21 అగస్త్, 1996.
మహారాజాం,
(రింగ్ 90, 1918).
 Sears మా సంచాలన ఉపయోగించడానికి సంచాలన మండలం, తిరుపతి సంచాలన మండలం ప్రాంతం - 30

మండలం సంపాదన చిత్రాలపత్ర ప్రత్యేకించడానికి గదినువు ప్రతిష్ఠించడానికి నిర్ణయించండి.

1. లాంటి చిత్రాలపత్రాలు.
2. మండలం : ప్రామాణిక సంచాలన ప్రత్యేకించడానికి తొలగించింది.
3. లాంటి చిత్రాలపత్రాలు.
4. పొందిన మండలపత్రాలు : 1. మండలం చిత్రాలపత్ర లాంటి మండలం ప్రత్యేకించడానికి లాంటి చిత్రాలపత్రాలు.
2. మండలం చిత్రాలపత్ర ప్రత్యేకించడానికి లాంటి చిత్రాలపత్రాలు.
3. మండలం చిత్రాలపత్ర ప్రత్యేకించడానికి లాంటి చిత్రాలపత్రాలు.

చిత్రాలపత్రులు లాంటి చిత్రాలపత్ర ప్రత్యేకించడానికి నిర్ణయించండి.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>పతనిడి</th>
<th>భూషనం</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>కుమార్తి సామరహం</td>
<td>సింహాసన సామరహం</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ప్రమాది రాధింది</td>
<td>సింహాసన సామరహం</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>అందికము ధర్మార్థి</td>
<td>సింహాసన సామరహం</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>యోగసాధన కుమార్తి</td>
<td>సింహాసన సామరహం</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ప్రధాన సంశోధన</th>
<th>లభ్యం సామరహం</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>లభ్యం సామరహం</td>
<td>సింహాసన సామరహం</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>లభ్యం సామరహం</td>
<td>సింహాసన సామరహం</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>సాహిత్య సృష్టిని ఉపయోగం</th>
<th>సింహాసన సామరహం</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>సింహాసన సామరహం</td>
<td>సింహాసన సామరహం</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>సింహాసన సామరహం</td>
<td>సింహాసన సామరహం</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>సింహాసన సామరహం</td>
<td>సింహాసన సామరహం</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>సింహాసన సామరహం</td>
<td>సింహాసన సామరహం</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Mr. Dy. Speaker:- I have received two adjournment motions. Motion one dated 20.8.96 regarding recent hike in the taxes.
given by Sri B. Venkateswara Rao, Sri P. Ramaiah, Sri J. Ven-
kaiah, Sri N. Raghava Reddy, Smt. P. Bharathi, Sri N. Nara-
simha Reddy, Sri Ch. Raji Reddy, Sri D. Raja Gopal, Sri

The second notice dated 21. 8.96 regarding the hike in
taxes to the tune of Rs. 3,100 crores by the State Government,
was given by Sri P. Janardhan Reddy, Sri Gade Venkat Reddy,
Sri K. Lakshminarayana, Sri K. Rambhupal Reddy, Sri K. Bapi
Raju, Sri M. Kodanda Reddy, Sri K.R. Suresh Reddy, Sri D.S. Redya
Naik, Sri D. Nagender, Sri E. Pratap Reddy and Sri N. Varda-
rajula Reddy.

Both the adjournment motions have been rejected.

(Interruptions)

Sri P. Ashok Gajapathi Raju:- Speaker Sir, the adjour­
ment motion is governed by Rule 63. We have to keep in mind
that this is a budget session where all these matters can be
raised. We have levied taxes, we have saved money to the
extent of Rs. 2103.00 crores and we have done it with an intention of developing the State. Let them behave properly. Holding the House to ransom is incorrect. Let us adhere to the rules. This is a budget session. We had a session purely to discuss all these problems. Let them behave like a party ought to behave. Let us not waste the time of the House.

(Sri P. Ashok Gajapathi Raju)

Sri P. Ashok Gajapathi Raju:- It is the budget session and we can discuss it during budget speeches. The additional amount saved through recent tax hike is only to the extent of Rs. 2100.00 crores. With this type of attitude, everybody's
rights are being affected here. We can discuss it in the budget and let us save the time of the House.

(ə outlines)

ట్రెండి అక్షరాలయాంకం: వాటా ఖండానే ఉదాహరణలు ఉన్నాయి. నాట్ సహాయానికం ఉండటానికి అనే తరువాత అడుగు వచ్చే అంశాలను చేసింది. సాధనా సహాయానికం ఉండటానికి అనే తరువాత అడుగు వచ్చే అంశాలను చేసింది.

(ə outlines)

Rule 65 - The right to move the adjournment of the Assembly, for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance shall be subject to the following restrictions namely:

(i) not more than one such motion shall be made at the same sitting. 

(ə outlines)

ట్రెండి అక్షరాలయాంకం: వాటా ఖండానే ఉదాహరణలు ఉన్నాయి. నాట్ సహాయానికం ఉండటానికి అనే తరువాత అడుగు వచ్చే అంశాలను చేసింది. సాధనా సహాయానికం ఉండటానికి అనే తరువాత అడుగు వచ్చే అంశాలను చేసింది.

(ə outlines)
వారి స్పర్శనులు... 21 అగ్రపాలు, 1996

పత్రి రామనాథ్ ఫాస్: - హల్లే అనువైన నిర్ధారణలు ప్రతి అను తానతులు. అడవులు మాత్రమే మలినత కావడానికి ప్రతిష్ఠించారు.

పత్రి దానం పండిస్తుంది: - ఇప్పుడు యాత్ర ప్రారంభం ఎందుకంటే. సంస్థ సంఖ్య 304 ని లేకపై వచ్చేది. హైడ్స్ట్రిక ఇంటర్స్ కంటే ఉపయోగించిన అన్ని మృత్యు సమయం లేదా ప్రతిష్ఠిత.

పత్రి గాంధీ సైన్యం (పాయమారు): - పత్రి అనువంచి రామనాథ్ ఫాస్ మలినత ప్రతిష్ఠించారు. పత్రి
పత్రి గాంధీ సైన్యం (పాయమారు): - వాయిదా సంఖ్య ప్రతిష్ఠించారు.

పత్రి కాంగ్రెస్‌వాధ్య శాఖ: - అలా చెప్పాడు మలినత ప్రతిష్ఠించారు.

పత్రి కాంగ్రెస్‌వాధ్య శాఖ: - పత్రి అలంకార లేదా ప్రతిష్ఠించారు.

(పాయమారు)

పత్రి కాంగ్రెస్‌వాధ్య శాఖ (పాయమారు): - హైడ్స్ట్రిక సేవలు యాత్ర ప్రారంభం ఎందుకంటే. సంఖ్య 304 ని లేకపై వచ్చేది. సంస్థ సంఖ్య 304 ని లేకపై వచ్చేది. ఇందులో ఈ పదార్థాలు ప్రతిష్ఠించారు. హైడ్స్ట్రిక ఇంటర్స్ కంటే ఉపయోగించిన అన్ని మృత్యు సమయం లేదా ప్రతిష్ఠిత.

పత్రి కాంగ్రెస్‌వాధ్య శాఖ (పాయమారు): - హామే అలంకార రామనాథ్ ఫాస్ మలినత ప్రతిష్ఠించారు. ఇందులో ఈ పదార్థాలు ప్రతిష్ఠించారు. హైడ్స్ట్రిక ఇంటర్స్ కంటే ఉపయోగించిన అన్ని మృత్యు సమయం లేదా ప్రతిష్ఠిత.

పత్రి కాంగ్రెస్‌వాధ్య శాఖ: - పత్రి అనువంచి రామనాథ్ ఫాస్ మలినత ప్రతిష్ఠించారు.
Sri Ch. Rajeshwara Rao:- Under Rule 67 also...

(Sri P. Ashok Gajapathi Raju:- I will agree with the views of Sri Ch. Rajeshwara Rao. Under Rule 67 also....)

(Sri P. Ashok Gajapathi Raju:- I want to clarify the rule position. You are giving opportunity to others. If opportunity is not given to us also, we would like to protest.)
Sri K. Vidyadhar Rao:— It is very unfortunate. They are not allowing us even to explain the rule position.

Sri P. Ashok Gajapathi Raju:— As regards the Adjournment Motion, the whole gamut covers from rule 63 onwards. Sir, it is not that this House is totally help-less. There are ways of handling things. Now, Sri Rajeswara Rao has mentioned certain levels and rules. It is our duty as Members to observe those rules. Besides that Sir, if leave is to be granted, one tenth of total membership of the Assembly is required. May be less than one tenth of the strength is not expected to hold this House to ransom throwing all business on privilege grounds. We are in a Budget Session. Ample opportunity to discuss fiscal policy is available. Besides that, a small group of Members, not even 10% of the strength...
Mr. Deputy Speaker:— I will give you permission.

Sri. Deputy Speaker:— I will give you permission.

Sri P. Ashok Gajapathi Raju:— This way of trying to hold the House to ransom is un-democratic. With the strength they have, they can neither move a substantive motion, nor will their motion be governed by any rules. What is this Sir? This is unbecoming of a democratic process. Everybody has to condemn their action.

Sri P. Ashok Gajapathi Raju:— This way of trying to hold the House to ransom is un-democratic. With the strength they have, they can neither move a substantive motion, nor will their motion be governed by any rules. What is this Sir? This is unbecoming of a democratic process. Everybody has to condemn their action.

Sri P. Ashok Gajapathi Raju:— This way of trying to hold the House to ransom is un-democratic. With the strength they have, they can neither move a substantive motion, nor will their motion be governed by any rules. What is this Sir? This is unbecoming of a democratic process. Everybody has to condemn their action.
On one and the same issue, you cannot have a discussion twice or thrice. The issue should be discussed only one time. That is the rule position.

Another point Sir,.....

Sri P. Ashok Gajapathi Raju:— Sri Venkat Reddy by giving me personal tuition in this august House has mislead this House. All the levies and the savings put together were not crossing Rs. 2103/- crores. That is not even the bribe taken by Sri Sukh Ram, Telecom Minister or by Sri P.V. Narasimha Rao. I am not talking anything against them. How many times, they will expose us?
What we are requesting them is to confine to the democratic practice and the rules. Let this august House run.

The right to move the adjournment of the Assembly, for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance shall be subject to the following restrictions namely: (i) not more than one such motion shall be made at the same sitting;...
Besides this, if objection to leave being granted is taken, the Speaker shall request those members who are in favour of leave being granted to rise in their places and if not less than one tenth of total membership of the Assembly rise accordingly the Speaker shall intimate that leave is granted. If less than one-tenth of total membership of the Assembly rise, the Speaker shall inform the member that he has not the leave of the House.

Sri Gade Venkat Reddy: Let me explain the rule position....

Sri Gade Venkat Reddy: The right to move the
adjournment of the Assembly, for the purpose of discussing
definite matter of urgent public importance shall be subject
to the following restrictions namely:....."
In the evening the atmosphere was... 21st September 1996.

As we enjoy the right...
ఫాట్ మిసిలియన్ లో కేంద్రం ఉండే సంస్థ ఇప్పుడు లేదు. ప్రభుత్వం ప్రస్తుతంలో కేంద్రం ఉండటాన్ని వేయాలనుకుంటాం. ఈ ప్రభుత్వం ప్రధాని దానిని సాధించాడు. ప్రత్యేకంగా కేంద్రం ఉండటాన్ని సాధించాడు. 1/10 నికి నికిలు. ప్రతి సంస్థ ప్రధాని మారి చేసింది. ఈ ప్రతిష్ఠానం లో సంస్థ కోసం ప్రతి సంస్థ మారి లభిస్తుంది. ఈ ప్రతిష్ఠానం లో ప్రతి సంస్థ మారి చేసింది. ప్రతి సంస్థ కోసం మారి చేసింది. ప్రతి సంస్థ కోసం ప్రతి సంస్థ మారి చేసింది. 

పిన్నిమితి త్వరగానే చేసింది - సత్యం... 

పిన్నిమితి త్వరగానే చేసింది - సత్యం... 

పిన్నిమితి త్వరగానే చేసింది - సత్యం...

పిన్నిమితి త్వరగానే చేసింది - సత్యం....

పిన్నిమితి త్వరగానే చేసింది - సత్యం....

పిన్నిమితి త్వరగానే చేసింది - సత్యం....

పిన్నిమితి త్వరగానే చేసింది - సత్యం....

పిన్నిమితి త్వరగానే చేసింది - సత్యం....

పిన్నిమితి త్వరగానే చేసింది - సత్యం....

పిన్నిమితి త్వరగానే చేసింది - సత్యం....

పిన్నిమితి త్వరగానే చేసింది - సత్యం....

పిన్నిమితి త్వరగానే చేసింది - సత్యం....

పిన్నిమితి త్వరగానే చేసింది - సత్యం....

పిన్నిమితి త్వరగానే చేసింది - సత్యం....

పిన్నిమితి త్వరగానే చేసింది - సత్యం....

పిన్నిమితి త్వరగానే చేసింది - సత్యం....

పిన్నిమితి త్వరగానే చేసింది - సత్యం....

పిన్నిమితి త్వరగానే చేసింది - సత్యం....

పిన్నిమితి త్వరగానే చేసింది - సత్యం....

పిన్నిమితి త్వరగానే చేసింది - సత్యం....

పిన్నిమితి త్వరగానే చేసింది - సత్యం....

పిన్నిమితి త్వరగానే చేసింది - సత్యం....

పిన్నిమితి త్వరగానే చేసింది - సత్యం....

పిన్నిమితి త్వరగానే చేసింది - సత్యం....

పిన్నిమితి త్వరగానే చేసింది - సత్యం....

పిన్నిమితి త్వరగానే చేసింది - సత్యం....

పిన్నిమితి త్వరగానే చేసింది - సత్యం....

పిన్నిమితి త్వరగానే చేసింది - సత్యం....

పిన్నిమితి త్వరగానే చేసింది - సత్యం....
పి 3. నిర్ణయం చేయండి: నంది ప్రపంచంలో ఉన్నప్పుడు నిర్ణయం చేయండి అని చెబుతారు. మనుషులు ప్రపంచంలో ఉన్నప్పుడు భాగంగా ఉండాలనువు. అందుకే మనుషులు ప్రపంచంలో నిలిచాలను ప్రత్యేకంగా ధదింపు చేసుకుని నేరుతో ప్రాంతంలో ఉన్నప్పుడు నిర్ణయం చేయండి. ఈ నిర్ణయం చేయండి అనే ప్రయత్నం ఉండాలను. మనుషులు ప్రపంచంలో ఉన్నప్పుడు నిర్ణయం చేయండి అని చెబుతారు. మనుషులు ప్రపంచంలో ఉన్నప్పుడు నిర్ణయం చేయండి. మనుషులు ప్రపంచంలో ఉన్నప్పుడు నిర్ణయం చేయండి అని చెబుతారు. మనుషులు ప్రపంచంలో ఉన్నప్పుడు నిర్ణయం చేయండి.
స్ిరి ప. అష్టఖా గజాపతి రాజు:- స్పేఫర్ సిర్, తెలియండి ఆమే తన సాపట్టి చేసిన సంశేషం పంటున్నది. ఆ సంశేషం సంపూర్ణం లేకుండా ప్రకారం సంశేషంపై చెప్తుంది. సంశేషం ఎంత సమయంలో పొందారు, అంటే తల్లిదాన్ని పంటుండి. సంశేషం ముందు సాధనాం సంఖ్య ఉంటుంది. సంశేషం సమయంలో రెండు సాధనాలు ఉంటుంది. సంశేషం సమయంలో ఒక సాధనం వాలి మాత్రమే ఉంటుంది. సంశేషం సమయంలో ఒక సాధనం వాలి మాత్రమే ఉంటుంది. సంశేషం సమయంలో ఒక సాధనం వాలి మాత్రమే ఉంటుంది. సంశేషం సమయంలో ఒక సాధనం వాలి మాత్రమే ఉంటుంది. సంశేషం సమయంలో ఒక సాధనం వాలి మాత్రమే ఉంటుంది. సంశేషం సమయంలో ఒక సాధనం వాలి మాత్రమే ఉంటుంది. సంశేషం సమయంలో ఒక సాధనం వాలి మాత్రమే ఉంటుంది. సంశేషం సమయంలో ఒక సాధనం వాలి మాత్రమే ఉంటుంది. సంశేషం సమయంలో ఒక సాధనం వాలి మాత్రమే ఉంటుంది. సంశేషం సమయంలో ఒక సాధనం వాలి మాత్రమే ఉంటుంది. సంశేషం సమయంలో ఒక సాధనం వాలి మాత్రమే ఉంటుంది. సంశేషం సమయంలో ఒక సాధనం వాలి మాత్రమే ఉంటుంది. సంశేషం సమయంలో ఒక సాధనం వాలి మాత్రమే ఉంటుంది.
Mr. Deputy Speaker:— All the questions are deemed to have been answered.

PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES IN HYDERABAD

(a) whether it is a fact that various private agencies are running Employment Exchanges in Hyderabad City and duping innocent unemployed youth; and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken against such Employment Exchanges?

Minister for Labour and Employment (Sri T. Srinivas Yadav):— (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

REPAIRS TO KOPPOLU TANK IN CUDDAPAH DISTRICT

(a) whether it is a fact that Koppolu Tank in Valluru Mandal in Cuddapah District is under illegal occupation; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to evict the illegal occupants and effect repairs to the sluices damaged by the occupants?
Minister for Prohibition (Sri J. Nageswara Rao):— (a) & (b) There is no illegal occupation of Koppolu tank at present. New shutters were fixed during the year 1990, as the original shutters were stolen by miscreants.

REVENUE FROM STAMP DUTY

(a) the additional income being derived by the Government by revising the stamp duty on agreements; and

(b) whether it is a fact that small industries are subjected to severe losses on account of the said measure?

Minister for Revenue (Sri T. Devender Goud):— (a) Nil.

Sir. The orders issued in G.O.Ms.No. 750, Revenue (Regn.II) Department, dt. 22.12.95 revising the rates of stamp duty on instruments evidencing agreements relating to hypothecation of movable property were withdrawn in G.O.Ms.No.189, Revenue (Regn.II) Department, dt. 16.2.1996, restoring status quo in the matter.

(b) Does not arise.

ALLOTMENT OF SHOPS TO S.C. AND S.Ts AT TIRUMALA

(a) whether it is a fact that shops have not been allotted to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Shopping Complex constructed at Tirumala by Tirumala Tirupathi Devasthanam; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

Minister for Endowments (Sri Simhadri Satyanarayana):—

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) At Tirumala, Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams have constructed a Shopping Complex with limited number of shops for allotment to those displaced at Tirumala due to land acquisition resorted to by Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams at Tirumala for implementation of the Master Plan, as a measure of rehabilitation of such displaced.
TRAFFIC ARRANGEMENTS IN HYDERABAD CITY

(a) whether the existing traffic arrangements are sufficient to meet the planned traffic flow in Hyderabad Mega City; and

(b) if not, what are the deficiencies in the existing system and how they are proposed to be improved?

Minister for Home (Sri A. Madhava Reddy):- (a) No, Sir.

(b) The deficiencies are (1) inadequate traffic strength (2) number of vehicles to the traffic police (3) communications equipment and (4) automatic traffic signals in different inter-sections (5) need for shifting wholesale markets from the city to outside (6) to identify adequate parking places, (7) provision of adequate budget for paints and other traffic aids (8) unplanned road side digging by different Government Departments (9) provision of truck terminals at the outskirts (10) berm to berm road laying (11) improper coordination among various Departments (12) inadequate traffic education (13) provision of root path barricades (14) provision of central medians, etc.

Steps are being taken to find solutions to the above deficiencies.

RELIEF TO THE CYCLONE VICTIMS

(a) the number of people killed and rendered homeless due to the recent cyclone in June, 1996 in the State; and

(b) the relief measures undertaken in this connection?

Minister for Revenue (Sri T. Devender Goud):- (a) Number of persons died (100). Number of houses damaged (21,517).

The District Administration has undertaken immediate relief operations to evacuate the people from the affected areas and accommodated in relief camps; payment of ex-gratia
to the victims such as utensils, repairs to the damaged houses, cloths etc., as per the existing norms was made. Medical and para-medical teams were deployed in the affected areas.

IRREGULARITIES IN WAKF BOARD

18-

*551-(F) Q. - Sarvasri Mohd. Amanullah Khan (Chandrayangutta) and Mumtaz Ahmed Khan (Yakatpura): - Will the Minister for Minorities and Wakf be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several irregularities were committed in Wakf Board during the time of former Special Officer and Secretaray;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Government have ordered for an enquiry into the matter; and

(c) if so, the findings of the enquiry and the action taken thereon?

Minister for Higher Education (Sri Basheeruddin Babu Khan): - (a) Yes, Sir. Allegations of several irregularities have been received.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) An Enquiry Officer has been appointed for conducting a detailed enquiry into the allegations levelled against Sri Mir Kamaluddin Ali Khan and his report is awaited.

POSTING OF VETERINARY DOCTORS

19-

*3042- Q. - Sarvasri R. Chandra Sekhar Reddy (Wanaparthy) and C. Krishna Yadav (Himayathnagar): - Will the Minister for Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are 16,000 cattle, 8,000 sheep and 6000 goats in Gudur Mandal agency are in Warangal District;

(b) whether it is also a fact that only compounders are attending on the sick cattle for want of doctors in the two sub-veterinary dispensaries meant to serve 21 villages in the said Mandal;

(c) whether it is also a fact that no doctor was appointed so far at Mattivada Village, eventhough the dispensary building was built in 1994; and
(d) if so, the reasons for not posting the doctors to the said centres and the time by which they will be posted to take care of the cattle in the Girijan areas?

Minister for Animal Husbandry (Sri B. Veera Reddy):— (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In Gudur Mandal two Rural Livestock units are sanctioned. 1. R.L.U., Bhupathipet, 2. R.L.U., Ashoknagar. The cadre strength of the R.L.U. is one Veterinary Assistant and one Attender. There is no sanctioned post of Veterinary Assistant Surgeon at the above institutions in question.

(c) There is no sanction post of Veterinary Assistant Surgeons at Mattivada Village in Gudur Mandal, Warangal District.

(d) Does not arise.

PURCHASE OF CLOTH BY THE OFFICIALS OF KURNOOL GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL

(a) whether it is a fact that the Officials of Kurnool General Hospital have purchased cloth for the supply of uniform to Class-IV Employees of said hospital from a benami society named Rajendra Khadi Bandar instead of purchasing from APCO as per Government orders and misappropriated 6 crores of rupees; and

(b) if so, the persons responsible for the same and the action taken against them?

Minister for Medical and Health (Sri Metla Satyanarayana Rao):— (a) The Superintendent, Government General Hospital, Kurnool reported that employees of the hospital complained about the poor quality of the linen cloth supplied to them during 1993-94. Therefore, keeping in view the interests of the employees cloth of good quality was decided to be purchased for the year 1994-95 instead of the cloth of APCO. Accordingly, quotations were called for and the tender was awarded to M/s. Rajendra Khadi Bhandar. It is not correct to say that on account of purchase of cloth from a private firm, a misappropriation of Rs. 6 crores took place.

The persons responsible for the purchase of cloth are:

1) Dr. D.S. Venkatasubba Reddy, Superintendent, G.G.H., Kurnool.
2) Sri S.A. Azeez, LS & Tr., Gr.I., G.G.H., Kurnool.

The charges levelled against the Superintendent have been dropped as no pecuniary loss to the Government was caused by him in the hospital having purchased the linen cloth from a private firm and as good quality of cloth at lesser price was purchased.

As regards the LS & Tr., Gr.I., an enquiry Officer has been appointed to enquire into the irregularities committed.

9.30

(Answers)

Sri P. Ashok Gajapathi Raju:- In the B.A.C. meeting it was decided at 9.30 the question hour should be closed. After closing we will go to the rest of the agenda. These questions can be deemed to have been answered so that we can go to the next business and thereby the time could be saved. Otherwise, transacting the business will become increasingly difficult.
Mr. Deputy Speaker:- All papers are deemed to have been laid.

(1) Annual Report of A.P. Commission for Backward Classes for 1995-96:

Sri P. Ashok Gajapathi Raju (On behalf of Chief Minister):- Sir I beg to lay:

"A copy of the Annual Report of Andhra Pradesh Commission for Backward Classes for the year 1995-96 together with a Memorandum of action taken on the advice tendered by the Commission, as required under section 15 of Andhra Pradesh Commission for Backward Classes Act, 1993."

(2) A.P. Civil Services (Disciplinary Proceedings Tribunal) Rules, 1989:

Sri P. Ashok Gajapathi Raju (On behalf of Chief Minister):- Sir, I beg to lay:
"A copy of the amendment to the Andhra Pradesh Civil Services (Disciplinary Proceedings Tribunal) Rules, 1989 issued in G.O.Ms.No. 387, General Administration (Services.C) Department, dated the 13th September, 1995 together with statement of reasons as required under sub-section (3) of Section 10 of the Andhra Pradesh Civil Services (Disciplinary Proceedings Tribunal) Act, 1960."

1. THE HYDERABAD MUNICIPAL CORPORATION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1996:
Sri T. Seetharam:— Sir, I beg to move:
"That leave be granted to introduce the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1996."

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— Motion moved. Now, the question is:
"That leave be granted to introduce the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1996."

(Pause)

The motion was adopted and the Bill was introduced.

2. THE HYDERABAD MUNICIPAL CORPORATION (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL, 1996:
Sri T. Seetharam:— Sir, I beg to move:
"That leave be granted to introduce the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (Second Amendment) Bill, 1996."

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— Motion moved. Now, the question is:
"That leave be granted to introduce the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (Second Amendment) Bill, 1996."

(Pause)

The motion was adopted and the Bill was introduced.

(100SAMBHA)
తోండడం ప్రఖ్యాతి సొంతములు సంశయము చేసుకుని వృత్తి తోన్నే శిష్యులు నేపాడు చేసుకును. అంటే లేదా అన్ను చేసి మాత్రము నిర్ధారించారు. 

పిల్లు ఎమరుదితోను:- దేవయ్య దూరములేవింటి. అత్యంత ఆడిసిని పోయి.

త్రిభూమి మధ్యే ఆలయం:- దేవయ్య దూరములేవింటి. అత్యంత ఆడిసిని పోయిని నేపాడు చేసి.

(ఆధిపత్యం)

త్రిభూమి మధ్యే ఆలయం:- దేవయ్య దూరములేవింటి. అత్యంత ఆడిసిని పోయిని నేపాడు చేసిని నేపాడు చేసి.

(ప్రతిస్పాదనం)

త్రిభూమి మధ్యే ఆలయం:- దేవయ్య దూరములేవింటి. అత్యంత ఆడిసిని పోయి నేపాడు చేసిని నేపాడు చేసి.
21 ఎండా, 1996 లో ప్రపంచం తో పాటు అనేక సంపాదిక కార్యక్రమాల ప్రారంభించబడ్డాయి. అదే సమయంలో తెలుగు లేదా తెలుగు సాహిత్య సంస్థలు, పత్రికలు మరియు రచయితలు మొదటి తెలుగు చిత్రాంశ రిఫర్մ్ కార్యక్రమాన్ని ప్రేక్షకాలు సందానించినట్లయితే, ఇది తెలుగు లేదా తెలుగు సాహిత్యం లో ప్రాముఖ్యతని ప్రతిష్ఠత కాకుడా ఉంది. ఈ పరిశీలనలు తెలంగాణ ప్రాంతాలలో సంస్థలు కృతియుద్ధం తో పాటు కావలు నిర్వహించబడుతున్నాయి.

ప్రమాణానికి:- ప్రత్యేక సంఖ్యలు దేశంలో ప్రతి సాధురు నేషన్యుడు మాత్రమే ప్రతి సాధురు నేషన్యుడు మాత్రమే ప్రతి సాధురు నేషన్యుడు మాత్రమే ప్రతి సాధురు నేషన్యుడు మాత్రమే ప్రతి సాధురు నేషన్యుడు మాత్రమే ప్రతి సాధురు నేషన్యుడు మాత్రమే ప్రతి సాధురు నేషన్యుడు మాత్రమే ప్రతి సాధురు నేషన్యుడు మాత్రమే ప్రతి సాధురు నేషన్యుడు మాత్మాగమ్యతని ప్రతిష్ఠత కాకుడా ఉంది. ఈ పరిశీలనలు తెలంగాణ ప్రాంతాలలో సంస్థలు కృతియుద్ధం తో పాటు కావలు నిర్వహించబడుతున్నాయి.

ప్రమాణానికి:- ప్రత్యేక సంఖ్యలు దేశంలో ప్రతి సాధురు నేషన్యుడు మాత్రమే ప్రతి సాధురు నేషన్యుడు మాత్రమే ప్రతి సాధురు నేషన్యుడు మాత్రమే ప్రతి సాధురు నేషన్యుడు మాత్రమే ప్రతి సాధురు నేషన్యుడు మాత్రమే ప్రతి సాధురు నేషన్యుడు మాత్రమే ప్రతి సాధురు నేషన్యుడు మాత్రమే ప్రతి సాధురు నేషన్యుడు మాత్రమే ప్రతి సాధురు నేషన్యుడు మాత్రమే ప్రతి సాధురు నేషన్యుడు మాత్రమే ప్రతి సాధురు నేషన్యుడు మాత్రమే ప్రతి సాధురు నేషన్యుడు మాత్రమే ప్రతి సాధురు నేషన్యుడు మాత్రమే ప్రతి సాధురు నేషన్యుడు మాత్రమే ప్రతి సాధురు నేషన్యుడు మాత్రమే ప్రతి సాధురు నేషన్యుడు మాత్రమే ప్రతి సాధురు నేషన్యుడు మాత్రమే ప్రతి సాధురు నేషన్యుడు మాత్రమే ప్రతి సాధురు నేషన్యుడు మాత్రమే ప్రతి సాధురు నేషన్యుడు మాత్రమే ప్రతి సాధురు నేషన్యుడు మాత్రమే ప్రతి సాధురు నేషన్యుడు మాత్రమే ప్రతి సాధురు నేషన్యుడు మాత్రమే ప్రతి సాధురు నేషన్యుడు మాత్రమే ప్రతి సాధురు నేషన్యుడు మాత్రమే ప్రతి సాధురు నేషన్యుడు మాత్రమే ప్రతి సాధురు నేషన్యుడు మాత్రమే ప్రతి సాధురు నేషన్యుడు మాత్రమే ప్రతి సాధురు నేషన్యుడు మాత్మాగమ్యతని ప్రతిష్ఠత కాకుడా ఉంది. ఈ పరిశీలనలు తెలంగాణ ప్రాంతాలలో సంస్థలు కృతియుద్ధం తో పాటు కావలు నిర్వహించబడుతున్నాయి.
హింది చెన్న (శేషంపై):— అధ్యాత్మక, లక్ష్యములను సాచర్యం చేసే, తమ్మైన లక్ష్యములను లేదు రుచి అశ్రమం ముగ్గురు నిత్యం వాసితే గాగా విశ్లేషించండి. అందుకే లక్ష్యములను రుచి అశ్రమం ముగ్గురు నిత్యం వాసితే గాగా విశ్లేషించండి. అందుకే లక్ష్యములను రుచి అశ్రమం ముగ్గురు నిత్యం వాసితే గాగా విశ్లేషించండి. అందుకే లక్ష్యములను రుచి అశ్రమం ముగ్గురు నిత్యం వాసితే గాగా విశ్లేషించండి.

8:30 సంయోగు (మధ్యమతరు) :- పినియా ఉదయ శమియుద్ధం ప్రస్తుతం ప్రసాదం ప్రదర్శించాలను రాయి దృశ్యం వివరించాలను.

ముఖ్య తయారీ యుద్ధం:- రాతీ తయారీ. భార్య యుద్ధం.

(అదేప్పైపై)
Sri Basheeruddin Babukhan:- Sir, there are almost 1,400 and odd Junior Lecturer posts lying vacant. Because of certain court orders with regard to regularisation of part-time Junior Lecturers and part-time degree lecturers, the direct recruitment and promotions could not be done. The Court specifically said that the regularisation of part-time lecturers should be completed first. That has taken some time. These part-time lecturers are serving for many years. They could not furnish the information through the Principals to the Board of Intermediate Education. It is now almost complete. The College Service Commission has given certain regularisation orders. Government is going to issue those orders. Very soon regularisation of part-time lecturers will be over. Thereafter, direct recruitment will start. Within two to three months we will finalise these recruitments.
Sri Basheeruddin Babukhan:— If there are any specific cases....

I will make note of it. Let the Hon. Member also put it to me. I will take suitable action.

Sri Basheeruddin Babukhan:— I will make note of it. Let the Hon. Member also put it to me. I will take suitable action.
(అస్త్రం)\\

చేసిరాయి: అనేక సాధనాలు ఎక్కడ లభించడం లేదా ఆసింతా అయితే,
అది ఫలితానికి సమాధానం కలిగి ఉండాలి. అంటే లభ్యమైన సాధనాలు కనుమని,
మీరు ఈ ప్రవాహం చేసి దానికి ఉదాహరణతో ప్రతిపాదించండి. ఇది ఏమి నిర్ధారించాలి.

( అస్త్రం)\\

యుక్తి: స్నాయుద్ధం:- మీరు ఎంత సమయంటే?\\

అయితే స్నాయుద్ధం:- యుక్తి, మీరు ఎంత సమయంటే?

(అస్త్రం)\\

యుక్తి: స్నాయుద్ధం:- యుక్తి, మీరు ఎంత సమయంటే?\\

అయితే స్నాయుద్ధం:- యుక్తి, మీరు ఎంత సమయంటే?
హే హే దిశలచిని:- అందా, ముఖం మాగిస్తుంది తప్పనీ అందుకు వింతపాని దిగుగెలించింది. ఏమినందుండి మాత్రమే చాలా రేపడానికీ ఆకు ప్రతి ప్రతి. కాదు ఇందుకు విషయం అయితే చేసానికి ప్రతిమా. రోజు తిథి మామిడి నేత్రానికి మార్గం. కదా మూడు రోజులు ప్రతి నేత్రానికి అప్పడ నివాసం కూడా కలిగే చేసిన కొని చేయగలిగింది. 73, 74 రోజులు నేత్రానికి చేసిన కొని చేయగలిగింది. తిరుగునేత్రానికి చేసిన కొని చేయగలిగింది. తిరుగునేత్రానికి చేసిన కొని చేయగలిగింది. 73, 74 రోజులు నేత్రానికి చేసిన కొని చేయగలిగింది. తిరుగునేత్రానికి చేసిన కొని చేయగలిగింది. 73, 74 రోజులు నేత్రానికి చేసిన కొని చేయగలిగింది. తిరుగునేత్రానికి చేసిన కొని చేయాలి. (తోభాండి)

(తోభాండి)

ఇస్తుంటే విశేషాలచిని (చిత్రం): — పుస్తక నాటికి తెలియండి...
ప్రపంచ సంస్థలు రాత్రులు:-

ప్రత్యేక నిష్పత్తి:- రాత్రులు అవసరము అత్యంత సంఖ్యలో ఉంటుంది.

ప్రత్యేక నిష్పత్తి:- అందుకే తన ప్రత్యేక నిష్పత్తి ప్రత్యేక నిష్పత్తి
ప్రత్యేక నిష్పత్తి:- అంతర్జాతీయ సంస్థలు రాత్రులు అవసరము అత్యంత సంఖ్యలో ఉంటుంది.

ప్రత్యేక నిష్పత్తి:-

ప్రత్యేక నిష్పత్తి:-

ప్రత్యేక నిష్పత్తి:-

ప్రత్యేక నిష్పత్తి:-

ప్రత్యేక నిష్పత్తి:-

(అధిరామార్చి బడా నాగనండి ఆటాడాడా)

తోలు అవసరం లోహం సుగంధించడాని

ప్రత్యేక నిష్పత్తి:-

(అధిరామార్చి బడా)

ప్రత్యేక నిష్పత్తి:- నాగనండి నాగనండి నాగనండి నాగనండి నాగనండి రాత్రులు అవసరము అత్యంత సంఖ్యలో ఉంటుంది. ప్రత్యేక నిష్పత్తి:- రాత్రులు అవసరము అత్యంత సంఖ్యలో ఉంటుంది. ప్రత్యేక నిష్పత్తి:- రాత్రులు అవసరము అత్యంత సంఖ్యలో ఉంటుంది.
21 అక్టోబర్, 1996...

మానవులను నిర్మించడానికి పండితుడు అంటే అడగలేదు. అక్షరియ సంఘం నుండి లభించిన రెండు ప్రకారాలు ప్రామాణికాలు. స్పెషల్ సంఘం సంఘం ప్రామాణికాలను నిర్మించాడు. తద్వారా లెక్సికన్ సంఘం సంఘం సంఘం ప్రామాణికాలు నిర్మించాడు. 

ప్రత్యేకముంటాయి, మూడు కేంద్రాలు ఇంటాందను సంఘం సంఘం యొకాయు సాధారణీకరణ ప్రామాణికాలు నిర్మించాడు. అందుకంటే, మానవాన్ని నిర్మించడానికి ప్రామాణికాలు నిర్మించాడు. తద్వారా ఎలా కాదు కొనసాగిస్తుంది, ప్రామాణికాలు నిర్మించాడు. అది చాలా ప్రత్యేకము, ప్రత్యేకించడానికి ప్రామాణికాలు నిర్మించాడు.

ప్రత్యేకముంటాయి, మూడు కేంద్రాలు ఇంటాందను సంఘం సంఘం యొకాయు సాధారణీకరణ ప్రామాణికాలు నిర్మించాడు. అందుకంటే, మానవాన్ని నిర్మించడానికి ప్రామాణికాలు నిర్మించాడు. తద్వారా ఎలా కాదు కొనసాగిస్తుంది, ప్రామాణికాలు నిర్మించాడు. అది చాలా ప్రత్యేకము, ప్రత్యేకించడానికి ప్రామాణికాలు నిర్మించాడు.

ప్రత్యేకముంటాయి, మూడు కేంద్రాలు ఇంటాందను సంఘం సంఘం యొకాయు సాధారణీకరణ ప్రామాణికాలు నిర్మించాడు. అందుకంటే, మానవాన్ని నిర్మించడానికి ప్రామాణికాలు నిర్మించాడు. తద్వారా ఎలా కాదు కొనసాగిస్తుంది, ప్రామాణికాలు నిర్మించాడు. అది చాలా ప్రత్యేకము, ప్రత్యేకించడానికి ప్రామాణికాలు నిర్మించాడు.
టీ. అవసాని అమలి కాదు సమయం కేంద్రం ఏ రీతిలో సా. అంతే ఇ రీతిలో జ.మ. భాష., రెండు సంఖ్యల మేరకు అంతర్భాగం. ఈ అంతర్భాగం సమయం కేంద్రం ఏ రీతిలో సా. 

ప్రయత్నానికి యొక్క మరియు, ప్రయత్నానికి యొక్క మరియు, 

(అది అభిషెక్ముఖ్) 

ప్రయత్నానికి యొక్క మరియు, ప్రయత్నానికి యొక్క మరియు, 

(అది అభిషెక్ముఖ్) 

ప్రయత్నానికి యొక్క మరియు, ప్రయత్నానికి యొక్క మరియు,
మనం చెక్కారు నీలకాండి:- ఒకసారి చరిత్రంలో సేకరించిన ఆదివారి అమలులు నికిలో సేకరించాం.
Sir, the Government have issued G.O. Ms.No. 243. In this G.O. they have asked the people to get their illegal constructions regularised. In the city there are less developed and intensively developed areas. Moreover, the rates which have been stated by the M.C.H. are under G.O. Ms. 154 and they are meant for F.S.I. There should be difference between the F.S.I. rates and these rates. How can the F.S.I. rates be made applicable for areas which are identified as slum areas by the Collector, Hyderabad? But, you are asking them to pay the whole amount. Some houses are partly residential and some houses are partly commercial. A majority of the people in these areas are having notary registration and therefore, the Government should come out with some proposal to pay reasonable amount. Otherwise, tomorrow the Collector, Hyderabad will demolish such constructions. Another point is, the time-limit should be extended from 31st August to one more year.

Sri T. Seetharam:—Sir, let them come in the shape of a notice and then I will give full information.
మహాముని ఆధ్యాత్మిక నేత్రి:- నిజంగా మాత్రమే మాత్రమే మాత్రమే మాత్రమే.

శ్రీ న. విశ్వస్థం:- అది మాత్రమే, మాత్రమే మాత్రమే. మాత్రమే మాత్రమే మాత్రమే మాత్రమే మాత్రమే.

మహాముని ఆధ్యాత్మిక నేత్రి:- నిజంగా మాత్రమే మాత్రమే.

శ్రీ మహాముని ఆధ్యాత్మిక నేత్రి:- నిజంగా మాత్రమే. అది మాత్రమే మాత్రమే మాత్రమే. మాత్రమే మాత్రమే మాత్రమే మాత్రమే మాత్రమే.

శ్రీ న. విశ్వస్థం:- అది మాత్రమే. మాత్రమే. మాత్రమే మాత్రమే మాత్రమే.

Sri Asaduddin Owaisi:- Before 30th August, the Minister should convene the meeting. After that the G.O. will expire.

శ్రీ న. విశ్వస్థం:- అది మాత్రమే. మాత్రమే మాత్రమే. మాత్రమే మాత్రమే మాత్రమే. మాత్రమే మాత్రమే. మాత్రమే మాత్రమే.

శ్రీ మహాముని ఆధ్యాత్మిక నేత్రి:- నిజంగా మాత్రమే. అది మాత్రమే. మాత్రమే. మాత్రమే. మాత్రమే మాత్రమే మాత్రమే మాత్రమే. మాత్రమే.

శ్రీ న. విశ్వస్థం:- అది మాత్రమే. అది మాత్రమే. అది మాత్రమే మాత్రమే మాత్రమే. అది మాత్రమే మాత్రమే. అది మాత్రమే మాత్రమే.

శ్రీ స. విశ్వస్థం:- అది మాత్రమే. అది మాత్రమే. అది మాత్రమే మాత్రమే. అది మాత్రమే మాత్రమే. అది మాత్రమే మాత్రమే.

శ్రీ మహాముని ఆధ్యాత్మిక నేత్రి:- నిజంగా మాత్రమే. అది మాత్రమే. అది మాత్రమే మాత్రమే. అది మాత్రమే మాత్రమే. అది మాత్రమే మాత్రమే.
"Received the following articles from Circle Inspector of Police, Santoshnagar Police Station, stopped by some miscreants at Santoshnagar Colony, today...."
అంశాలు, అంశాల ఖని:

(స్పేషల్ పాయడు నిచ్చించిన సమయం లో, నిక్షేపం నిర్ధారించిన,
మొత్తం జీవితంలో అనుసరించిన సంఖూనిగా ఉండాలి)

ఇది ప్రతి సంస్థ ప్రతి ఎమ్మిడి, లద్దానికి ముఖ్యం, ముఖ్యం మాంసలు ఉండాలి. మాంస మండలం ఎందుకంటే మరో ప్రస్తుతి ఉంటే ముఖ్యం. మరో కొత్త మండలం ఉండటం ద్వారా ముఖ్యం ముఖ్యం ప్రతి ఎమ్మిడి.

(స్పేషల్ పాయడు నిచ్చించిన సమయం లో, నిక్షేపం నిర్ధారించిన,
మొత్తం జీవితంలో అనుసరించిన సంఖూనిగా ఉండాలి)

(స్పేషల్ పాయడు నిచ్చించిన సమయం లో, నిక్షేపం నిర్ధారించిన,
మొత్తం జీవితంలో అనుసరించిన సంఖూనిగా ఉండాలి)

***Expunged as ordered by the Chair.***
Mr. Deputy Speaker:– The House is adjourned to meet again at 11.30 a.m. today.

(The House was adjourned at 10.43 a.m. to meet again at 11.30 a.m. on 21.8.1996)

(The House re-assembled at 11.30 a.m. with Hon'ble Deputy Speaker in the Chair)

Hon'ble Members belonging to Congress Party were on their legs asking for an opportunity to speak. While the Hon'ble Minister for Finance and Legislative Affairs was reading out Budget Speech, 1996-97, some of them went to the Speaker's podium requesting for an opportunity. Sri D. Nagender and Sri R. Damadora Reddy tore copies of Budget Speech into pieces and flung them into air, while the Budget Speech was going on.)
Minister for Finance (Sri P. Ashok Gajapathi Raju):—

Sir,

I rise to present the budget of the Government of Andhra Pradesh for the year 1996-97.

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 inputs - political, economic and financial - go into the budget exercise. This time around, even as my task remained challenging, I have been helped in the exercise by a totally new input in the form of the invaluable feedback that the Government has received to the white papers.

3. As this House devoted an entire session last month to discussing the white papers, I do not intend to go into their contents here. But I want to take this opportunity to recall a few facts. The idea of publishing an umbrella white paper on state finances, along with supplementary white papers on other important sectors, was mooted by our Chief Minister. With the benefit of hindsight, I can now say that it was a brilliant idea that inspired the trust and confidence of the people at large. Admittedly the concept of white papers is not new. There have been white papers in the past but they were predominantly political documents published by a new Government to point out the misdeeds of its predecessor. This was the first occasion when white papers were published with entirely a political motivation and with the honest intent of involving the people in the decision process. We were overwhelmed by the enthusiastic reception that the white papers received from all cross sections of people. A lot of organisations and institutions spontaneously organised meetings to discuss the papers. A large number of people wrote to the Government, while several gave us the benefit of their oral advice. Many intellectuals within the country and abroad lauded this exercise and thoughtfully commented on the issues, on the T.V. and in the newspapers. Both the print and electronic media, played an extremely constructive role in generating a very active debate and discussion. Hon'ble members of this house gave us the benefit of their counsel in the last session of the Assembly. The Government in general, and this budget exercise in particular, were enriched by the quality and quantum of response from across the country to the issues raised in the white papers. I want to take this opportunity to thank everyone who participated in some way or the other in this wide ranging process of consultation. I also want to add that this innovative exercise is a testimony to our Chief Minister's abiding commitment to transparency in administration and to enlisting peoples' participation in governance.

4. The raising of the price of rice has understandably caused consternation to the poor. But at this House will
appreciate, we have had to do this as part of the larger process of fiscal adjustment while maintaining our commitment to the poor. No adjustment process can be totally painless. But it is our Government's endeavour to streamline the adjustment process so as to bequeath an enduring legacy to the future generations. I want to reiterate here that poverty eradication remains the centerpiece of our Government's policy.

5. Towards fulfilling this objective, the Government, as I see, has a three-fold task. The first is to provide a robust social safety-net of welfare schemes aimed at poverty alleviation. The rice subsidy scheme and other programmes aimed at giving the poor access to minimum basic needs falls into this category. The second is the task of development and poverty eradication, not just limited to giving the poor supplemental income through subsidies, but aimed at enhancement of their income earning capacity. The Government's entire development strategy is targeted towards this. The third task is that of administering these welfare schemes and development programmes through efficient, responsive and sensitized delivery systems. One of the challenges of budget making is the apportionment of resources between welfare schemes such as the rice subsidy scheme, development schemes such as building irrigation, roads and other assets and the cost of establishment. Honourable members will have several opportunities in the course of this budget to test our Government's commitment to the poor and the sensitivity and sympathy with which we have tried to strike a balance between the three tasks listed above.

6. I wish to reiterate our Government's commitment to the prohibition policy. During the debate on white papers, there were many who had argued that prohibition, as a policy, had failed in different parts of the world at different times and that based on these experiences, we should also retract our policy. But our Government is determined to pursue the prohibition policy with all sincerity and honesty. As honourable members will appreciate, a deep social change can be brought about only if there is support from all cross-sections of society. May I take this opportunity, sir, to request the cooperation and commitment of this entire House in making prohibition a mass movement.

ANNUAL PLAN

7. The revised outlay for Annual Plan 1995-96 is Rs. 2,720 crores compared to the original outlay of Rs. 3,159 crores. We took this House into confidence on the reasons that forced us to downsize the Plan. Among them are shortfall in receipts under sales tax and Stamps and Registration, sluggish response to small savings in view of competing avenues for saving and non-sanction of the A.P. - 3 project by the World Bank. The most important reason, however, is the reneging by the Planning Commission on the assurance given to
us about additional plan support of Rs. 750 crores. Of this assured support, the Planning Commission had given a sum of only Rs. 114 crores, leaving a huge gap of Rs. 636 crores. As this House is aware, based on its resolution on 15 June, 1995 to request the then Prime Minister to use his good office with the Planning Commission to honour its commitment of giving additional central support of Rs. 750 crores without linking it to the recommendations of the Tenth Finance Commission, the Chief Minister took up the issue with the Prime Minister, Finance Minister and Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission of the previous Union Government. We reiterated our demand with the Prime Minister and Finance Minister in the new Government at the Centre. Government of India have not yet responded positively to the issue. I assure the House that we will continue our vigorous efforts to get our Government's legitimate share of central support to State Plan.

8. The budgetary allocation for Annual Plan 1996-97 has been fixed at Rs. 2,988.77 crores, which is higher by 9.7 per cent, than the Plan presented in the Vote-on-Account budget of Rs. 2,724.80 crores. Allocations for irrigation, women development and child welfare, youth welfare, minority welfare, housing have all been significantly stepped up over the levels of last year.

PRAJALA VADDAKU PALANA AND SRAMADANAM

9. The two unique programmes, 'Prajala Vaddaku Palana' and 'Sramadanam', launched under the inspiring leadership of the Chief Minister, evoked very enthusiastic response from the public. The PVP, as it is now popularly known was initiated with several aims. The grievance redressal mechanism of the Government had atrophied because of long years of disuse and abuse. Governmental machinery, especially at the cutting edge level, had lost the sensitivity and sense of urgency necessary to address the common man's grievances with sympathy and understanding. The common man consequently came to look upon the Government as an alien, if not a hostile, institution. The first aim of PVP is to sensitize the Government's delivery systems to the problems of the common man, and at the same time to let the people know that this Government will spare no effort to solve their problems. The second aim of PVP is to spread awareness among the people of the Government's Welfare Schemes and development purposes so that they make informed choices. That takes me to the third aim of PVP which is to make the administration accountable to the people. Further, PVP, providing as it does an occasion for all functionaries of the Government to visit a village at one time, is also targeted at checking the services provided by the Government and supervising the schemes administered by the Government. Lastly, PVP is a genuine attempt at decentralization as it is also intended to formulating a comprehensive development plan for the village.
10. During the three rounds of Prajala Vaddaku Palana so far, 67,856 financial community needs costing Rs. 460.06 crores were sanctioned, of which 53,241 were grounded by June 1996. Of the 1,58,971 non-financial community needs identified, 1,24,102 were redressed. Out of the 49,79,627 family needs represented, 32,55,038 needs were redressed by June 1996.

11. To ensure that at least one work prioritized in the community needs is sanctioned per habitation of more than 200 population, Government have created a Prajala Vaddaku Palana fund and released Rs. 32.04 crores during 1995-96 and Rs. 11.49 crores up to July during 1996-97.

12. Sramadanam, the twin of PVP, was also launched with several objectives in view. First and foremost, it is a genuine attempt at making development people centred. Honourable members will note that one of the serious deficiencies of all development programmes across the country has been the lack of involvement of the people. Even as huge sums of money have been spent, the benefit that the common man got was disproportionately small. Time does not permit me to define all the involved issues in this complex debate. Suffice it to say that the main aim of Sramadanam scheme is to give people a sense of involvement in the development process. It is they who decide the priorities. It is they who are involved in determining the size of the scheme or activity. And most important, it is they who execute the scheme with support from the Government.

13. By enlisting people’s participation, Sramadanam has contributed very meaningfully to harnessing the vast storehouse of human potential for development. Besides, being a localized, people centred effort, Sramadanam has resulted in reduction of costs and increase in productivity levels.

14. During the first round of Sramadanam in January 1996, 25,898 works were taken up costing Rs. 56.91 crores, of which Rs. 32.39 crores came by way of contribution from public in the form of labour, material or cash. So far 19,185 works have been completed. During the second round in July 1996, 53,375 works were taken up costing Rs. 60.81 crores, of which Rs. 53.02 crores is the contribution from public. So far 42,987 works have been completed.

15. Government also created a 'Sramadanam Fund' to give a matching share to the 50 per cent or more contribution made by public for creating durable community assets. From the fund, an amount of Rs. 8.97 crores was released during 1995-96, while Rs. 11.10 crores has been released during the current year as upto the end of July 1996.
16. The aim of the Government is to fully exploit the total irrigation potential of the State, estimated at 217 lakh acres. Of this, we have so far been able to harness irrigation facilities for an area of 121 lakh acres. Full exploitation of irrigation to the potential level of 217 lakh acres will need an investment of the order of Rs. 45,000 crores.

17. Government attach top priority to works under the Sriram Sagar Project (SRSP), Srisailam Right Bank Canal (SRBC) and National Water Management Programme (NWMP) as reflected in an allocation of Rs. 95 crores during this year. Besides, Rs. 100 crores has been allocated for the Telugu Ganga Project (TGP) which will irrigate 60,000 acres in the first phase. The construction of the Srisailam Left Bank Canal (SLBC) is being expedited for providing irrigation for about 3 lakh acres in Nalgonda district in addition to providing drinking water to the fluoride affected areas in the village enroute. I am happy to inform the Hon'ble Members that water under the Priyadarshini Jurala Project (PJP) was released recently. The balance works will be completed soon to bring 44,000 acres of land under irrigation in the drought prone areas of Mahaboobnagar district. In order to utilise the surplus waters of Krishna basin, importance is being given to the construction of Galeru Nagari Sujala Sravanti Project (GNSS), Handri Niva Sujala Sravanti (HNSS) and Veligonda Projects. The proposed Pulichintala Balancing Reservoir will help consolidate the ayacut under the Krishna delta. A provision of Rs. 11.50 crores has been made for Vamsadhara Stages I and II. The Bheema Lift Irrigation Scheme is being posed for external assistance from the OECF of Japan.

18. Government have taken up 74 on-going projects in major, medium, minor and lift irrigation sectors under the RIDF scheme, with assistance from NABARD of Rs. 207 crores. The projects are expected to be completed by the end of the current financial year bringing a total ayacut of 2,43,037 acres under irrigation. The loan agreement for financial assistance from the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF), Japan for the modernization of KC canal was signed on 26.3.96 and work under this project is going to be accelerated.

19. Honourable members are aware that command area development has historically been the weakest link in the irrigation sector. Our activity so far has largely been confined to ayacut development by reclamation and a one time sanctioning of loans for land development. The regular maintenance of the irrigation systems and effort at soil conservation and land development have, however, got neglected. Our Government has evolved a 2-pronged strategy to address this malady. The first is to entrust the maintenance and repairs of the systems to farmers committees. As a beginning in this direction, Government will earmark an irrigation expert exclusively for each major command to guide and advise the
farmers. But the works themselves will be managed and got executed by the farmer committees. In the first phase, Government will decentralize the maintenance and repairs of branch canals, distributories and drains. Based on the experience here, farmer participation will be deepened by entrusting even main canal maintenance to them. The second component of the Government's strategy is to give adequate financial support to the farmers for this purpose. I will return to this issue later in my speech but for now I want to say that Government have stepped up the allocation for command area development to Rs. 13 crores and for the maintenance of drains to Rs. 22 crores.

20. The 'APWELL' project, undertaken with Dutch assistance aims at drilling 5,400 borewells in the seven districts of Krishna, Mahaboobnagar, Anantapur, Prakasam, Nalgonda, Chittoor and Cuddapah at a cost of Rs. 52 crores. This investment will create an irrigation potential of 40,500 acres.

ENERGY

21. In order to bridge the demand-supply gap, our Government has been aggressively pursuing a policy for new capacity creation. With the recent commissioning of the first gas turbine of 46 MW at Jegurpadu under the GVK Project, our State becomes the first to get the benefit of power generation from out of the 8 fast-track projects in the private sector. In addition, 43 MW of wind power and 4 MW of mini-hydro electric power have been added to the supply grid.

22. The Government remains committed to completing the ongoing Kothagudem power station (Phase V) at the earliest possible. The APSEB has estimated that it requires roughly Rs. 500 crores to complete and commission the project. The Power Finance Corporation has sanctioned assistance for this project and an amount of Rs. 133 crores has already been released. We expect that 250 MW of capacity will be commissioned by the end of January 1997 and the balance by the end of April 1997.

23. APSEB has also given approval for 8 shortgestation power projects with an installed capacity of 1,623 MW which were selected on an open tender basis. In addition to these short-gestation projects, 27 mini power plants, each costing less than Rs. 100 crores, have been cleared recently which will add 858 MW of power. The A.P. Gas Power Corporation has also finalised a plan for capacity expansion by 160 MW which is scheduled to be operational in February-March 1997. All these fresh initiatives on capacity augmentation are in addition to our continuing effort for setting up of bigger-size power stations. The power purchase agreements for the 1,000 MW Hinduja National-Power Project and 1,000 MW Shimadri Project to be set-up by NTPC are being negotiated. Both these coal-fired plants will be coast-based at Vizag. Similarly we are going to finalise the power purchase agreement with BPL
for their 500 MW plant at Ramagundam and with GVK and Besicorp for 500 MW each at the port town of Krishnapatnam very soon. All these projects will bring about a dramatic change in the power scenario by the turn of the century.

24. The demand-supply gap in the power sector would have been much worse but for the tenacious efforts of the Chief Minister to increase the efficiency of generation, transmission and distribution. Despite many other issues warranting his attention, he monitors the system on a daily basis on his computer. APSEB touched a remarkably impressive plant-load factor of 78.16% during 1995-96, the best in the country. To sustain the high level of generation during the last summer months, an innovative, though costly, fuel movement plan was worked out for transporting coal to the Rayalaseema power plant which involved movement by rail and ship to the power station from the coal fields in Orissa.

25. Despite several constraints on the supply side, the distribution of electricity has been streamlined to ensure a minimum of 9 hours of uninterrupted supply to agricultural consumers. To make this possible, the low-tension distribution lines have been strengthened with a large number of distribution transformers. An inventory of transformers is also being maintained at important locations to facilitate replacement of damaged transformers within 48 hours.

26. Unauthorised tapping of electricity and large scale theft and pilferage of power continue to be major impediments to improving the efficiency of APSEB. The Government is determined to curb this practice and has advised APSEB to work out an action plan in the best interest of all consumers. For the benefit of agriculturists, a scheme has been evolved to regularise all unauthorised pumpsets on payment of Rs. 2,000 per horse power. This scheme will be open till 30th September, 1996, whereafter the Board will take recourse to punitive measures. I want to take this opportunity to request public cooperation to this very reasonable amnesty proposal.

27. For better service and efficient monitoring, a system of comprehensive energy audit is being introduced covering the entire chain of generation, transmission and distribution. This programme, which is the first of its kind in the country, is being introduced in a phased manner so as to determine and pinpoint the losses being incurred during transmission at Extra High Voltage, during sub-transmission upto 33 KV, primary distribution at 11 KV and also during secondary distribution at low tension. Such an energy audit will help us identify areas where system improvements are needed and also where pilferage is rampant. This will also help the Board enforce accountability in the functioning of the system at each level. During 1996-97, apart from complete metering arrangements upto 11 KV distribution line, it is proposed to provide metering to 10,000 distribution transformers out of the total of 1,45,217. The remaining distribution transformers are also going to be metered under a time bound programme.
28. Our Government announced a new industrial policy - Target 2000 - to attract new investments into the state. The salient features of the policy are promotion of large private investment in infrastructure sectors including power, ports, and roads; improvement of financial and other services in the State; providing international quality infrastructure by developing large industrial parks in private or joint sector; constitution of State Investment Promotion Committee and State Investment Promotion Board for speedy decision making; single window services through centralised documentation and clearance centre; scientific taxation system and special concessions for entrepreneurs from weaker sections of the society.

29. In the area of mineral development, Government will encourage joint sector participation with the AP Mineral Development Corporation for scientific exploitation of reserves in the State. The best technology and investment for the development of mineral wealth from all over the world will be identified and invited for participation, especially in the development of bauxite, diamond, gold, beach sands and barytes. It is expected that the mineral sector will be the engine of industrial development in the State.

30. Experience from other countries and even other states in the country indicates that the industrial park approach is a successful instrument for promoting industrialization. As a major effort in this direction, Government Plan to develop large scale industrial parks over areas exceeding 10,000 acre with dedicated infrastructure facilities by way of power, roads, industrial water and telecom. The 5 pilot projects in this regard are coming up at Krishnapatnam, Kakinada, Nagarjuna Sagar, Tirupathi and Visakhapatnam.

31. Government are also concerned about the large incidence of sickness in the industrial sector. This can be attributed to a variety of factors including management failures, marketing problems, financial constraints or obsolete technologies. There cannot be a single formula that can be applied to revive every industry. Every industry warrants a unique treatment and package. Nor is it prudent or efficient to try and revive every industry that is sick. Some industries just need to be phased out. Having said that, I want to add that whenever any industry can be usefully and efficiently revived with an appropriate package of management and financial inputs, Government will extend all the necessary support to put the package through. Government have so far taken a positive view in extending the necessary concessions and reliefs in revival packages for industries approved by BIFR or inter-institutional consortia. We will step up our efforts in this direction so that the large quantum of non-performing assets are put back into efficient production and give buoyancy to economic activity in the State.
PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

32. Honourable members have already been apprised of the State of our public enterprises through the white paper on the subject. The return that the Government gets on the huge investment made so far is marginal, warranting a thorough review of our policy towards public enterprises. The objectives with which some of these enterprises were started are no longer relevant. In other cases, the enterprises have failed to deliver the desired results. Government's policy is to restructure those enterprises which can be usefully and efficiently restructured and phase out the others. Government have accordingly constituted a working group to examine the performance, objectives and future potential of each enterprise and to recommend an appropriate action plan. Where the report of the Committee has been received, it has been entrusted to a Cabinet Sub-committee for deciding on an operational action plan.

33. I want to reassure everyone concerned, through this House, that Government's policy towards public enterprises will aim at comprehensive restructuring while at the same time keeping in view the interests of the employees.

AGRICULTURE AND MARKETING

34. Even as we have achieved pre-eminence in agriculture production, productivity, especially in rain-fed areas, continues to be abysmally low. Government attach utmost importance to the improvement of farm productivity in dry land areas through watershed approach and popularisation of sprinkler and drip irrigation systems. It is proposed to take up improved farm practices in 94 selected watershed areas of the state with an outlay of Rs. 14.30 crores and supply of sprinkler and drip irrigation systems to cover 12,160 hectares of land with an outlay of Rs. 5.8 crores.

35. In the area of dry-land farming, the Government is very keen on introducing the Israeli system of cultivation and water management which has become popular throughout the world. The Government has recently commissioned a study by a noted consultant group of Israel on a pilot basis. The study will help us optimize production with economic use of water.

36. Popularisation of the higher end of agricultural production system, like Floriculture, Mushroom and Tissue culture remains our thrust. For decentralised dispensation of various incentives like sales tax exemption, electricity rebate and investment subsidy, the Director of Horticulture has been given the necessary authority in this regard. I am happy to inform this House that 3 Floriculture units set up at a cost of Rs. 22.45 crores have started exporting cut flowers. 21 more such projects are under various stages of implementation.
37. Government plans to operationalise 117 new market yards during the course of this financial year. The existing market yards are also being modernised and upgraded by installation of electronic weighing machines and computer connectivity for accessing up-to-date information on prices of various commodities. Cold storage facilities are being created through private participation to preserve fruits and vegetables so that farmers are enabled to get a better return.

**ROADS AND PORTS**

38. The phenomenal growth of motor vehicles is exerting enormous pressure on the existing system of state highways and major district roads. Liberalisation of the economy has exacerbated the pressure on the transport and road network. The over-burdened roads network has to be strengthened and developed to meet these fast growing requirements. Our Government has worked out a comprehensive project for upgrading and strengthening 1,350 kms. of state highways and important major district roads which is under final stages of discussion with the World Bank. An agreement with the World Bank will be signed by January 1997. Construction is expected to be completed in three years.

39. The Rajiv Rahadari, connecting Hyderabad - Karimnagar - Ramagundam, under implementation with ADB assistance will be completed in all respects by the end of this calendar year. The other component of the ADB assisted Roads Project, the Kakinada - Rajanagaram Road connecting the newly developed Kakinada port with National Highway 5 is scheduled for completion by November 1996.

40. Even as we are widening and improving the road network, our Government is also focusing on the maintenance of the existing network, including filling up of potholes, normal maintenance and special repairs. Keeping in view several years of backlog on maintenance, the provision for non-plan maintenance has been stepped up substantially to Rs. 250 crores.

41. Phase-I of the Kakinada Port Project, with assistance from the ADB, comprising 3 berths has been completed. I am happy to inform the House that the project will be ready for commissioning in the course of the next few months. With this commissioning, it is expected that Kakinada will develop into a major port for handling liquid cargo, including petroleum, LPG, phosphoric acid and chemicals.

42. It is our Government’s policy to actively encourage private initiative in the development of our infrastructure sectors. Privatisation will not only bring in the much needed financial resources but will also give our state economy a competitive edge by bringing in contemporary technologies and efficient customer services. Privatisation will be done on a patently transparent basis so that we get the best and most efficient packages at competitive prices. Privatisation will
not be confined to building new assets; it will also be extended to maintenance of roads and bridges on contracts that will be given out for reasonably long periods such as 5 years.

43. Just like roads, ports will also be thrown open for private investment. Our State is endowed with a long coast line which, if properly exploited, can buoy up economic activity. It is a matter of pride to all of us Andhras that as much as a third of the international trade of the country is handled by just 2 of our ports, Visakhapatnam and Kakinada. But as I said, even this is far short of our potential. We need to improve many of these ports and develop new ones, each with a clearly identified market niche. Krishnapatnam has already been entrusted to a private party for integrated development of the port and industries in the hinterland. Beyond this, the first phase of port development includes Nizampatnam in Guntur District and Machilipatnam to handle cement, clinker and coal. The port at Rava in East Godavari will cater to the needs of ONGC, while the port at Vadarevu will be earmarked for ship building industry. The port at Gangavaram - Mutyalammepalem will be developed to cater to the overflow of the Vizag port as well as fresh business.

FORESTS AND ENVIRONMENT

44. Based on the lessons of experience, Government have effected a major shift of emphasis to enlist the participation of communities in the development and preservation of forests. Under the World Bank aided AP Forestry Project, 3.25 lakh acres of degraded forests are programmed to be covered by regeneration through Vanasamrakshana Samithis comprising village communities. It is estimated that a total of 1 crore acres of forest is in a degraded condition. It is Government's endeavour to improve a total of 35 lakh acres of degraded forest by the turn of the century under the Joint Forest management programme. The target under this programme for the current year is 10 lakh acres.

45. Australian aid for the Hyderabad waste management project has been tied up. The project involves establishment of treatment, storage and disposal facility for the management of hazardous wastes generated in Hyderabad, Medak and Ranga Reddy districts. When completed, this will be the most modern facility of its type in the country. Also under implementation is the World Bank assisted Industrial Pollution Control Project which aims at upgradation of facilities, modernization of techniques and enhancement of skills in the Pollution Control Board. The Hussain Sagar Lake Conservation Project has been posed to Government of India for securing external assistance.

PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

46. In order to make the rice subsidy scheme more broad based and reach out to all the poor, Government raised the
family income norm for eligibility for white ration cards from Rs. 6000 to Rs. 11,000 per annum. One of the major components of the PVP programme in March this year was the identification of eligible poor people who were earlier left out of the subsidy scheme. As a result, 14.94 lakh new white cards and 6.68 new pink cards were issued. The coverage under the white cards now stands at 112.66 lakh poor families.

47. Government of India convened a conference of Food and Civil Supplies Ministers of all states earlier this month to discuss major revisions in the public distribution system policy. The main components of the proposed revised policy are (a) reduction of existing taxes, cess etc. to 2 per cent; (b) defining poverty line at an annual income of Rs. 6,000 for eligibility under the subsidised public distribution system; (c) raising the central issue price of rice to Rs. 743 per quintal; and (d) raising the levels of procurement.

48. These proposals are inimical to our antipoverty programmes and our Government took a strong position at the conference which can be summarised as follows:

(i) There should be no insistence on reduction of taxes to 2 per cent. The states should continue to have autonomy in deciding their taxation policies to enable them to develop the rural infrastructure necessary for the Public Distribution System.

(ii) The entire requirement of rice for the white card holders in Andhra Pradesh, who are below the poverty line, estimated at 25 lakh tonnes should be supplied at half the central issue price.

(iii) The proposed enhancement of the central issue price to Rs. 7.43 per kg. is not acceptable.

(iv) A policy of systematic incentive and disincentives should be evolved for the procurement of foodgrains.

49. We have also taken up with the Centre the issue of bringing a parity in the levels of subsidy for rice and wheat. We have noted that historically the subsidy component on wheat has been higher than on rice. Even in the era of desubsidisation, the subsidy on rice is being scaled down much faster than that on wheat. We will continue to pursue our efforts with the Centre to bring equity between rice and wheat consuming states.

WOMEN WELFARE

50. The feminisation of poverty cuts across regional, geographical, caste, class and age barriers, culminating in the tragic neglect of the girl child. The continued neglect over centuries of our female children and women has resulted in a socio-economically deprived and biologically weak species.
Because the present and future of our society are so intricately linked with the nurturing of the female, no poverty alleviation strategy can be successful or meaningful unless it addresses gender relations, redresses the balance and brings women to the forefront of development. Facilitation of women's equal development with men and giving them access to an equitable share of resources is the goal of our Government's Action Plan for Women.

51. Government have issued orders directing all industrial promotion and welfare agencies to 'reserve' 33 1/3 per cent of their assistance to women. All Government benefits such as titles for assigned land and development loans will be given in the name of women. The earlier 30 per cent preference for women in Government jobs and in education has been amended to 33 1/3 per cent 'reservation'. At our initiative, Government of India has also decided, in principle, to order reservation of one third of vacancies for women in Central and All India Services. I am happy to inform the House that initial reports from APSRTC indicate that the recently recruited women drivers and conductors are, in fact, performing better than men. These efforts will not only neutralize generations of disadvantage but also give our policy formulation and implementation apparatus a positive gender bias.

52. In order to bring women into the mainstream of society, greater attention has to be focussed on the girl child. An amount of Rs. 25 crores has been allocated under the Girl Child Protection Scheme. This comprehensive scheme will provide security and access to integrated education to girls from indigent families. The release of the amounts will be staggered at various stages of the girl's studies up to the age of 20 years. A lumpsum of Rs. 20,000 will be given on completion of 20 years of age for career promotion and marriage.

53. The ongoing DWCRA programme for women which has recorded notable success in enlisting the participation of women in the development process will be further expanded. We are planning to cover 25,000 DWCRA groups with a corpus of Rs. 25,000 each. The budget provision of Rs. 6 crores for the purpose will be enhanced as and when we receive central support.

54. Government propose to bring up legislation shortly to establish a State Commission for women. The Commission shall have powers to examine the existing laws and ensure opportunities for women as par with men in all areas, including employment and economic activities. The Commission shall also have powers to investigate atrocities against women and recommend appropriate remedies to Government to substantive as well as procedural issues.
55. Constituting about 35 per cent of our population, youth is a vast store house of potential for nation building. With a view to constructively channelising their energy and enthusiasm, Government have formulated a comprehensive youth policy. The policy envisions activation of youth associations at the village level and mandal federations at the mandal level aimed at endowing the youth with skills for self-employment. Training will be imparted in the local ITIs and Polytechnics. Provision of self-employment avenues for youth will be dovetailed with the activities of the state financial institutions such as APCOB, APSFC etc. As well as 50 per cent of the total training activities under TRYSEM and DRDA. 50 per cent lending of KVIB and 50 per cent margin money from APSC/ST/Minorities and Women Welfare Corporations for training-cum-production have been earmarked for youth activities. Besides, the Department of Youth Welfare is also earmarking funds towards training-cum-production units for subsidy and margin money.

56. Youth Associations with generate savings will be given a matching contribution of Rs. 15,000 each. In the first phase, 330 Mandal Federation and 660 Youth Associations will be covered. Youth hostels one in each district, will also be constructed wherever they do not exist.

57. In addition to these economic welfare schemes, the Youth Associations will also be actively involved in Shramadhanam and construction/maintenance works at the local level. The Youth Association will execute the various employment guarantee programmes of the Government at the village level such as rural link roads, village streets/pavements, drainage and sanitation works, drinking water projects and other community based projects. Administrative orders have already been issued for utilising assets created by Youth Associations for Government purposes. The Government have ordered that 5 acres of Government land be identified at the Mandal level for youth activities. 50% of the budget available for SSI units by State financing agencies such as AF State Co-operative Bank will be earmarked for Youth Associations.

58. The total allocation for youth welfare is Rs. 150 crores. Rs. 75 crores of this is exhibited explicitly in the Plan Budget of youth welfare department and this amount will be dovetailed with an equal amount of Rs. 75 crores from the budgets and programmes of other departments and public enterprises.

SOCIAL WELFARE

59. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes constitute the most vulnerable and disadvantaged of all our weaker sections. Our policy in this sector is aimed at interventions that neutralise generations of disadvantage and make them
60. Our Government is of the firm conviction that promotion of education among Scheduled Castes is of critical importance for their social and economic emancipation. About 57 per cent of the Social Welfare Department's total budget is earmarked for the education of Scheduled Castes. Wide ranging facilities are being provided such as fee concession, scholarships, hostel facilities, free supply of text books/note books, dresses to boarders, etc. There are now 2,209 hostels, 114 residential schools, 4 residential ITs, 3 residential polytechnics and 6 residential junior colleges which cater to Scheduled Caste students. In order to improve the delivery systems and enforce accountability, the management of hostels and disbursement of scholarships have been computerised effective this year.

61. A wide range of vocational training programmes has been taken up to enable Scheduled Caste candidates get gainful employment. Coaching for Civil Services examinations is under implementation through the A.P. Study Circle, Hyderabad and the pre-examination training centres in the districts. It is with a sense of pride that I inform this House that as against the 27 candidates who appeared for the viva-voce test from the A.P. Study Circle this year, 17 candidates were selected for the Civil Services. This is the highest success rate of any Government sponsored Study Circle in the country.

62. The following is a listing of the important initiatives of the Government in the social welfare sector since the vote-on account budget:

(i) Government have decided to establish one college hostel for S.C. girl students in every district headquarters. This will give the critical and much needed impetus to higher education among S.C. girls;

(ii) Government have been encouraging inter-caste marriages to foster social and sociological integration. We have also written to the centre to provide financial support to be given as incentive for inter-caste marriages;

(iii) Government have decided to sanction one community hall with an outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh in each of the Assembly constituencies with 50 per cent Government funds and the remaining 50 per cent coming either from the Constituency Development Fund or by way of contribution from local bodies or contribution from the public by way of 'Sramadanam';
(iv) 44 Social Welfare Residential Schools have been upgraded to Residential Junior Colleges from this year. This will enlarge the access of S.C. boys and girls to higher education.

63. Where tribals are concerned, we notice with concern that the health and educational status of the tribals living in the Scheduled areas of the State is significantly lower when compared to the rest of the society. With a view to improving the quality of education and health care, an IFAD assisted education and health project is under implementation in the ITDA areas of Seethampet, Parvathipuram, Paderu and Rampachodavaram. The educational project is intended to achieve universalisation of elementary education in the project area, while the health project aims at improving the delivery of health services with special emphasis on mother and child care. With a view to fulfilling Government's commitment to filling up the backlog S.T. vacancies in Government services, orders have since been issued so that 2,000 teacher posts can be filled up with tribal candidates. Further, in order to promote higher education among tribals, Government have upgraded 12 Scheduled Tribe Residential Schools to Junior Colleges.

BACKWARD CLASS WELFARE

64. Towards the accelerated development of backward classes, several policy initiatives have been taken.

65. Steps for educational advancement include reservation of 1/3 post-matric scholarships for backward class girls; conversion of backward classes welfare hostels into residential schools in a phased manner; sanction of at least one junior college hostel for backward classes girls in each district and establishment of pre-examination coaching centres in each district to enable the backward classes students prepare for competitive examinations.

66. Government have decided to introduce the carry forward principle in implementing the rule of reservation in public services on par with scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. In order to implement the rule of reservation effectively, Government have also decided to amend the Andhra Pradesh Commission for Backward Classes Act to empower the Commission to inquire into specific complaints of violation of the rule of reservations.

67. Government have enhanced the mess charges to the hostel boarders from Rs. 150 to Rs. 210 per month and the incentive award for inter-caste marriages among backward classes from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 5,000 per couple. Government have also enhanced the income limit from Rs. 12,000 per annum to Rs. 15,000 per annum for pre-matric courses and to Rs. 18,000 per annum for sanction of post-matric scholarships.
for all general courses and to Rs. 24,000 per annum in respect of professional and higher technical courses.

68. For accelerated poverty alleviation among backward classes, the income limit for eligibility of financial assistance has been raised from Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 11,000. Similarly, the maximum limit of margin money has been increased from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000.

69. To help small and marginal backward classes farmers in the rural areas, a scheme of 10,000 irrigation borewells with an outlay of Rs. 50 crores has been taken up from the current financial year with assistance from the National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation.

70. Government will launch a massive economic development programme for the traditional occupational groups such as fishermen, washermen, nai-brahmins, weavers, toddy tappers, potters, viswakarmas etc. with an outlay of Rs. 148 crores to benefit 1,31,500 families over a period of two years commencing from the current financial year, with subsidy of Rs. 35 crores, margin money of Rs. 28 crores and loan component of Rs. 68 crores. We have sought support from the National Backward Class Finance Corporation for this purpose.

MINORITIES WELFARE

71. Our Government is deeply 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. We did not make much headway in promoting minorities welfare in the past as our efforts were piecemeal and adhoc. Our Government have announced a comprehensive minority welfare policy based on the lessons of experience and aimed at bringing minorities into the mainstream of society. The policy aims at removal of illiteracy and backwardness, promotion of cultural heritage, removal of the sense of discrimination and providing them access to the development programmes administered by the Government.

72. Several initiatives have already been launched. Orders have been issued extending non-statutory educational benefits and economic support schemes to the minorities. A Committee of Secretaries has been constituted to review all Government orders in respect of minority educational institutions. 300 additional posts of urdu techers have been sanctioned. A Commissionerate of Minorities has been established and District Minority Welfare Officers have been positioned in 8 districts. Funds have been provided for the construction of Urdu Bhavan-cum-Community Centre and a Haj house in Hyderabad. 10 per cent of the houses and house sites under the weaker section housing programmes have been earmarked for minorities. Proportionate amounts are to be earmarked for minorities under select anti-poverty programmes. Pre-examination coaching has been provided to eligible candidates in
order to fill up 750 vacancies of Urdu teachers. Parallel Urdu schools have been established in the DIETs of Mahaboobnagar and Nalgonda districts. Reconciliation of records relating wakf property is under progress. Government have already presented a draft bill to amend the Official Language Act declaring Urdu as the second language in 8 districts identified on the basis of the size of minority population. Similarly, a draft bill to accord statutory status and powers to the A.P. Minorities Commission is in final stage.

73. It is Government's endeavour to extend and diversify many of these initiatives. Towards this end, the budget for the minorities welfare department has been stepped up from Rs. 4.81 crores last year to Rs. 24.81 crores during the current year. Of this, an amount of Rs. 12.50 crore would be allocated to the Minorities Finance Corporation to be extended as margin money loans to enterprises promoted by minorities. The budget earmarks over Rs. 6 crore for the construction and development of wakf properties, Rs. 2 crore for the construction of Community Centres (Shadikhanas) at various locations, Rs. 1 crore each for expansion of non-statutory benefits to minorities and for the integrated development of minorities in the old city of Hyderabad, Rs. 81 lakhs for the constitution of the Madarsa Education Board and Rs. 50 lakhs towards grant-in-aid to institutions working towards the cultural development of minorities.

74. Government have also initiated action towards improvement of infrastructure in the existing Urdu medium schools, establishment of three new Urdu medium residential schools, upgrading the 4 existing residential schools to junior colleges, providing nomination to Urdu speaking person on the Official Language Commission and recommending a suitable site around Hyderabad for the establishment of the National Urdu University.

EDUCATION

75. Access, retention and minimum levels of achievement are the three most important pillars of our education campaign. Andhra Pradesh is educationally backward with 25 per cent of the children in the school going age still outside the school network and with a drop out rate as high as 40 per cent among girls and children of scheduled castes and tribes. Removing illiteracy, Hon'ble members will agree, is the single most important input for achieving sustained development. Towards this end, we need to bring about a paradigm shift in our education policy involving the communities much more intensively in the education campaign. We need our balance our infrastructure and facilities ensuring that every village/community has a primary school and that every child who completes primary education has access to a high school. We need to pay particular attention to the girl child as female literacy has enormous long term spin off effects.
76. We also need to strengthen the school infrastructure by providing additional teachers and additional school rooms. We also need to improve our monitoring and delivery systems. As a major effort in this direction, a school census register has been opened to record the number of school going and non-school going children. Teachers have been made strictly accountable for the enrolment and retention of children.

77. Other initiatives underway to enhance the quality and reach of primary education include distribution of free text books up to Class V, positioning of additional teachers, training of teachers in human resource development, continuation of non-formal educational centers, provision of mid-day meal under the national programme for nutritional support and environmental orientation to school education. In a further effort towards universalisation of primary education, the district primary education programme is being implemented with effect from this year with assistance from the British ODA in Kurnool, Warangal, Vizianagaram and Nellore Districts.

78. The special grants provided by the Tenth Finance Commission will help us give a positive bias to the education of girls. Specific schemes to be implemented with these funds include provisions of drinking water facilities for primary and upper primary schools and toilet facilities for girls in upper primary schools. The adult education campaign is being continued with renewed vigour. It is proposed to cover 8 districts during the current year under the continuing education programme to consolidate the gains made earlier and to extend adult literacy levels further. The Government is also working out the modalities of an alternative system of education by coordinating literacy, non-formal education and the open school system.

79. In the higher education sector, emphasis will be on quality improvement. Institutions requiring special attention as also centers of excellence will be identified on the basis of their performance. While Government will encourage private initiative and investment in the higher education sector, checks and balances will be built in so as not to compromise on quality and standards. The World Bank assisted programmes for polytechnic is under active implementation. It includes, among other components, setting up of residential polytechnics for girls. Course offerings and course contents in the polytechnics will be carefully monitored to match with emerging job opportunities and market demand. Universities and institutions of higher education will be encouraged to mobilize resources from outside the Government without, however, reducing the current levels of Government’s support.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH

80. The much celebrated East Asian miracle owes its making, in a large measure, to emphasis on primary health care and primary education. An Indian miracle of similar
dimension would need, at the minimum, a commitment to earmark 6 per cent of the GDP to each of these two crucial sectors.

81. During the Conference of Chief Ministers on 'Basic Minimum Services' convened by the Central Government last month, our Chief Minister exhorted the Centre to substantially step up support to the States for investment in the health and education sectors. We estimate that an amount of Rs. 600 crores is required to meet the minimum norms of health care. Pending substantial step up of central support, Government have been endeavouring to establish new PHCs by pooling funds from the Minimum Needs Programme and the Employment Assurance Scheme.

82. In the secondary health care sector, the World Bank assisted First Referral Health System Project, with an outlay of Rs. 608 crores, is under active implementation. The project aims at improvement of both of physical and clinical infrastructure in district and area hospitals.

83. Government are determined to ensure the presence of doctors and availability of drugs and medicines in all its hospitals and health centres. Recruitment of doctors to fill the existing vacancies is actively under way. Monitoring and supervision systems are being strengthened to ensure that doctors attend to the health centres regularly.

FAMILY WELFARE

84. Population control continues to be a formidable challenge demanding urgent, concerted and sustained action. In the 1951 census, although Andhra Pradesh had almost the same population size (31 million) as Tamilnadu (30 million), the difference in the population size between the two states had increased to 11 million in the 1991 census: Andhra Pradesh with a population of 66.5 million and Tamilnadu with a population of 55.8 million. Although Andhra Pradesh has achieved decline in fertility to some extent in recent years, notwithstanding low female literacy and high, infant and child mortality, the State is not as favourably placed as its neighbouring states in terms of population stabilisation. In fact, Andhra Pradesh has experienced the most rapid population growth amongst the four southern states during the decade 1981 to 1991.

85. Like every endeavour requiring social change, population control programmes depend on the support of the community for their success. In order to enlist the support and participation of the community, we should consider shifting from individual incentives to community incentives for best village, best mandal and best district on the basis of performance indicators under family welfare and female literacy. At the Delhi meeting of the Chief Ministers on 'Basic Minimum Services' last month that I referred to earlier, we made a strong plea for earmarking a percentage of funds under JRY and
EAS to be given as incentives to communities and villages for performance under family welfare, health and education. It was suggested that these funds should be an additionality under JRY to the rewarded villages to be used for building community assets.

86. The World Bank aided India Population Project No. VI covering rural areas of the State and No. VIII covering the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad are under active implementation. Under these projects, primary health training infrastructure is being expanded and its quality is being enhanced so as to effectively deliver an integrated package of primary health and family welfare services. Government of India sanctioned an additional amount of Rs. 24 crores under the IPP.VI Project in recognition of the effective and efficient project implementation.

87. Starting next year, the Central Government is planning to implement the Reproductive Health approach, aimed at shifting the promotion of family planning to the broader context of reproductive health, particularly those reproductive health concerns affecting women. Alur Mandal in Kurnool District has been selected for implementing a pilot project to test reproductive and child health (RCH) interventions.

HOUSING

88. The achievements of the Government in providing shelter to the poor have received national acclaim. It is with a deep sense of achievement that I inform this House that of the total of 61 lakh houses for weaker sections built in the country, Andhra Pradesh accounts for as many as 21 lakh houses. Last year a record performance was achieved by building more than 3.3 lakh houses in the urban and rural areas for the weaker sections. During the current housing year from July to June the Government has programmed for construction of 7 lakh houses in all, of which the fresh programme will be 4 lakh houses in the rural areas and 1 lakh houses in the urban areas for the weaker sections with a financial outlay of Rs. 617.73 crores. Apart from the normal subsidy of Rs. 4,750 and Rs. 1,000 per house in the rural and urban areas respectively, an additional subsidy of Rs. 1,000 is being sanctioned for houses coming up in difficult and hilly terrain where strengthening of foundations is essential.

89. It is proposed to raise the eligibility criterion under the housing programme from the present income level of Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 11,000 to bring it at par with the eligibility criterion under other anti-poverty programmes. Government is prepared to make available the required state share to execute at least one lakh houses in the rural areas under the Indira Awas Yojana Scheme.

90. Our housing programme is not only the largest and best implemented in the country, but is also noted for the application of cost-effective technologies which...
reduced the construction cost by at least 20 per cent, besides improving the efficiency of utilization of resources and protection of environment. I am particularly happy to inform this House that the Nirmithi Kendra at Anantapur district has won a prize in the national competition conducted by the HUDCo in 1995-96.

RURAL WATER SUPPLY

91. As per the 1994 revalidated survey, 44,033 habitations have been identified as fully covered by safe drinking water leaving 4,055 uncovered and 19,596 of partly covered habitations. Over the last 2 years we have been able to cover all the 4,055 uncovered habitations and also 1,819 partly covered habitations with safe drinking water. There are presently 11,997 works under way involving an outlay of Rs. 372 crores to provide safe drinking water. Besides, there are 26 ongoing projects for tackling fluoride or brackish water effected quality problems. In addition, we have sought approval of the Government of India for launching 17 comprehensive water supply schemes in 2,400 habitations involving an investment of Rs. 627 crores. We plan to cover the remaining habitations also in a time bound manner.

92. Maintenance of the existing water supply systems is as important as creation of new ones. At present, maintenance of hand pumps and comprehensive water schemes is being attended to by the Government whereas individual PWS schemes are being maintained by the concerned Grama Panchayats. Government is examining the possibility of entrusting the maintenance of hand pumps also to the concerned Grama Panchayats. Similarly Government is considering the option of transferring the comprehensive water supply schemes to the concerned Mandal Parishads or Zilla Parishads for maintenance.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

93. One of the major structural impediments of our economy is large scale migration of rural poor to urban areas resulting in urban squalor and poverty. Our Government's endeavour will be to arrest this trend by providing durable employment to the poor in rural areas itself, while at the same time providing them access to civic amenities and facilities of reasonable quality. Towards this end, Government will focus on improving the health and educational infrastructure in rural areas. Besides, rural industries, especially agro based industries, will be given a big thrust to generate gainful employment avenues in rural areas.

URBAN WATER SUPPLY

94. Drinking water supply in urban areas warrants equal priority and attention. The programme for the current year involves covering 12 towns under Master Plan Phase I Water Supply Scheme with the cost being shared by the Government and
the concerned Municipality, and 19 towns under Water Supply Scheme under Plan with the Government and Municipal resources being augmented by loans from the LIC. In addition Government have sanctioned 22 water supply schemes with an outlay of Rs. 236 crores, of which loan assistance from HUDCO will be Rs. 165 crores. Loan applications have been filed with HUDCO and are being actively canvassed.

95. Honourable members are aware that the Government is exploring several alternatives of getting 5.5 TMC of Krishna water to Hyderabad city by 2000 A.D. We are in the process of negotiating with private parties to build, own and operate the system. We are also keeping open the option of executing the work through the Metro Water Board for which external funding will be required in view of huge investment required.

96. Similarly we have made substantial progress in fixing up financial assistance for a comprehensive water and drainage scheme for the Visakhapatnam city with an investment of Rs. 40 crores with French aid. The Project is expected to be started this year. For the temple town of Tirupathi, where water scarcity has to be tackled immediately, we have launched a very big programme with an outlay of Rs. 55 crores.

97. Based on the feedback from the public and the valuable opinion of the members of this House in the last session, Government have taken certain measures towards fiscal adjustment I will briefly highlight them.

98. A turnover tax of 1 per cent will be levied on second and subsequent sales, excluding commodities covered by VAT and declared goods. This will net us Rs. 120 crores for a full year and Rs. 80 crores for the 8 months of the current year.

99. To arrest diversion of trade, especially on the sale of automobiles, an entry tax of 8 per cent will be levied on motor vehicles brought into the state from outside. This will make our trade competitive with neighbouring Tamilnadu and Karnataka. This measure will fetch Rs. 50 crores for a full year and Rs. 33 crores for 8 months of the current year. Like all Finance Ministers, I have also had to fall back on the sin taxes. We have decided to levy a luxury tax on tobacco which will yield Rs. 25 crores for a full year and Rs. 16 crores for the remaining 8 months of the current year.

100. Other measures aimed at rationalization of sales tax will net an additional Rs. 30 crores.

101. The revision of profession tax has been informed by the structure prevailing in other states. We have taken care to ensure that the revised structure is progressive so that the burden falls increasingly on the higher income groups. The
enhanced structure will yield Rs. 60 crores on an annual basis and Rs. 40 crores for the 8 months of the current year. This House will appreciate that almost all our local bodies have been handicapped by a severe resource constraint. 90 per cent of the profession tax will go to local bodies and we will mandate that this additional devolution should be spent on non-salary maintenance of existing assets.

102. One of the most hotly discussed issues in the white paper debate was the quantum of user charges to be collected for irrigation. Keeping in view the huge implicit subsidy involved, Government decided to index the levy per acre at the price of a 75 kg bag of paddy, which at the current level is about Rs. 300. But, in deference to the representation of the farming community, Government have scaled it down by Rs. 50 and the highest slab will now be Rs. 250 per acre per crop. As I had indicated earlier, much of additional accretion under water rate will be ploughed back for the much needed maintenance of the irrigation systems. It is our intention to plough back as much as 40 per cent of the additional revenues for the maintenance of the branch canals, distributaries and drains to be spent by farmers' committees. Based on the experience here, farmer participation will be deepened by allocating a larger share of revenue and entrusting the maintenance of the main canals also to them.

103. APSEB has also revised the tariff structure for all sectors. The most notable is the revision of tariff in the farm sector with fixed charges of Rs. 250 per HP up to 3 HP, Rs. 350 per HP for capacity between 3 and 5 HP and Rs. 450 per HP above 5 HP and below 10 HP. For capacities higher than 10 HP, the tariff was to be on a metered basis of 50 paise per unit subject to a minimum of Rs. 600 per HP per year. Again in deference to the representation of the farmers, Government have decided to scale down the charges by Rs. 50 per HP across the board in all slabs. Further, for capacities above 10 HP, the new charges will be Rs. 550 per HP. Government have also decided to defer the introduction of metered supply for capacities above 10 HP. The charges are Rs. 50 per HP lower in areas covered by DPAP and DDP.

104. It is not the Government's intention to pass on the entire burden of resources improvement of APSEB to farmers and consumers. Government have fixed a very strict target for better and more efficient management of revenue by the Electricity Board. The Chief Minister has directed the APSEB to mobilise atleast Rs. 250 crores through efficiency enhancement measures including plugging of loopholes and prevention of theft and pilferage of power.

105. The recent increase of administered price of petroleum products has unavoidably necessitated increase in the RTC fare structure to absorb the additional cost. We had to increase the fare by one paise per KM to offset the cost increase of Rs. 51 crore per annum. Honourable members will
please note that this is an extremely mild adjustment compared to fare revision in some of the other major states.

**ADMINISTRATIVE APPARATUS**

106. The task of development, as the honourable members, will appreciate is much more than designing schemes and providing resources for them. No enduring results can be achieved unless we complement it with an efficient delivery system. Government have launched several initiatives to tone up the quality of administration. First, Government will give greater thrust to decentralisation with appropriate delegation, autonomy and responsibility. Second, Government will exploit all the opportunities thrown open by emerging information technology. A massive exercise of computerisation is under way aimed at more efficient monitoring of the Government's programmes, schemes and services. Third, all Government employees will be subjected to a more detailed and more scientific performance appraisal so as to reward the efficient and competent and punish the recalcitrant and tardy. Lastly, we place great emphasis on providing a corruption free Government that is friendly, responsive and sensitive to people's needs and aspirations.

**ACCOUNTS 1994-95**

107. The final accounts for 1994-95 reveal a revenue deficit of Rs. 727.74 crores. After taking into account the transactions on capital as well as public accounts, the year closed with an overall deficit of Rs. 58.81 crores.

**REVISED ESTIMATE 1995-96**

108. Transactions as per the revised estimate of 1995-96 indicate a revenue deficit of Rs. 650.91 crores as against the budgeted estimate of a revenue deficit of Rs. 714.38 crores. The overall transactions of the year are estimated to result in a net surplus of Rs. 0.14 crores. After taking into account the opening balance of (-) Rs. 158.85 crores, the year end balance is estimated to be (-) Rs. 158.71 crores.

**BUDGET ESTIMATE 1996-97**

109. During the financial year 1996-97, we have programmed for an expenditure of Rs. 11,965.36 crores under Non-Plan and Rs. 2,988.77 crores under State Plan. This will result in a revenue deficit of Rs. 604.55 crores. After taking into account the overall transactions of the year, we will have a net deficit of Rs. 68.54 crores. With the opening balance of (-) Rs. 158.71 crores, the financial year is expected to end with a negative balance of Rs. 227.25 crores.

110. Before concluding, I would like to stress that this budget should be evaluated not merely by the size of the allocations, but by the approach and philosophy of our Government for a new economic order. Quality of programmes, honesty
of intent, transparency of action, sincerity of effort and people's involvement will be our guiding principles. I would also urge that we should keep politics out of development effort. We request the cooperation of all political parties in helping us in the gigantic task of development ahead of us.

III. I thank the Honourable Members for their attention. I now commend the budget to this august House for approval.

// JAI HIND //

Mr. Deputy Speaker:— The House is adjourned to meet again at 8.30 a.m. on Monday, the 26th August 1996.

(The House was adjourned at 1.00 p.m.)
6. భాస్కర శివరామ్ : 1. 1996, షాప్స్ సంస్థ మానవ సాహిత్య తరువాతి పిల్లె (ఎడారి) సిద్ధాన్త 
   (వృత్తి ప్రత్యేక విషయం).
   2. 1996, షాప్స్ సంస్థ మానవ సాహిత్య తరువాతి పిల్లె (ఎడారి) సిద్ధాన్త 
   (వృత్తి ప్రత్యేక విషయం).

7. ప్రకాశం భారతి.

8. 1996–97 పాటుబడ్డ మాంగ ప్రాతిస్థానికీ (ఎడారి) సిద్ధాన్త.