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TELANGANA PRADESH CONGRESS COMMITTEE

GANDHI BHAVAN, HYDERABAD - 500 001.

25

KISAN-KHETH MAZDOOR CONGRESS

M. Kodanda Reddy, Ex.MLA
Chairman

BEFORE THE TELANGANA STATE ELECTRICITY REGULATORY COMMISSION

5th Floor Singareni Bhavan, Red Hills, Hyderabad - 500 004

Case No: O P No. 76 and 77 of 2015

IN THE MATTER OF

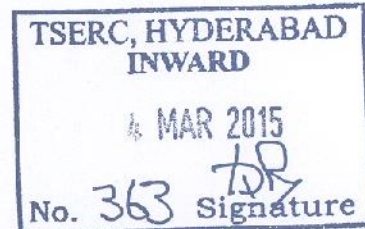
Petition requesting the Commission

1. Electricity to agriculture shall be supplied as promised (7 hours daily) by DISCOMs.
2. Review HVDS scheme.
3. Streamline DTR repair and maintenance.
4. Fill all vacancies of lineman, assistant lineman posts.
5. Stop harassment of farmers in the name of bill collections
6. To allow the objector to be heard in person before the Commission takes any decision on this application of the DISCOMs.

IN THE MATTER OF

Name and full address of the petitioner:

Sri. M. Kodanda Reddy,
Chairman, Telangana Kisan-Kheth Mazdoor Congress
Gandhi Bhavan, Nampally, Hyderabad



Represented by

Sri. M. Kodanda Reddy

And

Name and address of the Respondents:

Chairman and Managing Director
Northern Power Distribution Company of Telangana Ltd,
Southern Power Distribution Company of Telangana Ltd,

**BEFORE THE TELANGANA STATE ELECTRICITY REGULATORY
COMMISSION**

* 11-4-660, 5th Floor Singareni Bhavan, Lakdi-ka-pool, Red Hills, Hyderabad - 500 004

IN THE MATTER OF

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AFFIDAVIT VERIFYING THE MEMORANDUM OF OBJECTIONS

I, M. Kodanda Reddy, son of Mudireddy Ram Reddy do hereby solemnly affirm and state as under:

1. I am the **Chairman of Telangana Kisan-Kheth Mazdoor Congress**, the applicant in the above matter and am duly authorised by the said applicant to make this memorandum of objections on its behalf.
2. The statements made in the paragraphs of the accompanying memorandum of objections now shown to me are true to my knowledge, derived from the Filing of ARR and Proposed Tariffs for FY 2015-16 of the four DISCOMs and the material gathered by and made available to me and are based on information and advice received which I believe to be true and correct.



Solemnly affirm

Deponent

00-02-2015

Hyderabad

**BEFORE THE HONORABLE TELANGANA STATE
ELECTRICITY REGULATORY COMMISSION**

11-4-660, 5TH Floor, Singareni Bhavan, Red Hills, Hyderabad-500004

1.1 The following submissions on ARR and tariff proposals for the year 2015-16 are in response to the Public Notice published in newspapers on 11th February 2015.

2.1 Farmers are being vilified as being the source of problems facing the power sector in the State principally because of free power supply to agriculture pump sets assured by the government. Here it has to be empathetically noted that even though, most of the farmers with electrified pump sets get free power, DISCOMs in the State do not supply it free as they receive the cost incurred in supplying electricity to pump set farmers in the form of subsidy from the State government and cross subsidy from subsidizing industrial and commercial consumers. The DISCOMs are duty bound to supply quality power to pump set farmers. But these farmers are at the receiving end.

2.2 In Telangana State more land is being irrigated by wells compared to surface/canal irrigation. Free power to agriculture was promised to keep the pump set farmers on equal footing with farmers under surface irrigation. Even the budgetary allocation to power sector is always less than irrigation sector. For example, in the budget of undivided AP for the year 2014-15 while only Rs. 8,454.48 crore were allocated to power sector irrigation sector got Rs. 23,311.98 crore. At the same time it has to be kept in mind that only a portion of allocation to power sector goes towards subsidizing power supplied to agriculture pump sets.

2.3 Farmers shall be complemented for their contribution to the State's economy by pumping their own money in digging wells or drilling bore wells. We hope that in future the DISCOMs as well as the state government change their condescending attitude towards farmers and take proactive steps to clear the hurdles faced by farmers in their interaction with the electricity sector.

Estimation of agriculture consumption

(MU)

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
NPDCL	4,348	4,715	4,904
SPDCL	6,694	7,238	7,528
Total	11,042	11,953	12,432

3.1 Filings of NPDCL as well as SPDCL shows that power consumption in the agriculture sector in Telangana is increasing irrespective of the situation on the ground. The

above consumption figures are arrived at by the DISCOMs on the basis of their claim that they are supplying power for 7 hours per day (p.64, SPDCL). This is far from truth. Most of the time, farmers are not receiving not even four hours of supply in a day. As such the Commission shall not take the above consumption figures in to account.

3.2 The fact that the agriculture consumption figures provided by the DISCOMs are anomalous comes out from their filings. According to their filings while 9,78,028 pump sets under SPDCL will be consuming 7,528 MU during 2015-16, under NPDCL 10,73,870 pump sets will be consuming 4,904 MU. In other words per pump set consumption will be 7,528 units under SPDCL, it will be 4,567 units in the case of NPDCL. Per pump set consumption in SPDCL will be nearly 70% higher compared to NPDCL, even while hours of supply of electricity are the same under both DISCOMs.

3.3 Subsidy towards free power to agricultural services is being provided on the basis of 7 hours of power supply to these services. But in reality farmers are getting power for less than five hours. This implies that DISCOMs were compensated more than necessary to supply free power to agriculture. The excess subsidy paid to DISCOMs in this regard shall be recovered.

3.4 In the absence of metering of agricultural connections DISCOMs claimed that they have arrived at these figures following the ISI methodology suggested by the Commission. But data collected under this methodology is also not complete. To overcome this we suggest that all DTRs serving the agriculture services should be metered so that the consumption estimates are realistic. The Task Force on electricity Sector appointed by the Government of Telangana State also suggested metering of DTRs serving agriculture loads.

3.5 Supplying electricity to agriculture during night time is leading to inefficient use of electricity as well as water. As farmers are not sure about timings of electricity supply in the night they mostly keep the electric pump sets on automatic starters. As and when electricity comes electric pump set starts pumping out water and due to lack of visibility as well as in the absence of farmers in the field at this time the same field will be watered again and again leading to inefficient use of water and electricity. To avoid this we request the Commission to direct the DISCOMs to supply electricity to agriculture during day time only.

Deaths due to shocks

4.1 Every year hundreds of farmers are meeting death due to electrical shocks. This is highly avoidable.

4.2 During 2013-14 in Telangana 436 people died due to electrical shocks. More than 50% of these cases under SPDCL took place in the circles/districts of Mahabubnagar and Nalgonda. Similar is the case in the first half of 2014-15. Further these figures are an under estimate of the reality. Farmers are the main victims of this phenomenon.

Table: Deaths Due to Electric Shocks

	2013-14	First Half of 2014-15
NPDCL	185	87
Mahabubnagar	115	69
Nalgonda	84	25
SPDCL	251	129
Total Telangana	436	216

4.3 The DISCOMs did not provide complete details of these incidents like for how many cases DISCOMs took responsibility and in how many cases compensation was paid and amount paid towards compensation. NPDCL mentioned that compensation was paid in 56 cases out of 185 deaths in 2013-14 and in 11 cases out of 87 deaths during the first half of 2014-15. Procedures need to be simplified to see that all victims receive compensation at the earliest.

4.4 Even in the electrocution deaths that the DISCOMs had taken responsibility the amount paid (about Rs. 1 lakh per person) is very meagre. Even this meagre amount was not paid properly. There is need to revise the compensation upwards like in the case of railways.

4.5 There shall also be separate mechanism to pin responsibility for deaths due to electricity shocks. In the present case perpetrator itself is the judge. To avoid this anomaly a committee comprising different stakeholders shall go into these deaths and pronounce whether DISCOMs are responsible for these tragedies or not.

4.6 More than this these deaths are highly avoidable. These deaths are taking place due to neglect of rural network by the DISCOMs. Every year the Commission allowed Rs. 5 crore to be spent by the DISCOMs on safety measures to avoid such deaths. But DISCOMs did not care to utilise them. NPDCL spent Rs. 34.25 lakh during 2013-14 and Rs. 12.29 crore during first half of 2014-15. If the safety of DTRs were improved many of these deaths could have been avoided.

4.7 In most of these cases it was the farmers who met this tragic end. These deaths could have been avoided if there were timely and sufficient technical support at the ground level and good quality electrical network. Most of the technical posts like linemen in rural areas are vacant and farmers are forced to attend to repair work on their own with fatal consequences. Thousands of line men posts are lying vacant since a long time. Recently Telangana State Government announced that hundreds of electrical engineers will be recruited shortly. But there is no word about recruiting line men. Filling line men posts not only bring down deaths due to shocks but also help to bring down T&D losses and their by add to the income of the DISCOMs.

Quality of Power

5.1 Electricity received by the farmers was of uneven quality with unpredictable interruptions. Power supply timings announced by the Licensees are not being adhered to. It is the responsibility of the Commission under Section 86 (1) (i) of the Electricity Act, 2003 to enforce standards with respect to quality, continuity and reliability of service by licensees.

DTR failure/repair

5.2 DISCOMs are also not attending to maintenance of DTRs properly. Farmers are being forced to incur expenditure in transporting the DTRs. DTRs are also not being repaired in time. DISCOM staff are also collecting money from farmers to repair DTRs. They are not attending to repairs until the farmers pay up. In Kanugutta village of Both mandal in Adilabad district it took 10 days to repair the DTR. In Madaka village of Odelu mandal in Karimnagar district it took more than one week to repair the transformer while under Standards of Performance DTRs in rural areas shall be repaired within 48 hours.

5.3 Low quality of power in rural areas is also because of crumbling transmission and distribution network in rural areas. Decades old conductors are hanging low endangering lives as well as resulting high transmission losses. Many of the DTRs are more than decade old and should have been replaced. Added to this many of these DTRs do not have even AB switches. Depreciated and old parts of T&D network shall be replaced in keeping with prudent maintenance of the network in good health.

Issuing new connections

5.4 It has become an uphill task for farmers to obtain new electricity connections. Even after paying the required amount through DD farmers are made to run from pillar to post. There is rampant corruption in issuing new connections. Officials do not follow any method in allotting new connections. There is complete lack of transparency in issuing new connections. We request the Commission to lay down transparent norms for release of new agriculture connections including the costs to be borne by farmers towards poles and conductors/service wire.

Billing issues

Agriculture bills combined with domestic bills

6.1 The DISCOMs continue the process of issuing single bill for domestic as well as agriculture services in the rural areas. When there were delays in paying the bill for agriculture service domestic connection is being disconnected. This is highly objectionable and goes against the rules. We request the Commission to direct the DISCOMs to issue separate bills for domestic and agricultural services.

6.2 DISCOMs are also not notifying the farmers to which sub-category they belong to. A large number of farmers were receiving notices asking them to pay huge amounts as they belong to a paying sub-category. For example, Nalgonda circle of SPDCL mentioned 3,067 services as falling under wet land farmers holding more than 2.5 acres for the year 2012-13. In the previous year it mentioned only 86 services under this sub-category.

Wells in the ayacuts of irrigation projects

6.3 Pump sets located in the ayacuts of irrigation projects are being categorised as paying connections. Most of these pump sets have come up in the tail ends of irrigation projects. Farmers in these locations have resorted to well irrigation because of lack of water supply from canals. These farmers shall be treated like other farmers.

6.4 One of the stipulations is that farmers with more than 2.50 acres of land under major and medium irrigation schemes will not be eligible for free power. Here it is to be noted that farmers at the tail end of these projects and under projects like Sreeramsagar whose irrigation potential has drastically come down, though these lands are localized under these irrigation schemes never or rarely get water from the canals. Because of this, they are forced to go in for well irrigation. Though they are treated as irrigated farmers in the government records (irrigation as well as revenue) they do not get benefits of this irrigation. Taking this fact into account we request that the farmers irrespective of their holding size under the irrigation schemes shall be treated as eligible for free power.

Income tax assessee

6.5.1 Under the existing electricity tariff policy while most of the farmers are exempt from paying electricity charges farmers coming under corporate farmers and income tax assesses need to pay electricity charges as decided by the Electricity Regulatory Commission. While there is no doubt or dispute in collecting electricity charges from corporate farmers the issue related to income tax assesseees needs re-examination.

6.5.2 There is no clear meaning or interpretation of which of the farmers are to be considered as income tax assesses. Out of nearly 20 lakh pump set farmers in Telangana only about 4,000 farmers are categorized as corporate farmers and income tax assesseees. While this number of farmers appears small the number of farmers who are bothered by this category are too many.

6.5.3 As there is no clarity on meaning of this slab many times farmers are served notices under this category or threatened that they would come under this category. As a result farmers were made run around many offices particularly MRO and electricity department. Farmers have to submit certificates from MRO saying that they do not fall under this income category. While on the one hand it is adding to the harassment that gullible farmers are made to suffer from different corners on the other it is mounting additional burden on the Mandal Revenue Office (MRO) which are already tasked with many duties. In the end it is also not adding any additional income to the DISCOMs.

6.5.4 While this measure is not contributing any additional income to the utilities it is leading to harassment of ordinary farmers.

In this background we request deletion of the slab related to income tax assessee under agriculture category.

Bill Clarity

6.6 The Electricity Bills being issued by the DISCOMs are not clear and it is difficult to make out details of the Bill. We request the Commission to direct the DISCOMs to issue clear bills and the Bills shall be in local language along with English.

DSM Measures

7.1 To be eligible for free power, farmers have to undertake demand side management (DSM) measures i.e., installation of capacitors, ISI marked pump sets, HDPE or RPVC piping and frictionless foot-valve. These measures are proposed to bring down quantum electricity consumption in the agriculture sector there by reducing financial burden both on the state government and farmers. Farmers also would like to contribute to this endeavour. Though farmers are interested in taking them up they are facing hurdles in implementing them.

7.2 DISCOM officials are claiming that more than 90% of the farmers have installed capacitors. But truth is that not even 10% of the farmers installed capacitors. Farmers do not have technical assistance in the form of access to linemen or assistant linemen, to take this up. thousands of line men posts in rural areas are lying vacant. Even where linemen or assistant linemen are available they do not have proper knowledge in installation of capacitors. Installation of capacitors at a wrong point led to burning of pump sets, which scared other farmers from doing the same.

7.3 A pilot implemented by SPDCL (p.88) power consumption declined by nearly 10% after installation of capacitors. This implies that by spending Rs. 60 crore to install capacitors at 20 lakh pump sets in Telangana DISCOMs will be able to save about Rs. 500 crore. This alone shall spur the DISCOMs to implement capacitor programme on war footing.

7.4 Use of ISI standard pump set is another important DSM measure. Present pump set efficiency in the State is only 25% and this could be increased to 50% by using ISI standard motors. For proper operation of ISI standard pump sets minimum voltages are required. Under prevailing low voltages in the state these ISI motors do not work. Because of this low voltage, farmers are forced to go in for locally made pump sets which operate even under low voltages. One of the reasons for low voltage is overloading of distribution transformers (DTR) installed for agricultural purposes. This overload is to the extent of 25 to 50%. If this overload problem is addressed successfully farmers can think of using ISI standard motors.

This can be addressed by increasing the number of DTRs of adequate capacity in the agriculture sector. We request the state government and DISCOMs to install additional DTRs to solve low voltage problem so that farmers will be emboldened to go in for ISI standard motors.

7.5 Though the farmers may be willing to install ISI standard motors in the event of voltages improving the financial burden on them will be onerous and it will be good to explore the ways of minimizing burden on them in replacing the non-standard motors with ISI standards motors. In Tamil Nadu, the State government and utilities are said to have taken up a programme where a third party – Electricity Service Company (ESC) – takes the responsibility of replacing the motors and is given a share in the savings of electricity consequent to installation of standard motors. We request the State government to explore this option also as it will not burden the state government as well as the farmers.

HVDS:

8.1 Since 2005 HVDS programme is taken up in the state as a solution to the low voltage problem. Until now thousands of crores of rupees were spent on this but not even 10% of the pump sets were covered. A HVDS transformer is five times costlier than the regular DTRs being used at present. It was felt that if the same amount was spent on adding regular DTRs by this time the low voltage problem would have been solved. Even if the present additional load on existing DTRs is assumed as 50% then the estimated expenditure would be 50% of the cost of the existing DTRs. If we want to replace all the DTRs with HVDS DTRs the expenditure would be five times. The question is why spend 550% more when we could achieve with 50% only. We may be wrong in these calculations. Farming community in the state does not have any information on or insight in to this HVDS programme. Farming community in the state should have been taken in to confidence while formulating solution to low voltage in rural areas. This is not too late. We request the state government as well as the DISCOMs to place all the information related to HVDS before the public including farmers for an informed discussion on the problems being faced by both the DISCOMs and farmers in the state that will lead to a solution that is beneficial to all stakeholders.

8.2 Over the last few years hundreds of crores were spent on implementing HVDS for agriculture pump-sets. The present filings also show that DISCOMs plan to spend more money on this. Before taking this programme forward there should have been a thorough review of its implementation until now. But there appears to be no such exercise. Given the serious implications of this investment (Consumers have to bear this burden in the form of higher cost of service) we place below our analysis of the investment under HVDS.

8.3 For the following analysis we have compared LT – DTR and HVDS. We have taken the transformer capacity as 63 kVA. Hours of supply in a day is assumed as 7 hours and number of days as 240 days. Cost of power is assumed as Rs. 3.00 per unit. We examined this under three power factor capacities – 0.6, 0.7 and 0.8

The results of our analysis are presented in the following table. In this table reduction in line losses are taken as returns on investing on HVDS.

Power Factor	Cost of HVDS (Rs.)	Cost of Lt - DTR (Rs.)	Additional Cost (Rs.)	Returns per year from HVDS (Rs.)	Payback period (Years)
0.6	6,29,628	1,15,000	5,14,628	18,949	27.16
0.7	6,29,628	1,15,000	5,14,628	13,923	36.96
0.8	6,29,628	1,15,000	5,14,628	10,660	48.28

In Andhra Pradesh a power factors of 0.70/0.80 reflect the prevailing situation. Under these conditions it takes 37 to 48 years to recover the investment made in to the HVDS system, let alone profits over it. In other words the payback period for these investments is about 37 to 48 years. The guaranteed life of these transformers is about 3 years and its life may extend up to 10 years, but its' payback period is several times more. Thus, financially speaking the HVDS does not appear to be attractive. Still the DISCOMs in the state are rushing in to implement it on large scale. And farmers are being coerced in to accepting it.

8.3 One of the important reasons shown in promoting the HVDS system was elimination of unauthorised agriculture connections and theft. Experience in other states like Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh shows that HVDS is not a deterrent to these practices and even under HVDS system theft continues to take place. We hear that Noida Power Company Limited (NDPL) in UP which went in to HVDS on a large scale is now thinking about winding it up.

8.4 Though the returns from this HVDS scheme are doubtful it will surely end up as a huge burden on the consumers in the form of Cost of Service (COS) as these transformers are four times more costly than the present transformers.

8.5 Based on these facts we request the Commission to review the past implementation of the HVDS in the state and also to put the presently proposed scheme with the support of JIBC to strictest test. We also request the Commission to direct the DISCOMs to provide us information on amount spent on HVDS and number of pump sets converted to HVDS each year since the programme was taken up.

Solar based power for agriculture:

9.1 Government of India and Telangana have taken steps to pilot solar based agriculture pumps. While this is welcome, it will be good to pilot a few projects where the agriculture feeder is powered by solar. With falling prices of solar, this option may be economically viable and with MNRE subsidy and soft loans become very attractive.

A dedicated power plant for Twin Cities

10.1 Farmers of Nalgonda and Medak are suffering a lot as often power meant for them is diverted to meet the needs of Twin Cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad. An alternative

could be to set up a power plant dedicated to the needs of Twin Cities. Already land was acquired at Sankarpally to set up a power plant. Telangana State Government shall take all steps needed to set up a gas based power plant at Sankarpally at the earliest.

Transmission lines in agricultural fields: No Policy and No compensation

11.1 Farmers are not being paid for the land taken to lay power lines as the DISCOMs are applying out dated Telegraph Act. Land acquisition Act 2013 has to be applied in this case. While some movement in this direction has taken place in SPDCL it has to be seen that this applies to whole of Telangana and the Commission shall direct DISCOMs to formulate rules and procedures in this regard.

11.2 Farmers are concerned that electricity transmission lines and towers are being laid in their agricultural lands, without any prior information or consent. After thorough deliberations, Telangana Kisan-Kheth Mazdoor Congress has proposed a policy, which should serve as an instrument for compensating the farmers, who are affected by the transmission line mentioned above, and all such activities in future and past.

11.3 Usually, farmers do not receive any prior information, nor anyone would ask their consent, before entering their fields. Farmers feel laying a transmission line and possibly towers in their lands, would deprive of them of their livelihood, loss of crop and possible health problems. Often, access to their land is restricted. The loss of economic value for their land would also undermine their financial capacity in various ways. Small and marginal farmers with less than 5 acres would be more severely affected.

11.4 In Rangareddy district, a Committee was constituted by the District Collector to formulate a compensation package. Eventually, on 8th August, 2014, this Committee had worked out a compensation package for the farmers, as follows:

“A: FOR TOWER LOCATION AREA :

Sl. No.	Type of land	Category-I. The area of damage upto 350 Sq.Yds., (A, B & C Type tower).	Category-II. Area of damage above 350 Sq.Yds., (D Type tower).
1	a). Land facing to High ways, (up to 0.5 KM distance). b). Nearer to the Housing layouts / Indl., Areas / Commercially developed Areas. c). Lands through which more than one transmission line is passing. Rate@Rs.1000/-Per Sq.Yds	3.50 Lakhs per tower	4.5 Lakhs per tower
2	Interior lands. (All other lands). Rate @Rs.700 per Sq.Yds.,	2.45 Lakhs per tower	3.15 Lakhs per tower

B: FOR LINE CORRIDOR AREA :

11.5 The farmers' lands even underneath the transmission line conductors between tower to tower, are affected, where he can't further construct any structures and even they can't grow any tall trees.

11.6 Hence to cover all the damages to the land owner under the line corridor for a width of 20 meters (10 meters on either side from the centre of the line) for the existing span between tower to tower shall be assessed at Rs.60 per Sq. Meter and paid to the respective land owners as per the extent of land affected.

11.7 If any fruit bearing tree other than crops are required to be cut under the transmission line, conductors, the compensation shall be paid extra based on the assessment by the Horticulture department."

11.8 While the compensation worked out by the District Committee (mentioned above) is lower than prevailing land market conditions, and much lesser than the farmers expectations, the compensation package worked out by this Committee set up by Rangareddy District Collector can be a beginning. However, the parameters, procedures and quantum of compensation have to be formulated and incorporated in a relevant policy. It would also prevent individual-centric responses by local officials.

11.9 We would request you to take the following steps:

1. Enable the adoption of **Telangana Resettlement, Relief, Rehabilitation and Compensation Policy**. Such a policy can establish a framework, whose implementation can be reviewed and improved as appropriate.
2. **Provide for adequate compensation to affected farmers, and initiate steps to rehabilitate the affected families in case of complete dispossession, especially in Yacharam, Kandukur, Manchala and other mandals.**
3. Formulate a plan for paying compensation to the farmers, after their consent, for all kinds of loss, including opportunity costs.
4. **Farmers, who are in possession of assigned pattas and other land entitlements should also be given compensation on par. Their rights have been established by various Court Judgements and government orders.**
5. **Provide specific instructions on compensation package to relevant officials, not leaving them to any individual interpretations, such as HMDA limits. Rangareddy District Committee has worked out the package in general, and is not limited to HMDA or any such geographical areas.**
6. Enable release of information on the entire project in the public domain, including line alignment, location of towers, possible electro-magnetic impact on human beings and animals, in the vicinity, and the compensation schemes.

(శ్రీ) ఎం.ఎల్

అసెంబ్లీ స్పీకర్, APCL, ఆగ్రా

7-1-2015

నమస్కారములు.

అయ్యా!

బామిల్ గ్రామం కెల్లా అసెంబ్లీ నంబరు 333000075 ద్వారా కనెక్ట్ నాకు సహాయం చేయండి.

మీ కార్యక్రమాలలో భాగంగా ప్రజలకు సహాయం చేయాలని కోరుకుంటున్నాను. 2004-05 సంవత్సరంలో ప్రజలకు సహాయం చేయాలని కోరుకుంటున్నాను. 2004-05 సంవత్సరంలో ప్రజలకు సహాయం చేయాలని కోరుకుంటున్నాను. 2004-05 సంవత్సరంలో ప్రజలకు సహాయం చేయాలని కోరుకుంటున్నాను.

మీ సహాయంతో ప్రజలకు సహాయం చేయాలని కోరుకుంటున్నాను. 2004-05 సంవత్సరంలో ప్రజలకు సహాయం చేయాలని కోరుకుంటున్నాను. 2004-05 సంవత్సరంలో ప్రజలకు సహాయం చేయాలని కోరుకుంటున్నాను.

Handwritten signature/initials on the left margin.

B. గోపాల్ రెడ్డి, ఆగ్రా, పాపం.



00ZZ 15235667

GOVERNMENT OF TELANGANA
REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Application No :



IC021400220106

Date : 18/06/2014

INCOME CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the annual income from all sources of Sri/Srimathi/Kumari **BOMIDIKA**

BHASKAR REDDY S/o / D/o / W/o / F/o / M/o / G/o **B.NARAYANA REDDY** of village / Town **YACHARAM**

D.No. **1-27** Mandal **Yacharam** District **Ranga Reddy** of the State **Telangana** is Rs. **35000.00** (In Words).

Thirty Five Thousand as per records. This certificate will be valid upto **18/06/2015**.

Certified By

Name : **V.BALRAJ (I/C)**
Designation : **TAHSILDAR**
Mandal : **Yacharam**

Note : This is Digitally Signed Certificate, does not require physical signature. And this certificate can be verified at <http://www.tg.meeseva.gov.in/> by furnishing the application number mentioned in the Certificate.

भारतीय गैर न्यायिक

दस
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Rs. 10

INDIA

INDIA NON JUDICIAL

No. 23941 Date: 05-06-2014 ANDHRA PRADESH

Id to: Venu S/o Ramu R/o Hyd
r Whom : Sell and others

E. VENKATESH
LICENSED STAMP VENDOR 7444 517366

L.No.16-07-008/10, RL.NO.16-07-05/2013
5-3-856/17, G-17, NANDINI COMPLEX,
M.J.MARKET, HYD-12 PH:9866313526

To: B. Bhaskar Reddy S/o Narayana Reddy
R/o Yacharam. R.R. Dist.

AFFIDAVIT CUM DECLARATION

I Bomidika Bhaskar Reddy S/o Narayana Reddy, aged about 60 years,
Occupation agriculture. Resident of Yacharam Village & Mandal, Ranga Reddy Dist, TS.

1. That I am deponent here in deposed and as such I am well squinted with the facts of
this affidavit cum declaration.

2. That I am the sole and absolute owner of agriculture land in Survey No: 1)339(8.38), 2)
342 (5.37), 355/1 (0.10), 356/2 (1.32 1/2) Total admeasuring 18-35 Guntas.
Situating Yacharam Village & Mandal R.R Dist having got these property from my father
as hereditary wide (Title) Pass -Book No:-
& Patta No()

Pattadhar Pass Book no:
Pass Book enclosed here with.

issued by Tahsildar Yacharam R.R.Dist. The said

3. I submit that I have only one electricity connection service No : 3330 00075 cat-iv

4. Further it is to declare that:
I am having agriculture Land.

S.No	Survey Nos	Land
1	339	8.38
2	342	5.37
3	356	3.30
4	355	0.10
Total	=	18.35

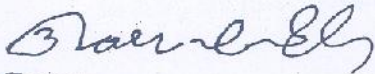
I am not an I.T assesses

I submit that I have complying with the following (DSM) demand side management measures as applicable for pumping system Viz. Submersible and surface pump sets, friction less foot walves, capacitor of adequate rating, HDPE (or) RPVC Piping at suction and delivery and ISI Masked mono block (or) submersible pump sets.

Hence, these affidavit cum declaration.

That the above contents are true and correct to the best of my knowledge belief and information.

Sworn and signed before me.
This, the 28th day of June 2014,



Consumer

Assistant Engineer

Enclosures

- 1) Pass Book Xerox Copies
- 2) Electricity bills Xerox copies
- 3) Ration card & aadhar card.

Date: 24-03-2014

To
The Divisional Engineer
A.P.C.P.D.C.L., Saroornagar
Hyderabad

Sub: Arrears Demand dated.18-03-2014
Ref: **SC.No.102481614, Motor Service No.75** - B.Narayana Reddy
Yacharam Village & Mandal, RR District

Dear Sir/Madam,

As mentioned above, we received the above mentioned arrears demand of Rs.3,31,850/- (Rupees Three Lakhs Thirty One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty only). This is a complete shock to us. In this regard, we wish to bring the following facts before you:

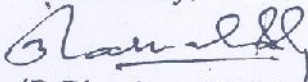
1. Sri B.Narayana Reddy, my father, has passed away long back.
2. Until 2003, we have been paying monthly slab rate as fixed by the then A.P.State Electricity Board.
3. I am not an Income-tax payee and am not even an income tax assessee.
4. The current motor, to which electricity connection refers, was used drawing from an open well. As you are aware, Ground water levels have been depleting every year. Water in open well is rarely found. Thus, the motor is not used regularly as is assumed.

Summarily, APCPDCL's demand to pay more than Rs.3,00,000/- is not consistent with the actual situation. We have not used electricity as assumed in the arrears demand. After the introduction of the free power, there has been no information to us on how and what way we benefit from the scheme. Upon enquiry on my own, after receiving this demand, I was informed that each agricultural connection has to pay only a monthly charge of Rs.30/- per month. I am willing to pay this amount with arrears.

In this regard, I would request you to reconsider this arrears demand and reduce it as per the Government support to farmers.

Looking forward to your favourable response soon.

Yours Truly,



(B.Bhaskara Reddy)
S/o. Late. B.Narayan Reddy
H.No.1-1-562/1
Golconda X Roads
Hyderabad-500020

Copy to: Assistant Engineer

Encl: Xerox copy of Slab Pass Book for electricity charges

24/3/14
BEE/OT/RS/SRNR.

To
The Divisional Engineer
A.P.C.P.D.C.L., Saroornagar
Hyderabad

Sub: Arrears Demand dated.18-03-2014

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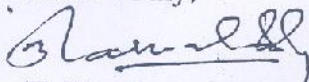
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H.No.1-1-562/1

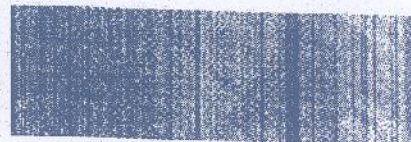
Golconda X Roads

Hyderabad-500020

Copy to: Assistant Engineer

Encl: Xerox copy of Slab Pass Book for electricity charges

24/3/14
 SEE/OP/RS/SRNA.



User : TECHNICAL RRS

Circle : RANGA REDDY EAST

ERO : 13 SAROORNAGAR

Date : 18-3-2014 12:14:46 AM

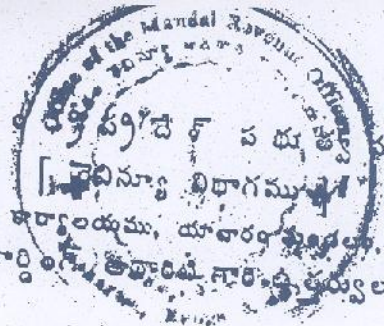
Home
Consumer Management
AAO/ERO Review Reports
Bill Processing
Check Reading
Billing Reports
Operation Reports
UDC/GSL Management
CAT SA & JB
Area Details
Spot Billing Information
Meeting Particulars

Consumer Details

Service Particulars			
Service Number	3330 00075	Sub Division	186
Unique SCNo	102481614	Section Code - Name	258-YACHARAM
Consumer Name	B NARAYAN REDDY	Category/SubCat	5A / 15
Address		Area Code	3330
	YACHARAM	Group / Cycle	M / A1
Pin Code	0	Consumer / Service Type	AG /
Phone	0	Advance Payment Flag	NO
		Contracted Load	10.00
		Deposit Required	0.00
		Theft Flag	0
		Last Paid Date	24/08/2011
		Sur-Charge	0.00
		To Be Levied Amount	

Meter Particulars				Payment Particulars	
Meter Number		Make		Arrears	325669.00
M.Factor	1.00	Phase	3	Current Demand	5961.00
OPN Rdg KWH	0	Date	FEB-2014	Payments	0.00
CLS Rdg KWH	0	Date	MAR-2014	Journal Adj.	0.00
Bill No.	176	Bill Date	18-MAR-14	Total Due	331561.00
KWH Units	1250	Bill Month1	MAR-2014	ADD/DUE MET	0.00
				Linked AGL Arrears	0.00
				Total(with ACD,AGL)	331561.00

14 Back



మండల రెవెన్యూ అధికారియ్యము, యాచార్య వీధిలో, రంగారెడ్డి జిల్లా.
రెవెన్యూ కార్యాలయము, కచారం, రంగారెడ్డి జిల్లా.

శ్రీ/శ్రీమతి/కుమారి... నమస్కరమున
M.R. ౦౫౮

నెం. ౪౮. ౬. ౪౮ / 136 / 93

తేదీ 6-8-93

విషయము : భూమి హక్కుల రికార్డు పత్రేదారు పాటు ఫుస్తకాల చట్టము 1971 - రంగారెడ్డి జిల్లా యాచార్య
మండలం... గ్రామము న నెం. లు... (329, 342, 355, 356)
(8-38, 5-37, 0-10, 3-30=18) పత్రము
... ఎకరముల భూమి హక్కుల రికార్డులో నమోదుకరణై.
శ్రీ. బి. ఎం. ఎం. రెడ్డి... తండ్రి/భర్త... సుఖా...
గారి వజ్రస్థి - ఉత్తర్యులు జారీ చేయుట.

- నిర్దేశము : 1. శ్రీ/శ్రీమతి/కుమారి బి. ఎం. ఎం. రెడ్డి కు సుఖా...
2. బి. ఎం. ఎం. రెడ్డి కు సుఖా... 13-8-93

శ్రీ/శ్రీమతి/కుమారి బి. ఎం. ఎం. రెడ్డి తండ్రి/భర్త సుఖా...
గ్రామము యాచార్య గారు అతను/ఆమె న. నెం. లు (329, 342, 355, 356)
(8-38, 5-37, 0-10, 3-30=18) పత్రములో ద్వారా సంక్రమించినందున అట్టి భూమిని తన / తమ
పేరు పత్రేదారు/అక్కరముల దారుగా నమోదు చేయుటకు క్షయించబడుచున్నది.

భూమి హక్కుల రికార్డు, పత్రేదారు పాటు ఫుస్తకాల చట్టము, 1971 నియమాదళి 1989 ప్రకారం అట్టి
క్షయించునై సమగ్రమైన విచారణ గ్రామ పథలో జరపనైనది. సంబంధిత రికార్డులు పరిశీలించినవి. అట్టి
క్షయించునై నెం 9 ప్రకారము జారీ చేయవలసిన వివిధ ఉత్తర్యులను పరిగణనలోకి తీసుకోనైనది.

ఎందరి అభ్యంతరములు లేనందున ప్రస్తుత పత్రేదారు మరియు బహుదారు అయిన శ్రీ/శ్రీమతి/కుమారి సుఖా...
శ్రీ. బి. ఎం. ఎం. రెడ్డి కు సుఖా... తండ్రి/భర్త సుఖా...
గారి పేరును పత్రేదారుగా మరియు బహుదారుగా ముసాయిదా నమోదు హక్కుల రికార్డు 1-వ వసూలులో
నమోదు చేయుటకు ఉత్తర్యులు జారీ చేయనైనది.

శ్రీ/శ్రీమతి/కుమారి బి. ఎం. ఎం. రెడ్డి తండ్రి/భర్త సుఖా...
గ్రామము యాచార్య గారు సమాచార నిమిత్తమై పంపనైనది.

Handwritten signature and stamp of the Mandal Revenue Officer, Kacharam. The text includes 'Mandal Revenue Officer, Kacharam' and 'R.R. Dist.'.

20
 13-9-1985 ರೂ. 1000000

1) 20-10-1985 ರೂ. 1000000
 2) 20-10-1985 ರೂ. 1000000
 3) 20-10-1985 ರೂ. 1000000
 4) 20-10-1985 ರೂ. 1000000

1) 20-10-1985
 2) 20-10-1985
 3) 20-10-1985
 4) 20-10-1985

20-10-1985 ರೂ. 1000000
 20-10-1985 ರೂ. 1000000
 20-10-1985 ರೂ. 1000000
 20-10-1985 ರೂ. 1000000

1) 20-10-1985 ರೂ. 1000000	2) 20-10-1985 ರೂ. 1000000	3) 20-10-1985 ರೂ. 1000000	4) 20-10-1985 ರೂ. 1000000
ನೋಟ 341 500 351 14-11 350 3-29 <u>28=00</u>	ನೋಟ 339 8-38 342 5-37 356 3-30 355 0-10 <u>18=35</u>	22-10-00 213-500 257 4-39 <u>19-39</u>	353 10-2 343 11-2 <u>22=0</u>

ಇವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸಿ ನೋಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಇವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸಿ ನೋಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಇವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸಿ ನೋಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.

1) R. Vas... 2) ... 3) B. Srinivas Reddy 4) ...

వర్గ మరియు నిలికే మెంట్ బండ్ బండ్

హక్కుల రికార్డు

1	2	3	విస్తీర్ణము		6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			అక్షరము	చదవ										
356/2	1-323	0-02	1-304	చెట్ల	1-000	చెట్ల	-	-	-	-	భూమి దారు / పట్టణము పేరు	అనుభవ దారు పేరు	1-323	4
339	8-36	0-14	8-22	చెట్ల	12-74	చెట్ల	-	-	-	-	భూమి దారు / పట్టణము పేరు	అనుభవ దారు పేరు	8-36	వక్రము
342	5-37	0-05	5-32	చెట్ల	4-49	చెట్ల	-	-	-	-	భూమి దారు / పట్టణము పేరు	అనుభవ దారు పేరు	5-37	4
355/1	0-10	-	0-10	చెట్ల	0-15	చెట్ల	-	-	-	-	భూమి దారు / పట్టణము పేరు	అనుభవ దారు పేరు	0-10	4

2001 కనుక 2010 గాను కట్టి బిల్డింగ్స్ లు
 ఆయా గ్రామాలకు యుగ ఆయా గ్రామ
 వారి ఆచుకనము

ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ రాష్ట్ర విద్యుత్ సంస్థ

ANDHRA PRADESH
STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD

విద్యుత్ చార్జీల పుస్తకము

SLAB PASS BOOK
FOR ELECTRICITY CHARGES



5677 /
upto may

A.P.S.E. BOARD
Pass Book for Electricity Charges

సర్క్యూట్ నెం. 75

S.C. No.

క్యాటగిరి :

Category:

వినియోగదారుని పేరు :

Name of Consumer :

చిరునామా :

Address :

గ్యాజుము/పట్టణము :

Distribution :

వసూలు చేయు కేంద్రము :

Collection Centre :

ఇ. ఆర్. ఒ.

E. R. O.

సెక్షన్ ఆఫీసు :

Section Office :

వెల్తుంపవలసిగ
గడుపు తేది : పరిశాల 1 వ తేది నుండి
14 వ తేది వరకు

Due date of
Payment : 1st to 14th of every
Month

స్లాబ్ నెం.
Slab No. : వెలసలి వెల్తుంప మె త్రం నా.
Amount payable
Monthly Rs.

10-HB

213200

మీటరు రీడింగ్ సీయ సెలలు :
Meter Reading Cycle :

B. S.

Acctt.

ఎ.ఎ.బి./ఇ.ఆర్.బి.
A.A.O./E.R.O.

NA

[Handwritten Signature]

Terms and Conditions for Payment of Electricity Charges:

1. Consumers are advised to keep the pass Book safely and present at the time of payment. If the pass Book is lost, the lost pass book will be replaced on payment of Rs. 5/-.

2. In the event of non-payment of charges on the specified date the service is liable for disconnection without any further notice. Additional charge is also payable for belated payment.

As Per BP. MS. No. 134. Dt. 24-2-85.

3. Consumers are requested to ensure that all columns are filled in and duly attested in the pass Book when payments are made and also insist for separate receipt.

4. This pass Book supersedes the card issued earlier with effect from the month indicated in this pass book.

Name

Sc. No.

Consumption Month	Amount Rs.	L/P. addl. Charges Rs.	Receipt No. & Date	Dated Initials of collection agency
January 19 1955	213	—	655941	19/12/51
February 19 20/56				
March 19 20/56				
April 19 21/56				
May 19 20/56				
June 198 20/56				
July 198 20/56	1276		971331	21/11/91
August 198 20/56				
September 198 22/56				
October 198 25/56				
November 198 25/56				
December 198 26/56	820	5	292551	19/12/51

Name

Sc. No

2058 26/97

Consumption Month	Amount Rs.	L/P. addl. Charges Rs.	Receipt No & Date	Dated Initials of collection agency
January 198 ജനുവരി 188				
February 198 ഫെബ്രുവരി 188				
March 198 മാർച്ച് 188				
April 198 ഏപ്രിൽ 188				
May 198 മേ 188				

Handwritten notes and signatures in the top right of the first page, including a signature and some illegible text.

June 19 ജൂൺ 19	345		615066	25/7/97
July 19 ജൂലൈ 19				
August 19 ഓഗസ്റ്റ് 19				
September 19 സെപ്റ്റംബർ 19				
October 19 ഒക്ടോബർ 19				
November 19 നവംബർ 19	1500	82166		25/7/97
December 19 ഡിസംബർ 19				

Name

Sc. No.

Consumption Month	Amount Rs.	L/P. addl. Charges Rs.	Receipt No. & Date	Dated Initials of collection agency
January 19 ₹58 188				
February 19 ₹95 19				
March 19 ₹03 18				
April 19 ₹50 18				
May 19 ₹5 18				

June 19 ₹5 18				
July 19 ₹2 18				
August 19 ₹84 19				
September 19 ₹00 18				
October 19 ₹5 18				
November 19 ₹00 18			696915	K. S. Srinivas
December 19 ₹0 18				

- PP 2000 -

Name

Sc. No.

Consumption Month	Amount Rs.	L/P. addl. Charges Rs.	Receipt No B. Date	Dated Initials of collection agency
January 19 2018				
February 19 2018				
March 19 2018				
April 19 2018				
May 19 2018	3407		13391	OM 28599

June 19 2018	3750		591781	STB
July 19 2018				
August 19 2018				
September 19 2018				
October 19 2018				
November 19 2018				
December 19 2018				

Sc. No.

Name

Consumption Month	Amount Rs.	L/P. addl. Charges Rs.	Receipt No & Date	Dated Initials of collection agency
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wtw 5/2001 - 5924100

389086 23/6/01

PP 6/1-5000-SD

282572

20/10/02

PP 10/03 5000000

27757

14/10/03