

## LAND REFORMS IN ANDHRA PRADESH— SOME PROBLEMS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF TENANCY REFORMS

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The implementation of a comprehensive tenancy law is beset with a number of problems that cannot often be foreseen and provisions cannot be made in advance to face them. Appropriate rules are, therefore, often framed under the Provisions of the Act, to provide the details for the working of the various provisions of the Act. The executive machinery of the State, concerned with the implementation of land reforms, i.e. the revenue department, is sometimes given a certain degree of flexibility in interpreting these rules and in taking actions under them. Any serious issue has, however, to be referred to the Government before action is finalised. Thus a series of rules, notifications, explanations, and instructions come out in the process of the implementation, which if closely examined would bring out some of the problems of implementation of tenancy laws. In this paper an attempt is made to examine the problems of implementation of the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1950, as later amended, in the light of such materials.

### *Identification of a tenant*

It was rather a description of a tenant than a definition that was included in section 5 of the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1950. The Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Rules, regarding Sections 5, 14(1), (2), 15, 17, 21(3), 24(2), 29(2), 32(1), (2), related to these aspects of the problem. Under Section 5 of the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1950, one was a tenant if he was so declared by the Tahsildar and this declaration was not reversed on appeal, or if he was declared not a tenant, but this declaration was reversed on appeal. A landowner to make sure that his tenant was declared as a non-tenant had to request the Tahsildar for such a declaration. To make a request forms and fees were prescribed by these Rules. There was widespread confu-