non-scarcity areas for schemes to which the enhancement of water cess will not be applicable and similarly revenue return for sanction of Minor irrigation schemes has been reduced from 0.5% to 0.25% in respect of scarcity areas and Drought Prone areas.

5. At the instance of the Collector, Anantapur where drought conditions were prevailing last year, it was directed that Minor Irrigation works in Anantapur district be exempted from even the minimum percentage return of 0.25% subject to the conditions noted below:-

1. The cost benefit ratio shall however be calculated and taken into account.

2. Care should be taken to see that the benefit schemes exceeds the cost.

3. The schemes so taken up should not affect the existing irrigation sources or prove harmful to other interests.

Similarly, Government have exempted the works in Tribal areas from the percentage return criteria in order to accelerate the development in tribal areas.

6. The ban on taking up of new minor irrigation schemes under normal plan was lifted in December, '76 to enable the department to take up new works and incidentally provided relief from consequences of adverse seasonal conditions that prevailed in the State during the months of October and November, 1976.

7. The present monetary norm in capital cost of Rs. 500 per acre for tank restoration schemes under M.I. Programme has been raised to Rs. 700 per acre.

8. I shall not proceed to outline the particulars of expenditure and physical benefits. The plan ceiling finally fixed for Minor Irrigation, for 1976-77 was Rs. 449.23 lakhs. Further, a sum of Rs. 374.61 lakhs
Appendix. 30th June, 1977.

was provided in B.E. 1976-77 under Central Assistance Programme. The details are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>(1976-77)</th>
<th>(Rs. in lakhs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) Minor Irrigation Schemes</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>206.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Minor Irrigation Schemes in tribal areas</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>14.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) Lift Irrigation Schemes</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>13.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) Investigation of M.I. Schemes</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>91.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v) Purchase of machinery.</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>123.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>449.23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II. Special Provisions-Central Assistance Programme:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>(1976-77)</th>
<th>(Rs. in lakhs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) Coastal Andhra</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>90.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Rayalaseema</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>104.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) Telangana</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>180.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>374.61</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In addition to it a sum of Rs. 7.14 lakhs was provided for tank restoration works in Visakhapatnam district. A provision of Rs. 214.32 lakhs has been revalidated for spending during 1976-77. Further Rs. 91.84 lakhs has been additionally provided for Central Assistance Programme works in 1977 itself as an advance from 1977-78 grant. Thus the total allotment fixed in the B.E. 1976-77 for C.A.P. was Rs. 687.91 lakhs.

9. Drought Prone Area Programme:

Honourable Members are aware, that the special emphasis has been laid on executing M.I. works under the Special Drought Prone Area Programme sponsored by the Government of India. This programme has been taken up in the Districts of Anantapur, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Chittoor, Mahabubnagar, three taluks of Prakasam District, and one taluk of Nalgonda district. During 1976-77, Rs. 246 lakhs have been provided for the execution of Minor Irrigation schemes in these areas.

10. Cyclone damage works:

During October and November, 1976 there were heavy damages to Minor Irrigation sources due to cyclone and the estimated requirement for repair was about Rs. 242 lakhs. Against this, Rs. 50 lakhs
was provided as advance plan assistance during 1976-77. In 1977-78, further funds have been allotted to complete the works.

11. The provisional expenditure incurred under normal plan in 1976-77 was Rs. 415 lakhs as per preliminary expenditure figures received. Similarly, it was Rs. 501.04 lakhs under the Six Point Formula Assistance and Rs. 245.87 lakhs under Drought Prone Area Programme, and about Rs. 41.00 lakhs under cyclone relief works. The details of anticipated physical achievements during 1976-77 under the above programmes are furnished below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>1976-77</th>
<th>1977-78</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) Normal Plan</td>
<td>18,800</td>
<td>8,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Six Point Formula Programme</td>
<td>16,840</td>
<td>13,480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) Drought Prone Area Programme</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>5,040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>35,760</td>
<td>27,320</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12. Programme in 1977-78:

The plan ceiling fixed for Minor Irrigation under Normal Plan for 1977-78 is Rs. 688 lakhs. Besides an amount of Rs. 483.96 lakhs was provided under Central Assistance Programme (Six Point Formula of assistance). The details are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(i) Normal Plan Provision</th>
<th>1977-78 (Rs. in lakhs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) Minor Irrigation Schemes</td>
<td>35.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) M.I. Schemes in tribal areas</td>
<td>40.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) Lift Irrigation Schemes</td>
<td>101.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>208.74</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(ii) Central Assistance Programmes (Six Point Formula)</th>
<th>1977-78 (Rs. in lakhs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) Coastal Andhra</td>
<td>84.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Rayalseema</td>
<td>129.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) Telangana</td>
<td>259.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td><strong>483.96</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Rs 483.96 lakhs (This provision is exclusive of unspent balance of 1976-77).

The provision of Rs. 35.60 lakhs made for tribal areas under the normal plan is intended for the execution of M.I. Schemes in tribal areas of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari districts of Coastal Andhra, Warangal, Khammam and Adilabad districts of Telangana.

13. Cyclone Damage Work:

(iii) D.P.A.P:

The outlay proposed under Drought Prone Areas Programme is Rs. 250.00 lakhs.

During 1977-78 more funds are allotted to the tune of Rs. 100 lakhs for this purpose.

14. By utilising the above provisions, the following physical achievements are anticipated during 1977-78.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Stabilisation of area in ha.</th>
<th>Addl. area in ha.</th>
<th>Total area in ha.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) Normal M.I. Programme</td>
<td>. .</td>
<td>7,520</td>
<td>7,520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Central Assistance Programme</td>
<td>. .</td>
<td>13,600</td>
<td>18,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) Drought Prone Area Programme</td>
<td>. .</td>
<td>8,800</td>
<td>8,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total:</td>
<td>. .</td>
<td>13,600</td>
<td>35,120</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GROUND WATER DEPARTMENT.

15. Ground Water Surveys, resource evaluation, and exploration form the sound basis for a planned development of the groundwater resources of the State. With this in view the Andhra Pradesh Ground Water Department was established in 1971. It has widened its programmes specially on exploration in tribal and drought prone areas with very encouraging results.

16. During 1976-77 the exploration wing of the Department has been further strengthened by the addition of 3 rigs transferred from the Andhra Pradesh State Agro-Industries Corporation. The purchase of sophisticated geophysical equipment under the International Development Association Project is under way. In addition to normal programmes,
the Department has given customer and extension service to the Departments of Irrigation, Agriculture, Industries, Forest, Public Health and the Andhra Pradesh State Irrigation Development Corporation, Small Farmer Development Agencies, Integrated Tribal Development Agencies, District Development Authorities administering the Drought Prone Area Programmes, and other agencies.

17. The Andhra Pradesh Ground Water Department has estimated the District-wise groundwater potential and further possibilities of development based on the survey of potential areas so far identified and the existing level of ground water exploitation in the State. Considering the various geological formations, the resources available for further development can sustain, at a conservative estimate, 16.44 lakhs dugwells, 16,800 tubewells, and 1100 high capacity borewells. These bore wells and tubewells can become more after further exploration. The Ground Water resources of the State so far explored indicate that Government will have to put in a financial outlay of about Rs. 1500 crores for complete implementation. Such huge investment is required to be supported by proper investigation machinery in order to avoid sinking of wells in barren areas and to guide the Minor Irrigation programmes on sound, scientific and rational lines. The investment will be able to bring additional areas of about 6.53 lakhs hectares under wet irrigation and 13.77 lakhs hectares under irrigated dry crops.

18. Financial Outlay:

Out of a total allotment of Rs. 2.7198 crores for the Ground Water Department for the Fifth Five Year Plan, an amount of Rs. 45 lakhs was provided in 1976-77 under plan. In addition, Rs. 7.753 lakhs were provided under Non-Plan for running the Directorate. Further, an amount of Rs. 13.7 lakhs was also allotted during 1976-77 for purchase of Geophysical equipment under the International Development Association Project. During the year 1977-78 an amount of Rs. 60 lakhs is being provided for implementation of the schemes as detailed below. In addition, an amount of Rs. 9.38 lakhs is being provided under Non-Plan for running the State Ground Water Directorate. The Department will implement the following schemes with the plan outlay of Rs. 60 lakhs:—
Appendix. 30th June, 1977. 529

Rupees in lakhs

I. Schemes for Survey and Investigation of Ground Water Resources in International Development Association and Non-International Development Association taluks. .. .. .. 17.57
II. Scheme for strengthening the Ground Water Department. .. .. .. .. 23.879
III. Scheme for drilling Programme in the State. .. .. .. 7.50
IV. Scheme for Strengthening of Ground Water exploration wing. .. .. .. .. 9.55
V. Scheme for Ground Water Monitoring Programme in Pochampad Project Command Area. .. .. .. 1.50
VI. Scheme for conjunctive use of Ground Water with surface water. .. .. .. .. .. 0.001

Total Rs. 60.00

19. A review of the schemes implemented during the year 1976-77 and the programme for the year 1977-78 was done and revealed the following position:

(i) Schemes for Survey and Investigation of Ground Water Resources.
(ii) Schemes for Strengthening the Ground Water Department.

These two schemes are inter-related.

After investigation where needed, the Department has accorded clearance for schemes. During 1976-77 the Department accorded technical clearance for schemes, valued at Rs. 44.33 crores, as follows:

No.
1. Dugwells .. .. .. .. 44,076
2. Tubewells or filter points. .. .. .. 6,188
3. Development of old wells .. .. .. 30,517
4. Installation of pumps sets .. .. .. 61,160

The programme cleared so far is expected to bring, after implementation, an additional area of 1.375 lakh hectares under irrigation.

Hydrogeological and geophysical surveys have been taken up along valley fill areas of the River Pennar and its tributaries in the Anantapur, Nellore and Cuddapah Districts, the River Swarnamukhi in the Nellore District, the River Musi in the Nalgonda district; the
River Musi and Paleru in the Prakasam district; the Rivers Tandava*, Varaha, Bahuda and Mahendratanaya in the Visakhapatnam district; the River Vegavati in the Srikakulam district and in Allagadda, Buna, ganapalli and Ksilkunta taluks of the Kurnool district, the Urva konda taluk of the Antapur district, the Sangareddy and Siddipet taluks of the Medak district, the Sattupalli and Kothagudem taluks of the Khammam district; the Pargi, Vicarabad and Ibrahimpatnam taluks of the Hyderabad district; the Podili, Markapur and Giddalur taluks of the Prakasam district; the Krishna-Godavari Delta area in the Guntur, Krishna and West Godavari districts and in the tribal, blocks of Machinguput and Antagarh in the Visakhapatnam district, covering an aggregate area of 20,548 sq. kms. Schemes numbering 1054 have been investigated. In addition, 220 sites for community irrigation wells have been individually examined and cleared which will benefit tribals.

21. The Department has also attended to groundwater supply investigations for 11 industries, important among them being the cement factory at Yerraguntla, Cuddapah district, Nizam Sugar Factory at Miryalaguda (Nalgonda district) and water supply to the 9 urban centres of Visakhapatnam, Kakinada, Samalkota, Mahabubnagar, Nizamabad, Siddipet, Warangal, Hindupur and Kothagudem.

22. The Department is actively associated with the groundwater exploitation programme of the Andhra Pradesh State Irrigation Development Corporation and helps in selection of sites and rendering advice for construction of wells. About 200 sites have been selected for construction of medium to heavy duty tubewells and borewells in the Khammam, West Godavari, Nellore, Cuddapah, Antapur and Kurnool districts. During 1976-77, 20 sites were explored and 13, medium to high capacity production wells were constructed along the Musi river in Nalgonda, the Swarnamukhi river in Nellore district, the Varaha and Mghadrigadda rivers in the Visakhapatnam district, and Pennar river in the Cuddapah district.

23. The Department will continue to evaluate Minor Irrigation Schemes formulated by the Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Central Agricultural Development Bank and other Commercial Banks under International Development Association Scheme, the Small Farmers Development Agencies, Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development Agencies and the Rural Electrification Programme. The Department proposes to continue the surveys to meet an annual target of 20,000 sq. kms. Some of the potential areas have been taken up for exploration. The Department has given special consideration to examine feasibility of community irrigation wells for Harijans and other weaker sections.
24. In addition to survey and investigations, 30 shallow exploratory wells are proposed to be constructed by handboring sets to create an irrigation potential for 500 hectares besides opening up new areas for tubewells construction.

25. Scheme for drilling programme in the State and Scheme for Strengthening of Ground Water Exploration Wing.

The Department has intensified exploration programme in the State. Under the Schemes for exploration, encouraging results have been achieved in the limestone tracts in the Khammam, Anantapur, Kurnool, Warangal, and Cuddapah districts and in sandstones formations of Warangal, West Godavari and East Godavari Districts. New Areas have been proved to be feasible for large scale tubewells and borewell irrigation. During 1976-77, wells numbering 78 were drilled and 57 successful production wells together having an irrigation potential of over 1000 hectares have been constructed in the above areas and potential areas for exploitation by borewells and tubewells have been identified in the Khammam, Warangal, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Anantapur, Nellire, West Godavari, Visakhapatnam Districts of Andhra Pradesh. Special efforts have been made to see that the results of exploration reach the weaker sections to the maximum extent. Out of 78 wells drilled in 1976-77, 35 are located in tribal areas where no significant ground water exploration has been done earlier. Of these, 29 wells were successful and will irrigate an additional area of about 550 hectares. Of the remaining 46 wells drilled, 26 are in the lands belonging to scheduled castes, Small Farmers and other weaker sections, 2 for industrial purpose, and 12 for urban water supply, 3 for Kakinada and 9 for Visakhapatnam Towns. The exploration will go a long way in stabilizing the agricultural production in the economically backward tribal and drought prone areas of the State, as a sequel to the successful implementation of the exploration programme which has opened up new areas hitherto not explored for exploitation.

26. At present the Department is having 7 rigs for exploratory drilling including 3 rigs taken over from the Andhra Pradesh State Agro-Industries Corporation towards the end of 1976, and one rig procured at the fag end of the financial year 1976-77 for drilling in Drought Prone Areas of the State.

27. During 1977-78 also, the Department proposes to continue and intensify the exploratory-cum-production well construction programme in the State. With the 7 rigs and 6 hand boring sets it is proposed to drill 230 exploratory wells which will provide irrigation facility to about 2,000 hectares, in addition to opening up new areas for exploitation.
The Ground Water Monitoring Programme was continued during 1976-77 to identify area prone to water logging due to groundwater build-up and suggest remedial measures. The Areas prone to water logging as a result of the extension of surface water irrigation have been identified in 31 villages of the command area and the department has recommended intensive groundwater irrigation to overcome the ill-effects of water logging in these villages. The Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Central Agricultural Development Bank has increased to issue of loans to farmers in these villages for construction of wells for irrigation. This will reduce the need for extensive drainage networks. The Department has also taken up studies on conjunctive use of surface water with ground water in this project area where some potential areas have been identified for conjunctive use. It is proposed to continue the work during 1977-78.

29. Scheme for conjunctive use of groundwater resources with surface water.

The crucial role of conjunctive use of groundwater with the surface water resources for optimum utilisation of the available water resources has been recognised and the Ground Water Department has already started groundwater surveys in the canal command areas of Krishna Godavari delta system under the existing schemes. The department has examined the chemical composition and feasibility of using waters from irrigation-drains of Krishna-Godavari delta system by recycling them for irrigation. It is established that these drain waters, except in tidal reaches, can be reused for irrigation. The finding of the Department have come in handy at the time of breach in Dowlaishwaram anicut. The scheme with a token provision during 1976-77 is proposed to be continued during 1977-78 also.

30. Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

Besides the above schemes, the Government of India have approved a Centrally sponsored scheme “Strengthening of Ground Water (Minor Irrigation) Organisation in the State” under Centrally Sponsored Schemes to be implemented during 1977-78 at an estimated cost of Rs. 19.53 lakhs of which 50% of the cost will be borne by the Government of India, while the remaining will be borne by the State Government. The State’s share is proposed to be met from out of the Plan provision of Rs. 60.00 lakhs allotted to this Department by readjustment. Investigation programme of the department will be intensified under this scheme.
Appendix. 30th June, 1977

The intention of the Government of Andhra Pradesh is to spare no efforts to exploit fully the ground water resources not only as a safeguard against the vagaries of monsoon but also as a source of immense benefits to the people spread out all over the State.


The Andhra Pradesh State Irrigation Development Corporation has been formed, among other things, for commercial exploitation of Ground water and surface water resources. The Schemes are financed by Share Capital Contribution from Government and institutional finance from Banks by keeping the debit equity ratio at 3:1. It has a budgeted programme of Rs. 385 lakhs for execution of Lift Irrigation schemes and tube wells during 1976-77 (i.e., 1-7-1976 to 30-6-1977). So far, an irrigation potential of 2000 hectares under tube wells and 9000 hectares under lift irrigation schemes has been created. The Corporation has also programmed to investigate new schemes costing about Rs. 4 crores so that necessary tempo can be built up for 1977-78 also. So far, Government have subscribed a capital of Rs. 230.77 lakhs.

32. Tube Wells:

119 tubewells have been identified for obtaining bank finance. 4 feasibility reports for 119 tubewells costing Rs. 17 lakhs have been sent to various Banks. The Banks will get finance for the Scheme from the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation. The Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation has already cleared 6 Lift Irrigation Schemes reports and one Tubewells Scheme report for finance at a cost of Rs. 105 lakhs. The Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation has enabled the Andhra Pradesh State Irrigation Development Corporation to draw loans for Rs. 47.694 lakhs so far. Documentation for drawing further instalments of loan is in progress. A sum of Rs. 9.762 lakhs has also been received from Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Central Agricultural Development Bank Limited, towards expenditure on Vageswarpuram and Kumaradavam Lift Irrigation schemes. In 1977-78, an amount of Rs. 1.00 crore has been provided for release as Share Capital to the Corporation.


State Government is providing 50% of the expenditure while the remaining 50% will be a matching grant from Government of India.

34. Conclusion.

In the context of fulfilling the objective, the Government have given great importance to the timely and proper execution of Minor Irrigation Schemes.

I should like to mention here that the progress of Minor Irrigation Programme especially under Central Assistance programme with the District Collectors and Irrigation Department Officers, is on war footing.

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

Thank you,

A. VENKATA REDDY,
Minister for Minor Irrigation.