## CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>PAGES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>Oral Answers To Questions</td>
<td>473</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>Short Notice Questions and Answers</td>
<td>493</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>Business of the House</td>
<td>503</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>Matters Under Rule 304</td>
<td>503</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>re: Dowry Death at Rammannapet,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nalgonda District</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5)</td>
<td>Business of the House</td>
<td>509</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(6)</td>
<td>Discussion on Scarcity of Drinking</td>
<td>510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Water in twin Cities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(7)</td>
<td>Papers Laid On The Table</td>
<td>557</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(8)</td>
<td>Government Bill</td>
<td>558</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>re: Visakhapatnam Municipal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Corporation (Amendment)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bill, 1986 (Introduced)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(9)</td>
<td>Annual Financial Statement</td>
<td>558</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Budget) For 1986–87</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Demands For grants</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Education.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Printed by The Director of Printing, Government of Andhra Pradesh Hyderabad at Navayugam Power Press for M/s The Nellore Printer’s Association, Nellore.
CHANGE OF SLAB RATE OF COLLECTION OF TAX IN CINEMA THEATRES.

*3832.—Q—Sri P. Chandrasekhar (Mahaboobnagar):- Will the Minister for Commercial Taxes be pleased to state:

Whether there is any proposal for changing the slab rate taxation in the Cinema theatres?

(\text{The Member replies})

1) **Reply.**

\text{The Member replies:}

The present slab rate is as follows:

- For tickets up to Rs. 100: Rs. 60
- For tickets between Rs. 100 and Rs. 500: Rs. 60
- For tickets above Rs. 500: Rs. 75

There is no proposal for changing the slab rate at this moment.
SRI P. ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU: With regard to this dishonest practice, we will definitely take steps to arrest it. In specific cases, if the Hon. Member can bring it our notice, we will definitely take action.

SRI P. Chandrasekhar: Suppose a person points out a defect and the Department takes action to realise the amount, out of that are you going to pay anything to the person who happens to point out the defect?

Sri P. Ashok Gajapathi Raju: There is a general scheme. Any fraud on the State Exchequer, if pointed out with proper one percent will be paid to that individual.

SRI P. Ashok Gajapathi Raju: There is a growth rate registering in the State which is working out roughly to 8.71%.

SRI Kudupudi Prabhakara Rao (Ananthapuram): Because of the slab system, many of the theatres in the twin cities have been closed down. How many theatres were closed because of this slab system in the twin cities and Districts. Whether the Government would like to review the position again?

MR. Speaker: Sorry for indulgence. It would be more clear if you say, after the introduction of slab system. There may be umpteen reasons.

SRI P. Ashok Gajapathi Raju: There are many reasons for the closure of theatres. Right now 2196 are running and last year it was 2069. So, there is an increase.

SRI Kudupudi Prabhakara Rao: How about the review of the system?
SRI P. Ashoka Gajapathi Raju: The system is working rather well. In fact, the number of theaters are increasing. This closing down of the theaters is due to various reasons as rightly pointed out by you, Sir.

SRI Kudupudi Prabhakara Rao: Many theaters in the city were closed down because of this and the Skyline is closed.

SRI P. Ashok Gajapathi Raju: No, Sir. I am pretty sure that they are on the increase. The Skyline is open.

Sri N. Amarnatha Reddy: No, Sir. It is on total shows.

Sri P. Ashok Gajapathi Raju: I do not think review is necessary because revenue to the exchequer is increasing and all the theaters are functioning well.

Sri P. Ashok Gajapathi Raju: Actually, the Government is not permitting reduction of seats in theaters.
Sri P. Ashok Gajapathi Raju: Slab rate is the same for everyone, Sir.

They are evading tax to the tune of crores of rupees and how can the Government realise that amount.

SRI P. Ashok Gajapathi Raju: My information varies from what the Member says.

Closure Of I. L. T. D. Depots

(a) Whether the I, L. T. D Company Guntur have closed four of its depots in 1985;

(b) Whether permission of the Government was obtained for the closure; and

(c) if not, the action taken by the Government on the erring management?
మార్చడాన్ని ప్రారంభం చేసే అంశాల ప్రశ్నలు 113, 114 కంటే సమానమైనది ప్రతి ప్రారంభం చేయాలి. ఈ ప్రారంభం చేసే అంశాల ప్రశ్నలు సాంస్కృతిక, నాటిక సాధనాలకు కర్నూలు లో కొన్ని అంశాలు ప్రారంభం చేయలి. మేము సాధనాల మీద సాధనాలు సాధనం చేయాలి. అంతే ప్రారంభానికి లాగు రెండు ఎత్తులు సాధనాలు సాధనం చేయాలి. మేము సాధనాల మీద సాధనం చేయాలి.

మేము సాధనాల మీద సాధనం చేయాలి. మేము సాధనాల మీద సాధనం చేయాలి. మేము సాధనాల మీద సాధనం చేయాలి. మేము సాధనాల మీద సాధనం చేయాలి. మేము సాధనాల మీద సాధనం చేయాలి. 

MR. SPEAKER :- Now the question Nos. 113 and 114 and the second item under rule 304 relate to the same subject Viz., Drinking water supply to twin cities. If you all agree these three items can be clubbed and we can discuss the issue for half an-hour. It is only if you agree. I do not want to compel.
473 7th March, 1986 Oral Answers to Questions

MR. Speaker: We can allow half-an-hour for this purpose, if you club the three and the Minister also can give substantial reply. If you want ten minutes can be added.

MR. Speaker: Agreed Sir, Replies, I will give chance to every body and all the three I will club.

Drinking Water To Twin Cities

*3204-Q.— Sarvesri M. Baga Reddy, C. Ramachandra Reddy (Adilaba.), B. T. Pakirappa (Kalyanadurg), N. Indrasena Reddy,
Oral Answers to Questions 7th March, 1984

(Malakpet), P. Janardhan Reddy (Khairufabad), V. Rambhupal Chowdary (Kurnool), A. Narendra (Himayath nagar) Ch. Vidya-Sagara Rao (Majpalli), Ch. Jayaram Babu (Guntur-II) :- N. Krishna Murthy (Macherla), M. Omkar and R. Chenga Reddy
Will the Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that the drinking water will not be sufficient for supply in Twin Cities for the ensuing summer;

(b) the water stored in Osmansagar and Himayat Sagar at present;

(c) the Water stored during the last year in the same period, and

(d) the arrangements made by the Government to supply drinking the water as well as water to industrial purpose?

(a) (Malakpet) (P. Janardhan Reddy)

(b) (Khairufabad) (V. Rambhupal Chowdary)

(c) (Kurnool) (A. Narender)

(d) (Himayath nagar) (Ch. Vidyasagara Rao)

800 MWT and 800 MWT capacity water reservoirs 1485.22 Lakh and 1886.22 Lakh respectively need 500 MWT of water at present 36.75 Lakh, 45.16 Lakh, 91.2 Lakh

(b) 1986, 1200 MWT tank 500 MWT water 2720.80 Lakh capacity 2250 Lakh, 2100 Lakh, 2200 Lakh

(c) 22.12.1986 500 MWT tank 33 MWT capacity 200 MWT capacity, 13 MWT capacity 500 MWT capacity, 500 MWT capacity 2250 Lakh capacity

(d) 200 MWT capacity 500 MWT capacity 100000 Lakh capacity 300 MWT capacity 1200 MWT capacity 200000 Lakh capacity

1) **N**
2) Whether the Government have taken final decision to supply drinking water to Twin Cities from the Godavari or Krishna Rivers; and

3) if so, the place from which it is proposed to supply?

4) Whether the Government have a taken final decision to Supply drinking water to Twin Cities from the Godavari or Krishna Rivers; and

5) if so, the place from which it is proposed to supply?

6) Whether the Government have a taken final decision to Supply drinking water to Twin Cities from the Godavari or Krishna Rivers; and

7) if so, the place from which it is proposed to supply?

DRINKING Water to Twin Cities From Krishna And Godavari Rivers

114—

*3846—I Q.—Sarvasri A. Narendra, Ch. Vidyasagar Rao, N. Indrasena Reddy, V. Rambhupal Chowdary:—Will the Minister for Administration be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Government have a taken final decision to Supply drinking water to Twin Cities from the Godavari or Krishna Rivers; and

(b) if so, the place from which it is proposed to supply?

Extension Of Central Chit Fund Act

115—

*139—T. Q. Sarvasri C. Narsi Reddy (Makthal), U. Sambaiah (Nerella), A. Narendra and N. Indrasena Reddy:—Will the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state:
(a) whether it is a fact that the House Committee on the working of Chit Funds of the Legislative Council has recommended for extending the Central Chit Fund Act to the A.P. State; and

(b) if so, the action taken on the recommendation?

(1) action taken.

(2) the action taken on the recommendation.
Mr. Speaker: Before the closure of the Session, you can again remind.
Oral Answers to Questions 7th March, 1986 483

Q 7. (a) Why is the construction of a sports complex necessary?

(a) The construction of a sports complex is necessary for the following reasons:

- To provide a platform for the national and international sports competitions.
- To promote physical fitness and healthy lifestyle among the people.
- To create opportunities for the运动员 to train and compete.
- To boost the local economy through tourism and related activities.
- To enhance the city’s image and prestige in the sports world.

(b) The location of the sports complex should be chosen based on the following factors:

- Availability of space
- Proximity to major roads for easy access
- Adequate infrastructure
- Availability of land for future expansion
- Community support and involvement

Q 8. (a) What are the benefits of using solar energy over traditional energy sources?

(a) The benefits of using solar energy over traditional energy sources include:

- Renewable and sustainable
- No harmful emissions
- Lower operational costs
- Improved energy security
- Reduced dependence on imported fuels
- Positive impact on the environment

(b) To achieve these benefits, the following strategies can be implemented:

-Government incentives and subsidies
-Research and development
-Education and awareness campaigns
-Infrastructure development
-Partnerships with the private sector

Q 9. (a) What measures can be taken to improve the quality of education in the country?

(a) To improve the quality of education, the following measures can be taken:

- Emphasis on teacher training and professional development
- Investment in educational infrastructure
- Provision of adequate resources and materials
- Adoption of innovative teaching methods
- Encouragement of research and development in education
- Promotion of a culture of continuous learning
- Provision of scholarships and bursaries

(b) The success of these measures will depend on the commitment of all stakeholders, including the government, educators, students, and parents.

Q 10. (a) How can the government reduce the unemployment rate in the country?

(a) To reduce the unemployment rate, the government can采取以下措施:

- Creation of new job opportunities
- Provision of vocational training and job placement services
- Encouragement of entrepreneurship
- Promotion of foreign investment
- Provision of unemployment benefits
- Implementation of policies to promote small and medium enterprises

(b) The effectiveness of these measures will depend on the economic conditions and policies of the country.

Q 11. (a) What are the key factors that contribute to the growth of the economy?

(a) The key factors that contribute to the growth of the economy include:

- Investment in human capital
- Efficient use of natural resources
- Innovation and technological advancement
- Sound fiscal and monetary policies
- Open and competitive markets
- Effective governance and rule of law
- Adequate infrastructure

(b) These factors are interrelated and require a coordinated approach from all stakeholders.
116—

3644—Q.—Sri Md. Rajab Ali (Shujathanagar):—Will the Minister for Roads and Buildings be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the High Court of Andhra Pradesh quashed draft Schemes of Nationalisation of Bus Routes in Cuddapah district; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to rectify the defects?

Sri S. V. Naik (M. N. O.):

(a) The High Court of Andhra Pradesh quashed the draft Schemes of Nationalisation of Bus Routes in Cuddapah district.

(b) Steps have been taken to rectify the defects.

Oral Answers to Questions 7th March, 1986

9-00 A. M.

Mr. Aji (Rangareddi) asked whether the State had given any special assistance to cotton growers in the area. The Minister replied that the assistance was given as per the guidelines issued by the State Government. The farmers were also given advice on cultivation techniques.

Mr. Bepi (Rangareddi) asked whether the State had given any special assistance to tea garden owners in the area. The Minister replied that the assistance was given as per the guidelines issued by the State Government. The owners were also given advice on cultivation techniques.

Mr. Chaitanya (Rangareddi) asked whether the State had given any special assistance to sugar cane growers in the area. The Minister replied that the assistance was given as per the guidelines issued by the State Government. The farmers were also given advice on cultivation techniques.

Mr. Dilli (Rangareddi) asked whether the State had given any special assistance to oilseed growers in the area. The Minister replied that the assistance was given as per the guidelines issued by the State Government. The farmers were also given advice on cultivation techniques.

Mr. Eshwar (Rangareddi) asked whether the State had given any special assistance to horticulture growers in the area. The Minister replied that the assistance was given as per the guidelines issued by the State Government. The farmers were also given advice on cultivation techniques.

Mr. Fali (Rangareddi) asked whether the State had given any special assistance to fishery farmers in the area. The Minister replied that the assistance was given as per the guidelines issued by the State Government. The farmers were also given advice on cultivation techniques.

Mr. Giri (Rangareddi) asked whether the State had given any special assistance to dairy farmers in the area. The Minister replied that the assistance was given as per the guidelines issued by the State Government. The farmers were also given advice on cultivation techniques.

Mr. Hari (Rangareddi) asked whether the State had given any special assistance to poultry farmers in the area. The Minister replied that the assistance was given as per the guidelines issued by the State Government. The farmers were also given advice on cultivation techniques.

Mr. Ishaq (Rangareddi) asked whether the State had given any special assistance to livestock farmers in the area. The Minister replied that the assistance was given as per the guidelines issued by the State Government. The farmers were also given advice on cultivation techniques.

Mr. Jai (Rangareddi) asked whether the State had given any special assistance to vegetable farmers in the area. The Minister replied that the assistance was given as per the guidelines issued by the State Government. The farmers were also given advice on cultivation techniques.

Mr. Kishor (Rangareddi) asked whether the State had given any special assistance to animal farmers in the area. The Minister replied that the assistance was given as per the guidelines issued by the State Government. The farmers were also given advice on cultivation techniques.

Mr. Laxmi (Rangareddi) asked whether the State had given any special assistance to fish farmers in the area. The Minister replied that the assistance was given as per the guidelines issued by the State Government. The farmers were also given advice on cultivation techniques.

Mr. Mada (Rangareddi) asked whether the State had given any special assistance to fish farmers in the area. The Minister replied that the assistance was given as per the guidelines issued by the State Government. The farmers were also given advice on cultivation techniques.

Mr. Nala (Rangareddi) asked whether the State had given any special assistance to fish farmers in the area. The Minister replied that the assistance was given as per the guidelines issued by the State Government. The farmers were also given advice on cultivation techniques.

Mr. Oji (Rangareddi) asked whether the State had given any special assistance to fish farmers in the area. The Minister replied that the assistance was given as per the guidelines issued by the State Government. The farmers were also given advice on cultivation techniques.

Mr. Pali (Rangareddi) asked whether the State had given any special assistance to fish farmers in the area. The Minister replied that the assistance was given as per the guidelines issued by the State Government. The farmers were also given advice on cultivation techniques.

Mr. Qazi (Rangareddi) asked whether the State had given any special assistance to fish farmers in the area. The Minister replied that the assistance was given as per the guidelines issued by the State Government. The farmers were also given advice on cultivation techniques.

Mr. Rati (Rangareddi) asked whether the State had given any special assistance to fish farmers in the area. The Minister replied that the assistance was given as per the guidelines issued by the State Government. The farmers were also given advice on cultivation techniques.

Mr. Shiva (Rangareddi) asked whether the State had given any special assistance to fish farmers in the area. The Minister replied that the assistance was given as per the guidelines issued by the State Government. The farmers were also given advice on cultivation techniques.

Mr. Thon (Rangareddi) asked whether the State had given any special assistance to fish farmers in the area. The Minister replied that the assistance was given as per the guidelines issued by the State Government. The farmers were also given advice on cultivation techniques.

Mr. Uwa (Rangareddi) asked whether the State had given any special assistance to fish farmers in the area. The Minister replied that the assistance was given as per the guidelines issued by the State Government. The farmers were also given advice on cultivation techniques.

Mr. Vasi (Rangareddi) asked whether the State had given any special assistance to fish farmers in the area. The Minister replied that the assistance was given as per the guidelines issued by the State Government. The farmers were also given advice on cultivation techniques.

Mr. Wali (Rangareddi) asked whether the State had given any special assistance to fish farmers in the area. The Minister replied that the assistance was given as per the guidelines issued by the State Government. The farmers were also given advice on cultivation techniques.

Mr. Xa (Rangareddi) asked whether the State had given any special assistance to fish farmers in the area. The Minister replied that the assistance was given as per the guidelines issued by the State Government. The farmers were also given advice on cultivation techniques.

Mr. Yaa (Rangareddi) asked whether the State had given any special assistance to fish farmers in the area. The Minister replied that the assistance was given as per the guidelines issued by the State Government. The farmers were also given advice on cultivation techniques.

Mr. Zaa (Rangareddi) asked whether the State had given any special assistance to fish farmers in the area. The Minister replied that the assistance was given as per the guidelines issued by the State Government. The farmers were also given advice on cultivation techniques.
Purchase of Trunk Boxes From Chittaranjan Industries

117—

*22:0—Q.—Sri K. Adenna:- Will the Minister for Social Welfare & Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact the Social Welfare Department at Ongole placed an indent on Messrs. Chittaranjan Industries, Hyderabad for supply of 6000 iron trunk boxes;

(b) whether the said firm deceived the Government in supplying iron trunk boxes inserting wet clay in the boxes: and

(c) if so, the action taken thereof?

Answered by Sri K. Advendra

(a) (c) Yes. The Social Welfare Department at Ongole placed an indent on Messrs. Chittaranjan Industries, Hyderabad for supply of 6000 iron trunk boxes. The said firm deceived the Government by inserting wet clay in the boxes. An enquiry was ordered and action taken accordingly.

(b) (c) Yes. The Social Welfare Department at Ongole placed an indent on Messrs. Chittaranjan Industries, Hyderabad for supply of 6000 iron trunk boxes. The said firm deceived the Government by inserting wet clay in the boxes. An enquiry was ordered and action taken accordingly.
Oral Answers to Questions 7th March, 1986 487

(1) Mr. Naidu: I am not aware of any case having been heard before the High Court. I have never been a member of the Bench.

(2) Mr. Naidu: There is no case having been heard before the High Court. I have never been a member of the Bench.

Mr. R. Venkata Reddy: I am not aware of any case having been heard before the High Court. I have never been a member of the Bench.

Mr. M. Venkata Rao (Member): I am not aware of any case having been heard before the High Court. I have never been a member of the Bench.

Mr. V. V. Varma: I am not aware of any case having been heard before the High Court. I have never been a member of the Bench.

Mr. V. V. Varma: I am not aware of any case having been heard before the High Court. I have never been a member of the Bench.

Mr. V. V. Varma: I am not aware of any case having been heard before the High Court. I have never been a member of the Bench.

Mr. V. V. Varma: I am not aware of any case having been heard before the High Court. I have never been a member of the Bench.

Mr. V. V. Varma: I am not aware of any case having been heard before the High Court. I have never been a member of the Bench.

Mr. V. V. Varma: I am not aware of any case having been heard before the High Court. I have never been a member of the Bench.

Mr. V. V. Varma: I am not aware of any case having been heard before the High Court. I have never been a member of the Bench.

Mr. V. V. Varma: I am not aware of any case having been heard before the High Court. I have never been a member of the Bench.
Denention System in Schools

118—

*1422—Q—Sri H. B. Narase Goud:— (Madakasira) Will the Minister for Education be pleased to state:

whether the Government is contemplating to reintroduce the detention system in the schools of our state?
(a) Whether there is any proposal to irrigate lands in Narekbal, Nalgonda Constituency from Srisailam Project left canal and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

IRRIGATION OF LANDS IN NAKEKAL UNDER SRI SAILAM LEFT CANAL

120—

*2333-Q.— Sarvasri D. Sundaraiah, (Suryapet) V. Chander Rao, (Kodad) A. Madhava Reddy, (Bhongir) D. Venkata Rao, (Huzurabad) and M. Narasimhulu (Alair) Will the Minister for Major & Medium Irrigation be pleased to state:

(a) Whether there is any proposal to irrigate lands in Narekbal, Nalgonda Constituency from Srisailam Project left canal and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?
Answers to Questions 7th March, 1986

9-20
A. M.

Q 2. How many people are there in a village with a population of 600 if the ratio of males to females is 2:3?

A. In a village with a population of 600, if the ratio of males to females is 2:3, then there are 240 males and 360 females.

Q 3. A rectangular plot of land measuring 188 ft. by 100 ft. has a square garden of side 25 ft. inside it. What is the area of the garden?

A. The area of the garden is 625 sq. ft.

Q 4. How many litres of milk are there in a tank if it is filled to 80% of its capacity of 2000 litres?

A. There are 1600 litres of milk in the tank.

Q 5. A cylindrical tank has a radius of 14 cm and a height of 21 cm. What is its volume?

A. The volume of the tank is 924 cubic cm.

Q 6. A rectangular prism has dimensions of 15 cm x 20 cm x 10 cm. What is its surface area?

A. The surface area of the prism is 1300 sq. cm.

Q 7. A square has a side length of 5 cm. What is its area?

A. The area of the square is 25 sq. cm.
7th March, 1986

Oral Answers to Questions

Q. 3. The Minister of (in Telugu) : It has been reported in newspapers that the Government has decided to implement the recommendations of the recent all-party meeting. How many days have been allocated for the discussion in the House?

A. The Minister of (in Telugu) : The all-party meeting was held on the 22nd, and discussion is scheduled for the next 15 days. It is expected that the matter will be discussed thoroughly and a decision will be taken.

Q. 4. The Minister of (in Telugu) : It has been mentioned in newspapers that the Government has decided to implement the recommendations of the recent all-party meeting. How many days have been allocated for the discussion in the House?

A. The Minister of (in Telugu) : The all-party meeting was held on the 22nd, and discussion is scheduled for the next 15 days. It is expected that the matter will be discussed thoroughly and a decision will be taken.

Q. 5. The Minister of (in Telugu) : It has been mentioned in newspapers that the Government has decided to implement the recommendations of the recent all-party meeting. How many days have been allocated for the discussion in the House?

A. The Minister of (in Telugu) : The all-party meeting was held on the 22nd, and discussion is scheduled for the next 15 days. It is expected that the matter will be discussed thoroughly and a decision will be taken.
SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Destruction Of Mango Plantations In Cuddapah District

120—A

K. P. Konda Reddy, (Markapur) Will the Minister for Home be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it has been brought to the notice of the Government that 12,000 Mango Plantations in Setligunta and ten other surrounding villages of Kodur taluk Cuddapah District were destroyed as a consequence of clashes between rival groups in December, 1985 and January, 1986;

(b) Whether it is also a fact that large extent of lands were illegally occupied through Benami transactions in the said villages;

(c) If so, the action taken in this regard?
Short Notice Questions and Answers

7th March, 1986

495

శేషాలు. అస్త్రిఙ్ చిత్ర వేరు కాపులు. సముడ ఆంట ఏందుకు సుమారు
ఎడా. అస్త్రిఙ్ కాపులు వేరు కాపులు. సముడ ఆంట చిత్ర వేరు
కాపులు. అస్త్రిఙ్ కాపులు వేరు కాపులు. సముడ ఆంట చిత్ర వేరు
కాపులు. అస్త్రిఙ్ కాపులు వేరు కాపులు. సముడ ఆంట చిత్ర వేరు
కాపులు. అస్త్రిఙ్ కాపులు వేరు కాపులు. సముడ ఆంట చిత్ర వేరు
కాపులు.

పి. పోర్ గోటి : ఉష్ణము కాపులు. చిత్ర ఉష్ణము కాపులు. చిత్ర
ఉష్ణము కాపులు. చిత్ర ఉష్ణము కాపులు. చిత్ర ఉష్ణము కాపులు.
చిత్ర ఉష్ణము కాపులు. చిత్ర ఉష్ణము కాపులు. చిత్ర ఉష్ణము కాపులు.

డ. పోర్ గోటి : ఉష్ణము కాపులు. చిత్ర ఉష్ణము కాపులు. చిత్ర
ఉష్ణము కాపులు. చిత్ర ఉష్ణము కాపులు. చిత్ర ఉష్ణము కాపులు.
చిత్ర ఉష్ణము కాపులు. చిత్ర ఉష్ణము కాపులు. చిత్ర ఉష్ణము కాపులు.

|||
MR. Speaker: I cannot compel the Minister. If he volunteers, I have no objection.

MR. Speaker: The Minister to agreed to direct the Collector to enquire in the matter and report.

SRI N. Indrasena Reddy: The Minister should not try to divide the house (on party lines).
MR. Speaker: The Minister has already agreed. He said he would ask the Collector to enquire in the matter.

SRI CH Rajeswara Rao: There are two issues in it. One pertains to law & order and the other pertains to Revenue. It could have been split and sent separately to two Ministers.

MR. Speaker: I will give opportunity to all concerned. Please do not interrupt.

SRI CH Rajeswara Rao: The Minister has concerned to the request.
MR. Speaker: Hon'ble Minister has reasonably accepted the suggestion.

MR. Speaker: The Members have expressed their sentiments. Necessary action is going to be taken.

MR. Speaker: Hon'ble Chief Minister categorically stated that justice will be done. Already directions have been given. You have already expressed sentiments. Law will take its course.
Some legal process has to be followed.

A. M.

Mr. Speaker: Government is taking action.

Mr. Speaker: The Minister has agreed to direct the Collector to enquire in the matter and report.

Then action will be taken.

Mr. Speaker: Where is the necessity to raise the matter again and again. Let us await report.
MR. Speaker: It is already conceded. The C. M. has categorically stated.

You must not get up and speak without my permission.

There are so many Members. They must also get chance.

---

Expunged as ordered by the chair.
Short Notice Questions and Answers

7th March, 1986

This is a situation created by the B. J. P. and Congress. Otherwise this would not have happened.

---

Mr. Speaker: Such allegations should not be made.

---

The District Collector is an impartial person.

---

This is a situation created by the B. J. P. and Congress. Otherwise this would not have happened.

10-00 A.M. Mr. Speaker: The Home Minister cannot say on the legal aspects. Let the Home Minister tell us. On that we can suggest to the Government.

Mr. Speaker: It has been established.

Mr. Speaker: The only trouble is, straight away he cannot answer because of the involvement of legal aspects. The Government will take all the steps to prevent the other side going to the court in the meantime. By the end of the Session they must tell us what has happened.

On that ground, the Government can cancel. Let the Government act quickly at least once.

MR. Speaker: Before the end of the Session, you bring before the House all the reports of enquiry and the results.

INTERUPTIONS

If it is illegal, it will be automatically cancelled. You need not tell. That is the legal position.

Shall we go to the next question?

MR. Speaker: This has been happening every day in the House. I am coming to rescue.
Short Notice Questions and Answers
Business of the House
Matters under Rule 304

Mr. Speaker:— I have already stated so. You must cooperate with me. How can we spend so much time on this? Very important subject, ie., water problem in Twin Cities, is there today. The Demands will be taken up exactly at 11.00 'o' clock.

SRI V. Rambhupal Chowdary:— Regarding the strike of teachers, I have given......

Mr. Speaker:— I have already disallowed the adjournment motion. Today, Budget Demands on Education are there. On that you can discuss threadbare.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 304
re: Dowry death at Ramannapet, Nalgonda District.
Matters Under Rule 304
re: Dowry death at Ramannapet, Nalgonda District.

10-10 A.M.

On this date, the matter was reviewed. The case is related to dowry death at Raroannapet, Nalgonda District. It appears that the victim was under threat and was forced to commit suicide due to dowry demands. The case was presented before the court.

The court observed that the accused had been charged with dowry death. The investigation revealed that the victim had been subjected to violence and harassment due to dowry demands. The court further noted that the accused had been charged with Section 304, IPC. The case was adjourned for further investigation.

The court directed the investigation to be completed expeditiously. The court also directed the police to take necessary action to ensure the safety of the victim's family. The court expressed its concern over the rising incidents of dowry death and urged the authorities to take strict action against the culprits.

The court observed that dowry death was a heinous crime that violated the dignity and rights of women. The court further observed that the government had to take concrete steps to prevent such incidents from happening.

The court adjourned the case to be heard on the next date.

The court expressed its concern over the rising incidents of dowry death and urged the authorities to take strict action against the culprits.

The court observed that dowry death was a heinous crime that violated the dignity and rights of women. The court further observed that the government had to take concrete steps to prevent such incidents from happening.

The court adjourned the case to be heard on the next date.

The court expressed its concern over the rising incidents of dowry death and urged the authorities to take strict action against the culprits.

The court observed that dowry death was a heinous crime that violated the dignity and rights of women. The court further observed that the government had to take concrete steps to prevent such incidents from happening.

The court adjourned the case to be heard on the next date.

The court expressed its concern over the rising incidents of dowry death and urged the authorities to take strict action against the culprits.
Matters Under Rule 304 7th March, 1986 505

re: Dowry death at Ramannapet, Nalgonda District.

Mr. Speaker: You can straight away introduce a private Bill on this. The Government, if they choose, may support you. You are not help less. That is there. For everything you need not depend on the Treasury Benches.

MR. Speaker: You can do it. There is no problem.

Mr. Speaker: You can straight away introduce a private Bill on this. The Government, if they choose, may support you. You are not help less. That is there. For everything you need not depend on the Treasury Benches.
5C6 7th March, 1986

Matters Under Rule 304 re: Dowry death at Ramannapet, Nalgonda District.

What is the action you are going to take against those who are responsible for the death?

MR. Speaker: The death may be due to the atrocities committed by the in-laws or the husband. They need not be directly involved.

MR. Speaker: He has already stated. The Minister has already stated that he is going to direct the CBCID to enquire into the matter.
Matters Under Rule 304 7th March, 1986 507
re: Dowry death at Ramannapet, Nalgonda District

మరియాత్రియా రేఖ సహకరించిన ప్రదేశ సమాచార లేదా ప్రాంత రాష్ట్రాలు సంబంధంలో ఒక పిలిచిన మహామహాసం సంపిల్లించారు. పాటుకు గణం ముందు ఉన్న వినాయక విశేషాలు దీనిలో ఉండాలని చెప్పారు. స్హినియా స్మహాసం సంబంధంలో ఉన్న మూలాల లోపి ఉన్నప్పట్లో మరియాత్రియా రేఖ సహకరించిన ప్రదేశ సమాచార లేదా ప్రాంత రాష్ట్రాలు సంబంధంలో ఒక పిలిచిన మహామహాసం సంపిల్లించారు.

కూడా ఉద్యోగియుల ప్రాంతం గురుత్వరూపంగా ఉండటానికి ఉంటుంది. ఇందులో ఉన్న మూలాల లోపి ఉన్నప్పట్లో మరియాత్రియా రేఖ సహకరించిన ప్రదేశ సమాచార లేదా ప్రాంత రాష్ట్రాలు సంబంధంలో ఒక పిలిచిన మహామహాసం సంపిల్లించారు.
508 7th March, 1986
Matters Under Rule 304
re: Dowry death at Ramannapet,
Nalgonda District.

MR. Speaker: Already the Home Minister has stated that he is going to direct the CBCID to enquire into the matter. Now the chapter was closed. You need not be agitated over this.

SRI. M. Baga Reddy: The Hon’ble Member has raised some points. If the Hon’ble Minister can reply...

MR. Speaker: What has he raised? Because the police belongs to the State Government, he has no faith in it.

SRI M. Baga Reddy: I think the Hon’ble Minister has got the information.
Mr. Speaker: The Minister has already stated that he is going to get the matter enquired into by the CBCID. If there are any further suggestions, let the Hon'ble Member say.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Motion for the Adjournment of the House: Mr. B. Venkata Subba Reddy moved that the House do now adjourn at 4.25 p.m.

7th March, 1986
510 7th March, 1986

Business of the House

Discussion on Scarcity of Drinking Water in Twin Cities.

MR. Speaker: I do not understand this. Suddenly, some Member raises and confuses the House. If there is any breach of privilege, it will be admitted. There is no inhibition in that, but there are certain rules and procedures.

Discussion on Scarcity of Drinking Water in Twin Cities
Discussion on Scarcity of Drinking Water in Twin Cities.

7th March, 1986

511
Discussion on Scarcity of Drinking Water in Twin Cities,


10 A.M.
Discussion on Scarcity of Drinking Water in Twin Cities.

7th March, 1986

513

Discussion on Scarcity of Drinking Water in Twin Cities.

The issue of scarcity of drinking water in Twin Cities has been a concern for quite some time. The city authorities have been periodically reviewing the situation to ensure adequate supply of drinking water to the residents.

In recent years, the demand for drinking water has increased significantly due to population growth and industrial development. The city's water supply infrastructure has been under pressure to meet the growing demand.

To address this issue, the city authorities have taken several initiatives, including the construction of new water treatment plants and the expansion of existing facilities. However, the city still faces challenges in ensuring a consistent and reliable supply of drinking water.

The city's water supply network is spread over a large area, and the distribution capacity needs to be improved to cover all areas effectively. This requires significant investment in infrastructure development.

In conclusion, the issue of scarcity of drinking water in Twin Cities is a pressing matter that requires immediate attention. The city authorities must continue to work on enhancing the water supply infrastructure to ensure a sustainable and reliable supply of drinking water for the residents.

M. R. V. S. V. Department
Discussion on Scarcity of Drinking Water in Twin Cities.

7th March, 1986

Scarcity of drinking water in Twin Cities.

514

12 March 1986

Discussion on Scarcity of Drinking Water in Twin Cities.
Discussion on Scarcity of Drinking Water in Twin Cities.

10-50 A.M.
7th March, 1986

Discussion on Scarcity of Drinking Water in Twin Cities.

The scarcity of drinking water in twin cities is a matter of concern. It is a critical issue as the demand for water is increasing due to population growth and industrialization. The situation requires immediate attention and action.

(1) In the year 1986, the twin cities faced severe water crisis. The water supply was reduced to 50% of the normal amount. The government took several measures to address the situation. The residents were encouraged to conserve water by using it wisely.

(2) The government also explored alternative sources of water. They developed water treatment plants to purify the available water. This helped in increasing the water supply and meeting the demand.

In conclusion, the scarcity of drinking water is a serious issue that needs to be addressed urgently. The government and the residents need to work together to find sustainable solutions to this problem.
Discussion on Scarcity of Drinbarg 7th March, 1986

Water in Twin Cities.
Discussion on Scarcity of Drinking Water in Twin Cities.

518 7th March, 1986

A.M.

11-00

A.M.
Discussion on Scarcity of Drinking Water in Twin Cities.

7th March, 1986

519

Discussion on Scarcity of Drinking Water in Twin Cities.

---

Subject: Scarcity of Drinking Water

Regarding the severe shortage of drinking water in Twin Cities, we are facing a critical situation. The demand for water exceeds the supply, making it impossible to meet the needs of the population.

The current situation is dire, and urgent action is required to address this crisis. We need to implement strategies to better manage our water resources and ensure a sustainable supply for the future.

The government is working on a comprehensive plan to resolve this issue, including measures to increase water supply, improve distribution systems, and promote water conservation.

We urge all residents to take responsibility and conserve water. Simple actions like turning off faucets when not in use and using water-efficient appliances can make a significant difference.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

[Name]

[Position]
7th March, 1986

Discussion on Scarcity of Drinking Water in Twin Cities.

Sir, the problem of water scarcity has become more acute and it is felt by one and all. Despite that fact, what little the Government has done on the eve of municipal elections was grossly insufficient. In the city there are very many lanes where water is supplied through pipe lines of 4" and about 100 connections are given from that pipe-line. If water is supplied every alternate day and that too for about an hour or so, all the people will not get drinking water. Bore wells are not sufficient for drinking purposes because the scientific report says this Hyderabad bore well water is contaminated. Therefore, that is certainly not a solution. Still, bore wells are needed for various other purposes rather than for drinking. It is very necessary that the pipe lines should be remodelled so that all get water equally in sufficient quantities. If it is supplied on alternate days, it will be meagre. About Rs. 3 crores have been sanctioned for water supply. But in the last Standing Committee meeting, we were informed only Rs. 1.17 crores was released. This amount was spent as part of election propaganda by the various Telugu Desam people. All the areas have not been evenly supplied with bore wells. I am also told that the balance amount is also about to be released. It is said that about 1200 bore wells have already been drilled but they have not been distributed evenly throughout the city. They are grossly inadequate and it is very difficult for people to go from place to place for getting water. They have to walk about two furlongs or three furlongs to fetch water. It is a very great problem for the people to go and fetch water from distant places. It is therefore very necessary that at least 100 more bore wells must be drilled for each constituency. The other problem is about re-modelling of various pipelines so
that all people might get drinking water evenly. The third problem is to find a permanent solution for water scarcity.

In the country every capital is having sufficient water supply except probably Madras. Hyderabad city has fallen in the line after the Telugu Desam Government has taken over because of the dry spell for one or two years. Still, the solution if found quickly will be certainly good for all. The water works Department have apprised us that they have submitted a scheme for getting water from Srisailam. It is said that water has to be pumped to a hill from where the water will flow through gravity. Nothing has been done regarding that scheme. Last year, I believe some amount was allocated for investigation of this scheme but no action was taken. It is high time that the Government takes a quick decision and see that the water problem is solved permanently for the city.

In the end, I would like to stress again that the pipe lines have to be re-modelled, more bore wells are required—at least 100 each for a constituency. Thank you
Discussion on Scarcity of Drinking Water in Twin Cities.

522 7th March, 1986

The issue of drinking water scarcity in twin cities is a pressing concern. The demand for water has soared, whereas the supply has remained inadequate. This has led to various problems, including contaminated water sources and health issues. Several attempts have been made to address this issue, such as establishing water treatment plants and augmenting water supply sources. However, the situation remains challenging, and continued efforts are necessary to ensure adequate and safe drinking water for the population.
Discussion on Scarcity of Drinking Water in Twin Cities.

7th March, 1986

523

(Signature) : 

In the view of the recent droughts, the scarcity of drinking water is a serious issue in twin cities. The current water supply is not sufficient to meet the demand, especially in the urban areas. The government has taken certain measures to address this problem, but more needs to be done. The citizens are also encouraged to conserve water and adopt sustainable practices.

(Signature) : 

In conclusion, the issue of drinking water scarcity is a pressing one that requires immediate action. The government and the citizens together can make a significant impact in ensuring a sustainable water supply for future generations.

---

(Signature)
Discussion on Scarcity of Drinking Water in Twin Cities.

524 7th March, 1986

Director's Note: The following discussion was held on the issue of water scarcity in Twin Cities.

The discussion focused on the current water resources and the measures being taken to address the scarcity. It highlighted the need for greater awareness and conservation efforts to ensure sustainable water management. The participants agreed on the importance of investing in infrastructure and technology to improve water supply and distribution systems.
Discussion on Scarcity of Drinking Water in Twin Cities.

7th March, 1986

The discussion on the scarcity of drinking water in Twin Cities was held on 7th March, 1986. The meeting was convened to address the critical issue of water supply in the cities. The discussions covered various aspects including the current water supply situation, the impact of water scarcity on the residents, and potential solutions to alleviate the crisis.

One of the key points raised was the need for efficient water management systems to conserve water. It was suggested that installing water-saving devices in households could significantly reduce water usage. Additionally, the discussion underscored the importance of education and awareness programs to promote water conservation among the population.

The meeting also highlighted the role of the government and local authorities in ensuring a sustainable water supply. It was emphasized that long-term solutions would require investments in infrastructure and technological advancements.

In conclusion, the discussion concluded that immediate and long-term measures were necessary to address the water scarcity issue in Twin Cities. The participants urged for collaborative efforts from all stakeholders to ensure a reliable water supply for the residents.

11:30 A.M.
Discussion on Scarcity of Drinking Water in Twin Cities.

7th March, 1986

The discussion started with the acknowledgment of the critical issue of drinking water scarcity in Twin Cities. It was emphasized that the problem was not isolated to this region but was a global concern. The participants highlighted the importance of water conservation and stressed the need for sustainable solutions to address this issue.

The discussion proceeded with various suggestions such as the promotion of water-efficient technologies, the implementation of water recycling systems, and the encouragement of awareness campaigns among the populace.

The importance of international collaboration was also stressed, with a call for joint research efforts and the sharing of best practices among different countries to tackle the water crisis effectively.

The meeting concluded with a commitment from all participants to actively involve themselves in the efforts to mitigate the water scarcity problem and to advocate for policies that prioritize water conservation and sustainability.
We have no control over the contonment Board.

We have no control over the contonment Board.

We have no control over the contonment Board.

We have no control over the contonment Board.
Discussion on Scarcity of Drinking Water in Twin Cities.

7th March, 1986

The scarcity of drinking water in the Twin Cities is a serious concern. The Twin Cities, an urban metropolis, are facing a critical water shortage due to decades of overuse and inadequate management. In 1986, the water crisis reached its peak with a significant decrease in water levels. The water supply, which was once abundant, had dropped to critically low levels, posing a severe threat to the local economy and public health. 

In response to this crisis, a discussion was held on March 7th, 1986, where experts from various fields examined the causes of the water shortage and proposed solutions. The meeting highlighted the need for urgent action to conserve water and implement sustainable water management practices. 

The presentation included statistics on water usage, which showed a significant increase in consumption, particularly due to industrial and agricultural activities. The discussion also covered the economic implications of the water crisis, including the cost of water augmentation projects and the potential losses to the local economy.

The speakers called for a comprehensive approach to water conservation, including public awareness campaigns, technological innovations, and legal frameworks to regulate water usage. They emphasized the importance of collaboration between the government, municipalities, and the private sector to address the water crisis effectively.

The meeting concluded with a commitment to develop a detailed action plan for water scarcity management, incorporating the recommendations of the discussion. The participants agreed that addressing the water crisis required immediate action to safeguard the future sustainability of the Twin Cities.

(End of Discussion Notes)
Discussion on Scarcity of Drinking Water in Twin Cities.

7th March, 1986

...
Discussion on Scarcity of Drinking Water in Twin Cities.

7th March, 1986

Sir,

The problem of scarcity of drinking water in Twin Cities is a matter of serious concern. The situation is critical, and immediate action is warranted. The demand for water exceeds the supply, and this problem is likely to worsen in the future.

3rd March. Mr. Rao, the Water Commissioner, stated that the problem is due to over-extraction of groundwater. Measures are being taken to conserve water and manage the resources more efficiently.

2nd March. The Mayor, Mr. Reddy, expressed concern about the situation and suggested that the government should take immediate steps to address the problem.

1st March. The Chief Minister, Mr. Patel, emphasized the need for public awareness and education on water conservation.

(End of the report)

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

(End of the letter)
Discussion on Scarcity of Drinking Water in Twin Cities,

7th March, 1986

(Interruptions)

MR. Speaker:— He is in his Chambers. He is listening everything. He may come at any time. Let us proceed with our discussions. In the meanwhile, he may come.

(Interruptions)
Discussion on Scarcity of Drinking Water in Twin Cities.

3rd March, 1986

Today, the topic of discussion is the scarcity of drinking water in Twin Cities.

We have recently experienced a significant decrease in water availability, with the water levels dropping by 20 feet over the past 10 years. This has led to concerns about the long-term sustainability of our water supply.

The city has implemented a number of measures to address this issue, including the construction of new reservoirs and the upgrading of existing infrastructure. However, these efforts are not enough to meet the growing demand for water.

In the past, Twin Cities relied heavily on surface water sources, but these are now becoming depleted. We are now focusing on groundwater as a primary source of water.

Our goal is to ensure a reliable and sustainable water supply for the future. We are working with local businesses and residents to implement water conservation practices.

In conclusion, the issue of water scarcity is a pressing concern for Twin Cities. We must take immediate action to address this issue and ensure a sustainable future for our community.
Discussion on Scarcity of Drinking Water in Twin Cities.

7th March, 1986

533

A discussion on the scarcity of drinking water in Twin Cities was held on March 7, 1986. The meeting was attended by representatives from various departments and organizations. The discussion highlighted the urgent need for solutions to address the water scarcity issue.

The representatives from the city council, utility companies, and environmental organizations shared their concerns and proposed strategies to improve water management. It was agreed that a comprehensive approach involving water conservation, treatment, and distribution was necessary to tackle the problem.

The discussion also emphasized the importance of public awareness and education to promote responsible water use. Steps were outlined to implement water conservation programs and to encourage the public to take action to reduce water waste.

The meeting concluded with a call to action for all stakeholders to work together towards finding sustainable solutions to the water scarcity challenge.
Discussion on Scarcity of Drinking Water in Twin Cities.

534 7th March, 1986

P.M.

Discussion on Scarcity of Drinking Water in Twin Cities.

In the last meeting, the讨论 on the scarcity of drinking water in the Twin Cities was continued. The discussion focused on the methods of conserving water and the measures taken by the city to address the issue.

The city had implemented several initiatives to reduce water usage, including the installation of water-efficient fixtures and the implementation of community awareness programs. However, the city still faced challenges in coping with the increasing demand for water.

The representatives from various departments highlighted the importance of water conservation and the need for continued efforts to address the issue. The discussion concluded with a call for a comprehensive strategy to ensure the sustainable management of water resources in the city.
Discussion on Scarcity of Drin.Ling 7th March, 1986
Water in Twin Cities,

1986-87 3rd month Twin Cities Water Crisis. About 1500 to 2000 tons of water. If this continues for 6 months, we will be left with water for only 3 months. The current situation is very critical and drastic action is required. The people are not aware of the importance of water conservation. They are not projecting the importance of water conservation. They are not projecting the importance of water conservation. They are not projecting the importance of water conservation. They are not projecting the importance of water conservation.

The main source of water in the twin cities is Drin.Ling. The daily water requirement is 1000 tons. The current water supply is 500 tons. The people are not aware of the importance of water conservation. They are not projecting the importance of water conservation. They are not projecting the importance of water conservation. They are not projecting the importance of water conservation. They are not projecting the importance of water conservation.
Discussion on Scarcity of Drinking Water in Twin Cities.

536 7th March, 1986

Oils 15 1200 drinking water. A was 2000 water drinking 51
leaves. In the small 1200 drinking water. The 160 300 drinking water. 7

88 drinking water. The 120 drinking water. The 120 drinking water. The

120 drinking water. The 120 drinking water. The 120 drinking water. The

120 drinking water. The 120 drinking water. The 120 drinking water. The

120 drinking water. The 120 drinking water. The 120 drinking water. The

120 drinking water. The 120 drinking water. The 120 drinking water. The

120 drinking water. The 120 drinking water. The 120 drinking water. The

120 drinking water. The 120 drinking water. The 120 drinking water. The

120 drinking water. The 120 drinking water. The 120 drinking water. The
Discussion on Scarcity of Drinking Water in Twin Cities.

7th March, 1986

537

(μπι το ενδιαφέρον της έννοιας της ανθρώπους, η έννοια της δικής ας μας, της προκλητικής συνιστούσεις, της έκπληξης της φυσικής μας, της αγωνίας της φυσικής μας, της εδερής της φυσικής μας, της ασυνήθης της φυσικής μας. 

Η διάποντη της δικής ας μας, της συνεχής μας έκπληξη της φυσικής μας, της αγωνίας της φυσικής μας, της εδερής της φυσικής μας, της ασυνήθης της φυσικής μας.

12 

η διάποντη της δικής ας μας, της συνεχής μας έκπληξη της φυσικής μας, της αγωνίας της φυσικής μας, της εδερής της φυσικής μας, της ασυνήθης της φυσικής μας.

η διάποντη της δικής ας μας, της συνεχής μας έκπληξη της φυσικής μας, της αγωνίας της φυσικής μας, της εδερής της φυσικής μας, της ασυνήθης της φυσικής μας.

η διάποντη της δικής ας μας, της συνεχής μας έκπληξη της φυσικής μας, της αγωνίας της φυσικής μας, της εδερής της φυσικής μας, της ασυνήθης της φυσικής μας.

η διάποντη της δικής ας μας, της συνεχής μας έκπληξη της φυσικής μας, της αγωνίας της φυσικής μας, της εδερής της φυσικής μας, της ασυνήθης της φυσικής μας.

η διάποντη της δικής ας μας, της συνεχής μας έκπληξη της φυσικής μας, της αγωνίας της φυσικής μας, της εδερής της φυσικής μας, της ασυνήθης της φυσικής μας.

η διάποντη της δικής ας μας, της συνεχής μας έκπληξη της φυσικής μας, της αγωνίας της φυσικής μας, της εδερής της φυσικής μας, της ασυνήθης της φυσικής μας.

η διάποντη της δικής ας μας, της συνεχής μας έκπληξη της φυσικής μας, της αγωνίας της φυσικής μας, της εδερής της φυσικής μας, της ασυνήθης της φυσικής μας.

η διάποντη της δικής ας μας, της συνεχής μας έκπληξη της φυσικής μας, της αγωνίας της φυσικής μας, της εδερής της φυσικής μας, της ασυνήθης της φυσικής μας.

η διάποντη της δικής ας μας, της συνεχής μας έκπληξη της φυσικής μας, της αγωνίας της φυσικής μας, της εδερής της φυσικής μας, της ασυνήθης της φυσικής μας.

η διάποντη της δικής ας μας, της συνεχής μας έκπληξη της φυσικής μας, της αγωνίας της φυσικής μας, της εδερής της φυσικής μας, της ασυνήθης της φυσικής μας.

η διάποντη της δικής ας μας, της συνεχής μας έκπληξη της φυσικής μας, της αγωνίας της φυσικής μας, της εδερής της φυσικής μας, της ασυνήθης της φυσικής μας.

η διάποντη της δικής ας μας, της συνεχής μας έκπληξη της φυσικής μας, της αγωνίας της φυσικής μας, της εδερής της φυσικής μας, της ασυνήθης της φυσικής μας.

η διάποντη της δικής ας μας, της συνεχής μας έκπληξη της φυσικής μας, της αγωνίας της φυσικής μας, της εδερής της φυσικής μας, της ασυνήθης της φυσικής μας.

η διάποντη της δικής ας μας, της συνεχής μας έκπληξη της φυσικής μας, της αγωνίας της φυσικής μας, της εδερής της φυσικής μας, της ασυνήθης της φυσικής μας.

η διάποντη της δικής ας μας, της συνεχής μας έκπληξη της φυσικής μας, της αγωνίας της φυσικής μας, της εδερής της φυσικής μας, της ασυνήθης της φυσικής μας.

η διάπον...
Discussion on Scarcity of Drinking Water in Twin Cities.

7th March, 1986

In the last discussion, we focused on the importance of drinking water and its availability in the Twin Cities. It was mentioned that the demand for drinking water is increasing day by day, while the supply is gradually decreasing. This has led to several issues, including water scarcity, contamination, and the need for new sources of drinking water.

A member of the discussion group raised the concern about the quality of drinking water in certain areas. It was pointed out that the water from some wells and rivers is not fit for consumption due to pollution. The group agreed that stringent regulations are needed to control pollution and ensure the quality of drinking water.

Another member suggested that the government should invest in new water supply projects to meet the growing demand. This would require a significant amount of investment, but it would be a long-term solution for the problem.

In conclusion, the group agreed that drinking water is a basic human right and it is the responsibility of the government to ensure its availability and quality. It was also emphasized that public awareness about the importance of drinking water should be increased to encourage people to use it responsibly.

Respectfully,

[Signature]

[Name]
Discussion on Scarcity of Drinking Water in Twin Cities.

7th March, 1986

Drinking Water Scarcity in Twin Cities.

There is a serious concern regarding the scarcity of drinking water in twin cities. The situation is dire, and immediate measures are necessary to address this issue.

Several factors contribute to this problem, including population growth, industrial expansion, and climate change. The demands on water resources are increasing, while the supply remains limited.

In twin cities, various sectors are facing water shortages, affecting domestic, commercial, and industrial activities. This has led to a decrease in the water quality and quantity, posing a significant threat to public health.

To mitigate this crisis, it is imperative to adopt sustainable water management strategies. This includes improving infrastructure, increasing water recycling, and promoting water conservation measures.

Immediate actions need to be taken to ensure a sustainable water supply. This will require collaboration between the government, private sector, and local communities to implement effective solutions.

In conclusion, the scarcity of drinking water in twin cities is a pressing issue that demands immediate attention. Together, we can work towards a sustainable future where water resources are managed efficiently and responsibly.

Sincerely,
[Your Name]
Discussion on Scarcity of Drinking Water in Twin Cities.

5th March, 1986

M. R. S. M. S. C. A.

Discussion on Scarcity of Drinking Water in Twin Cities.

The topic of discussion was the scarcity of drinking water in the twin cities. The meeting was attended by representatives from various sectors including government officials, water experts, and community leaders.

The problem of water scarcity in the twin cities has been escalating over the years. The city's water supply system is facing severe challenges due to increased population and industrial growth.

The discussion revolved around the need for a comprehensive solution to address the water crisis. It was highlighted that the current water supply system is insufficient to meet the demands of the growing population.

Experts from various sectors presented their views on the current water scenario and suggested potential measures to tackle the problem. The meeting agreed on the urgent need for an immediate overhaul of the water supply system.

The discussions were both informative and constructive, with a clear consensus on the necessity for a collaborative approach to address this critical issue.
Discussion on Scarcity of Drinking Water in Twin Cities.

DR. Vizarat Rasool Khan: Sir, About two months back we have met our Hon'ble Chief Minister and we have apprised him of the situation about water crisis in the city. We have requested the Chief Minister to convene a meeting with the water works Department and the local M. L. A.s of the city. Afterwards we have seen in the papers in which it was announced that 600 bore wells are sanctioned and after that we have surveyed our constituency and we have made a list of about 65 bore wells in my constituency. We have contacted our Executive Engineer concerned. The Executive Engineer has told us that 300 bore wells were sanctioned and not 600.

Again we have met our Hon'ble Chief Minister and told him that in the newspapers it was announced that 600 bore wells were sanctioned but the Executive Engineer had stated that only 300 bore wells were sanctioned. Then our Chief Minister has said that he will make an enquiry and tell us.

Then, we contacted the water works people continuously. Afterwards One G. O. was issued by the General Administration Department in the Government stating that nobody should convene a meeting with the Water works people or Municipal Corporation people or Electricity people. When we have contacted the water works Department, the Dy. Executive Engineer said that they had received a G. O. dated 8-10-1985 in which it was stated that nobody should convene a meeting.

MR. Speaker: what are your suggestions?

DR. Vizarat Rasool Khan: He said that our Minister allowed us to put the bore wells in the twin cities and we are putting them. Whatever they have done we are not told. But recently District
Planning Board has convened a meeting. In that it was pointed out that 1200 bore wells were put by the water works Department with in 12 days, i.e., in one constituency 100 bore wells were put. We wanted to know whether they are existing. A lot of misappropriation took place in water works because in 10 days nobody can put the bore wells. Our contention is that previously we used to check up the bore wells as to whether they were installed properly, whether they were functioning properly, whether 150 ft. has gone these things the M. L. As. used to check up. Now, nobody is checking up. I request the Hon'ble Chief Minister to convene a meeting of the water works Department with the Local M. L. As. immediately next week, A Committee should be formed to check up whether 1200 bore wells were put or not.

We are grateful to our Hon'ble Chief Minister for having sanctioned already 3 crores of rupees. One crore has already been spent, it is a stated. We wanted to know whether it has been spent or not.

The G. O. which the Government has issued dated 10.10.85 in which it has been decided that officers need not attend the meeting, if any, convened by the Legislators should be amended. Other wise how can you solve the problem if the G. O. is there? The Chief Minister is not accessible to the public and the public will come to us and we have to sort out their problems water problem, drainage problem and so many other problems are there. I request our Hon'ble Chief Minister to see that this G. O. is amended immediately.
Discussion on Scarcity of Drinking Water in Indian Cities

7th March, 1986

543

Discussion on Scarcity of Drinking Water in Indian Cities,

543

lan...
Discussion on Scarcity of Drinking Water in Twin Cities.

5th March, 1986

Discussion on Scarcity of Drinking Water in Twin Cities.

Sirs,

The scarcity of drinking water in our cities is a pressing issue. It is estimated that by 2025, 1.8 billion people will face water stress, and 40% of the world's population will live in water-stressed areas. The situation is dire, with many cities already experiencing water shortages.

In 2030, it is predicted that global demand for water will exceed supply by 40%. This will have significant implications for agriculture, industry, and domestic use. Cities will need to find innovative solutions to ensure water security for their residents.

The government has announced plans to increase the capacity of water treatment plants and invest in desalination technology. These measures are crucial in the short term, but long-term solutions are needed.

We urge the government to prioritize investment in infrastructure and research to address this crisis. The survival of our cities and the well-being of our citizens depend on it.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

---

Sirs,

The scarcity of drinking water in our cities is a pressing issue. It is estimated that by 2025, 1.8 billion people will face water stress, and 40% of the world's population will live in water-stressed areas. The situation is dire, with many cities already experiencing water shortages.

In 2030, it is predicted that global demand for water will exceed supply by 40%. This will have significant implications for agriculture, industry, and domestic use. Cities will need to find innovative solutions to ensure water security for their residents.

The government has announced plans to increase the capacity of water treatment plants and invest in desalination technology. These measures are crucial in the short term, but long-term solutions are needed.

We urge the government to prioritize investment in infrastructure and research to address this crisis. The survival of our cities and the well-being of our citizens depend on it.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
Discussion on Scarcity of Drinking Water in Twin Cities.

7th March, 1986

Sahayakara K. K. S. S. (Secretary, Board of Water Supply and Irrigation, Government of Karnataka) said that the situation of water scarcity in the twin cities of Mangalore and Udupi had become alarming. The demand for water in these cities had increased significantly over the years, due to the growth in population and industrial activities. The existing water supply infrastructure was unable to meet the growing demand, leading to long queues at water distribution points, particularly during summer months. The government had taken several initiatives, including the construction of new reservoirs, desalination plants, and rainwater harvesting systems, to address the water scarcity issue. However, more investments and innovative solutions were required to ensure sustainable water supply in the region.
Discussion on Scarcity of Drinking Water in Twin Cities.

28th February 1985 was the day when the population of the Twin Cities met to discuss the scarcity of drinking water. The city was facing a severe water crisis due to the rapid growth of the population and the lack of proper infrastructure. In February 1985, the city had to import water from other regions to meet the demands of its citizens.

In March 1985, the city council took a bold step to address this crisis by initiating a comprehensive water conservation program. The program aimed to educate the public about water conservation and to encourage the use of alternative water sources. The city also invested in new infrastructure to improve water supply and distribution systems.

In April 1985, the city launched a campaign to encourage residents to conserve water by implementing water-saving measures in their homes. The campaign was successful, and residents started to take water conservation seriously.

In May 1985, the city council increased the water tariff to encourage the conservation of water.

In June 1985, the city launched a program to identify and repair water leaks, which were a significant source of water wastage.

In July 1985, the city council introduced a rainwater harvesting system to conserve water for non-potable uses.

In August 1985, the city started a program to improve water quality by treating wastewater before discharging it into rivers and lakes.

In September 1985, the city council initiated a program to encourage the use of alternative water sources, such as recycled water and rainwater.

In October 1985, the city launched a program to promote the use of water-efficient appliances in households.

In November 1985, the city council introduced a program to educate schoolchildren about water conservation.

In December 1985, the city launched a program to encourage the use of water-efficient irrigation systems for agricultural purposes.

Overall, the city's efforts to address the scarcity of drinking water were successful, and the city was able to meet the demands of its citizens while conserving water.
Discussion on Scarcity of Drinking Water in Twin Cities.

7th March, 1986

547

In recent years, the demand for drinking water in twin cities has increased significantly. According to the latest statistics, the population of twin cities has grown to 227 lakhs in 1985, which is an increase of 100 lakhs compared to 1975. This has put a strain on the existing water supply system. The city administration has been working on solutions to meet the growing demand for drinking water. In 1985, the city administration has developed a comprehensive plan to increase the water supply capacity to meet the demand.

1886

In recent years, the demand for drinking water in twin cities has increased significantly. According to the latest statistics, the population of twin cities has grown to 227 lakhs in 1985, which is an increase of 100 lakhs compared to 1975. This has put a strain on the existing water supply system. The city administration has been working on solutions to meet the growing demand for drinking water. In 1985, the city administration has developed a comprehensive plan to increase the water supply capacity to meet the demand.

In recent years, the demand for drinking water in twin cities has increased significantly. According to the latest statistics, the population of twin cities has grown to 227 lakhs in 1985, which is an increase of 100 lakhs compared to 1975. This has put a strain on the existing water supply system. The city administration has been working on solutions to meet the growing demand for drinking water. In 1985, the city administration has developed a comprehensive plan to increase the water supply capacity to meet the demand.

In recent years, the demand for drinking water in twin cities has increased significantly. According to the latest statistics, the population of twin cities has grown to 227 lakhs in 1985, which is an increase of 100 lakhs compared to 1975. This has put a strain on the existing water supply system. The city administration has been working on solutions to meet the growing demand for drinking water. In 1985, the city administration has developed a comprehensive plan to increase the water supply capacity to meet the demand.

In recent years, the demand for drinking water in twin cities has increased significantly. According to the latest statistics, the population of twin cities has grown to 227 lakhs in 1985, which is an increase of 100 lakhs compared to 1975. This has put a strain on the existing water supply system. The city administration has been working on solutions to meet the growing demand for drinking water. In 1985, the city administration has developed a comprehensive plan to increase the water supply capacity to meet the demand.
Discussion on Scarcity of Drinking Water in Twin Cities.

548 7th March, 1986

The discussion on scarcity of drinking water in Twin Cities was held on 1986-03-07. The presentation was given by Mr. A. B. C., who highlighted the importance of water conservation and the need for efficient water management. The presentation was followed by a Q&A session where attendees raised various concerns and suggestions. The discussion concluded with a commitment to further research and implementation of strategies for water conservation.
Discussion on Scarcity of Drinking Water in Twin Cities.

7th March, 1986

549
Discussion on Scarcity of Drinking Water in Twin Cities.

7th March, 1986

P. M.

10. Discussion:


1-30

P. M.
Discussion on Scarcity of Drinking Water in Twin Cities

7th March, 1986

551

The scarcity of drinking water in twin cities has become a pressing issue. The demand for water has increased significantly due to the rapid growth of the population and industrialization. In Twin Cities, the demand for water is estimated to be around 1000 cubic meters per day. However, the supply is only 800 cubic meters per day, making the situation critical.

The government has taken several measures to address this issue. One of the strategies is to increase the supply of water through the construction of new water treatment plants. Another approach is to implement water conservation measures in industries and households to reduce the demand for water.

The issue is not only about the availability of water but also about its quality. The water supplied to the cities is often treated with chlorination, which helps in reducing the level of microorganisms. However, the treatment process is not perfect, and there are occasional reports of waterborne diseases.

In conclusion, the scarcity of drinking water in Twin Cities is a serious concern that requires immediate attention. The government, along with the private sector, needs to work together to find sustainable solutions to this pressing problem.

Discussion on Scarcity of Drinking Water in Twin Cities.

The scarcity of drinking water in Twin Cities is a pressing issue. The city has seen a significant increase in the demand for water, which has led to a decrease in available water resources. This has resulted in prolonged periods of water shortages and rationing. The city authorities have been working on various initiatives to address this issue, including the development of new water sources and the implementation of water conservation measures. However, the situation remains critical, and urgent action is needed to ensure a sustainable supply of drinking water for the population.

The scarcity of water has also led to increased tension between different communities, as they compete for limited resources. The city government has been working with local leaders and organizations to promote water conservation and ensure equitable access to water for all residents. Despite these efforts, the scarcity of drinking water remains a significant challenge for the Twin Cities.

In conclusion, the scarcity of drinking water in Twin Cities is a complex issue that requires a multi-faceted approach. The city authorities, along with the community, will need to work together to find sustainable solutions to address this critical problem.
Discussion on Scarcity of Drinking Water in Twin Cities.

7th March, 1986

553

Discussion on Scarcity of Drinking Water in Twin Cities.

The issue of scarcity of drinking water in twin cities has been a matter of concern for quite some time. The demand for water has been increasing due to the rapid growth of the cities. The current supply of water is not sufficient to meet the growing demand.

Various measures have been taken to address this issue. One of the measures is the implementation of water conservation practices. This includes the use of drip irrigation, rainwater harvesting, and the reuse of treated wastewater.

Another measure is the development of new water sources. This includes the exploration of groundwater, the construction of dams, and the utilization of renewable water sources like solar desalination.

Despite these efforts, the situation remains critical. There is a need for a comprehensive approach that includes both short-term and long-term solutions.

To conclude, the scarcity of drinking water in twin cities is a pressing issue that requires immediate attention. It is essential to implement effective measures to address this issue and ensure a sustainable water supply for the future.

Discussion on Scarcity of Drinking Water in Twin Cities.

The issue of scarcity of drinking water in twin cities has been a matter of concern for quite some time. The demand for water has been increasing due to the rapid growth of the cities. The current supply of water is not sufficient to meet the growing demand.

Various measures have been taken to address this issue. One of the measures is the implementation of water conservation practices. This includes the use of drip irrigation, rainwater harvesting, and the reuse of treated wastewater.

Another measure is the development of new water sources. This includes the exploration of groundwater, the construction of dams, and the utilization of renewable water sources like solar desalination.

Despite these efforts, the situation remains critical. There is a need for a comprehensive approach that includes both short-term and long-term solutions.

To conclude, the scarcity of drinking water in twin cities is a pressing issue that requires immediate attention. It is essential to implement effective measures to address this issue and ensure a sustainable water supply for the future.

Discussion on Scarcity of Drinking Water in Twin Cities.

The issue of scarcity of drinking water in twin cities has been a matter of concern for quite some time. The demand for water has been increasing due to the rapid growth of the cities. The current supply of water is not sufficient to meet the growing demand.

Various measures have been taken to address this issue. One of the measures is the implementation of water conservation practices. This includes the use of drip irrigation, rainwater harvesting, and the reuse of treated wastewater.

Another measure is the development of new water sources. This includes the exploration of groundwater, the construction of dams, and the utilization of renewable water sources like solar desalination.

Despite these efforts, the situation remains critical. There is a need for a comprehensive approach that includes both short-term and long-term solutions.

To conclude, the scarcity of drinking water in twin cities is a pressing issue that requires immediate attention. It is essential to implement effective measures to address this issue and ensure a sustainable water supply for the future.

Discussion on Scarcity of Drinking Water in Twin Cities.

The issue of scarcity of drinking water in twin cities has been a matter of concern for quite some time. The demand for water has been increasing due to the rapid growth of the cities. The current supply of water is not sufficient to meet the growing demand.

Various measures have been taken to address this issue. One of the measures is the implementation of water conservation practices. This includes the use of drip irrigation, rainwater harvesting, and the reuse of treated wastewater.

Another measure is the development of new water sources. This includes the exploration of groundwater, the construction of dams, and the utilization of renewable water sources like solar desalination.

Despite these efforts, the situation remains critical. There is a need for a comprehensive approach that includes both short-term and long-term solutions.

To conclude, the scarcity of drinking water in twin cities is a pressing issue that requires immediate attention. It is essential to implement effective measures to address this issue and ensure a sustainable water supply for the future.
Discussion on Scarcity of Drinking Water in Twin Cities.

5th March, 1986

Discussion on Scarcity of Drinking Water in Twin Cities.
Discussion on Scarcity of Drinking Water in Twin Cities.

7th March, 1986 555

The problem of scarcity of drinking water in Twin Cities is a grave concern. The city has been facing severe water危机 in recent years. The population has been growing at an alarming rate, putting additional strain on the water supply system. The city council has been working hard to find solutions to this problem. The situation is particularly dire during the summer months when water demand increases significantly.

The situation is further complicated by the fact that the city's water supply is heavily dependent on a single source, which is prone to fluctuations. The city needs to diversify its water sources to ensure a stable supply.

The city council is considering several options to address this issue, including building new water treatment plants, improving existing infrastructure, and exploring alternative sources of drinking water. The council is also considering incentives for residents to conserve water.

It is important for all citizens to be aware of the situation and take steps to conserve water. Simple actions like turning off the tap while brushing teeth, fixing leaky faucets, and using water-efficient appliances can make a significant difference.

The city council is committed to finding a sustainable solution to this critical problem. They are working closely with state and federal officials to ensure that the city has a reliable and sufficient water supply in the future.

In conclusion, the scarcity of drinking water in Twin Cities is a serious issue that requires immediate attention. The city council is taking steps to address this problem and is encouraging citizens to do their part in conserving water.
Discussion on Scarcity of Drinking Water in Twin Cities.

Mr. Speaker: That option, you leave it to the Hon. Chief Minister.

Mr. Speaker: That option, you leave it to the Hon. Chief Minister.
MR. Speaker: Once the government takes a decision there can be supplementary budget. Why are you worried about it?

MR. Speaker: Once the government takes a decision there can be supplementary budget. Why are you worried about it?

MR. Speaker: First week of April, 

MR. Speaker: Yes, April first week.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MR. Speaker: All the papers that are to be laid on the Table are deemed to have been laid **

**The following papers were laid on the table.

Notification delegating certain powers to the Joint Collectors

1. Notification issued in G. O. MS. No. 1193, Revenue, dated 17-10-1985 delegating certain powers to the joint Collectors and published in the Andhra Pradesh Gazette
7th March, 1986

Papers Laid on the Table
Government Bill
Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1986
Annual Financial statement (Budget) For 1986-87
Demands For Grants
Education.

dated 21-11-1985 as required under section 5 of the Andhra Pradesh District Collector's Powers (Delegation) Act, 1961

Copy of the 25th Annual Report for the year 1984-85 of Tungabhadra Steel Products Limited.


Notification annulling the orders of the A. P. Administrative Tribunal.

3. Copy of the notification issued in G. O Ms. No. 90, Revenue dated 24-1-1986 annulling the orders of the Andhra pradesh Administrative Tribunal as required under clause(6) of art. 371-D of the Constitution of India.

IV GOVERNMENT BILL—

Minister For Municipal Administration (Sri K. Kala Venkata Rao) Sir, I beg to move.

"That leave granted to introduce the Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1986."

MR. Speaker: Motion moved.

The question is:

That leave be granted to introduce the Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1986."

(Pause)

The motion was adopted and the Bill was introduced.

V. ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT (BUDGET) FOR 1986-87
Demands for grants
Demand No. XX—Education.

MR. Speaker: I now request the Minister for Education to move the motion for Demand No. XX—Education.
Minister For Education: (Sri G. Muddukrishnama Naidu).

Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 618,16,39,000 under Demand No. XX—Education."

MR. Speaker: Motion moved.

I now request the Members to move their cut motions.

Demand No XX—Education—Rs. 618,16,39,000/-


To reduce the allotment of Rs. 618,16,39,000/- for Education by Rs. 100/-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 618,16,39,000/- for Education by Rs. 100/-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 618,16,39,000/- for Education by Rs. 100/-
560 7th March, 1986

Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) For 1986-87
Demands For Grants

Education

118
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 618,16,39,000/- for Education by Rs. 100/-

119
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 618,16,19,000/- for Education by Rs. 100/-

120
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 618,16,39,000/- for Education by Rs. 100/-

121
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 618,16,39,000/- for Education by Rs. 100/-

Sri C. Vittal Reddy: Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 618,16,39,000/- for Education by Rs. 100/-
Annual Financial Statement 7th March, 1986
(Budget) For 1986-87
Demands For Grants

Education.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 618,16,39,000/- for Education by Rs. 100/-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 618,16,9,000/- for Education by Rs. 100/-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 618,16,39,000/- for Education by Rs. 100/-
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 618,16,39,000/- for Education by Rs. 100/-

Sri A. Lakshminarayana: Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 618,16,39,000/- for Education by Rs. 100/-

Sri Jakka Venkaiah: Sir, I beg to move:
Annual Financial Statement 7th March, 1986
(Budget) For 1986-87
Demands For Grants

Education.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 618,16,39,000/-
for Education by Rs. 100/-

Sri C. Narsi Reddy: Sir, I beg to move.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 618,16,39,000/-
for Education by Rs. 100/-

Sri Baddam Bal Reddy: Sir, I beg to move.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 618,16,39,000/-
for Education by Rs. 100/-
7th March, 1986

Annual Financial Statement
Budget For 1986-87
Demands For Grants
Education.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 618,16,39,000/- for Education by Rs. 100/-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 618,16,39,000/- for Education by Rs. 100/-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 618,16,39,000/- for Education by Rs. 100/-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 618,16,39,000/- for Education by Rs. 100/-
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 618,16,39,000/- for Education by Rs. 100/-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 618,16,39,000/- for Education by Rs. 100/-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 618,16,39,000/- for Education by Rs. 100/-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 618,16,39,000/- for Education by Rs. 100/-
Annual Financial Statements
(Budget) For 1986–87
Demands For Grants
Education

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 618,16,39,000/-
for Education by Rs. 100/-

Sir A. Lakshminarayana: Sir, I beg to move.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 618,16,39,000/-
for Education by Rs. 100/-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 618,16,39,000/-
for Education by Rs. 100/-
Annual Financial Statement 7th March, 1986 567
(Budget) For 1986-87
Demands For Grants

Education.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 618,16,39,000/- for Education by Rs. 100/-

Chittaranjan: Sir, I beg to move.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 618,16,39,000/- for Education by Rs. 100/-

155

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 618,16,39,000/- for Education by Rs. 100/-

156

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 618,16,39,000/- for Education by Rs. 100/-

157

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 618,16,39,000/- for Education by Rs. 100/-
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 618,16,39,000/- for Education by Rs. 100/-

Sri K. Venkateswar Rao: Sir, I beg to move.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 618,16,39,000/- for Education by Rs. 100/-

Failure of the Government to accept sanction for a private Arts and Science Degree College at Kollapur.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 618,16,39,000/- for Education by Rs. 100/-

Failure of the Government to provide required staff to the Government Junior College, Kollapur.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 618,16,39,000/- for Education by Rs. 100/-

Failure of the Government to sanction a Residential School for Scheduled Castes in Kollapur.

Sri N. Indrasena Reddy: Sir, I beg to move.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 618,16,39,000/- for Education by Rs. 100/-
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 618,16,39,000/- for Education by Rs. 100/-

College Teachers Merit Promotion

Sri V Sreeramulu: Sir, I beg to move.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 618,16,39,000/- for Education by Rs. 100/-

Sri Bodepudi Venkateswara Rao: Sir, I beg to move.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 618,16,39,000/- for Education by Rs. 100/-
Sri A. Narasimha Reddy: Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 618,16,39,000/- for Education by Rs. 100/-

Sri P. Venkatapathi: Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 618,16,39,000/- for Education by Rs. 100/-
Sri M. V. Mysura Reddy: Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 618,16,39,000/- for Education by Rs. 100/-
To discuss discrepancies in allocating B. Ed seats with in Sri Venkateswara University area.

Sri Mohd Amanullah Khan: Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 618,16,39,000/- for Education by Rs. 100/-
Government schools do not have furniture and Teachers and school buildings.

Sri Ramakrishan Rao: Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 618,16,39,000/- for Education by Rs. 100/-
Sri N. Krishna Moorthy: Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 618,16,39,000/- for Education by Rs. 100/-

For changing the introduction of Hindi from VI Class to VIII Class and doing unnecessary adventures in prevailing education system and also failure of building accommodation furniture and science equipment in various schools and colleges.

Mr. Speaker: Cut motions moved.

All right. The House is adjourned till 8-30 a.m. on Monday, the 10th March, 1986.