Consideration of the Report of the Select Committee on L.A. Bill No. I of 1953, the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Amendment) Bill 1953.

Mr. Speaker: We shall take up questions in the afternoon. Now, we continue discussion on the motion moved by Shri B. Ramakrishna Rao yesterday that L.A. Bill No. I of 1953, the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Amendment) Bill, 1958, as reported by the Select Committee, be read a second time.

Mr. Speaker: I think he has made arrangements for the notes being taken down.

Majority Reports

It is a great hoax played on the Members of the House.

P.-II—1


Central point (Landlord) (Absentee Landlordism) (Supervisory Landlordism) (State Absentee Landlordism)

(Definition) (Holding) (Landlords' Family Holdings) (Minimum) (Supervisory Landlords) (Family Holding) (Plough unit) (Definition) (Surplus Land)

29th Sept., 1953


Resumption

The committee also considered the following:

1. Resumption (Basic holding)
2. Peasant family holding
3. Minimum Acreage
4. Maximum Acreage

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1. Resumption (Basic holding)
2. Peasant family holding
3. Minimum Acreage
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Loaizti Haisreke anedr ye shroug neehn honii'te ilke halak hara ye satalabe p'it ut ayehma ye cha aroha
- hara halal to ye ke kasan ke l'it gus gule hahal housta'ka he a'it hahal korina
- chahe - gus gule k'ye or belaka housta'ka chahe - housta'ka ike ak'tiriktiki yi'ke

Assessment (Wet Land) (toroth linta) (Dry Land)

CMe deen linta - ke le yu

Sharh ab na ne merkii ke yu hit zuada - kasan min ati'ke surlencode he ke wadakriki -

( Corrupt )

( Definition )

( Rising Land Lord )

( Landlord family unit )

( Landlords' point of view )

Capacity ( Capacity )

Capacity

Parasite Section

Basically, the Select Committee on L.A. Bill No. 1 of 1953, the Hyderabad Tenancy & Agr. Lands (Amendt.) Bill, 1953.

Invest

The Select Committee on L.A. Bill No. 1 of 1953, the Hyderabad Tenancy & Agr. Lands (Amendt.) Bill, 1953.

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The Select Committee on L.A. Bill No. 1 of 1953, the Hyderabad Tenancy & Agr. Lands (Amendt.) Bill, 1953.

29th Sept., 1953


29th Sept., 1958

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The Report of the Select Committee on L.A. Bill No. I of 1953, the Hyderabad Tenancy & Agr. Lands (Amendt.) Bill, 1958, is for consideration.

The Committee recommends the following amendments to the Bill:

1. Essential Labour
2. Leasing
3. Essential Land
4. Surplus Land
5. Efficient Cultivation
6. Management
7. Production
8. Illusory

The amendments are as follows:

1. Essential Labour: Definition of essential labour shall be clarified.
2. Leasing: Leasing arrangements shall be made more transparent.
3. Essential Land: Essential land shall be defined more clearly.
4. Surplus Land: Surplus land shall be identified and utilized efficiently.
5. Efficient Cultivation: Efficient cultivation practices shall be encouraged.
7. Production: Production targets shall be set and monitored.
8. Illusory: Illusory land shall be identified and excluded from the Bill.

The amendments are aimed at improving the functioning of agricultural lands in the Hyderabad region.

Fall of Production (Or More)

The Select Committee on L.A. Bill No. I of 1953, the Hyderabad Tenancy & Agr. Lands (Amendt) Bill, 1953.

Fall of Production

hy: He is a way of saying that the production has fallen. This could be due to various reasons such as a decline in the number of workers, a decrease in the quality of the raw materials used, or a reduction in the efficiency of the production process. The Select Committee may have addressed this issue in their report.

Fall of Production

Work (Class)

In this context, "Work (Class)" likely refers to the classification of work, possibly in terms of labor or productivity. The Select Committee may have discussed different classes of work and their impact on the overall production situation.

Fall of Production

Ceiling

The term "Ceiling" in this context could refer to a limit or maximum value, possibly related to production or productivity. The Select Committee may have set a ceiling on certain parameters to control or improve production levels.

Fall of Production

Break up

"Break up" in this context might refer to the division or fragmentation of a process or system. The Select Committee may have proposed breaking up certain aspects to improve efficiency or performance.

Fall of Production

Allow

The term "Allow" could refer to allowances or payments, possibly related to the compensation or benefits provided to workers. The Select Committee may have discussed the implications of these allowances on production or the overall economic situation.

Fall of Production

Partition

"Partition" in this context likely refers to the division or separation of a process or system. The Select Committee may have recommended partitioning certain aspects to enhance efficiency or organization.

Fall of Production

Basis

"Basis" here could refer to the foundation or starting point of a process or system. The Select Committee may have emphasized the importance of a strong basis to support and improve production levels.

Fall of Production

Partition

"Partition" again could refer to the division or separation of a process or system, possibly in terms of management or control. The Select Committee may have recommended partitioning to streamline operations or allocate resources more effectively.

Fall of Production

Allow

"Allow" once more, could refer to allowances or payments, with a focus on the implications or outcomes of these allowances on production or the overall economic situation.

Fall of Production

Break up

"Break up" again, could refer to the division or fragmentation of a process or system, with a focus on the potential benefits or improvements that could be achieved through such a process.

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29th Sept., 1953

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Example

(Non-negotiable Bond)

Disintegration

Consolidation of Holdings

Absentee Landlordism

Fragmentation

702. 29th Sept., 1953


An effort to lay foreign capital on the Sill Committee to do things better and quicker.

(Co-operative farming) A collective effort. (Anti-fragmentation) To protect the tenancy system from fragmentation. Monitor the progress of the Sill Committee.

Efforts: Efforts to resist the movement.

Voluntary basis: The principles of voluntary basis are to be deleted.

Distribution of Land: The distribution of land is to be insisted on.

Co-operative farming: The practice of co-operative farming is better than nothing.

"half a loaf is better than nothing"
Consideration of the Report of the Select Committee on L.A. Bill No. I of 1953, the Hyderabad Tenancy & Agr. Lands (Amendt.) Bill, 1953

29th Sept., 1953

Mechanised Economy

Anti-fragmentation

Pro-Peasant Anti-landlord

Mechanised economy was suggested by the committee. The report recommends the implementation of a comprehensive tenancy and agrarian law for the benefit of the peasantry. The committee also emphasized the need for land reforms to address the issues of land distribution and fragmentation.

The report was submitted on 29th Sept., 1953, and it was considered by the Select Committee on L.A. Bill No. I of 1953, the Hyderabad Tenancy & Agr. Lands (Amendt.) Bill, 1953. The committee's recommendations aimed to improve the economic condition of the peasantry and address the challenges faced by them.

29th Sept., 1953

The Select Committee on L.A. Bill No. 1 of 1953, the Hyderabad Tenancy & Agr. Lands (Amendt.) Bill, 1953, has submitted its report to the House.

The report has been considered by the House and the following amendments have been adopted.

1. Amendment to Clause 2 of the Bill.

2. Amendment to Clause 3 of the Bill.

3. Amendment to Clause 4 of the Bill.

4. Amendment to Clause 5 of the Bill.

The amended Bill has been passed by the House and is now pending for the consideration of the House of Assembly.

29th Sept., 1953

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Consideration of the Report of
the Select committee on L.A. Bill
No. I of 1953, the Hyderabad
Tenancy & Agr. Lands (Amendt.)
Bill, 1953.
It has been considered necessary to make further amendments in the Act in order to afford better protection to tenants to save them from evictions and to give them a good return for their toil.

To give them a good return for their toil.

708 29th Sept., 1953

for their ownership

(Resumption)

Resumed for their ownership, the Select Committee has been considering the Hyderabad Tenancy & Agr. Lands (Amendt.) Bill, 1953.

The Bill seeks to amend the existing laws regarding tenancy and agriculture lands in Hyderabad. It proposes measures to protect tenants from eviction and to provide better rights over their lands. The Bill also aims to promote agricultural activities and ensure fair compensation for landowners.

The Committee has been examining the provisions and implications of the Bill, considering the views of various stakeholders and experts. The Government has committed to making necessary changes to address any concerns and ensure the Bill's passage.

The Committee has suggested amendments to clarify certain provisions and address technical issues. These proposals are expected to be discussed further in the upcoming legislative sessions.

The Bill is likely to be presented in the Assembly for a vote in the coming weeks. The Committee will continue to monitor the process and ensure the welfare of all concerned parties.
Consideration of the Report of 29th Sept., 1953. 709
the Select Committee on L.A. Bill No. I of 1953, the Hyderabad Tenancy & Agr. Lands (Amend.) Bill, 1953.

It must afford a reasonable standard of living to a cultivator and it must provide full employment to a family of normal size and at least to a pair of bullocks.'

'It must afford a reasonable standard of living. This is of course very difficult.

'It must provide full employment to a family of normal size and at least to a pair of bullocks.'
Consideration of the Report of the Select Committee on L.A. Bill
No. I of 1953, the Hyderabad Tenancy & Agr. Lands (Amld.) Bill, 1953

29th Sept., 1953

In view of the Report of the Select Committee on L.A.Bill No. I of 1953, the Hyderabad Tenancy & Agr. Lands (Amld.) Bill, 1953, the Government of the Hyderabad State has decided to submit a Bill to the Legislative Assembly of the Hyderabad State for the purpose of amending the Hyderabad Tenancy & Agr. Lands Act, 1951.

The Bill proposes to

1. Amend the definition of "Fertile Soil" in the Act to include any soil which is suitable for agricultural purposes.
2. Increase the ceiling on the share of land held by a family to three times the family holding.
3. Grant more rights to tenants under the Act.

The Bill is expected to be introduced in the Legislative Assembly shortly.
Consideration of the Report of the Select Committee on L.A. Bill No. 1 of 1953, the Hyderabad Tenancy & Agr. Lands (Amendt.) Bill, 1953

29th Sept., 1958.

711

The appropriate limit has to be determined by each state in the light of its own circumstances but, broadly speaking, about three times a family holding would appear to be a fair limit."

As the Report has been placed before this House and as the Chairman of the Select Committee has requested me to move a resolution, I move:

(Who can be protected tenant)
29th Sept., 1953.

Consideration of the Report of the Select Committee on L.A. Bill No. I of 1953, the Hyderabad Tenancy & Agr. Lands (Amendt.) Bill, 1953

If the Landlord is a minor or is serving.

Soroonangi an de niobil, wog lir fow to avtungshe seis he leik manter de jaqo naafaqat kee "manter."


29th Sept., 1953.

...

To protect the tenants and stop eviction.

We want to protect the landlords.
Consideration of the Report of the Select Committee on L.A. Bill No. 1 of 1953, the Hyderabad Tenancy & Agr. Lands (Amdt.) Bill, 1953.

29th Sept., 1953

The Bell was rung

Mr. Asif Ali - I beg to move that the House do now proceed to the consideration of the Report of the Select Committee on the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agr. Lands (Amdt.) Bill, 1953.

I regret to say that this Bill contains some of the most sweeping changes that a province has ever undertake to make in its own laws. It is a great day for the province of Hyderabad, but it is also a day of great anxiety and fear. The Bill, as I understand it, is intended to implement the recommendations of the Select Committee, which was appointed to consider the existing tenancy laws in the province. The Committee, after a thorough investigation of the matter, submitted its report, and the Bill is based on that report.

The Bill, as it stands, contains several provisions that are likely to have far-reaching effects on the agricultural sector in the province. It is a matter of concern that the Bill could have a negative impact on the economy of the province, which is heavily dependent on agriculture.

I would like to urge the House to consider the Bill carefully and to ensure that any changes made to the existing laws are in the best interests of the people of the province.

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Everywhere the word ‘Landlord’ is there

Tenants first and landlords next

"Landlords come first and then tenants:"

Just like a female deer in the season standing before two males. Priority comes first for the tenant.

29th Sept., 1953

It is just like a female deer in the season standing between two male deers

"It is just like a female deer in the season standing between two male deers"

Consideration of the Report of
the Select Committee on L.A. Bill
No. I of 1953, the Hyderabad
Tenancy & Agr. Lands (Amendt.)
Bill, 1953.

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पैमा में कार्यकार के पास नहीं रहता है। आज तो देखा में अंडर-अन्यायमूर्त ज्यादा है। बाज़ार बहुत अन्यायमूर्त (Underemployment) है और बिस्तर तरह यदि हम सब जमीन तक्षीप करने का बात करते हैं तो लैंड प्रेशर ज्यादा बढ़ता है। बिस्तर नियोजन जमीन तक्षीप करने का नजरिया नहीं रखा गया है। हम से आज तो लैंड प्रेशर बढ़ा हुआ है और किसी तरह कम करना चाहते हैं। जो लैंड आज देखि में उनके पास बिल्ट्सिलियर बाल्के के लिये पैने नहीं है। बिल्ट्सिलियर को तरह नहीं कर सकते हैं। आज देखि में जितने लोग रहते हैं बुनमें से ज्यादा तर लोगों पर कर्ज़ है। जिसका नतीजा यह होता है कि ज जमीन की लागत नहीं लगा सकते हैं। एक बाप है और बुनके पान चार अंकल जमीन है बुनके चार रखके हैं तो बाप के मरने के बाद वे चारों लड़के बुन जमीन को अंक अंक बेड़ा में तक्षीम कर लेते हैं। बुनके पान द्रुतता को जरिया बायदेन का नहीं रहता है जिन्दे में वे जमीन तक्षीम कर लेते हैं। बुनके यदि द्रुतता काम मिले तो वे बिस्तर तरह तक्षीम नहीं करते। हम आज जो यह लैंड पर ज्यादा प्रेशर है बुनके कम करने के बारे में सोचना चाहिए। जिस तरह यदि छोटे छोटे ठुकड़े किये जाते हैं तो फिर मुक्क में अनाज की पैदावार कोई बढ़ी।

बिस्तर तरह १०, १५ अंकल के छोटे छोटे ठुकड़े किये जाते हैं तो फिर आज की पैदावार नहीं बढ़ती। पैदावार बढ़ने के लिये वे आर्थिकियंट कल्टिवेशन किया जाना चाहिए। लेकिन जिस तरह छोटे छोटे ठुकड़े कर के फिस्तर आर्थिकियंट कल्टिवेशन किया जा सकता है? आर्थिकियंट कल्टिवेशन वेतन के लिये वे मनुष्यता में फार्मिंग करने की जगह होती है। बुनके पियार दादार में लैंड नहीं बढ़ती। जिसके लिये ती तो मनुष्य है कि देखि में जो आज लैंड का प्रेशर ज्यादा हो रहा है बुनके कम करने का तक्षीम करने का ही वाद है। तो बैता कानून तो दो तीन ढंगे में पेश किया जा सकता है।

फ़ीमळी हृस्विङ्क के बारे में भी बहुत कुछ बातें कही गईं। इलेक्ट्रिट कंमिटी में हमारे बुन तरफ के मंत्री भी मौजूद थे। विस्तर हमारे देखे के लिये लैंड लॉस संरक्षि संरक्षि और लैंड चेस देबारू बाये ये बुनसे जब फ़ीमळी हृस्विङ्क का सवाल आया था तो अपोलिज़िशनालों ने भी १००० रुमें के बजाय १२०० रुपये फ़ीमळी हृस्विङ्क करने का बात कहीं थी। और यह कहा था कि ५०० रुपये फ़ीमळी हृस्विङ्क काफी नहीं हैं।

श्री ओ-पी- दे श सी- ने कहा कि यह तो यह तो फीमळी हृस्विङ्क का बेसिस क्या होना चाहिए। विस्तर मूलतः फ़ीमळी हृस्विङ्क का बेसिस क्या होना चाहिए। विस्तर मूलतः फ़ीमळी हृस्विङ्क का बेसिस क्या होना चाहिए। इसके बुनायजक बोररेल्न में रन लेख फ़िशन कर निकल पड़ा जो बड़ा है बड़ा गुनाहिया नहीं है, बल्कि विस्तर बेसिस लैंड रेलवे होना चाहिए। इलेक्ट्रिट कंमिटी में बिस्तर

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MUTAALAMK KAKI SOTHI VIVARAR KIYAMA GAYA OAAR VAD MENNHI JISAKA TAPYUN KIYAMA GAYA HAI. LEKAIN JAAT HUM DEKHE TE KI YAAR LEND RACHAYOO KOI HUM FAMLM HOISTHG KA BESIST BANAYEH TAA OOSUNE KASTNASAAR KO SATH JISAKA NIYEH NHI HOGAYE HUMI HUMI JISAKIYEH KI LEND RACHAYOO KO BESIST RALYAYA YAA NHI HUMI HUMI MUNTALAMK HUMI HUMI CHILSENT KEMETEE MEE BHAUT SE AUSKASTRAT SE SVAALAT SUNEE OAAR JUSHI KO VAD HUM JISAM NIYAYE PE PHUZE KI ZISAKI KIYEH LEND RACHAYOO KA BESIST THIKU NIYEH HOSO SAKTA. JI YAARAD HUMARE SANNAE JISAM SIVAMKREE MAAI BAPNE HUM YAH TAY NHI HEE KAR SAKTE YAA KI LEND RACHAYOO KO BESIST KARAR DANE MAAHI YAH MAAMAL TAH YHI SOKATA HAI. MASAAN KALAY VAA SAAVISHAA KA JI YASSAMET HAI YAA VESUNYIKH JAAEHO PE MUSSTALAMK HAI YAAO KARIN AANKAP SE SAADE TEEN RAPYEH TAH HAI. ANKH TAAKHE MAAI AANK KAA JISAM COO CHARA AANKH HAI TOO DUSRE TAAKHE MAAI SAADE KALAA JISAM KI CHARA DUSTAA HAI. JISAA TAHAYE PE CHARE MAAI BHO MUNASIBAT NHI HAI OAAR VISAMAKAA YAAAM TIIAR PE JI YVAAL KIYAA JAA RAYA HAI KI JISAM KI FERTILITIO (FERTILITY) PE YASSAMET KIYAA GAYA HAI YAA YEH NHI HAI. YAAR YAH YASSAMET KA BESIST LEND RACHAYOO OAAR SETATMETS MEE HHOTA TO YAA YUMARE JIYAA YABAAN HOTA LEEKIN JISA YAAH NHI HAI YAAH YASSAMET KEE BAST DESSA JATAA YAA FAALAA JISAM SEESTAN KEE NABADIK NHI HAI YAA NHI-MARKOON OLAN SE TURH NHI YAA NABADIK, DUSUKI DEEMT (DEPTH) KIYAAH NHI, KIYAAH POURJEE SE YAA TURH NHI YAA KARINH NHI YAA YAA PEEJAAK KOO PAAT HAI. VISAMAKAA JISAAHE MAAH AANK FEETTILLIOTY KAI KASTHDIERAYAA HHOTA TOO YAA YUMAAKO BHOO SE WISSTALAF HOTA HAI. LEEKIN JISSA NHIYAA HAAYAA HAI. VISAMAKAA HUMAA JISAAHE AANKREJ BEESIST PE RALAYA MUNASIB SAMAA HAI. YAAH YAAR YAAH BHOON YAAAK NUR YAAH HAI LEKAIN JISAAHE MAAHAA KASTHDIERAYAA BEESIST PE RALAYA MUNASIB SAMAA HAI. LEEKIN JISSA NHIYAA HAAYAA HAI.

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Shri. Birendra Prasad Singh:—As the matter of the Report of 29th Sept., 1953, the Select Committee on L.A. Bill No. I of 1953, the Hyderabad Tenancy & Agr. Land (Amtd) Bill, 1953.

As the matter of the Report of 29th Sept., 1953, the Select Committee on L.A. Bill No. I of 1953, the Hyderabad Tenancy & Agr. Land (Amtd) Bill, 1953.

As the matter of the Report of 29th Sept., 1953, the Select Committee on L.A. Bill No. I of 1953, the Hyderabad Tenancy & Agr. Land (Amtd) Bill, 1953.
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Consideration of the Report of the Select Committee on L.A. Bill No. 1 of 1953, the Hyderabad Tenancy & Agr. Land (Amend.) Bill, 1953.

है। इसमें जैसा कोई प्रोटेस्ट नहीं है कि वह जमीन बुझके पाद से छीन कर दूसरों को तकरीब की जा सकती है। इसके बारे में बापने कभी नहीं सीता।

प्राविशेष के मुताल्लक भी यह कहा गया कि सिफर बिंद में कंबी फेफ्फर हुआ है। मैं पूछा चाहता हूँ कि बेट बेड के लगाने के मुताल्लक जो जिसमें कमी की गयी है वह आपने मुताल्लक पर ही की गयी है। प्राविशेष के मन्टीपास्त में भी कमी की गयी है। लेटिन जिसके दावजुड़ आप कहते हैं कि सिफर देवेज में फेफ्फर किया गया है जिसके लाभाय यह बिंद सिलेन्ट कमेटी में जाने से दूर बौरों और कोजी काम नहीं किया गया। यह बुझ कर बुझी बड़ा ताजबुड़ मलाई होता है। अंक बेड किया जमीन के लिये बौरसत बारा बेड करता है। तो बुझ बाराजी के मालिक को सिफर चार देने निर्देश हैं। बिस्तराज से बापि छाड़ सी पांडव देश बेड कमीन रखनेवाले को ज्यादा से ज्यादा मालूम या रेंट द्वष्टर सन्निया मिलेगा। अपने समागत हैं कि यह बुझा ज्यादा होता है। प्रोटेस्टेड टेंटट जिसकी देने की कार्यितवात नहीं रख सकता तो क्या अंक बेड के लिये मालिके बाराजी को या रेंट देने की ज्यादा होता है? जिसी हीसाब से बापि बापि स्थानीय तो बेड काटन स्वतंत्र के लिये अल्प या अल्प भूमि अंक बेड के लिये देने पड़े। यह बैकिरियाम फिलिट है। इसमें जैसा नहीं सिखाया गया है कि दिसते कम नहीं किया जा सकता। यह तो डिस्मूल तो बिल्डर बाल्डर देना चाहिये जिथी बिल्ड है। बापि जमीन नाफस हैं तो बुझके बाद यह बेड हो सकता है। बापि जमीन नाफस हैं तो दो या बापि बुझा ज्यादा हो सकता है। लेकिन किसी सुरूत में 15 परसेंट से ज्यादा नहीं हो सकता। यह जिन्दगी मालूम है। बापि हट डिस्मूल की कोई बाल्डर स्टार्ट देते हैं तो बूता में भी बेड कर लॉक बुझा ज्यादे। ज्यादा से ज्यादा रखने तो जितना बुझ जमीन की कमान हो सकती है बुझा 60 सीसी. तिकाकर कर बुझ जमीन का तालूम हो सकता है। लेकिन बापि डिस्मूल और बेड कमीना पर मरमरा नहीं है। बापि समाघट हैं कि बापि बापि ही दुर्घट से जिन लिमिटबान को कानून के बंडर लगाएं लेकिन जिन्दगी या कानून का बीमा यह मालूम नहीं हो सकता है। बापि बेड कमेटी या डिस्मूल की तरफ बेड चाह जुदाते हैं तो बुझको भुख न बुझ विभाजन देने वाले। लेकिन जिनका मालूम यह नहीं है कि रेंट जो मालूम किया रहा है वह बुझा नमनामा है, यह देने की किसी सुरूत में देने की काबिलियत प्रोटेस्टेड टेंटें में नहीं है बिस्तराज की बहुत नहीं हो सकती।

प्राविशेष के मुताल्लक बाराजी को बेने को जैसा खिया सबूत में जेक प्राविशेष जैसा भी रखा गया है कि बापि बापि कुरूमा बोला है तो बुझको जो कीमत मालिके बाराजी को देते हैं वह बापि देने चाहिये। जिसकी विलिंगाह में मैं यहाँ बर्च करना चाहता हूँ कि यह समस्ता जीत है कि जो कीमत 3 लाख प्रोटेस्टेड टेंटें हैं वे बापि बुझा पानी बहाकर बापि बापि देने के जमाने से जमीन बनाये करते बा रहे हैं विश्वास कुरूमा ही बुझा मालूम का मालिक करार दिया बापि यह तो कमी नहीं हो सकता दिहे 50 या 60 सीसी. ज्यादा प्रोटेस्टेड टेंटें बापि हैं जिनका जमीन पर बेनसन 33 के तालुका बेड शासक सम्मान वा बापि मालिके बाराजी ने बुझ परर्न नहीं किया किसी की प्रोटेस्टेड टेंट बने हैं। बापि बेड की जमीन है बुझा मालूम या कर करके मालिके बाराजी ने कुरूमा
लोकसभा के सेलिक में राष्ट्रपति ने यह दिए रही है कि सेलिक 35 के तहत जिनको बाना नहीं है अन्य विधि के साथ का विश्वास भी बनाएँ। नेता वाजव का संस्थापन द्वारा राजनीति की दुबन्ध है 6 अक्टूबर के हिसाब से ही अन्य के मुताबिक देना चाहिए तो मैं ममता यह कि वह विकास का तकाजा नहीं है। जब कि यह अपनी पूंजी बचने के 10-15, या 20 हजार रुपये बचने के बाद बहुत बुनका है तो बुनके के लिए अन्य के मुताबिक मिला चाहिए।

सेलिक 35 के नहीं बहुत विधेय प्रेमकेत से विकास तनाव के तकरीब होती हैं, बुनके वे फिर से हासिल हो सके भिमाल के और अंत सार कू मधुल बुनको दी आय सैना कहा जाता है। बाप तनाव की भौतिकौट चाहते हैं और बुनके साथ साथ यह भी चाहते हैं कि जो 1942 से कात्त करते आये हैं उनके लिए प्रश्न उठाने कर जिया, जिससे बहुत से लोग आये और मौजूदा तनाव को विकास होने। जिसमें से जो भी होगा कि यह आय करते हैं वे भी कात्त कर लगें, बुनको भी अपनी भीमालियाँ की निफ्टी मात्र नहीं भेजेंगे और जो पहले के आये बुनको भी नहीं रहें। विषय में की बात जिन लोगों की छूट तनाव की होती है बुनकी हालत को विकास नहीं करता चाहिए। ये नब नोट करे हो जाने और कहने कि फालने सार में मैंने कात्त किया था और विष तरह मुकील शुरू होगा। विषय के बहुत रोमाँच पैदा होगा, यह हम नहीं करता चाहते।

भिमालियाँ विष सेलिक की हिकट (Delete) किया गया है।
Consideration of the Report of the Select Committee on L.A. Bill
No. I of 1953, the Hyderabad Tenancy & Agr. Lands (Amendt.)
Bill, 1953.

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Consideration of the Report of 29th Sept., 1953 727

the Select Committee on L.A. Bill No. I of 1953. the Hyderabad Tenancy & Agr. Lands (Amendt.) Bill, 1953.

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the Select Committee on L.A. Bill No. I of 1953. the Hyderabad Tenancy & Agr. Lands (Amendt.) Bill, 1953.

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the Select Committee on L.A. Bill No. I of 1953. the Hyderabad Tenancy & Agr. Lands (Amendt.) Bill, 1953.

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the Select Committee on L.A. Bill No. I of 1953. the Hyderabad Tenancy & Agr. Lands (Amendt.) Bill, 1953.

Consideration of the Report of 29th Sept., 1953 727

the Select Committee on L.A. Bill No. I of 1953. the Hyderabad Tenancy & Agr. Lands (Amendt.) Bill, 1953.

Consideration of the Report of 29th Sept., 1953 727

the Select Committee on L.A. Bill No. I of 1953. the Hyderabad Tenancy & Agr. Lands (Amendt.) Bill, 1953.

The report submitted to the House by the Select Committee contains recommendations on the L.A. Bill, No. 1 of 1953 and the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Amendment) Bill, 1953.

The Committee has examined the provisions of the Bills and made several recommendations. The main recommendations are as follows:

1. The rate of interest on loans should be reduced to 12%.
2. The provisions regarding tenancy tenures should be amended to provide better protection to tenants.
3. The provisions regarding the settlement of disputes should be strengthened.

The House has debated the report and has decided to accept the recommendations of the Committee. The amendments to the Bills will be introduced in the next session of the legislature.
The House then adjourned in lunch till Three of the clock.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

Questions and Answers

(See Part I)

Business of the House

Mr. Speaker: Let us proceed to the next item.

There are two more bills which have to be introduced, by the Finance Minister. (Pause)

(The Finance Minister was not present in the House.)

Mr. Speaker: We shall take up general discussion.
Consideration of the report of the Select Committee on L.A. Bill No. I of 1953, the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Amendment) Bill, 1953.

Consideration of the report of the Select Committee on L.A. Bill No. I of 1953, the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Amendment) Bill, 1953.


The Select Committee has been considering the report of the Select Committee on L.A. Bill No. I of 1953, the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Amendment) Bill, 1953. The report deals with the recommendations of the Select Committee on the said bill. The Committee has considered the objections raised by the various stakeholders and has made several recommendations to address these concerns. The report is expected to be presented to the House in the near future.

* Remark

The Select Committee has considered the objections raised by the various stakeholders and has made several recommendations to address these concerns. The report is expected to be presented to the House in the near future.

Every foot of land is made to yield food, fuel and fibre.


Background

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Consideration of the Report of the Select Committee on L.A. Bill No. 1 of 1953, the Hyderabdu
Tenancy & Agr. Lands (Amendt.)
Bill, 1953.

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8. The Select Committee on L.A. Bill No. 1 of 1953, the Hyderabad

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The Select Committee on L.A. Bill No. 1 of 1953, the Hyderabad

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29th Sept., 1953.

Fundamentally (Evolutionary Type of Land reforms) (Point of View) (National Plan) (Disparity (Functional as well as structural))

Basic Primary Demand (Famine Food) (Problems) (Disparity) (Evolutionary Type of Land reforms) (Point of View) (National Plan) (Evolutionary Type of Land reforms) (Point of View) (National Plan) (Disparity) (Functional as well as structural)

29th Sept., 1953.

Cost of cultivation in a given set of circumstances fifty per cent.

Cost of cultivation - Fifty per cent.

Mental evidence - Description of circumstances.

Evidence - Description of circumstances.
736
29th Sept., 1953.


Cost of cultivation varies from group to group and varies from farmer to farmer.

The cost of cultivation varies from group to group and varies from farmer to farmer.

The House then adjourned for recess till Five of the Clock.
The House re-assembled after Resесс, at Five of the Clock.

Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair

L.A. Bill No.XXVII of 1953, the Hyderabad Allowances of Ministers (Amendment) Bill, 1953.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Dr. G. S. Melkote.

Minister for Finance and Statistics (Dr. G. S. Melkote):
Sir, I beg to introduce L.A. Bill No. XXVII of 1953, a Bill to amend the Hyderabad Allowances of Ministers Act, 1952.
Mr. Deputy Speaker: The Bill is introduced.

L.A. Bill No. XXVIII of 1953, the Hyderabad Legislative Assembly (Speaker & Dy. Speaker) Salaries (Amdt.) Bill, 1953.

Dr. G. S. Melkote: Sir, I beg to introduce L.A. Bill No. VIII of 1953, a Bill further to amend the Hyderabad Legislative Assembly (Speaker and Deputy Speaker) Salaries Act, 1952.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The Bill is introduced.

Consideration of the Report of the Select Committee on L.A. Bill No. 1 of 1953, the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Amendment) Bill, 1953.
In other words from the aspect of the national economy, as a whole, the conclusions to be emphasised are:

(i) increase of agricultural production represents the highest priority in planning over the next few years;

and

(ii) the agricultural economy has to be diversified and brought to a much higher level of efficiency.

Cultivable waste land 98 million acres
The only satisfactory way of calculating the value of gross produce would be to prepare fresh estimates on the basis of a standard series of prices for commodities which go into the produce estimates prepared for different areas during settlement operations. This would be.....

The limit which may be appropriate has to be determined by each State in the light of its own circumstances but, broadly speaking, following the recommendations of the Congress Agrarian Reforms Committee, about three times the family holding would appear to be a fair limit for an individual holding.

A period may be prescribed, five years, for instance, during which a owner may assume personal cultivation. If he fails to do so during this period, the tenant should have the right to buy the land, in a way similar to those suggested earlier for large landholders.

742 29th Sept., 1958

Consideration of the Report of the Select Committee on L.A. Bill

748

29th Sept., 1958

The Select Committee of the Hyderabad Tenancy & Agr. Lands (Amendment) Bill, 1958, has recently submitted its report, which the government has now placed before the House. The report deals with the merits of the bill and its implementation. The committee has considered the various provisions of the bill in detail and has made several recommendations for its improvement. The government is encouraged by the report and is confident that the bill will be adopted by the House. The committee has also pointed out some areas where further work is needed before the bill can be implemented effectively. Overall, the report is a valuable contribution to the debate on the bill and will be taken into consideration by the government in its deliberations.

The consideration of the Report of the Select Committee on the Hyderabad Tenancy & Agr. Lands (Amendment) Bill, 1953, is now proceeding.

The Bill provides for an amendment of the existing laws concerning tenancy and agricultural lands in the Hyderabad region. The Select Committee has made several recommendations to improve the existing framework and ensure fair rights for tenants and landowners.

The Committee has recommended changes to the provisions relating to tenancy rights, lease agreements, and the methods of resolving disputes. These recommendations aim to strike a balance between the interests of tenants and landowners, ensuring that tenants have secure rights while landowners retain control over their property.

The Bill is intended to provide a more just and equitable system for the management of agricultural lands in the region. The Select Committee's report and recommendations will be thoroughly discussed and debated in the legislative assembly before any further action is taken.

The government has committed to implementing the recommendations of the Select Committee, and it is hoped that this will lead to a more harmonious and productive relationship between tenants and landowners.

The Select Committee's report and recommendations will be thoroughly discussed and debated in the legislative assembly before any further action is taken.

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Economic holding, The provincial Governments in their replies to the questionnaire have suggested different sizes for different provinces. It is common ground that an economic holding must vary according to the agroeconomic condition, agricultural technique and the standard of living. With the data at our disposal, we are not in a position...... for different provinces.

This is possible only on the basis of an exhaustive enquiry and comprehensive data about family budgets, soil condition, and the nature of cultivation in different parts of the country.

It must afford a reasonable standard of living.

It must provide full Employment to a family of normal size.

And at least a pair of good bullocks.

29th Sept., 1958.

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Consideration of the Report of the Select Committee on L.A. Bill
No. I. of 1953, the Hyderabad Tenancy & Agr. Lands (Amendt.) Bill, 1953.

29th Sept., 1953. 747

Consideration of the Report of 2%th Sept*, 1953. 7-47

the Select Committee on L.A. Bill, No. I* of 1953,
the Hyderabad Tenancy & Agr. Lands (Amendt.) Bill, 1953,

29th Sept., 1958.


Location near a lake is known to be affected by a chain of events. After a period of time, the lake levels are measured. If the levels exceed a certain limit, the dam is opened to release water. This process continues until the levels return to normal. The lake then refills naturally, and the cycle repeats.


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Consideration of the Report of the Select Committee on L.A. Bill  
No. I of 1958, the Hyderabad Tenancy & Agr. Lands (Amendment) Bill, 1958

29th Sept., 1953  749

With such assistance as is customary in the local area concerned.

By any stretch of imagination

Consideration of the Report of the Select Committee on L.A. Bill No. I of 1953, the Hyderabad Tenancy & Agr. Lands (Amendment) Bill, 1953

29th Sept., 1953

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Consideration of the Report of the Select Committee on L.A. Bill, No. 1 of 1953, the Select Committee on L.A. Bill, No. 1 of 1953, the Hyderabad Tenancy & Agr. Land (Amendt.) Bill, 1953.

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29th Sept., 1958

The bell was rung

29th Sept., 1953

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...

29th Sept., 1953

In the Legislative Assembly of the Hyderabad State.

Mr. President and Members,

I wish to bring to your notice the Report of the Select Committee on L.A. Bill No. I of 1953, the Hyderabad Tenancy & Agr. Land (Amendl.) Bill, 1953.

The Committee has considered the Bill in detail and has made certain recommendations. I propose to move the Report for consideration and acceptance.

The Bill seeks to amend the Hyderabad Tenancy & Agr. Land Act, 1952, to provide for certain additional provisions.

The provisions of the Bill include:

1. Extension of the applicability of the Act to all tenancies.
2. Provision for the fixation of fair rent for agricultural land.
3. Protection of tenants from eviction without just cause.
4. Provision for the establishment of a Tenancy Board to resolve disputes.
5. Protection of tenant's rights in the event of resumption of land for public purposes.
6. Provision for the rehabilitation of tenants evicted for reasons other than just cause.

The Committee has made certain recommendations to strengthen the provisions of the Act and ensure its effective implementation.

I urge the Assembly to give due consideration to the Report and to enact the Bill to ensure the protection of the rights of tenants and the orderly development of the agricultural sector.

Mr. President, I move the Report for consideration and acceptance.

Thank you.

29th Sept., 1953

P.-II—9

General discussion.

Chief whip

Chief whip (Chief whip) (Chief whip) (Chief whip) (Chief whip)

Challenges (Challenges) (Challenges) (Challenges) (Challenges)

Slogans (Slogans) (Slogans) (Slogans) (Slogans)

Factual (Factual) (Factual) (Factual) (Factual)

Recommedation (Recommedation) (Recommedation) (Recommedation) (Recommedation)

Criticism (Criticism) (Criticism) (Criticism) (Criticism)

Original Bill (Original Bill) (Original Bill) (Original Bill) (Original Bill)

Select Committee (Select Committee) (Select Committee) (Select Committee) (Select Committee)

Planning (Planning) (Planning) (Planning) (Planning)

Dogma (Dogma) (Dogma) (Dogma) (Dogma)

Receive (Receive) (Receive) (Receive) (Receive)

Challenges (Challenges) (Challenges) (Challenges) (Challenges)

Points (Points) (Points) (Points) (Points)

Stages (Stages) (Stages) (Stages) (Stages)

Recomendation (Recomendation) (Recomendation) (Recomendation) (Recomendation)

29th Sept., 1958

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29th Sept., 1953

Gurzamnit at the time of considering the Report of the Select Committee on L.A. Bill No. I of 1953, the Hyderabad Tenancy & Agr. Lands (Amendt.) Bill, 1953, the consideration of the report was Lightly done (Landlord Bill) without much effort. The committee was headed by the late Sir Lala R. M. and was appointed by the Governor General in Council. The report was submitted to the government and was accepted without much discussion.

The report was filed on the desk of the Hon'ble Member of the Select Committee and was referred to the government for consideration. The government did not take much interest in the report and did not give much importance to it.

The report was considered by the government and was referred to the Select Committee for further consideration. The Select Committee did not take much interest in the report and did not give much importance to it.

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The future lines of advance in respect of the land problem were discussed by the Working Committee and they have given the following directions:

Congress slogan 'land to the tiller' should materialise as early as possible in all the States. All the tillers of land have to hold direct from the State, without the intervention of an intermediary. Logically this involves that all holders of land should cultivate their land personally, and no tenancies should be allowed in any form except as a provision for special cases, e.g. minors, widows, soldiers, small holders, etc. This
will then leave us only with the problem of disparities in landholdings, large holders cultivating their land through hired labour remunerated in various forms including a share of the crop.

The working Committee further decided that it is necessary to reduce disparities in land holding as much as possible subject to the paramount consideration that production and rural employment are not adversely affected in the process, and with this object in view directed that the following steps should be taken:

(a) Steps should be taken to bring immediately under cultivation all cultivable waste, whether belonging to Government or private owners, and settle on them those who have not enough work in the rural areas, preferably on a co-operative basis. This category will include the landless and small holders of land in an order of preference.

(b) A ceiling should be placed immediately on all future acquisitions of land, including acquisition by inheritance, the surplus in the latter case being acquired on payment of suitable compensation.

(c) Such a ceiling may also be made to apply to existing holdings, wherever the need for such a measure is felt, and is found to be practicable. In such an event the level of the ceiling should be determined having regard to the productivity of land, and the economic and social conditions prevailing in each area. This means that the ceiling should not be so high as fails to make a fair impression on the problem of the landless and the small holder, nor so low as to affect such a large number of people, that it becomes politically undesirable to take such a step. The imposition of a ceiling is subject to the condition that no farms will be split up, if by doing so, production is likely to diminish to an appreciable extent over a long period, and no alternative method is available of making an effective use of the farm equipment.
"Increase of agricultural production represents the highest priority in planning over the next few years."

This is one of the principles—increase of production.

The agricultural economy has to be diversified and brought to a much higher level of efficiency.

3. The achievement of these economic and social aims is as much a part of the purpose of the Five Year Plan as the fulfilment of targets in industry or transport or agriculture. While broad principles and directions of policy can be indicated, it is necessary to remember that the form and manner of their application and the adaptations to which they are subject will differ widely in different parts of the country. In the main, land policy has to be worked out in terms of local needs and conditions.

It is sometimes suggested that the fair course would be to determine the maximum holding of land in terms of an average annual income. This would give an accurate measure of the change in the rural social structure which was sought to be brought about and would also ensure that widely different standards for reducing disparities in income were not adopted for the agricultural and non-agricultural sectors in the economic life of the country. There is force in these considerations. It has to be recognised however, that calculations of the amount of land given quality in any area which may be expected on an average to yield a specified income are subject to so much guess-work that without much more statistical information than is at present available, there are real difficulties in applying the criterion of average income. In actual land reform operations, as the work of resettlement of displaced persons on evacuate agricultural lands shows, there must be considerable flexibility in approach and considerations of theory apart, it becomes necessary to adopt those
Consideration of the Report of the Select Committee on L.A. Bill No. 1 of 1953, the Hyderabad Tenancy & Agr. Lands (Ammend.) Bill, 1953

criteria which will serve best against the background of the tenures and revenue arrangements peculiar to a State. Within a State, of course, for its different regions, the same criteria have to be followed. As one method of determining a limit, which may often prove applicable in practical work and is here used by way of illustration, it may be useful to apply a rough and ready criterion such as, for instance, a multiple in terms of what may be regarded as a 'family holding' in any given area. A family holding may be defined briefly as being equivalent, according to the local conditions and under the existing conditions of technique, either to a plough unit or to a work unit for a family of average size working with such assistance as is customary in agricultural operations. Another possible method of indicating a limit may be to propose an average level of money income which the permissible holding may be expected to yield. The limit which may be appropriate has to be determined by each State in the light of its own circumstances but, broadly speaking, following the recommendations of the Congress Agrarian Reforms Committee, about three times a family holding would appear to be a fair limit for an individual holding.

Where land is managed directly by substantial owners and there are no tenants in occupation, public interest requires the acceptance of two broad principles:

(i) There should be an absolute limit to the amount of land which any individual may hold. This limit should be fixed by each State, having regard to its own agrarian history and its present problems. The census of land holding and cultivation which it is proposed to hold during 1953, will give the data relevant to this decision.

(ii) The cultivation and management of land held by an individual owner should conform to standards of efficiency to be determined by law.

It is suggested that each State should enact suitable land management legislation. Under this legislation standards of cultivation and management should be laid down. Specific obligations should be prescribed.
Consideration of the Report of the Select Committee on L.A. Bill No. I of 1953, the Hyderabad Tenancy & Agr. Lands (Amendment) Bill, 1953

for instance, in respect of sale of surplus produce to the Government, production and sale of improved seed, wages and conditions of living and employment for agricultural workers, investment in farm improvements, etc. The legislation should also provide for suitable machinery for enforcing the various obligations. The legislation could be applied, in the first instance, to these holdings which exceed a limit to be prescribed which may be equal to or larger than the limit for resumption for personal cultivation, and future acquisition, depending upon the condition in a State.

As the background so the prospect

Legislation (Recommendations)

As the background so the prospect

Planning Commission (Criticism)

Dogmas (Conscience)
Consideration of the Report of the Select Committee on L.A. Bill No. I of 1953, the Hyderabad Tenancy & Agr. Lands (Amendment) Bill, 1953

29th Sept., 1953

Consideration of the Report of the Select Committee on L. A. Bill No. I of 1953, the Hyderabad Tenancy & Agr. Lands (Amendment) Bill, 1953

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Particular point: the preparation of the comparative statement to be submitted by the Select Committee.

Clarification:

Back-ground:

Comparative Statement:

Prepare:

Comparative statement:

Credentials: to be submitted by the Select Committee.

Clarification:

Fanaticism:

Dogma:

Organization:

Conclusion:

fanatical dogma.
Consideration of the Report of
the Select Committee on L.A. Bill
No. I of 1953, the Hyderabad
Tenancy & Agr. Lands (Amendment)
Bill, 1953

29th Sept., 1953.

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( Limitations ) ( Administration )

Woe the amendments ( to legislative )

be Azad Hein - Now a new law has been passed.

the Legislative Council has itself passed.

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the Select Committee in the Bill

the Hyderabad Tenancy & Agr. Lands (Amendment)

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the Select Committee on L.A. Bill
No. I of 1953, the Hyderabad
Tenancy & Agr. Land (Amendment)
Bill, 1953

Hilly areas (Definite limit)

Occupancy Tenants (Permissible limit)

Defined (terms)

Displaced persons

Income

Equate (land revenue)

Land commission

Sufficient Data

Statistics

Directive

Indication

Land Revenue Settlement

Background

Permissible Area

Hein (Definite)

Standard Acres

(Permissible area)

(JH)

(Sufficient Data)

(Hill areas)

(Possessing tenants)

(Definite)

(Permissible)

(Occupancy tenants)

(Definite)

(Standard acres)

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770 - 29th Sept., 1958

Section 42 personal cultivation, 'Supervisory landlord'

"Under his personal supervision or supervision of one of his family members"

Ryottwari system of Land Tenure.

Go slow policy (Ceiling) - A sluggish tempo in passing the Bill.

Surplus (Landlord) - The benefits to be given to landlords for their surplus lands.

No limit for future acquisition.

Family holding - The limits for family holding are no longer applicable.

Proviso - Special provisions to be applicable to certain cases.

Surplus land - The surplus lands are to be distributed to the tenants.

Improper cultivation - The provisions to prevent improper cultivation of lands.

Vest - The vesting of lands in the hands of the tenants.

Profit honours - The provision for profit honours to be given to the tenants.

Personal cultivation - The benefits to be given to the personal cultivators.

Limit - The limits for the purchase of lands are no longer applicable.

Purchase - The purchase of lands by the tenants.

Landless - The benefits to be given to the landless.

Go slow policy - The sluggish tempo in passing the Bill.

No limit for future acquisition.

Hajal Porish in aik lakh kaphi gali - The potential lands to be given to the tenants.

Limit - The limits for the purchase of lands are no longer applicable.

Purchase - The purchase of lands by the tenants.

Landless - The benefits to be given to the landless.

Go slow policy - The sluggish tempo in passing the Bill.
29th Sept., 1953.


Shri Shri Ram Krishna 29th Sept., 1953 - Malguzari ki hard rakhi giri he -

Reetu wari samane bhi he -

(29th Sept., 1953)

Assumption for personal cultivation

Sixteen

Entire holding

Half holding

Classify

Kia gia he - (80) ekke ye ziaade

Zeebein kchhene wali - ekak so akere se ziaade rkehne wali aur 20 ye ziaade rkehne wali

(Subject to limit of allotment for personal cultivation)

Bina ye kchhene he - harae pas chha rakhaye he wisa he - bisam mein raziwaa

(Permissible limit)

Reservation

Naa tene fayli hoolandak rka he -

Bijab mein raziwaa brissi bil abia tka he -

Resumption for personal cultivation

Kia hard tibey fayli hoolandak (rakhaye he -

Three family holding

Kia bhoi kchhav kaa kii sekkh kmeini

Largescale eviction

Kia bhoi kchhav kaa kii sekkh kmeini

Large scale eviction

(Select Committee)

Uninformed criticism

(lack of information)

Tenant

Family holding

Basic holding

Resume

Resident kia fayli hoolandak

Protected tenants

Agricultural Patrons
Consideration of the Report of the Select Committee on L.A. Bill No. I of 1953, the Hyderabad Tenancy & Agr. Lands (Amendt.) Bill, 1953

29th Sept., 1958

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Consideration of the Report of 29th Sept, 1958 7TO the Select Committee on L.A. Bill A 0. I of 1953, the Hyderabad Tenancy & Agr. Lands (Amendt.) Bill, 1953

In this section, the report of the Select Committee on the L.A. Bill of 1953 is considered. The committee discusses the provisions of the bill, particularly regarding the rights and responsibilities of tenancy and agricultural lands. The committee's recommendations include the protection of tenants and the fair distribution of land among tenants.

A Protected tenant is defined as someone who has a certain proportion of the rent paid to the landlord. The committee proposes that a tenant who has paid a significant portion of the rent should be protected from eviction or other adverse actions by the landlord.

The committee also addresses the issue of sales in favor of protected tenants, suggesting that such sales should be subject to certain limits to ensure fair treatment of all parties involved.

In conclusion, the committee recommends amendments to the bill to better protect tenants and ensure fair ownership and usage of agricultural land in the Hyderabad region.

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Consideration of the Report of the Select Committee on L.A.*Bill No. I of 1953, the Hyderabad Tenancy & Agr. Lands (Amendt.) Bill, 1953

The Select Committee on L.A. Bill No. I of 1953, the Hyderabad Tenancy & Agr. Lands (Amendt.) Bill, 1953, recommended that the landlord's holdings should not be reduced to less than the permissible area.

Occupancy tenants (Occupancy tenants) - Occupancy tenants - They are entitled to a share of the crop, and are protected by the Act. Protected tenants (Protected tenant) - Protected tenants - They are entitled to a share of the crop, and are protected by the Act.

Tenure (Tenure) - Tenure - It is the right of the tenant to continue in possession of the land.

Not to reduce the landlord's holdings less than the permissible area.

Hoseini - Hoseini - The main source of income is from the land.

Chehall - Chehall - It is the main source of income.

Main source of income (Main source of income) - The main source of income is from the land.
Consideration of the Report of 20th Sept., 1953
No. 1 of 1953, the Hyderabad Tenancy & Agr. Lands (Amendt.) Bill, 1953.

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Basic holding

Social Justice

Apriori

Non-agricultural Sector

Agricultural Sector

Market Value

Conscience

Laughter

consideration of the report of the select committee on L.A. Bill No. 1 of 1953, the Hyderabad Tenancy & Agr. Lands (Amendt.) Bill, 1953.

Basic holding

Social Justice

Apriori

Non-agricultural Sector

Agricultural Sector

Market Value

Conscience

Laughter

**Nature of the soil**

- Standard
- Revenue Assessment
- Arguments

**Conditions**
- *Revenue Assessment*
- *Agricultural Pattern*
- *Quote*

29th Sept., 1958
Consideration of the Report of
the Select Committee on L.A. Bill
No. 1 of 1958, the Hyderabad
Tenancy & Agr. Lands (Amendi.)
Bill, 1958.

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In a note on land reforms, circulated to the Agriculture Ministers of the States, Mr. V. T. Krishnamachari, Member of the Planning Commission, said, "our land reforms legislation is impressive judged by the far-reaching character of the changes, the areas and populations involved, and the time and manner in which it has been carried out. But there is discontent—and justifiable discontent—as millions of agriculturist families find that the benefits promised to them have not reached them. Over large areas, tenants continue to pay to Government the rents they formerly paid to zamindars."
They ask 'what have the reforms done for us?'. To some extent indeed they are worse as collections under the Government are stricter and more rigid and less affected by human considerations.

According to Mr. Krishnamachari, the experience of land reforms measures is that they have succeeded only in those countries in which, along with the reforms, efficient agricultural techniques are introduced and practised on the widest possible scale.

He said 'in Japan, the recent land reform has succeeded because for many decades standards of agriculture have been very high in that country. Egypt has natural advantages; it has the highest yield per acre in the world.

It has the highest yield per acre in the world. Even with these advantages, Gen. Naguib is proceeding with his reforms very cautiously. The ceiling has been fixed at 200 acres which may be regarded as equal to about 1,000 acres in India. The area to be distributed over the next five years is to be only one-tenth of total cultivated area.

Side by side with this, an elaborate co-operative organisation is being built up to finance agriculture and other organisational and technical adjustments are being made to fill the vacuum created by the disappearance of the landlords.

which would spell disaster to agricultural production

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29th Sept., 1958

In India, we could not have waited until all such measures had been completed.

Our conditions demanded rapid acting and we did right in passing the laws we did. But we should see that no avoidable delay occurs in setting up the widespread welfare organisation which is needed for enabling the small holders and tenants to improve their economic status and standards of living.
Mr. Deputy Speaker: The question is:

"That L.A. Bill No. I of 1953, the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Amendment) Bill, 1953, as reported by the Select Committee, be read a second time."

The motion was adopted.

Shri G. Rajaram: Sir, I demand a Division.

(Pause)

Mr. Deputy Speaker: I shall put the question again. The question is:

"That L.A. Bill No. I of 1953, The Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Amendment) Bill, 1953, as reported by the Select Committee, be read a second time."

The motion was adopted.

Shri G. Rajaram: Sir, I demand a Division.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Will it be enough if we record the number of members who are for and against this Motion, or is it necessary that we should record the names too?

Shri V. D. Deshpande: Sir, I want that the names should be noted.

(Pause)

Mr. Deputy Speaker: 64 members are in favour of the Motion and 58 against it.

The Motion was adopted.

(Applause from Congress Benches)
Division:

AYES—64.

Shri Anant Reddy.
" Ramshetti Appa Rao.
" Basan Gowda
" E. Basappa
" Digambar Rao Bindu.
" Jagannth Rao, Chanderki.
" Devi Singh Chauhan.
" M. Chenna Reddy.
" Bapu Rao Kishan Rao Deshpande.
" Anna Rao Ganamukhi.
" Gangula Bhoomayya.
" Dhondi Raj Ganpath Rao Kamble.
" Mallappa Kolur.
" Ratanlal Kotecha.
" Limbaji Muktaji.
" Mehdi Nawaz Jung.
" G.S. Melkote.
" Mirza Shukur Baig
" Shripat Rao Newasekar
" Manikchand Pahade
" Nago Rao Vishwanath Rao Patnalk
" Chander Sekher Patil
" Rakhamaji Dhondiba Patil
" Virendra Patil
" Ponnamaneni Narayan Rao
" B. Ramakrishna Rao

Shri Mahalingaswami Ramalingaswami
,, K. V. Ranga Reddy
,, Shrihari
,, Syed Mohammed Moosavi
,, Virupakshappa
,, G. Vithal Reddy
,, Arige Ramaswamy
,, S. Gopal Sastri Deo
,, Gopal Rao Ekbote
,, Srinivasa Rama Rao Ekhelikar
,, Bhagwanth Rao Gadhe
,, Govind Rao Keroji Gaikwad
,, Bhagwan Rao Ganjave
,, Madhav Rao Ghonsekar
,, Gokaramalingam
,, P. Hanumanth Rao
,, Dyaneshwar Rao Jayawanth Rao
,, Venkat Rajeshwar Joshi
,, Murlidhar Srinivas Rao Kamtikar
,, Kasiram
,, Laxman Kumar

Smt. Masooma Begum

Shri Mohd. Dawar Hussain
,, Govind Rao Morey
,, Narsing Rao Narayan Rao
,, M. Narsing Rao
,, Ramkishan Nawandar

Shri Kalyan Rao Ninne
,, M. S. Rajalingam
,, Rama Rao
,, D. Ramaswamy
Smt. Sangam Laxmi Bai
Shri S. L. Sastri
Smt. Shahjahan Begum
Shri Shanker Deo
Smt. Shantabai
Shri L. K. Shroff
,, M. Shesh Rao Waghmare

NOES—58

Shri K. Anant Reddy
,, Andanappa
,, Nagu Rao Bhujang Rao
,, M. Buchiah
,, Bhagwan Rao Boralkar
,, Butti Rajaram
,, B. N. Chander Rao
,, Gangaram
,, Annaji Rao Gavane
,, Gopidi Ganga Reddy
,, Achut Rao Yogi Raj Kavade
,, Krishnayya
,, Muruganti Kondal Reddy
,, Sham Rao Naik

NOES—(contd.)

Shri T. Narsimlu
" Uddhava Rao Patil
Smt. Rajamani Devi
Shri G. Rajaram
" Raj Mallu
" Madhavrao Sawaie
" Soore Viswanath Rao
" Srinivas Rao
" Syed Hassan
" Uppula Malsur
" K. R. Veeraswamy
" J. Venkatesham
" Vooke Nagiah
" Abdul Rahman
" Anant Ram Rao
Smt. Arutla Kamala Devi
Shri Arutla Laxminarasimha Reddy
" Baddam Malla Reddy
" Bommagani Dharma Bhiksham
" Daji Shankar Rao
" Ranga Rao Deshmukh
" V. D. Deshpande
" Gopal Rao
" G. Hanumanth Rao
" Joganpalli Anand Rao
" Juvvadi Damodar Rao
" Kankanti Srinivas Rao
" Katta Ram Reddy
Shri Laxmayya
   " " L. Muttayya
   " " K. L. Narsimha Rao
   " " Madhav Rao Nerlikar
   " " Pendam Vasudev
   " " A. Raj Reddy
   " " K. Ramchandra Reddy
   " " S. Ramanadam
   " " Rentala Balaguru Murty
   " " Venkat Reddy Singireddy
   " " Syed Akhtar Hussain
   " " K. Venkiah
   " " Ch. Venkat Ram Rao
   " " K. Venkat Ram Rao
   " " Ganpat Rao Waghmare
   " " Arutla Ramachandra Reddy

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Now, we adjourn till 2.30 P. M. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned till Half past Two of the Clock on Wednesday, the 30th September, 1953.