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(Tuesday)

Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly Debates

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Mr. Speaker:—I wish to inform the House that I have received a message from hon. Chairman of the Legislative Council regarding Bills Nos. 14, 15 and 16. The message reads:

"I transmit a copy of the following motion passed by the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council on the 14th August 1958 concurring with the Assembly in setting up a Joint Select Committee to consider the Osmania University (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1958 (L.A. Bill No. 14 of 1958):

MOTION

That this House concurs with the Assembly in setting up a Joint Select Committee of both the Houses consisting of 32 members (24 members of the Assembly and 8 members of the Council) to consider the Osmania University (Andhra Pradesh
Amendment) Bill, 1958 (L.A Bill No. 14 of 1958) and that the following members of this House be selected to serve on such a Joint Select Committee:

1. Sri Mohammad Arif Khan
2. Sri Nathaniel Milan Williams
3. Smt. Faizunnisa
4. Sri D. Ramakantha Rao
5. Sri D. Narayana Reddy
6. Mr. Ernest Gideon
7. Sri Maqdoom Mohiuddin
8. Sri S. Ramakrishnaiah.

Similar message has also been received from the hon Chairman of the Legislative Council with regard to the Andhra University (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1958, the message being:

"I transmit a copy of the following motion passed by the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council on the 14th August 1958 concurring with the Assembly in setting up a Joint Select Committee to consider the Andhra University (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1958 (L.A Bill No 15 of 1958):

MOTION

That this House concurs with the Assembly in setting up a Joint Select Committee of both the Houses consisting of 32 members (24 members of the Assembly and 8 members of the Council to consider the Andhra University (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1958 (L.A Bill No. 15 of 1958) and that the following members of this House be selected to serve on such a Joint Select Committee:

1. Sri Mohammad Arif Khan
2. Sri Nathaniel Milari Williams
3. Smt. Faizunnisa
4. Sri D. Ramakantha Rao
5. Sri D. Narayana Reddy
6. Mr. Ernest Gideon
7. Sri Maqdoom Mohiuddin
8. Sri S. Ramakrishnaiah."
Similar message received from the hon. Chairman of the Legislative Council with regard to the Sri Venkateswara University (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1958, reads:

"I transmit a copy of the following motion passed by the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council on the 14th August 1958, concurring with the Assembly in setting up a Joint Select Committee to consider the Sri Venkateswara University (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1958 (L.A. No. 16 of 1958).

MOTION

That this House concurs with the Assembly in setting up a Joint Select Committee of both the Houses consisting of 32 members (24 members of the Assembly and 8 members of the Council) to consider the Sri Venkateswara University (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1958 (L.A. Bill No. 16 of 1958) and that the following members of this House be selected to serve on such a Joint Select Committee:

1. Sri Mohammad Arif Khan
2. Sri Nathaniel Milari Williams
3. Smt. Faizunnisa
4. Sri D. Ramakantha Rao
5. Sri D. Narayana Reddy
6. Mr. Ernest Gideon
7. Sri Maqdoom Mohiuddin
8. Sri S. Ramakrishnaiah.

These are the three messages received from the hon. Chairman of the Legislative Council.


Mr. Speaker:—The following reply has been received from the Governor regarding the request to issue a certificate as to whether a particular Bill is a Regional Bill or not. The letter addressed to our Secretary from the Governor's Secretary reads:
"With reference to your letter cited, I am directed to forward herewith the necessary certificate issued by the Governor under Rule 128A of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly Rules."

CERTIFICATE

"Under Rule 128A of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly Rules I Bhimsechain Sachar, Governor of Andhra Pradesh, certify that the Madras Revenue Enquiries (Andhra Pradesh Extension and Amendment) Bill, 1958, is not a regional bill"

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR RE MOTION ON GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS

Mr. Speaker—There is another message from the Governor I have to announce to the House that the following message dated 17th August 1958 has been received from the Governor.

"I write to acknowledge with many thanks your D.O. letter No. 620/Legislation/58-6 dated the 14th instant with which you have been good enough to send me a copy of the Resolution adopted by the Legislative Assembly to present an Address thanking me for the Address delivered to both the Houses of the Legislature on the 9th August 1958. I am grateful to the House for the Resolution."

ANNOUNCEMENTS RE ELECTION TO THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

Mr. Speaker:—I have to announce that the following candidates have been nominated for election to the Committee on Public Accounts for the financial year 1958-59:

1. Sri T. Ramachandra Reddy
2. Sri P. V Rajeswara Rao
3. Smt. Shajahan Begum
4. Sri K. Janardhana Reddy
5. Sri Pala Venkata Subbaiah
6. Sri K. Vijaya Bhaskara Reddy
7. Sri Gadiraju Jagannadha Raju
8. Sri P. Rajagopal Naidu
9. Dr. M. N Lakshminarasaiah
Announcement re: Election to the Committee on Estimates

19th August, 1958

10. Sri K. S. Narayana
11. Sri Manthena Venkata Raju
12. Sri P. Sundarayya
13. Sri Swarna Vemayya
14. Sri S. V. K. Prasad
15. Sri B. Srimama Murthy
16. Sri S. Ranganadha Mudaliar
17. Dr. M. Chenna Reddy

As the number of candidates validly nominated is equal to the number of vacancies to be filled viz., 18, I hereby declare them to have been duly elected to the Committee on Public Accounts.

Under Rule 166 of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly Rules, I hereby nominate Sri P. Sundarayya the Leader of the Opposition to be the Chairman of the above Committee.

So, we are making an experiment. He has to make it successful. He must make me again continue this convention.

_Sri P. Sundarayya_: With the co-operation of the members, I hope, I will discharge the responsibility satisfactorily.

_Mr. Speaker_: Naturally, they must co-operate with him. I am sure, they will.

_ELECTION TO THE COMMITTEE ON ESTIMATES_

_Mr. Speaker_: I have to announce to the House that the following candidates have been nominated for election to the Committee on Estimates for the financial year 1958-59:

1. Sri Mirza Shukur Baig
2. Sri M. R. Appa Rao
3. Sri K. Sudarsana Rao
4. Sri K. Seethaiah Gupta
5. Sri T. N. Venkata Subba Reddi
6. Sri V. Kodandarami Reddi
7. Sri T. V. Raghavulu
As the number of candidates validly nominated is equal to the number of vacancies to be filled viz., eighteen, I hereby declare them to have been duly elected to the Committee on Estimates.

Under sub-rule (3) of rule 185 of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly Rules, I hereby nominate Sri T. N. Venkata Subba Reddy to be the Chairman of the above Committee.

**ADJOURNMENT MOTION RE:**
**HOOLIGANISM IN SAMBAVARAM, KURNOOL DISTRICT.**

Mr. Speaker:—I have received a very serious matter as Adjournment Motion. The hon. Chief Minister has to see what to do with this. Now, Sri N. K. Lingam, M.L.A., has given the following Adjournment Motion:

"I request you to be kind enough to allow the following Adjournment Motion on a matter of urgent public importance.

हूलिकानम गुमराह अन्य स्त्रियाँ तथा कामकाज़ करती हैं। इनके साथ मेरी नई नीव जीवन में नए नक़्से का अनुभव करने के लिए प्रवेश हो गई है। इन परिस्थितियों में मेरे जीवन के नए चरण की आवश्यकता है।"

माननीय सर, मेरे पास यह मामला है। मेरे बचपन से ही मेरे पास यह मामला है। मेरे बचपन से ही मेरे पास यह मामला है।
CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE RE UNAUTHORISED OCCUPATION OF GOVERNMENT LANDS

19th August, 1958

Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance re

Unauthorised Occupation of Government Lands

Unauthorised Occupation of Gorey's Land

19th August, 1958

Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance re

Unauthorised Occupation of Government Lands
Hak-E Malikanaha Holders not being paid by the Collector of Karimnagar

[19th August, 1958]

HAK-L-MALIKANA HOLDERS NOT BEING PAID
BY THE COLLECTOR OF KARIMNAGAR


The Collector of Karimnagar,

To all the Hak-L-Malikanaha Holders,

This is to certify that the Hak-L-Malikanaha Holders are not being paid by the Collector of Karimnagar.

Yours faithfully,

The Collector of Karimnagar.
Notification Issued Under Sub-Section (1), Section 19 of the
Madras Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers and Goods) Act, 1952
19th August, 1958

Mr. Speaker,

Sir, I beg to lay on the Table of the House, under sub-Section (2) of Section 19 of the Madras Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers and Goods) Act, 1952 (Madras Act XVI of 1952), a

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE:
NOTIFICATION ISSUED UNDER SUB-SECTION (1)
OF SECTION 19 OF THE MADRAS MOTOR VEHICLES
(TAXATION OF PASSengers AND GOODS) ACT, 1952.

The Chief Minister (Sri N. Sanjiva Reddy):- Mr. Speaker
Sir, I beg to lay on the Table of the House, under sub-Section (2) of Section 19 of the Madras Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers and Goods) Act, 1952 (Madras Act XVI of 1952), a
copy of the notification issued under sub-section (1) of Section 19 of the said Act, published in Part I—Extraordinary of the Andhra Pradesh Gazette dated the 5th April, 1958.

Mr. Speaker:— Paper laid.

NOTIFICATION ISSUED UNDER SUB-SECTION (1) OF SECTION 41 OF THE MADRAS DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES ACT, 1920

The Minister for Local Administration (Sri D. Sanjeevayya):— Mr. Speaker Sir, I beg to lay on the Table of the House, under sub-section (1) of Section 41 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920 (Madras Act V of 1920) a copy of the notification appended to G.O Ms. No 1824 L A, dated 5-8-1958.

Mr. Speaker:— Paper laid.

GOVERNMENT BILL:
THE ANDHRA PRADESH CEILING ON AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS BILL, 1958.
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1958

19th August, 1958]

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

[19th August, 1958]

...
19th August, 1958]

Prescribed authority under Enquiry for net income under the provisions of the Definitions section has reason to believe what? "holds land or resides within his jurisdiction." Revenue Divisional Officer shall have power to issue notice requiring any person whom he has reason to believe means, he has reason to believe, what? "holds land or resides within his jurisdiction."
jurisdiction" to furnish to him a declaration of his holding. I think it is rather drastic. After all, it serves very little purpose. I think it requires the attention of the hon. Minister as well as the members of the Select Committee to see whether such a provision is necessary and whether such a wide power and discretion in the hands of the Revenue Divisional Officer for carrying out the purposes of this Act should be given. Next we come to Section 6. Section 6 requires more thought. I expected that Section 6 would be more in favour of those that want land. But it is not so. It is a safety valve for persons who are holding big extents of land. That is the unfortunate thing about it. Under Section 4, the prescribed authority only by a rough and ready method can fix the maximum holding which an individual can hold, and Section 6 says that even that big holding will have to be further scrutinized and even over and above, what was prescribed by the prescribed authority, can be possessed or retained by a landholder under Section 6 by submitting an account to the R.D.O. What are the things which the R.D.O. is going to see? Can he have to examine the income for the last three years? What is the evidence about it? We are not keeping correct accounts about past incomes of our lands. As far as I know, there can never be secured correct and proper accounts about these lands. Then the result will be that only arbitrary powers will be placed in the hands of the R.D.O. He may use those powers properly or he may misuse them. So, that is also a matter which requires the attention of the hon. Minister and the members of the Select Committee. Here again, the word 'net income' is defined and this definition of 'net income' is confined only for the purposes of Section 6. In assessing the average income of three years, the House will see that these orchards are eliminated. The lands on which orchards are now grown shall be treated as some dry land or some wet land as the case may be. Why the profits of these orchards should not be taken for calculating the maximum holding of an individual, I fail to understand. At the same time, while the orchards are eliminated from consideration in assessing the rental value or the income of land, the value of these orchards will have to be paid under Section 12, which says:

"The value of any structure of a permanent nature and of trees on the land shall be paid to the person who is entitled thereto."

I fail to understand why this provision is there. Does it mean that all the big topes, hundreds of thousands of acres of mango
topes and other topes, will not only be left out of consider-
tation, but that wherever the Act applies to them, Government
will pay compensation even in respect of trees besides pay­ing
compensation for the land? I think it is a special protection,
a special pleading in favour of a particular class of people. I
fail to see why such a provision should come in

Sri K. Venkata Rao:—I am also surprised that it is so. What
was thought of was that compensation should relate only to
such trees which do not form orchards. We are not going to
compensate for trees which form orchards but only those which
do not form orchards. That was the contemplation and inten-
tion. If there is any mistake in interpretation or otherwisc, we
can rectify it.

Sri R. Lakshminarasimham Dora:—The proviso to Clause 9
says:

"Provided that in the case of lands on which orchards are
raised and in the case of grazing lands, the gross income
shall be estimated with reference to the average annual
gross yield which such lands would have yielded had they
been cultivated with ordinary crops during the said period
of three years in accordance with the agricultural practice
of the locality."

It will be seen, Sir, from this provision that the orchards would
not come into account at all in assessing income of these lands,
but in Clause 12, it has been stated that:

"the value of any structure of a permanent nature and of
trees on the land shall be paid to the person..."

The words 'trees on the land' have not been defined. I do not
see why a mango tree does not become a tree for the purpose
of Clause 12. How can you exclude the mango tree from the
definition of a 'tree'? The landholder, when any portion of his
Tope is taken away, may claim special compensation in respect
of the trees. This has got to be seen. This is a matter on which
the Revenue Minister has to further bestow his thought.

Sri K. Venkata Rao:—We shall consider it.

Sri R. Lakshminarasimham Dora:—Then there is sub-clause
(2) of Clause 12, which says that interest may be prescribed on
the landholders' bonds. I fail to see why the Government does
not take the House into confidence and prescribe the rate of interest even now and the nature and terms of the bonds to be issued. It is a very important matter. Compensation may go up to some lakhs or crores of rupees and the interest thereon may also go to a large amount. I fail to see why we are not taken into confidence and now at this stage the rate of interest is not prescribed.

The word 'tenant' is used in Clause 12. This unfortunate term has a very confused meaning today. After the passing of the Tenancy Act which we had done at Kurnool, this term has gained more confusion. There are so many kinds of tenants, tenants with a lease, a subsisting lease, a tenant holding over, a tenant at will, a tenant who, under the Tenancy Act, will remain on the holding till 31st June 1959, whereafter by efflux of time, under the provisions of that Act, he will have to vacate and he does not vacate. This term has got to be clarified here. And there are also tenants who by virtue of the Tenancy Protection Act, having defaulted in payment of rent for an year or two, have to vacate their holding, but still they stick on to it and squat on that land. So there is the question of arrears: the man may be in arrears to the landholder, but still he runs away with some compensation without paying the arrears. These are all things which have to be seen and gone into, and I hope it will be done at the Select Committee stage.

Next, there is Clause 13. Clause 13 provides only for payment of compensation by the Government, but there are cases where the landholder has got to pay compensation to a tenant where a tenant has got to surrender a part of his holding and the holding reverts to the landholder, who is made to pay some compensation to the tenant. Clause 13 provides only for payment of compensation by Government to a person whose land is taken away and vested in the Government, but where land is taken away from a tenant and is vested in the landholder there is no provision here for payment of compensation. This has got to be rectified.

Clause 14 forbids alienation. Alienations are of two kinds—voluntary and involuntary. We are now taking into consideration only voluntary alienations, but to circumvent the provisions of Clause 14 people may revert to involuntary alienation. People who are acquainted with the proceedings in Court know how these involuntary alienations are made. A person may now be holding about 100 acres or a part of it; a relative of his may
come n with a decree and sell away a portion to reduce the size of the holding to the permissible limit. We have got to see that such abuses of this provision are not made.

Then there is a very important question, Sir. Clause 15, I feel, is not happily worded. For future holdings Rs. 3,500 or Rs. 3,600 is sought to be the maximum, but under Clause 14 if the acquisition is by means other than a gift or sale or by some other involuntary Act or by inheritance, one can go up to Rs. 5,400. I think it is not the intention of the Bill. In any case, future holdings should not be of the income value of Rs. 5,400. We have got to consider it very carefully.

Then, I take the House to Clause 10, Sir. Mortgages are very badly dealt with. I am afraid we are also offending the Constitution. Possessary mortgage is also a property. We are now depriving a person of these property rights. A person who is now holding possessary mortgage of the lands is deprived, under the provisions of the Bill, of the possession of that land. That means he is deprived of the right created by a mortgage which is created under the Transfer of Property Act, an enactment of the Central Government. Further, we are taking away the right from the person without paying compensation. I think we are also offending the Constitution. This is a provision which has to be very carefully considered. Further, it is inequitabilised. A landholder possessing a big holding may show some land which is given away under mortgage as surplus to him or that surplus land comes into the hands of Government by process of vesting under the Act. The person who is losing is not the owner of the land; the person who is losing is the mortgagor. Sometimes the compensation we are paying the mortgagee may fall short of the mortgage amount. How are we to remedy it? Our intention is not to put a ceiling upon mortgagors. Sometimes the compensation we are paying the mortgagee may fall short of the mortgage amounts. How are we to remedy it?

Sri K. Venkata Rao:—What about reversions?

Sri R. Lakshminarasimham Dora:—I shall come to it later. And there are simple mortgages. These are very badly handl-
ed. There mortgages are lent to the winds. A man may hold a simple mortgage; it may be for a large amount. In no event the compensation we are paying will be the market value. No, it will never be. The amount we pay, to whomever it may be, will be far short of the mortgage amount. How is it to be remedied and how is he to be compensated to the extent of the loss which this legislation puts him to. It is not our intention, as I already submitted, to curtail the rights of mortgagees, to put a ceiling on properties. This is also a matter which the hon. Minister has to examine. Further, under the Transfer of Property Act, a person has got the right to claim the whole amount due under the mortgage. If there is no transferred liability and if the land is taken away by the Government under the Act, the mortgagee stand to lose, but not the landholder. These are things to be examined.

Further, what about the unsecured creditors? While abolishing the estates, we made a provision for those people who had some claims over those land-holders. We have not made any such provision in respect of them here. A man may possess hundreds of acres but he may be involved head and ears in debts and many of these debts will be simple debts or much of the property will be under mortgage and the simple debt bondholders will be left with nothing. This requires consideration.

The hon. Minister has referred me to limited owners. We know of limited estates, but after the amendment of the Succession Act by the Central Government all these limited owners and limited estates have been very much reduced. I venture to say that there are today no limited estates by operation of law. Limited estates can be created by transfer of inter vivos, by the act of parties and by bequests. There may be such limited estates and in many cases the limited estates are in respect of maintenance of poor widows. We are taking away the property given to a widow by interpreting and applying the provisions of the Act and she will be left with what? 5% of the compensation which we will pay. Who is the gainer? The gainer is the landholder; the loser is the widow. Why should the landholder gain? It is not our intention that the landholder should gain at the expense of anybody by the provisions of the Act. If at all, our intention is to curtail his rights, to reduce them as far as possible. The hard cases which present to my mind are those poor widows. They may not be poor widows because they may have some other lands; it is only when they are in possession of excess lands the Act applies. Whatever it
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is, the rights which have accrued to them by acts of parties, by some deed, by some bequest or by some other such grants which they are entitled to enjoy for life. Why should they be curtailed, benefit allowed to go to the landholder, not to the poor man whom we want to benefit, or to the Government? This has to be considered. These cases will be very few after the amendment of the Hindu Law. Formerly, there used to be a number of these limited estates: daughters' estates, widows' estates and thousands of such estates were there under Mritakshora Law causing any amount of confusion in land legislation and property legislation. Fortunately for us they are now abolished and our difficulties about them are very much reduced and we can make some provision regarding these widows where they will be hard-hit by Clause 9. I hope the matter will be set right.

Then there is Clause 14, which deals with alienation and partition. Unfortunately, partition in ordinary parlance is understood to be the Act of dividing properties by metes and bounds, but in law it is not so. Partition by some unequivocal expression of one's intention to get divided from his co-partners is partition under law. Clause 14 says that you cannot affect any partition. Does it also forbid people from expressing their unequivocal intention to get divided or does it prevent division of property only by metes and bounds? Perhaps the intention is to prevent division by metes and bounds, because the joint family as a unit has got to submit an account of its holding and the intention or the apprehension of the law is that people may resort to this partition by splitting the land into several portions which may reduce each man's holding so as not to come under the axe of this legislation. It has got to be seen; it has got to be scrutinised. I think we cannot prevent a man from seeking partition or getting divided in status. We shall be offending the Constitution. That is my fear. That has got to be scrutinised.

With regard to future ceilings also, I do not feel that the wording of Clause 16 (2) is happy. It says:

"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."

Perhaps, the intention is: "his share of the land held by such family that would have been allotted to him if a partition of such property had taken place, shall be taken into account."

Perhaps, with a small verbal change we shall bring about the required effect.

I am sorry I had not sufficient time to go through the provisions.

The other provisions in the Bill relate to the Hyderabad Land Reforms. The Hyderabad Land Reforms require greater scrutiny and study; the Hyderabad Act is not repealed. The provision in this Bill is that wherever this Act does not conflict with or does not provide for anything contained in that Act, that Act shall prevail. In so doing, we are leaving very grave matters, very difficult matters, in the matter of interpretation, in the matter of application and that too we are placing them in the hands of the Revenue Officials not lawyers, not judges but in the hands of Revenue Officials. I do not know how they are going to interpret, how they are going to use this legislation, whether they would be able to do it well or whether there will be short-comings and difficulties created by them in the application of this legislation.

Whatever it may be, the measure is very welcome. We have been long looking forward to this measure. Our desire is to bring in a socialistic pattern of society, not a socialistic society; it is only a pattern of society. The hon. Minister has, even at the outset of his speech, made the point very clear. We are having only ceilings upon land, but not upon all properties. It is time that we should also think of putting ceilings upon other things and other incomes. Otherwise it will leave a lot of heart-burning in a section of the people. A man may possess land and he may have to forego some land; another may possess some land, but he need not forego and he may at the same time draw a fat salary through a job. he may draw a fat income from an investment in a concern or he may draw a fat dividend from some industry and so on. In that case, we feel there is inequity. As far as possible, inequity should be avoided. Of course, we are contemplating other measures also; they may come in their turn in course of time, but whatever it is, it is
time that we should think of these things also and bring in a comprehensive legislation to put all matters right to make all people satisfied, to see that there is no inequitable treatment of individual as against individual. When such a thing comes in, we shall be fully achieving our object and we may bring in socialistic attitude to life, to an economy and to other things in society.

Thank you, Sir

Sri K V. Venka Reddy (Kadiri) — Mr. Speaker Sir, in supporting the Bill, I wish to make a few observations, but I do not want to go into the details of this Bill. This legislation which was long cherished by the people and which is now introduced by the non Minister for Revenue marks a new era of social order which aims at the reduction of inequalities to a little extent in the landed properties. But as a matter of fact, the Planning Commission only contemplated the land legislation, since a long time. Sri Kala Venkata Rao while introducing the Bill referred to the various legislations in different States, in different countries and also referred to the Committees constituted by the composite State of Madras viz., the Subramaniam Committee and also to the Committee constituted by the Andhra Government viz., Lakkaraju Subbarao Committee. All these legislations no doubt aimed at reducing the disparities of landed properties. This Bill provides a ceiling on the land on the basis of net income. The net income according to this Bill is 50 per cent of the gross income and the Bill also provides for permissive holdings. Permissive holdings is determined by taking into consideration the average prices of the crops during the period of 10 years. This is a Bill which involves several complications and as referred to by the hon. Minister for Revenue such Bills were passed by several States, but they
were not implemented. True Sir, it involves several complications giving rise to several questions of law and fact as referred to by Sri Lakshminarasimham Dora, with reference to the ceiling of the land, the reference to the permissive holdings and also the compensation and the joint family system which breaks up often. This Bill in the above context needs a careful scrutiny and the Bill itself is not very exhaustive and the Select Committee has to be very careful to go into the details of this Bill with minor scrutiny. This Bill, as I have already submitted, marks a new era. Agriculturists no doubt welcome the Bill, but the life of an agriculturist to-day presents a gloomy picture. He is a victim to the vicissitudes of seasonal conditions. Always Nature frowns at him and to-day he is denied the amenities of higher education, better medical facilities as commanded by the people in the urban areas. To-day he welcomes this Bill but he does so with a sense of disappointment. He welcomes this Bill when it synchronises with the ceiling on the incomes of properties owned by the people who reside in the urban areas. To-day, the higher education is denied to him, and he is groaning under heavy taxation. The incidence of taxation is very heavy, and what about the urban areas? The Planning Commission if it really intends to change the economic and social structure of this country should bring about a legislation for fixing the ceiling on the incomes in the urban areas and on the incomes of the professionals like the lawyers and putting a ceiling on the properties other than the lands like buildings owned by the urbanites in big cities and towns. That will create a good atmosphere. Otherwise, there will be a lot of discontentment because the agriculturist is the backbone of this country. To-day the teeming millions are fed by the agriculturist, by his sweat and labour and if the ceiling on the land is alone contemplated without bringing a legislation of fixing the ceiling on incomes on properties in urban areas, this will lead to a great catastrophe and it will endanger democracy. My friends referred to the agricultural labour. As a matter of fact, the condition of agricultural labour should be improved. As a matter of fact, they have no hunger for land. Hunger for land is only a political slogan. They want food and decent living and their conditions can only be improved by diverting them to the other professions. To-day there is much pressure upon the land and our agricultural economy cannot be developed and improved by the division of land, by further fragmentation of land, because further fragmentation of land
will affect production and our object of increasing production will be crippled in the bud. So my submission to the hon. Minister for Revenue is that we should also consider and provide for the well-being of the agricultural labour. To-day the well-being of the agricultural labour is co-existent with the agriculturist. As a matter of fact, the conditions of the people should be improved. I know Sir, the Government recently distributed the banjar lands to several landless poor at the rate of 5 or 6 acres, but that did not solve the problem. As a matter of fact, they have not taken seriously for cultivation. Several lands have not yet been brought under cultivation. That is no way of improving the conditions of the landless poor, but their conditions can be improved by development of side industries. The cottage industries can be developed, and, as a matter of fact, as observed by some of the hon. Members, they will be without work—agriculturist as well as agricultural labour—for 6 to 7 months in a year. They should be provided with some work and that can be done only by providing and by encouraging cottage industries in the villages and by diverting them to other professions as in Japan and other countries. Thank you, Sir.
[19th August, 1958]

(Mr Speaker in the chair)

Mr. Speaker, I think it would be in order to make a contribution in this regard. The ceiling on agricultural holdings is an essential measure. It is a long-standing demand of the agricultural workers. The present government has decided to implement this measure. The agricultural workers have been demanding this for a long time. It is a step towards social justice. The government has decided to implement this measure. It will be a great relief to the agricultural workers.

(Cottage Industries)

Mr. Speaker, I think it would be in order to introduce the Cottage Industries Bill. The government has decided to introduce this bill. It will be a great relief to the cottage industries.

Mr. Speaker, I think it would be in order to introduce the reclamation of lands. The government has decided to introduce this bill. It will be a great relief to the reclamation of lands.
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1958

19th August, 1958

[Text in Telugu script]

[Translation in Telugu script]

[Paragraphs and sentences in Telugu script]

[Signature and date]

[Paragraphs and sentences in Telugu script]
Mr. Speaker:— I want now the hon. Member Dr. Chenna Reddy to move his point of order. He seems to have taken some exception to this.

Dr. M. Chenna Reddy (Vicarabad-General):— Mr. Speaker, yesterday, I had mentioned that this Bill affects agriculture and also it affects the provisions of the legislation that has been passed by the erstwhile Hyderabad State. In a way, it also implies the question of co-operative farming at some later stage. I had therefore, submitted to you that this Bill should, in the first instance, be referred to the Regional Committee where it could be discussed in detail.
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1958

19th August, 1958]

The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1958

The Bill was moved by Sri R. M. Reddy, M. L. A., and seconded by Sri L. V. Narasimha Rao, M. L. A. The Bill was read a second time. The following amendments were moved:

1. The definition of "Agricultural Land" was amended to include the definition of "Agricultural Land" under the Tenancy Act, 1958. The definition of "Agricultural Land" under the Tenancy Act was 8 acres. The definition of "Agricultural Land" under the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural Holdings Act, 1958, was 5 acres.

2. The definition of "Agricultural Co-operative Society" was amended to include the definition of "Agricultural Co-operative Society" under the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural Holdings Act, 1958. The definition of "Agricultural Co-operative Society" under the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural Holdings Act was 3 acres.

3. The definition of "Agricultural Co-operative Society" was amended to include the definition of "Agricultural Co-operative Society" under the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural Holdings Act, 1958. The definition of "Agricultural Co-operative Society" under the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural Holdings Act was 3 acres.

4. The definition of "Agricultural Co-operative Society" was amended to include the definition of "Agricultural Co-operative Society" under the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural Holdings Act, 1958. The definition of "Agricultural Co-operative Society" under the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural Holdings Act was 3 acres.

5. The definition of "Agricultural Co-operative Society" was amended to include the definition of "Agricultural Co-operative Society" under the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural Holdings Act, 1958. The definition of "Agricultural Co-operative Society" under the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural Holdings Act was 3 acres.

6. The definition of "Agricultural Co-operative Society" was amended to include the definition of "Agricultural Co-operative Society" under the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural Holdings Act, 1958. The definition of "Agricultural Co-operative Society" under the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural Holdings Act was 3 acres.

7. The definition of "Agricultural Co-operative Society" was amended to include the definition of "Agricultural Co-operative Society" under the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural Holdings Act, 1958. The definition of "Agricultural Co-operative Society" under the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural Holdings Act was 3 acres.

8. The definition of "Agricultural Co-operative Society" was amended to include the definition of "Agricultural Co-operative Society" under the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural Holdings Act, 1958. The definition of "Agricultural Co-operative Society" under the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural Holdings Act was 3 acres.

9. The definition of "Agricultural Co-operative Society" was amended to include the definition of "Agricultural Co-operative Society" under the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural Holdings Act, 1958. The definition of "Agricultural Co-operative Society" under the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural Holdings Act was 3 acres.

10. The definition of "Agricultural Co-operative Society" was amended to include the definition of "Agricultural Co-operative Society" under the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural Holdings Act, 1958. The definition of "Agricultural Co-operative Society" under the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural Holdings Act was 3 acres.
Regional Committee I refer to the report of the Advisory Committee. I refer to the report of the Advisory Committee. The report of the Advisory Committee.

Bill No. 3 of 1958 effect is the report of the Advisory Committee. The report of the Advisory Committee.

The Regional Committee I refer to the report of the Advisory Committee. The report of the Advisory Committee.
The important condition specified in paragraph 5 of the Regional Committee Order is that a Bill which has to be referred to a Regional Committee should contain mainly provisions relating to a scheduled subject.

"mainly" is not a certificate but a requirement.

A Bill can contain several provisions but we should decide whether the main provision of the Bill relates to the Scheduled subject.

The main provision of the Bill or the main purpose and character of the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural Holdings Bill is the imposition of a ceiling on existing and future agricultural holdings. The authority for this legislation is the opening words of Entry 18 of the State List in the 7th Schedule to the Constitution viz., "Land, that is to say rights in or over land". This portion of the entry is sufficient to give the legislature authority to extinguish or modify any rights in land. The main provisions of the Bill viz., 'the imposition of ceiling on agricultural holdings' rests on this portion of the entry viz., "land, rights in or over land" in the State List.

The other provisions of the Bill dealing with the transfer and alienation of lands are purely incidental and ancilliary to the main purpose of the Bill. Even as regards these incidental provisions, most of them relate to involuntary or compulsory transfers effected by operation of law. According to the recent decision of the Supreme Court in State of Madras Vs. Gannon Dunkerly & Co. Ltd., Madras involuntary or compulsory transfers or sales in which there is no element of bargain, do not come within the scope of 'sale'. The only direct provisions in this Bill relating to voluntary transfers are Clauses 14 and 15. Clause 14 prohibits sale of holding until a decla-
ration is furnished and the Revenue Divisional Officer determines the excess holding that a person has to surrender. Clause 15(1) prohibits only purchase and acquisition (and not sale) until the notified date. Thus the restrictions are only for a very limited period to enable the determination of holdings. These temporary restrictions in Clauses 14 and 15(1) of the Bill are purely incidental and ancillary to the main purpose of the Bill. Even without specifically referring to these restrictions the main object of the Bill could be achieved by merely providing that the ceiling limit on existing and future holdings shall be such and such limit. Such a provision will carry with it by implication a prohibition on acquisition or transfer in excess of the limit. What has been done in the Bill is only to make these implications clear. It is therefore clear beyond doubt that the provisions of Clauses 14 and 15 relating to voluntary transfers and acquisitions are merely incidental and ancillary to the main purpose of the Bill.

According to paragraph 5 of the Regional Committee Order a Bill which does not mainly relate to a Scheduled subject but deals with that subject only as incidental and ancillary matter to the main provision need not be referred to the Regional Committee. The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill is of this category.

It may be mentioned in this connection that in the Osmania University Bill which recently was introduced in the Assembly, there were certain provisions relating to “regulation of admissions to colleges” which is a Scheduled item i.e., item 4 of the Schedule in the Regional Committee Order. It was ruled by the hon Speaker that these provisions in the University Bill relating to admissions to colleges were only ancillary and incidental to the main provisions of the Bill viz., the constitution and functions of the University. On this ground it was held by the hon Speaker that the Bill need not be referred to the Regional Committee. The principle of that ruling will equally apply to the Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill.

I, therefore, submit, Sir, that this Bill need not be referred to the Regional Committee.
Mr Speaker It is legal opinion which is accepted by the hon Minister. So it is the opinion of the Government.

Yes, I agree with the hon Revenue Minister that the Bill mainly deals with fixation or imposition of ceiling on agricultural holdings and the other provisions are all ancillary. Therefore, if we go on in this way everything will come under the purview of the Regional Committee because it may affect the sale, prices, etc. All that is there, but that is not the point. The question is, 'What is the object of the Bill?' The object of the Bill is to fix...

Dr M Chenna Reddi - Mr Speaker, Sir, it is yet to be seen what the scope of the Regional Committee at all is and what the functions of the Regional Committee will be. If one Bill has to be ruled out by the Governor and this Bill ruled out by you, I do not think there will be much left for the Regional Committee.

Mr Speaker I cannot help it. I can only say that this Bill does not come in the purview of the Regional Committee.

Dr M Chenna Reddi - I would like to have a clarification, sir, that in cases like these where the hon Member holds this kind of view and gives a ruling and when we want some further appeal to the Governor. What procedure should be adopted.

Mr Speaker - I do not know whether you have any appeal against the Speaker (laughter).

Dr M Chenna Reddi - In cases like these, it is not a question of an ordinary ruling of the Speaker on the procedure of the Assembly. But as I feel that this is a matter where the Governor is supposed to be the final authority I would request you to give a consideration to this matter and let us know what further steps we can possibly take in getting these matters finalised.

Mr Speaker - I do not see any provision to that effect.

Sri Kala Venkata Rao You have already ruled, Sir, that where you do not feel any doubt you need not refer the matter to the Governor. It is only when you feel a doubt that the matter has to be referred to the Governor.
Mr. Speaker:—Yes, that ruling is still in force

Sri G. Latchanna.—Sir, the hon. Speaker has got a right to change opinion on his earlier ruling, also.

Mr. Speaker:—There is no necessity for changing now. If there is any necessity, I am prepared to change and I tell you that I am not going to stand on false prestige.

Dr. M. Chenna Reddi:—I thought, Sir, that I clarified that this is a situation where there is a necessity that there should be some provision to enable us to go to the Governor. Any matter of this nature should be decided by the Governor. The hon. Speaker may have taken a view, it may be correct and it may be upheld by the Governor also. But we would like to try and get the opinion of the Governor also.

Mr. Speaker:—I am not prepared to surrender my jurisdiction and my rights to the Governor. That is certain. The only thing is that when I feel a doubt, I do not take the responsibility because it may be a decision either this way or that way. Then I send the matter to the Governor and let him give a certificate whether it comes under the Regional Committee or not. But, when I think that there is no doubt in the matter and it does not come under the Regional Committee's purview, I cannot write to the Governor and say: "Mr. Governor I am helpless and I do not know any thing." I cannot do that. Supposing I feel that a Bill has to go to the Regional Committee, then I decide in that way and I do not want to send it to the Governor.

In this case as we have already observed and as the Certificate of the Governor has indicated, it does not deal mainly with any of the Scheduled Matters. In the Regional Committee Order, 1958, it is said: "Every Bill affecting the Telangana region which is not a Money Bill and contains mainly provisions dealing with any of the scheduled matters..." So, if a Bill deals mainly with public health and sanitation, or local hospitals and dispensaries, or primary and secondary education or any other scheduled matter, then it will have to go to the Regional Committee. Therefore, why does hon. Dr. Chenna Reddy feel that he is helpless when there are so many other matters which come under the purview of the Regional Com-
mittee? To say that this Bill will affect prices, agriculture, etc., is all a far-fetched argument which I do not agree. I hold that this is not a Bill which comes under the purview of the Regional Committee and I now call upon the hon. Members to proceed with the discussion.

[Further discussion in Telugu]

The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1958

19th August, 1958]
There are such parties in the world.

1. There are 5000 factories and 10000 workers. The factories have a total of 20,000 employees. The workers are paid an average of 1000 rupees per month.

2. There are 1000 companies with a total of 50,000 employees. The companies have an average of 500 employees each. The employees are paid an average of 100 rupees per month.

3. There are 5000 farmers with a total of 100,000 acres of land. The farmers have an average of 20 acres each. The land is valued at an average of 1000 rupees per acre.

4. There are 1000 landowners with a total of 200,000 acres of land. The landowners have an average of 20 acres each. The land is valued at an average of 500 rupees per acre.

5. There are 5000 landlords with a total of 100,000 acres of land. The landlords have an average of 20 acres each. The land is valued at an average of 250 rupees per acre.

6. There are 1000 estate holders with a total of 200,000 acres of land. The estate holders have an average of 20 acres each. The land is valued at an average of 100 rupees per acre.

7. There are 5000 small farmers with a total of 50,000 acres of land. The small farmers have an average of 10 acres each. The land is valued at an average of 250 rupees per acre.

8. There are 1000 medium farmers with a total of 100,000 acres of land. The medium farmers have an average of 20 acres each. The land is valued at an average of 500 rupees per acre.

9. There are 5000 large farmers with a total of 150,000 acres of land. The large farmers have an average of 30 acres each. The land is valued at an average of 1000 rupees per acre.

10. There are 1000 very large farmers with a total of 200,000 acres of land. The very large farmers have an average of 50 acres each. The land is valued at an average of 2000 rupees per acre.

11. There are 5000 absentee landlords with a total of 100,000 acres of land. The absentee landlords own an average of 20 acres each. The land is valued at an average of 100 rupees per acre.

12. There are 1000 very large absentee landlords with a total of 200,000 acres of land. The very large absentee landlords own an average of 50 acres each. The land is valued at an average of 200 rupees per acre.

13. There are 5000 large absentee landlords with a total of 150,000 acres of land. The large absentee landlords own an average of 30 acres each. The land is valued at an average of 500 rupees per acre.

14. There are 1000 very large absentee landlords with a total of 200,000 acres of land. The very large absentee landlords own an average of 50 acres each. The land is valued at an average of 1000 rupees per acre.

15. There are 5000 large absentee landlords with a total of 150,000 acres of land. The large absentee landlords own an average of 30 acres each. The land is valued at an average of 1000 rupees per acre.
The Andhra Pradesh Cattle on Agricultural Holdings Bill 1958

19th August, 1958

[Text]

The text starts here.
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1958

[19th August, 1958]

ఎందూ ఉమిచేరుగా, అస్తిత్వంలో లింగోత్సేంద్ర సమాధానం చెందింది. ఇది విలువ పై కేసు అనుకుసుమించి వచ్చిన సమాధానం. ఈసమాధానం కు ప్రతిరోధం చేయడానికి కూడా తరువాత ఒక సమాధానం ప్రామాణికంగా ప్రకటించారు. ప్రతిరోధం చేసే ప్రతి ప్రామాణికంగా ప్రకటించిన అయితే రెండవ సమాధానం తొలి ప్రామాణికంగా ప్రకటించారు. ప్రతిరోధం చేసే ప్రతి ప్రామాణికంగా ప్రకటించిన అయితే రెండవ సమాధానం తొలి ప్రామాణికంగా ప్రకటించారు. ప్రతిరోధం చేసే ప్రతి ప్రామాణికంగా ప్రకటించిన అయితే రెండవ సమాధానం తొలి ప్రామాణికంగా ప్రకటించారు. ప్రతిరోధం చేసే ప్రతి ప్రామాణికంగా ప్రకటించిన అయితే రెండవ సమాధానం తొలి ప్రామాణికంగా ప్రకటించారు. ప్రతిరోధం చేసే ప్రతి ప్రామాణికంగా ప్రకటించిన అయితే రెండవ సమాధానం తొలి ప్రామాణికంగా ప్రకటించారు.

మామూలు నిద్రాకుని:- ఉమ్మడి చేసి అనేక దండు అందించింది.

(చిత్రం:- అత్యంత స్థాయి, శాసనం కు ప్రామాణికంగా ప్రకటించింది.)

(చిత్రం:- అత్యంత స్థాయి, శాసనం కు ప్రామాణికంగా ప్రకటించింది.)

(చిత్రం:- అత్యంత స్థాయి, శాసనం కు ప్రామాణికంగా ప్రకటించింది.)
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural

19th August, 1958

1961 పది సాధిపోయి

పిండాలు పూర్వక లోతు మాత్రమే. సోదరిని తెలియజేసి, ఇది తెలియజేసి, ఇది తెలియజేసి. అంతపటి తెలియజేసి, ఇది తెలియజేసి, ఇది తెలియజేసి. పిండాలు పూర్వక లోతు మాత్రమే. సోదరిని తెలియజేసి, ఇది తెలియజేసి, ఇది తెలియజేసి. అంతపటి తెలియజేసి, ఇది తెలియజేసి, ఇది తెలియజేసి. పిండాలు పూర్వక లోతు మాత్రమే. సోదరిని తెలియజేసి, ఇది తెలియజేసి, ఇది తెలియజేసి. అంతపటి తెలియజేసి, ఇది తెలియజేసి, ఇది తెలియజేసి. పిండాలు పూర్వక లోతు మాత్రమే. సోదరిని తెలియజేసి, ఇది తెలియజేసి, ఇది తెలియజేసి. అంతపటి తెలియజేసి, ఇది తెలియజేసి, ఇది తెలియజేసి. పిండాలు పూర్వక లోతు మాత్రమే. సోదరిని తెలియజేసి, ఇది తెలియజేసి, ఇది తెలియజేసి. అంతపటి తెలియజేసి, ఇది తెలియజేసి, ఇది తెలియజేసి. పిండాలు పూర్వక లోతు మాత్రమే. సోదరిని తెలియజేసి, ఇది తెలియజేసి, ఇది తెలియజేసి. అంతపటి తెలియజేసి, ఇది తెలియజేసి, ఇది తెలియజేసి. పిండాలు పూర్వక లోతు మాత్రమే. సోదరిని తెలియజేసి, ఇది తెలియజేసి, ఇది తెలియజేసి. అంతపటి తెలియజేసి, ఇది తెలియజేసి, ఇది తెలియజేసి.
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1958

[19th August 1958]

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The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural

19th August, 1958

తెలుగు గ్రామపత్రిక 928

మార్చి రోజులలో నిలిచిన లోపాలని పరిషత్ మాచరు. అంపల కంటే తాత్కాలిక నుండి సౌందర్యానికి పరిపాలనలో నిలిచిన కారణాలు మాచరు. తద్వారా, తెలంగాణ రాష్ట్రానికి నిలిచి ఉండే సంస్థల కేంద్ర పరిపాలనలు మాచరు. అంపల చేసుకుని మాటికి తయారు చేసుకుననాం.

యా అంపల కంటే ఉదాహరణలు మీద ప్రత్యేకంగా పిలుస్తుంది. ఇందులో ఉపయోగం యొక్క రాకి అయితే మాతా, ప్రత్యేకంగా పరిపాలనలు మాచరు. వాడి మరియు చేతులు పుట్టిన పోషక సమయం మాచరు. కార్యాలకు పరిపాలనలు మాచరు. అంపల చేసుకుని తరువాత ఇంటలో అంటే. ఇందులో పిల్లని పిల్లని మంచి ఉండేందని, "అనేక 60 రూపాయలు" ఉండంటే మాచరు మాచరు చేసుకుననాం.
The transformation of Russian agriculture from individual ownership to the collectivised holdings and tillage because of the very speed of the process was accompanied by inordinate sacrifice of comfort, substance and life yet without collective farm, Russia could never have fought as she has been fighting. She would not have had the mechanical mindedness, the organisation, the discipline and above all the food. In the writer's judgment she should have lost the war.

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The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1958

[Date: 19th August, 1958]

Meeting the widespread desire to possess land...
ment ने create की इसी बात को रास्ते में ही दी गई है। इसलिए Planning Commission ने वह Panel ने दी गई, जहाँ है नया समय 40 रु, के समय में मतलब 400, जो सबका
लगभग 50 एकड़ का उपभोक्ता है। इसलिए इस समय में सेवा में किया गया
N t i o n 1 Income 403 एक्स के 600 हो जा जाता है। भीव 30 हजार
रु 2,600 करोड़ के रूप में निर्देश दी गई थी। इस तरह के अनुसारी सरकार
के अंदरुनी हिस्से का, उन्हें नीति आयुक्त के पृथक पृथक पृष्ठ के लिए
निर्माण करने का दर्जा दिया गया है। इसलिए इस तरह के अंदरुनी हिस्से के
अंदरुनी हिस्से के अंदरुनी हिस्से के अंदरुनी हिस्से के अंदरुनी हिस्से के
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The Andhra Pradash Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1958

19th August, 1958

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The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1958

[19th August, 1958]

The potential capacity of the land to grow crops can be divided into intensive cultivation and extensive cultivation. Intensive cultivation refers to the practice of growing crops in a concentrated manner, whereas extensive cultivation involves spreading crops over a larger area. The potential capacity of the land varies depending on its suitability for intensive or extensive cultivation. Potential capacity can be reached by maximizing the potential growth of crops per unit area. The bill aims to impose ceilings on the area of land that can be cultivated or held for agricultural purposes, ensuring fair distribution of land resources.
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1958

[19th August, 1958]

intensive cultivation is traditionally enjoyed. The peasants in the rural areas usually cultivate only 30 to 40% of their land. The Act provides for a minimum of 60% of land to be cultivated, or in other words, for the peasants to cultivate at least 40% of their land. This is expected to improve the productivity of the land and increase the output of foodgrains. The Act also provides for provisions of education, health, and social security. The Act is expected to benefit not only the peasants but also the rural population in general. The provisions are expected to improve the quality of life of the rural population.

The Act also provides for the establishment of a State Agricultural University to promote research and education in agriculture. The Act also provides for the establishment of a State Agricultural University to promote research and education in agriculture.

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19th August, 1958

...
Holdings Bill, 1958

19th August, 1958]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Bill. I congratulate the hon. Minister for Revenue for bringing forth this Bill in a very able manner. He seems to have taken great pains in trying to make this a model Bill to be followed by the other States.

But in his enthusiasm to be the first one to introduce this Bill, he seems to have leaned a little more to the left than to the right. Our Chief Minister has often said both in public and in private that it is not the policy of his Government to rob Peter to pay Paul. Going through the Bill, I feel that...
Peter has been robbed a little. When we are dealing with such momentous problems as this Bill envisages, one should be fair to one and all, but here, as I have already said, the leaning is towards the left and the left has been given a little prominence.

Coming now to the Bill proper, I feel that Section 6 requires re-consideration. This Section relates to determination of net income of holding. The Officer who determines the net income is the Revenue Divisional Officer. For this purpose, the Revenue Divisional Officer shall estimate the gross income of the lands in the holding with reference to the average annual gross yield of the land during a period of three years immediately before the date of receipt of the declaration. I feel, Sir, that, in calculating the net income, it is not fair that it should be based on the average annual gross yield of the land for a period of three years immediately before the date of receipt of the declaration furnished under Section 5 of the Bill. On account of the Grow-More-Food campaign etc., no doubt, the yield has risen a little during the past few years. But that is not going to be a permanent feature. That apart, we know from our experience that people are using chemical fertilisers for increased food production; but it is common knowledge that after some time the land has a tendency to become alkaline and the yield drops down gradually. It is therefore not fair to take the preceding three years' gross yield of the land only into account. From 1947 onwards on account of the Grow-More-Food Campaign, cultivation has been made intense; people have been largely using these chemical fertilisers; and the yield has gone up. I therefore feel that when we take the gross yield as the basis for determination of net income, we should take the yield for a period of ten years from 1947.

As regards the price, the Clause says that it should be the average of the prices prevailing during the period of ten years before such date. Here again, the same argument stands good, because on account of war conditions and fluctuations and the partition in our own country, the yield in other places has gone down; and due to shortage of paddy and other foodgrains, the prices have naturally risen a little. We are now going to settle down conditions once again. There is no guarantee that the prevailing high prices are going to be a permanent feature. When we are fixing that the income should not be more than
Rs. 5,400, if the Government gives a guarantee that every ryot who produces foodgrains will get Rs. 5,400, then we need not depend upon all these things. Again, some crops may yield more and some crops would yield less. When therefore we are determining the yield, I feel that the fair way would be that we should take only paddy for wet lands and cholam for dry lands. These should be the standard crops, and on these the prices and the yield should be computed, and with reference to that, the net income may be determined.

The Bill says that fifty per cent of the gross income so arrived at (as laid down in Clause 6) shall be deemed to be the net income of such holding. Yesterday, the Leader of the Opposition, Shri P. Sundarayya, was saying that in Guntur and Krishna Districts, cultivation expenses are not more than 25 per cent. I do not know, and I have little experience; but I think that estimate is far from correct. Actually where intensive cultivation is made, the expenses are more than 60 per cent. Take for instance tobacco. People who do not know anything about tobacco merely feel that, on account of the high prices, people growing tobacco are making a lot of money; but actually for tobacco crop, I think that 25 per cent of the gross income is the net income. Same is the case with regard to other crops too. Therefore, I think the proper thing would be to fix 40 per cent of the gross income as the net income.

The other point I would like to suggest is regarding compensation. Here, compensation is being paid only up to 25 per cent of the market value, based on ten times the net income. I think this is very unfair. An acre of land which yields 15 bags of paddy is being sold at Rs. 4,000 or Rs. 5,000, but the compensation that we pay under this Bill may come to Rs. 900 or Rs. 1,000. Let us see the compensation that the Central Government pays: When the Central Government nationalised the Imperial Bank of India, they have paid 4 or 5 hundred per cent more on the share value to the shareholders. Similarly when they nationalised the Reserve Bank of India, they paid Rs. 140 per share of Rs. 100. That being so, I do not know why land belonging to poor agricultural class should not get even the market value or even 75 per cent of the market value. I feel that the provision made in this regard in the Bill is unfair. I also feel that the slab system in compensation is not discrimination at all fair. There is a lot of discrimination
made now, by virtue of the slab system provided in the Bill, and I suggest that this slab system should go, and an average rate of compensation should be paid to all.

Thank you very much for the opportunity given
19th August, 1958

ప్రభుత్వం దేశం శాసనం ద్వారా అంశాలు ప్రకటించాలనుకునే ఇచ్చారు. ప్రతి సంఖ్యలు నాలుగు గురించి యొక్క మాంగ సంఖ్యలు గుర్తించబడి నేసారు. ఇలా యొక్క విభాగాలు ప్రతి 500 నాలుగు మాంగ సంఖ్యలను కలిగి వచ్చారు. ఈ సంఖ్యలు అనేక పాలనలు కావడంతో కూడా ఉంది. అవి విభాగాన్ని సంఖ్యలను నియంత్రించారు. ప్రతి సంఖ్య గుర్తించబడి ఉంది. ఈ చేసే సంఖ్యలను ప్రతి 30 సంఖ్యల నాలుగు సంఖ్యలను ఉంటారు. ఈ సంఖ్యలు కూడా అంశాలు ప్రతి సంఖ్య విభాగాన్ని పాలించారు. మరు సంఖ్యలు మాంగ సంఖ్యలను నియంత్రించారు.
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1958

[19th August, 1958]

The Hon'ble Members,坐下, WE MEET TO-Day in Session. We are, therefore, to consider the following Bill:

The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1958

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to second the Bill. I do so because I believe that the Bill is a welcome measure for the benefit of the farmer. The Bill provides for the ceiling of agricultural holdings at 12 bighas in the case of small farmers, and 30 bighas in the case of medium farmers. The ceiling is designed to ensure that no farmer is subjected to unreasonable burden.

I must say that the Bill is long overdue. For many years, the farmers have been suffering under the burden of excessive holdings. The Bill is a step in the right direction, and I hope that it will be enacted into law as soon as possible.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have no doubt that the Bill will be welcomed by the farmers. They will be able to live within their means, and their children will have a better chance of getting an education. The Bill is a fair and just measure, and I am confident that it will be successful in its objectives.

I beg to move the Second Reading of the Bill.
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1958

19th August, 1958

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

[19th August, 1958]

We, therefore, recommend that in fixing a ceiling, the...

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Section 5400 of the Agricultural Holdings Bill provides that the ceiling applies to the family, which is defined as the...
aggregate area held by ll members of the family should be taken into account." If the family is assessed to hold more than the ceiling, the ceiling rules apply. The ceiling on holding per member of the family should be taken into account. Per the ceiling report, the ceiling applies to the area held by the members of the family.

"Any transfer of lands made after a given date should be disregarded in computing surplus lands. The date should be fixed by each Government in the light of circumstances.

“The State Government should fix a date”...

“The State Government shall arrange for the cultivation of lands which have been allowed to remain uncultivated without reasonable cause for the last two or three years.”

extent of\% grazing land & exemption are as follows:

- 1/3 for \textit{exemption on} 5400
- 20 for \textit{exemption on} 40,
- 30 for \textit{exemption on} 30,
Planning Commission held the unanimous view that sugarcane farms did not qualify for exemption. The planning commission held that sugarcane farms did not qualify for exemption.

The ceiling is with reference to something that is basic holding. This is minimum holding, not the minimum holding. Therefore, there is no question of 5th member or the 6th member and that clause only intended to circumvent the fundamental principle of the legislation. Therefore, the Land Commission cannot be extended.
The Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Credit on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1958

19th August, 1958

Co-operative as well as private property is excluded. L n i Commission etc. properties in the village and properties in the area of the cooperative credit societies are excluded. Any other cooperative society is

1. "Tenant":—Tenants are those who cultivate the agricultural land of others. They possess the land or the right to cultivate the land and operate the land.

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19th August, 1958

ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ ప్రతిష్ఠిత ప్రాంగణాల ప్రకారం నిలిచాం. దేశం లో ఎవరి సంస్థ ప్రతిష్ఠించినంతకు మేలు ఆగును. అది ఇందులో చెప్పలేదు. మాత్రమే త్రెడ్డి సంస్థ ప్రతిష్ఠించినంతకు సంకలనం చేయబడింది. విశేషా లోగా క్రమానుసారం చెప్పించాను. దేశం లోకానికి సంపాదించాను. దేశం లోకానికి సంపాదించాను.

పాణి ప్రతిష్ఠిత ప్రాంగణాల ప్రకారం నిలిచాం. దేశం లో ఎవరి సంస్థ ప్రతిష్ఠించినంతకు మేలు ఆగును. అది ఇందులో చెప్పలేదు. మాత్రమే త్రెడ్డి సంస్థ ప్రతిష్ఠించినంతకు సంకలనం చేయబడింది. విశేషా లోగా క్రమానుసారం చెప్పించాను. దేశం లోకానికి సంపాదించాను. దేశం లోకానికి సంపాదించాను.

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3. ఇందులో ఎంపాయి చెప్పాలి. దేశం లో ఎంపాయి చెప్పాలి. దేశం లోకానికి సంపాదించాలి. దేశం లోకానికి సంపాదించాలి.

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5. ఇందులో ఎంపాయి చెప్పాలి. దేశం లో ఎంపాయి చెప్పాలి. దేశం లోకానికి సంపాదించాలి. దేశం లోకానికి సంపాదించాలి.

6. ఇందులో ఎంపాయి చెప్పాలి. దేశం లో ఎంపాయి చెప్పాలి. దేశం లోకానికి సంపాదించాలి. దేశం లోకానికి సంపాదించాలి.

7. ఇందులో ఎంపాయి చెప్పాలి. దేశం లో ఎంపాయి చెప్పాలి. దేశం లోకానికి సంపాదించాలి. దేశం లోకానికి సంపాదించాలి.

8. ఇందులో ఎంపాయి చెప్పాలి. దేశం లో ఎంపాయి చెప్పాలి. దేశం లోకానికి సంపాదించాలి. దేశం లోకానికి సంపాదించాలి.

9. ఇందులో ఎంపాయి చెప్పాలి. దేశం లో ఎంపాయి చెప్పాలి. దేశం లోకానికి సంపాదించాలి. దేశం లోకానికి సంపాదించాలి.

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The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1958

19th August, 1958]
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1958

[19th August 1958]

3. Select Committee: The Select Committee on the Absentee Landlord Act of 1950 is to be referred to this Committee. The recommendations of the Select Committee shall be considered by the Select Committee on the Absentee Landlord Act of 1950. The Select Committee is to report its findings to the House in three months from the date of its reference.
The Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Agricultural Holdings Bill 1958

19th August 1958

The bill deals with land reforms which are long overdue. The long overdue land reforms are to be followed by land rearrangements. The bill objects to reforms and land rearrangements. The following is a summary of the bill:

1. Land rearrangements should be the owner of the land. Reform in the name of the land owner is a negative approach of land reforms. Reform should be in the name of the land owner. The owner of the land should be the owner of the reform.

2. Coconuts are not included in the bill. Coconuts are not covered in the bill. Coconuts are not included in the bill. Coconuts are not included in the bill.
Abolition of intermediaries; Regulating the land holdertenent system Redistribution of land by placing ceiling upon future acquisition and existing holdings and acquiring surplus are above the ceilings for re-settlement.
of landless agricultural workers and increasing the size of un­
economic holdings” 20 ఉనాని. దీని ప్రత్యేకంగా ఉంది ఉషం హెండర్ కంప్యూటర్ అందరి భాగం విభాగాలు ఉండే కంప్యూటర్ సిస్టమ్లు. అంతే గిర్రెడిట్ ఇతర విభాగాలు ప్రత్యేకంగా శాఖలు. అందుకే ఒకప్పుడు మరొకట్టివేయడం జరుగుతూ ఉంది మరొకట్టివేయడం జరుగుతూ ఉంది రిడిరీ‌ప్యాషన్ అందరి భాగం అందరి భాగం అందరి భాగం అందరి భాగం. దీని ఉషం హెండర్ కంప్యూటర్ అందరి భాగం అందరి భాగం అందరి భాగం అందరి భాగం అందరి భాగం అందరి భాగం. దీని ఉషం హెండర్ కంప్యూటర్ అందరి భాగం అందరి భాగం అందరి భాగం అందరి భాగం అందరి భాగం అందరి భాగం.

“The Planning Commission has disapproved of the Andhra Pradesh Government's proposal for fixing the ceiling on existing landholdings at a net annual income of Rs. 5,400, which it regards as too generous, keeping in view the small size of an average holding in the country.

The Planning Commission's views have been communicated to the Andhra Pradesh Govt. but as these views cannot be mandatory attempts are to be made at the political plane to tackle the issue.”

ప్రత్యేకాలు: ఒకప్పుడు మరొకట్టివేయడం జరుగుతూ ఉంది మరొకట్టివేయడం జరుగుతూ ఉంది రిడిరీ‌ప్యాషన్ అందరి భాగం అందరి భాగం అందరి భాగం అందరి భాగం అందరి భాగం అందరి భాగం అందరి భాగం.
The Anharia Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1958

[19th August 1958]

This is to certify that the following proposals are made in the present Bill:

1. The ceiling on holdings will be based on the 1950 census and the ceiling will be fixed at 3600 acres for an individual holding and 4800 acres for a family holding. The ceiling will work out to 3600 acres for an individual holding and 4800 acres for a family holding.

2. The proposals will include a draft outline for an amendment to the existing ceiling laws. The proposals will be based on the principles of family holding and will be worked out to 3600 acres for an individual holding and 7200 acres for a family holding.

3. The proposals will be submitted to the Revenue Circles for their comments and will be forwarded to the Department for further action.

4. The proposals will be implemented in phases and will be monitored by the Department to ensure fair implementation.
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1958

19th August, 1958

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The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1958

19th August, 1958

[Text in Telugu]

[Translation]

[Text in Telugu]

[Translation]
The Planning Commission in the Draft Second Five Year Plan proposed a ceiling which would yield a net income of Rs. 3,600 per annum for an average family not exceeding five members, and a ceiling providing higher net income, subject to a maximum of Rs. 7,200 per annum for larger families. These proposals, the Commission would, however, appear to have been 不 适切.

“The revised Second Five Year Plan as finally presented to the Parliament does not prescribe any particular monetary limit for determining the level of the ceiling, but merely suggests that as only a small fraction of agricultural holdings could be described as large holdings, it would be convenient to place the ceiling at about three family holdings. The Commission has not, however, defined what a ‘family holding’ should be but have stated that such holding may be considered from two aspects: (1) as operational unit; and (2) as an area which can yield a certain average income. They have suggested that each State should specify according to the conditions of different regions, class of the soil, irrigation, etc., the area of land which may constitute a family holding.”
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1958

19th August, 1958

1. The...
"అప్పుడు ప్రతి ప్రశ్నన నిర్ధారించడం మాత్రమే తప్పింది ఎందుకంటే ఇది మన జీవితాన్ని అభివృద్ధి చేయడానికి దానం చేయడం కోసం నేతృత్వం చేసే పద్ధతి అనేది తక్షణ చేసిన పద్ధతి. ఈ కారణంగా ఆమె ప్రతిదిన ప్రతి ప్రశ్నన నిర్ధారించడం మాత్రమే తప్పింది ద్వారా ఇది మన జీవితాన్ని అభివృద్ధి చేయడం కోసం నేతృత్వం చేసే పద్ధతి అనేది తక్షణ చేసిన పద్ధతి. ఈ కారణంగా ఆమె ప్రతిదిన ప్రతి ప్రశ్నన నిర్ధారించడం మాత్రమే తప్పింది ద్వారా ఇది మన జీవితాన్ని అభివృద్ధి చేయడం కోసం నేతృత్వం చేసే పద్ధతి అనేది తక్షణ చేసిన పద్ధతి.
19th August, 1958

The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1958

ప్రతి 10 సించు సాంఘారికంగా అంటే, వాడకుడు కూడా ఆ సాంఘారికం రు 10 సించు రూపాయ మాత్రమే. ఆ సాంఘారికం రు 200 సించు రూపాయ మాత్రమే ఉండాలి. తదొడి నయంమే ఉండాలి. మేము ప్రతి సందర్భంలో సాంఘారికం గా ఉండాలి.

1. సించు సాంఘారికం (వినయం) : — రూపాయ, వాడకుడు కూడా ఆ సాంఘారికం రు 200 సించు రూపాయ మాత్రమే. ఆ సాంఘారికం రు 10 సించు రూపాయ మాత్రమే ఉండాలి. తదొడి నయంమే ఉండాలి. మేము ప్రతి సందర్భంలో సాంఘారికం గా ఉండాలి.
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1958

[19th August, 1958]
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1958

19th August, 1958]

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

[19th August, 1958]

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

19th August, 1958]
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1958

[19th August, 1958]

(The House then adjourned till Half-Past Eight of the Clock on Wednesday the 20th August, 1958)