సంవత్సరము - I
తొ. 4

స్టేట్‌స్మాన.
(సి. 30 1919,
సంవత్సరము - 29).

ఐదుభాగాలు సంస్థావింత పద్ధతిలోని
చిత్ర విశేషాలు
మిస్తుంది నాటికి

అంకెలు:

1. నాగ దశకంలో మనం
2. నాగ ప్రశస్తులు - సాధనాలు ఎండాలకంలో
3. నాగ ప్రశస్తులు - సాధనాలు ఎండాలకంలో
4. నాగ దశకంలో మనం
5. కాచపురితి పతన స్థల రాతిని
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మిషన్ రాయిబావు గాగులు

- సిద్ధాంత విద్యార్థియులు మండలం
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మార్యంగబుగై విభాగం

- సిద్ధాంత విద్యార్థియులు మండలం
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- సిద్ధాంత విద్యార్థియులు మండలం

 పిని రాయిబావు గాగులు

- సిద్ధాంత విద్యార్థియులు మండలం
- సిద్ధాంత విద్యార్థియులు మండలం
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- సిద్ధాంత విద్యార్థియులు మండలం
Mr. Speaker:— I have received one adjournment motion notice given by Sri Asaduddin Owaisi and Sri Mumtaz Ahmed Khan with regard to not allowing Muslim girl students to write S.S.C. examinations and for their physical check by male persons and the same has been disallowed.

Sri Asaduddin Owaisi (Charminar):— This very important.

Mr. Speaker:— (addressing Home Minister) You see that female persons should be arranged for the physical check of Muslim girl students who are attending on-going S.S.C. examinations.

Sri Asaduddin Owaisi:— The girl students were being told that they should not wear Bhurkha. The students should be allowed to wear Bhurkha and write the examinations. This being basic foundation examination, psychological effect will be there on the students.

Mr. Speaker:— I will call the Minister for Home Affairs to my chamber and will have discussion on this aspect. Today, we do not have much time, please take your seat.
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3260-గా ఉండాలి నుండి మామూలు (మామూలుబడం), సౌందర్య వ్యాపారానికి
(మామూలుగా), నూవేలు సంపాదన (ప్రామాణిక), సౌందర్య సంపాదన (సంచాలన): -- 940 సం
పెమ్పించిన విషయాలను రెండు విభాగాలలో విభజించాలను:

(1) మామూలు మామూలుబడం సంస్థ సంపాదన నుండి సంచాలన లక్ష్యాలను
పెంచి రెండు విభాగాలలో తగ్గించాలను:

(2) ఉండదేన్నాడు రెండు విభాగాలలో?

మామూలు సంస్థ నుండి ప్రపంచ ప్రభావానికి దానం దానం హోస్తారి ప్రాంతాలు
విభజించాలను:

(3) మామూలుబడం మామూలుబడం సంస్థ సంపాదన నుండి సంచాలన లక్ష్యాలను
పెంచి రెండు మధ్యమాలను సంయోజించాలను:

(4) మామూలుబడం సంస్థ నిర్మాణ సంపాదన లక్ష్యాలను
పెంచి రెండు విభాగాలలో తగ్గించాలను:

(5) మామూలుబడం సంస్థ సంపాదన నుండి ప్రపంచ ప్రభావానికి దానం దానం హోస్తారి
ప్రాంతాలు విభజించాలను:

సరి, తీసుకునని నిర్మాణ సంస్థ నుండి ప్రపంచ ప్రభావానికి దానం దానం
విభజించాలను:

1985 సంచారానికి ప్రాంతాలు సంయోగించాలను:

సరి, తీసుకునని నిర్మాణ సంస్థ నుండి ప్రపంచ ప్రభావానికి దానం దానం
విభజించాలను:

1985 సంచారానికి ప్రాంతాలు సంయోగించాలను:

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1985 సంచారానికి ప్రాంతాలు సంయోగించాలను:

1985 సంచారానికి ప్రాంతాలు సంయోగించాలను:

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1985 సంచారానికి ప్రాంతాలు సంయోగించాలను:

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1985 సంచారానికి ప్రాంతాలు సంయోగించాలను:

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1985 సంచారానికి ప్రాంతాలు సంయోగించాలను:

1985 సంచారానికి ప్రాంతాలు సంయోగించాలను:
Sri P. Nageswar Rao:— Let me put my supplementary, Sir.

Sri P. Nageswar Rao:— Let me put my supplementary, Sir.

(ఏ) ఎండము, ఆ ముందు తెలియజేసి ఉంటే జరిగాయి?

(ఇ) లేనను అందా కావాం (మరుమారు మండలంలో వాటికి): (క) 23 మండలంలో అంధికి చెన్నారు మనం లేదు.

(క) వా వారియా, ఆ ముందు తెలియజేసి ఉంటే మామిడి మాసంలో మరియు, కరూపు మాసంలో వాడండి. లేనను అందా కావాం. మరియు నిషేధం చేసిన రైతతో కాల్పించండి. మరియు వాడండి కరూపు మాసంలో వాడండి. మరియు నిషేధం చేసిన రైతతో కాల్పించండి.

(ధ) రాత్రి లేదా రెండవ సారి హరిలయమొ శిక్షణ పాఠశాలలో నిషేదం

(ప) మరియు కరూపు మాసంలో మిగిలి ఏపులు అడవికలో ప్రచురం చేయండి. ఇది వారికి చాలా అర్థం

(గ) అండము, సుమారు 23 తరచుల కారణాన్ని ప్రకటించండి.

దీనికి సమయం ఉంది:- కావు, స్త్రీలు అడవి కారణం ఉంటే కావు అడవి వాడడానికి స్త్రీలు సమయం ఉంది. స్త్రీలు వీరు కారణం ఉంటే స్త్రీలు వీరు సమయం ఉంది. స్త్రీలు వీరు కారణం ఉంటే స్త్రీలు వీరు సమయం ఉంది.

సల్లు తోడ్డి:- దషధ, మార్చి లేదా 23 ఎత్తు రెండవ సారియానికి సల్లు తోడ్డి. దషధ మార్చి రెండవ సారియానికి సల్లు తోడ్డి.


(ఏ) లేనను తెలియజేసి:- దషధ, 10-1-8. శాసనం

శాసనం పట్టిక:- దషధ, 10-1-8. సాధన పట్టికంలో మరియు ఉంటే అంశం కూడా పట్టికంలో ఉంటే జరిగాయి. మార్చి లేదా 23 తరచుల కారణాన్ని ప్రకటించండి.
Minister for Co-operation has to reply but not others. Please take your seats.

...
A case by case study has been initiated for evolving rehabilitation package in the deserving cases. What does he mean by saying "in the deserving cases"?
3)%jtR - srRr^ ^5b-y^&u^- 20 Ry^, !99a- 351

J^& ^3^c5? SS^ && 3Xb?^ cdrg^^ S)S^a? 3636 &*&<&*) &ao
g&^og 3o^? g^tr 33^&) 3^^&- S^ y*S g&FSia. disappro­
priation should be found out.

(Interruptions)

We are demanding House Committee on this.

(9oa3^§)

%^ n*3 3og&)3&a m^*^):- S^^S ^-3, 96 5?<r* %e3b5 ^^y^ - - -

§3 JR. god^ar^ 33^:- %^5 XB,< ^§5 %^5^ H 5^^ 3a.§

%) ^iyjL o^^Cd^o:- ^§^S 8^3o% ^ 3*o - -*

(23 &0&§ 5P^^) 33*^338 S)Xb^$0 ^^, e^S&-

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&3b 9; 30 90H3*aDo3 eo^oR?^* ^o&t^ ^6 &gp ^&ry^&?

We are demanding House Committee on this.

5. We are demanding House Committee on this.
When everybody in this house is demanding, why are they shrinking? They must readily accept for House Committee. Through you, I appeal to constitute a House Committee.

Mr. Speaker:- It is for the Government to constitute it.
Mr. Speaker:- (Addressing Sri P. Ashok Gajapathi Raju) Do you want to substantiate it?

Sri P. Ashok Gajapathi Raju:- Sir, the answer to (c) says "NABARD inspection has revealed certain minor irregularities in few cases". Now, the irregularities are two-fold in nature, viz., (i) one unit was given loan at that time with inadequate security and (ii) the promoters' contribution did not come and even then money was given. These are against all the norms. Therefore, we agree for the House Committee.

చూపిరిడి, విశ్వస్తేష్

ఎంపిక జాతీయ కార్యాలయం పాటలు

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మహాశివరాత్రి ప్రతి విశ్వస్తేష్ అమలు కోరుకునే జాతీయ పాటలు మాత్రమే పాటలు. ఈ పాటలు ఎప్పుడు కావుండి, పనిచేసి జాతీయ పాటలు పోటు చేసి, పనిచేసి సంస్కృతిక పాటలు పోటు చేసి, పనిచేసి పాటలు పోటు చేసి, పనిచేసి పాట పరిపాలన చేసి, పనిచేసి జాతీయ పాటలు పోటు చేసి, పనిచేసి పాటలు పోటు చేసి, పనిచేసి పాట పరిపాలన చేసి, పనిచేసి జాతీయ పాటలు పోటు చేసి, పనిచేసి పాటలు పోటు చేసి, పనిచేసి పాట పరిపాలన చేసి, పనిచేసి జాతీయ పాటలు పోటు చేసి, పనిచేసి పాటలు పోటు చేసి, పనిచేసి పాట పరిపాలన చేసి.

(1) సాధారణ పాట, సాధారణ పాట. ఆస్తులు కోరుకునే ఇందులో పాలు కోరుకునే ఇందులో పాలు కోరుకునే ఇందులో పాలు కోరుకునే ఇందులో పాలు కోరుకునే ఇందులో పాలు కోరుకునే ఇందులో పాలు కోరుకునే ఇందులో పాలు కోరుకునే ఇందులో పాలు కోరుకునే ఇందులో పాలు కోరుకునే ఇందులో పాలు కోరుకునే ఇందులో పాలు కోరుకునే ఇందులో పాలు కోరుకునే ఇందులో పాలు కోరుకునే ఇందులో పాలు కోరుకు ఇందులో పాలు కోరుకునే ఇందులో పాలు కోరుకు

(2) అమేతి. అమేతి సాధారణ పాలు ఉన్నప్పుడు ఇందులో పాలు కోరుకు ఇందులో పాలు కోరుకు

(3) కారాగార జాతీయ పాలు.
9.40 సంవత్సరం మామందానం. 1994-95లో 15,000 రూపాయలు. ఇక్కడ తిరుపతి ఒక సంస్థ వాటి ఉపయోగం మామందా ఉండకం. సంస్థ లోకం ఇస్తపోనచును. ఒక ప్రాంతం పెరుగుదల పొట్టు. ఒక ప్రాంతం పొట్టు. ఒక ప్రాంతం పొట్టు. ఒక ప్రాంతం పొట్టు. ఒక ప్రాంతం పొట్టు. ఒక ప్రాంతం పొట్టు.
1995-96 నంబరినిసరి 33,000 రిపర్సెర్ ఒడ్డు 6 అవసరాలను, 1996-97 నంబరి 53,000 రిపర్సెర్ నుంచి, 1001 మంది క్రింద రంగోల్డు అందించారు.

ప్రస్తుతం సంస్థం యొక్క భాగం నుండి ఉత్పత్తి పొందిన శాశ్రమార్గం నిర్ణయించారు నంది. శాస్త్రాన్ని ఉపయోగించి మానవ సాంప్రదాయము కూడా అందించారు. నంది చేయించిన ప్రాంతానికండ రాష్ట్ర చిత్రాల ప్రత్యేకించాలి. అయితే అనేక ప్రత్యేక ప్రత్యేకత ప్రాంతాన మహత్మా గాంధీ యువతీ ఆనందం ప్రత్యేకంగా ఉంది. అయితే అది శాస్త్రాన్ని ఉపయోగించి మానవ సాంప్రదాయం కూడా అందించారు. అయితే ప్రమాదానికం ప్రత్యేకంగా ఉంది. అయితే అది శాస్త్రాన్ని ఉపయోగించి మానవ సాంప్రదాయం కూడా అందించారు.

నిత్యారోగ్యానికి మాధ్యమాన్ని పొందిన శాస్త్రాన్ని మానవ సాంప్రదాయం కూడా అందించారు. నంది చేయించిన ప్రాంతానికండ రాష్ట్ర చిత్రాల ప్రత్యేకించాలి. అయితే అనేక ప్రత్యేక ప్రత్యేకత ప్రాంతాన మహత్మా గాంధీ యువతీ ఆనందం ప్రత్యేకంగా ఉంది. అయితే ప్రమాదానికం ప్రత్యేకంగా ఉంది. అయితే అది శాస్త్రాన్ని ఉపయోగించి మానవ సాంప్రదాయం కూడా అందించారు. అయితే శాస్త్రాన్ని ఉపయోగించి మానవ సాంప్రదాయం కూడా అందించారు. అయితే శాస్త్రాన్ని ఉపయోగించి మానవ సాంప్రదాయం కూడా అందించారు. అయితే శాస్త్రాన్ని ఉపయోగించి మానవ సాంప్రదాయం కూడా అందించారు. అయితే శాస్త్రాన్ని ఉపయోగించి మానవ సాంప్రదాయం కూడా అందించారు. అయితే శాస్త్రాన్ని ఉపయోగించి మానవ సాంప్రదాయం కూడా అందించారు. అయితే శాస్త్రాన్ని ఉపయోగించి మానవ సాంప్రదాయం కూడా అందించారు.
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சூரிய துணக்கப்பட்டு - சுருளுக்கு எண்ணிட்டு தொல்பெண் மீண்டும் வருகிறது கூறுகிறது. கூறுகோள் மீண்டும் இந்த துணக்கப்படும் என்று கூறுகிறானே. முழுமை 15, 20, 25 போன்ற எண்களும் துணக்கம் கூறுகிறனர். கூறுகோள் மீண்டும் இந்த துணக்கப்படும் என்று கூறுகிறானே. எனவே விரும்புகிறது. மாதானே விரும்புகிறது. எனவே விரும்புகிறது. மாதானே விரும்புகிறது. எனவே விரும்புகிறது. 

சிங்கி வளை எழுக்கம் - இந்த வளையில் எண்ணிட்டு தொல்பெண் மீண்டும் வருகிறது கூறுகிறது. கூறுகோள் மீண்டும் இந்த வளையில் எண்ணிட்டு தொல்பெண் மீண்டும் வருகிறது. கூறுகோள் மீண்டும் இந்த வளையில் எண்ணிட்டு தொல்பெண் மீண்டும் வருகிறது. 

சூரிய துணக்கப்பட்டு - சுருளுக்கு எண்ணிட்டு தொல்பெண் மீண்டும் வருகிறது கூறுகிறது. கூறுகோள் மீண்டும் இந்த துணக்கப்படும் என்று கூறுகிறானே. எனவே விரும்புகிறது. மாதானே விரும்புகிறது. எனவே விரும்புகிறது. 

சிங்கி வளை எழுக்கம் - இந்த வளையில் எண்ணிட்டு தொல்பெண் மீண்டும் வருகிறது கூறுகிறது. கூறுகோள் மீண்டும் இந்த வளையில் எண்ணிட்டு தொல்பெண் மீண்டும் வருகிறது. 

சூரிய துணக்கப்பட்டு - சுருளுக்கு எண்ணிட்டு தொல்பெண் மீண்டும் வருகிறது கூறுகிறது. கூறுகோள் மீண்டும் இந்த துணக்கப்படும் என்று கூறுகிறானே. எனவே விரும்புகிறது. 

சிங்கி வளை எழுக்கம் - இந்த வளையில் எண்ணிட்டு தொல்பெண் மீண்டும் வருகிறது கூறுகிறது. கூறுகோள் மீண்டும் இந்த வளையில் எண்ணிட்டு தொல்பெண் மீண்டும் வருகிறது. 

சூரிய துணக்கப்பட்டு - சுருளுக்கு எண்ணிட்டு தொல்பெண் மீண்டும் வருகிறது கூறுகிறது. கூறுகோள் மீண்டும் இந்த துணக்கப்படும் என்று கூறுகிறானே. எனவே விரும்புகிறது.
Mr. Speaker:- Q.No. 34 (7213) Postponed at the request of the Member.
మార్చడి – తాగునడ గ్రామపాత్రము.

(3) పెట్టుక హామే, మనం ప్రతి బ్యారోడ్ అనుశాసనం, సద్ద వహించ ప్రతి రోజు, మా ఇకే ప్రశ్న హామే మాపడ్డ 2-81 సమాచార పట్టించి సమాచారుల రాగని, కానీ ఆమె పూర్తిమైన అంశాలను;

(1) 7-1-1997 నుండి హామే మనం ప్రతి రోజు మన సెంటర్ ప్రతి జాతి సమాచారం అద్భుతంగా ప్రతి జాతి కేంద్రాలు నుండి జాతి సమాచారం. మనం ప్రతి రోజు మన సెంటర్ ప్రతి జాతి సమాచారం ప్రతి సంవత్సరం జాతి సమాచారం. మనం ప్రతి రోజు మన సెంటర్ ప్రతి జాతి సమాచారం ప్రతి సంవత్సరం జాతి సమాచారం.

(2) దూరం నివాసముల ప్రాంతం ఇదే పార్థీపాలక దానం కాదు, దూరం నివాసముల ప్రాంతం ఇదే పార్థీపాలక దానం కాదు, దూరం నివాసముల ప్రాంతం ఇదే పార్థీపాలక దానం కాదు, దూరం నివాసముల ప్రాంతం ఇదే పార్థీపాలక దానం కాదు.

(3) దూరం నివాసముల ప్రాంతం ఇదే పార్థీపాలక దానం కాదు, దూరం నివాసముల ప్రాంతం ఇదే పార్థీపాలక దానం కాదు, దూరం నివాసముల ప్రాంతం ఇదే పార్థీపాలక దానం కాదు, దూరం నివాసముల ప్రాంతం ఇదే పార్థీపాలక దానం కాదు.

సింగి సాంస్కృతికం:- ఉత్తరం, తాగునడ రెండు సంకలనాలు అవిడం ద్వారా సంకలనాలు మూలం ఉంటాయి. మనం రెండు సంకలనాలు అవిడం ద్వారా సంకలనాలు మూలం ఉంటాయి. మనం రెండు సంకలనాలు అవిడం ద్వారా సంకలనాలు మూలం ఉంటాయి. మనం రెండు సంకలనాలు అవిడం ద్వారా సంకలనాలు మూలం ఉంటాయి. మనం రెండు సంకలనాలు అవిడం ద్వారా సంకలనాలు మూలం ఉంటాయి. మనం రెండూ సంకలనాలు అవిడం ద్వారా సంకలనాలు మూలం ఉంటాయి.
Therefore, I request the Hon'ble Minister for co-operation to immediately suspend the guilty officers and complete the enquiry within 15 days one month or two months and take necessary action, if found guilty. You ask the DCCB to suspend even these two people. That is our demand.

What about the other corruption cases? Where is justice? Is it the way of functioning of the Government? If the Government is going on defending the corrupt officers like this, how can it provide efficient and transparent administration? That is our grievance.
Mr. Speaker:—You get it re-enquired.

Sri Gade Venkata Reddy:—This was discussed earlier in the House Committee.

10.00 They have taken a decision. This is the decision taken by the House Committee. The proposal has come up from the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. It is not motivated. Since this is the decision taken by the House Committee how is it possible? The proposal has come up from the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. It is not motivated. Since this is the decision taken by the House Committee how is it possible? When there is no proper reply what can we do?
Mr. Speaker:- I will see the decision of the House Committee. Rest of the questions are postponed.

6310-Q-Sarvasri Jakka Venkaiah and K. Ramulu:- Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the Munsiff Magistrate Courts and Subordinate Judge Courts in the State are having own buildings;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the amounts of monthly rents being paid for them?

A.- (a) Sir, all the Munsiff Magistrate Courts and Subordinate Judges Courts are not having own buildings. Out of the 433 Munsiff Magistrate Courts, 70 Courts are located in private rented buildings. Similarly out of the 124 Subordinate Judges courts 8 Courts are located in private rented buildings.

(b) Government have taken up the programme of construction of Court Buildings and Residential Quarters for the Judicial Officers in the State in a phased manner under
Centrally Sponsored Schemes from out of the funds provided by the Central Government and State Government on 50:50 basis. Since the year, 1993, Government have accorded administrative sanction for the construction of Court Buildings for accommodation. 116 Courts under the above scheme and the construction works are at various stages and this is an ongoing schemes.

(c) The amount of rents being paid in respect of the private rented buildings is Rs.2,14,513 per month.

LOW VOLTAGE PROBLEMS IN VENKATAPURAM

6327-Q-Smt. K. Prathibha Bharathi, Sarvasri P. Chandra Sekhar; A. Sudershan; G. Vijaya Rama rao, A. Brahmanaiah; Y. Sreenivasulu Reddy and Smt. Y. Sita Devi:- Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the A.P. State Electricity Board considered the low voltage difficulties experienced by the Villagers living along Godavari River, which was sanctioned as early as in 1988 to lay a crossing line across Godavari River between Kamalapuram in Warangal District and Venkatapuram;

b) whether it is a fact that Rs.15 lakhs worth electric equipment was stored at 33 KV sub-station at Venkatapuram in 1988 in pursuance of laying the said crossing line;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the said electrical material worth Rs.15 lakhs disappeared from Venkatapuram;

d) while the low voltage problem remained even today, the cost of repairs to each transformer is shown as Rs.10,000/- as against the actual cost of four to five thousand and for new transformer Rs.1.00 lakh is booked as against the actual cost Rs.55,000/-; and

e) while the non-laying of the cross line brought woes to the public in Venkatapuram, Vajedu, Cherla Mandals it become a boon to the A.P. State Electricity Board Employees?
(a) Yes, Sir. The proposals were prepared in the year 1996 for laying a 33 KV line from Kamalapuram in Warangal District to 33/11 KV sub-station at Venkatapuram, crossing the Godavari River to mitigate the low voltage problem prevailing in the Venkatapuram Mandal.

(b) Yes, Sir. Materials worth ₹8,92,481.81 were drawn during March, 1987 and were stored in 33/11 KV sub-station Venkatapuram for laying the approach lines on either side of the river crossing.

(c) No, Sir. The work of laying the river crossing was not found to be of immediate need in view of the other steps taken to improve the voltage conditions like erection of capacitors and boosters. Hence, the materials lying at Venkatapuram sub-station were utilised for erection of new 33/11 KV sub-station, Chandrugonda in Bhadrachalam Division during the year 1994. Some balance minor items are utilised for construction works in Cherla sub-division. In the list of the above, it is not a fact to state that the materials worth ₹15 lakhs disappeared from Venkatapuram sub-station.

(d) It is not a fact that the cost of repairs of distribution transformer was shown as ₹10,000/- as against the actual cost of four to five thousand rupees. Every sick distribution transformer will be inspected by the Engineers of the Board of assessment of damages and then only the necessary repairs will be attended to the actual cost of repair will be made as Board level. Hence there is no scope to boost up the cost of the new transformer, as the rate adopted is only as per present cost data rate.

(e) To mitigate the low voltage problem experienced by the public of Venkatapuram, Vazedu and Cherla Mandal, 1 No. 33 KV, 5 MVA Booster, 1 No. 11 KV600 KVAR capacitor bank were erected at Cherla, Vazedu and Venkatapuram respectively.
DOMESTIC AND COMMERCIAL CONSUMERS AND DEFAULTERS
IN THE STATE

6502-Q-Sarvasri Jakka Venkaiah and K. Ramulu:— Will the
Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the district-wise number of consumers, who are consum­
ing Electricity for domestic purpose and Commercial purpose;
and

(b) the number of defaulters till the end of January,
1997 and the total amount of dues to be realised from them?

A.—(a) The District-wise consumers under domestic and
commercial to the end of January, 1997 is submitted hereunder:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Domestic Services</th>
<th>Commercial Services</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Srikakulam</td>
<td>1,65,072</td>
<td>15,884</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vizianagaram</td>
<td>1,53,533</td>
<td>11,661</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visakhapatnam</td>
<td>2,85,878</td>
<td>33,466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rajahmundry</td>
<td>4,34,208</td>
<td>45,419</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vijayawada</td>
<td>4,35,520</td>
<td>49,252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eluru</td>
<td>3,46,334</td>
<td>34,315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guntur</td>
<td>4,45,356</td>
<td>41,687</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nellore</td>
<td>2,98,162</td>
<td>27,220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ongole</td>
<td>2,76,110</td>
<td>21,842</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tirupathi</td>
<td>3,00,450</td>
<td>27,778</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuddapah</td>
<td>1,67,523</td>
<td>19,691</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anantapur</td>
<td>3,28,666</td>
<td>27,953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kurnool</td>
<td>3,14,962</td>
<td>26,053</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warangal</td>
<td>2,84,276</td>
<td>27,098</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karimnagar</td>
<td>3,42,334</td>
<td>22,273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khammam</td>
<td>2,48,849</td>
<td>18,958</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nizamabad</td>
<td>2,11,979</td>
<td>20,923</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adilabad</td>
<td>1,48,722</td>
<td>14,264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nalgonda</td>
<td>3,09,683</td>
<td>25,715</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahabubnagar</td>
<td>2,25,310</td>
<td>19,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medak</td>
<td>1,8,929</td>
<td>15,812</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyderabad</td>
<td>5,25,669</td>
<td>1,32,149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rangareddy</td>
<td>3,47,831</td>
<td>35,415</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) The total number of defaulters to the end of January
1997 are 17,68,412 and amount of dues to be realised from
them is 17,989.97 lakhs.
COLLECTION OF ELECTRICITY DUTY IN A.P.

4-

6534-Q-Sarvasri Jakka Venkaiah and Paturu Ramaiah:- Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have examined the audit objections in the matter of collecting Rs. 4406 lakhs of electricity duty from 1992-93 to 1995-96 in the State; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to see that there will be no misuse of accounts regarding which objections have been realised?

A.-(a) The Government have examined the Audit Objections in the matter of Electricity Duty Shortfall of Rs. 4406 lakhs and issued orders not to levy Electricity Duty on maximum demand charges and fuel cost adjustment charges. In view of these orders, the actual shortfall amount has to be reassessed from the records of the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board and the Demand raised. The Accountant General had been informed accordingly.

(b) There is no misuse of accounts, since the amount of Electricity Duty payable by Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board is adjusted by Government only sanctioning the loan to Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board. As such, there are no cash transactions involved in the payment of Electricity Duty by Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board.

ACTION AGAINST DIRECTOR, LOCAL FUND AUDIT

5-

3600(G)-Q-Sarvasri Mohd. Amanullah Khan and Muntaz Ahmed Khan:- Will the Minister for Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ACB Officials have searched the residential premises of Director of Local Fund Audit and his relatives on 11.6.96;
(b) whether it is also a fact that the officials has not been suspended inspite of the fact illegal assets like buildings, cash, gold and Jewellers were found during the search;

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken by the Government for such practices in the interest of the public; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

A.-(a) Yes Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c & d): The Officer has been shifted from the post of Director, Local Fund Audit Department and appointed as O.S.D. in Finance Department following the recommendations of A.C.B. in a non-focal job.

COLLECTION OF DEFICIT STAMP DUTY

6-

4485-Q-Sarvasri N. Raghava Reddy, N. Narasimha Reddy, Paturu Ramaiah and M.A. Gafoor: Will the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for issuing notices to the ryots of some districts (example Nalgonda District) in the State, after the distribution of pass books and record of rights to pay the registration fee stating that fee was not collected properly during making the entries in the record of rights;

(b) the action taken against the officials who issued notices stating that they made wrong entries in the record of rights; and

(c) whether a time bound programme will be prepared to issue pattas to all the inam lands in Telangana area and to issue pass books and record of rights?

A:-(a) Detailed audit of records maintained under ROR Act revealed that in some cases proper stamp duty and registration fees were not collected while validating the unregistered
transfer deeds. In such cases notices were issued to the parties concerned for the payment of the deficit amount.

(b) Does not arise:

(c) A special drive has been launched and it is hoped that issue of occupancy rights certificates and pattadar pass books/title deeds to all eligible persons under rules will be issued by 31-03-1998.

REVENUE OFFICE BUILDING IN DUBBAKA MANDAL

(a) whether it is a fact that Revenue Office Buildings newly constructed recently in the Head Quarters of Dubbaka Mandal are about to collapse; and

(b) if so, the action taken against the persons responsible therefor?

A.-(a) No Sir. But the corners of the Buildings developed cracks due to non-provision of proper cover at the time of laying of the slab and the building is repairable.

(b) Action is being taken against the persons responsible and also repairs to be taken up to the building.

LAND SUB-DIVISION FEE

(a) the amount of sub-division fees to be paid by land owners for dividing the land under each Survey Number into sub-division in the State as per the Survey and Settlement Act and the stone cost to be paid to the Government for fixing boundary stones; and
(b) the details of the Survey and sub-division stones stored at each Mandal Head quarters for carrying out the sub-division programme without interruption?

A.- (a) The amount of sub-division fees to be paid by the land owners for dividing the land under each survey number into sub-division in the State is fixed at ₹.193/- (both in Andhra and Telangana Region) as per the orders issued in G.O.Ms.No. 851, Revenue (SS) Department dated 8.10.97. Stone cost is not part of the fees.

(b) Survey stones will not be planted on the sub-division boundary within the patta lands. Wherever maintainable stones are found missing, they have to be renewed whenever noticed during the maintenance. The land holders will be held responsible for the maintenance of stones on their boundaries and to renew the same whenever it is noticed that the maintainable stones are missing. If the land holder fails to renew, it will be renewed by the Government and the cost of stones and hired labour along with a fine will be recovered from the defaulter. Stone depots are not in existence in all Mandal headquarters because of poor turnover.

SHORT LEVY OF NON-AGRICULTURAL LAND ASSESSMENT CESS

9-

6492-Q-Sarvasri Jakka Venkaiah and Paturu Ramaiah:- Will the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that it has been shown in the page Nos. 96 and 97 of the audit report of 1996 that assessment of tax to an extent of ₹.216 in accordance with the amendment made in 1974 to the Non-Agricultural land Tax Act, 1963 or has been reduced in Ten Mandals; and

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

A.- (a) Yes, As per the Accountant General's Audit Report for the year 1996 it was observed that during the course of
audit (October, 1993 and December, 1993) of Records of different Mandal Revenue Officer's offices it was noticed that non-levy/short levy of Non-Agricultural Land Assessment Cess in (10) cases resulted in the loss of revenue amounting to ₹216.80 lakhs in the following Mandals/Districts.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District/Mandal</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Cuddapah</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i) Vemula</td>
<td>₹1,04,89,571</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii) B. Kodur</td>
<td>₹57,07,839</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii) Pulivendla</td>
<td>₹21,39,377</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iv) Pulivendla</td>
<td>₹5,66,735</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>₹1,89,03,522</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Visakhapatnam:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i) Gajuwaka</td>
<td>₹3,90,405</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii) Anakapalli</td>
<td>₹1,07,774</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>₹4,98,179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Kurnool Yeldurthy</td>
<td>₹14,09,456</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Vizianagaram Nellimarla</td>
<td>₹5,22,696</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Guntur Macherla</td>
<td>₹2,27,046</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Medak Kondapur</td>
<td>₹1,19,196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>₹2,16,80,095</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

But remarks of the Collectors on Accountant General's Report is still due.

(b) The concerned Collectors have been requested to submit their reports on the above audit objections and their reports are awaited in the matter.

**MAPING PROGRAMME IN AGENCY AREAS**

6547-Q-Sarvasri Jakka Venkaiah and Paturu Kamaiah:- Will the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Villages of which the maps have been prepared and made ready for printing since the Survey
Programme of the agency area in the State has been completed and R.O.R. resurvey and mapping units have been formed; and

(b) the time by which the R.O.R. sub-divisions and the said mapping programmes will be completed?

(a) Sir, 2504 village maps of agency villages were received, out of which 1993 village maps were printed and the remaining 511 village maps are yet to be printed. Efforts are being made to complete.

(b) Sir, since the R.O.R. sub-division, and mapping units are disbanded, the sub-divisions will be done as and when the land holders concerned apply for sub-division by remitting the prescribed fee.

LOSS OF REVENUE IN REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT, GUNTUR

6567-Q-Sarvasri P. Chandrasekhar, G. Vijaya Ramarao, G. Veerasiva Reddy and Smt. K. Prathibha Bharathi:- Will the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government enhanced the value of properties with effect from 1.4.1995 for purpose of registration;

(b) whether certain registration officials in Guntur District handed over the records maintained by Stamp Vendors prior to 31.3.1995, as a result of which the vendors have shown sales of stamp papers valued worth crores and deprived the Government of a revenue upto Rs. 90 lakhs;

(c) whether the said episode came to light when the Deputy Inspector General, Registration conducted an audit; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Preliminary enquiry conducted by Registration and Stamps Department revealed that the registration officials at Guntur colluded with Stamp Vendors in the sale of stamps with ante dates which resulted in a loss of about Rs. 79,03,079/-

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) When the scam has come to light, an enquiry was ordered to be conducted by the Deputy Inspector General (Market value) by the Commissioner and Inspector General of Registration and Stamps. During the course of enquiry it has come to light that some stamp vendors of Guntur District in collusion with employees of Registration Department at Guntur have managed to sell Non-judicial stamps to public with ante-dates to enable the parties to execute documents adopting pre-revised values and thus deprived the Government of their legitimate revenue. The licences of 11 Stamp Vendors concerned have been suspended. Out of them, 8 Stamp Vendors obtained stay from the Hon'ble High Court. The concerned Sub-Registrars Sri B. Yanadaiah Sri B.V. Ratnam, UVVR Sagar have been transferred to non focal posts. But, their transfer was stayed by Andhra Pradesh Administrative Tribunal. Of these 3, Sri Yanadaiah retired and he was allowed to retire subject to result of this enquiry. Sri Sagar is presently working at Repalle and Sri B.V. Ratnam at Yerragondapalem, Prakasam District. However, departmental action was initiated against all the employees both retired and in service under CCA Rules and Andhra Pradesh Revised Pension Rules. The C.B.C.I.D. was also entrusted with enquiry. The District Registrar, Guntur has been asked to initiate action under Section 41-A of Indian Stamp Act for recovering the deficit stamp duty from the parties concerned after following prescribed procedure.

DISTRIBUTION OF PASS BOOKS TO FARMERS IN NALGONDA DISTRICT

12-

6870- Q-Sarvasri N. Narasimha Reddy, N. Raghava Reddy and J. Ranga Reddy: Will the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state:
(a) whether it has been brought to the notice of the Government that the Pass Books, title deeds have not been distributed to farmers as they have not been printed in Nalgonda District; and

(b) if so, the time by which the pass books and the Title Deeds will be distributed?

A-(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

STATUS OF CONSTABLE, HEAD CONSTABLE AND SUB-INSPECTOR

13-

1820-Q-Sri Karra Subba Reddy:- Will the Minister for Home be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per the recommendations of Single Man Committee, it is decided to confer the status of Junior Assistant to the Police Constable, the status of Senior Assistant to the Police - Head Constable and the status of Deputy Tahasildar to the Sub-Inspector of Police; and

(b) if so, why the said decision has not been implemented so far?

A-(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

CONSTRUCTION OF FIRE STATION BUILDING AND STAFF QUARTERS IN PUNGANOOR

14-

2851-Q-Smt. Y. Sita Devi, Sarvasri A. Sudarshan and B. Narasimhulu:- Will the Minister for Home and Fire Services be pleased to state:
(a) whether it is a fact that a sum of Rs. 7.60 lakhs has been sanctioned in 1990 for the Fire Station building and staff quarters at Punganoor in Chittoor District;

(b) whether it is also a fact that site for the said purpose was not identified till 1993 as a result of which the amount was lapsed;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the said works left unfinished so far; and

(d) if so, the time by which the fire station building and staff quarters will be completed at Punganoor?

A-(a) No Sir, a sum of Rs. 3.59 lakhs has been sanctioned vide G.O.Ms.No. 658, Home (Pri.B) Dept., dated 29.11.1989.

(b), (c) & (d):- The site for the said purpose was not identified till 1993 as a result of which the amount was lapsed because a site of 0.40 cents in S.No. 225/1 of Regankpalli Village was allotted and transferred to Fire Service Department on 12.12.1989. In turn the said site was handed over to R & B Department on 2.2.1990 for the construction of Fire Station building and staff quarters as per common type design.

The R & B Authorities initiated action for constructing the Fire Station Building and found that the site which was allotted to Fire Services Department under S.No. 225/1 was not suitable for the purpose for which it was allotted. As such, the Fire Service Department again approached the Revenue Department for the allotment of a suitable site for the construction of Fire Station building.

The District Collector, Chittoor allotted an alternative site of 60 cents in S.No. 43/8 of Melupatla Village, Punganoor Mandal and handed over the same to Fire Service Department on 13.7.93.
The Roads and Buildings Department have since completed the construction of Fire Station Building at Punganoor.

PENDING MURDER CASES AND POLITICAL MURDERS IN THE COURTS

(a) The number of murder cases pending in the courts so far and the number of them disposed off during the year 1996; and

(b) The number of murder cases identified in the year 1995 and 1996 as political murders?

(a) 48 murder cases are pending in the courts till October, 1997 and no case is disposed off during the year 1996. All these 48 murder cases are investigated by C.I.D.

(b) In the year 1995 (4) murder cases and (2) cases in the year 1996 were identified as political murders.

CONVERSION OF SOCIAL WELFARE HOSTELS INTO ASHRAM SCHOOLS

(a) the stage at which conversion of Government Social Welfare Hostels into Ashram Schools stands at present;

(b) the time by which the conversion of Social Welfare Hostels into Ashram Schools will be completed; and J. 61-5.
(c) the number of Ashram Schools existing in the State at present?

A-(a) Sir, there is no proposal at any stage for conversion of Social Welfare Hostels into Ashram Schools. The Government have taken a decision to convert all the existing Social Welfare Hostels into Residential Schools with a view to impart quality education to the SC children. Proposal is under consideration for sanction of 40 Residential Schools by converting Social Welfare Hostels as a first phase.

(b) The time is not fixed by Government so far for entire conversion of Hostels.

(c) There are 9 Social Welfare Ashram Schools functioning in the State. The details are as follows:

1. Rella : Vizianagaram District
2. Murapalli
3. Chilakalaguda: Visakhapatnam District
4. Kavulapuram
5. Chelpak : Warangal District
6. Kothagudem
7. Khiridi : Adilabad District
8. Navapur

There are 451 Ashram Schools running at present in the State. There are a total number of 135 Social Welfare Residential Schools/Junior Colleges functioning under the control of A.P. Social Welfare Residential Educational Institutions Society, out of which 71 are for boys and 64 are for girls. Apart from this, there are 4 ITIs (2 for boys and 2 for girls) and 3 Government Model Residential Polytechnics under the Society.

DEATH OF POLIMETLA KALYAMI IN SOCIAL WELFARE GIRLS HOSTEL,
KANUMURU

17-

4725(J)-Q-Sarvasri Baddam Bal Reddy and P. Rama Swamy:- Will the Minister for Social Welfare be pleased to state:
(a) whether it is a fact that one Polimetla Kalyani is found dead under suspicious circumstances on 23.11.1995 in the Social Welfare Girls Hostel in Kanumuru Village of Gannavaram Constituency of Krishna District;

(b) whether it is a fact that despite of the representations made to various officials and non-officials including Chief Minister and Prime Minister by the father of the girl Sri P. Yakoob, no action has been taken to nab the culprits;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the suspects viz: Matangi Subhashini, Warden and Matangi Shekhar have not been so far arrested; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to nab the culprits?

A (a) Yes Sir, the District Collector reported that the cause of the death could not be identified either during the enquiry or after postmortem examination.

(b) No, Sir, The District Collector, Krishna District has ordered a thorough probe into the incident. The open enquiry was initially conducted on 21.1.1996 by the M.R.O., Bapulapadu alongwith the selected officers, Press reporters, hostel matron, her husband, hostel staff, 18 boarders, parents of the deceased and some of the villagers, four villagers each from Velera. At the time of parent of the deceased left the place in protest demanding for enquiry by R.D.O., Nuzvid or Collector. The R.D.O., Nuzvid enquired in detail and submitted her report wherein it was stated that there is no clear proof as to how K. Kalyani's death occurred. The Superintendent of Police, Krishna District has informed that a case was registered in Crime No. 204/25 under section 174 CRPC of Hanuman Junction on 21.11.1995. On 28.11.1995 the then Inspector of Police, Hanuman Junction issued a requisition to the M.R.O., Bapulapadu with a request to issue proceedings to exhume the body of deceased and also
to hold inquest over the body. Accordingly the M.R.O., Bapulapadu issued proceedings and on that the body of deceased was exhumed from the grave and inquest was held over it on 28.11.1995 from 1.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m., in the presence of the M.R.O., Valeru (2) Avinineni Prasad, Joint Secretary, C.P.M. Party, Nuzvid Division and (3) Pakki Venkata Mohana Rao, S/o Ummaheswara Rao of Veluru, working in Co-operative Sugar Factory. During the inquest the M.R.O., examined the blood relatives of the deceased Kalyani and also two direct witnesses namely Suripalli Issac and Polisetla Alexandar. As the body was in an advance stage of putrefaction no injuries could be noticed. After the inquest a requisition was issued to Professor U.G.H. Vijayawada for conducting Post-mortem examination. Accordingly Asst. Professor Department of Forensic Medicine, U.G.H. Vijayawada conducted post-mortem examination and opined that there are no external or internal injuries on the dead body of the deceased. However, he preserved viscera and stomach contents.

All the witnesses examined by the Police expressed their suspicion with regard to the death of Polimetla Kalyani namely that Matron of the Hostel viz. Subhashini, her husband namely Sekhar Babu were responsible for the death of the deceased. However except the allegation levelled against them no other evidence is forthcoming to prove the guilt of the suspects. It came out that there were some grudges prevailing between the complainant and Matron's husband stemming from a land dispute. The R.D.O., Nuzvid also enquired into the matter. Enquiry of the R.D.O., revealed that no clear proof was coming out as to how the death of the boarder occurred.

The Asst. Professor issued a final opinion dt. 25.6.1996 and opined that the cause of death of Polimetla Kalyani is not forthcoming even after post-mortem examination, Histopathology examination and chemical analysis. As a consequence no action was possible against the suspected accused. To satisfy the father of the deceased girl, the matron Subhashini was transferred to Kalidindi, Social Welfare girls hostel and
Sekhar Babu is presently working in a C.S.I., Elementary School, Ramannagudem which is near the Kanumolu Village. With the available evidence it is not possible for the Police to prosecute the suspected accused.

Polymetla Yakoob, the complainant in this case, failed to report the matter immediately to police when the dead body was physically kept on the bench in the hospital, on the other hand the complainant buried the deceased on 23.11.1995 at 6.00 p.m. and after consultation he reported the matter on 27.11.1995 with abnormal delay of five days due to which the body decomposed making it difficult in post-mortem examination to arrive at the exact cause of death of the deceased.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Collector informed that he has issued instructions to entrust the case to C.I.D., for investigation and the report is awaited.

AMENITIES TO THE INMATES OF VICTORIA MEMORIAL HOME, L.B. NAGAR, HYDERABAD

(a) whether any complaints have been received by the Government recently in respect of the amenities provided to the destitute children of the Victoria Memorial Home situated in the Municipality of L.B. Nagar, Hyderabad; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) The Commissioner of Social Welfare has personally inspected the Institution on 17.04.1997 and 19.04.1997 and issued instructions to the authorities of Victoria Memorial
Home to streamline the administration. The Engineering Wing of Commissioner of Social Welfare have also execute certain essential works such as rectifications of electrical wiring and installation of fans/tube lights and water coolers. The other concerned Departments have also been instructed to take necessary action for providing facilities to the inmates of the Victoria Memorial Home.

BRIDGE ACROSS THOKALAPALLY DRAIN IN WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT

3851-Q—Sarvasri P. Kanaka Sundara Rao and Y. Sreenivasulu Reddy:— Will the Minister for Panchayat Raj and Rural Development be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to lay a bridge across Thokalapalli drain between Thokalapalli and Sayanna-palli Village in West Godavari District; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

A—(a) Yes, Sir. Sanction was accorded in 1994 for Graveling and matelling the Z.P. roads to meet R & B road dat Pulla and Chinanindrakolanu and construction of a bridge across Thokalapalli drain.

(b) Does not arise.

BRIDGE ON KANDLA PILLA VAGU IN KARIMNAGAR DISTRICT

4723(A)—Q—Sarvasri T. Jeevan Reddy, N. Varadarajulu Reddy, D. Nagender and J.C. Diwakar Reddy:— Will the Minister for Panchayat Raj and Rural Development be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the construction of bridge on Kandla Pilla Vagu in Jagtiyal Mandal of Karimnagar District was sanctioned with MNP grants;
(b) whether it is also a fact that the distance between Jagtiyal and Raikal Mandals will be reduced by nearly 5 K.M, if the construction of the said bridge is completed; and

(c) if so, the stage at which the construction of the said bridge stands at present and the time by which it will be completed?

A-(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Work is under progress and will be completed during the current year.

COLLECTION OF HOUSE TAX IN ALURU GRAM PANCHAYAT

A-(a) An amount of Rs. 1,24,316.79 has been collected under house tax in Aluru Gram Panchayat upto 31.3.97 and the entire amount was remitted to Gram Panchayat funds.

(b) Revision of house tax is going on at Aluru Gram Panchayat for 1997-98. The collections would commence only after the revision is over and the demand is settled.

(c) Does not arise.
DRINKING WATER SUPPLY SCHEME TO FLUORIDE AFFECTED AREAS IN CUDDAPAH DISTRICT

6875-Q—Sarvasri G. Veerasiva Reddy, P. Singanna Dora, D. Sivaram, P. Simhachalam and V. Yellamanda Rao:- Will the Minister for Panchayati Raj and Rural Water Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that public are suffering from ill-health due to excess percentage of fluoride in drinking water in Cuddapah District;

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government to reduce the percentage of fluoride;

(c) whether any assistance is being sought from any foreign institutions in this matter; and

(d) the number of schemes submitted to the Central Government for providing pure drinking water to the areas in which the fluoride is excess; the number of schemes sanctioned therein?

A—(a)—Yes Sir. 538 habitations are identified as having excess fluoride in ground water.

(b) 47 habitations were already provided with safe drinking water and another 125 habitations are covered in ongoing projects. Steps are being taken for providing safe drinking water to the remaining habitations with the assistance of Government of India and World Bank.

(c) Yes Sir. Proposal for covering 113 habitations in Cuddapah District at a cost of Rs. 63.375 crores was included in the project feasibility report submitted for Assistance from World Bank for the schemes in 12 districts at an estimated cost of Rs. 2500.00 crores.
(d) 4 projects with a cost of Rs. 50.98 crores covering 388 habitations having excess fluoride/brackish/partially covered were submitted to Government of India under Submission.

Out of the 4 projects, 3 projects namely Pulivendula, Pendulur Ontimitta were sanctioned by the Government of India under sub-mission on control of fluorosis and brackishness. The clearance for the project proposal for Jammalamadugu area is awaited from Government of India.

TAKEOVER OF PANCHAYAT ROADS BY R & B DEPARTMENT
IN WARANGAL DISTRICT

23-

1087-Q-Sri D.S. Redya Naik:- Will the Minister for Roads and Buildings be pleased to state:

(a) whether the following roads of Panchayat Raj Department have been ordered to be taken by R & B Department:

1. P.W.D. Road (Domakal) to Mulakadapalli via Thodallagudem.

2. P.W.D. Road (Purushothamayagudem) to Yellampet P.W.D. road via Beachraopalli and Visannapalli.

3. P.W.D. road (Kandikonda stage) via Suderapalli and Jayyaram to P.W.D. road Chinnaguduru.


(b) if so, when?

A-(a) & (b) Yes, Sir. Orders have been issued in G.O. Ms.NO. 63 T. R & B Department dated 16.3.96 for taking over of the following 2 roads to the control of R & B Department for improvement and future maintenance.

J. 61-6
(1) Purushothamayagudem to Yellampet via Ullapalli, Visannapalli.

(2) Kandikonda to Jangligonda 'X' roads Chinagudur via Sudhanpalli, Jayyaram.

The proposal for taking over the other 2 roads by the R & B Department is also under consideration of the Government.

RECONSTRUCTION OF BRIDGE (CAUSEWAYS) ON HANDRI RIVER IN KODUMUR CONSTITUENCY

24-

6459-Q Sarvasri M. Sikhamani, K. Rambhupal Reddy and E. Pratap Reddy: - Will the Minister for Roads and Buildings be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the bridges across the road in Laddagiri, Lakshmipuram and Bastipadu in Kodumur Constituency of Kurnool District have been collapsed; and

(b) if so, when the Government will construct the bridge again?

A-(a) Yes, Sir. it is a fact that three causeways on Hundri river were collapsed during the floods in 1996, September.

(b) Out of three causeways one high level causeway belongs to Roads and Buildings Department for which administrative sanction is accorded for construction of high level bridge in K.17/6-8 of Kodumur. Veldurthy road for Rs. 5.50 crores to be funded under NABARD loan scheme preparation of Designs and detailed estimates is under progress. The other two belong to Panchayat Raj Department.

FREE TRAVEL CONCESSION TO UN-EMPLOYED YOUTH

25-

4361-Q Sri Chikkala Ramachandra Rao: - Will the Minister for CM/AND Sports be pleased to state:
whether there is any proposal to waive application fees and provide free travel facility to the unemployed youth while applying for jobs and appearing for interview; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

A-(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In G.O.Ms.No. 439, General Administration (Services-A) Department dated 18.10.96 orders have issued among other things that:

(i) Hereafter no examination fees/Registration fees shall be collected from the unemployed youth for the examinations conducted by the various authorised recruiting agencies like APPSC/District Selection Committee/A.P. College Service Commission/ A.P. Police Recruitment Board/Public Sector under takings etc.,

(ii) Free travel concession by the Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation will be allowed only for the unemployed youth when called for an interview for appointment to the posts under State Government.

SUPPLY OF FOOD IN APSRTC BUS STATIONS

26-
6370-Q-Sarvasri Chintala Ramachandra Reddy, G.S.S. Sivaji and N. Ramamurthy Naidu:- Will the Minister for Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that inferior quality food is being supplied to the passengers in the hotels of A.P. State Road Transport Corporation Bus Stations in the State;

(b) whether it has been brought to the notice of the Government that the eatables are being sold at higher prices to the passengers in the said hotels; and
(c) if so, the steps being taken by the Government in the matter?

A-(a) No, Sir.
(b) No, Sir.
(c) Does not arise.

VANA SAMRAKSHNA SAMITHIES IN DIVISIONS OF VISAKHAPATNAM

27-

6241-Q-Sarvasri K. Chitti Naidu, S. Venkateswara Rao, G. Demudu, K. Biksham and N. Jayaraju:— Will the Minister for Forests and Environment be pleased to state:

(a) the funds sanctioned to Vana Samrakshana Samithies in the financial years of 1994-95 and 1995-96 in Vasakha, Chintapalli and Paderu Divisions in Visakhapatnam District;

(b) whether it is also a fact that funds have been misappropriated in some of the V.S.S.; and

(c) the number of V.S.S. constituted in the said divisions and the amount spent thereon?

A-(a) Following are the funds sanctioned to V.S.S. during 1994-95 and 1995-96 in Visakha, Narsipatnam and Paderu Divisions of Vizag District:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Division</th>
<th>Amount sanctioned. (Rs. in lakhs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1994-95</td>
<td>Visakhapatnam</td>
<td>3.100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Narsipatnam</td>
<td>0.471</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Paderu</td>
<td>6.280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>9.851</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(b) There are no such instances of mis-appropriation of funds in any of the Vana Samrakshana Samithies.

(c) The following are the VSS constituted and amount spent in Visakha, Narsipatnam and Paderu Divisions of Vizag District during 1994-95 and 1995-96:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Division</th>
<th>V.S.S. Constituted</th>
<th>Amount spent (Rs. in lakhs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Visakhapatnam</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2.186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Narsipatnam</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.470</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Paderu</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4.560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>7.216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995-96</td>
<td>Visakhapatnam</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>8.550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Narsipatnam</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Paderu</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>11.790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>20.738</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

REGULARISATION OF SERVICES OF DAILY WAGE EMPLOYEES UNDER A.P.R.E.I. SOCIETY

6098-Q-Smt. K. Prathibha Bharathi, Sarvasri N. Jaya Raju, S. Venkateswara Rao, K. Chitti Naidu and Chinthala Ramachandra Reddy:- Will the Minister for Tribal Welfare be pleased to state:
(a) whether it is a fact that certain employees are serving on daily wages in Residential Educational Institutions under the control of I.T.D.A;

(b) if so, the number of such employees serving on daily wages and since how long they are working; and

(c) whether there is any proposals to regularise their services?

A- (a) Yes, Sir. However the Residential Educational Institutions viz., A.P. Residential Schools and A.P. Residential Junior Colleges are under the control of A.P.R.E.I. Society, Hyderabad, but not under the control of I.T.D.A.

(b) 60 (Sixty only)

(c) Action is being initiated to regularise their services as per G.O.Ms.No. 212, dated 22/04/1994 keeping in view of the guidelines issued in G.O.Ms.No.50 S.W. (V) Department, dated 05/03/1987 and G.O.Ms.No. 62 S.W. (E) Department, dated 18/03/1997.

SANCTION OF OIL ENGINES TO TRIBALS IN BOBBILI MANDAL

6664-Q- Sri S.V.Ch. Appala Naidu:- Will the Minister for Tribal Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Oil Engines earmarked for the tribals in Bobbili Mandal were missing;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the records of I.T.D.A. reveal the sanction for the Engines; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government to locate the missing Engines?
(a) No, Sir. Neither the Oil Engines were earmarked nor supplied/sanctioned for Scheduled Tribes of Bobbili.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

REGULAR PAY SCALES TO SPECIAL TEACHERS

30-


(a) whether the Government will regularise the Special Teachers appointed with Rs. 308/- payment in a regular pay scale;

(b) when the Government is paying Rs. 40/- per day to an unskilled labour, how the Government is justified in paying only Rs. 13/- per day to the Special Teachers; and

(c) when all the Special Teachers appointed will be given posts with regular scale?

A-(a), (b) & (c) The Scheme of Special Teachers has been abolished in G.O.Ms.No.301, Edn. dt. 21.11.1990. However in view of the A.P. High Court Order dt. 3.4.97, in G.O.Ms.No.156, Edn. dt. 8.7.96, while creating 912 posts of Special Teachers in the districts concerned, instructions were issued for the appointment of 912 petitioners in W.P.M.P.No.21 21608, 21609 of 1993 in W.P. 17104, 17105 and 17106 of on a monthly fixed remuneration of Rs.398/- as Special Teachers subject to review in the light of the decisions that would be rendered in W.P.No. 17104, 17105 and 17106 of 1993 of the A.P. High Court and S.L.Ps pending in the Supreme Court of India in the matter. Hence the matter is subjudice. Necessary further action in this regard will be taken only after final disposal of the above court cases.
Mr. Speaker:- Now, reply by Chief Minister.

Sri P. Janardhan Reddy:- Sir, one thing.

Mr. Speaker:- No, I am sorry. I will get it verified. I go according to the time. Please. I will get it verified. If there is any reference, I will get it verified and I will take appropriate action.

(Interruptions)

I am sorry. Please take your seat. I cannot prolong. Yesterday it was over. I have decided the agenda. You can have clarifications after that.

Sri Gade Venkata Reddy:- Sir, please give one opportunity.

Mr. Speaker:- When you are not able to complete the agenda within the prescribed time what is that I can do? As per the agreement all the Floor Leaders were given opportunity. They have spoken also. Today, there is reply by the Chief Minister at 10.00 a.m. That is the agreement. Please take your seat. If you lose the time in this way you will not get time for clarifications.

Mr. Speaker:- I am sorry. Now, reply by the Chief Minister. I request you to co-operate with the Chair. After reply you will get time for clarifications and not now.
Sri P. Ashok Gajapathi Raju:- Normally, we adjourn at 2'0 Clock. Yesterday, it was prolonged upto 3.45 p.m.

(Interruptions)

Mr. Speaker:- You seek clarifications and I will permit you.

Sri P. Ashok Gajapathi Raju:- Sir, the Hon'ble Floor Leader, Sri P. Janardhan Reddy has spoken for forty five minutes. In these four days a lot of time was wasted in this House. We have wasted the time of the House. We have wasted the tax payer's money to the tune of Rupees six lakhs. This is their behaviour. Let us not waste the time of the House any further. Let us confine to the business of the House.

Sri Gade Venkata Reddy:- One clarification, Sir.

Mr. Speaker:- I am sorry. I go according to the agenda. You will get opportunity for clarifications. I cannot reopen the debate. This is not good on your part.

(The Hon'ble Members of the Congress-I were on their legs)

Yesterday, I have discussed with you and the Floor Leaders. It has been agreed that reply would be given at 10'0 Clock and after that clarifications would be permitted. If you behave in this way, I am sorry. I go according to the agenda only. After reply you can seek clarifications. This is not good at all. You have spoken for 45 minutes on the subject. I cannot help any further.

10-10 (Sarvasri P. Janardhan Reddy, Gade Venkata Reddy, Kanna Lakshmi Narayana, K.R. Suresh Reddy rose in their seats and tried to speak)

This is going to become a bad precedent. You do whatever you want to do, but do not stall the Proceedings of the House.

J. 61-7
Unnecessarily, you are losing the time. You cannot blackmail me. Please take your seats. I cannot give even a single minute. You cannot deviate from the procedure.

Sri Gade Venkata Reddy:— Please give me one opportunity.

Mr. Speaker:— I am sorry, I will not permit. Yesterday, there was a decision taken and it was agreed to by all the Floor Leaders.

Sri P. Janardhan Reddy:— Sir, one minute.

Mr. Speaker:— I am sorry. You cannot force the Chair. I am sorry. I cannot reopen the issue at all. This is Assembly Proceedings. I cannot oblige you out of way. As a principle I cannot reopen the issue.

Sri P. Janardhan Reddy:— Sir, one submission.

Mr. Speaker:— Janardhan Reddy, garu, I am sorry. After reply, if you want, I will allow you to seek clarifications

(At this juncture, some of the Congress-I members left their seats and stood in the well)

If you do not resume your seats I will take action. I am sorry. You cannot deviate from the procedure. I am sorry. After reply you can seek clarifications.

Sri P. Ashok Gajapathi Raju:— Mr. Speaker, Sir, they have promised yesterday to co-operate with the chair. That was why, the House was extended upto 3.45 p.m.

Mr. Speaker:— Yesterday, we have extended time of the House upto 3.45 p.m. Opportunity was given to all the Floor Leaders.
(At this stage, all the Congress-I Members entered the well of the House and began to argue with the Chair)

I have already stated that after reply if you want I would give opportunity for asking clarifications. It is left to you. After reply, clarifications will be there, but not now.

Sri M. Kodanda Reddy:- Sir, one clarification.

Mr. Speaker:- I am sorry, Kodanda Reddy garu. I am following the procedure.

Sri P. Ashok Gajapathi Raju:- Sir, they promised yesterday to co-operate with the House. That is why, we have extended the time upto 3.45 p.m. Sri P. Janardhana Reddy has spoken for 45 minutes.

Mr. Speaker:- Janardhan Reddy garu, after reply I will give time for seeking clarifications. You cannot prevent the business. We have to complete the reply by the C.M. and we have to complete the presentation of the Budget. You are senior Members. This is Constitutional obligation. After reply I will give you permission and not now.

Now, reply by Chief Minister.

SRI P. Janardhan Reddy:- Sir, one thing.

Mr. Speaker:- No, I am sorry. I will get it verified. I go according to the time. Please, I will get it verified. If there is any reference, I will get it verified and I will take appropriate action.

(Interruptions)

I am sorry. Please take your seat. I cannot prolong. Yesterday, it was over. I have decided the agenda. You can have clarifications after that.

Sri Gade Venkata Reddy:- Sir, please give one opportunity.
Mr. Speaker:- When you are not able to complete the agenda within the prescribed time what is that I can do? As per the agreement all the Floor Leaders were given opportunity. They have spoken also. Today, there is reply.

Sri M. Kodanda Reddy:- Sir, you give ruling.

Mr. Speaker:- What ruling you want? On what subject you want ruling? Time is allocated according to the convenience. We have allocated time to the Floor Leaders and if they could not complete within the time we have to adjourn the House abruptly only. You please take your seats. I will give my ruling.

(Interruptions)

Yesterday, agreement was arrived at. I have discussed with the Floor Leaders including Sri Gade Venkata Reddy. Reply has to be given at 10.00 a.m. by the Chief Minister on the Governor's Address.

(All the Congress-I Members resumed their seats)

Sri Gade Venkata Reddy:- Sir, one point of submission.

Mr. Speaker:- What is your point?

Sri Gade Venkata Reddy:- Sir, please listen to me. I am not questioning the adjournment of the House done either by the Hon'ble Speaker or the Panel Chair-Person. I am not questioning the adjournment of the House done either by the Hon'ble Speaker or the Panel Chair-Person. I am not questioning the adjournment of the House done either by the Hon'ble Speaker or the Panel Chair-Person. It may be one minute, two minutes or three minutes.
Mr. Speaker:- Then, we will lose the time for clarifications.

Sri P. Ashok Gajapathi Raju;- Mr. Speaker, Sir, one submission. In connection with that, I want to make a submission to you. Normally, the House adjourns at 2'0 Clock. This has been the convention in the House. He gave an assurance that there would not be any adjournment motion today and that the Congress Party would not waste the time of the House. He further assured that if the Assembly was extended yesterday they would cooperate with the House. These are the assurances they have given yesterday. This is the assurance which they have given yesterday. The House was adjourned at 3.45 p.m. Another point is we have sat for four days. It costed the tax payer six lakh rupees. Let us not waste the time of the House. Let us conduct the proceedings in a dignified manner. Let us redress the people's problems. Let us confine to the people's problems.

Mr. Speaker:- Let me react to what you have said. There are two points. There are two points. There are two points. There are two points. There are two points. There are two points. There are two points. There are two points. There are two points. There are two points. There are two points. There are two points. There are two points. There are two points. There are two points.
Mr. Speaker:- After reply you seek clarifications. You are foregoing that also because you may not have time. No, I cannot re-open the subject.

Mr. Speaker:- What do you want to say? I am sorry, this is not the way. I have given my ruling. I cannot re-open the debate. Reply should go on.

Mr. Speaker:- On what do you protest? Your member has wanted my ruling. I have given my ruling. If you want to protest, you protest on my ruling.

Please save the time. We have no time.

Mr. Speaker:- I will see that justice is done to you hereafter.

Mr. Speaker:- Now, reply by the Chief Minister.
Mr. Speaker:- Please take your seats. You are wasting time.

Mr. Speaker:- There are several occasions on which you can demand. Please take your seats. Let the reply be over. After that you can say. Let him complete. You can get opportunity to seek clarifications.

Mr. Speaker:- If you go on commenting like that we are going to approach 11.00 a.m. Please let the reply be over.
Mr. Speaker:— You should have patience. The Leader of the House is on his legs. Please take your seats. Don't obstruct the proceedings.

(Transcript)
10-40

11 లో నయంపదం వాడుతుంది నయం పదం ముందు ఆయుధం మృతకను సంస్థానం. ప్రత్యేకించి, 
సాగముగా ప్రత్యేకించి 
సాగం విధానం పదం ముందు ఆయుధం మృతకను సంస్థానం. ప్రత్యేకించి 
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సాగం విధానం పదం ముందు ఆయుధం మృతకను సంస్థానం.
విద్యాభ్యాసం ప్రోత్సహపై, నివడానికి సందర్భం

20 జిల్లా, 1998 జిల్లా 401

ప్రారంభం నిడమథిల్లి ప్రపంచంలో నిలయం చేసింది.

ఆ గట్టనంలో రాష్ట్రం, ఆరోగ్యం ప్రక్కల చిత్తను పట్టింది. ఈ రాశి విద్యాభ్యాసం పెంచడానికి అందం.

ఇంటిని చూపించిన రాష్ట్రం, రాష్ట్రం ప్రత్యేకించడానికి అంతిమ ఆధునిక సమాచారం.

ఇంటిని ప్రతిష్ఠించిన రాష్ట్రం, రాష్ట్రం ప్రతిష్ఠించడానికి అంతిమ ఆధునిక సమాచారం.

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ఇంటిని ప్రతిష్ఠించిన రాష్ట్రం, రాష్ట్రం ప్రతిష్ఠించడానికి అంతిమ ఆధునిక సమాచారం.

ఇంటిని ప్రతిష్ఠించిన రాష్ట్రం, రాష్ట్రం ప్రతిష్ఠించడానికి అంతిమ ఆధునిక సమాచారం.
అందులో రాఖించాలనే ప్రపంచంలో ముఖ్యతా వహించేది 50,000 లోని 29,000 అంటే ప్రతిభకు ఆధారంగా నిర్ణయం చేస్తామనం. తరువాత మొట్టములు కంటే అధికంగా పైగా నిర్ణయం చేస్తామనం. తరువాత మిగిలిన సంఖ్యలలో ఇది ఏమిటి ప్రతిభకు ఆధారంగా నిర్ణయం చేస్తామనం. అప్పుడు అంతర్భాగం మార్గం అనేది 9,000 లక్షలో ఉంది. అందులో 12,000 లోని వాటికి 90 లక్షలో ఏమిటి కనిపిస్తామనం. కానీ 3-5 రోజుల మధ్య రోజు లో ఉంది 320 రూ. అనే ప్రతిభకు ఆధారంగా నిర్ణయం చేస్తామనం. అప్పుడు మొట్టములు పైగా ఆధారంగా నిర్ణయం చేస్తామనం. 10 రోజులు సమాధానం చేసిన ప్రతిభకు ఆధారంగా నిర్ణయం చేస్తామనం.
Andhra Pradesh is the activated State and the Government has taken an innovative approach. He further said that it is the most beneficial, strongly stable, and reformist Government. Hyderabad is one of the hottest destinations for new investment in the country.
Sri P. Ramaiah:— Sir, I beg to move:

Add the following at the end—

"It is however regretted that the unfortunate suicides by some of the farmers were ascribed due to loss of crop while the entire gamut of Government policies, both of the Centre and of the State concerning agriculture sector, have forced large number of farmers to commit suicides. It is also regretted that no mention was made about the continuing suicides in the Governor's address."

Add the following at the end—

"It is, however regretted that no mention was made in the Governor's address about severe drought conditions prevailing in the State and the sufferings of the people including agricultural labour for food and employment in the rural side."

Add the following at the end—

"It is however regretted that no mention was made in the Governor's address about the extreme hardships and starvation of the family members of the workers rendered unemployed due to privatisation/closure of public sector undertakings and the plight of the educated unemployed youth in the State."

Mr. Speaker:— Amendments moved. The question is:

"Add the following at the end—

"It is however regretted that the unfortunate suicides by some of the farmers were ascribed due to loss of crop while the entire gamut of Government policies, both of the Centre and of the State concerning agriculture sector, have
forced large number of farmers to commit suicides. It is also regretted that no mention was made about the continuing suicides in the Governor's address."

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"It is however regretted that no mention was made in the Governor's address about the extreme hardships and starvation of the family members of the workers rendered unemployed due to privatisation/closure of public sector undertakings and the plight of the educated unemployed youth in the State." (Pause)

Mr. Speaker:- The motion was negatived and the amendments were lost.

The question is:

"That an Address be presented to the Governor as follows:-

That the Members of the Tenth Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly assembled in this Thirteenth Session are deeply grateful to the Governor for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to the Legislative Assembly on 16.3.1998."

(Pause)

The Resolution was adopted.

Mr. Speaker:- Now, it is 11'0 clock. Finance Minister will present the Budget.
Sri P. Ashok Gajapathy Raju:

Sir,

I rise to present the Budget of the Government of Andhra Pradesh for the year 1998-99.

2. Budget formulation is a daunting task as Finance Ministers are called upon to apportion scarce resources among intensely competing demands. Honourable members are aware that a variety of inputs - political, economic and fiscal - go into the budget exercise. This time around an additional - and valuable - input has been the verdict of the people in the recently concluded elections to the Lok Sabha. As political parties, we will all make our own assessment of our successes and reverses. A budget speech is not an occasion for political analysis and I do not intend to say anything on that. What I do intend to say, however, is that our Government has done an objective analysis of the electoral verdict with a view to identifying both the strengths and weaknesses in our performance. We intend to correct for our weaknesses and reinforce our areas of strength, both in terms of designing policies and their delivery systems. The single and unwavering goal of every policy and action of our Government is to make Andhra Pradesh the number one state that in the country in terms of growth, equity and quality of life. This budget, I submit, reflects that commitment - a commitment that Honourable members will have several occasions to test in the course of this session. We will deeply value your advice, guidance, and more importantly your participation in this admittedly gigantic task of taking Andhra Pradesh to a higher growth trajectory and ensuring basic minimum needs to each and every citizen of the State.

ECONOMIC AND FISCAL RESTRUCTURING

3. In my last budget speech, I had occasion to share with the honourable members the agenda for fiscal adjustment J. 61-9
embarked upon by our Government. This has essentially four elements: (i) expenditure restructuring; (ii) expenditure management; (iii) resource augmentation and (iv) growth enhancing sectoral policies. At around 18 per cent of the gross state domestic product (GSDP), public expenditure in the state is not excessive. What is, in fact, required is not a reduction in public expenditure, but a radical change in its composition aimed at tighter targeting of subsidies and reducing the share of establishment costs and interest payments in total expenditure. This will enable us to raise expenditure on maintenance of assets, in merit good sectors like education and health and in building capital assets such as roads, ports and irrigation projects. The medium term goal of fiscal adjustment is to raise the revenue to G.S.D.P. ratio by two percentage points. This two percentage gain will be used for raising expenditure by one point and reducing fiscal deficit by one point.

4. As the Finance Minister, it is a matter of satisfaction for me that our efforts at fiscal adjustment have started yielding results. We have managed to reduce the revenue deficit during the current year from 1.3 per cent of G.S.D.P. projected in the budget to 0.8 per cent of G.S.D.P. in the revised estimate. As you will see from the budget documents presented, the revenue deficit projected for next year is not only lower in absolute terms, but even lower in proportional terms at 0.6 per cent of G.S.D.P. We expect thereafter to attain and increase revenue surplus so as to deploy those funds for building the much needed human and physical infrastructure.

5. Even with the above success on the revenue account, admittedly modest, the ways and means management during the current year has been a formidable challenge. This has been so not because of any default on our side but because of the expected inflows from the Centre not materialising. The Union Finance Minister had promised, in his last budget speech, to devolve 77.5 per cent of the inflows under the Voluntary Disclosure of Income Scheme (VDIS) to the states. Tentative calculations indicate that the state should have got about
Rs. 650 crores as our share under V.D.I.S. However, the Centre has not so far devolved our share of V.D.I.S. inflows in spite of our repeated pleas. The only silver lining is the recent press reports that a part of the amount may be released shortly.

6. Our resource estimate has also been affected by the delay in the Centre's implementation of the alternate scheme of devolution proposed by the Tenth Finance Commission. As honourable members will recall, the Tenth Finance Commission had recommended that the present scheme of devolution—of giving the states a share in income tax and union excise duties—should be replaced by an alternate scheme involving pooling of all central taxes and giving the states 29 per cent of the total gross pool. This issue had come up in several meetings of the Inter-State Council. Taking advantage of that forum, our Chief Minister presented to the Council an alternate paradigm of fiscal federalism that will enhance the fiscal autonomy of the states and enable them to design and deliver development schemes reflecting the local needs, priorities and problems. As against the 29 per cent share recommended by the Tenth Finance Commission, we argued that the states' share should be raised to 40 per cent. Without withdrawing this demand for a higher share, we agreed to go along with the consensus for a 29 per cent share to start with. We also asked that the scheme be implemented with effect from 1 April, 1996, the date recommended by the Finance Commission. Even though the Centre accepted this arrangement in principle, the necessary Constitutional amendment has not been moved yet. Consequently, we did not get our estimated share of about Rs. 500 crores.

7. Anticipating central inflows under V.D.I.S. and the alternate scheme of devolution, our Government had made additional commitments towards several development schemes including Janmabhoomi, repairs and improvements to hospitals and roads, industrial promotion etc. In view of these central flows not materializing, we had run into ways and means problems on several occasions. Even so, I want to assure
honourable members that we have not let cut development programmes suffer as will be evident from the fact that our performance under the Annual Plan will be higher than the budgetted outlay.

REVIEW OF ECONOMIC TRENDS

8. As per quick estimates, the Net State Domestic Product for 1996-97 at current prices was Rs. 72,195 crores as against Rs. 64,361 crores for 1995-96 registering an increase of 12.2 per cent. At constant (1980-81) prices, this estimate of N.S.D.P. for 1996-97 translates to Rs. 15,587 crores as against Rs. 14,826 crores for 1995-96 showing a growth rate of 5.1 per cent.

9. The per capita state income at current prices, which is the most significant indicator of growth, increased from Rs. 8,938 in 1995-96 to Rs. 9,876 in 1996-97 registering an increase of 10.4 per cent. At constant (1980-81) prices, the per capita income increased from Rs. 2,059 in 1995-96 to Rs. 2,130 in 1996-97 recording an increase of 3.5 per cent. The average annual growth rate of per capita income during the period 1980-95 was 2.2 per cent. The growth rate of 3.5 per cent in per capita income attained last year is therefore decisive evidence of the economy having shifted to a higher growth trajectory.

ANNUAL PLAN

10. The Plan outlay for the current year, as approved by the Planning Commission was Rs. 3585.09 crores. Keeping in view the development needs of the State, in the budget for the current years, we provided for a Plan outlay of Rs. 3809.60 crores which is 6.2 per cent higher than that approved by the Planning Commission. The revised estimate is marginally higher at Rs. 3860.45 crores. We are confident of achieving this level of performance notwithstanding the ways and means constraints that I referred to earlier.

11. The budgetary allocation for next year's Plan has been stepped up to Rs. 4678.95 crores reflecting an increase
of 22.8 per cent over the outlay for the current year. About 26 per cent of the Plan outlay is earmarked for Social Services Sector. While Agriculture and Irrigation Sectors account for 26 per cent of the Plan outlay, Energy and Transport sectors have been allocated 20 per cent and 10 per cent respectively. Rural and Special Area Development Programmes together will get about 14 per cent.

JANNABHOOMI

12. Janmabhoomi was launched in January, 1997 by our Government as a people centred development process aimed at achieving an enhanced quality of life for every man, woman and child in the State. It embodies the principles of people's participation, equality, transparency and accountability and promotes excellence in all walks of life. Five rounds of Janmabhoomi have been held in the State in January, May, August, October, 1997 and January 1998. The operationalisation of Janmabhoomi is centred around five core areas namely: community works, primary education, primary health and family welfare, ecological integrity and responsive governance. The Janmabhoomi programme is a reflection of our Government's view that the process of development is as important as its substance. The Janmabhoomi programme has been acclaimed by people across the country and around the world for making people's participation in development a concrete reality. It is a matter of immense credit not only to the Government, but to all our people as well, that the programme came in for praise even from the first citizen, His Excellency the President of India, who released the Janmabhoomi Philosophy document on the State Formation Day, 1st November 1997.

13. During the Janmabhoomi rounds, teams of officials and non-officials visited all the habitations in the State and conducted Gram Sabhas. Action Taken Reports on the representations received from the people have been presented in the Gram Sabhas making the Government functionaries accountable to the people. The ongoing developmental activities and functioning of Government institutions were reviewed bringing in
greater transparency and accountability at the cutting edge level. Another major initiative under Janmabhoomi is to nurture community level participatory structures which will be integrated with the Local Bodies at the Gram Panchayat level.

14. The achievements under Janmabhoomi in each of the core areas, have been commendable. 72,000 community works at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,000 crores have been grounded, of which 31,000 works valued at Rs. 320 crores have been completed. 6.31 lakh children have been additionally enrolled in schools during the 1997-98 academic year. About 8.11 lakh children were immunized, 9.44 lakh eligible couples were motivated to adopt family planning methods and 24.71 lakh patients have been treated in 91,000 special health camps organised during the Janmabhoomi rounds. 47,600 free veterinary camps have been organised, covering 97.30 lakh animals. As part of the 'Clean Village' and 'Clean Ward' concept, sanitation has improved significantly. 2.30 lakh individual sanitary latrines have been taken up. A big thrust was also given to afforestation with the planting of 320 lakh trees. Almost 80 per cent of the grievances of the people expressed in the gram sabhas and not having financial implications have been redressed. In addition, in each of the Janmabhoomi rounds special campaigns were launched to sensitize the people to shared goals such as conservation of energy and mobilization of small savings.

15. From our Government's perspective, Janmabhoomi is not just another Government programme. It is a definition of our world view that enduring progress can be achieved only through hard work, discipline and dedication. Promoting this new ethos is the quintessence of Janmabhoomi.

VISION 2020

16. Government have decided to bring out a development strategy document for the State to be called A.P. VISION 2020 articulating the development goals to be achieved by the State by the year 2020. VISION 2020 is intended to inspire the
entire population of the State towards shared goals and aspirations. Taking into account the megatrends both nationally and internationally, the document will define the goals in certain important variables governing economic development, human resource development and quality of life to be achieved by the year 2020. The umbrella VISION 2020 document will be backed up by a strategy paper that will clearly define the strategy for operationalising the goals contained in VISION 2020 and for translating the macro objectives into micro level interventions. It will also clearly specify the milestones to be achieved in each sector by each quarter. The strategy paper will ensure that there is consistency in goals and strategy across sectors and over time. VISION 2020 will harmonize international experience and best practice methods with the local situation and context reflecting the dictum 'think globally and act locally'.

17. The VISION document is being compiled with the help of an internationally reputed consultancy firm and is expected to be finalised in a month's time.

SEASONAL CONDITIONS

18. The south-west monsoon was very weak during 1997-98. Rainfall was not only insufficient but also erratic in its distribution. The deficit during the kharif season of June-September ranged from 35 per cent to as high as 67 per cent in all the three regions of the state. The scanty rainfall compounded by long dry spells resulted in severe drought conditions across the State. Kharif crops like jowar, bajra, greengram, blackgram and redgram had failed. Groundnut yield had gone down drastically in the Rayalaseema region. There was 24.5 per cent reduction in area shown under various crops during the kharif season and 23 per cent reduction in the rabi season.

19. Reflecting this situation, out of the 1107 Mandals in the State, 867 Mandals were declared as drought affected and the following relief operations were launched:
(i) Government had released Rs. 26.10 crore for rural water supply and Rs. 15.92 crore to municipalities to mitigate the problem of drinking water.

(ii) An amount of Rs. 1 crore was released to provide additional medicare to children, pregnant and lactating mothers and the old and infirm.

(iii) Agriculture Department was released Rs. 62.66 crores to provide relief to farmers, besides extending seed subsidy and plant protection.

(iv) To save the standing crops, Government had released Rs. 25 crores to A.P.S.E.B. to energise wells and strengthen the distribution system in Karimnagar, Nizamabad, Mahaboobnagar, Medak, Nalgonda and Ranga Reddy districts.

(v) Fodder scarcity was the unavoidable result of the reduction in agricultural operations. Government released Rs. 5.60 crores for subsidised supply of fodder and fodder seed to small and marginal farmers and veterinary medicines and vaccines.

(vi) The worst hit as a result of adverse seasonal conditions are the weak and infirm, who are least able to cope with it. To mitigate their hardship, Government had released Rs. 9.00 crores to provide relief at the rate of Rs. 75 per month to 3 lakh old and infirm people.

20. Our Government has been deeply disturbed and concerned over the tragedy of suicides by cotton farmers who had become victims of the money lender - pesticide dealer nexus. This nexus is a result of the vast gap of nearly 80 per cent in the supply of and demand for farm credit. We have impressed upon the Reserve Bank of India the urgent imperative of bridging this gap and expanding the credit availability to farmers.

21. To mitigate their hardship and provide immediate relief to farmers, our Government took the following measures:
(i) Seeds were supplied to drought affected farmers for raising alternate crops.

(ii) Relief was extended to farmers whose cotton and redgram crops were affected by pests.

(iii) Plant protection measures were launched on a war footing to save the standing crops.

(iv) Government intervened with the Banking sector for rescheduling of loans and sanction of fresh loans.

(v) The Cotton Corporation of India and Andhra Pradesh Marketing Federation launched a market intervention operation by offering a price above Rs. 2100.

(vi) Large scale raids were conducted on pesticide dealers, distributors and manufacturers to prevent the sale of spurious pesticides.

(vii) Sanction of Rs. 1.00 lakh ex gratia, houses under Indira Awas Yojana, education facilities, for children and sanction of old age pensions for the victim's families.

22. Besides the above immediate measures, our Government will work towards a long term strategy, whose main elements will be:

(i) Pursue with Government of India for the establishment of Commodity Boards on the lines of Tobacco Board for commercial crops like cotton, chillies and important fruit crops like mango.

(ii) Persuade Government of India to include commercial crops like cotton and chillies under the Crop Insurance Scheme.

(iii) Significant expansion of the organised credit facilities through the Banking and Cooperative sectors to protect farmers from the usurious informal credit markets.

(iv) A Pesticide Testing Laboratory is being established in Warangal District.
(v) A research station for cotton and chilis has also been set up in Warangal.

23. The Chief Minister, as everyone knows, was on a hectic poll campaign for the Lok Sabha elections. But at the same time he was busy with another campaign as well—a less visible but an equally hectic campaign with the Government of India and the Reserve Bank of India to provide relief to the cotton farmers of the State. (Sri Gade VenkatReddy said "both failed"). In response, the Reserve Bank fielded a high level mission in a record time and agreed to provide the following relief measures:

(i) No recovery of either the principal or interest from the affected farmers for a period of two years.

(ii) Amounts deferred during these two years will be rescheduled over a total period of 7 years.

(iii) Banks would lend immediately for fresh crops to the affected farmers at the enhanced scales of finance as revised by the District Level Technical Committee.

(iv) Rate of interest will be reduced to 4 per cent for small and marginal farmers who are eligible under the DRI Scheme.

(v) There will be no compounding of interest in respect of rescheduled loans. Banks would also not levy and penal interest and waive the penal interest, if already charged.

24. We gather from authoritative sources that this is by far the most generous relief package offered by the Reserve Bank to any State.

CIVIL SUPPLIES

25. The rice subsidy scheme continues to be our flagship anti-poverty programme. In order to reach out to all the poor families, we have raised the income norm for eligibility from Rs. 6000 to Rs. 11000 per annum. It is our endeavour to cover all eligible families as per this revised income norm. Along with the rice subsidy programme, our public distribution system is by far the largest and arguably the best run in the
country, handling 24 lakh tonnes of rice, 1.2 lakh tonnes of wheat, 3.53 lakh tonnes of sugar, 28,000 tonnes of palmolein oil and 8.36 lakh K.Lts. of kerosene. We made a budget provision of Rs. 712.80 crores for the rice subsidy scheme for next year.

26. Hon'ble Members will recall that we shared with this House our concern regarding the use of poverty ratio as estimated by the Lakwadala Committee in determining the entitlement for foodgrains under the Centre's Targetted Public Distribution System (TDPS). In March last year, this House passed a unanimous resolution that the poverty ratio of Andhra Pradesh should be reestimated under the Lakwadala methodology by eliminating the price depressing effect of the Government sponsored food subsidy programme. Following on that, our Chief Minister had taken up the issue with the Prime Minister, the Union Finance Minister and the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission. In response to our very well argued and well presented case, the Planning Commission had raised the poverty ratio for the purpose of TDPS entitlement from 23.08 per cent to 25.68 per cent. We are, however, not in agreement with the methodology used by the Planning Commission in re-estimating our poverty ratio. Our calculations reveal a poverty ratio of 29.48 per cent for the purpose of TDPS entitlement. We are continuing our efforts to persuade Government of India to harmonize their methodology with ours.

27. Hon'ble Members are aware that it is the Centre's fiscal and monetary policies that trigger inflation and that State Governments have little control over the price level. Even so, we are sensitive to the hardship that people, especially the poorer segments, face as a consequence of inflation. In the face of the abnormal rise in the price of onions in recent months, our Government have taken steps to supply onions at controlled price through fair price shops. In order to check price rise, our Government has instructed District Collectors to monitor the prices of essential commodities on a continuous basis. We will take whatever corrective action is necessary depending on the feedback so received.
IRRIGATION

Notwithstanding the increasing share of the secondary and tertiary sectors in the process of growth, agriculture will remain important in our economy for providing food security to the growing population as also for providing employment to the growing labour force. Investment in irrigation, therefore, continues to be an urgent imperative.

29. Large quantity of water still remains to be tapped in the Godavari and Vamsadhara rivers. There is also the compelling need to utilise the surpluses waters of Krishna by the year 2020 AD. Our Government, therefore, attaches the highest priority to the completion of the ongoing irrigation projects and to securing clearance for the pending projects.

30. In all 32 major, 39 medium and 917 minor irrigation schemes have been taken up for expeditious execution with a view to achieve maximum irrigation while maintaining balanced development of the different regions in the State. Our aim is to achieve, in the next three years, new irrigation in an extent of 13.80 lakh acres and to bridge the gap ayacut of 4.5 lakh acres in the tailend areas of the existing commands with an outlay of Rs. 5,300 crores. Towards this end, Government have already secured actual releases or commitments of additional financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 3,300 crores. Of this, Rs. 1,460 crores is from the World Bank under the A.P. III Irrigation Project and the A.P. Hazard Mitigation & Emergency Cyclone Recovery Project, Rs. 550 crores from the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund of Japan for the KC Canal Modernisation, Rs. 530 crores from NABARD under the Rural Infrastructure Development Fund, Rs. 490 crores from Government of India under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme and Rs. 300 crores through bond floatation by the A.P. State Water Resources Development Corporation.

31. In order to expedite clearances of the pending projects, our Government have decided to set up a separate organisation headed by a Chief Engineer to exclusively deal with inter-State matters and to pursue clearance for the pending
projects. In the case of priority projects in backward regions, which do not require concurrence of other states, the State Government is taking urgent steps to implement them under a phased programme.

32. One of the most progressive and pioneering initiatives under taken by our Government is the enactment of the Andhra Pradesh Farmers’ Management of Irrigation Systems Act, 1997 which entrusts both the power and responsibility for deciding on the timing and regulation of water supply under each irrigation command to the farmers themselves. Elections have been conducted in all 10292 Water Users' Associations and the 179 Distributory Committees formed under the Act. To provide financial support to these organisations, our Government have sanctioned an amount of Rs. 39.84 crores to the Water Users’ Associations at the rate of Rs. 50,000 for each association where elections were unanimous and Rs. 30,000 each for other Water Users’ Associations. Our Government plans to extend to these organisations increasing responsibility in the construction, management and operation of the irrigation schemes to enable farmers to optimize the benefit out of the investments already made in the irrigation sector.

33. The budget for 1998-99 provides Rs. 1013.77 crores under plan for the irrigation sector which is 25 per cent higher than the allocation for the current year. Reflecting the importance of irrigation to our rural economy, our Government will enhance the above allocation by tapping the capital markets.

34. One of the maladies of our irrigation sector planning has been the spreading of resources too thinly on too many projects thereby eroding the efficiency of investment. A strategic initiative of our Government has been to complete the ongoing projects on a critical balancing concept. Many medium projects started over 20 years ago, including happily Vengalaraya Sagar and Andhra reservoir in my district, will be commissioned over the next few months.
35. Additionally, I have provided Rs. 112.61 crores for maintenance of irrigation projects.

ENERGY

36. Power is arguably the most critical component of our infrastructure development strategy, and the most significant determinant of our growth prospects. Naturally, therefore, the power sector receives our continuous attention.

37. Despite the low hydel generation this year due to reduced inflows into reservoirs, overall generation registered a growth of 13 per cent. The daily supply of energy touched an all time high of 126 MUs on 25.2.1998, which is an improvement of as much as 15 per cent over the best performance last year. A.P.S.E.B. met a record demand of 5538 MW on 23.2.1998. This year A.P.S.E.B. has improved on its already creditable record of high plant load factors (PLF). KTPS Stage-V, Unit-IX which came into commercial operation only on 1.10.1997 has already achieved a PLF of 92.86 per cent, while the Rayalaseema Thermal Power Station and the Vijayawada Thermal Power Station achieved PLF of 99.23 and 98.54 per cent respectively during February, 1998. The overall PLF of all thermal power stations has improved from 77.34 per cent last year to 81.91 per cent during the current year, which the Hon'ble members will kindly note, is way above the all India average of 64.4 per cent.

38. Short gestation projects, with a total capacity of 1750 MWs, will start supplying power to A.P.S.E.B. soon. These projects are slated to go into generation within a period of 13 to 27 months. These, together with the thermal power stations at Ramagumdam and Krishnapatnam and the 1000 MWs thermal power station of N.T.P.C. at Visakhapatnam, will take the generation capacity beyond the 10000 MW mark by 2003.

39. Capacity augmentation will become infructuous unless it is dovetailed with the necessary transmission and distribution network. On the transmission side, OECF of Japan has extended financial assistance for the transmission system of the Simhadri project at Vizag. The system for evacuation of
power from the Srisailam Left Bank Power House is under active implementation.

40. Supply and consumption patterns are being monitored continuously to provide more efficient and higher quality service to consumers. An exclusive Energy Audit Cell has been established with the aim of enforcing accountability for the energy supplied and to identify areas of high commercial and technical losses. This will help us to initiate corrective action to plug leakages. The special drives launched from time to time to detect power pilferage and to remove illegal connections have yielded very positive results.

41. We will continue to pursue all options to increase the efficiency of the power sector so that the growth momentum of the economy can be accelerated.

WOMEN AND CHILD WELFARE

42. Across the developing world, there is strong realisation that the girl child should be the fulcrum of all development effort. Our strategy extends beyond protecting the girl child from the vagaries of child labour, neglect and abuse. We want to extend the quality and reach of girls' education so that future generations of women become members of our economy, polity and society with dignity, self assurance and self-esteem.

43. The Girl Child Protection Scheme launched in March, 1996 was successfully implemented in all the districts covering 56211 girl child beneficiaries. The scheme has been considerably improved during the current year. During 1998-99, the outlay for the scheme will be Rs. 25 crores.

44. In a pathbreaking initiative towards prevention of girl child labour, our Government established special residential education camps for working girl children in all the 23 districts with an outlay of Rs. 1 crore. We plan to repeat the programme on a larger scale next year.

45. Continuing with the successful strategy of self help
45. Continuing with the successful strategy of self help groups of women towards achieving their economic empowerment, 3300 IGA groups and 9707 women groups were formed and assisted under the World Bank assisted ICDS with an outlay of Rs. 14.85 crores. We made special efforts to involve women in the construction of Anganwadi Centres and to upgrade their skills to the level of masons. Under the Centrally Sponsored ICDS programme, 209 blocks covering 19.11 lakh of children and women were extended health, nutrition and immunisation services while the State Government provided for the Supplementary Nutrition Programme component with an outlay of Rs. 44 crores.

46. We have also received President’s assent to the Mahila Commission bill.

DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN RURAL AREAS (DWACRA)

47. The DWACRA scheme has been a phenomenal success in our state not only by way of inculcating the saving habit, but in enhancing the economic status of rural women and giving a boost to their self esteem and confidence. About 2 million women are now part of the DWACRA movement and their combined savings add up to an impressive Rs. 115 crores while the total corpus they operate is as large as Rs. 230 crores.

48. The Government took an important step in the empowerment of minority women by forming a number of self groups covering 13000 women through the Andhra Pradesh Women's Cooperative Finance Corporation Limited. Similar self-help groups will also be extended to urban areas.

49. Over the last six months, DWACRA members have participated in three Melas which have exposed them to new technologies and marketing skills. Encouraged by the positive response to these experiments, Government is planning to set up DWACRA bazars in every district as well as a separate Women's Fund to sustain the efforts of DWACRA groups. To give a quantum leap to the DWACRA movement, in addition to Central
flows, the State Government proposes to allocate an amount of Rs. 44 crores to DWACRA groups during the year 1993-99.

WELFARE OF HANDICAPPED

50. Our strategy for promoting the welfare of the handicapped is to mainstream their concerns and to help them attain their full human potential. In accordance with the provision of "Persons with disabilities - Equal opportunities, protection of rights and full participation Act", the Secretary to Government, Women Development and Child Welfare Department has been appointed to act as Commissioner for persons with disabilities. It has been decided to conduct an urgent and comprehensive survey on population with disabilities which will form the basis for systematic rehabilitation of efforts. As soon as the survey is over, we will launch a major scheme for the rehabilitation of the handicapped so that they both contribute to as well as benefit from economic growth. Meanwhile, we have increased the allocation for supply of prosthetic aids to the handicapped to Rs. 35 lakhs.

51. As many as 170 posts in various cadres were filled up during the year through a special recruitment drive towards fully operationalising the 3 per cent of vacancies reserved for the disabled.

52. A Junior College and Vocation Training Centre, exclusively for the hearing handicapped, the first of its kind in the State, will be set up at Bapatla shortly. We also propose to enhance the rates for the maintenance of Government Homes/Hostels.

YOUTH WELFARE

53. The Chief Minister's Empowerment of Youth Programme (CMEY) which was started in 1996 has been strengthened with 6514 Youth Associations benefitting from the economic support schemes with a total outlay of Rs. 93.12 crores. Urban areas have also been included in the programme effective this year.
54. To meet the growing demand from several youth groups, the Plan Budget outlay has been stepped up from Rs. 76 crores this year to Rs. 121 crores next year.

55. By all accounts, CMEY has been a tremendous success, bringing into its fold several unemployed youth by providing them gainful economic activity as well as training in skills. This quantum jump in allocation will provide financial assistance towards matching grant, economic activity, training etc., for 10000 Youth Groups with an outlay of Rs. 100 crores. In addition, 750 Consumer Cooperatives at the Mandal level will be provided financial assistance of Rs. 1.00 lakh each. Funds have been earmarked for extra-curricular activities for youth such as Sports Stadia/Auditoria/Gymnasiums as well as propagation of cultural activities. Around 3000 Youth Associations will be identified for the purpose of receiving equipment under sports and cultural activities. Youth Awards will also be instituted for encouraging the spirit of competition and comraderie. The free travel facility will be continued during 1998-99.

SOCIAL WELFARE

56. Our Government’s social welfare strategy is to neutralize generations of disadvantage suffered by the scheduled castes and tribes and to bring them into the main stream of society so that they contribute to as also benefit from growth and development. Micro level planning with focus on the felt needs of the scheduled castes has been the basis for increasing the budgetary allocations from year to year. Budget allocation increase: from Rs. 320.61 crores in 1996-97 to Rs. 397.74 crores during 1997-98 and is programmed to go up to Rs. 428.79 crores in 1998-99. Since the main focus is on human resources development, as much as 70 per cent of the total budget is earmarked for educational development.

57. During the current year, a new programme Back to School was introduced with the objectives of (i) weaning children away from labour and admitting them in schools;
(ii) arresting the school dropout rate, which presently is 56.66 per cent among scheduled castes and 70.82 per cent among scheduled tribes children in primary classes; and (iii) increasing the literacy rate. The target group comprises children working as bonded labourers, children of bonded labourers, children of jogins and basavis and children engaged in unclean occupations. Reflecting the significantly higher drop out rate for girls, the Back to School Programme had an explicit bias in favour of girls. During the summer vacation of 1997, the Back to School programme covered a total number of 42014 children in 382 centres with an outlay of Rs. 222.47 lakhs. We plan to expand the programme in the ensuing summer vacation covering one lakh working children. Government also propose to introduce a new scheme for compulsory education of S.C. children in order to enhance their literacy rate to at least 75 per cent by the end of the Ninth Five Year Plan.

58. The S.S.C. results in Social Welfare Hostels improved from 37 per cent in 1994 to 54 per cent in 1997. Results of Social Welfare Residential Schools are impressive at about 80 per cent. In the 1997 S.S.C. exams, 24 schools got cent per cent result and 7 schools got all first classes.

59. Government have launched a drive to fill up the backlog vacancies of SCs and STs. So far 3683 backlog vacancies have been filled. 17 candidates in 1996 and 26 candidates in 1997 belonging to weaker sections were selected for I.A.S. and other Central Services from the Andhra Pradesh Study Circle. This impressive result, the best for any Government funded study circle in the country, is a matter of deep satisfaction to us.

TRIBAL WELFARE

60. The Plan budget provision for tribal welfare during 1997-98 is Rs. 68 crores, of which Rs. 28 crores is normal Plan and Rs. 40 crores is under externally aided projects. This is being enhanced to Rs. 71.69 crores in 1998-99.
61. The number of families to be covered under the Economic Assistance Programme under Special Central Assistance and IRDP will be stepped up from 1.5 lakh during the current year to 1.8 lakh families next year. A Mid-day-meal programme, covering 3.5 lakh students, with the objective of increasing enrollment and retention has been sanctioned. 12 Residential Schools are being upgraded into Residential Junior Colleges. 451 SGBT Posts have been created for the new Girijan Vidya Vikas Kendra schools. 60 hostels are being converted into Ashram Schools. It is also proposed to (i) upgrade all Ashram Upper Primary Schools into Ashram High Schools; (ii) open 77 new Ashram Schools; and (iii) open 3 new Residential Schools.

62. Tribal development plan for the current year envisages electrification of 240 tribal villages/hamlets and release of 10000 agriculture services besides providing drinking water to 310 habitations.

63. We released Rs. 3 crores during the current year for the construction of important roads in agency areas. Under the Employment Assurance Scheme, it has been decided to take up works with 100 per cent finance by Government in scheduled areas and predominantly tribal tracts in non-scheduled areas.

64. In order to prevent malnutrition among the chenchus living in the Nallamala forest areas, grain banks are being opened to provide foodgrains at the rate of one quintal for each family to be given as loan by the VTDA to its members.

BACKWARD CLASSES WELFARE

65. Our Government's strategy for backward class welfare comprises expansion of economic opportunities as well as rendering distributive justice.

66. Like in other sectos, we want to make education the main instrument for backward class development. BC students with poor financial backing are being provided free boarding and lodging, text books, note books, uniform etc. Government
are presently running 17 Residential Schools, 63 Ashram Schools for fishermen, 14 Denotified hostels, 22 Waddera Hostels and 30 Backward classes Hostels for both boys and girls to promote education among BCs below the poverty line. During the current year, we provided Rs. 8 crores towards maintenance and Rs. 3 crores for the construction of BC Residential Schools besides providing Rs. 36.56 crores towards post-matric scholarships to backward class students.

67. Study Circles for pre-examination coaching of backward class candidates for competitive examinations are already operational in Hyderabad, Warangal and Anantapur. Plans are afoot to open new study circles at Srikakulam, Mahabubnagar, Kurnool and Visakhapatnam.

68. An Action Plan with funding from the National Backward Classes Finance Development Corporation of Rs. 68.61 crores has been launched for the economic rehabilitation of 28000 backward class families in the cyclone affected areas.

69. Being predominantly small and marginal farmers, the dependence of backward classes on minor irrigation is much deeper compared to other categories. The 10000 irrigation borewell scheme is being implemented all over the State with an outlay of Rs. 50 crores. Steps are under way to provide energisation for the wells taken up under this programme.

70. To help the landless poor backward classes, a 'Land Purchase Scheme' has been taken up on a pilot basis in Nizamabad District with an amount of Rs. 2.40 crores to cover 2400 beneficiaries.

71. Three traditional music schools have been sanctioned at Anantapur, Tirupati and Ranga Reddy Districts to train the children of Nayee Brahmin in their traditional and cultural occupations.

72. A good beginning has been made to help the unemployed BC youth to take up self employment oriented schemes by
providing an amount of Rs. 2 crores for the CMEY programme at the rate of Rs. 20000 per group as margin money.

MINORITY WELFARE

73. Our Government is sensitive to the fact that minorities in general, and their women in particular, are trapped in the vicious circle of illiteracy, unemployment and economic backwardness. In pursuance of the comprehensive policy formulated by the Government to bring minorities, especially their women, into the main-stream of society, several steps have been taken towards education and economic and cultural development of minorities.

74. The annual budget of the Minority Welfare Department was increased from the earlier level of Rs. 4.81 crores to Rs. 25 crores this year. Consequently, the outlay for the Andhra Pradesh State Minorities Finance Corporation was increased from Rs. 2.50 crores to Rs. 10 crores and for the departmentally implemented welfare schemes from Rs. 2.31 crores to Rs. 15 crores.

75. In addition to the continuing schemes of margin money loans, escort services to minority entrepreneurs, vocational skill-training to minority women, improving class room performance of Urdu students, pre-examination coaching, development of Wakf institutions etc., the following important measures have been implemented.

(i) An amount of Rs. 2 crores released for construction of Urdu-Bhavans-cum-Community Centres;

(ii) Rs. 2.5 crores released for the construction and repairs of Wakf institutions;

(iii) A scheme of grant in aid for providing financial assistance to the non-governmental organisations working for cultural development of minorities formulated;

(iv) Urdu Medium Residential Schools at Hyderabad, Nizamabad, Kurnool and Guntur were upgraded as Junior College from the academic year 1997-98;
(v) Four new Residential Schools in the districts of Cuddapah, Medak, Ranga Reddy and Nalgonda were sanctioned during the current academic year;

(vi) 3 ITIs for minorities at Punganur, Bodhan and Cuddapah established;

(vii) 3 Rural Polytechnic Colleges in Kurnool, Vikarabad (Ranga Reddy) and Tenali (Guntur) sanctioned;

(viii) Orders issued for 3 per cent reservation to the minorities in the B.C. Hostels out of the 10 per cent quota earmarked for other communities;

(ix) 200 acres of land provided for the establishment of the Moulana Abul Kalam Azad National Urdu University at Hyderabad.

(x) More than 1000 Urdu teachers appointed;

(xi) 10 per cent of houses under the housing programme have been earmarked for minorities.

76. During 1998-99, the budget for Minorities Welfare is being enhanced to Rs. 28.37 crores. While implementing all the ongoing schemes for the Welfare of minorities, the Government propose to launch several new initiatives including assistance to voluntary organisations for conducting health camps, educational rehabilitations of minority destitute women, orphan and child labour etc.

EDUCATION

77. International experience indicates unequivocally that education is central to growth, development and social change. Across world, investments in education have yielded results in the short and long term, thereby contributing to a higher quality of life. Our emphasis on education, with a special bias towards the girl child, reflects the lessons of this experience. On the national scale, Andhra Pradesh is categorised as being educationally backward. It is our endeavour
not only to bridge this gap but to surge ahead as an educationally advanced State. The most challenging task in education continues to be universalisation of primary education with focus on access, retention and minimum levels of achievement. Our education strategy is geared to meeting this challenge head on.

78. During 1996-97, the District Primary Education Programme was launched in 5 districts with a plan outlay of Rs. 240 crores spread over a period of 7 years. We will extend the programme to the remaining 18 districts with an outlay of over Rs. 620 crores. Opening of new schools in all schoolless habitations, improving the quality of education, ensuring retention by reducing the teacher pupil ratio, provision of infrastructure facilities are among the thrust areas of this programme. The District Primary Education Programme, in fact, goes beyond education. It has successfully institutionalised community participation through the institution of Village Education Committees.

79. Now to our explicit bias in favour of the girl child in the matter of education. We have started a unique project for the promotion of girls' education in 19 low female literacy districts through the formation of 'Mothers Associations' at the village level. The 'Mothers Associations' not only contribute to more efficient utilisation of funds under the Tenth Finance Commission for infrastructural facilities but also help improve the enrolment of girl students. An amount of Rs. 17.18 crores spread over 4 years has been provided for this purpose.

80. We have sanctioned 1112 new primary schools with an outlay of Rs. 32.16 crores. Primary Schools have been strengthened with the creation of 10647 posts of headmasters. During 1998-99, Government proposes to appoint 39000 teachers. This will include 10000 newly created posts. The Government is providing books free of cost to primary school children. To reduce the drop out ratio, 4100 Andhra Pradesh Open School Study Centres have been sanctioned.
81. In opening new schools, we are according priority to scheduled castes and scheduled tribe habitations. To address the needs of minority groups, Urdu Study Centres have been opened. In addition 300 additional posts of Urdu teachers have been sanctioned exclusively for Urdu Medium Schools.

82. In tune with technological advancement, education on computers, is being undertaken through the CLASS project.

83. The whole State has been effectively brought under the Adult Education Programme through the Total Literacy Campaign - Post Literacy Campaign, Continuing Education Campaign and the mopping up programme for leftouts and dropouts. The programme is being mainly managed and sustained by

(Sri Kanna Lakshminarayana: - No examination is conducted without leakage).

HEALTH AND MEDICARE

84. The quantum and reach of the medical and health cover in our State is better than in many other states. This is hardly comforting as we still have many tasks ahead of us in this sector. We need to improve the medical infrastructure to cope with the increasing demands on the system and to extend comprehensive health cover to the entire population.

85. A massive project aimed at improving the accommodation, technical manpower and equipment in secondary hospitals is being implemented as the First Referral Health Systems Projects. Under the project, additional facilities are being created in 150 Community Health Centres, Area Hospitals and District Hospitals at a cost of Rs. 608 crores. Although the project is scheduled for completion by 2002, we are planning to complete it well ahead of time.

86. Realising the need for better upkeep of the hospitals, an amount of Rs. 24.65 crores has been utilised in the last 2 years for carrying out repairs to buildings, equipment, and for procuring essential items like mattresses and bed-sheets.

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87. With a view to improving and expanding medical education facilities, the Government have obtained the permission of the Medical Council of India for increasing 170 seats in 4 Medical Colleges, viz. Ranga Raya Medical College, Kakinada, Kurnool Medical College, Kurnool, Sri Venkateswara Medical College, Tirupati and Kakatiya Medical College, Warangal. Government have also sanctioned 605 additional posts at the level of Professors/Associate Professors and Assistant Professors to cater to the demands of medical education.

88. Government have decided to establish 5 new Medical Colleges and 5 new Dental Colleges with private initiative. The Medical Colleges are proposed to be established at Nizamabad, Mahaboobnagar, Adilabad, Nellore and Eluru while the Dental Colleges are proposed to be set up at Vizianagaram, Nalgonda, Tirupati, Warangal and Ongole. A High Powered Committee consisting of a sitting Judge, the Director of Nizam's Institute of Medical Sciences and the Vice-Chancellor of the N.T.R. University of Health Sciences, will examine the applications received and make suitable recommendations. It will be Government's endeavour to ensure that a Medical College along with a super speciality hospital is established in each district.

89. To provide competent medical cover to people below poverty line afflicted with serious illness. Government have created a corpus fund in the name of A.P. State Illness Assistance Fund. Government have contributed an amount of Rs. 10 crores as the seed capital to this fund.

FAMILY WELFARE

90. Containing population growth to sustainable levels demands that family planning receive central focus in the State's health and welfare programmes. Family Planning has been brought to the core of the development agenda of the State through the Janmabhoomi programme. Our action plan in this regard is directed two broad strategic thrusts. First, access to a wider and better range of family planning and reproductive health services needs to be increased. Second,
reflecting the fact that variables which have a vital bearing on family welfare such as fertility rate, aged at marriage, son preferences, the status of the girl child, are shaped in communities, family planning needs to be shifted from being a family based campaign to a community based campaign.

91. The State Population Policy aims at interventions to achieve these strategic objectives. An amount of Rs. 15 crores have been earmarked for schemes for introducing improved methods of sterilization, increasing access to temporary contraceptive methods, ensuring detection and treatment of reproductive tract infections and diseases, managing unwanted pregnancies and infertility, improving the quality of services by ensuring increased community participation. Family Planning Services during the current year have been expanded through effective outreach programme and special camps and campaigns. Simultaneously, training programme have been initiated for improving methods of sterilisations and quality of care. We are implementing a centrally sponsored Reproductive and Child Health Project with an outlay of Rs. 220 crores. The project aims at improving maternal health through reproductive health services and management of unwanted fertility as also reducing infant mortality and childhood morbidity.

92. Happily, our sustained campaign is bearing fruit. The State now records a crude birth rate of 22.7 per thousand population which is the third lowest in the country next only to the birth rates of Kerala and Tamil Nadu. As enunciated in the State Population Policy, it is our endeavour to attain a crude birth rate of 19 per thousand population by 2000 AD.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

93. A major effort has been made by the Government for generating employment in rural areas by drawing on resources from various Centrally Sponsored Schemes with suitable matching assistance from the State. Allocation for the various...
employment generation programmes is being stepped up to Rs. 446.77 crores next year. We will ensure that these allocations are suitably enhanced in case of further matching assistance from the Centre.

94. The economic condition of our artisans continues to be a cause for concern. One of our major anti-poverty initiatives next year will be a large programme, with an outlay of Rs. 100 crores, for the economy development of artisans. The programme will comprise skill enhancement, training, supply of modern inputs and tool kits, marketing support and entrepreneurship development.

95. A major factor inhibiting land upgradation is soil erosion caused mainly by heavy rains and undulating topography. Government have been addressing this issue through the watershed development programme aimed at conserving soil and moisture. This will not only increase the productivity of land, but also create gainful employment in rural areas. Presently, 2090 watersheds each comprising a gross area of 500 hectares and with an outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs each, are under implementation. In addition 1046 new watersheds have been identified and these will be developed with the participation and involvement of the stakeholders.

96. In order to educate our farmers on the benefits accruing from watersheds management, Government have initiated training programme at various levels. The trainees are also being sent to successful watersheds within and outside our State.

97. It is our Government's endeavour to develop the entire waste land in the State over the next 10 years through comprehensive watershed development with the proactive involvement of the communities.

BACKWARD AREA DEVELOPMENT

98. Towards development of backward and remote areas in the State, Government propose to augment education and health
infrastructure in these areas apart from linking every habitation with the nearby arterial road and provision of drinking water. An amount of Rs. 21 crores has been provided in the budget for 1998-99 for the development of backward areas in the State. (Sri K.R. Suresh Reddy said eye-wash).

RURAL WATER SUPPLY

99. It is the endeavour of the Government to cover every habitation with safe and adequate drinking water. This problem is being addressed on two fronts. First, the uncovered and partially covered habitations are receiving priority. Second, areas which are affected by brackish water and fluoride contamination are being tackled.

100. During the year 1997-98, an amount of Rs. 159.28 crores is being spent to provide drinking water in 2897 uncovered and partially covered habitations. The allocation for 1998-99 is Rs. 161.28 crores. We will, however, step up the allocation further by effecting savings in other schemes depending on the progress and performance under rural water supply.

101. There are 7548 fluoride and 5138 brackish water affected habitations to be covered under the Submission of control of Fluorosis and Brackish water project. 58 projects have been sanctioned at a total cost of Rs. 620.15 crores to cater to the needs of 61.24 lakhs of population spread over 4216 habitations. During 1997-98, 785 habitations are being covered under the Submission project at a cost of Rs. 67.90 crores. During 1998-99, 1200 fluoride/brackish affected habitations are proposed to be covered with an outlay of Rs. 212 crores.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

102. Improvement of water supply, widening and upgradation of existing roads, provision and improvement of the basic social services and economic support programmes for the urban poor are the major thrust areas in urban development.
103. Urban Water Supply Schemes have been taken up in 33 municipal towns at a cost of Rs. 441 crores and are scheduled to be completed by July 1999.

104. The first Hyderabad Water Supply and Sanitation Project financed by the World Bank is nearing completion at a cost of Rs. 350.36 crores. In addition to increasing the water supply by 135 million liters per day from the Manjira, this project has substantially strengthened the distribution and sewerage network. It is now proposed to take up the second Hyderabad Water Supply and Sanitation Project to further improve and expand water and sanitation facilities in the twin cities. The project agreement with the World Bank in this regard is expected to be concluded during 1998-99. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 2000 crores and it will be implemented over a period of 5 to 6 years.

105. As part of the continuing efforts at relieving traffic congestion and reducing air pollution in the twin cities, 16 flyovers, one parallel bridge on river Musi and one road overbridge costing Rs. 160 crores have been planned.

106. Under the National River Conservation Plan for Godavari River, major schemes covering the towns of Rajahmundry, Ramagundam, Mancherial and Bhadrachalam at an estimated cost

(Sri M. Kodanda Reddy said "what about Krishna Water?).

INDUSTRIES

107. Our Government is deeply conscious of the pivotal role of industrial development in the growth of the State economy. In order to achieve a 7 per cent G.D.P. growth per annum which is the target of the Ninth Five Year Plan, the industrial sector needs to grow at 15 per cent. Our State has the potential to be the front-runner in industrial development in the country and it is our endeavour to spare no effort in fully harnessing this potential.
108. Our strategy for industrial development comprises a two pronged approach. First, creating an investor friendly environment and second, effectively removing the bottleneck in infrastructure availability. Government's efforts in creating an investor friendly interface have achieved a great measure of success as evidenced by a survey published in BUSINESS TODAY of December 1997. The survey shows that Andhra Pradesh, which at 22nd rank was almost at the bottom of the list in terms of perception as a destination for investment two years ago, has now made a quantum leap to 5th rank. Also heartening is the assessment by the internationally reputed firm, Goldman Sachs, which rated Andhra Pradesh, along with Gujarat, as the State in the forefront of the economic reforms movement in the country. These changes in perception at the national and international levels are a reflection of the concerted effort by our government to attract investment which will not only provide employment but also bring in contemporary technologies and management practices.

109. Towards addressing the problems of infrastructure bottlenecks; our Government has decided to create a few centres of excellence in all the three regions of the State where international quality infrastructure would be provided to attract large investment. The software technology park at Hyderabad is a vital first step in this direction. Companies setting up their units in this PARK will be provided high quality, uninterrupted power supply, state of the art communication facilities and other infrastructure on par with the best available anywhere in the world. Hyderabad is well on its way to making a firm and decisive imprint on the software industry map of the country.

110. To further accelerate the growth momentum of software industry, our Government has also taken the initiative to set up the 'Indian Institute of Information Technology' with active participation of major national and international IT companies such as IBM, Microsoft, Wipro etc. It is our earnest intention to make IIIT a centre of excellence in developing the best grade human resources for the IT industry.
111. We are proud of our achievement on the industrial front; but we are not complacent. We are aware of the need to further streamline our systems, rules and procedures. We also need to simplify the plethora of laws regulating the small scale industry. Towards this end, the Government had set up a One Man Commission to examine the current status of laws, rules and procedures and to suggest changes, including a comprehensive legislation, to deal with issues involving small scale industry.

112. A number of variables enter into the decision calculus of potential entrepreneurs in determining their investment location. One such variable is the quality of labour force. On this issue, Andhra Pradesh has a decisive comparative advantage as we have a labour force that is reputed for its discipline, organisational loyalty and above all its high productivity levels. We want to build on this strong base to further enhance the skill endowment and productivity levels of our labour force, reflecting the fact that it is productivity levels that determine the long term competitive advantage among states.

113. We have disbursed Rs. 50 crores towards industrial subsidy during the current year.

SERICULTURE

114. Sericulture is both income generating and employment intensive. The Government have been making all efforts to provide infrastructure support to this sector. Market Development Assistance, Thrift fund-cum-savings and security scheme, workshed-cum-housing, interest subsidy through Cooperative Central Bank, crop insurance for bivoltine rearers, procurement of mulberry and tasar cocoons and seed production are some of the important schemes under implementation for encouraging Sericulture. A major boost is being given to improve silk worm hybrid races by the newly established A.P. State Sericulture Research and Development Institute near Hindupur. A new project for the development of silk worm which is suited to different climatic zones is on the anvil.
SUGAR

115. The Sugar Industry in the State set an all time record of 10.21 per cent recovery during the 1996-97 production season. Letters of intent have been issued recently for setting up 5 new sugar factories in the State. Sugar factories in the cooperative and Government sectors are passing through a difficult time. We have initiated a revamp plan. In the light of the recommendations of the Expert Committee, all the Cooperative Sugar Factories have been classified into A, B, C categories on the basis of their viability. The A & B category units will be revamped under the banner of the A.P. Mutually Aided Cooperative Societies Act, 1995 which will vest the control and management of the factories with the societies and farmers. Units in the C category will be privatised.

HANDLOOMS

116. The Government has been giving considerable importance to the development of Handloom Industry by conducting exhibitions for promoting marketing and supply of yarn to weavers through the yarn linkage scheme. We have also evolved a new project, with assistance from NABARD, to assist weavers outside the cooperative fold. Nearly 1800 weavers have been assisted under this programme for taking up individual schemes.

PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

117. The return to the Government from its investment in public enterprises is marginal. On the other hand, Government is being called upon to provide budgetary support to maintain several of these enterprises. Reflecting the fact that the rationale and objectives that informed the establishment of many of these enterprises are no longer valid today, and keeping in view our transition to a market based economy, Government is giving serious thought to the restructuring of our public enterprises. The recommendations of the Working Group set up to study those enterprises are now being examined by a Cabinet sub-committee. I want to assure the House that in
our approach to public enterprise restructuring we will be judicious and cautious in striking a balance between the interests of the employees and workers on the one hand and the development needs of the society at large on the other.

ROADS AND PORTS

118. Infrastructure - both in its quality and quantum - is a very critical determinant of investment location in the liberalised regime. Reflecting this new reality, our Government attaches high priority to development of roads and ports. Given the dimensions of the task, we are augmenting public resources with funds from both domestic capital markets and external aid. The newly established Road Development Corporation has raised over Rs. 400 crores from the capital markets. These funds will be used for the improvement of 5400 km of road network transferred to the Corporation. An agreement has been concluded with the World Bank under the A.P. State Highways project with an outlay of about Rs. 1850 crores to take up major improvement to 1400 km of road network and for the maintenance of 2000 km of state highways and major district roads. From the Rural Infrastructure Development fund of NABARD we have tapped Rs. 157 crores for the R & B. roads and Rs. 125 crores for roads and bridges of the Panchayat Raj system. With funds already pledged and yet to be secured, we intend to take the investment in the roads sector to about Rs. 1200 crores.

119. A quantum expansion in investment of this order also warrants changes in the delivery system. We have constituted a Core Management Group to identify the new challenges and formulate strategies for meeting them. The main thrust of this initiative will be to bring in the necessary institutional changes that will harmonise private initiative in what has traditionally been a public good like roads.

120. A weak link in our road system is technology and management. We need to harmonise contemporary technologies with our economic conditions and needs. We also need to expose our
engineers, contractors and workforce to emerging technology and management practices. To meet these challenges, we have taken the initiative to establish an Institute for Construction Technology, under private initiative which will run training courses for technology and management upgradation and skill enhancement.

121. Fresh investment, no matter how large, can be rendered infructuous unless we pay equal attention to maintenance of the assets already built. We have, therefore, provided Rs. 362 crores for the maintenance of R. & B. roads, which will be in addition to Rs. 300 crores for Rural Road maintenance of the Panchayat Raj System. We will also constitute a State Road Fund for maintenance of roads in high quality is also to encourage private initiative in the development and maintenance of roads.

122. On the ports front, honourable members are aware of the initiative earlier taken to develop Krishnapatnam Port in the private sector. Our plans for next year envisage involving the private sector in the management of the Kakinada Port and development of Vadarevu and Gangavaram ports.

123. We will pursue efforts to have Hyderabad declared as an international airport. Direct flights to and from Singapore are expected to be operational in 1998. We will pursue action for construction of new international airports in the private sector at Hyderabad and Visakhapatnam as also for strengthening the existing airports at Vijayawada and Tirupati.

FOREST AND ENVIRONMENT

124. Under the Joint Forest Management Programme, 3500 forest fringe villages have been formed into Vana Samrakshana Samithis (VSS) for protecting and developing forest lands. Under the Andhra Pradesh Forestry Project, 230 Eco-Development Committees have been formed to conserve bio-diversity and to improve wildlife through eco-development schemes. The Zoo and Wildlife Safari Park at Tirupati will be expanded and improved.
125. A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) has been signed with the Foundation for Revitalisation of Local Health Traditions, Bangalore to conserve medicinal plants and to raise medicinal plantations. A scheme with an outlay of Rs. 5.60 crores has been submitted to the Government of India to set up a botanical garden at Hyderabad.

126. The A.P. Forest Development Corporation (APFDC) is maintaining coffee plantations over 4000 hectares, which yielded 1500 tonnes of clean coffee during 1997-98 valued at Rs. 20 crores. On behalf of the Government, A.P.F.D.C. has been implementing the scheme of collection of beedi leaf. Apart from providing employment to the rural poor, the scheme will yield net revenue to Government to the tune of Rs. 25 crores during 1998-99.

127. The Hyderabad Waste Management Project, with external assistance from Australia, will address the problems of treatment, storage and disposal of the hazardous waste generated in various industries located in Medak, Hyderabad and Ranga Reddy Districts. The environmental impact assessment is currently under process.

128. Major hospitals and medical institutions are being persuaded to have a common facility for incineration and for safe disposal of bio-medical wastes from their institutions.

129. The Hussain Sagar Lake has been selected under the National Lake Conservation Plan and a project report in this regard has been submitted to Government of India for external assistance. In an initiative towards promoting transparency, the Pollution Control Board is involving Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) in public hearings for environmental clearances of projects.

TOURISM

130. Tourism has much greater development impact than is commonly realised. It is employment intensive and has a large multiplier effect, especially in improving the livelihood of
people in tourist circuits. Reflecting this potential, we have decided to give a quantum boost to tourism development and have decided accordingly to raise the plan investment in the tourism sector from Rs. 1.20 crores during the current year to as much as Rs. 45 crores next year.

131. To develop our tourist potential professionally and efficiently, we have retained an internationally reputed firm from Ms. BDAW of UK to prepare master plans for Tirupati, Hyderabad and their surroundings. A similar exercise will be conducted for Visakhapatnam, Nagarjuna Sagar and their surroundings. Operationalisation of these Master Plans both through Government and private initiatives will be the major thrust of our activity next year. This will involve development of infrastructure and improvement of lodge, board and leisure facilities.

132. To harness the vast tourism potential existing in other districts not covered under Special Tourism Areas (S.T.As), district level committees headed by the Collectors have been constituted for the promotion of tourism. These Committees will identify infrastructural gaps such as improvements to roads, provision of drinking water facilities etc. of each tourist spot and prepare plans for their development. Such plans will be implemented by utilising the resources available within the districts under the ongoing schemes and will be supplemented, wherever necessary, by providing the necessary allocation in the budget of the tourism department.

**WEAKER SECTION HOUSING**

133. Our State continues to maintain its preeminent position in weaker section housing. We have so far built a record number of 28,58,52 houses under the rural and the urban schemes for 1979 onwards.

134. During 1997-98, 4 lakh houses have been taken up under the weaker section housing programme with a subsidy of Rs. 21.85 crores. Under the Indira Awas Yojana 58,803 houses have been sanctioned with an outlay of Rs. 100.68 crores during 1997-98. We have so far been able to complete 2,50,378 houses under the normal weaker section housing programme and
58257 house under the Indira Awas Yojana. The Government will maintain the tempo of the housing programming during the year 1998-99.

135. 62169 house sites have been allotted during 1997-98.

EFFECTIVE AND RESPONSIVE ADMINISTRATION

136. Designing schemes and providing resources for them is necessary, but not sufficient to attain growth and development. The sufficiency condition has to be met by competent, efficient and committed delivery systems. Over the last year, therefore, we have focussed attention on delivering a clean, credible, transparent, responsive administration. Some of the major thrust areas have been redesigning the system of performance appraisal and combining that with a fair and transparent system of rewards and penalties, adoption and implementation of citizen's charter especially in cutting edge public services such as water, power, public health etc., subjecting the performance under each publicly funded scheme to social audit and large scale training of employees at all levels to increase their efficiency as well as sensitivity to public purpose.

137. Improving the citizen-government interface is a constant and continuing effort in our Government. Just to give you an illustration, under the permanent integrated community-cum-nativity certificate scheme, 5.76 lakh certificates have been issued so far.

138. The file disposal campaign, another innovative initiative, has evoked very positive public perception. During next year, we hope to intensify this initiative.

139. A Cabinet Sub-Committee and 3 Official Committees have been set up to suggest reforms in administration with particular reference to decentralisation of the decision making process. Government is also examining the various recommendations of the Staff Review Committee relating to rationalisation of staff structure and to evolve norms for various functionaries in administration.
140. In accordance with the agreement reached with the staff unions and associations, Government have also set up a Pay Revision Commission.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

141. The most decisive characteristic of the twenty-first century will be the emergence of information as a resource and knowledge as the engine of growth. Our Government's strategy is to be prepared in advance for managing the transition to a knowledge society and to exploit the immense advantages the emerging information technology offers for the growth and development of the State.

142. We view IT not as an end in itself but as a vehicle for delivering efficient, responsive and transparent governance. Information Technology will be fully integrated with the process of administrative reform. It will be leveraged to achieve the objective of SMART governance characterised by a Government that is simple, moral, accountable, responsive and transparent.

143. Government has adopted a three pronged approach to the promotion and use of Information Technology. First, the focus will be on the development of a sound information infrastructure within the State. Towards this end a State Wide Area network is being established using fibre optic connectivity provided by the Department of Telecommunications. This network will support high speed video, voice and data communications across the State and will form the backbone for a Governmental intranet. The State Wide Area Network will become operational between the State and district headquarters later this year. Government has promoted the Hitec City project, which will provide state of the art infrastructure for IT companies intending to setup their operations in Hyderabad. I am happy to inform the honourable members that the Hitec City project is proceeding ahead of schedule.

144. The second prong of our strategy is to use Information Technology for more efficient delivery of services to citizens, especially at the cutting edge level. Towards this end,
several flagship applications have been identified. One of the important applications being prioritised is the multi-purpose household survey application that will enable issue of caste, income, residence and nativity certificates to the public across the counter. Another pioneering use of information technology has been in the computerisation of the registration process, on a pilot basis, in the offices of the Registrar, Hyderabad and Sub-Registrar, Banjara Hills with an outlay of Rs. 25 lakhs. This has enabled us to compress the total time taken for registration to one hour. Computerisation is now being extended to all the Registration offices in the State and will be completed by 15 August 1998.

145. Other important applications of IT relate to file tracking, public finance management, commercial taxes, crime information, public utility services and local bodies. A pilot project aimed at 'one stop non stop’ services is being initiated in Hyderabad. Under this project, a wide range of citizen services including utilities, billing and payment systems will be introduced using electronic networks. In order to expand the user friendly services to citizens, Government will also encourage setting up value added network services by the private sector.

146. While the first two prongs of the Government's IT strategy focus on citizen services, the third prong addresses the manpower needs of the state for high quality IT professionals. Towards this end, the Indian Institute of Information Technology has been set up by associating world leaders in the establishment of specialised schools. The Institute has already started its operations from January this year. Government is also keen to promote distance education using electronic networks. Concurrently, IT courses in universities are being revamped for bringing them in step with the latest technologies.

LAW AND ORDER

147. The prevalence of the rule of law may not earn encomiums for any Government. But its absence can throw an economy
out of gear. Maintenance of law and order is, therefore, fundamental to creating an environment conducive to growth and development. Our Government, therefore attaches utmost importance to the maintenance of law and order, to upholding the rule of law and to protecting the weaker sections of society.

148. I am happy to place on record the fact that there has been total harmony among the various communities living in the State. Extremist movement and factional violence continued to disrupt normal life in certain areas of the State. Our Government proposes to combat extremist violence through deterrent action as also through concentrated efforts at economic development of areas affected by the extremist movement.

149. To safeguard the rights of the weaker sections, a separate cell has been established in the CID headed by an IG of Police and 14 Inspectors to deal exclusively with offences against S.C. and S.T. communities.

150. Speedy disposal of cases is one of the basic tenets of the rule of law. To reduce the backlog of cases that are piling up in the courts, Government have sanctioned Rs. 65 lakhs and created 131 additional posts of Assistant Public Prosecutors so as to ensure that every Court has one APP/APPO. Simultaneously, we have initiated measures to fill up vacancies of 153 First Class Magistrate to hasten the trial of pending cases.

151. To attract better quality trainers, Government increased the emoluments of personnel opting to work in Police Training Colleges. We will be spending an additional amount of Rs. 4 crores for improving the quality of training imparted to both men and officers which will, in due course, translate to a more effective and competent police force thereby contributing to better governance at the cutting edge level.
ACCOUNTS 1996-97

152. The final accounts for 1996-97 reveal a revenue deficit of Rs. 3199.05 crores. After taking into account the transactions on capital as well as public accounts, the year closed with an overall deficit of Rs. 41.96 crores.

REVISED ESTIMATE 1997-98

153. Transactions as per the revised estimate of 1997-98 indicate a revenue deficit of Rs. 761.45 crores as against the budgeted revenue deficit of Rs. 1181.45 crores. The overall transactions of the year are estimated to result in a net deficit of Rs. 4.41 crores. After taking into account the opening minus balance of Rs. 41.96 crores, the year and balance is estimated to be (-) Rs. 46.37 crores.

BUDGET ESTIMATE 1998-99

154. During the financial year 1998-99, we have programmed for an expenditure of Rs. 14,945.22 crores under Non-Plan and Rs. 4589.87 crores under State Plan. This will result in a revenue deficit of Rs. 589.19 crores. After taking into account the overall transactions of the year, we will have a net deficit of Rs. 192.08 crores. With the opening balance of (-) Rs. 46.37 crores, the financial year is expected to end with a negative balance of Rs. 238.45 crores.

155. With these words, I now commend the budget to the August House for approval.

//JAI HIND//

Mr. Deputy Speaker:- The House is adjourned to meet again on Monday at 9.00 a.m.

(The House was adjourned at 2.40 p.m. to meet again on Monday, the 23rd March at 9.00 a.m.)
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