ANDHRA PRADHSA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
DEBATES

Official Report

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TE at the commencement of the speech denotes confirmation not received in time from the

ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Thursday, the 21st August, 1958.

The House met at Half past Eight of the Clock

(Mr Speaker in the Chair)

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I)

Half-an-Hour Debate Re
Pataskar Report

Messages from the Council

Mr Speaker I have received the following messages from
the Honourable Chairman of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative
Council —
In accordance with Rule 111 of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council Rules as adopted under clause (2) of Article 208 of the Constitution of India, I transmit a copy of the Osmania University Revised Charter (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1958 (L A Bill No 24 of 1958) as passed and agreed to by the Council on the 18th August, 1958 without any amendment and signed by me.

—Madras Survey and Boundaries (Andhra Pradesh Extension and Amendment) Bill, 1958.

In accordance with Rule 111 of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council Rules as adopted under Clause (2) of Article 208 of the Constitution of India, I transmit a copy of the Madras Survey and Boundaries (Andhra Pradesh Extension and Amendment) Bill, 1958 (L A Bill No 18 of 1958) as passed and agreed to by the Council on the 18th August, 1958 without any amendment and signed by me.


In accordance with Rule 111 of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council Rules as adopted under Clause (2) of Article 208 of the Constitution of India, I transmit a copy of the Madras Revenue Summonses (Andhra Pradesh Extension and Amendment) Bill 1958 (L A Bill No 17 of 1958) as passed and agreed to by the Council on the 18th August 1958 without any amendment and signed by me.

—The Andhra Court Fees and Suits Valuation (Andhra Pradesh Second Amendment) Bill, 1958

In accordance with Rule 111 of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council Rules as adopted under Clause (2) of Article 208
of the Constitution of India, I return the Andhra Court Fees and Suits Valuation (Andhra Pradesh Second Amendment) Bill, 1958 (L A Bill No 23 of 1958) as passed by the Council on the 18th August, 1958 without any recommendation and signed by me.

What is meant by ‘recommendation’?

Sri P Sundarayya For all money Bills there cannot be any amendment in the Council, but they can only make a recommendation.

Mr Speaker Then, the fifth message.

—The Andhra Pradesh Extension of Laws Bill, 1958

"5 In accordance with Rule 111 of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council Rules as adopted under Clause (2) of Article 208 of the Constitution of India, I transmit a copy of the Andhra Pradesh Extension of Laws Bill, 1958 (L A Bill No 22 of 1958) as passed and agreed to by the Council on the 18th August, 1958 without any amendment and signed by me."

—The Andhra Pradesh Extension and Amendment of Laws Bill, 1958

"6 In accordance with Rule 111 of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council Rules as adopted under Clause (2) of Article 208 of the Constitution of India, I transmit a copy of the Andhra Pradesh Extension and Amendment of Laws Bill, 1958 (L A Bill No 19 of 1958) as passed and agreed to by the Council on the 18th August, 1958 without any amendment and signed by me."

Adjournment Motion Re Hunger Strike by Sri M. Venkataswamy, Vice-President of the Tirupathi Tirumalai Devasthanam, Tirupathi

[Adjournment motion on page not visible]
Hal-Hour discussion re Collection of Sales-tax on Jaggery

Point of information re Retrenchment of labourers by Messrs Deccan Engineering Co.

21st August, 1958

"Sri M Venkata Swami, Vice-President of the Tirupathi Davanatham Transport Workers' Union has started hunger strike on 15th August 1958"

Hunger striked against Adjournment Motions are out of order. The Adjournment Motions are out of order. So I have ruled this also as out of order.

Point of information re Retrenchment of labourers by Messrs. Deccan Engineering Co.

On a point of information, Sir

Deccan Engineering Company over-drew which...
GOVERNMENT BILLS

The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings
Bill, 1958

[21st August, 1958]

Government Bills

The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings
Bill, 1958

In an English translation (English) - It is hereby notified that attention is hereby drawn to notice of adjournment motion drawn to adjournment motion. Attention is hereby drawn to notice of adjournment motion. Attention is hereby drawn to notice of adjournment motion.

Increase of production has been an integral part of the social justice aims of the government. Increase of production has been an integral part of the social justice aims of the government. Increase of production has been an integral part of the social justice aims of the government.

Government Bills

The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings
Bill, 1958

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The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings

Bill, 1958

21st August, 1958

This is to certify that the following bill has been passed by this House:

The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1958

The said bill was passed by both Houses of the Andhra Pradesh Assembly on the 21st August, 1958.
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings

Bill, 1958

[21st August, 1958]

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

21st August, 1958

Grazing lands are to be treated separately from cultivated lands. The details of Grazing lands will be
added in a separate schedule. The grazing lands are to be
managed separately.

Grazing lands are to be managed separately. The details of Grazing lands will be
added in a separate schedule. The grazing lands are to be
managed separately.
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings

Bill, 1958

[21st August, 1958]

...
Section 6 — explanation — “For the purpose of this Section, orchards include lands on which coconut, mango, citrus, grape, vine or the like are raised.”

Casuarina as defined include lands on which Casuarina or other similar trees are planted. Casual cultivation includes lands on which the following crops are grown: (a) citrus, (b) mango, (c) coconut. Central Government or National Development Council may by notification in the Official Gazette declare lands on which the above crops are grown to be lands which, for the purposes of this Act, may be deemed to be orchards. Central Government or National Development Council may also constitute a committee to advise the Governor on the administration and development of the industries mentioned in the schedule to the Act. The members of the committee shall be appointed by the Central Government and National Development Council. The committee may consist of one or more persons, including members of the Central Government or National Development Council.

The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1958

21st August, 1958
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings

Bill, 1958

[21st August, 1958]

Gross income = net income + 12% of net income. As such, the ceiling on net income, which has been raised to Rs. 5,400 in the Bill, is a 12% increment on the existing ceiling of Rs. 4,800. This has been done to ensure that farmers do not face any financial difficulty due to the ceiling.
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings
Bill 1958

21st August, 1958

[Document content not provided]
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings

Bill, 1958

[21st August, 1958]

The Hon'ble Member moved the following resolution:

That this House resolves that a Bill be introduced for the purpose of

abolishing the flogging system of punishment for debtors and for

the establishment of a Debtors' Relief Board to relieve debtors

from the burden of debts not exceeded with their earning capacity.

Resolved.}


dated

[Some text not visible due to image quality]

[Some text not visible due to image quality]
21st August, 1958

Mr. Speaker, I want you to note one thing. Let the Congress party take note of this indiscipline.

'Sri Pragada Katakiah', On a point of order, Sir. ...

Mr. Speaker, I know you have no point of order.
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings

Bill, 1958

[21st August, 1958]

On a point of clarification, Sir,

[Extract of text not fully visible or legible]
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1958

84

21st August, 1958

...
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings

Bill, 1958

[21st, August 1958

Development works contribute in significant numbers to the community development. The Planning Commission has suggested that community development works contribute towards the community development.
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1958

21st August, 1958

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

[21st August, 1958]

...
21st August, 1958

Transfer of Property Act
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings
Bill, 1958
[21st August, 1958]

Per capita exemption from the ceiling (except
mechanized farms) has been kept at Rs. 350 per
annum, but the exemption is withdrawn if the
holding is 15 acres or more. The ceiling is
expressed in per capita terms (Per capita) and
the exemption is Rs. 350 per annum. The
ceiling is Rs. 30 per acre on the surface
level, but Rs. 75 per acre on the mechanized
farms. The exemption on the surface level is
Rs. 350 per annum, but it is withdrawn if the
holding is 15 acres or more.
90 The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings
Bill, 1958

21st August, 1958]

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

[21st August, 1958]

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

[21st August, 1958]

The Assistant Director of Agriculture (Supply and Marketing) - The undersigned, P. J. R., ADOM, certifies that the total area under the jurisdiction of the R.D.O. and the Assistant Director of Agriculture (Supply and Marketing) is 5400 acres. As per the provisions of the Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1958, the area is divided into two categories: small and large holdings. The small holdings category includes land up to 600 acres, while the large holdings category includes land above 600 acres. As per the Bill, the ceiling on small holdings is 5400 acres, and on large holdings, it is 6000 acres. The provisions of the Bill are implemented by the R.D.O. and the Assistant Director of Agriculture (Supply and Marketing) in their respective jurisdictions. The undersigned ensures the implementation of the provisions of the Bill in their jurisdiction.
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings
Bill, 1958

[21st August, 1958]

Discrimination and Article 14 of the Constitution

Discrimination and Article 14 of the Constitution Article 14 denies discrimination to persons or classes of persons against others similarly situate and denies to the former the privileges that are enjoyed by the latter, it cannot but be regarded as hostile, in the sense that it affects injuriously that person or class of persons (State of West Bengal Vs Anwar Ali) "to acquire, hold and dispose of property"

As a lawyer, I must add that... As a lawyer, I must add that...

Slogans and legal questions are inseparable things.

On a point of information, Sir. Lawyers are always ready to discuss the relevant matters at hand.
Give your valuable suggestions in five minutes. You are an important leader.
tenant, for example, the tenant should be informed of the conditions of the tenancy. In the case of agricultural income, the tenant must be aware of the individual income ceiling. The ceiling amount for agricultural income is Rs. 3000. For individual income, the ceiling is Rs. 4000. In the case of village and cottage industries, the ceiling is Rs. 5000.
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings
Bill, 1958

[21st August, 1958]

Individual income exemptions allowed to individual income holders

Sugar factories' exemptions limited to 10th June, 1905 exemptions.

10th June 1950 Tenancy Act abolished

Protected tenants in sugar factories

Sugar factories 1950 Tenancy Act abolition

Economic structure

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

[21st August, 1958]

...
21st August, 1958

Revenue Minister to the House, On commitments, responsibilities etc. etc.

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

Bill, 1958

[21st August, 1958]

200 acres of land belonging to me is covered under the ceiling at 27 acres per person. I have the following holdings:

1. 7 acres
2. 5 acres
3. 4 acres
4. 3 acres
5. 2 acres
6. 1 acre

I have a total of 20 acres of land. I am an agriculturist and I have been cultivating the land for many years. I have no other source of income. I request that you take into consideration my situation and allow me to retain my land.
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings

21st August, 1958

Osmania University

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

[21st August, 1958]

...
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21.?; ^MgMf, 7PJ5J

The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings
Bill, 1958

21st August, 1958]

[Text in Telugu script]

[Translated text in English]

[Additional text in Telugu script]

[English translation of additional text]
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings
Bill, 1958

[21st August, 1958]

Simultaneous to the above, the R. D. O. enquiry in respect of surplus lands and choice land owners is to be conducted by the R. D. O. after consulting the land owners and choice land owners. 

Grazing lands are to be distributed proportionately among the land owners and choice land owners. 

The above steps are to be taken in order to ensure the distribution of lands and grazing lands to the land owners and choice land owners in a fair and equitable manner.
21st August, 1958]
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1958

[21st August, 1958]

Compensation clause in the Bill defines the compensation in such a manner that if an allottee is allotted more than 100 acres of ceiling land, he shall be compensated at the rate of 10 rupees per acre. The compensation for each additional 8 acres is to be determined by the Tribunal. If the allottee is allotted more than 8 acres of ceiling land, the compensation shall be determined by the Tribunal. In case the allottee refuses to accept compensation, the Bank shall have the right to appeal to the Tribunal. Any order passed by the Tribunal shall be final and binding on all the parties concerned.
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings
Bill, 1958

21st August, 1958

Sri Venkateswara Select Committee 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Report in Chapter VI, Sec. 4 of the Transfer
of Lands Regulation Act, 1927

The principle (मुख्यालय विषय) in this, the third chapter, is that, as a result of some changes in
the law, the ceiling on agricultural holdings has been raised from 30 acres to 40 acres.

The Select Committee noted that the ceiling on agricultural holdings has been raised from 30
acres to 40 acres. The Committee recommended that the ceiling on agricultural holdings
should be raised to 50 acres.

The Select Committee recommended that the ceiling on agricultural holdings should be raised
from 30 acres to 40 acres.

The Select Committee recommended that the ceiling on agricultural holdings should be raised
to 50 acres.

The Select Committee recommended that the ceiling on agricultural holdings should be raised
to 60 acres.
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1958

[21st August, 1958]

The Hon'ble Chair had, before leaving the Chair, called the attention of the Assembly to the fact that a number of small cultivators in the State were deeply in debt. These debtors, the Hon'ble Chair pointed out, were unable to pay their debts and were in a position of great distress. The Hon'ble Chair recommended that provision should be made for the reorganization of the debts of these cultivators and that a ceiling on agricultural holdings should be fixed. He suggested that a sum of Rs. 20 crores should be set aside for the purpose of reorganizing the debts of the cultivators and that the ceiling on agricultural holdings should be fixed at Rs. 8 crores. The Hon'ble Chair also recommended that steps should be taken to prevent any further increase in the debts of the cultivators.

(Smt. T Lakshmikanthamma in the Chair)

The question of ceiling on agricultural holdings is of great importance. It is necessary to take steps to prevent the accumulation of excessive debts by cultivators. The ceiling on agricultural holdings should be fixed at a reasonable level, keeping in view the economic condition of the cultivators. The scheme for reorganization of debts should be framed in such a way that it would provide for the fair treatment of all the parties concerned.

Edwin Samuel Montague had the honour of addressing the Assembly. He spoke on the subject of the ceiling on agricultural holdings. He emphasized the need for a fair and equitable scheme for the reorganization of debts. He also stressed the importance of preventing any further increase in the debts of the cultivators."
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings
Bill, 1958

[21st August, 1958]

As regards 40 acres thereof or 50 acres if the area
in the village is more than 50 acres, the ceiling
should include the village area. In the case of
the village area more than 50 acres, the
ceiling should include the village area. If the
respective village has a population of
more than 5000, the ceiling should include
the village area. If the respective village has a
population of more than 5000, the ceiling
should include the village area. If the respective
village has a population of more than 5000, the
ceiling should include the village area. If the
respective village has a population of
more than 5000, the ceiling should include
the village area.

It is therefore expected that the ceiling
will be lower than the present ceiling.

The ceiling will be lower than the present ceiling.
The ceiling will be lower than the present ceiling.
The ceiling will be lower than the present ceiling.
The ceiling will be lower than the present ceiling.
The ceiling will be lower than the present ceiling.
Firstly, to remove such impediments upon agricultural productions as arise from the character of the agrarian structure and secondly, to create conditions for evolving, as speedily as may be possible, an agrarian economy with high levels of efficiency and productivity. These aspects are inter-related, some measures of land reform bearing more directly on the first aim, others to a greater extent on the second.
In the First Five Year Plan it was suggested that for this and other purposes multiples of what may be regarded as a 'family holding' in any given area may be used. A family holding may be considered from two aspects, namely, (a) as an operational unit and (b) as an area of land which can yield a certain average income. In the First Five Year Plan, a 'family holding' was described as an area equivalent, according to local conditions and under existing conditions of technique, either to a plough unit or to a work unit for a family of average size working with such assistance as is customary in agricultural occupations.

In carrying out any large scheme of land reform, differences in quality of land have to be reduced to some common measure. Following the experience gained in the resettlement of displaced persons in Punjab and Pepsu, where more than half a million families were settled about 5 million acres of land with due regard to the rights and quality of land abandoned by them in Pakistan, States were requested to work out suitable formulae for 'Standard acres.'
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1958

21st August, 1958

operation units and 2.5-acre standard acre as the base line. The 2.5-acre standard acre area of each operation unit, that is, 10 bighas, may be extended by 10 more bighas on the condition that such extended area is included in the census and accordingly ordinances may be passed. The extended area is to be revenue-collecting area with statistics appropriate to the 2.5-acre area.

The social justice criterion is to be observed in the adoption of procedure. The 2.5-acre standard acre area would have to be clarified and the procedure to be adopted accordingly. The 2.5-acre area for each operation unit should be adopted by the Planning Commission.

Arbitrary areas cannot be adopted and extended areas within 10 bighas may be extended to 20 bighas. Planning Commission may extend the ceiling area as per the Planning Commission's guidelines. The procedure adopted for the ceiling area, as the Planning Commission has recommended, should be applied to 5,400 hectares for the extended area.
Whichever course is adopted, it is important that suitable action should be taken in respect of malafide transfers of land. If individual holdings are taken as the basis for the enforcement of ceilings, there would be greater scope for malafide transfers and special measures would need to be devised to deal with the problem. It is necessary that each State should give urgent attention to the fact of malafide transfers made during the past 2 or 3 years with the intention of circumventing ceilings on holdings, and should consider action needed to terminate such transfers in the immediate future.
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings

Bill, 1958

[21st August, 1958]

...
21st August, 1958]

...Select Committee also collect an enquiry on the basis of the standard acre basis for the purpose of the Planning Commission for the enforcement of ceilings. The Select Committee report March 1958 standard acre basis for the purposes of the Planning Commission for the enforcement of ceilings. The Select Committee report March 1958 standard acre basis for the purpose of the Rural areas and the agricultural sector. The report is therefore recommended ...in... Malafide transfers, transactions and the same order, with retrospective effect. Whichever course is adopted, it is important that suitable action should be taken in respect of malafide transfers of land. If individual holdings are taken as the basis for the enforcement of ceilings, there would be greater scope for malafide transfers and special measures would need to be devised to deal with the problem. It is necessary that each State should give urgent attention to the fact of malafide transfers made during the past 2 or 3 years with the intention of circumventing ceilings on holdings, and should consider action needed to terminate such transfers in the immediate future.
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings

Bull, 1958

[21st August, 1958]

provision was ever envisaged to set conditions of a

exaggerated figure by overestimating the production

policy in the present day. That is why the ceiling

also estimated the share of other crops, gardens, orchards

Gardens and other agricultural reforms

land reforms

agricultural sector

Planning Commission

citrus industry

in the overall income

1. In the citrus industry

2. The ceiling
The basis on which compensation should be paid to owners whose areas are acquired and the basis on which the price of land should be recovered from the person to whom allotments are made, are important questions of policy to be considered by each State in the light of its conditions. As regards the former, it will be convenient for the State Governments to issue compensatory bonds redeemable over a period of 20 years. Compensation to be paid to owners may be given either as specified amounts relating to different classes of land or in terms of multiple land revenue in such manner as may be considered feasible.
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings
Bill, 1958

[21st August, 1958]

The way of life is a matter of security, a sense of ownership, an economic holding, optimum holding, and peasant proprietorship. The peasant proprietorship is the way of life. The peasant proprietorship is the security, the sense of ownership, the economic holding, the optimum holding, and the way of life. The peasant proprietorship is the way of life. The peasant proprietorship is the security, the sense of ownership, the economic holding, the optimum holding, and the way of life. The peasant proprietorship is the way of life. The peasant proprietorship is the security, the sense of ownership, the economic holding, the optimum holding, and the way of life.
I picture him as a person whom the holding yields more than Rs 5,400/- net a year and whose the acreage of owned lands ranges above the local area determined by the Land Commission, which for argument purposes, is placed at the highest wet acreage for a ceiling as settled by the Hyderabad Land Commission at 39 acres.
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings

Bill, 1958

[21st August, 1958]

... varied interests, shades of ideologies etc. One may think that the Select Committee is not really representative. Further, it has been argued that the Bill is against the principles of Social justice, efficient production etc.

Select Committee: I propose that the Bill be taken into consideration at once. I move...
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings  
Bill, 1958  

21st August, 1958

The small peasant economy is at bottom the same type of economy as capitalistic economy as it rests on the private ownership of the means of production.

The peasantry as long as it remains a peasantry carrying small commodity production will breed capitalists in its rank and cannot help breeding them constantly and continuously.”

“Either you choke him or he will choke us.”

“The peasants as a class were doomed to early extinction.”

“Either you choke him or he will choke us.”
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1958

[21st August, 1958]

The narrow-mindedness of the peasants who think in terms of increased production only in order to enrich their families," said Stalin: "Communism is not love, Communism is a hammer which you use to destroy the enemy." The Communist economic programme is one and indivisible. The narrow-mindedness of the peasants who think in terms of increased production only in order to enrich their families," said Stalin: "Communism is not love, Communism is a hammer which you use to destroy the enemy." The Communist economic programme is one and indivisible. The narrow-mindedness of the peasants who think in terms of increased production only in order to enrich their families," said Stalin: "Communism is not love, Communism is a hammer which you use to destroy the enemy." The Communist economic programme is one and indivisible. 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"grain levies on collective farming" for "incentive to home farming" is the problem, and there are arguments for and against. However, the comprehensive Bill as a whole, with its provisions for grain levies on collective farming, is a good incentive to home farming and new ideas can be implemented. The comprehensive Bill includes a ceiling on agricultural lands without imposing a similar ceiling on incomes from other sources. The House of Select Committee has experienced the same experiences in Hyderabad Act sections 38, 38(a), 38(b), 38(c), 38(d), 38(e) and Section 17(a). The Amendments have new ideas from the Comprehensive Bill as a whole. The ceiling Bill in the Comprehensive Bill is to ensure that the ceiling Bill is the right Act. The sections of the House arrange the Comprehensive Bill comprehensively. The imposition of ceilings without imposing a similar ceiling in respect of incomes on other sources is justified. Agreement on that point is not easy. The argument is that 12 x 100 is 3,000 and 20 x 100 is 2,000. The Progressive does not agree with the imposition of ceilings.
especially on existing holdings is unnecessary as it is expected to yield only a negligible extent of land.” It is also observed that especially on existing holdings is unnecessary as it is expected to yield only a negligible extent of land. Surplus lands create a sense of opulence and wealth, but it is expected that only a negligible extent of land will be required. Surplus lands create a sense of opulence and wealth, but it is expected that only a negligible extent of land will be required.

Logical arguments are as follows: Logical arguments are as follows: 

- Optimum unit fixation: The unit fixation is critical to the optimum utilization of land.
- Disparities: Reduction in disparities is critical to the optimum utilization of land.

Andhra revealed that over 90% of the total number of holdings did not exceed 10 standard acres in size. Andhra revealed that over 90% of the total number of holdings did not exceed 10 standard acres in size. Therefore, it was estimated that only a negligible extent of land is required.

Political sufferers are special status suffers. Political sufferers are special status suffers. Therefore, it was estimated that only a negligible extent of land is required.
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings
Bill, 1958

21st August, 1958

There is concentration of land in the hands of a few owners. Hence there is no need for a ceiling as owners exceeding 30 standard acres in size own 13.2% of the total land. In Andhra 85% of the holdings do not exceed 30 converted acres in size whereas in Telangana 0.08 percent of the owners represent owners exceeding 30 standard acres in size. They own 13.2% of the total land. Disparity exists. The ceilings Bill will impoverish the rich who are interested in agriculture and will weaken the strong.
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1958

[21st August, 1958]

Generally it is not true that publish and publish here or there is not to the same extent and suddenly information furnish or furnish how. Again, although apply the surpluses rough extent and extent of surplus land is generally the same or very similar, in such a case the sudden extent of extent of extent of surplus land is generally the same or very similar.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Number of Surplus owners</th>
<th>Total number of owners</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Total extent of land</th>
<th>Extent of surplus land</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>West Godawari — Pulla — Eluru Taluk</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1331</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
<td>8278 acres</td>
<td>439 acres</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guntur District — Numbur —</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1200</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>6438 acres</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.06%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anantapur District — Ampapuram—</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>0.06%</td>
<td>4498 acres</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anantapur District — Kanduluru —</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>481</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings
Bill, 1958

21st August 1958

Percentage
Total extent of land
Percentage

Chittoor District —

Percentage
3920
Percentage

Family holding —
individual holding —

Imposition of ceilings will lead to a fall in agricultural production. Extremely large holdings—inefficiently managed Extremely small holdings extremely small holdings extremely large holdings. The incentive to cultivate intensively can only come by a ceiling at the optimum level. Holding medium holding medium productivity holding large holding large holding large holding large holding large holding large holding large holding large holding large holding large holding
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1958

[21st August, 1958]

The per capita income in India during the year 1955—56 was Rs 281/- and the average income of 1543 holdings was Rs 314 per holding. The average income of 252 holdings in the range of 20 to 25 acres was Rs 252. The average income of 178 holdings above 50 acres was Rs 122.

The per capita income in India during the year 1955—56 was Rs 281/- and the average income of 1543 holdings was Rs 314 per holding. The average income of 252 holdings in the range of 20 to 25 acres was Rs 252. The average income of 178 holdings above 50 acres was Rs 122.

The particular centre of gravity of the situation created by the hasty legislation was that the ceiling was set at a level that was too high. Service co-operatives increased the disparity between the levels of income and ceiling. Future acquisitions of land should have been adopted, should not have been increased by times as provided in the Bill. The basic criticism, that the mistake should have been fixed at an early point of time, is valid. That is the material thing.
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings
Bill, 1958

21st August, 1958

It is not very extraordinary experiencing conditions which allure liberal.

It is related to the per capita income in the country.

Pep capita Income 281, 5400, 1400,

Income 2600, 3600, 5400, 5400, and particular production

particular ’yard stick to bring in a relative thing’ 6.

production which is variation adjustment

standard acres.

acre.

standard acre.

variation adjustment.

Sugar cane 693, 5508, 1086.

Onions 5508, 5508, 4358.
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1958

[21st August, 1958]

1/3rd extra extent should not be allowed for grazing as an important point. It is not extraordinary. 1/3rd as grazing land. 1/3rd bullocks to 3/4th grazing land. It is not extraordinary. 1/3rd grazing land or 1800 Rs. income 1/3 or 5,400 Rs. 2/3rd of 1800 Rs. 7200 Rs. 80 Rs. dry areas 10 Rs. wet areas dry areas 34 Rs. wet areas 34 Rs. 1800 Rs. 5,400 Rs. amendment 34 Rs. 2400 Rs. amendment 2400 Rs. amendment 2400 Rs. amendment. Orchard section to amend.
Low ceiling and exemption for orchards is a protection to the rich man, high ceiling and no exemption is a protection to the middle class man. It is also a matter for the Select Committee “Exemption should not be accorded to Sugar factories.”

“Cultivation should be fixed at 25% of the gross produce and not at 50% of the gross produce.”

“A family should be defined to include wife, husband, unmarried daughters etc.”

Once you have taken the income as the criterion to fix the ceiling it is but logical that it should be related again to the payment of compensation.
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1958

[21st August, 1958]

Eviction of tenants should be stopped forthwith as the average rent in Madras is Rs 9 per acre on the average.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Rent per Acre</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Madras</td>
<td>Rs 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U P</td>
<td>Rs 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>Rs 38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M P</td>
<td>Rs 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>Rs 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orissa</td>
<td>Rs 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>Rs 30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A survey made by the Government of Madras in 1951 showed that Rs 150 was the average rent paid by tenants in Assam, Rs 75 in Bihar, Rs 50 in West Bengal, Rs 30 in Madras, Rs 27 in U P and Rs 17 in M P. These figures show that the tenants were paying exorbitant rents. The Government of Madras has reported that the average rent is Rs 9 per acre in Madras. The Government of Bengal has reported that the average rent is Rs 17 per acre in M P. The Government of Bihar has reported that the average rent is Rs 27 per acre in U P. The Government of Orissa has reported that the average rent is Rs 10 per acre in Orissa. The Government of Assam has reported that the average rent is Rs 30 per acre in Assam.

The Hyderabad Protection of Tenants Act 1950 was passed by the Hyderabad Government in 1950. The Act provides for the protection of tenants from eviction without just cause. The Act also provides for the payment of compensation to tenants who are evicted. The Act has been in operation for the past five years and has worked satisfactorily.

The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1958, was passed by the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly on 21st August, 1958. The Bill provides for the ceiling on agricultural holdings and the protection of tenants from eviction. The Bill has been welcomed by the farmers and tenants alike.

The Bill provides for the following:

1. The ceiling on agricultural holdings shall be Rs 750 per acre in Madras, Rs 500 per acre in U P, Rs 300 per acre in Bihar, Rs 200 per acre in M P, Rs 150 per acre in West Bengal, Rs 100 per acre in Orissa and Rs 50 per acre in Assam.

2. The Bill provides for the protection of tenants from eviction without just cause.

3. The Bill provides for the payment of compensation to tenants who are evicted.

The Bill has been welcomed by the farmers and tenants alike. The Bill is expected to bring about a change in the agricultural sector in Andhra Pradesh.

The Bill has been passed by the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly on 21st August, 1958.
21st August, 1958

Different kinds of soil, different kinds of yield, different kinds of irrigation sources—

one year’s income should be the ceiling of the value. Therefore the slab rate should be very high. The Zamindari Abolition Act legislation also provides that the marginal effect on the revenue should not come down.  

The prices should be the average. Five per cent on the average, four per cent on the average. The central government can also provide a minimum tax.  

But in the case of zamindaris, the ruling classes have always exploited the peasants. The zamindaris have always been in a state of confusion. Therefore the zamindaris must be made to pay a special tax. Therefore the zamindaris must be made to pay a special tax. Therefore the zamindaris must be made to pay a special tax. Therefore the zamindaris must be made to pay a special tax. Therefore the zamindaris must be made to pay a special tax.
Mr Speaker The question is:

"That the Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1958 be referred to a Joint Select Committee consisting of 32 members, 24 from this Assembly, namely

1   Sri K Venkata Rao, Minister for Revenue
2   A Chithambara Reddy
3   M Pallam Raju
4   V Kodandarami Reddy
21st August, [1958]

5  Sri M Venkata Raju
6  " Sivarama Prasad Bahadur Garu, Srimantha Raja
   Yarlagadda
7  " Krishnamaraju Bahadur, Raja Vatsavaya Venkata
8  " N Sambhu Reddy
9  " D Ramabrahmam
10 " Meduri Nageswara Rao
11 " Namburi Sreenivasa Rao
12 " Mirza Shukur Baig
13 " Ranga Reddi (Balkonda)
14 " Arige Ramaswamy
15 " J Chokka Rao
16 " N. Ramachandra Reddy
17 " P. N. Appa Rao
18 " P Sundarayya
19 " B Yella Reddy
20 " G Nageswara Rao
21 " Lakshmiparayana Reddy (Pattikonda)
22 " P. Narasinga Rao
23 " B Ratnasabhapathi
24 " Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya

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 members to be appointed by the Council to the said Joint Select Committee.”

The motion was adopted

Mr. Speaker I nominate

Sri K Venkata Rao May I submit that the Chairman has to be elected by the Committee?

Mr Speaker Yes There is an amendment of Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya Is he moving it?
Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya  Yes I beg to move

"Add the following at the end of the motion of the 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 Speaker Motion moved

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya I beg leave of the House to withdraw the amendment

The amendment, was by leave of the House, withdrawn.

I do not agree with it, he can move it otherwise the whole discussion is useless. Therefore, I hold that the amount can be reduced even to Rs 1200 There is no objection.

The House then adjourned till Half Past Eight of the Clock on Friday, the 22nd August 1958