Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly

Friday, the 8th July, 1960.

The House met at Half Past Eight of the Clock.

[Mr Speaker in the Chair]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I)

POINT OF INFORMATION

re: Taking over Araniyar project

Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance
Re Police Firing at Badderpalem

Calling attention to matters of Urgent Public Importance
Re Police firing at Badderpalem

Sir, to thebottom of our souls, we feel that there is a great need to raise an appeal for the prevention of police firing at Badderpalem. We hereby request you to consider the matter seriously.

In this regard, we would like to bring to your attention a recent incident that occurred in Badderpalem. The incident involved a group of police personnel who fired on a civilian, resulting in severe injuries.

This incident has caused a great deal of concern among the local residents, who feel that the police are not following the rules and regulations governing their conduct. They believe that the police are acting with impunity and that they need to be held accountable for their actions.

We urge you to take immediate steps to prevent such incidents from occurring in the future. We request you to instruct the police personnel to behave with utmost restraint and respect the rights of the civilians.

We believe that the prevention of police firing is essential for maintaining peace and stability in the community. We would like to highlight the importance of uphold the rule of law and ensure that the police act within the bounds of the law.

We look forward to your prompt action to address this matter.

Yours sincerely,
[Signature]

[Name]

[Position]

[Date]
Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance re Police Firing at Baddarpalem

8th July, 1960

The Superintendent, Mr. Head Constable District Group, has ordered Sub Inspectors to take action against the accused of the incident at Baddarpalem. "S. I. must be immediately notified," he said. The order has been issued in connection with the arrest of a station constable on suspicion of constable's wife being fired at.

The incident occurred when the constable was on duty. The station constable had ordered the suspect to leave the premises. The suspect, however, refused and threatened to shoot himself. The suspect was taken into custody.

The station constable and the constable's wife were then taken to the hospital. The station constable was injured but the constable's wife was not.

The suspect was charged with attempted suicide. The warrant for his arrest was issued by the Deputy Tahsildar Office. The suspect was taken to the hospital on the same day. The warrant for his arrest was also issued.

Self-protection measures were taken by the police. The suspect was taken to the station for questioning. The warrant for his arrest was issued.

The suspect was taken to the hospital for treatment. The warrant for his arrest was also issued.
Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance re Police Firing at Baddarpalem

414 8th July, 1960

R D O. has invited the Members of the Public for a decision about the arrest of Sub Inspector J. G. Canat. The charges against him are non-bailable warrant executed under Section 7 of the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 1906. Station House Officer, Head Constable, and Sub Inspector are also involved. As a result of public pressure, Sub Inspector was transferred to another station. After the arrest, Sub Inspector was transferred again. The police have arrested the constable in question and are investigating the matter.
of stones, one police constable received head injuries and another police constable received injuries in the waist and on the legs.

The warning however had no effect. Later, it was reported that the fire was started intentionally. The fire, however, had not reached the Hospital. Second Class Magistrate sent a report to the Court. Magisterial enquiry was conducted. A petition was filed in the Court to arrest the accused. The Magistrate issued a non-bailable warrant against the accused.

Enquiry a,ea, — where enquiry is going on?

Magisterial enquiry is going on, with regard to information re: Strike by Employees of the Government of India.
Mr Speaker — As the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly and a citizen also, I must support law and order and not confusion and anarchy.

The word strike (Anarchist) — strike, (Anarchist) I mean support in¯\(^{\ddagger}\) order to evade the law or to evade anarchy itself, and legal rights are violated. Triparthite conference has taken place. Since Prime Minister is trying to exercise authority to regulate strike or stop strike, it is reasonable to consider the Prime Minister to be reasonable. After that principle is applied, the law must have been violated, the letter was also recommended by the recommendation of the Prime Minister. The resolution requesting the Central Government to pave the way for a settlement of the problem is being sent. Before the Labour Minister will be sent to the labour union and he will request the demand and they will come back.

The word strike (Anarchist) — strike is a form of protest. It is by law illegal, strike is illegal and it is against the law. It is a strike to demand the law to be followed. Legal protection is required. Trains are affected and people are suffering. It is a strike to demand the law to be followed.
Point of Information

Sr. Strike by Employees of the
Government of India

8th July, 1969

...
Point of Information 
re. Strike by Employees of the Government of India

Mr. Speaker. Very good, please sit down.

The Hon. Member for Cheepurupalli-Reserved — There is no motion before the Hon. Speaker for discussion on this issue, Sir.
Point of Information
re Strike by Employees of the
Government of India

8th July, 1960

Every inch of the Government of India

...
Privilege Motion re
Divulging to the Congress High Command certain matters not placed before the House.

Mr. Speaker—On the motion of Mr. Sivasubrahmaniam, seconded by Mr. Venkataramani, a discussion took place on a privilege motion moved by Mr. Sivasubrahmaniam.

Mr. Sivasubrahmaniam—The discussion on the privilege motion was adjourned.

Mr. Speaker—The motion that privilege motion be deferred till 10 a.m. to-morrow.
Privilege Motion re

Davulging to the Congress High Command certain matters not placed before the House

A. P. J. ABDUL KALAM - swore a oath of secrecy in accordance with Constitution 4th July, 1960 421

It was apprehended that the oath of secrecy was not correct and was not

A. P. J. ABDUL KALAM - swore a oath of secrecy in accordance with Constitution 4th July, 1960 421

The Hon’ble Chief Minister while replying to the statement made by Sri A. C Subba Raddy, ex-Minister, stated in the House that all aspects of the issues involved including those which are in their very nature confidential were fully thrashed out and discussed by the Congress High Command. Thus the Chief Minister divulged matters confidential to others i.e., Congress High Command and which he refused to place before the Hon’ble Members of the House. Thus his action constituted a breach of privilege of the House.

I will read the relevant extracts from the statement of the Hon. Chief Minister, Sir.

"At the outset I may state thus to the Hon. Members that I am particularly anxious to maintain the dignity of the House
and keep the proceedings at the proper level and not be tempted to get into what may appear to be an unseemly or unpleasant personal quarrel. I would...
Privilege Motion re

Reveling to the Congress High
Command certain matters not
placed before the House.

8th July, 1960

Delivering to the Congress High
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8th July, 1960
Privilege Motion re
Divulging to the Congress High Command certain matters not
placed before the House.

8th July, 1960

Sir,

With reference to the privilege motion moved by the Hon'ble Member, I would like to make the following points:

1. The motion is an attempt to bring to light certain matters which have been kept secret.
2. The Congress High Command has a right to keep certain matters confidential.
3. The motion is an abuse of privilege.

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]

[Name]
Privilege Motion re
Drugging to the Congress High Command certain matters not placed before the House

...and before the House...

It may be stated generally that any act or omission which obstructs or impedes either House of Parliament in the performance of its functions, or which obstructs or impedes any member or officer of such House in the discharge of his duty, or which has a tendency, directly or indirectly, to produce such results, may be treated as a contempt even though there is no precedent of the offence.

...point indefatigable...
Privilege Motion re
Divulging to the Congress High Command, certain matters not
placed before the House.

It may be stated generally that any other act (that is one thing), viz.,
 omission (he has already omitted some thing) which obstructed...

House of Commons, placed before the
House. I am sorry obstruct impedes, retards ability I am not going to use the word 'obstruct

Show me a case.

Case of judgment, perform means obstructs or impedes or retards. House, and even if
there is no precedent of, the offence" offence is precedent precedent precedent precedent precedent create. Case has judgement, perform. Perform means it obstructs or impedes or retards. House.
Privilege Motion re-

Divulging to the Congress High Command certain matters not placed before the House

"When any of these rights and immunities both of members, individually, and of the Assembly in its collective capacity, which are known by the general name of privileges, are disregarded or attacked by any individual or authority, the offence is called a breach of privilege and is punishable under the law of the Parliament.

The term 'dignity, decorum, privileges, and confidential matters' is used to refer to matters that are discussed in the assembly. When any of these rights and immunities are disregarded or attacked, the matter is called a breach of privilege and is punishable under the law of the Parliament.

Chief Minister explained that the legal point decided the actual point at issue.

Matters of 'Oath of secrecy and confidence' were discussed, as well.

Oath of secrecy and confidence is an integral part of the proceedings.

Oath of secrecy on confidential matters was also discussed.
Privilege Motion re

Divulging to the Congress High Command certain matters not placed before the House.

“...All aspects of the issues involved including those which are from their very nature confidential, were fully thrashed and discussed by the Congress High Command after mature consideration.” I am not finding fault with these matters. Confidential matters are thrashed out and discussed to take whichever action is necessary and Oath of secrecy is administered when necessary. I am not finding fault with breach of privilege...”
Privilege Motion re

Divulging to the Congress High Command certain matters not placed before the House

I wish to refer to the allegations that unnecessary interference with the affairs of the High Command of the Congress was made by certain members of the High Command. I have mentioned these matters at length and have also said that all aspects of the issues involved, including those which are from their very nature confidential were fully thrashed out and discussed by the Congress High Command.

Before I get into details, I wish to remind the House and also the public that all aspects of the issues involved, including those which are from their very nature confidential were fully thrashed out and discussed by the Congress High Command.
Privilege Motion re
Divulging to the Congress High Command certain matters not placed before the House

Mr Speaker — What is stated by the hon Chief Minister is like this:

"I would also like to mention that the oath of secrecy administered to me at the time I was sworn in as Chief Minister prevents me from giving particulars of matters which have material bearing upon the points referred to in the hon Member's statement. Before I get into details I wish to remind the hon Members and also the public that all aspects of the issues involved including those which are from their very nature confidential were fully thrashed out and discussed by the Congress High Command ... ."
Privilege Motion re
Diva ung to the Congress High
Command certain matters not
placed before the House.

They are perfectly at liberty to do it being members of a party which is
commanding the confidence of the people.

It is the privilege of the House to extract secrets? Is it a privilege of this House to extract a secret from the Cabinet?
Privileged Motion re

Divulging to the Congress High Command certain matters not placed before the House.

I entirely agree with Sri D. Sannavaya that he has not divulged Cabinet secrets even to the High command. Why should we including this House and the Speaker be insulted like this? That is irrelevant.

Sri K. Lakshman Bapuji:— I want to raise a point of order if the Hon. Speaker permits me...

It is left to the Minister resigning or quitting the Cabinet to make any statement and no Member of the House has a right.
to ask or extract any information in regard to that. It is merely a statement and it is left to the person that makes the statement.

Mr Speaker - That is right

Sri P Rajagopal Naidu - "I would also like to mention that the oath of secrecy administered to me at the time I was sworn in as Chief Minister prevents me from giving particulars of matters which have a material bearing upon the points referred to in the hon member's statement."

The charges according to the press report are that I was unnecessarily interfering in portfolios of others. But I can only recollect that in some matters of public importance regarding which the Chief Minister and myself had agreed to follow a particular policy when I found that the Chief Minister had sub-
Privilege Motion re
Diligence to the Congress High Command, certain matters not placed before the House.

sequently resided from that stand for no valid reason, I found myself in a state of utter embarrassment as I had already taken steps to implement the policy mutually agreed upon.

The following is from the Chief Minister's statement:

"I was, therefore, much distressed to find that the hon. Member was not only calling for files within the portfolios of another Minister, but also making his remarks in writing in conflict with the decision of the concerned Minister." The Chief Minister also says in another connection 'Another matter of importance referred to by the hon. Member I would, like to deal with and that is revealing cabinet secrets to members of the party.

Mr. Speaker: Will you please sit down? Don't go into those matters. Please sit down. I have asked you to sit down.

Sir P. Rajagopal Naidu: Let me conclude, Sir.

1. Impedes the work of the House
2. Lowers the dignity of the House

There is no debate on that.
Privilege Motion res

Divilging to the Congress High
Command certain matters not
placed before the House

So, how does it impede
the work of the House? That is what I want to know. My sub-
mmission is, it does not impede any work which we can do on
that statement. I feel that this question of impediment is not
suitable.

Mr Speaker — I think that is enough. The whole thing is thus, an oath of secrecy
must be taken in regard to the matters placed before the House. He is per-
factly right. — Is that right? The Member from Madras have asked.
I agree with him. I think it is unfair.

(Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu, rose)

Mr Speaker: Will you please sit down? I can't allow
anybody to obstruct me. Now, you are obstructing me.

Will you withdraw your hand?
Two inconsistent things, ..., the Oath of secrecy and a special technical thing. They are naturally of a confidential nature. The Ministers or the party members talk in their committee. They are by their very nature confidential and, therefore, it is but right that they have talked confidentially and those matters should not be divulged here. Nobody has any right to ask a Minister what he has talked to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru or Mr. Sanjeeva Reddy or Mr. Pant. Nobody has a right and, therefore, this House has no right to ask that.

**GOVERNMENT BILL:**

*The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1960.*

**Clause 16**

*Mr. Speaker:*—Government has given some amendment to this clause.

*Sri Vavitala Gopalakrishnayya:*—We have not received it, Sir.

*Mr. Speaker:*—It appears that the amendment has been circulated just now. As members require time to study it, we shall take it up to-morrow. Let the amendment be circulated amongst the members. So, we shall take up this clause to-morrow.

**Clause 17.**

*Sri G. Yellamanda Reddy:*—Sir, I beg to move.

"In sub-clause (1) of Clause 17 for the words 'Five hundred rupees' substitute the words 'Rupees two thousand, or one year's rigorous imprisonment or both'."

*Mr. Speaker:*—Amendment moved.
The question is
"In sub-clause (1) of Clause 17 for the words Five hundred rupees substitute the words "Rupees two thousand or one year's rigorous imprisonment or both.""

The amendment was negatived

Mr. Speaker — The question is
"That Clause 17 do stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted
Clause 17 was added to the Bill

Clause 18

Mr. Speaker:— The question is
"That Clause 18 do stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.
Clause 18 was added to the Bill.

Clause 19

Mr Speaker.— The question is
"That Clause 19 do stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.
Clause 19 was added to the Bill.

Clause 20

Mr Speaker: The question is
"That Clause 20 do stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.
Clause 20 was added to the Bill.
Clause 21

Mr. Speaker: The question is
"That Clause 21 do stand part of the Bill."
The motion was adopted
Clause 21 was added to the Bill

Clause 22

Mr. Speaker: The question is
"That Clause 22 do stand part of the Bill."
The motion was adopted
Clause 22 was added to the Bill

New Clauses 22-A, 22-B, 22-C.

Sri G. Yellamanda Reddy: Sir, I beg to move
"Add the following as new clause 22-A

22-A. Land Commission and Land Tribunal. I (a) The Government shall establish a Commission to be called the Andhra Pradesh Land Commission which shall consist of not more than 7 persons of whom:

(i) Two shall be elected by the Legislative Assembly and one by Legislative Council in the prescribed manner;

(ii) One shall be one official nominated by the Government; and

(iii) The rest shall be nominated by the Government from among Agricultural Labourers and Poor peasants

(b) The members of the said Commission shall hold office for a term of three years.

(c) The members of the Commission shall elect one from among themselves as the Chairman.

(d) Subject to the provisions of this Act and any rules which may be made by the Government in this behalf, it shall be the duty of the said Commission to determine in each development block, the family holding."

2 (a) The Government shall by notification in the Gazette, constitute a Land Tribunal for every Development Block Area.

(b) Every Tribunal constituted under sub-clause (a) shall consist of three or more members, one of whom shall be a poor peasant, another an agricultural labourer, and the third a member elected by the Panchavati Samiti of the concerned block.

(c) All the functions delegated by this Act to the Revenue Divisional Officer shall stand suspended and transferred to the Land Tribunal wherever it is constituted.

Mr Speaker – Amendment moved:

All in all the functions assigned by this Act shall stand suspended and transferred to the Land Commission wherever it is constituted. Let us give a decent burial. Let us not allow this Land Commission to fall into the hands of the administrative and legal mechanism. We need reforms. Let us ensure that the Land Commission panel are given the necessary administrative and legal mechanism. We need reforms. Let us ensure that the Land Commission panel are given the necessary administrative and legal mechanism.
We are suggesting the establishment of a Land Commission and Land Tribunals. The Land Commission covers the whole State. We have proposed the Land Commission to look after the things of the whole State. Where the Collector functions of the R D O functions, we have proposed Land Tribunals to replace R D O.

"All the functions delegated by this Act to the Revenue Divisional Officer shall stand suspended and transferred to the Land Tribunal wherever it is constituted."

"22 (A) I (a) The Government shall establish a Commission to be called the Andhra Pradesh Land Commission which shall consist of not more than 7 persons of whom..."

"22 (A) I (d) Subject to the provisions of this Act and any rules which may be made by the Government in this behalf, it shall be the duty of the said Commission to determine in each development block, the family holdings..."
Mr. Speaker:- The question is:

Add the following as new clause 22-A:

"22 (a) Land Commission and Land Tribunal

I (a) The Government shall establish a Commission to be called the Andhra Pradesh Land Commission which shall consist of not more than 7 persons of whom

(i) Two shall be elected by the Legislative Assembly and one by Legislative Council in the prescribed manner;

(ii) One shall be one official nominated by the Government and

(iii) The rest shall be nominated by the Government from among agricultural labourers and rural peasants.
(b) The members of the said Commission shall hold office for a term of three years.

(c) The members of the Commission shall elect one from among themselves as the Chairman.

(d) Subject to the provisions of this Act and any rules which may be made by the Government in this behalf, it shall be the duty of the said Commission to determine in each development block, the family holding.

2 (a) The Government, shall by notification in the Gazette, constitute a Land Tribunal for every Development Block Area.

(b) Every Tribunal constituted under sub-clause (a) shall consist of three or more members, one of whom shall be a poor peasant, another an agricultural labourer, and the third a member elected by the Panchayat Samiti of the concerned block.

(c) All the functions delegated by this Act to the Revenue Divisional Officer shall stand suspended and transferred to the Land Tribunal wherever it is constituted.

The amendment was negatived.

Sri K. L. Narasimha Rao.—Sir, I beg to move: “Add the following new Clause 22-B

Protected tenants under Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1950—(i) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (7) of section 38, and sub-section (i) of section 38-E of the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1950 (Hyderabad Act XXI of 1950), the ownership of all lands held by a protected tenant immediately before the date on which the assent of the President to this Act is first published in the Andhra Pradesh Gazette, except such portion thereof as has been reserved to the landholder for resumption for personal cultivation under section 44 of that Act, shall stand transferred to and vest in the protected tenant from that date, so however that the total land owned by the protected tenant shall not exceed two-thirds of the ceiling area and the protected tenant shall be deemed to be the full owner of such lands from such date.
All lands held by a tenant in wastes or the lands transferred to his own use under sub-section (3), other than those reserved to the landlord for resumption for personal cultivation under section 6 of the existing Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1930 (Hyderabad Act, XXI of 1930), may be taken over by the Government on payment of compensation as determined in accordance with the Schedule and such compensation shall be apportioned between the landlord and the tenant at the discretion of the two-fifths of the compensation to the landlord and one-fifth to the tenant. The value of any crop of a perishable nature and of trees on the land shall be paid to the person who is entitled thereto. The lands taken over by the Government shall vest in them free from all encumbrances.

(3) Cases as provided in sub-section (3) of the provisions of section 35 of the Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1930 (Hyderabad Act, XXI of 1930), shall apply to the transfer of ownership. The terms as entered in sub-section (3) as if it had been a transfer under section 5.

(4) Every declaration furnished by a landlord or by a protected tenant under section 5 shall be amended by the Revenue Divisional Officer in conformity with the transfer of ownership of the land to the protected tenant and the vesting of the land in the Government in virtue of this section, and all the relevant provisions of the Act shall accordingly apply to the declaration as so amended as if it were a declaration filed under Section 5.

"Shri K L Narasimha Rao - I beg to move.

"Add the following as new Clause 22 - C.

22. (c) "Assignment of land by Land Tribunal -

The Land Tribunal shall assign the lands vested in the Government to agricultural labourers, poor peasants and tenants completely dispossessed as per the rules prescribed under this Act."

Mr Speaker - Amendments moved.
Act dated 25-10-2005, as amended by Act dated 23-12-2005. Resumption files are difficult to obtain. All files pending. Resumption petitions and notices to all protected tenants. A list of protected tenants is now available. Section 44 provides protection for self-cultivation. Self-cultivation, resumption or(~ date) Tuesday, 19th. Resumption files are difficult to obtain. All files pending. Resumption petitions and notices to all protected tenants. A list of protected tenants is now available. Section 44 provides protection for self-cultivation. Section 44 protects tenants.
entitled "Arms Trade Control," that is, arms trade controls. As a result, the Committee shall make recommendations to the General Assembly at its sixty-third session. Therefore, the Committee is requested to consider the implementation of the UN arms trade treaty and its implications for national security. The Committee is also tasked with addressing concerns regarding the potential for arms trafficking and its impact on human rights.

Overall, the Committee is committed to promoting arms control and disarmament. It is essential that all countries work together to ensure that the UN arms trade treaty is effectively implemented. The Committee recognizes the importance of addressing the challenges facing the global arms trade, and it will continue to monitor developments in this area. The Committee is committed to working with all stakeholders to promote a safer and more secure world.
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1960

8th July, 1960

The discussion on the comment received on sections 8 and 9 of the bill. Speaker's statement on the issues raised in the debate. Speaker's response to the points raised by members. Repeal of sections 8 and 9. Members' views on the repeal. Final passage of the bill.

On the amendment to section 8, the Speaker's statement on the need for repealing sections 8 and 9. Debate on the amendment.

The issue of the ceiling on agricultural holdings and the impact on farmers. Debate on the implications of the bill on local agriculture.

The need for a balanced approach in regulating agricultural holdings. Debate on the proposed amendments to the bill.

On the amendment to section 9, the Speaker's statement on the purpose of the amendment. Debate on the amendment.

The issue of fair compensation for farmers affected by the bill. Debate on the compensation provisions.

On the final passage of the bill, the Speaker's statement on the importance of the bill. Debate on the final stage of the bill.
அனுபாதத்தில்விள்ளையானாள் ஒருவன் அரங்கத்தில் விளக்கத் தீட்டுகிறாள். அவர் ஒரு குழந்தையானாள் மற்றும் சிறுவனை பெற்று வந்தவர் ஆவாள். இவ்வளவு குடும்பத்தில் ஏற்பட்டுள்ள பழக்கங்கள் மற்றும் குழந்தைகள் வளரும் விளக்கங்கள் என்று தெரியும் அமைப்புகளை விளக்கத் தீட்டுப்படுகிறாள். 

அவர் ஒரு குழந்தையானாள் மற்றும் சிறுவனை பெற்று வந்தவர் ஆவாள். இவ்வளவு குடும்பத்தில் ஏற்பட்டுள்ள பழக்கங்கள் மற்றும் குழந்தைகள் வளரும் விளக்கங்கள் என்று தெரியும் அமைப்புகளை விளக்கத் தீட்டுப்படுகிறாள்.
The Andhra Pradesh Casing on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1960

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...
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1960

...piece meal for development of agriculture. Ceiling to the highest extent Tenancy Act and..., and tenancy for non-agricultural purposes are factors difference where the tenant or agriculturist..., and not to bear any charges.

 seeker - A. B.

 seeker - A. B.

 seeker - A. B.

 seeker - A. B.

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The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1969

38 (e) if the holder or tenant desire to apply for equalization of the holdings, the holder or tenant shall apply for equalization of the holdings before the Select Committee, which may make such order as may be just and equitable in the premises. Select Committee is authorized to make certain such orders as may be just and equitable in the premises. Select Committee is authorized to make certain such orders as may be just and equitable in the premises.

Family holding, definition. Ceiling on family holdings. The law provides that the ceiling on family holdings shall be determined on the basis of family holdings and the ceiling shall be determined on the basis of the number of family holdings.

Protected tenants. Any person who is a protected tenant shall be entitled to the benefits of the law. A protected tenant shall be entitled to the benefits of the law. A protected tenant shall be entitled to the benefits of the law. A protected tenant shall be entitled to the benefits of the law.

Family holding, definition. Ceiling on family holdings. Three family holdings. The ceiling shall be determined on the basis of three family holdings.
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1961

8th July, 1960 453

The Legislature read not mention in the declaration about the lands which are in the occupation of the tenants at

But (2) therein is that 

The law protecting tenants, is, according to the

The enactment of the

On 1st January 1947, the

Declaration under the

land holder. Therefore, the

the ceilings.

ceiling area in app'ly as

the ceilings. Because, the tenancy system

family holdings etc. land holder resume calls. Once the

Family holding etc. and ceilings are, in the

Three family holding etc. in Telangana Act provides, and

family holdings, etc. land holder resume calls. Once the

family holdings etc. and ceilings are, in the

Three family holding etc. in Telangana Act provides, and
three family holdings, whenever applicable, enabling the farmer to
resume the status of Landholder and to dispose of the
same in future. It is provision of the Act that in case of
any dispute, the resolution of claims and determination of
the party in dispute, the courts are justified in
safeguarding the so-called farmers, even if they prove
the inscription were the desert of the claimants, as
claimed by the Landholder. In a case, the Land
holding of a particular farmer is under dispute
between two Landholders, the courts are justified in
giving preference to the Landholder who has
submitted the application more conveniently, provided such
application had been submitted prior to
1959. In another case, the farmer claims
exemption, assuming that Pandiririyak
colony has been constituted prior to
1959 and hence he was entitled to
exemption, whereas the application
had been submitted after
1959. In such cases, the
court has to give preference
whether the farmer is entitled to
exemption. In another case, a farmer claims
exemption on the ground that the
application had been submitted prior
to 1959, whereas the application
was submitted after
1959. In such cases, the
court has to give preference
to the application submitted prior
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exemption on the ground that the
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was submitted after
1959. In such cases, the
court has to give preference
to the application submitted prior
to 1959.
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1960

...It only applies to ceilings no doubt. As under 26 of the Agricultural Lands Act—"The provisions of the Hyderabad encom and Agricultural Lands Act" 1950 in so far as they relate to proceedings dealt with in this Act shall cease to have effect, at any rate, as to agricultural, Hyderabad Act is a comprehensive Act. It refers to ceilings. It refers to family holdings. It refer the protected tenants and, under Act pass...
family" protected tenants to be eligible for protection.

Section 44 of the Telangana Act is categorical:

Subject to the provisions of sub-section (8) a landholder, who on the date on which the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Land (Amendment) Act 1954 comes into force is not already cultivating personally an area equal to three times the family holding for the local area and who in good faith requires land leased out to a protected tenant for cultivating personally, may, notwithstanding anything contained in Section 19 of the Act, terminate the tenancy and resume such land or portion of such land that would, together with the land which he is already cultivating personally either as owner or as protected tenant, be equal to three times the family holding by making an application in the manner prescribed to the Collector or any other officer whom the Government may from time to time authorise in this behalf.

Provided that after the commencement of the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural lands (Amendment) Act, 1955 no such landholder shall be entitled to exercise the right of resumption under this sub-section unless he has within the period of one year from the commencement of the said Act filed with the Deputy Collector in the prescribed manner a statement of reservation demarcating the lands which he reserves for the exercise of the rights of resumption under this Section.
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1960

8th July, 1960

The ANDHRA PRADESH STATE ACT, 1959

The President of the Executive Council of the State of Andhra Pradesh, in exercise of the powers conferred on him by M Sections 3 to 6 of the Act 43 of 1959, hereby makes the following amendment in the said Act:

Section 4, Sub-section (2), is hereby amended by adding the following words at the end thereof:

"Provided that if in the opinion of the Collector no transfer of land shall be made, the Collector shall intimate the party interested the reasons for such refusal, and the party interested shall have the right to appeal against such refusal in the manner provided in the Hyderabad Tenancy Act, 1922, or as amended from time to time."

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to the cases covered by Sections 6 and 7 of the Act 43 of 1959, or as amended from time to time.

Provided further that no such order as is referred to in the last preceding proviso shall be made before the expiry of 12 months from the date of the said Act, or before the completion of 3 years from the date on which the Act is amended by the said Act, and after such expiry or completion, as the case may be, the Collector shall intimate the party interested the reasons for not making such order, and the party interested shall have the right to appeal against such non-implementation in the manner provided in the Hyderabad Tenancy Act, 1922, or as amended from time to time.

Provided further that nothing in this section shall apply to the cases covered by Sections 6 and 7 of the Act 43 of 1959, or as amended from time to time.

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Provided further that nothing in this section shall apply to the cases covered by Sections 6 and 7 of the Act 43 of 1959, or as amended from time to time.
458 8th July, 1960

The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling of Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1960

Mr. Speaker:— I have given my ruling. I am not going to rule it out, but let us take a vote of the House.

Mr. Speaker:— The question is:

Add the following as new clause 22(b):

"22 (b) Protected tenants under Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1960 (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (7) of section 38, and sub-section (i) of section 38-E of the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1950 (Hyderabad Act XXI of 1950), the ownership of all lands held by a protected tenant, immediately before the date on which the assent of the President to this Act is first published in the Andhra Pradesh Gazette except such portion thereof as has been reserved to the landlord to resumption for personal cultivation under Section 44 of that Act, shall stand transferred to the very same protected tenant from that date, so however that..."
the total land owned by the protected tenant shall be deemed to be the full owner of such lands from such date.

(2) All lands held by a protected tenant in excess of the lands transferred to his ownership under sub-section (1) other than those reserved to the land holder for resumption for personal cultivation under section 44 of the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act 1950 (Hyderabad Act XXI of 1950) may be taken over by the Government on payment of compensation as determined in accordance with the schedule and the protected tenant in the proportion of the 2/5, of the compensation to the landholder and 3/5 thereof to the protected tenant. 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. The lands taken over by the Government shall vest in them free from all encumbrances.

(3) Save and provided in sub-section the provision of section 38-E of the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act 1950 (Hyderabad Act XXI of 1950) shall apply to the transfer of ownership of the lands mentioned in sub-section (1) as if it had been a transfer effected under that section.

Every declaration furnished by a landholder or by a protected tenant under shall be amended by the Revenue Divisional Officer in conformity with the transfer of ownership of the land in the Government by virtue of this section and all the relevant provisions of this Act shall thereupon apply to the declaration as so amended as if it were a declaration filed under Section 5.

The amendment was declared lost.

Sri G. Yellamanda Reddy pressed for a division. The House divided thus.

Ayes

1. Sri G Yellamanda Reddy
2. Sri Pillalamarni Venkateswarlu
3. Sri M. Nagi Reddi
4 Sri B. Sankarayya
5 Sri Ch. Rajeswararao
6 Sri Uppala Malsoor
7 Sri N. Peddanna
8 Sri L. Venkata Reddi
9 Sri B. Dharmabhiksham
10 Sri K. Ramachandrareddi
11 Sri C. Venkatareddi
12 Sri K. Narasayya
13 Sri Anantha Reddi
14 Sri G. Gopalareddi
15 Sri S. V. K. Prasad
16 Sri P. Satyanayana
17 Sri G. Nageswararao
18 Sri A. Venkatramaraju
19 Sri P. Chokka Rao
20 Sri G. Lakshma Reddi
21 Sri J. Ananda Rao
22 Sri K. L. Narasimharao

Noes

1 Sri D. Sanjayya
2 Sri A. C. Subba Reddi
3 Sri K. Vijayabheaskara Reddi
4 Sri Kallur Subba Rao
5 Sri R. Achintaramayya
6 Sri B. Adinarayana
7 Sri K. Apparao
8 Sri Apparao Shetkar
9 Sri M. Bagareddi
10 Sri Banappa
11 Sri Peta Bapayya
12 Sri E. Basappa
13 Sri S. S. Brahmayya
14 Sri N. Chenduramanahallu
15 Sri J. Chokkaro
16 Sri V. C. Chudarmani Deo
17 Sri G. Dharma Naidu
18  Sri D Hanumantharao
19  Sri T Hayagreevachari
20  Sri B Kesavareddi
21  Sri Krishnam Raja Bahadur
22  Sri Allam Krishnayya
23  Sri K Brahmananda Reddi
24  Sri K Chahdramouli
25  Sri P Rangareddi
26  Sri S. B P Pattabhirama Rao
27  Sri A. Satyanarayannraju
28  Sri K V Rangareddy
29  Sri R Lakshmunarasahta Dora
30  Sri A Bhagavantharao
31  Sri M Kotireddi
32  Sri M Lakshmi Naidu
33  Sri P Mahendranath
34  Sri Manda Sailu
35  Sri M Mir Ahamadali Khan
36  Sri Muralidhara Reddi
37  Sri M. Munuswami
38  Sri Naganna
39  Sri Dodda Narasayya
40  Sri G Narayanareddi
41  Sri P. Narasingarao
42  Sri K V S Padmanabharaaju
43  Sri G. Parandhamayya
44  Sri M. Potharaju
45  Sri B. Rajaram
46  Sri M Rajaram
47  Sri P. v. Rajaswararao
48  Sri D. Ramabrahma
49  Sri Ramachandraraao
50  Sri A. Sanjeevareddi
51  Sri Konda Lakshman Bapuji
52  Sri N Ramachandrareddi
53  Sri M. Pallamraju
54  Sri M Narasingarao
55  Sri M Lakshmicantamma
8th July, 1960

The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1960

56 Smt Santhabai
57 Smt Jayalakshmindevamma
58 Smt Y Seethakumari
59 Smt C. Ammannaijaja
60 Smt. P Vaniramnaraao
61. Smt Shahjahan Begum
62. Sri Shahbuddin Ahmad Khan
63 Sri B Ratnasabhapathy
64. Sri A. Ratnam
65. Sri J Ramireddi
66. Sri M Ramayya
67. Sri P Ramaswami Naidu
68. Sri Kakani Venkatataratnam
69. Sri E Venkatramanarasayya
70. Sri Venkateswararao
71. Sri C. V Suryanarayanaaruju
72. Sri Ch V Somayajulu
73. Sri Kasim Venkatareddi
74. Sri G. Venkatareddi
75. Sri P V. Narasimharao
76. Sri Vasudeo Krishnaji Naik
77. Sri R Tirupatirao
78. Sri C. P Thimmareddi
79. Sri Challa Subbarayudh
80. Sri B. Sreeramamurthi
81. Sri K. Seetharamaswaini
82. Sri K Santhappa
83. Sri R. B. Ramakrishna Raju

**Neutrals**

1 Sri G. Lachanna
2. Sri P. Rajagopal Naidu
3. Sri B. V. Sivayya
4. Sri Besetti Appa Rao
5. Sri Nagineni Venkayya
6. Sri Cnjpupalli Bapayya

The amendment was lost.
Mr Speaker - I rule out the amendment relating to addition of new clause 22-C because a similar amendment was negatived.

Now, the question is

"That Clause 22 do stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clause 22 was added to the Bill

Clauses 23, 24 and 25

Mr Speaker: There are no amendments to clauses 23, 24 and 25. The question is

"That clauses 23, 24, and 25 do stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clauses 23, 24 and 25 were added to the Bill

Clause 1

"For sub-clause (2) of clause 1, substitute the following:

"(2) It extends to the whole of the Andhra area, that is, the territories which immediately before the 1st November, 1956 were comprised in the State of Andhra."

Mr Speaker - Amendment moved.
8th July, 1960
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling of Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1960

In pursuance of the recommendations of the Commission, the Andhra Pradesh Government has introduced the Andhra Pradesh Ceiling of Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1960. The Bill covers the following aspects:

1. **Protected Tenants:** The Bill defines the term "protected tenants" under the Andhra Pradesh Land Reforms Act, 1957. Protected tenants are defined as those who have been in continuous occupation of land for a period of at least 20 years and have a valid tenancy deed.

2. **Family Holding System:** The Bill proposes a new family holding system where the ceiling on land holdings is determined based on the size of the family. The ceiling is set at 5 acres for families with up to 5 members, increasing by 1 acre for every additional member up to a maximum of 10 acres for families with 10 or more members.

3. **Acreage Limitation:** The Bill sets a maximum ceiling of 20 acres for all land holdings, excluding the holdings of protected tenants.

4. **Agricultural Land Usage:** The Bill distinguishes between double crop areas and single crop areas, with different ceiling limits for each.

5. **Land Commission:** The Bill empowers the Land Commission to decide the quantum of land for each family holding based on the average productivity of the land in the area.

The Bill aims to ensure equitable distribution of agricultural land and protect the rights of farmers, particularly those who have been in continuous occupation of land for a long time. It seeks to strike a balance between the interests of farmers and the need for efficient land use.
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1960

**8th July, 1960**

The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Act, 1960 (Act No. 34 of 1960) ceiling on holdings 1 1/3 holdings ceiling 6 % on gross produce 60 % on single crop area of the Magami family holding Double crop area 4 \( \frac{1}{3} \) family holding as 4 \( \frac{1}{3} \) area Land Commission, the family ceiling 8 \( \frac{1}{3} \) family ceiling on last quality ceiling 40 % on last quality ceiling 108 \( \frac{1}{3} \) family holding on the basis of family holding on the basis of Land yield, the family ceiling on the basis of Land Commission as Andhra Pradesh Agricultural Supply Act, 1955. The Act has been passed as per the Act, the Act is being passed.
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1960

Arbitrarily the Act is made to apply to tenures under the Tenant Act. The Act further states that the ceiling is not to be applied to the land of the government or the land under the government. The Tenancy Act also provides that the ceiling shall not apply to the land of the government or the land under the government.

Section 2 of the Act defines the family holding. Clause 2 of the Act states: "In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires". That means, in so far as they are applied to this Act...

The Act defines the family holding. Clause 2 of the Act states: "In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires". That means, in so far as they are applied to this Act...

It is a question of law. General law and previous law are to be followed. If there is anything inconsistent with the previous law, the latter law prevails. There is nothing in this law which is inconsistent with the rights created under that Act.
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1960

Mr. Speaker — We have heard the argument of the respectable member from Andhra for removing the words 'Andhra Pradesh' and putting the word 'Andhra' only, as it is.

Mr. Speaker — It is all argument for removing the words 'Andhra Pradesh' and putting the word 'Andhra'.

The amendment of the Opposition is:

"(2) It extends to the whole of Andhra area that is, the territories which immediately before the 1st November, 1956 were comprised in the State of Andhra."
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1960

468 8th July, 1960

In this connection, Article 31-A of the Constitution of India, which provides for limitation of State taxation and licensing of Government undertakings, has been enforced by the Government of Andhra Pradesh under the provisions of Section 11(2)(b) of the Andhra Pradesh Agriculture Credit and Agricultural Produce Licensing Act, 1951. This has been done in order to protect the interests of the farmers and to ensure fair competition in the market of agricultural produce.

The Bill seeks to extend the provisions of the existing law by limiting the maximum amount of loan that can be given to any individual or family, thereby ensuring that the farmer gets access to credit on reasonable terms. The Bill also provides for the regulation of agricultural produce licenses, which will help in preventing unfair practices by licensed dealers.

In conclusion, it is believed that the Bill will go a long way in protecting the interests of the farmers and ensuring fair competition in the market of agricultural produce. It is hoped that the implementation of this Bill will result in a better future for the farmers of Andhra Pradesh.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

[Official]

[Date]
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1960

8th July, 1960

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...
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సొంతంగా అది ముఖంగా చారుతం, సుగంధుల జాగ్రత్త అవసరం చేసే యొక్క ఫలితం ఉద్యోగం, మరియు ఇది ఉద్యోగం మాత్రం ఉండటం నాణ్యం, మరియు ఇది ఉద్యోగం మాత్రం ఉండటం నాణ్యం ఉండటం అనుసంధానం చేయడం నాణ్యం ఉండటం అనుసంధానం చేయడం యొక్క ఫలితం ఉద్యోగం, మరియు ఇది ఉద్యోగం మాత్రం ఉండటం నాణ్యం ఉండటం అనుసంధానం చేయడం నాణ్యం ఉండటం అనుసంధానం చేయడం యొక్క ఫలితం ఉద్యోగం. తప్పించే సుగంధుల జాగ్రత్త అవసరం చేసే యొక్క ఫలితం ఉద్యోగం మాత్రం ఉండటం నాణ్యం, మరియు ఇది ఉద్యోగం మాత్రం ఉండటం నాణ్యం ఉండటం అనుసంధానం చేయడం నాణ్యం ఉండటం అనుసంధానం చేయడం యొక్క ఫలితం ఉద్యోగం, మరియు ఇది ఉద్యోగం మాత్రం ఉండటం నాణ్యం ఉండటం అనుసంధానం చేయడం నాణ్యం ఉండటం అనుసంధానం చేయడం యొక్క ఫలితం ఉద్యోగం.
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సీమ ఉచ్చాటం కోసం ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ గవర్న్ గిఫ్ట్ వాడి ప్రతి అనుసరించి అందరియ లోపల ప్రతి కోసం సమాధాన చేయాలను నిషేధించగా, ఇతడు ప్రత్యేకించడం కారణం, మరియు అనియతం ఇప్పటించాలను కాశ్చేసి, అందరియ సేవలను మాత్రం విదేశించడం ప్రవాహం చేసినాం.

అంతో ఇది మలస్తాద్యం - ఒకప్పుడు ప్రత్యేకం కనుగొనేది అంతర్భాగం అనుకున్నట్లు ప్రరంభం సమాచారం చేసినాం.

ఇతడు కూడుకు ప్రత్యేకంగా అందరియ ప్రతి అనుసరించాలను నిషేధించుకోవడం కారణం, ఇది కోసం సంఖ్యలు కనుగొనామని ఇప్పటించాలను మాత్రం సమాచారం చేసినాం.

ఇది ఉప సంఖ్యలు - ఉండాలి చాలా సాధారణ ఇది అనుకున్నట్లు కనుగొనేది.

ఇది యొక్క సంఖ్యలు - ఒకప్పుడు సంభావన చేయాలను తప్పు అది కాక కేక కాగా, ఇది యొక్క సంఖ్యలు విలువానికి సమాధానం చేయాలను మాత్రం గమనం చేసినాం.

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ఇది ఉప సంఖ్యలు - ఉండాలి చాలా సాధారణ ఇది అనుకున్నట్లు కనుగొనేది.
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The question is:

For sub-clause (2) of clause 4 substitute the following:

(2) It extends to the whole of Andhra area, that is, the territories which immediately before the 1st November, 1956 were comprised in the State of Andhra.
Sri G Yellamanda Reddy:— I demand a division, Sir

Ayes 23, Noes 65
Neutrals 4

The amendment was negatived

Clause 26

Mr. Speaker—There is an amendment to this clause, but it seeks to delete sub-clause (1) it cannot be moved

Sri Pullalamanni Venkateswarlu. Sir, I may be permitted to move a verbal amendment.

Mr Speaker—No

The question is.

"That clause 26 do stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted
Clause 26 was added to the Bill

First Schedule

Sri K. L. Narasimha Rao. This is dependent upon clause 4. So, it can be taken up to-morrow.

Mr Speaker—All right This will be taken up to-morrow.

Second Schedule

Sri G Yellamanda Reddy. This can also be taken up to-morrow.

Mr Speaker—Second Schedule also will be taken up tomorrow. Now, the House stands adjourned till 8 30 A.M. to-morrow.

The House then adjourned till Half Past Eight of the Clock on Saturday, the 9th July, 1960