

IMPACT OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF LAND REFORMS IN ANDHRA PRADESH

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Introductory

At the time of this study Andhra Pradesh had three different levels of land-reform measures in operation. In the Andhra areas of the state there was a minimum of tenancy regulations, providing for the maximum rates of rent and for the minimum period of tenancy. In the Telengana areas of the state where the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1950, was in force, it provided for (1) a general prohibition of future leasing, after a given date; (2) a minimum period for leases permitted by the Act; (3) a maximum rate of rent defined as a given multiple of land revenue; (4) restrictions on eviction of persons who were declared as protected tenants; (5) a right of purchase on a voluntary basis, with provisions to settle reasonable prices in such cases; and (6) compulsory transfer, to the protected tenants, of the non-resumable areas held by them.

The provisions in respect of ceiling on existing holdings contained in the Act were experimentally enforced in Khammam district. Their operation was later stayed by the Hyderabad High Court. In the Telengana area, at the time of this study, section 38 E (item 6) was in force only in Khammam district and Mulug taluk of Warangal district.

From what is so far said one can distinguish three distinct zones in the state :

Zone A : Andhra areas, where a minimum degree of tenancy measures was in force.

Zone B : Khammam district and Mulug taluk of Warangal district, where all the sections of the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1950, were in force.

Zone C : The rest of the Telengana areas where all the sections of the Hyderabad Tenancy Act, 1950, except section 38 E, were in force.

The existence of these different levels of land-reform measures