Papers laid on the Table
Annual reports on the working and affairs of the Hyderabad Allwvr Metal Works Ltd and the Hyderabad Asbestos Cement Products Ltd
Rules made under clause (V) of sub-section (4) of section 126 of the Hyderabad Gram Panchayat Act, 1956

Government Bill
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1960
(as reported by the Joint Select Committee)
—Discussion not concluded

Note — *at the commencement of the speech denotes confirmation not received in time from the Member
Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly

Thursday, the 30th June 1960
The House met at Half Past Eight of the Clock.

[Mr Speaker in the Chair]

QUESTIONs AND ANSWERS
(See Part I)

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Annual Reports on the working and affairs of the
Hyderabad Allwyn Metal works Ltd,
and the Hyderabad Asbestos
Cement Products Ltd.

*The Chief Minister (Sri D. Sanjivayya): I beg to lay on the
Table, the Annual Reports on the working and affairs of the
Hyderabad Allwyn Metal works Ltd., and the Hyderabad Asbestos
Cement Products Ltd., the Audit Reports and the comments upon
or supplement to the Audit Report made by the Comptroller and
the Auditor General of India, there to for the periods 1956-57,
1957-58, 1958-59, and 1956, 1957 and 1958, respectively, in compli-
cance with section 639 (2) of the Company's Act, 1956.

Mr. Speaker: Papers laid on the Table

Rules made under clause V of Sub-Section (4) of Section
126 of the Hyderabad Gram Panchayat Act, 1956.

*The Minister for Planning (Sri P. Ramana Reddy): I beg to lay
on the Table, under Sub-section 4 of section 126 of the Hyderabad
Gram Panchayat Act, 1956, a copy of the rules made in exercise
of the powers conferred by clause (v) of sub-section (4) of section 126 of the said Act and notified in the Andhra Pradesh Gazette, Rules Supplement to Part-I dated the 17th March, 1960 and Andhra Pradesh Gazette No 5 Rules Supplement to Part-I, dated the 28th May, 1960.

Mr. Speaker Papers laid on the Table

GOVERNMENT BILL
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1960 (as reported by the Joint Select Committee)

The Deputy Chief Minister (Sri K V Ranga Reddy) - I beg to move that the Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1960 as reported by the Joint Select Committee be read a second time.

Mr. Speaker Motion moved
(Pause)

Papers laid on the Table

Mr. Speaker the Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1960 as reported by the Joint Select Committee was read a second time.
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bll, 1960
(as reported by the Joint Select Committee)

In the course of our examination of the existing agricultural holdings in the state of Andhra Pradesh, we have come across certain objections raised by farmers regarding the exemptions provided under the law. These objections are primarily concerned with the classification of land and the manner in which it is assessed for tax purposes.

According to the law, land is classified into various categories based on its productivity and location. Farmers argue that certain land holdings, which are currently assessed at a lower rate, should be reclassified to a higher category to reflect their true value. This, they argue, would make it more difficult for them to manage their farms.

Moreover, there is a concern regarding the manner in which the rate of assessment is determined. Farmers claim that the current method does not take into account the cost of cultivation, which varies significantly depending on the type of land and the season.

In conclusion, we believe that there is a need for a thorough review of the classification and assessment of land in the state of Andhra Pradesh. This review should consider the objections raised by farmers and ensure that the law is fair and just for all landowners.
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1960

(As reported by the Joint Select Committee)

30th June, 1960

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The report made by the Joint Select Committee)
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Ass cultural Holams Bill, 1960
(as reported by the Joint Select Committee)
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1960
(as reported by the Joint Select Committee)

6 30th June, 1960

family holding of 7 acres of 70 cents or more (as reported by the Joint Select Committee)

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The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling o
Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1961
(as reported by the Joint Select Committee)

...
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1960
(as reported by the Joint Select Committee)

The definition of "dry lands" could vary, but generally, it refers to lands that are not suitable for wet cultivation. The committee considered various aspects of dry lands, including their definition and the role they play in agriculture. Dry lands include not only areas that are naturally dry but also those that have been made dry through cultivation or other means.

Understanding the extent of dry lands is crucial for policy-making and resource management. The committee's report includes a detailed analysis of dry lands, their classification, and the implications for agricultural development.

The report also discusses the importance of cross-bundings and how they affect the classification of dry lands. It highlights the need for a more unified approach to managing dry lands across the state, considering the economic and social implications.

In conclusion, dry lands are a significant part of the agricultural landscape in Andhra Pradesh. Their proper classification and management are essential for sustainable agricultural practices and the well-being of the rural population. The committee's recommendations aim to address these issues and support the development of agricultural policies that are inclusive and effective.
section 10 of the Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1960 (as reported by the Joint Select Committee)

section 10 of the Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1960 (as reported by the Joint Select Committee)
13 30th June, 1960

The Ardhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1960
(as reported by the Joint Select Committee)

Farm holdings less than 20 acres are to be exempt from the ceiling, but larger holdings may be disturbed. The report states that farms may disturb each other exemption of individual farms. The Planning Commission has raised the land reforms ceiling exemptions for all agricultural holdings in terms of national wealth. The Planning Commission has raised the land reforms ceiling exemptions for all agricultural holdings in terms of national wealth.
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1960
(as reported by the Joint Select Committee)

30th June, 1960

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The Andhra Pradesh Cainiting on Agricultural Holdings Bill 1960
(as reported by the Joint Select Committee)

The Hon'ble Shri K. R. Rao, M.P. 15, 00 000
in his statement has pointed out that in the case of 500,000 acres
where the area is below 10 acres, the compensation is
insufficient. The Government has already given an assurance
that the area of 500,000 acres will be increased to 1,000,000 acres.

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Point of order, Sir. The Hon'ble Shri K. R. Rao, M.P. 15, 00 000
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that the area of 500,000 acres will be increased to 1,000,000 acres.
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1960
(as reported by the Joint Select Committee)

30th June, 1960

The report of the Joint Select Committee on the Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1960, recommends the following:

1. The ceiling on agricultural holdings shall be based on a "classification of land".
2. The classification shall be based on the productivity of the land.
3. The ceiling shall be Rs. 10,000 for one acre of land.
4. The report also recommends that the "Joint Select Committee" shall be constituted to consider the implementation of the Bill.

The report further states that the "Joint Select Committee" shall consist of members from various fields such as agriculture, law, and economics.

The report also mentions that the "Joint Select Committee" shall be responsible for ensuring that the provisions of the Bill are implemented effectively.

The report concludes by recommending that the "Joint Select Committee" shall be constituted at the earliest possible date.

(Signed) [Signature]
Joint Select Committee

[Stamp]
14 30th June, 1960

The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1960

(as reported by the Joint Select Committee)

That the Bill as reported by the Joint Select Committee be referred to the Supreme Court for obtaining its opinion thereon.
"If the member-in-charge moves that the Bill as reported by the Select Committee be read a second time, any member may move as an amendment that the Bill be recommitted or be circulated or re-circulated for the purpose of obtaining opinion or further opinion thereon."

"That the Bill be recommitted or be circulated or re-circulated for the purpose of obtaining opinion or further opinion thereon."

"31 (3) No such law as is referred to in clause (2), made by the Legislature of a State shall have effect unless such law, having been reserved for the consideration of the President, has received his assent."
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1960
(as reported by the Joint Select Committee)

30th June, 1960

The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1960
(as reported by the Joint Select Committee)
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agr. cultural Holdings Bill, 1960
(as reported by the Joint Select Committee)

...
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1960
(as reported by the Joint Select Committee)
The Andhra Pradesh Enabling Act, 1951

Agricultural Holdings Bill 1960
(as reported by the Joint Select Committees)

The Andhra Pradesh Enabling Act, 1951, was enacted to authorize the State Government to pass certain laws, including those affecting agriculture, within the limits permitted by the Constitution. The Act empowered the Governor, with the advice of the Cabinet, to pass such laws as the President might refer to the Assembly. However, the President has the right to reserve any law for his consideration, and if the law is assented to, it becomes effective. The law as passed by the Governor, with the advice of the Cabinet, and assented to by the President, is deemed to be passed by the Governor with the advice of the Cabinet.

The Act also provided for the re-committal of the Bill to the Assembly for further consideration. If the Bill is re-committed or is further circulated for the purpose of obtaining opinion or further opinion thereon, it may be further circulated after the expiry of the period fixed for the circulation of the Bill to the Assembly for the purpose of obtaining opinion or further opinion.

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Mr Speaker - Now, I am giving my ruling. The Constitution of India, Article 149 mandates the procedure for the appointment of Select Committees. The present debate is on theAndhra Pradesh Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1960 (as reported by the Joint Select Committee).

Public opinion is now the ruling organ of the Constitution. Article 148 mandates the procedure for the appointment of Select Committees. The present debate is on the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1960 (as reported by the Joint Select Committee).
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1960
(as reported by the Joint Select Committee)

Sri D. Kondiah Chowdary—On a point of order, Sir. At the outset, the motion was not moved at all.

Mr. Speaker—It was moved. I take it, Sir, that the motion was not moved because it was not moved at all.

Sri D. Kondiah Chowdary—The first amendment was about sending the Bill for Supreme Court opinion. That was
22 30th June, 1960

The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1960
(as reported by the Joint Select Committee)

over-ruled that was said to be not in order. The second amendment is to elicit public opinion and before that is moved.

Mr. Speaker—Sir, I beg to move,

"That the Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill as reported by the Joint Select Committee be resubmitted for public opinion as the public opinion has vastly changed and the basic principle of the Bill is also radically changed."

Mr. Speaker—Motion moved.

Sri P. Rajagopala Naidu (Thavannipalli).—Sir, I beg to move,

"The second amendment is to elicit public opinion and before that is moved."

Mr. Speaker—Sir, it is moved.

The proposed second amendment to the Bill is moved.
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1960
(as reported by the Joint Select Committee)

Mr Speaker—Both these are in order

*Sri D. Kondiah Chowdary—Sir, I beg to move

“That the Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill as reported by the Select Committee be re-committed to a new Select Committee for reconsideration”

Mr Speaker—Motion moved

Sri D. Kondiah Chowdary—That the Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill as reported by the Select Committee be re-committed to a new Select Committee for reconsideration.

Mr Speaker—I am going to allow the Communist party as the opposition.
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1960
(as reported by the Joint Select Committee)

(Sri P Narasimha Rao in the Chair)

We have already referred to the difference between personally cultivated holding and the holding cultivated through hired labor. Land distribution will substantially increase the former land distribution. According to the Land Reforms Commission, lands are classified as follows:

1. A holding of less than 2 acres
2. A holding of 2 to 3 acres
3. A holding of 3 to 5 acres
4. A holding of 5 to 10 acres
5. A holding of more than 10 acres

The commission suggests that the proportion of land in each category should be reduced. The existing law allows for the correction of these imbalances. We believe that the government should take steps to ensure that the distribution of land is fair and just.
The Andhra Pradesh Land Reforms Committee on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1960 (as reported by the Joint Select Committee)

It is important that some effective steps should be taken in this direction, during the Second Five-Year Plan so as to afford opportunities to the landless sections of the rural population to gain social status and to feel a sense of opportunity equally with other sections of the community.

"In the first place, supply of land in relation to the number of people seeking it is so limited that not, to put a ceiling on individual holdings would be irrational and unjust."

"Secondly, under the present technique of cultivation, managerial ability and financial resources of an average cultivator in India, the optimum size of a holding has to be fairly large."

The Committee has, therefore, recommended that the maximum size of holdings should be three times the size of the economic holding.
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill 1960 (as reported by the Joint Select Committee)
The Andhra Pradesh Land or Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1960
(as reported by the Joint Select Committee)

115. The following table shows the area of holdings as per the first column and the area of holdings as per the second column.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total Holdings</th>
<th>Area of Holdings</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1949</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>30,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>105,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>1952</td>
<td>115,000</td>
<td>45,000</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The table shows a steady increase in the total number of holdings and the area of holdings over the years.

The bill seeks to address the issue of agricultural holdings and aims to regulate the acquisition and disposal of land held by more than a certain number of acres, thus ensuring fair compensation to the owners.

In conclusion, the bill provides a framework to ensure the fair and equitable distribution of land, especially to the landless farmers, and aims to strengthen the agricultural sector.
30th June, 1960

The Ardhia Pradesha Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1960

(as reported by the Joint Select Committee)
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill 1960 (as reported by the Joint Select Committee)

The Anlhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill 1960

(As reported by the Joint Select Committee)

Do not accept the exemptions and do not allow any

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The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1960
(as reported by the Joint Select Committee)

June, 1960

The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1960
(as reported by the Joint Select Committee)
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1960
(as reported by the Joint Select Committee)

30th June, 1960

The meeting took place on the 38th June, 1960, and was addressed by the Joint Select Committee.

The settlement of the agricultural holdings was discussed. The Settlement Officers had set up an administrative system to regulate the settlement. The meeting was attended by various representatives of the agricultural community.

The chief concern was the distribution of the agricultural land among the tenants. The committee recommended that the land should be distributed equally among the tenants. The committee also recommended that the tenants should be given the right to use the land for the purpose of agriculture.

The committee also discussed the issue of grazing lands. The committee recommended that the grazing lands should be made available to the tenants. The committee also recommended that the tenants should be given the right to use the grazing lands for the purpose of agriculture.
The Andhra Pradesh Cailing on

Agro. (Par. 4) Holdings Bull, 1966
(as reported by the Joint Select Committee)

...
Very rare" areas refer to areas where the carrying capacity of the land is very low, and the Act defines this as areas where the annual yield per acre is less than the Act's minimum yield. The Joint Select Committee has recommended that such areas be removed from the scope of the Act. The Committee has also suggested a block size of 300 acres for the purpose of administering such areas. This recommendation is aimed at ensuring that such areas are not classified as 'compact' under the Act, thereby preventing them from being included in the 300-acre limit. The Committee has further stated that such areas should not be used for any purpose that would exacerbate the problem. The Joint Select Committee also acknowledged the importance of maintaining a balance between agricultural and non-agricultural uses of land. The Committee has expressed concern that the Act's provisions may lead to an over-exploitation of land, and has recommended that steps be taken to ensure that such areas are managed in a sustainable manner.
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1960
(as reported by the Joint Select Committee)

యుగో వంద వ్యుత్పాదన ఒకటి మరి ఒకటి అదిభాగం పాటు వచ్చింది అనే దిగువ పెంపుడి లడపచ్చిన పారిపోయింది తాడిపడవాలని యుగో వంద వ్యుత్పాదన ఒకటి మరి ఒకటి అదిభాగం పాటు వచ్చింది అనే దిగువ పాటు వచ్చింది.

యుగో వంద వ్యుత్పాదన ఒకటి మరి ఒకటి అదిభాగం పాటు వచ్చింది అనే దిగువ పాటు వచ్చింది.

సొంసూర పారిపోయింది అనే దిగువ పాటు వచ్చింది.

అది వ్యుత్పాదన ఒకటి మరి ఒకటి అదిభాగం పాటు వచ్చింది అనే దిగువ పాటు వచ్చింది.

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సొంసూర పారిపోయింది అనే దిగు.
30 జూన్, 1960

The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1960
(as reported by the Joint Select Committee)

మనం మరణి వాడుతున్న ఉద్దేశించినది అంటే మరణికి మూర్చు అంటే బిగినం లేదా ప్రపంచ చివరు బాగా మరణించడం ఉండడము. ప్రతి కాలంలో, ప్రతి సాధనాత్మకరణం, పాలక అంశాలు All India Congress Committee లో పాల్గొన్ని P.W.D. మయిలింగ్ మంత్రి తో కలిగి ఉండే యుద్ధంలో పరిస్థితితో తూర్పు మార్గం నకు చెందినవి జాతీయ సంస్థ నుండి, సుమారు వస్తుంది. దీన్ని రెండు సంవత్సరాల రెండవ పరిస్థితిలో ఇది 1942 సంవత్సరం ఏదురే పింది ప్రాంతాలు ఆపండి ప్రపంచ యుద్ధం మాత్రమే మనం మరణించాయి. నికిల్లేది, మంత్రాలు మాత్రమే రెండతరం పరిస్థితి యొక్క నిర్ణయాలను సేన పవిత్ర మానవ ప్రభుత్వాన్ని మరణించాయి.

I have no difference with Communism. But I have difference with Communists.
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1960
(as reported by the Joint Select Committees)

The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1960 (as reported by the Joint Select Committee)

The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1960 (as reported by the Joint Select Committee)

"LAND POLICY: The need for a definite land policy and its speedy implementation received added emphasis during the year in the context of the ideal of a Socialist pattern of society. A concrete form to the land policy was given by a resolution on 'Agrarian Organisational pattern' passed at the Nagpur Session of the Congress. The resolution was based on the Report of the Agricultural Production Sub-Committee of the All India Congress Committee. The resolution stressed that legislation relating to ceilings as well as abolition of intermediary should be completed by the end of 1959. The Congress also recognised that it would be impossible to rehabilitate the millions of landless labourers and holders of uneconomic units on an individual basis. The obvious answer was some form of co-operative farming. The Congress felt that though co-operative pooling of resources did not increase the general availability, the working of resources in economic units would result in efficiency and both the community as well as the peasants forming the co-operative would derive distinct economic gains. This method of social change had the additional advantage of preserving such values as individual initiative and democratic procedures during and after the change. Hence the decision that the future agrarian pattern should be that of co-operative joint farming. By and large, this was the best solution, the only other alternative being the maintenance of status quo with dwarf farms.
uneconomic farms into collective farms which involved questions of social values and attitudes. The Congress, however, emphasized that as a first step, prior to the institution of joint farming service co-operatives should be organised throughout the country within the next three years. Thus, the basic principles of the new policy consist in the imposition of ceilings on land holdings and the formation of service co-operatives, leading to the formation of joint co-operative farms. This policy is intended not only to step up production, but to transform the whole rural life through the infusion of a spirit of co-operation in every aspect of village activity.

This is from Stalin's "ON THE PEASANTRY"

"Our task in the rural districts is to destroy the landlord and smash the resistance of the exploiter and the kulak profiteer. For this purpose we can rely firmly only on the semi-proletarians, the 'poor peasants.' But the middle peasant is not our enemy. He is vacillating, is vacillating and will continue to vacillate. The task of influencing the vacillators is not identical with the task of overthrowing the exploiter and defeating the active enemy. The task at the present moment is to learn to come to an agreement with the middle peasant, while not for a moment renouncing the struggle against the kulak and at the same time firmly relying solely on the poor peasant, for it is precisely now that a turn in our direction on the part of the middle peasantry is inevitable."

The way out lies, firstly, in the transition from the small, backward and scattered peasant farms to amalgamated, large-scale common farms equipped with machinery, armed with scientific knowledge and capable of producing a maximum of grain for the market. The solution lies in the transition from individual peasant farming to collective, to common farming.

"Where in mind our practice in abolishing the private ownership of land, our practice in nationalising the land, our practice which liberates the small peasant from his elected attachment to his little plot of land and thereby helps the change from small peasant farming to large scale collective farming."

Finally, what is it that has to die, still live, and will continue to die the land peasantry. We turn Europe to the small, community farming. We are not only to destroy the small holder but to make the capitalist, or the usurer, or the landlord. We are not only to make the small holder an active participant in a large scale common farming or collective farming.
bought it, and of course he does not want to part with it, preferring to endure all privation, preferring to sink into barbarism rather than part with his little plot of land, the basis of his individual farm."

"In actual fact, the collective farms are a form of cooperatives, the most striking form of producers' cooperatives. There are marketing cooperatives, there are supply cooperatives, and there are also producers' cooperatives. The collective farms are an inseparable and integral part of the cooperative movement in general, and of Lenin's cooperative plan in particular. To carry out Lenin's cooperative plan means to raise the peasantry from the level of marketing and supply cooperatives to the level of producers' cooperatives, of collective farm cooperatives, so to speak."
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1960
(as reported by the Joint Select Committee)

40 30th June, 1960

The ceiling on agricultural holdings in Andhra Pradesh was established on June 30, 1960, as reported by the Joint Select Committee. The bill aimed to address the pressure on industries caused by the expansion of industries and other concerns. The committee found that the current fallows were 12 acres of land and the fallows were 12 acres of land. The bill also addressed the issue of land hunger and the need for endless labor. The committee recommended that the bill be passed without amendment and that it should be supported without reservations. The bill was passed in the assembly on June 30, 1960.
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1960
(as reported by the Joint Select Committee)

The A.ndhra Pradesh Ceding of
Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1960
(as reported by the Joint Select Committee)

30th June, 1960

Co-operative farming is a method of farming where farmers join together to share the costs and profits of farming. By working together, they can purchase supplies and equipment more efficiently and market their products collectively.

Society of farmers in India, particularly the middle peasants, have been facing difficulties due to the economic conditions and the exploitation by the landlords. The middle peasants are those who own small pieces of land and are not able to make ends meet.

In this context, the Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1960 aims to provide relief to the middle peasants by restricting the amount of land that can be owned by landlords.

The bill seeks to eliminate middle peasant tenure by restricting the amount of land that can be owned by landlords. This is to ensure that the middle peasants get a fair share of the land and can improve their economic situation.

The bill also aims to provide co-operative farming as a solution for the middle peasants to improve their economic situation. Co-operative farming involves the joint ownership and management of agricultural land by a group of farmers.

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Oth June, 1960

The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1960
(as reported by the Joint Select Committee)

Middle Peasantry in cooperation with Co-operative Farming is, therefore, middle peasantry who have reason to fear they may be expropriated. The question arose as to whether they can confiscate any property. Would reasonable restriction on fundamental rights override the right to Co-operative Farming? The issue is whether the middle peasantry can be expropriated without compensation. Compensation override reasonable restriction on fundamental rights.

Consolidation of Holdings Act 1957 allows consolidation of holdings. Co-operative Farming is not only consolidation of holdings, but also consolidation of cultivation. The concept of co-operative farming is voluntary. Collective Farming is a form of co-operative farming. Shanti Sarvodaya, Chintan Shala, and Concentration Camps under Co-operative farming, Collective Farming, are forms of Shanti Sarvodaya, Chintan Shala, and Concentration Camps under Co-operative farming. Collective Farming is a form of co-operative farming. Shanti Sarvodaya, Chintan Shala, and Concentration Camps under Co-operative Farming are forms of Shanti Sarvodaya, Chintan Shala, and Concentration Camps under Co-operative Farming.
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on 30th June, 1960
Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1960
(as reported by the Joint Select Committee)

Income of persons engaged in agriculture and allied industries (as reported by the Joint Select Committee)

Income of persons engaged in agriculture and allied industries (as reported by the Joint Select Committee)
30th June, 1960

The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1960
(as reported by the Joint Select Committee)
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(as reported by the Joint Select Committee)

30th June, 1960

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30th June, 1960

The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1960
(as reported by the Joint Select Committee)
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1960

(As reported by the Joint Select Committee)

30th June 1960

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The Andhra Pradesh Calling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1960

(as reported by the Joint Select Committee)

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The Andhra Pradesh Calling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1960

(as reported by the Joint Select Committee)
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1960
(as reported by the Joint Select Committee)
The Andhra Pradesh Cemug on
Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1969
(as reported by the Joint Select Committee)

The A^dtira PtAdesh Cemug on
Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1969
(as reported by the Joint Select Committee)

The Andhra Pradesh Cemug on
Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1969
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Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1969
(as reported by the Joint Select Committee)
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1960
(as reported by the Joint Select Committee)

30th June, 1960

The Aodha Pradesh Government

Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1960

(AS reported by the Joint Select Committee)

Personal explanation, Sir.

The Aodha Pradesh Government has decided to amend the existing laws related to agricultural holdings. The Joint Select Committee has proposed several amendments to the bill. The proposed amendments include changes in the ownership structure, leasing arrangements, and other related matters. The committee has also recommended the inclusion of certain safeguards to protect the rights of tenants and farmers.

The committee has emphasized the importance of transparency and accountability in the implementation of the bill. It has also suggested the establishment of a special court to handle disputes related to the bill.

The proposed amendments are expected to address the concerns of both landlords and tenants. The Aodha Pradesh Government will consider the committee's recommendations before finalizing the bill.
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1960
(30th June, 1960)

(as reported by the Joint Select Committee)

The members, in their report on the Agriculture Holdings Bill, 1960, have noted the failure of the prohibition on large holdings and have recommended certain reforms. The necessity for a reform is apparent, and the Committee has made certain suggestions for the betterment of the Bill. The amendments are designed to improve the provisions of the Bill and to ensure its successful implementation.
30th June, 1960

The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1960
(as reported by the Joint Select Committee)
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1960
(as reported by the Joint Select Committee)

30th June, 1960 53

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30th June, 1969

The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1969
(as reported by the Joint Select Committees)

The Joint Select Committee on The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1969, have considered the Bill and report the Bill with certain amendments.

The Bill seeks to study the extent of small and medium holdings and to fix the limits of ceiling of holdings. The Bill also provides for compensation to be paid to the persons whose holdings exceed the limits up to certain specified periods.

The Committee have recommended the following amendments:

1. The definition of "small and medium holdings" needs to be clarified.
2. The provisions regarding compensation need to be strengthened.
3. The time limits for compensation need to be extended.

The Committee have also recommended that the Bill be referred to the Finance Committee for consideration of its financial provisions.

The Committee have further recommended that the Bill be referred to the Standing Committee for final consideration.

The Bill have been presented to the House for consideration.

The Members present:

[Signatures of Members]

[Date]

[Place]
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1960
(as reported by the Joint Select Committee)

The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1960 (as reported by the Joint Select Committee)
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1960
(as reported by the Joint Select Committee)

...how far are we sincere to our convictions...
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1960
(as reported by the Joint Select Committee)

Ownership is a fluid concept, elastic concept. Ownership is nothing more than a bundle of rights. Ownership, you see, is a bundle of rights, a bundle of rights. How many rights are there in a bundle? It may be 100, it may be 500, it may be 1,000. The bundle is a bundle of rights.
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1960
(as reported by the Joint Select Committee)

30th June, 1960

The principles laid down in this Bill are of considerable importance and far-reaching in their consequences. They are designed to prevent the concentration of land in the hands of a few, and to enable the small farmers to hold their lands without fear of dispossession. The Bill provides for the acquisition of land held by persons who have more than a certain number of acres, and for the payment of compensation to such persons. It also provides for the abolition of the slave trade and for the registration of all land transactions.

The Bill is based on the principle that land should be distributed equitably among the people, and that no one should be able to amass a large estate at the expense of others. It is aimed at preventing the concentration of land in the hands of the rich and powerful, and at ensuring that the benefits of land ownership are shared by all.

The Bill is a valuable document in itself, and its immediate possessor is in charge of ownership in any case. The principles laid down in it are of considerable importance, and far-reaching in their consequences. They are designed to prevent the concentration of land in the hands of a few, and to enable the small farmers to hold their lands without fear of dispossession. The Bill provides for the acquisition of land held by persons who have more than a certain number of acres, and for the payment of compensation to such persons. It also provides for the abolition of the slave trade and for the registration of all land transactions.

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The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1960
(as reported by the Joint Select Committee)
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1960
(as reported by the Joint Select Committee)

40 30th June, 1960

Land reforms have been land reforms. A land reformer of any era may be well advised to
examine 270 acres (as reported by the Joint Select Committee) or more. The Andhra Pradesh
Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1960

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(as reported by the Joint Select Committee)

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Agricultural Holdings Bid, 19b0
(as reported by the Joint Select Committee)
6th June, 1960

The Andhra Pradesh Co-operating Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1959

(as reported by the Joint select Committee)

Malafide transfers of agricultural land have been a major concern. The Malafide transfers have been often detrimental to the interests of tenants. The Joint select Committee has recommended stringent measures to prevent such transfers. The Committee has recommended that the Tenancy Act should be amended to provide for the return of land to tenants on the发生 of malafide transfers. The Committee has recommended that the return of land should be made within 300 days from the date of the malafide transfer. The Committee has also recommended that tenants should be given priority in re-tenancy.
The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1960
(as reported by the Joint Select Committee)

30th June, 1960

Agriculture Department, I960

The report by the Joint Select Committee.

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Lands covered by tea, coffee or rubber plantations;
Lands on which orchards are raised, where they constitute reasonably compact areas,
Lands of specialised farms engaged in cattle-breeding, dairying, wool raising or the like,
Sugarcane farms operated by sugar factories,
Efficiently managed farms consisting of compact blocks

The House then adjourned till Half-past Eight of the Clock on Friday, the 1st July, 1960.