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

P. T. GEORGE

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, there-
fore, 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 implementa-
tion 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 declara-
tion 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-