Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT

Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers

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THE
ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
DEBATES

[Part II - Proceedings other than Questions and Answers]

OFFICIAL REPORT

Sixteenth day of the Eighth Session of the
Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly

ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Thursday, the 11th December, 1958

The House met at Nine of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER IN THE CHAIR]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(SEE PART I)

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

Amendments to Andhra Inams abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari Rules, 1957

The Minister for Revenue (Sri K Venkata Rao) - Sir I beg to lay on the Table of the House under Section 17 of the Andhra Inams Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari Act 1956, a copy of the amendments to Andhra Inams Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari Rules 1957, published at page 606 of the Rules Supplement to Part I of the Andhra Pradesh Gazette dated 27th November 1958.

Mr Speaker Papers laid on the Table of the House

Amendment to the Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax, Rules, 1957

The Minister for Local Administration and Labour (Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy) Sir, I beg to lay on the Table of the House under sub-section 4 of Section 39 of the Andhra Pradesh Sales Tax 1957, a copy of the

Mr Speaker Papers laid on the Table of the House.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

That is what I thought 12.30 to 12.45. Flood relief 12.45 to 12.55.

Mr Speaker Papers laid on the Table of the House.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

That is what I thought 12.30 to 12.45. Flood relief 12.45 to 12.55.
Discussion Re Flood havoc caused in the State

Sri K Venkata Rao Sir, I move that the Flood Havoc caused in the State be taken into consideration.

Mr Speaker Motion moved

I move that the Flood Havoc caused in the State be taken into consideration.

Note: Individual cases to be considered.
Discussion Re
Flood havoc caused in the State

11th December, 1958

The recent flood havoc caused in the State is indeed a matter of deep concern to the people of the State. The damage caused by floods is not only a loss to the State's economy but also a severe blow to the morale of the people. The State government has already taken several steps to mitigate the damage caused by the flood. However, more needs to be done to prevent such disasters in the future.

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Discussion Re

Flood havoc caused in the State

11th December, 1958
Message from the Council

Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 1958

Mr Speaker I have to announce to the House that I have received the following message dated 10-12-58 from the hon Chairman of the Legislative Council

"In accordance with Rule 111 of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council Rules as adopted under Clause (2) of Article 208 of the Constitution of India, I return herewith a copy of the Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 1958 (L A. Bill No 37 of 1958) which was passed by the Legislative Assembly at its sitting held on the 5th December 1958 and transmitted to the Legislative Council for its recommendations, duly signed by me and state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Legislative Assembly in regard to the said Bill."
Discussion Re Flood havoc caused in the State

11th December, 1958 231

Discussions held during the recent Flood havoc caused in the State

Technical man retire 12 units sand loose consolidation of sand system experiment

Design technical man overseer technical man
Discussion Re
Flood havoc caused in the State

232  11th December, 1958

Select high level design after considering objections raised in the market centre on the proposed 40-foot bridge. If objections are raised only on national highways, the 30-foot bridge will be considered. The 30-foot bridge will be constructed in the framework of the national highways. A.D.C.C.
Discussion Re

11th December, 1958

Flood havoc caused in the State

The situation caused due to bad monsoon in the State has been highly
relenting. The flood damages has been so severe that it has made
Philanthropic work necessary. It is said that rehabilitation work is to
be carried out in the flood affected areas. It is the responsibility of the
government to take necessary measures for rehabilitation. The
Philanthropic work should be carried out in such a manner that the
people should be benefitted.
234 11th December, 1958

Discussion Re

Flood havoc caused in the State

Mr Speaker Time is short

Remission orders to be given in Drought areas

Remission to be given in flood affected areas

Revenue Board Rules

Mr Speaker Time is short
Discussion Re 11th December, 1958

Flood havoc caused in the State

The destitutes...
"A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush" is a popular saying that emphasizes the value of certainty over uncertainty. It suggests that holding onto what you have is more beneficial than risking it all in search of something better. In the context of the flood havoc in the State, this saying could symbolize the importance of recognizing the value of what we already have, even if it seems less ideal compared to what we might gain elsewhere. However, the specific context of the document is not clear from the provided text.
Discussion Re
11th December, 1958
Flood havoc caused in the State

In the wake of recent heavy rainfall, many areas in the state have been affected by floods. The rainfall has been unprecedented, leading to widespread damage. The situation is particularly严峻 in the eastern parts of the state, where several rivers have overflowed their banks, causing extensive flooding.

The government has been working tirelessly to mitigate the situation. Aquaculture, among other activities, has been affected, with many farmers losing their crops. The state has requested emergency assistance from the central government to address the crisis.

The toll in terms of lives lost and property damage is說 is unacceptable. The state has been urging the central government to expedite relief measures to help the affected people.

The situation remains tense, with the government assuring all its efforts to minimize the damage and help the affected people. The state's situation is a testament to the need for better preparedness and response mechanisms in the face of natural disasters.

The impact of the floods on the state's economy is evident, and the government is working on recovery plans to help the affected areas get back on their feet.

In conclusion, the situation in the state is critical. The government is committed to providing all possible assistance to help the affected people and mitigate the impact of the floods.
Flood havoc caused in the State

Discussion Re

11th December, 1958

Flood havoc caused in the State

...
Discussion Re
11th December, 1958

Flood havoc caused in the State

In place of 10 in 1903, 10 in 1955, 15 in 1956, and 15 in 1957, the number of floods in the State has increased to 20 in 1958. The floods have caused extensive damage to crops, houses, and infrastructure. The Government has declared a state of emergency in the flood-affected areas. The Disaster Management Authority has been activated to manage the situation. The army has been deployed to help in the relief and rescue operations.
Discussion Re
Flood havoc caused in the State

11th December, 1958

The President, Shri B. R. Ambedkar, has laid the following resolution in Parliament.

‘Resolved that a sum not exceeding Rs. 100 lakhs be appropriated for the relief of the flood victims in the State of Madras.’

This resolution was moved by the Finance Minister, Shri Y. Venkatarayudu, and seconded by the Chief Minister of Madras, Shri K. Kamaraj.

The resolution was passed unanimously with the support of all political parties in the House.

The President expressed his deep concern over the loss of life and property caused by the floods and commended the efforts of the Government of Madras in tackling the situation. He also assured the House of the Central Government’s full support in providing relief to the affected people.

The Finance Minister, in his speech, highlighted the severity of the floods and the challenges faced by the Government in providing relief. He stated that the Central Government had already released Rs. 50 lakhs to the State for immediate relief measures and was ready to provide further assistance as required.

The Chief Minister of Madras thanked the President and the Finance Minister for their support and assured the House of the Government’s efforts in providing relief to the affected people. He also appealed to all political parties to come together and work for the welfare of the flood victims.

The resolution was met with widespread applause and cheers from the members of Parliament.

The Speaker, Shri K. M. Panth, closed the debate and announced the passage of the resolution.
Discussion Re  
11th December, 1958  
Flood havoc caused in the State

...
242 11th December, 1958

Discussion Re

Flood havoc caused in the State

మేలానికి కొనసాగిన దిశలో మేము మంచరు. ఏమి మరియు అది కాని మరాదు సంఖ్యలో కొనసాగిల్సి. ఈతర ఫ్యాములలో ధర్మప్రాంగణం మరియు ఆయన మంత్రిత్వం కొనసాగిల్సి. ఈ మంత్రిత్వం కొనసాగిల్సి పాటూ మరాదు సంఖ్యలో కొనసాగిల్సి. మరాదు సంఖ్యలో కొనసాగిల్సి పాటూ మరాదు సంఖ్యలో కొనసాగిల్సి.

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Discussion Re 11th December, 1958
Flood havoc caused in the State

If you can prove there will be value for what you are saying
SriN. Sanjeeva Ready That is exactly the misfortune. It was not satisfactory even to the Government. It will not be fair. This will go to the press. If you have got some authoritative information, kindly give it. But, don’t try to damn the Government because you have got an opportunity.
Flood havoc caused in the State

Discussion Re

11th December, 1958

"Vocabulary and Control"...
11th December, 1958

Flood havoc caused in the State

Discussion Re

Sir,

The Secretary of the District Relief Committee reported that there was a mid-season flood in the State in 1958. The floods started on the 8th, 12th, 20th and 21st of May. The floods were accompanied by strong winds which caused destruction of crops and houses. The relief work was carried out by the District Relief Committee. Orders were issued to provide relief to the affected areas. The relief work was carried out efficiently by the committee.

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]

District Relief Committee
Discussion Re 11th December, 1958

Flood havoc caused in the State

ಕೇಂಪುರದ ಬ್ರಿಟೀಷ್ ಶಾಸನವಿನ ಹಾಕಿ ಒಂದು ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಅದರ ಭಾಗದ ಪ್ರವೇಶ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಸೇವೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. 1958 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂಲಕ ಚಹೆಯುದಲ್ಲಿ ಅದರ ನೆರವುಗಳಿಗೂ ಸೇವೆಗಳು ಪಡೆಯಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. 247

Revenue Department ಪ್ರಾಂಥಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷುಂದಿಗೆ ದಿನಗೊಳ್ಳುವ ಹಾಗು ಹಾಗು ಇತರ ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇವೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. Police Department, Forest Department ಮತ್ತು ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯಿಕ ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಗು ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇವೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

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Discussion Re
Flood havoc caused in the State

11th December, 1958

The Hon'ble Chief Minister and State Ministers were present at the meeting held today on account of the floods that caused havoc in the State. The members of the Council of Ministers expressed their sympathy for the victims of the floods and discussed the measures to be taken to mitigate the effects of the disaster. The Chief Minister informed the members that the state government has already taken several steps to provide relief to the affected people. The members agreed to support the government's efforts and suggested that more resources should be allocated to the relief and rehabilitation work.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister also informed the members that the state government has set up a special committee to assess the damage caused by the floods and to formulate a comprehensive plan for rebuilding the affected areas. The members urged the government to ensure that the relief work is carried out in a timely and effective manner. They also stressed the need for long-term solutions to prevent recurrent floods in the state. The Chief Minister assured the members that the government is committed to addressing the needs of the affected people and to ensuring the reconstruction of the damaged areas.

The meeting concluded with a resolution expressing the state government's determination to work with the people to overcome the challenges posed by the floods and to build a stronger and more resilient society.
Discussion Re

Flood havoc caused in the State

11th December, 1958

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The recent floods are a source of great concern. Preparedness for the eventuality of floods is essential. The losses caused by floods in the past have been enormous. The government must take effective measures to prevent future floods and mitigate their impact. The construction of embankments and the improvement of drainage systems are necessary steps to be taken. The Betterment Tax, which is levied on properties in flood-prone areas, should be increased to fund the necessary infrastructure. The cooperation of the local population in implementing these measures is also crucial.
11th December, 1958

Discussion Re

Flood havoc caused in the State

...
Discussion Re

Flood havoc caused in the State

The state should not gain out of any contribution for any type of capital work. The state should not gain out of any contribution for any type of capital work. The state should not gain out of any contribution for any type of capital work. The state should not gain out of any contribution for any type of capital work. The state should not gain out of any contribution for any type of capital work.

relief works

The state should not gain out of any contribution for any type of capital work.
Discussion Re

Flood havoc caused in the State

On the 11th December, 1958, 40,50,000 acres of farmland were affected by floods. 80 persons lost their lives, 150,000 were rendered homeless, 10,000 livestock died, and 2,000 houses were damaged.

The State Government has taken immediate steps to provide relief to the affected persons. The contribution of the Central Government is 50% of the recovery cost.

The State Government has set up an enquiry committee to investigate the cause of the flood and to suggest measures to prevent such disasters in the future.
Discussion Re

Flood havoc caused in the State

11th December, 1958

253
Discussion on the Report of the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission

("The Governor on receipt of such report causes a copy thereof together with a memorandum explaining as respects the cases if any where the advice of the Commission was not accepted the reasons for such non-acceptance."

In pursuance of clause (2) of Article 323 of the Constitution of India, I, Bhimsen Sacher, Governor of Andhra Pradesh hereby cause a copy of the report of the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission, to be laid on the Table of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly and as there has been no case of rejection or deviation from the advice tendered by the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission, no explanatory Memorandum is required.
Discussion on the Report of the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission

11th December, 1958

Public Service Commission

The Meeting of the Public Service Commission was convened by the Chairman, Shri A.K. Reddy, at 9:30 a.m. on the 11th December, 1958. The meeting was attended by all members of the Commission.

The Chairman welcomed the members and informed them about the agenda for the day. The agenda included discussion on the report of the Commission on the public service examination system in the state.

The Chairman stated that the Commission had received several objections to the examination system and had been considering the matter for some time. He said that the Commission had decided to make some changes in the system to make it more fair and equitable.

The Chairman said that the changes would be implemented in the next examination, which would be held in January 1959. He also said that the Commission would be issuing a notification in the coming weeks detailing the changes.

The Chairman then invited members to make their suggestions and comments on the proposal. Members of the Commission discussed the matter for some time.

The Chairman then closed the meeting, expressing his confidence that the Commission would be able to implement the changes successfully.

The meeting was adjourned at 12:00 noon.
Discussion on the Report of the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission

On 256 H?A December, 1958

Temporary appointments of unqualified people to appoint is an evil. I hope in future we shall try to avoid appointing outsiders even in those contingencies where officer corrupt Andhra State rules. An enquiry officer enquire under the Tribunals, Departmental Head and Tribunal and Tribunals are needed. The other corruption is also needed. 

I believe punishment is needed. I believe corrupt officers and corrupt officers are needed. 

I think punishment is needed. I think punishment has to be seen. I think corruption is needed. 

I don't think it is proper for the Government to accept. I don't think it will be necessary to create any hindrance temporary posts adhoc rules and temporary posts temporary posts temporary posts temporary posts temporary posts. 

Delay and Industries Secretariat work are needed. Secretariat work are needed. Secretariat work are needed. 

Leader of the House does individual capacity.
Mr. Speaker You can move it now

Sri G Yellamanda Reddi Sir, I beg to move

"That the Report of the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission laid on the Table of the House on 25th June 1958 be taken into consideration"

Mr. Speaker Motion moved

The Commission feel that it is highly desirable that their annual reports should receive such consideration at the hands of the Parliament and the attention of the legislature should be focussed on important issues. In their previous reports, the Commission have urged the desirability of some statutory safeguards.
The Statutory Rules issued by the Composite Madras State were followed as the Government have still to issue the revised rules. In this connection it is pointed out that considerable difficulty is being felt for want of copies of up-to-date rules. Several amendments have been issued with the result that the existing rules have become more complicated. There are still a number of anomalies which need to be removed and it is possible that mistakes are likely to occur either in the publication of notifications or in any other matter. The complication has further been increased with the inclusion of Telangana consequent on the formation of the Andhra Pradesh State. The Commission therefore feels that to ensure speed and accuracy in the administration, it is desirable to form a committee to take up the task of reissuing the entire rules along with the integration of Services and to finish the work within a period of six months.
They are all temporarily appointed. Ultimately they go to the Government service. In the Industries Department we created a new section. It nearly takes six months or even more but ultimately they go to the Government service.

In most of the cases the appointing authorities failed to obtain the concurrence of the Commission before the expiry of the period of three months as required in para 2 of G. O Press No. 778 Home (Service-A) dated 4th June 1954.
The Government and some other Departments did not furnish estimates in time for the recruitment of the candidates to several posts coming under Group II Services and also the posts coming under Group I Services. Thus there are several practical difficulties for the Commission to proceed with the direct recruitment. The Commission has however, taken all the necessary preliminary steps and issued Notifications inviting application for Group I to IV services and to other posts.

The Government hopes that the appointing authorities will see that unnecessary delays are avoided either in accepting the Commission's recommendations or in the matter of regularising the services of the approved candidates (included in the panels prepared by the Commission).
The Commission has separately addressed the Government suggesting that the posts of Social Education Organisers and other posts sanctioned in connection with the Development of Community Projects and National Extension Schemes should be brought within its purview.
Discussion on the Report of the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission

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The meeting was opened and the members were requested to state the number of cases they were going to take up during the day. It was suggested that we should not rush into taking up cases, and if it was possible, we should confine ourselves to a certain number of cases. It was observed that there were very few cases that could be taken up by the members. The members were requested to state the number of cases they were going to take up during the day.

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The Commission on 'The Land Revenue System' was constituted in 1956 to examine the land revenue system in the State of Andhra Pradesh and to suggest such improvements as may be necessary. The Commission's report was submitted to the Government in 1958. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has accepted the recommendations of the Commission in principle and has been working towards their implementation. The report of the Commission contains several recommendations, some of which have been implemented, while others are being implemented or are under consideration.

The main recommendations of the Commission include:

1. The introduction of a uniform land revenue system.
2. The abolition of chitties and the payment of land revenue in cash.
3. The introduction of a progressive land revenue system.
4. The establishment of a Land Revenue Tribunal.
5. The introduction of a land revenue system based on the principles of equity and justice.
6. The introduction of a land revenue system based on the principles of simplicity and efficiency.
7. The introduction of a land revenue system based on the principles of uniformity and uniformity.
8. The introduction of a land revenue system based on the principles of fairness and fairness.
9. The introduction of a land revenue system based on the principles of efficiency and efficiency.
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"At present, promotions from a non-gazetted service to a gazetted service are within the Commission’s purview. Promotions from a non-gazetted service to another non-gazetted service and promotions from one category to another category within the same service (whether gazetted or non-gazetted) are outside the Commission’s purview."

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మంత్రిసభ పేరు చెప్పడం ప్రత్యేకంగా ఉండవచ్చు. వాస్తవానికి, ఉత్తమ ప్రామాణిక మార్గం బాగా లభించిన అమలు మాట ప్రామాణిక మార్గాన్ని ప్రమాణించడం క్రమంలో ఉండవచ్చు. ప్రణాళికా చేసిన ప్రస్తుతి లోపల సేవల ప్రణాళికలు చేసిన సమాధానాన్ని ఎంచుకోని పరిమితి చేయబడింది.

మంత్రి అయినప్పటికీ, మంత్రి ప్రతి పాఠశాల ప్రతి మంత్రి కార్యాలయం నుండి కేంద్ర సేవల ప్రామాణిక మార్గాన్ని ప్రామాణించాడు. ఇది ప్రామాణికంగా ఉండాయి. వాస్తవానికి మంత్రి సేవకాల పనిచేాడు ప్రామాణిక మార్గాన్ని ప్రామాణించాడు. ఇది ప్రామాణికంగా ఉండాయి. ఇది ప్రామాణికంగా ఉండాయి. ఇది ప్రామాణికంగా ఉండాయి.

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As regards appointing Assistant Veterinary Surgeons, 6, 7, 15 nominees were selected and appointed. The regulations do not permit the selection of more than 6 nominees. The responsibility for selection lies with the Secretary of the Department of Animal Husbandry. The selection should be based on merit and competency. The Secretary should determine the merit list of candidates so that they can be appointed. The regulations do not permit the Secretary to fix the number of candidates to be appointed. The merit list should be provided to the Secretary, who should then determine the number of candidates to be appointed.

Assistant Veterinary Surgeons are recruited to carry out work, encouraging efficiency in Animal Husbandry. They should be appointed to hospitals and to animal husbandry departments at higher grades, encouraging subordination and encouraging the Department of Animal Husbandry.
The Commission hopes that the candidates selected would be appointed as soon as possible by the appointing authorities and that no further hardship would be allowed to be caused to the candidates.
Public Service Commission Examination select 9 month leaving department on the basis of examination. The Commission in its annual report has made a suggestion that the examination list should be made public. The examination list will be made public after all the candidates have appeared in the examination. The candidates who have appeared in the examination will be selected for the vacancies in the department. The candidates who are selected will be given temporary protection in the department.

Public Service Commission Board in its 9th annual report has suggested that the candidates who have appeared in the examination should be selected for the vacancies in the department.
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Public Service Commission Report 2nd point out: The discussions at the meeting point out that the Public Service Commission should ensure that the recruitment and selection process be fair and transparent. The Commission should also ensure that the recruitment process does not violate any statutory rules and regulations. Special Officers and Departments Heads should recruit on the basis of merit and not on the basis of "spoils" system. Executive Heads, Executive Officers, and other employees should also be recruited on the basis of merit. The Commission should ensure that the recruitment process is carried out scrupulously and does not violate any rules and regulations.
"It was also pointed out that the Government of India had agreed that the Member of the Public Service Commission should preside at the meetings of the Departmental Promotion Committees and this was also the procedure followed by the former Hyderabad Government. In reply, the Government observed that so long as the Secretary to Government was the Chairman of the Committee, there could be no objection to the Member of the Public Service Commission joining as a Member though the position would be different if the Chairman of the Public Service Commission himself joined such a Committee."

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Public Service Commission
“It has also to be mentioned that in most cases where new appointments were created, the Special Rules or the Ad Hoc Rules, as the case might be, were not generally issued expeditiously and the appointments were continued indefinitely for months together on a temporary basis on the ground that Rules were not framed and issued.”

"The Commission therefore feels that to ensure speed and accuracy in the administration, it is desirable to form a committee to take up the task of re-issuing the entire rules along with the integration of Services and to finish the work within a period of six months."

"It is desirable to ensure that..."
“In most of the cases, the appointing authorities failed to obtain the concurrence of the Commission before the expiry of the period of three months as required in para 2 of G O Press No 778 Home (Services-A) dated 4th June 1954."

“In spite of it, there are still several instances, where temporary appointments are being continued for years. In many instances, the appointing authorities failed to take steps in accordance with the rules for the recruitment of candidates for regular appointments to replace those appointed temporarily.”
recruitment of candidates for regular appointments to replace those appointed temporarily.”

16 (B) "Although instructions were being issued by the Government from time to time, the Commission continued to receive a number of cases in which its concurrence was sought under the said Regulation in spite of the posts being non-technical such as those of clerks, on the ground that the individuals had put in long service and were experienced and that it would be a hardship to them if they were discharged after long service In order to prevent hardship of certain genuine cases, the Commission suggested to the Government to fix up a time limit up to 15-9-1957 for the regularisation of all such appointments which in their opinion were deserving, that cases received after that date would not be considered by the Commission and that this should not be however construed to mean that the Commission would agree to all cases referred to it within the time limit unless there were valid grounds”

“Generally, all the relevant records necessary for the disposal of these cases are not sent in the first instance This results in delay in the disposal of the cases for long periods at times extending to some months The commission would appreciate, if, in future
such delays are avoided by sending complete records in the first instance itself "

Several heads of departments did not furnish estimates for the Telangana area on the plea that the strength of each cadre had not yet been fixed and stated that it will take some more time to do so "

The Commission hopes that the appointing authorities will see that unnecessary delays are avoided either in accepting the Commission’s recommendations or in the matter of regularising the services of all approved candidates (included in the panels prepared by the Commission) "
On a representation made by the candidate that he was not given a posting, the Commission addressed the Inspector General of Prisons several times. A.D.O letter was also written but no reply had been received up to now.

I will finish it within five minutes. In principle, the Executive of the Commission should refer to the matter. A.D.O letter should be written in the same spirit. If there is any objection, it should be referred to the Executive. A.D.O letter should be written in the same spirit.
Discussion on the Report of the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission

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The report's purview was to examine the existing system of administration and to make recommendations for its improvement. The committee found several issues with the current system, particularly in the areas of recruitment and promotion of technical personnel. To address these issues, the committee recommended the separation of the judiciary, executive, and legislative functions. Additionally, they suggested the establishment of separate service commissions for various categories of services, including technical posts. The committee also called for the recruitment of technical personnel through a competitive examination system, ensuring a merit-based approach to appointments.

Parallel administration was another area of concern. The committee recommended the establishment of separate systems for the judiciary, executive, and legislative departments. They emphasized the need for a voice from technical personnel in decision-making processes, particularly in matters related to recruitment and promotion. The committee's recommendations were aimed at creating a more efficient and equitable system for the recruitment and career progression of technical personnel.
Integration of laws, rules— They are proceeding to the reissue of rules. Qualified persons have been appointed in 1957 and unqualified persons have been appointed in 1958. They are regularising old cases. They are regularising appointments. They are regularising appointments. They are regularising appointments. They are regularising appointments. They are regularising appointments.
appointments in a serious notice issued to a Tribunal and its successors.

It is hereby ordered that the matter be speeded up and examined thoroughly so that case can be decided in the interest of justice. It is hereby appointed to appoint a candidate to appoint a probation or an ousting appointment or any other appointment in the interest of justice.

There is a serious issue of fundamental importance that can be resolved only through a serious examination of the case. It is hereby appointed to appoint a candidate to appoint a probation or an ousting appointment or any other appointment in the interest of justice.
Elected representatives depend on the voter to behave super-humanly. Their limits are set by the high level of pressure put on them. They must refer to proper men for appointment.
Planning Department appointments, village level workers appointments are made on a contact basis.

The Planning work is carried out by the Dy S P. Select officials in the Planning Department are appointed on the recommendations of the Planning Committee. The recommendations are made on the basis of the contact with the All Party Committee. The contact is made with the legislators and the Service commission member.

Discussion on the Report of the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission

All Party Members?

Is it necessary to have All Party representation? If so, how? Is it necessary to have proportionate representation of officers on a basis? Or is it necessary to have All Party representation?

He has got his own views. He does not agree with the
Government sabotage may be averted if we are determined to do so. Last stage is the most important stage, Chief Minister may appoint individual capacity. Last stage is the most important stage. Let us keep up that level. Delays note avoid. Temporary roles appoint. Emergency temporary service appoint. Engineering temporary service count. That is ranking ranking. The same thing will apply to them also.
The House then adjourned for recess till four of the clock

(The House reassembled at four of the Clock)

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

Discussion Re  Flood havoc caused in the state
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Flood havoc caused in the State

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(grazing fees)

...
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...
Sri B V Subba Reddi (Koilkunta) Mr Speaker

Sir, there are occasions in this House when perhaps to keep silence of mouth amounts not only to failure of duty but would even amount to gross neglect of duty. And with that feeling, I am speaking to-day to bring to the notice of the Government, through you, Sir, the extent of damage caused on account of floods due to heavy rains in the first week of October in my taluk of Koilkunta. Sir, as a result of unprecedented heavy rains on 7th October, two tanks in Thimmanayampeta village and one tank in the village of Hanumanthagundam were breached and as a result of the flood waters from these three tanks, as many as 5 villages have been affected, a number of lands have been washed away even beyond recognition and the standing crops on nearly about 1000 to 1500 acres have been completely washed away and three lives were lost and a number of houses in the villages of B. Tadpatri, B Uppalur and Hanumanthagundam have collapsed on account of water entering their houses. In this connection, after visiting the area, I submitted a detailed report to the Government and the Hon Minister for Revenue has been pleased to acknowledge the same promptly, giving me an assurance that instructions have been given to the Collector to do all that is necessary and possible and that steps would be taken to give relief to the affected people of the locality. But the Collector to whom I have sent a report has so far not only not acknowledged the receipt of my report, but I do not know what action is being done. I am sorry to observe that so far not much appreciable work has been done and no steps have been taken to provide relief to the affected ryots of these villages. Most of the ryots whose lands have been affected, particularly in the village of Thimmanayampeta and B Tadpatri are very poor people who have absolutely no other lands except the lands which have been affected and most of them are in a very precarious condition, so that it is very necessary to provide immediate relief to these people. Relief has to be provided not only in the shape of granting long term loans but in the shape of giving free aid for the purpose of reclamation of their lands by providing bulldozers free of cost and also to provide employment to
the people especially agricultural labour now left without employment. So far, from the report which has been circulated, I find that excepting granting a sum of Rs 1500 towards construction of buildings of persons who have lost their houses, no other relief seems to have been provided. The damage is about a million of rupees and unless immediate relief is rushed to the spot, people, I am afraid, will be in great difficulties.

The second thing that I would like to bring to the notice of the Government is that for the two tanks which have been breached particularly the Timmannaipeta tank where the damage is nearly to the extent of Rs 2 lakhs, unless steps are taken from even now on to close the breaches, it will not be possible to complete the repairs before the next cultivating season. So I would only request the Government to see that at least from now on not only relief works are started to provide employment to the unemployed but even to undertake repairs to these breached tanks as soon as possible and at the same time see that long term loans are granted as early as possible. Thank you Sir.
11th December, 1958

Discussion Re

Flood havoc caused in the State

The Hon. Revenue Divisional Officer left the camp on 18th of December after
receiving the necessary orders. He was accompanied by officers from the Revenue
Divisional Office. The mobile camp was set up at a distance of 1,000 feet from the
flooded area. The camp was well equipped with necessary facilities such as
medical aid, repairs, etc. The total number of people staying in the camp was 10
thousand.}

The Honourable Minister for Revenue, Food & Supplies, etc., arrived on 18th
December at 23:00 hours. The minister had a detailed discussion with the
Revenue Divisional Officer and other officials present in the camp. The minister
assured the people of all possible help and support in the aftermath of the flood.
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Flood havoc caused in the State

Mr. T. R. Shankar, Vice-Chairman, pointed out that the flood havoc in the State had been caused by the heavy rainfall in the period from 1st November to 10th November, 1958. This period, he said, was the flood period, and the rainfall had been unprecedented. The rainfall had been particularly heavy in the districts of Mahabubnagar, Nalgonda, and Guntur. The river Godavari had overflowed its banks, and the flood waters had inundated a large area of the State. The damage caused by the flood had been immense, and the State government had been forced to take urgent measures to meet the situation. The government had set up a special committee to inquire into the causes of the flood and to make recommendations for preventing a recurrence. The committee had submitted its report, and the government had taken steps to implement its recommendations.

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Discussion Re  
11th December, 1958
Flood havoc caused in the State

"The Government also propose to sanction remission of land revenue in the areas where there has been a total failure of crop" says the Minister for local officers. Total failure as defined in theropolitan order means a report of the Government order respectively the crop. Total failure of the crop means

1. The crop is absolutely destroyed.
2. Half remission of land revenue will be allowed.

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Flood havoc caused in the State

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The report submitted in 1958 states that 4,600 relief cases were registered and relief rules were enforced. The report also mentions that 60,000 families were affected. The total number of families affected was 5,000. The report further states that 40,500 people were affected and 60,000 families were registered under the rules. The report also mentions that 40,000 people were affected and 60,000 families were registered under the rules. The report also states that 40,000 people were affected and 60,000 families were registered under the rules.

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Flood havoc in the State

Projects

Development

Flood banks

Discussion Re

11th December, 1958

Flood havoc caused in the State
Discussion Re

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Flood bank: A flood bank is a non-structural measure for flood control. It is a low embankment that is constructed along the banks of a river to prevent the river from overtopping and flooding during high water. Flood banks are often constructed as part of a comprehensive flood management plan, which may include structural measures such as levees and canals, as well as non-structural measures such as land use planning and floodplain zoning.

Phased programme: A phased programme is a project that is implemented in stages, with each stage building on the previous one. This approach allows for the project to be managed in a more controlled and manageable manner, and can help to ensure that the various components of the project are coordinated and integrated.

* The word for "drainage" is "దోయాడం" (dōyāḍaṁ) in Telugu, while the word for "phased programme" is "పాహించిన పద్ధతి" (pāhiṁcina pādhati).
Discussion Re
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Rotation and double purpose canals can be double purpose canals. Rotation in the rotation of silt is very important. It is necessary to remove the silt. Drainage can be betterment. The authority has to prepare a perspective list of drainage works. The average rainfall is 15 in the year. The average rainfall is 20, 25, 30 and 20.
Mr Speaker, Sir, the havoc caused by the unprecedented floods in the recent months can be better imagined than described. In this connection, Sir, I do not propose to go into the details and give a catalogue of local grievances, but would merely like to make one
or two submissions of a general nature, which are of fundamental character

The subject of controlling floods should be looked upon not in the time-honoured age-old fashion, but in a more scientific way. There were days when we thought of floods as if they were acts due to the caprice of nature and there were days when we were led to believe that agriculture should be treated as a gamble with the monsoon, but to-day, in the 20th century, we have got to take a more scientific view of things and try to control floods and things of that sort. I am quite sure, Sir, that so far as the Government is concerned, they have done well as far as the remedial measures go. It is true that they have rushed to the places where the people were in distress and have done all that could be done and that was possible. It is, however, not enough for us to consider this problem as and when it occurs. We should be in a position to see that floods could also be controlled. Floods could also be ruled out just as wars could be ruled out. In this context, we have to see that the skill of the Engineers is harnessed and a proper solution found. I would like to mention one or two things in this regard.

If we can think of floods in the same way as fire accidents as not mere acts due to factors beyond human control, but due to causes which can be controlled, we can think of schemes to cover the risks caused by floods. We can think of crop insurance. We can organise them on co-operative basis. We can think of Insurance Companies to undertake the risk caused by floods. The relief given by the Government, however much it may be, will be of very little avail to the persons concerned. Therefore, my submission is that we should try to take a more rational and more scientific view of things and try to control floods rather than come forward with mere remedies after an event has taken place. The Government, I therefore recommend, should take a more scientific view and try to prevent the floods and minimise the loss and inconvenience caused to the country and the people at large.

Thank you, Sir
As a result of severe damage caused to crops in Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam districts, orders are being issued to postpone the collection of land revenue and loans.

The Government also propose to sanction remission of land revenue in areas where there has been total failure of crop and for this purpose the Collectors of Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam districts have been requested to see that intensive azmoish of crop is carried from now onwards.
Discussion Re

Flood havoc caused in the State

11th December, 1958 303

Double responsibility hold in situation like this. Liberal and democratic aspects view, it is necessary to liberal. However, intensive attitude towards flood management must be maintained. It is essential to have 2 months, 2 more and 7 more. MLA often inquired about the results. However, it is the effect of liberal and democratic aspects. Also, one modification, alteration is to be undertaken. 

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Discussion Re

Flood havoc caused in the State

11th December, 1958
Discussion Re

Flood havoc caused in the State

11th December, 1958

The situation prevailing in the State has caused unprecedented damage. The State government has already taken certain temporary measures and has declared a state of emergency. The following measures have been taken:

1. Relief measures: The government has declared a state of emergency in the affected areas and has initiated relief measures. Temporary shelters have been set up for the affected people. The state has appealed to the central government for financial aid.

2. Permanent measures: The government is also planning to take permanent measures to prevent such floods in the future. Steps are being taken to strengthen the flood control measures in the affected areas.

The government is also urging the affected people to remain calm and not to panic. The state has appealed to the people to cooperate with the government in implementing the relief measures.

The government has also appealed to the neighboring states to extend necessary assistance to the affected people. The state has also stated that it will take all possible steps to ensure the safety and well-being of the people in the affected areas.

The government has also appealed to the people to remain calm and not to panic. The state has also stated that it will take all possible steps to ensure the safety and well-being of the people in the affected areas.

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Discussion Re
Flood havoc caused in the State

11th December, 1958

The recent floods have caused significant damage to the State. The government has taken several temporary arrangements to help the affected areas. We are in consultation with the MLA to ensure a permanent arrangement is in place. The current measures include emergency aid and temporary shelters for those affected. We are also working on long-term solutions to prevent future disasters.
Discussion Re 11th December, 1958

Flood havoc caused in the State

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11th December, 1958

Discussion Re

Flood havoc caused in the State

flood bank on 2 days Chief Engineer J V akonda sanctioned 250000 for sanction 10000000 in 2 years 8, 9 days during the period the government does not sanction 40% 60% of the sanctioned amount in 10000 500000 10000 900000 8, 9 days, 2500 100000 declare 10, 18, 19 3 days 1000000. The PCC President declared that time agency 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100
Discussion Re

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Discussion Re

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Flood havoc caused in the State

Number of villages attacked 49 Number of houses damaged
3,491 14,000 Damages to crops 8938
4,000 14,000 Nil
4,400 30 Petitions
14,000 30 Collector
4,000 30 Petitions
Discussion Re

Flood havoc caused in the State

11th December, 1958

Forest Department (హామీంటాట లేకుండా చాస్తి వేయడం మాత్రమే
ఉండాలేదు) లేకుండా లేకుండా ఉండాలేదు, అంటే మాత్రమే మాత్రమే అంటాడు. ఇది మాత్రమే మాత్రమే అంటాడు.

Sanction was accorded for the construction of a submersible bridge over the Nagavah at Sankili in Srikakulam District at a cost of Rs 700 lakhs in G. O No 4652 P W D, dated 15-11-1952

2 The submersible bridge or causeway consists of 21 units of multiple box culverts, each of 4 cells 10' X 10'. The vent way is expected to discharge 60,000 cusecs with a velocity of 9.34' per second. The design provides for a high flood level of 103.00 and an ordinary flood of 96.00. Each unit of box culvert is constructed over a reinforced concrete caisson sunk at a depth of 9' below sill level of 87.00 (the average level of the bed being 89.00). The level of the roadway on top is 98.25. Each of the 21 units is 45' long. The approaches on either side are to be formed in an embankment and protected with revetment aprons 16' in width with rough stone dry packing with thickened edge are to be provided both up-stream and down-stream.

3. After calling for tenders in the usual way, the work was entrusted to a contractor in April, 1954. For want of steel and cement, work could be commenced only in December, 1954. By the end of June 1958, the total progress was that all the 21 caissons had been completely sunk and all the box units laid and completed with deck slab, but the construction of aprons on the up-stream as well as the down-stream side remained to be done. Sheet piles were cast and kept ready for driving so as to close the gap between the different units.

4. Following heavy rain in the catchment area, the river was in flood on the 8th and 9th October, 1958 and again from 20th October for 2 or 3 days. The structure suffered considerable damage as a result of both floods. As a result of the first flood, units 6 to 12 got tilted towards the up-stream side. The metalling of
the approaches was also badly disturbed. The subsequent flood resulted in further damage. Another five units viz. 13 to 17 were also tilted towards the upstream side. Unit No. 18 also shows a slight tilt. The approach roads were washed away along with the sloping and revetment including portions at the end of the bridge, cutting off access to it. Units 1 to 5 and 19 to 21 show no sign of damage. The highest flood on the first occasion is said to have reached the level 102.10 and on the second occasion 104.26.

5. The immediate problem confronting us is how to repair the damage and put the bridge to use. Technical experts have to consider whether it will be possible to salvage the damaged units, restore them to their normal position and put the structure to use. If that is not feasible, their advice has to be sought on the best method of proceeding further in the matter. Members of the House will, I am sure, appreciate that the problem is difficult and that its solution will take time. The matter is engaging Government's attention. While we are anxious to take early action for repair, we would not like to take a hasty decision. We would rather give sufficient time to the technical men to ponder over the matter and suggest the best way of remedying the damage.

6. I have already given to the House a brief description of the damage that has taken place. A financial assessment of the damage cannot, I fear, be given just now. It is simple enough to work out the loss on account of damage to the approach roads but an assessment of the loss due to the displacement of some of the units of the structure cannot now be made. It would appear that the units themselves are intact and have not suffered any damage, beyond becoming tilted and partially submerged. A financial assessment of the total damage can be attempted only after a decision is taken in regard to the remedial action.

In regard to the causes for the damage and particularly in regard to the question whether it can be attributed to the somewhat heavy rains that occurred in October last, I would only say at this stage that these questions are still under investigation. The technical features of the design have to be studied carefully and
accurate information has to be collected regarding the flood discharges etc., in October last. It will not be proper to come to any conclusion on these points without a thorough examination of all aspects, particularly because it has repercussions in other directions.

I can only assure the House that these questions will be examined thoroughly and if it is found that there have been any lapses, appropriate action will be taken.
Flood havoc caused in the State

314 11th December, 1958

Discussion Re

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An permanent remedy 8,500 bridge 60,000 100 20 60

in order of priority 60,000

sudden 60,000 100 20 60

difficulties 60,000 100 20

Permanen remedies 60,000 100 20

bridge 60,000 100 20

sudden 60,000 100 20

in order of priority 60,000 100 20

Permanen remedies 60,000 100 20

Permanen remedies 60,000 100 20

in order of priority 60,000 100 20

Plan &', Device 60,000 100 20

An permanent remedy 8,500 bridge 60,000 100 20 60

in order of priority 60,000

sudden 60,000 100 20 60

difficulties 60,000 100 20

Permanen remedies 60,000 100 20

bridge 60,000 100 20

sudden 60,000 100 20

in order of priority 60,000 100 20

Permanen remedies 60,000 100 20

in order of priority 60,000 100 20
Discussion Re 11th December, 1958

Flood havoc caused in the State

The situation in the State is indeed serious and requires a rational approach. The problem stems from several factors. The private lorry operators engage in activities that disrupt the forest department's operations. The timber, engaged by the forest department, is transported by private lorries, causing difficulties. The forest department is in need of assistance to overcome these challenges. The government has requested private lorry operators to engage in activities that do not interfere with forest operations. The department is working towards finding a solution that ensures the proper management of forests and the effective transport of timber. The government has also requested the private lorry operators to cooperate with the forest department to resolve these issues.

The government has acknowledged the difficulties faced by the forest department and has initiated discussions to find a solution. The private lorry operators have been urged to cooperate and work towards a mutually beneficial solution. The government has also requested private lorry operators to seek alternative means of transport that do not interfere with forest operations. The government is committed to finding a solution that ensures the proper management of forests and the effective transport of timber.
Discussion Re
Flood havoc caused in the State

The members discussed the situation of the State where the floods caused havoc in the State. It was stated that the local administration department has completed the land acquisition process for the flood relief (R.S.) of Cuddapah municipality. The members passed the resolution for land acquisition in the State. The chairman of the local administration department has been instructed to provide relief to the affected people.

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Discussion Re 11th December, 1958

Flood havoc caused in the State

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Discussion Re
Flood havoc caused in the State

11th December, 1958

Postponement

In view of the recent severe rainfall in the State, it is proposed to postpone the commencement of work on the following projects:

Classification of minor irrigation works

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Work Start</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Minor irrigation tanks</td>
<td>May 3rd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Highways</td>
<td>May 3rd</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Special divisions

- Uplands
- Hill streams

From 1947 onwards, special attention has been given to the development of uplands and hill streams.
Flood havoc caused in the State

Discussion Re
11th December, 1958

Flood banks have been made stronger by sanction

Several crops have been destroyed by the floods. The crops destroyed are not limited to the
above-mentioned crops. In fact, crops in several other districts have also been
destroyed. The government has already sanctioned funds to help the affected farmers. The
funds will be used to purchase new seeds and fertilizer.

Damage to Fire Engines

The National Cadre Corps (NCC) has been severely affected by the floods. The NCC has been
forced to transport its damaged fire engines to other districts.

Individual cases:

The government has raised an appeal for individual cases. The affected farmers are
asked to submit their cases to the government. The government will then assess the damage
and provide assistance.

(The House then adjourned till Nine of the Clock, on Friday, the 12th December, 1958.)