# Contents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjournment motions re:</th>
<th>Page No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strike Notice by Workers of various Trade Unions</td>
<td>314–312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speech alleged to have been made by the Chief Minister at Koilkunta — Not admitted</td>
<td>315–322</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Announcements re:</th>
<th>Page No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Constitution of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation</td>
<td>322</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constitution of the Committee of Privileges</td>
<td>322–323</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Papers laid on the Table of the House:</th>
<th>Page No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rules issued under Section 16 of the Madras Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers and Goods) Act, 1952</td>
<td>323–324</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amendments to the Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax Rules, 1957</td>
<td>324</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leave of absence to Srimathi Kusum Gajapathi Raju</td>
<td>324</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Madras Land Encroachment (Andhra Pradesh Extension and Amendment) Bill, 1958</td>
<td>324–325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government Bill:</td>
<td>Page No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1958 —Discussion not concluded</td>
<td>325–386</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE:** *at the commencement of the speech denotes confirmation from the Member not received in time.*

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PRINTED BY THE OSMANIA PRINTING WORKS, SECUNDERABAD
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ADJOURNMENT MOTION RE.

STRIKE NOTICE BY WORKERS OF VARIOUS TRADE UNIONS

I intend to call upon the attention of the hon. Minister for Labour on a specific matter of urgent public importance namely,

"the situation arising out of the issue of strike notices from 25th of August 1958 by about 30,000 workers belonging to various trade unions in the State, consequent on the failure of the Government to accept completely the recommendations of Hanumantha Rao Committee".
Adjournment motion re:

Speech alleged to have been made by the Chief Minister at Koilkuntla

I intend to move the following adjournment motion: “That the House be adjourned to discuss a specific matter of urgent public importance namely, the serious situation and threat to democracy arising out of the speech delivered by the hon. Chief Minister at Koilkuntla on the 1st of August 1958 (as published in Visalandhra dated 8-8-58 — vide page No. 7) which in spirit denies the facility of development activities etc. to the areas which returned to the legislature candidates other than those belonging to the ruling party as indicated by the sentence “Will the cow give milk if fodder is given to donkey?” (vide-page No 4 of Andhra Patrika dated 5-8-58).”

It is not an argument before a Criminal Court. This matter is before the highest tribunal.
Adjournment motion re.
Speech alleged to have been made by the Chief Minister at Kilkuntla

On 30th August, 1958, the dignity of this House was mentioned in a motion. The motion alleged that the Chief Minister made an emotional speech at Kilkuntla, which must be discussed urgently. The motion was adjourned for further discussion.

But I want to give one ruling with regard to motions of this type. I shall not tolerate conduct such as the Chief Minister made here. He made emotional speeches and adjourned the House for discussion of urgency. This motion was adjourned for further discussion.

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Adjournment motion re
Speech alleged to have been made by the Chief Minister at Koilkunta

Adjournment motion re [18th August, 1958] speech alleged to have been made by the Chief Minister at Koilkunta

Mr. Speaker:—No, please sit down. I order you to sit down.
Adjournment motion re.
Speech alleged to have been made by the
Chief Minister at Koilkuntla

[8th August, 1958]

Mr. Speaker:— Thank you.

Point of order raised. The speech delivered by the hon. Chief Minister ( Interruption).

Point of order raised. The speech alleged to have been made by the Chief Minister at Koilkuntla.

Point of order raised. The speech delivered by the hon. Chief Minister. (Interruption.)

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Point of order raised. The speech alleged to have been made by the Chief Minister at Koilkuntla.
Adjournment motion re:
Speech alleged to have been made by the Chief Minister at Koilkunta

[18th August, 1952]

Mr. Speaker:—Mr. Narasimha Rao! will you please sit down. I have heard it. If you do not know I cannot help it. Please don’t interfere too much. If the point of order be raised, please accept it. Mr. Harishchandra Rao! accept the point of order raised. Mr. Speaker to raise a point of order is not a fair thing. If explanation is given, please accept it. If the point be raised and explanation given, then the point of order is not raised.

[8th October]—Mr. Speaker! the House is not in order. The House is not in order. The House is not in order. The House is not in order.
Adjournment motion re: Speech alleged to have been made by the Chief Minister at Koilkuntla

Mandira B. Srinivas:—Privilege motions were earlier taken up to explain their nature. It is not the practice to take up such motions for discussion. Speaker asked permission to take up privilege motion. [Under Order (1) 462.] After discussion Speaker asked for permission to move the motion. It was observed that the speech was made on 18th August, 1958.

S. Subbarao (Telugu):—There was not any attack on the person or policies of the Chief Minister. Although a short speech was made, it was not for any malice. The matter was brought to the notice of the Speaker by a member, and the motion was moved. The motion should be moved in the Assembly. If any member thinks that the speech was offensive, he can move a privilege motion in the Assembly. Unparliamentary language, indecent language should not be used. After discussion, it was observed that the motion should be moved. The matter should be raised in the Assembly. If any member feels that the speech was offensive, abrupt and motion is moved. In that case the matter should be raised in the Assembly.
Adjournment motion re:

Speech alleged to have been made by the Chief Minister at Kottukal

[18th August, 1958]

... Misconduct विषयम्, indecent विषयम्, unparliamentary विषयम्, abrupt विषयम्. इत्यादि. तत्र से question of privilege निर्णयिता. Indecent विषयम्, unparliamentary विषयम्, abrupt विषयम्. तथा unparliamentary privileges हैं, abrupt विषयम्. इत्यादि. तद्नुसार से इस question of privilege से, unparliamentary से, abrupt से question of privilege से. Therefore in the interests of the dignity of this House and the hon. Members, it is better such instances are brought to my notice before giving Privilege motions for discussion in the House. Mr. Ratnasambhavi, it is better for you also—

... 3. clarification देने वाले लोगों ने सही सलाह दी है। If you want further clarification, you can ask me privately in my chambers. I am going to the next item.

... 3. विषयम् का एक अन्य विषय से discuss नहीं हो सकता क्योंकि वे सस्त्रे छीले हैं या स्वतंत्र हैं। जब सस्त्रे छीले हैं तब स्वतंत्रता से आश्रय नहीं लिया है। इसके बाद उन्हें तत्कालीन स्वतंत्रता से आश्रय लेना होगा। नीचे.

... 3. विषयम् 3. अन्य विषय से स्वतंत्रता तक सम्बन्ध होने के बावजूद.

... 3. विषयम् तत्कालीन स्वतंत्रता से आश्रय लेना होगा। नीचे.
Mr. Speaker:— Now I go to the next item.

ANNOUNCEMENT RE:  
CONSTITUTION OF THE COMMITTEE ON  
SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION

Mr. Speaker:— I have to announce to the House that the following candidates have been nominated for election to the Committee on Subordinate Legislation for a period of one year:

1. Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy
2. Sri G. Venkata Reddi Naidu (Minister for Law)
3. Sri P. V. Narsimha Rao
4. Sri E. Venkatram Narasiah
5. Sri Goka Ramalingam
6. Sri N. P. Changalraya Naidu
7. Sri A. B. Nageswara Rao
8. Sri Manda Bapiah
9. Sri D. V. Subba Rao
10. Sri Ch. Rajeswara Rao
11. Sri Gottumukkala Jagannatha Raju
12. Sri Kistamachary

As the number of candidates validly nominated is equal to the number of vacancies to be filled, viz., Twelve, I hereby declare them to have been duly elected to the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

Under Rule 193 of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly Rules, I hereby nominate Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy to be the Chairman of the above Committee.

CONSTITUTION OF THE COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES

Mr. Speaker: I have to announce to the House that the following candidates have been nominated for election to the Committee of Privileges for the financial year 1958-59:
1. Sri Divi Kondaiah Chowdary
2. Sri R. Lakshminarsimham Dora
3. Sri Shahabuddin Ahmed Khan
4. Srimati Sumitra Devi
5. Sri T. Lakshminarayana Reddy
6. Sri M. Pallam Raju
7. Sri Namburi Srinivasa Rao
8. Sri Ramachandra Rao (Sultanabad-General)
9. Sri Arege Ramaswami
10. Sri H. Ramalinga Reddy
11. Sri Baddam Yella Reddy
12. Sri V. Visweswara Rao
13. Sri M. Satyanarayana Raju
14. Sri R. B. Ramakrishna Raju
15. Sri Srinivasa Rao (Bodhan)

As the number of candidates validly nominated is equal to the number of vacancies to be filled namely—fifteen, I hereby declare them to have been duly elected to the Committee of Privileges.

Under sub-rule (1) of Rule 172 of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly Rules, the Deputy Speaker shall be a member ex-officio.

Under sub-rule (4) of rule 172 of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly Rules, I hereby nominate Sri R. B. Ramakrishna Raju to be the Chairman of the above Committee.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE
RULES ISSUED UNDER SECTION 16 OF THE MADRAS MOTOR VEHICLES (TAXATION OF PASSENGERS AND GOODS) ACT, 1952

The Chief Minister, (Sri N. Sanjiva Reddy): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table under Sub-section (5) of Section 16 of the Madras Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers and Goods) Act, 1952
18th August, 1958] Presentation of the report of the Select Committee on the Madras Land Encroachment (Andhra Pradesh Extension and Amendment) Bill, 1958

a copy of the rules issued under Section 16 of the said Act, published in Rules Supplement to Part-I of the Andhra Pradesh Gazette dated the 12th June, 1958.

Mr. Speaker:—Paper laid on the Table.

AMENDMENTS TO THE ANDHRA PRADESH GENERAL SALES TAX RULES, 1957


Mr. Speaker:—Paper laid on the Table.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO Srimathi Kusum Gajapathi Raju

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathy:—Sir, I beg to move:

"That under Rule 265 of the Assembly Rules, leave of absence be granted by this House to Srimathi Kusum Gajapathi Raju, Member, Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly for this Session."

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

"That under Rule 265 of the Assembly Rules, leave of absence be granted by this House to Srimathi Kusum Gajapathi Raju, Member, Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly for this Session."

The motion was adopted and leave granted.


The Minister for Revenue (Sri K. Venkat Rao):—Sir, I present the Report of the Select Committee on the Madras Land En-
Mr. Speaker:—The Report presented.

GOVERNMENT BILLS
THE ANDHRA PRADESH CEILING ON AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS BILL, 1958

Sri K Venkat Rao.—Sir, I beg to move

A

“That the Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1958 be read a first time.

B

That the Bill be referred to a Joint Select Committee consisting of 32 members @ 24 members from this Assembly and 8 members from the Legislative Council, that this Assembly recommends to the Council that Council do join the said Joint Select Committee and communicate to the Assembly the names of the members to be appointed by the Council to the said Joint Select Committee.”

@ List of names will be furnished on the Floor of the House.

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved

[18th August, 1958]
The Anahra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1958

18th August, 1958

In Europe, North America, etc., the practice of private ownership of land is prevalent. The ownership of land by individuals is regulated by various legal systems, including both formal and customary systems of land tenure. In Central Asia, the ownership of land is also regulated by various legal systems, including both formal and customary systems of land tenure. In the rural areas of many countries, the ownership of land is regulated by various legal systems, including both formal and customary systems of land tenure. It is significant to note that in many countries, the ownership of land is regulated by various legal systems, including both formal and customary systems of land tenure.
Technical advice is necessary. It is important to note that—according to the bill, all land ownership—from 5 acres to 100 acres—shall be affected. However, if the land is used for cultivation, it shall not be affected. The ceiling will vary depending on the type of land and the purpose of its use.

In the case of non-cultivated land, the ceiling will be based on the standard of living. A yardstick of 5 acres to 30 acres will be used. For agricultural land, the ceiling will be based on the type of crop and the yields obtained. The ceiling will be set at 10 acres to 30 acres, depending on the type of crop.

In conclusion, it is necessary to have a clear understanding of the bill and the impact it will have on land ownership. It is important to note that the ceiling will vary depending on the type of land and the purpose of its use.
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1958

[Society's Dissatisfaction]

[Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1958]

(Andhra Pradesh) 18th August, 1958

The Bill seeks to address the issue of large holdings in Andhra Pradesh. It aims to limit agricultural holdings to certain areas, particularly in families with low income. The Bill is intended to ensure fair distribution and ownership of land, preventing the concentration of land in the hands of a few. It seeks to benefit families with low income by redistributing land to them. The Bill also addresses the issue of small and low income families, ensuring their rights to land.

[Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1958]

(Provisional Government of India) 18th August, 1958

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The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1958

[18th August, 1958]

"Better utilisation of existing labour force" as far as possible. The following limits are proposed:

- Those who employ hired labour
- Those who offer for hire

These limits are as follows:

- Those who employ hired labour:
  - 100 acres
  - 50 acres

- Those who offer for hire:
  - 120 acres

"Better utilisation of existing labour force" as far as possible.
Mr Deputy Speaker in the Chair

The Honorable Member, Mr. K. S. Reddy, in his 21st year of every 5 years, has brought to the House the Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1958. This Bill seeks to regulate the agricultural holdings in the State of Andhra Pradesh. It is not a comprehensive Bill as it does not cover all aspects of agriculture. It is one of a series of Bills that have been introduced to address the issues of agricultural labour and wages. It aims to provide minimum wages for agricultural labour.

The Honorable Member highlighted the importance of agricultural holdings in the State. He mentioned that the Bill is not comprehensive as it only covers certain aspects of agriculture. It is one of a series of Bills that have been introduced to address the issues of agricultural labour and wages. The Bill aims to provide minimum wages for agricultural labour.

The Bill seeks to regulate the agricultural holdings in the State of Andhra Pradesh. It is not a comprehensive Bill as it does not cover all aspects of agriculture. It is one of a series of Bills that have been introduced to address the issues of agricultural labour and wages. It aims to provide minimum wages for agricultural labour.
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1958

[18th August, 1958]

The policy of land assignment, which has been a feature of the Bill, is designed to ensure that land holdings do not exceed a certain maximum. The Bill provides for the assignment of land holdings up to 32 acres (surplus land) and 64 acres (total land) to landless persons or tenants who are not landless. In addition, certain other provisions are made to facilitate land assignment.

According to the Bill, land management should be efficient. Land management is also to be a cooperative farming society. The land revenue assessment and water rate assessment are to be equal.

Cooperative farming and management of land are to be efficient. Equalisation of land revenue and water rate assessment is to be done. The Bill provides for the assignment of land holdings up to 32 acres for landless persons or tenants who are not landless.

The Bill also provides for the assignment of land holdings up to 64 acres for landless persons or tenants who are not landless. In addition, certain other provisions are made to facilitate land assignment.

The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1958, makes provisions for the assignment of land holdings up to 32 acres (surplus land) and 64 acres (total land) to landless persons or tenants who are not landless. The Bill also provides for the assignment of land holdings up to 64 acres for landless persons or tenants who are not landless. In addition, certain other provisions are made to facilitate land assignment.

The Bill also provides for the assignment of land holdings up to 64 acres for landless persons or tenants who are not landless. In addition, certain other provisions are made to facilitate land assignment.
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1958

18th August, 1958]

...
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1958

[18th August 1958]

The Act seeks to provide for the ceiling on holdings of land by landowners and tenants, as well as the setting up of an authority to regulate the transfer of land and fix rents. The Bill aims to prevent the concentration of land in a few hands and to ensure a fair distribution of land among the tenants.

The Bill applies to Tea, Coffee, Rubber plantations, orchards when they constitute reasonably compact farms, sugar beets farms operated by sugar factories efficiently, man-grown farms consisting of compact blocks of plots, and the Planning Commission may specify. The Bill aims to limit the area of such farms to 100 acres or less each, and to limit the area of individual holdings to 13.3 acres each.

1954 Andhra census of land holdings shows that 30 standard acres are required for 8 holdings, each of 3.8 acres. Holdings number 8 and holdings exceed extent 3.8 acres.
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1958

18.3% (of the total acreage under cultivation) and

1950 Act amendments (Schedule (1) to the

Existing holdings 4 1/2 acre and below 150

Existing holdings 5 acre 150 to 250

Existing holdings 6 acre 250 to 350

Existing holdings 7 acre 350 to 500

Existing holdings 8 acre 500 to 1000

Existing holdings 9 acre 1000 and above

Additional holdings

Compensation

Fair rent

Wet lands (irrigated by other sources)

Religious and charitable institutions

Exemption

Revenue
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1958

[18th August, 1958]

Surplus and holdings

The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1958

20 Acres 1,93,750/- ₹. 15,08,347 15,08,347
20 Acres 1,93,750/- ₹. 15,08,347
20 Acres 1,93,750/- ₹. 15,08,347

All land used or capable of being used for agriculture or pasturage that will not include lands used exclusively for non-agricultural purposes may be assessed.

It would include all lands held by him as owners or limited.

The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1958

[18th August 1958]

Maximum permissible holding shall be 10 acres. The Divisional Officer shall decide the permissible holding. The Divisional Officer shall decide the permissible holding at 5,400/- per acre. The maximum permissible holding shall be reasonable in land reforms. The Divisional Officer shall decide the permissible holding at 5,400/- per acre. The maximum permissible holding shall be reasonable in land reforms. The Divisional Officer shall decide the permissible holding at 5,400/- per acre. The maximum permissible holding shall be reasonable in land reforms. The Divisional Officer shall decide the permissible holding at 5,400/- per acre. The maximum permissible holding shall be reasonable in land reforms. The Divisional Officer shall decide the permissible holding at 5,400/- per acre. The maximum permissible holding shall be reasonable in land reforms.

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At present, a protected tenant in the Telangana area is entitled subject to certain conditions to purchase from his landholder the lands under his occupation up to a maximum limit of 1 family holding. This limit will be removed so as to enable the protected tenants to purchase all the lands under his occupation except those reserved by the landholder for resumption for personal cultivation. This purchase will, however, be subject to the ceiling of future acquisition and surplus lands, if any, prevailing with the protected tenants will be taken over by the Government and the compensation payable will be apportioned between the landholder and the protected tenant in the proportion of 2:3.

The level of ceiling in the Bill may be taken as roughly 1½ times the level of ceiling in Hyderabad.
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1958

18th August, 1958

Joint Hindu family and individual capacity outside the joint family hold property or land. The Bill eases the burden on the landowners. The Land Commission was formed in various Categories and areas. Time has been set aside for inspections. The summary is to be circulated in various categories. The Joint Hindu family holdings in local area are fixed as per the Bill. The Act stipulates that 9 acres of land in different areas applies to the Bill. The Bill includes R.D.O. to hold an enquiry in various areas. The Act makes provisions for personal cultivation. Exemptions are also made for mortgages. The Tenancy Act is also included in the Bill. The provisions for landholders and protected tenants are included in the Bill. The Bill applies to the value of land.

"Scale of compensation is directly related to the value of the land" by N. Vedam Reddy.

44. In the case of an area of 10 acres or more. 38 E. in the case of an area of 25 acres or more. 50 E. in the case of an area of 50 acres or more. 75 E. in the case of an area of 100 acres or more. 100 E. in the case of an area of 200 acres or more. The area of 125 acres or more is considered as 13,000 more protected tenants have been halted. 188,000 converted dry acres of land are the property of the cultivators. The tenant has the right to retain the land for cultivation. The cultivator is liable to pay the area of 25 acres or more.

A standard acre (2.5 acres) ceiling on agriculture per acre—

Displaced persons 40 pounds 25 annas.

Annual income 42.5 pounds 11 annas.

Sri R. Lakshminarasimha Dora, (Tekkali):—A standard acre in determined in terms of income also.
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1958  

[18th August, 1958]

...economic holdings, 60 acres 120 acres. Now in Madhya Pradesh 50 acres. The ceiling of 30 acres, 30 standard acres depend upon the quality of the land and the nature of the tract. One-third of the above in the case of wet lands.

Land bearing an assessment of Rs. 200 for future acquisitions only.

Land bearing an assessment of Rs. 250 or of an extent of 150 acres whichever is less for future acquisitions only.

Land yielding an income of Rs. 5400 in the case of existing holdings and Rs. 3600 in the case of future acquisitions.

ORISSA LAND REFORMS COMMITTEE

Actual extents not recommended left to be determined by the State Government.

RAJASTHAN CEILINGS COMMITTEE

Between 40 and 250 acres in the case of dry lands depending upon the quality of the land and the nature of the tract. One-third of the above in the case of wet lands.
28th August, 1958

The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1958

...maximum limit 125 acres of land in the latest law. 25 acres in the zone-250 acres; 210 acres in the L and Distribution Programmes. 

...rules have been framed. No lands have been taken over. 

...declarations have been called for from the landholders but no lands have yet been taken over. 

...have not so far been implemented.

...latest information was....
ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF LAND REFORMS IN HYDERABAD

"A significant degree of evasion is noticeable in respect of tenancy legislation and the law regarding ceilings on land. Out of the originally created protected tenancy in 1951, 45 per cent remain in their status, 12 per cent became owner-cultivators, 2½ per cent have been legally evicted, 22 per cent have been illegally thrown out, 17 per cent voluntarily surrendered, 6 per cent still appear to be in the danger of being evicted."

"Implementation has been better in Diwana areas than in Jagirs. It has taken the form of purchase by transfer of about 1½ per cent making a change in the total ownership. 3½ per cent has been transferred in others names. Declaration of ceilings before implementation has been a tactical error."

"Anyhow land reforms have resulted in some important changes in respect of evasions and defects in the implementation. The purpose of land reforms is to raise the production and it has been achieved to a certain extent. Investments among cultivators have risen faster in 5 years than among the non-cultivators. Investment among tenant cultivators, though low, has shown faster rate of cultivation. Borrowing by tenant cultivators is less than by owner-cultivators but has been put to better use."

The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1958

[18th August, 1958]
18th August, 1958

The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1958

...
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1958

[18th August, 1958]

Ceiling based on an income of Rs. 5,400 is only a measuring rod to arrive at a ceiling acreage and that is the only way to determine the income from the wet acre and dry acre. This is to avoid the definition of a standard acre which is complicated and cannot be understood even by intelligent people.

Therefore, the income has more relationship to the progress of agriculture.

...
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1958

[18th August, 1958]


The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, in his address to the legislators, said: "We are aware of the importance of agriculture. It is the backbone of our economy. The ceiling on agricultural land is a significant step towards achieving the goal of self-sufficiency." He further stated, "We are adopting a pragmatic approach, implementing a phased approach, and ensuring that the rights of farmers are protected.

Regarding the issue of "per acre yield," the Hon'ble Chief Minister clarified, "We have been considering this matter for some time. It is a complex issue, and we have been discussing it among ourselves. We are ready to implement a fair and transparent system to ensure that farmers are not adversely affected.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister also emphasized the importance of ensuring that the rights of tenants are protected. He said, "We are committed to protecting the rights of tenants and ensuring that they have a fair share of agricultural land.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister concluded, "We are confident that this bill will go a long way in improving the agricultural sector and enhancing the prosperity of the farmers in Andhra Pradesh."

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Sri M. Nagi Redy, (Macherla):—Mr. Speaker, Sir. I beg to move:

“That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee”.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Motion moved.

Sri Vavilala Gopala Krishnayya (Sattenapalli):—Sir, I beg to move:

“Add the following at the end of the Motion of the hon. Minister for Revenue referring the Bill to a Joint Select Committee:

‘With a direction of making the Ceiling limit to Rs. 3,600 per annum’.”

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Motion moved.

Sri K. Venkata Rao:—Sir, is the amendment of hon. Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya in order?

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—It is in order under Rule 105 of the Assembly Rules. It is not an amendment, but it is a Motion.

[Text]

[Text]
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1958

[18th August, 1958]

The Planning Commission and the General Administration Department have suggested that the ceiling on agricultural holdings should be raised. The Census data from 1951, 1956, and the All India Agricultural Labour Wages Enquiry Committee report also support such an increase. The Enquiry Committee recommends an increase in the ceiling for agricultural holdings. The General Administration Department has also supported this view.


Agricultural Enquiry Report [1957] 57. census 57. 100 58. census 58. 100 59. 100 60. 100 61. 100 62. 100 63. 100 64. 100 65. 100 66. 100 67. 100 68. 100 69. 100 70. 100 71. 100 72. 100 73. 100 74. 100 75. 100 76. 100 77. 100 78. 100 79. 100 80. 100 81. 100 82. 100 83. 100 84. 100 85. 100 86. 100 87. 100 88. 100 89. 100 90. 100 91. 100 92. 100 93. 100 94. 100 95. 100 96. 100 97. 100 98. 100 99. 100 100. 100.
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1958

[18th August, 1958]

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18th August, 1958

The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1958

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The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1958

Tractors Rs 1,00,000 ceiling. For tractors Rs 5,000 ceiling. Land worth Rs 25,000 ceiling. For land worth Rs 5,000 ceiling. For land worth Rs 1,000 ceiling. For land worth Rs 500 ceiling. For land worth Rs 100 ceiling. For land worth Rs 50 ceiling. For land worth Rs 10 ceiling. For land worth Rs 5 ceiling. For land worth Rs 1 ceiling. Planning Commission recommended ceiling Rs 100,000 ceiling. For land worth Rs 100,000 ceiling. For land worth Rs 50,000 ceiling. For land worth Rs 25,000 ceiling. For land worth Rs 10,000 ceiling. For land worth Rs 5,000 ceiling. For land worth Rs 1,000 ceiling. For land worth Rs 500 ceiling. For land worth Rs 100 ceiling. For land worth Rs 50 ceiling. For land worth Rs 10 ceiling. For land worth Rs 5 ceiling. For land worth Rs 1 ceiling.

The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1958

18th August, 1958
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1958

18th August, 1958

The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1958

The Bill provides for the ceiling of agricultural lands at 1000 acres for a holder, 10, 15, 20 acres for a holder above 70 years of age, and 3 acres for minor holders. It defines the term "holder" as a person owning or cultivating agricultural land. The Bill specifies that the ceiling applies to all agricultural lands, including lands owned by the Government or any public authority.

The Bill also provides for the exemption of certain lands, such as irrigated lands, lands used for grazing, and lands used for the cultivation of trees. It also allows for the establishment of a ceiling board to determine the valuation of agricultural lands.

The Bill aims to prevent the concentration of agricultural lands in the hands of a few and to ensure a fair distribution of land among the people.

The Bill is supported by various factors, such as the need for rural development, the need for land redistribution, and the need to control the growing trend of large-scale land ownership.

The Bill provides for the establishment of a ceiling board to determine the valuation of agricultural lands. The board consists of members appointed by the Governor, and includes representatives of the Government, landowners, and tenant farmers.

The Bill also provides for the payment of compensation to landowners whose lands are acquired under the Bill.

The Bill is expected to bring about a significant change in the landholding patterns in Andhra Pradesh, and is likely to be welcomed by the farmers and farmers' associations.

The Bill is a significant step towards the achievement of land reform in Andhra Pradesh, and is expected to go a long way in providing a solution to the long-standing problem of land inequality in the state.
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1958

[18th August, 1958]

12. (1) The rights accruing to a person on any farm land held by a person on which there are more than 100 bighas of land shall be in proportion to the area of the farm land held by him, but in no case shall the rights exceed 100 bighas of land. If the area of the farm land held by him exceeds 100 bighas of land, the area exceeding 100 bighas of land shall be included in the area of the farm land held by him, but in no case shall the rights exceed 250 bighas of land. If the area of the farm land held by him exceeds 250 bighas of land, the area exceeding 250 bighas of land shall be included in the area of the farm land held by him, but in no case shall the rights exceed 500 bighas of land. If the area of the farm land held by him exceeds 500 bighas of land, the area exceeding 500 bighas of land shall be included in the area of the farm land held by him, but in no case shall the rights exceed 1,000 bighas of land. If the area of the farm land held by him exceeds 1,000 bighas of land, the area exceeding 1,000 bighas of land shall be included in the area of the farm land held by him, but in no case shall the rights exceed 1,500 bighas of land. If the area of the farm land held by him exceeds 1,500 bighas of land, the area exceeding 1,500 bighas of land shall be included in the area of the farm land held by him, but in no case shall the rights exceed 3,000 bighas of land. If the area of the farm land held by him exceeds 3,000 bighas of land, the area exceeding 3,000 bighas of land shall be included in the area of the farm land held by him, but in no case shall the rights exceed 6,000 bighas of land.

(2) Any portion of the area of the farm land held by a person on which there are more than 100 bighas of land and which is less than the area of the farm land held by him, but in no case shall the rights exceed 100 bighas of land, shall be included in the area of the farm land held by him, but in no case shall the rights exceed 250 bighas of land. If the area of the farm land held by him exceeds 250 bighas of land, the area exceeding 250 bighas of land shall be included in the area of the farm land held by him, but in no case shall the rights exceed 500 bighas of land. If the area of the farm land held by him exceeds 500 bighas of land, the area exceeding 500 bighas of land shall be included in the area of the farm land held by him, but in no case shall the rights exceed 1,000 bighas of land. If the area of the farm land held by him exceeds 1,000 bighas of land, the area exceeding 1,000 bighas of land shall be included in the area of the farm land held by him, but in no case shall the rights exceed 1,500 bighas of land. If the area of the farm land held by him exceeds 1,500 bighas of land, the area exceeding 1,500 bighas of land shall be included in the area of the farm land held by him, but in no case shall the rights exceed 3,000 bighas of land. If the area of the farm land held by him exceeds 3,000 bighas of land, the area exceeding 3,000 bighas of land shall be included in the area of the farm land held by him, but in no case shall the rights exceed 6,000 bighas of land.

(3) Any portion of the area of the farm land held by a person on which there are more than 100 bighas of land and which is less than the area of the farm land held by him, but in no case shall the rights exceed 100 bighas of land, shall be included in the area of the farm land held by him, but in no case shall the rights exceed 250 bighas of land. If the area of the farm land held by him exceeds 250 bighas of land, the area exceeding 250 bighas of land shall be included in the area of the farm land held by him, but in no case shall the rights exceed 500 bighas of land. If the area of the farm land held by him exceeds 500 bighas of land, the area exceeding 500 bighas of land shall be included in the area of the farm land held by him, but in no case shall the rights exceed 1,000 bighas of land. If the area of the farm land held by him exceeds 1,000 bighas of land, the area exceeding 1,000 bighas of land shall be included in the area of the farm land held by him, but in no case shall the rights exceed 1,500 bighas of land. If the area of the farm land held by him exceeds 1,500 bighas of land, the area exceeding 1,500 bighas of land shall be included in the area of the farm land held by him, but in no case shall the rights exceed 3,000 bighas of land. If the area of the farm land held by him exceeds 3,000 bighas of land, the area exceeding 3,000 bighas of land shall be included in the area of the farm land held by him, but in no case shall the rights exceed 6,000 bighas of land.

(4) Any portion of the area of the farm land held by a person on which there are more than 100 bighas of land and which is less than the area of the farm land held by him, but in no case shall the rights exceed 100 bighas of land, shall be included in the area of the farm land held by him, but in no case shall the rights exceed 250 bighas of land. If the area of the farm land held by him exceeds 250 bighas of land, the area exceeding 250 bighas of land shall be included in the area of the farm land held by him, but in no case shall the rights exceed 500 bighas of land. If the area of the farm land held by him exceeds 500 bighas of land, the area exceeding 500 bighas of land shall be included in the area of the farm land held by him, but in no case shall the rights exceed 1,000 bighas of land. If the area of the farm land held by him exceeds 1,000 bighas of land, the area exceeding 1,000 bighas of land shall be included in the area of the farm land held by him, but in no case shall the rights exceed 1,500 bighas of land. If the area of the farm land held by him exceeds 1,500 bighas of land, the area exceeding 1,500 bighas of land shall be included in the area of the farm land held by him, but in no case shall the rights exceed 3,000 bighas of land. If the area of the farm land held by him exceeds 3,000 bighas of land, the area exceeding 3,000 bighas of land shall be included in the area of the farm land held by him, but in no case shall the rights exceed 6,000 bighas of land.

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The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1958

August, 1958

The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1958

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The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1958

18th August, 1958

... (standard acres) 4,589,300. The total area under 4,589,300 standard acres was 3,7,36,000 acres. Out of this, 80 acres were allotted to 22 farmers who were landless. The remaining 4,589,300 acres were available to farmers who were already in possession of land.

The Bill provides for the cancellation of all tenancies held by tenants who have already occupied land since 1933-34. The Bill also provides for the transfer of land to tenants who are already in possession of land but whose land has been taken over by the State under the existing tenancy laws. The Bill also provides for the transfer of land to tenants who are already in possession of land but whose land has been taken over by the State under the existing tenancy laws. The Bill also provides for the transfer of land to tenants who are already in possession of land but whose land has been taken over by the State under the existing tenancy laws. The Bill also provides for the transfer of land to tenants who are already in possession of land but whose land has been taken over by the State under the existing tenancy laws.

The Bill is in line with the recommendations of the Land Census and the Tenancy Act, 1952. The Bill aims to provide for the transfer of land to tenants who are already in possession of land but whose land has been taken over by the State under the existing tenancy laws. The Bill also provides for the transfer of land to tenants who are already in possession of land but whose land has been taken over by the State under the existing tenancy laws.

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The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1958

18th August, 1958

Sri K. Venkata Rao interruption

The member has pointed out a few objections—‘it is not understood what you mean’. I hereby raise the objection.

(Sri K. Venkata Rao interruption)

The member has raised a few objections—‘I am afraid I do not follow’. I object to the discussion.

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The member has raised a few objections—‘I am afraid I do not follow’. I object to the discussion.
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1958

18th August, 1958

The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1958

The Bill provides for the ceiling on agricultural holdings. The ceiling is fixed at 3,600 acres of land. The provisions of the Bill are as follows:

1. The ceiling applies to all agricultural holdings, including lands owned by government, public bodies, and educational institutions.
2. The ceiling applies to agricultural holdings, irrespective of the method of cultivation.
3. The Bill provides for the establishment of a ceiling board to determine the ceiling limit.
4. The ceiling board shall consist of five members, including the chief minister of the state.
5. The Bill provides for the compulsory acquisition of agricultural holdings exceeding the ceiling limit.
6. The compensation for the acquisition of agricultural holdings shall be determined by the ceiling board.
7. The Bill provides for the rehabilitation of farmers whose holdings exceed the ceiling limit.

The Bill is designed to prevent the concentration of land in the hands of a few individuals and to ensure equitable distribution of land among farmers.
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1958

[18th August, 1958]

The Hon'ble Chief Minister, for the time being, presiding over the Andhra Pradesh Legislature, on the 18th August, 1958.

I have the honour to lay, on the Table of the Legislature, the following Bill:


The Bill provides for the ceiling on agricultural holdings as follows:

- For rural areas, the ceiling is Rs. 14,400 (萬元) for up to 50 acres of land.
- For urban areas, the ceiling is Rs. 10,000 (萬元) for up to 25 acres of land.
- The ceiling is Rs. 5,000 (萬元) for all other areas.

I am pleased to inform the House that the provisions of the Bill are in line with the principles of socialist economy, and will contribute to the overall development of the State.

I am confident that the Bill, when passed, will be in the best interests of the people of Andhra Pradesh.

...
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1958

18th August, 1958

The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1958 provides certain rules and regulations for the ceiling of holdings in the state. According to the bill, the ceiling for holdings is set at 32 acres of land. This ceiling is applicable to both male and female farmers. The bill also includes provisions for the redistribution of land to landless farmers.

The bill further defines the term "cultivable waste" and specifies that it includes land that is not regularly used for agricultural purposes. Cultivable waste may include land that is difficult to cultivate due to its location or condition.

In addition to the ceiling on holdings, the bill also includes provisions for the resettlement of landless farmers. The bill provides for the establishment of resettlement colonies and the provision of necessary facilities to these farmers.

The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1958 is an important piece of legislation that aims to address the issue of land distribution and imbalance in landholdings in the state. It seeks to ensure equitable distribution of land and provide opportunities for landless farmers to acquire land and improve their livelihoods.
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1958

18th August, 1958

The object of the Bill is to provide for the ceiling of agricultural holdings in the State of Andhra Pradesh, and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

The Bill seeks to provide that no person shall hold agricultural land in the State of Andhra Pradesh to the extent of more than 12 acres in the case of a person owning 1/3 acre or less of agricultural land, or more than 3 acres in the case of a person owning more than 1/3 acre of agricultural land, exclusive of the land in the cultivation of which a person has been awarded a government grant, or where the land held is used solely for the purpose of living in a house built on that land.

The Bill also provides for the establishment of a ceiling committee to determine the value of agricultural land, and for the recovery of the ceiling tax from persons who fail to comply with the provisions of the Bill.

The Bill further provides for the establishment of a ceiling committee to determine the value of agricultural land, and for the recovery of the ceiling tax from persons who fail to comply with the provisions of the Bill.

The Bill is intended to provide for the ceiling of agricultural holdings in the State of Andhra Pradesh and to provide for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.
సుందర్ బాంతి చేసింది. ఐనికులు చేసుకోనాడి, నాగిదానాడు చేసి, మన మంచి ఘనం చేసింది. నది నుండి మన జంతువుల జీవితాన్ని కలిగి ఉంటాం. మన అనేక జంతువుల అధికారాన్ని మేరుగుతాం. మన అధికారాన్ని మేరుగుతాం రెండు భాగాలు పూర్వీకరించాలి.

పాలు పెట్టడం నువ్వు. మనం యావించిన కాలము లోని మన అభివృద్ధి లోని పెద్ద పదార్థాన్ని పెంచాలి.

ప్రపంచంలో మనుషులు మిగిలివుండంతో, మనుషులు మన ప్రపంచం మిగిలివుండంతో. మన ప్రపంచం మిగిలివుండంతో, మన ప్రపంచం మిగిలివుండంతో. మన ప్రపంచంలో మనుషులు మిగిలివుండంతో, మనుషులు మన ప్రపంచం మిగిలివుండంతో. మన ప్రపంచం మిగిలివుండంతో. మన ప్రపంచం మిగిలివుండంతో. మన ప్రపంచం మిగిలివుండంతో. మన ప్రపంచం మిగిలివుండంతో. మన ప్రపంచం మిగిలివుండంతో. మన ప్రపంచం మిగిలివుండంతో. మన ప్రపంచం మిగిలివుండంతో.
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1958

I8ih August, 1958

The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1958

The assessment will be determined as in the case of Communal Land Assessment Rules, subject to the limitation of the relevant water rates, cooperative farming tenancy, Land Revenue Code, and certain other provisions. The ceiling does not apply to protected tenancy, protected cooperative tenancy, and protected cooperative tenancy under the Protection of Tenancy Act. The ceiling also does not apply to the Land Assignment Rules.
అంధ్ర ప్రదేశ్ పారిష్ఠ సంస్థ ప్రాంతాలు గ్యాండా పంటం కొమ్మడ్డ ప్రణాళికలు, సంస్ధాంత్రిక యూనిట్లు కొమ్మడ్డ ప్రాంతాలు లండన్ కారంగా నియంత్రించడానికి ఉన్నాయి. లండన్ మానమ్యి అంశాలు లేదా విశేషాలు నియంత్రించడానికి ఉన్నాయి. లండన్ మానమ్యి అంశాలు లేదా విశేషాలు నియంత్రించడానికి ఉన్నాయి. లండన్ మానమ్యి అంశాలు లేదా విశేషాలు నియంత్రించడానికి ఉన్నాయి. లండన్ మానమ్యి అంశాలు లేదా విశేషాలు నియంత్రించడానికి ఉన్నాయి.

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1958 రాష్ట్ర సిద్ధంద్ర కేంద్రం తెలంగాణ యొక్క పాండల ముఖ్యమంత్రి దామోదర దాస్ పిక్కింద్రుడు తెలంగాణ సీమను స్థాపించారు. ఈ సిద్ధంద్రాన్ని వినియోగించారు కాలవచ్చని జాతీయ సంఘం ధరాతల పొట్టి యొక్క పిక్కుండా మాత్రమే కొలువు చేసారు. ఈ సిద్ధంద్రాన్ని వినియోగించారు వాయిద్ధ జాతీయ సంఘం ధరాతల పొట్టి యొక్క పిక్కుండా కొలువు చేసారు. ఈ సిద్ధంద్రాన్ని వినియోగించారు కాలవచ్చని జాతీయ సంఘం ధరాతల పొట్టి యొక్క పిక్కుండా కొలువు చేసారు కాలవచ్చని జాతీయ సంఘం ధరాతల పొట్టి యొక్క పిక్కుండా కొలువు చేసారు. ఈ సిద్ధంద్రాన్ని వినియోగించారు కాలవచ్చని జాతీయ సంఘం ధరాతల పొట్టి యొక్క పిక్కుండా కొలువు చేసారు. ఈ సిద్ధంద్రాన్ని వినియోగించారు కాలవచ్చని జాతీయ సంఘం ధరాతల పొట్టి యొక్క పిక్కుండా కొలువు చేసారు.
18th August, 1958

The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1958

[Document content in Telugu, focusing on agricultural holdings and ceiling on agricultural land.]
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1958

[18th August, 1958]

...
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1958

18th August, 1958

The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1958

The bill provides for the ceiling on agricultural holdings and the procedure for its implementation.

The bill aims to ensure equitable distribution of agricultural land among farmers. It seeks to preventlarge landowners from accumulating excessive land at the expense of small farmers and landless laborers.

The bill also includes provisions for the acquisition of land that exceeds the ceiling. The government can acquire such land to redistribute it among landless laborers and small farmers.

The bill is a significant step towards addressing the issue of land distribution and promoting social justice in rural areas of Andhra Pradesh.
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1958

18th August, 1958

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The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agriculture Holdings Bill, 1958 was introduced in the Andhra Pradesh Assembly on 28th August, 1958. The bill was an attempt to control the concentration of land holdings in the state, particularly among the wealthy landowners and landlords. The bill sought to limit the size of land holdings and redistribute land to landless farmers. The aim was to ensure that land was used efficiently and fairly, and to promote social and economic justice. The bill was controversial and faced opposition from landowners and landlords, who believed it would undermine their rights and economic interests. The bill eventually became law, with amendments, and its provisions were implemented over time. The impact of the bill on agricultural production and land distribution in Andhra Pradesh has been significant, and it remains an important aspect of land policy in the state.
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1958

[18th August, 1958]

The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1958

The Bill seeks to limit the size of agricultural holdings. The limit is based on the yield potential of the soil and the objective is to ensure that land is not left fallow or wasted. The Bill aims to benefit the small and marginal farmers by redistributing land to those who need it most.

The Bill also provides for compensation to the owners of land whose holdings are exceeded. The compensation is intended to make the Bill acceptable to all sections of the community.

The Bill has been welcomed by farmers' organizations and has been supported by the government. It is expected to have a positive impact on the agricultural sector of the state.

The Bill is an important step in the direction of more equitable distribution of land in Andhra Pradesh.

The Bill has been introduced in the Assembly on 18th August, 1958.
Cl. 16(2) Where a person who is a member of a joint Hindu family, holds land as separate property and has also interest in the land held by the joint Hindu family, the aggregate of the land held by him as separate property and the share of the land held by such family that would have been allotted to him if a partition of such land had taken place, shall be taken into account for the purpose of calculating his holding and for furnishing any declaration of his holding under this Act.
Sir Gopal Rao Ekbote (High Court):—Mr. Speaker Sir, the Bill which we are considering to-day postulates the social and economic transformation in the rural society and as it is inevitably linked with serious political implications, it is but natural, that this important Bill should evoke cautious and critical analysis at the hands of the hon. Members. When we talk of Land Reforms, the Land Reforms are immediately connected with certain definite objectives which we laid down in our Constitution and also reiterated it in the First and Second Five Year Plans. As the aims and objectives of the Bill have been indicated in the very first line, that undue concentration of land in the hands of a few is not desirable in the interests of Society, it is said that this Bill seeks to remove that kind of concentration. We can therefore take the following points as the immediate objective of the Bill.

The disparity now existing in the holdings has to be removed. Distribute the land to the peasant proprietors and settle those landless labourers who have been tilling the land without owning them since many years.

This immediate objective has necessarily to be kept in view side by side with the increase in the food and other agricultural production. This Land Reforms are usually subject to diverse
policies and will have to be considered together. Any piece-meal consideration of this aspect of the Land Reform or that is bound to seriously affect the other aspects of the Land Reforms From my point of view, the following six principles have to be kept in view when we consider Land Reforms in any particular State.

The first and foremost principle which we as legislators have got to keep in view is that the ownership and cultivation should not be allowed to be diversified and every step must be taken to see that the land should belong to those who till them. In other words, the absentee landlordism or the intermediary feudals who have been owning the lands without tilling them, enjoying the usufruct should be eliminated or abolished as far as it is possible.

The second task and fundamental principle which I put forward with seriousness is the intermediary and feudal interests between the tiller and the Government should be eliminated; and the third to which alone this Bill claims to refer is the fixation of the maximum limit and the size of the holding. It does not refer to the minimum size of the holding. It also does not refer to the various adjustments which naturally come when we fix either the maximum or the minimum size of the agricultural holding.

The fourth is that we must unequivocally declare our intention to establish family farms and co-operative societies. We will have to examine this Bill in the light of this, viz., whether we wish to encourage the family farms and the co-operative societies or not.

The fifth is the extensive or intensive cultivation in this agricultural holding and the increase in the production from the land.

The last and the most important is the levelling up of inequalities in land-ownership and assuring or ensuring the minimum standard of living which our Society expects for the people who reside in the rural area.

In view of these six very fundamental and basic approaches to the question of land reform, I must say, at the outset, that this Bill has not taken into consideration all the aspects of the Land Reforms. At the best, it could be said that it covers only two points. One is the fixation of maximum agricultural land
holding for the first time in Andhra area—because Telangana has already had the fixation of maximum holding—and the other is as far as Telangana area is concerned all the protected tenants to whom Sections 38-E or 53-C have not been made applicable, are also declared as owners of the land with the payment of compensation mentioned in the Hyderabad Tenancy Act. These are the two items which are dealt with in this Bill. I would, therefore, confine myself to these points which are enumerated in this Bill.

Before this Bill of fixation of maximum holding was brought before the House, in my respectful view, the Government ought to have taken some steps in order to stop the deterioration of the agricultural economy which is going on in the rural parts. The first step which ought to have been taken is to stop evictions of tenants which are going on on a very large-scale. As has been very rightly pointed out by one of my learned friends just now, the Ordinance which was issued last year with a view to collect census has naturally affected the rural parts, in that large-scale transfers of property, partitions and evictions of the tenants have taken place. In this Bill also there is no indication as to whether the Government wants to stop immediately these large-scale transfers. Even now I am sceptical about getting an inch of land, because we have given such a long time and a long convenience to make transfers of holdings between the members of families or even to strangers. The result is, as I said, that we would not be in a position to get an inch of land. The Bill only says that from the date notified hereafter, all kinds of transfers will be stopped. I would, therefore, request the hon. Members of the Select Committee to consider this important aspect and immediately put a ban on transfers which, even today, according to my information, are going on in our State.

The second point which ought to have been considered before this Bill was brought here, was the security of tenure. I know there is not a Tenancy Act as such in Andhra area. As far as Telangana area is concerned, both the problems of security of tenure and fixation of fair rent have been tackled. As far as fair rent fixed in Andhra is concerned, it requires a re-thinking. I think a considerable reduction in the area also is required.

As I said, these three steps are absolutely necessary before we think of any question in reforming the agricultural economy.
Unfortunately, the Bill does not discuss any thing with regard to this. I am definitely of the view that as long as all the aspects of the Land Reforms are not brought before the House, it is very difficult to feel or even know as to what policy the Government has with regard to the land-lord and tenant relationship in Andhra area, with regard to the fixation of fair rent in Andhra area, with regard to giving a security of tenure in Andhra area. What is the policy of the Government with regard to the consolidation of the two legislative measures in vogue both in Andhra and Telangana areas? All these problems are left to the mysterious future which is very difficult to delve into. Unless that kind of picture is completely before the House, it will be very hazardous to give any final opinion regarding the fixation of the ceilings. My view, therefore, is that even if we proceed with the Bill and fix the maximum ceilings, it will have very serious repurcussions not only on the Telangana area but also on the Andhra area. And any subsequent steps to be taken to fix fair rent and to try and give the so-called tenants any kind of right as protected tenants or to give any rights to the owners of the land, will not only be superfluous but an eye-wash, because there will be no body to get these rights. When this Bill is brought before the House, it is necessary to simultaneously think on those lines which I have just now suggested.

You know, Sir, that as far as Telangana is concerned we have applied Sections 38-E and 53-C to Khammam district. The results may be a little disillusioning; but I am personally not surprised at them because even in Hyderabad so much of time and opportunity was given to the land-holders and landlords to oust the tenants from their legitimate possessions, that if surplus land is not made available to the Government it cannot be a matter of which one can be proud of. On the other hand, a lesson should be learnt from the Khammam district and some firm steps should be taken to arrest further deterioration on other fronts also. Therefore, these Sections 38-E and 53-C are now to be considered in the light of the Bill which is before the House. Then, I wish to bring to your notice, Sir, the conclusions which naturally follow from them because rightly or wrongly the relations between the land-lord and the tenant have been fairly settled as far as Telangana area is concerned. Sections 38-E and 53-C are not applicable to other districts of Telangana except in the case of Khammam. This increase in ceiling, therefore, is bound to raise many complications and many problems for which there is no solution suggested in the Bill. With
regard to the other parts of the Telangana area also, this particular Bill while fixing the ceiling leaves aside the question of the relationship between the landlord and the tenant—whether protected or ordinary. It does not give any indication as to what policy the Government will adopt. So that also is likely to disturb the settled situation, and amounts not only to taking back the clock in Telangana area but also to seriously disturbing the agricultural economy in that area.

Regarding Andhra area, as I have already said, the first Ordinance was issued and this Bill is brought before the House without taking any steps to arrest the transfers or partitions or gifts. The net result is going to be this. There will be no doubt personal cultivation as far as Andhra is concerned, but the ‘tenants’ as a class will be completely wiped out and not an inch of land will be made available to the tenants. Sir, it is a serious aspect of the land reform. There is no use in telling us that the land has already been distributed and there is no land to be acquired and there is no surplus land to be given to those landless labour or to the tenants. If the census which was provided by the Government is correct, naturally there was a stage when, if prompt steps had been taken, we could have certainly got the surplus land. And even now it is not too late. Let us at least be very clear in our minds that we are very serious as far as agricultural economy is concerned and we do not want to maintain the disparity in the levels of rural and urban economy. If that vision is kept clear and steps are directed towards that end, I am quite confident that even this hour is not a late hour and we can arrest further deterioration.

Now, sir, the second point which I wish to bring to the notice of the House is with regard to the present holding and the future holding. The various disparities are quite obvious on the face of the Bill. I wish to request the hon. Members who would go into the Select Committee to see particularly that these disparities are removed on the right direction. The erstwhile Hyderabad State had fixed Rs. 3,600 as the ceiling both for the present as well as the future holdings. Section 38-E of the Hyderabad Act had also conferred ownership on the protected tenants. As far as Khammam is concerned compensation of 60 to 75 times the land revenue payable in eight years has also been fixed. Now, if this Rs. 3,600 maximum holding—present as well as future and the compensation which the protected tenant would be required to pay after he becomes the owner on the lines of Khammam district are kept in view and compared
with the present Bill, I am sorry to say that there is no improve­
ment on the Bill which we already have in the Telangana region.
The Planning Commission had already suggested in their Second
Five Year Plan that it should be fixed in terms of family hold­
ings and they have suggested that in terms of net income it
should not exceed Rs. 3,600 annually. Now, this Bill

(The Bell was rung)

Mr. Speaker:—Time is over, but I am extending five minutes
to enable you to complete the speech.

Sri Gopal Rao Ekbote:—I am not completing, Sir.

Mr. Speaker:—You have to. I will give you five minutes
more.

Sri Gopal Rao Ekbote:—I might bring to your notice, sir,
that the hon. Deputy Speaker had agreed to give me about 25
minutes. Now, I have been speaking only for 10 minutes

Mr. Speaker:—You have spoken for 15 minutes.

Sri Gopal Rao Ekbote:—All right, 10 minutes more, Sir.

Sri A. C. Subba Reddi:—A point of information, Sir. Is the
time fixed according to the individual members in the Assembly
or equally to all?

Mr. Speaker:—The Speaker can give time to each hon. Mem­
ber according to his discretion. That is the Rule. There is
nothing against it.

Sri A. C. Subba Reddi (Nellore):—A point of information. Sir.
Is the time fixed according to the individual members in the
Assembly or equally to all?

Mr. Speaker:—It may be ‘influence’, or if the Speaker thinks
that much more useful information will be obtained from learn­
ed hon. Members he may allow more time to such hon. Members.
The only influence is his learning and his usefulness.

Sri Gopal Rao Ekbote:—I think this time will not be counted
in my time, Sir.

What I was referring to was the fixation of the net income
at Rs. 5,400. May I bring to the notice of the House that, in fact,
if it is read along with the other provision which permits one-third of the maximum permissible holding for grazing purposes, if that land is exclusively used for grazing, then it comes to about Rs. 7,200. So, if that particular clause is not tightened properly, it is likely to be used in favour of the land-lord and will be taken advantage of by every land-lord. Thus, the ceiling will not be Rs. 5,400 but Rs. 7,200 as far as the net income is concerned. Added to it if we take into consideration the clause pertaining to joint family, as far as per sterpis is concerned, I have nothing to say; but as far as per capita is concerned, if the members of the joint family exceed the number of five and every additional member is given Rs. 1,200 as the net income, then there would be no limit. So, as far as fixation of the limit is concerned............

(The Bell was rung)

You said, sir, just now...

Mr. Speaker:—That is all, you have to finish in two or three minutes.

Sri Gopal Rao Ekbote:—Then, I think I should not proceed.

Mr. Speaker:—All right. There is no threatening allowed.

The Speaker will allow any body to sit, if he chooses to sit down.

Sri Gopal Rao Ekbote:—There is no question of threatening, Sir. When you yourself had agreed that I should speak for 10 more minutes and in the next moment if you ring the bell, I have no other alternative than to sit.

Mr. Speaker:—I never said that I will allow 10 minutes.

Sri Gopal Rao Ekbote:—You have said that I have spoken for 15 minutes and that I would be allowed to speak for 10 minutes more.

Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu (Nandigama):—The Hon. Member may continue tomorrow as well, Sir.

Mr. Speaker:—Your recommendation is unnecessary.

Sri Gopal Rao Ekbote:—Sir, I am....................
Mr. Speaker:—No, if you sit down like that, I cannot accept your threats. I would have given you two or three minutes more had you merely requested me. Because you said you would not proceed and because you sat down, I have asked you to sit. So, please sit down and I do not allow any thing now. Otherwise, what is the meaning of threatening me like that?

We shall now adjourn till 8-30 a.m., tomorrow.

(The House then adjourned till Half Past Eight of the Clock on Tuesday, the 19th August 1958)