

COMMISSIONERATE OF COLLEGIATE EDUCATION

TELANGANA::HYDERABAD


CHECK LIST

(Details of Ph.D. Degree claimed to be obtained by Contract Faculty)

1	Name of the Faculty	Dr. Ekambaram Narra
2	Name of the GDC & District	Govt.Degree College, Bellampally, Dist. Mancherial.
3	Subject of Teaching	History
4	Date of Award of Ph.D. Degree	28.09.2015 (Copy Enclosed)
5	Subject in which Ph.D obtained	History
6	Whether Ph.D in Part time or Full time	(Regular/ Full-Time) (Copy Enclosed)
7	Whether the faculty obtained NOC from CCETS to pursue Ph.D. Degree or not	NOC is not issued by CCE for that period(CCE Issued NOC from 2022) (G.O. Copy Enclosed)
8	Title of Ph.D Thesis	Land Survey and Settlement System in Telangana- A Case Study of Warangal District. Dt.01.09.2009 & 19.06.2015. (Copies Enclosed)
9	Name and Address of the University from which Ph.D. Degree obtained	Kakatiya University, Warangal.
10	Ph.D Registration Number.	100001301,(Registration Number vide Transfer Certificate Date:06.06.2016.)
11	Date of Notification of Ph.D. Admission	(Notification not available) Admission form enclosed
12	Mode of Selection (Entrance Exam or NET/SET)	Through M.Phil (Copy Enclosed)
13	Date of Entrance Exam and Hall Ticket /Interview Call Letter	Orders of Ph.D. Admissions,Date:01.09.2009 Interview Call Letter -29-07-2009 (Copy Enclosed)
14	Date of Ph.D. Registration and Registration Certificate	Ph.D. Admission Dt.09.09.2009. Joining report enclosed.
15	Name of the Supervisor with Phone Number. and Designation, Department, Address	Dr.T.Manohar-9849310222, Professor of History, Dept. of History & Tourism Management, Kakatiya University.
16	Supervisor Allotment Letter from the University	01.09.2009. (Order Copy Enclosed)
17	Research Paper Publications as part of your Ph.D. work	1.Implementation of Land Survey & Settlement System in Telangana- A Case Study of Waddepally Village in Erstwhile Warangal Taluq(Copy Enclosed)
18	Date of Pre-Ph.D. Exam Marks Memo	No Pre-Ph.D./Admission through M.Phil.
19	Date of Viva Voce (of Ph.D.) & Intimation Letter	Viva Date-24-09-2015 Intimation letter Date 19-09-2015 (Copy enclosed )
20	Date of Ph.D. Award & Press note or published on website	28.09.2015 (Convocation Degree & Press Note Enclosed) Shodhganga certificate enclosed
21	Any other related to Ph.D. Degree	Ph.D Scholars can be engaged as Faculty in GDC's upon necessity (G.O. Copy Enclosed)

\*Note: Please submit the self-attested copies of all the related documents along with original Ph.D. Thesis bound copy.

  
Signature of the Faculty

  
Principal

( with College Seal)  
Bellampally, Dist. Mancherial.  
Govt. Degree College  
Bellampally, Dist. Mancherial.



**EXAMINATION BRANCH  
KAKATIYA UNIVERSITY  
WARANGAL – 506 009 (Telangana) India**

No.5615/E1/ Ph.D. KU-2015

Date: 28-09-2015

**PRESS NOTE**

**Ekambaram Narra**, Research Scholar in History, Kakatiya University, Warangal, who has presented a thesis for the Degree of Ph.D. in **History** entitled “**Land Survey and Settlement System in Telangana – A Case Study of Warangal District**” has been declared qualified for the Degree of **Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.)** of the Kakatiya University.

“By Order”

CONTROLLER OF EXAMINATIONS

**Copy forwarded for information to:**

1. The Registrar, Kakatiya University, Warangal.
2. The Secretary, University Grants Commission, New Delhi-110 002.
3. The Editor, University News, A.I.U., 16 Kotla Marg, New Delhi-110 002.
4. The Dean, Faculty of Social Sciences, Kakatiya University, Warangal.
5. The Coordinating Officer, U.G.C. Unit, Kakatiya University, Warangal.
6. The Principal, University College, Kakatiya University, Warangal.
7. The Head, Dept. of History and Tourism Management, Kakatiya University, Warangal.
8. The Chairperson, Board of Studies in History & Tourism Management, KU, Warangal.
9. The EXAMINER.
10. **Dr. T. Manohar** (Supervisor), Dept. of History & Tourism Management, Kakatiya University, Warangal.
11. The Nodal Officer, Kakatiya University, Warangal.
12. The Member-in-Charge, University Library, Kakatiya University, Warangal.
13. The Deputy Registrar (Admn.), Kakatiya University, Warangal.
14. The Public Relations Officer, Kakatiya University, Warangal.
15. The Secretary to Vice-Chancellor, Kakatiya University, Warangal.
16. The Documentation Section (E5), Examination Branch, Kakatiya University, Warangal.
17. The Person concerned (**Ekambaram Narra** S/o Saraiah)

SSS

(2590)

Vak\*

N. E. S.  
(Dr N Ekambaram)



# OFFICE OF THE DEAN

Faculty of Social Sciences

Kakatiya University : : Warangal – 506 009 (A.P.), India

Prof. (Mrs.) N. Vijaya  
Professor of Economics & Dean

Phones : (O) 0870 - 2439988

No. 52 /DFSS/KU/2009

1<sup>st</sup> September, 2009

## ORDERS

Sub: FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES- Ph.D. Admissions in the Faculty of Social Sciences for the year 2008- 2009 – Orders – Issued

\* \* \*

On the recommendations of the Admission Committee and with the approval of the Vice-Chancellor, Kakatiya University, Warangal, the following candidates have been provisionally selected for the admission into Ph.D. Programme for the year 2008 – 2009 in the Department of History as mentioned below.

Sl. No.	Name of the Candidate	Name of the Supervisor	Topic of Research	Remarks
1	N. Ekambaram	Dr. T. Manohar	Land Survey and Settlement System in Telangana – A Case Study of Erstwhile Warangal District	Regular
2.	A. Narsimha Swamy	Dr. T. Dayakar Rao	A Study of Occupations under Qutbshahi Rule (1518 – 1687 A.D.)	Part-time
3.	D. Shankar	Dr. G. Bhadrui Naik	The Contribution of Chatrapati Shahu Maharaj for uplift of Weaker Sections in Kolhapur State (1874 – 1922 A.D.)	Regular
4.	T. Ravinder	Dr. P. Sadanandam	Razakar Movement in Telangana – A Study	Regular
5.	Banoth Lal	Prof. A. Bobbili	Contribution of Banjaras to Telangana – A Historical Study (1860 – 1951)	Part-time
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N. Vijaya  
(Dr N Ekambaram)

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After getting verification of the above they have to submit their joining report duly endorsed by the **Research Supervisor, Head of the Department, Chairperson, Board of Studies and the Dean, Faculty of Social Sciences** to the Principal of the College where the Department exists, under intimation to the undersigned on or before **15-09-2009** failing which the provisional selection for admission given through these orders automatically stands cancelled.

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II Seminar – during the II year or before the submission of the thesis
4. They should publish at least one paper in a reputed/recognized journal, before submission of thesis.
5. They should submit half yearly reports of the Research work through the Supervisor and Head of the Department to the undersigned with a copy marked to the office of the Principal
6. The candidates other than M. Phil holders should pass Pre-Ph. D. examination within two successive examinations from the date of registration.
7. The candidates registered for the Ph. D. programme on full time (Regular) basis shall be available in the Department throughout the programme and the Head of the Department shall maintain their attendance in the Department. They should not take up any employment during the tenure of their Ph. D. program.

N. S. S.  
(D. N. E. Kambaram)

8. The candidates in service outside Warangal are required to put in at least one year of attendance in the department.
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N. Vijaya  
DEAN

To  
The persons concerned

Copy to:-

1. The Principal, University College, KU.
2. The Head, Department of History & Tourism Management, KU.
3. The Chairperson, Board of Studies in History & Tourism Management, KU.
4. The Supervisor concerned.
5. The Controller of Examinations, KU.
6. The Member-in-Charge, University Library, KU.
7. The Joint Registrar, Academic Branch, KU.
8. The Secretary to Vice-Chancellor, KU.
9. The P.A. to Registrar, KU
10. The SF

N. ls →  
( Dr N. Ekambaram )

**GOVERNMENT OF TELANGANA  
HIGHER EDUCATION (CE) DEPARTMENT**

**Memo.No.1117 /CE/A1/2022**

**Dated:19.09.2022**

**Sub:** Collegiate Education - Contract Lecturers working in Government Degree Colleges - Fulfillment of required eligibility qualification - Issue of no objection certificate to them for joining Ph.D. course in any UGC recognised university - Regarding.

**Ref:** From the President, TS Govt., College Contract Lecturers Association, Representation Dt.15.07.2022.

\* \* \*

A copy of the reference cited is sent herewith to the Commissioner of Collegiate Education, Telangana State, Hyderabad and he is requested issue NOC for registering of PHD.

**To**

The Commissioner of Collegiate Education,  
Telangana State, Hyderabad.[w.e.]

**KARUNA VAKATI  
SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT**

**//FORWARDED::BY ORDER//**

Sl. No. [REDACTED]



201237

# Kakatiya University



Faculty of Social Sciences

This is to certify that Ekambaram Narra son/daughter of Saraviah having pursued a course of study prescribed by this University and having passed the requisite examination by thesis, has been admitted to the degree of

Doctor of Philosophy  
in History

The title of the thesis is:

*Land Survey and Settlement System in Telangana – A Case Study  
of Warangal District*

The candidate has been declared qualified for the award of the Degree of Ph.D. on 28-09-2015

Given under the seal of the University

Warangal, Telangana State, India

Date: 25 June 2016

N. S. [Signature]  
(Dr N Ekambaram)

[Signature]  
Vice-Chancellor



# UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

KAKATIYA UNIVERSITY  
Vidyaranyaपुरi, Warangal - 506 009.

## BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE

No. 1063

Date: 06-Jun-16

This is to certify that EKAMBARAM NARRA

Son/Daughter of Sri. SARAJAH

Ticket No. 100001301

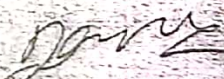
is/was a student of this College

studying in Ph.D. IN HISTORY

during the academic

Year 2009-2015



  
Principal  
University College  
Kakatiya University  
Warangal-506-009 TS

N. Narra  
(Dr N Ekambaram)



Date: 09-9-2009

To  
The Principal  
University College  
Kakatiya University  
Warangal - 506 009 - A.P.

(Through Proper Channel)

Sub: Admission to Ph.D. Programme in History - Submission of Joining  
Report - Request - Reg.  
Ref: KU Orders No.52/DFSS/KU/2009, dated 01-09-2009.  
\*\*\*


Respected Sir,

With reference to the subject cited, I am herewith submitting my joining report as a Research Scholar to work for my Ph.D on the topic entitled **Land Survey and Settlement System in Telangana - A Case Study of Erstwhile Warangal District** under the Supervision of Dr. T. Manohar, Assistant Professor, Department of History & Tourism Management, Kakatiya University, Warangal on 09-09-2009.

Kindly oblige.


Thanking you.


Yours Sincerely,


  
(Narra Ekambaram)

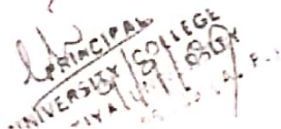
Copy to:

1. The Dean, Faculty of Social Sciences, Kakatiya University, Warangal.
2. The Head, Department of History & Tourism Management, Kakatiya University, Warangal.
3. The Research Supervisor.

  
**Dr. Thallapally Manohar**  
RESEARCH SUPERVISOR  
Dept. of History & Tourism Management  
KAKATIYA UNIVERSITY, WARANGAL  
ANDHRA PRADESH INDIA-506 009

  
**HEAD**  
Department of History & Tourism Management  
Kakatiya University, Warangal-506 009  
ANDHRA PRADESH (INDIA)

  
**Chairman**  
BOARD OF STUDIES  
Department of History & Tourism Management  
Kakatiya University, Warangal-506 009  
ANDHRA PRADESH (INDIA)

  
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE  
KAKATIYA UNIVERSITY  
WARANGAL - 506 009  
ANDHRA PRADESH



# UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

KAKATIYA UNIVERSITY

Vidyaranyaपुरi, Warangal - 506 009.

## TRANSFER CERTIFICATE

TC No. 2158

Date : 06-Jun-16

Registration No. 100001301

Name of the Student EKAMBARAM NARRA

Father's Name SARAI AH

Date of Birth 07-02-1980

SEVENTH-FEBRUARY-NINETEEN EIGHTY

Place of Birth WARANGAL

Date of Admission 09-09-2009


Date of Leaving 28-09-2015


Subject PH.D. IN HISTORY

Social Status BC

Conduct SATISFACTORY

General Remarks ----- NIL -----

  
Principal  
University College  
Kakatiya University  
Warangal-506 009 TS

  
(D. N. Ekambaram)



Faculty of Social Sciences

Roll No. 0000-1355

This is to certify that Chambaram Satka  
Son / Daughter of Sarajah  
having passed a course of study prescribed by this University and  
fulfilled the requirements by Examination and by Dissertation,  
admitted to the Degree of

Master of Philosophy  
(Awarded in October 2008)

The subject in which he/she presented the Dissertation  
Degree was (History)

"Land Survey and Settlement  
System in Telangana - A Case  
Study of erstwhile Warangal Taluq"

Given under the seal of the University

Warangal

Dated Pauwa 26, 1934

  
Vice-Chan

N. N. E. Kambaram



**OFFICE OF THE DEAN**  
Faculty of Social Sciences  
Kakatiya University : Warangal - 506 009 (A.P.), India

Phone: (07) 0470 - 2429988

Prof. (Mrs.) N. Vijaya  
Professor of Economics & Dean

Date: 19-07-2009

No. 48 / DSS/MS/2009

**CALL LETTER**

With reference to your application for admission into the Ph.D. Programme in the subject of **HISTORY & TOURISM MANAGEMENT**, you are hereby requested to appear before the Admission Committee scheduled to meet on **06-08-2009 at 10.30 a.m.** in the Office of the Dean, Faculty of Social Sciences, Kakatiya University, Warangal with the following documents.

1. Call Letter
2. Synopsis of proposed topic of research not less than one page. No candidate will be interviewed without this
3. Pass Certificate if any IRE, NET, GATE and SLET
4. Reprints of Publications
5. M.Phil. Dissertation, incase completed
6. Acceptance letter from supervisor
7. Degree/PG Certificates
8. Caste Certificate
9. No objection Certificate (if employed)
10. Xerox Copies of all the documents (2 sets)
11. Any other references related to your research topic

Candidates shall make their own travel arrangements.

**Note** The following procedure shall govern the course of Ph.D. Admission as per the Ph.D. Rules and Regulations of the University. The candidates who do not fulfill the basic condition of admission will not be considered for admission.

**Eligibility for Admission** Admission to Ph.D. Programme shall be open to the candidates under the following categories only:

- i) Candidates who have already acquired Ph.D. degree in an allied subject of the University or any other recognized University
- ii) In the Department where M. Phil is offered, the admission to Ph.D. Degree for the regular candidates will ordinarily be from those who had obtained M. Phil Degree
- iii) However, candidates who passed Master's Degree with 55% will be eligible for admission to Ph.D. provided (a) The candidates passed NET/SLET/IRE/GATE conducted by the UGC/CSIR meant for research (OR) (b) they have published TWO papers in a recognized standard journal of the subject approved by the Board of Studies and the Faculty Concerned. (The letter of acceptance shall not be treated as publication)
- iv) In case of SC & ST candidates, a relaxation of 5% marks in the qualifying examination will be given.
- v) Teacher candidates who are on a regular service and are working in Constituent/Affiliated/Associate/Junior Polytechnic Colleges or Institutions of similar standard provided they fulfill the conditions stipulated at (i)(ii)(iii) above.

**Note:** No candidate will be allowed to appear for the interview if he/she does not fulfill the eligibility criterion and does not produce the above documents at the time of interview

N. S. S.  
(Dr N. Ekambaram)



**OFFICE OF THE DEAN**  
**Faculty of Social Sciences**  
**Kakatiya University : : Warangal – 506 009 (A.P.), India**

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No. 52 /DFSS/KU/2009

1<sup>st</sup> September, 2009

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N. Vijaya  
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To  
The persons concerned

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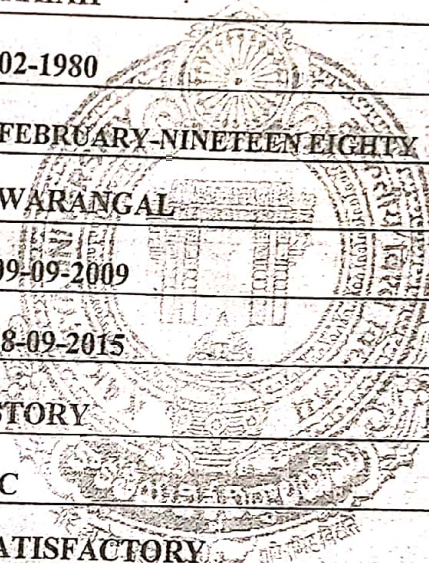
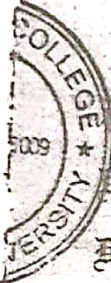
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Conduct SATISFACTORY

General Remarks ----- NIL -----



*Narra*  
Principal  
University College  
Kakatiya University  
Warangal-506 009 TS

*N. Narra*  
(Dr N Ekambaram)





OFFICE OF THE DEAN  
Faculty of Social Sciences  
Kakatiya University : : Warangal – 506 009 (A.P.), India

Prof. (Mrs.) N. Vijaya  
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Phones : (O) 0870 - 243

No. 52 /DFSS/KU/2009

1<sup>st</sup> September, 2009

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3.	D. Shankar	Dr. G. Bhadrui Naik	The Contribution of Chatrapati Shahu Maharaj for uplift of Weaker Sections in Kolhapur State (1874 – 1922 A.D.)	Reg
4.	T. Ravinder	Dr. P. Sadanandam	Razakar Movement in Telangana – A Study	Reg
5.	Banoth Lal	Prof. A. Bobbili	Contribution of Banjaras to Telangana – A Historical Study (1860 – 1951)	Part
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10. Any deviations in observing the above rules by the candidates entail cancel of their admission.
11. The candidate has to fill the attached Bio-data form and submit the same to the Dean's office

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# KAKATIYA JOURNAL OF HISTORICAL STUDIES

Vol. IV

May 2009

No. 1

*Editor*  
**Dr. THALLAPALLY MANOHAR**

*Executive Editor*  
**Dr. K. VIJAYA BABU**



DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY & TOURISM MANAGEMENT  
KAKATIYA UNIVERSITY  
WARANGAL - 506 009. (A.P.) INDIA

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**Vol. IV No. 1 May 2009**

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**Department of History & Tourism Management**

**Kakatiya University**

**Warangal - 506 009**

**Annual Subscription Rs. 200/-**

*For Copies*

**EDITOR**

**Kakatiya Journal of Historical Studies**

**Head, Department of History & Tourism Management**

**KAKATIYA UNIVERSITY**

**WARANGAL - 506 009**

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Printed at:

**Ashoka Krishna Offset Printers**

**Warangal**

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**Implementation of Land Survey & Settlement  
System in Telangana**  
**- A Case Study of Waddepally Village in Erstwhile Warangal Taluq**

*Thallapally Manohar \**  
*Narra Ekambaram\*\**

**INTRODUCTION**

Even after the lapse of 61 years of independence, our country's economic activity depends on agriculture. Agriculture was the main source of income since Mauryas down to Mughals who had formulated their own methods of Survey Assessment and tax-collection systems to strengthen their economy. Similarly, the British government also, introduced different survey methods, to fill their treasury by high incidence of taxation and further impoverished the poor peasantry. In this paper an attempt is made to study the Land 'Survey' and 'Settlement' systems that were in vogue in the Warangal Taluq<sup>1</sup> of the Warangal Suba<sup>2</sup> in Telangana of the erstwhile Hyderabad State and bring out the consequences of them and also the lapses.

During the period of weak successors of the Mughal Empire, Nizam-ul-Mulk was appointed as the Subedar of the Deccan.<sup>3</sup> Along with Subedars of Punjab, Avadh, Bengal, Asafjah Nizam-ul-Mulk-I also declared independence himself and established the Hyderabad State in 1724<sup>4</sup>. Despite the change of rulers in Deccan (Hyderabad), the Nizam of Hyderabad continued the age old land revenue system that had been in practice since the Mughal period. Because of the lapses in the system, the flow of revenue into the treasury had thinned. Apart from the above, the Treaty of Subsidiary Alliance entered into by Nizam Ali with the British in 1800, forced the Hyderabad State to be on the verge of bankruptcy. In the light of the above conditions, the Nizam borrowed huge amounts from the Palmer & Company, the Rohillas and the Arab merchants. Finally, he came to a stage of mortgaging the royal ornaments to raise funds<sup>5</sup>. During this time, the Nizam appointed Salarjung-I as Diwan<sup>6</sup> in 1853 on the advice of Colonel Low, the British Resident of Hyderabad consequent to the death of the Diwan, Siraj-ul-Mulk<sup>7</sup>. After rigorous exercise and efforts of Salarjung-I, certain changes were introduced in land revenue system to strengthen the economic condition of the state. The old revenue systems viz., Tahud or Sarbasta,<sup>8</sup> Bilmakta<sup>9</sup> and Panmakta<sup>10</sup> which were

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in vogue, and benefited neither state nor peasant but only the revenue collectors. So this was abolished in 1866<sup>11</sup> and he introduced a new tax collection system to improve the economy of the State. In this process, the successors of Salarjung established a Survey and Settlement Department in 1284 Fasli<sup>12</sup> (1874-1875 A.D) and introduced Ryotwari system introduced by the British in Bombay Province. Land survey was taken up in a scientific manner and decisions were taken to collect land-tax in accordance with the fertility of the soil and irrigation sources. In this process, for the first time in 1284 Fasli (1874-1875 A.D) revenue survey was undertaken in the entire district of Aurangabad on an experimental basis<sup>13</sup>. Later (in 1287 Fasli-1877-'78 A.D), the operation was extended to Nalgonda, Mahaboobnagar, Hyderabad, Karimnagar, Indur (Nizamabad), Medak and Warangal districts. For land survey, in the respective districts, Survey and Land Record Offices were set up. In 1303 Fasli, Moula Ali Hussain was appointed as the First Taluqdar of Mahaboobnagar<sup>14</sup>. In that year, the survey department was supervised by four Superintendents, one each for Hyderabad, Indur, Medak and Warangal, besides Assistant Superintendents, Sub-Assistants, 6 Supervisors and 332 Measurers and Classers in Telangana region<sup>15</sup>.

The villages of a taluq were divided into groups. The economic condition and the revenue history of the tract were examined and an aggregate for the area in settlement determined. This was distributed over the groups by means of maximum rates for the various classes of lands. The average yield of the lands, their proximity to the village and markets, means of communications, standards of husbandry, prices of grains and expenses of cultivation were the other factors that were taken into account for fixing the rates. The assessment for each field was worked out after taking into consideration the classified value assigned to it and the sanctioned maximum rates<sup>16</sup>.

The results of the initial settlement of Warangal taluq were announced in A.D. 1895, Jangaon in A.D.1897, Parkal in A.D.1898, Mahabubabad in 1900 and Narasampet (Narsampet) in 1904. The rates for the district ranged from Rs. 2.14 to 0.86 for dry, Rs. 8.56 to 5.14 for garden and Rs. 15.42 to 8.56 for wet lands. The revision settlement of Parkal was done in 1921, Warangal in 1923, Jangaon in 1927 and Mahhubabad in 1952. It was done only in a portion of Narasampet taluq and consequently, enhanced rates are prevalent since 1940 in some parts of the taluq. Mulug taluq was under the process of revision till 1955 and enhanced rates were not introduced in the taluq. The maximum rates arrived at during the initial settlement and the revision settlement in each one of the taluqs. The non-Dawani areas consisting of jagirs,<sup>17</sup> Paigahs,<sup>18</sup> Sansthanams<sup>19</sup> and Sarf-e-Khas<sup>20</sup> were, however, neither surveyed nor settled<sup>21</sup>. Soon after the merging of the Nizam's Dominions with the Indian Union in 1948, the jagirs were abolished in 1949. The Board of Revenue, which was intermittently abolished re-established, and reconstituted. The Court of Wards which was established in A.D. 1852, merged with the Board. By the Hyderabad District Officers (change of Designation and

Construction of References) Act of 1950, the First Taluqadars came to be known as the District Collectors and the Second Taluqadars as the Deputy or Assistant Collectors. Two additional levies were imposed by the Hyderabad Government through the Hyderabad Agricultural Income-Tax Act of 1950 and the Hyderabad Irrigation (Betterment, Contribution and Inclusion Fees) Act of 1952. The Acts were however, repealed in 1957 and 1959 respectively. A special assessment of two annas a rupee on the dry and one anna on the wet lands was imposed in 1952 on the areas where no revision settlement rates had been announced. After the formation of Andhra Pradesh, a fresh survey of the Telangana districts was found necessary. The Andhra Pradesh Survey and Boundaries Act of 1923 were extended to the Telangana region in 1958. Consequently, survey operations were in progress in Mahbubabad, Narasampet, Mulug and Warangal taluqs.<sup>22</sup> A few enactments were also passed with a view to augmenting the resources of the State. They are the Andhra Pradesh Commercial Crops (Assessment) Act of 1957, the Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue (Surcharge) Act of 1957, the Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue (Additional Assessment) and Cess Revision Act of 1962 and the Andhra Pradesh Non-Agricultural Lands Assessment Act of 1963. The first two were repealed in 1962 and the third was set aside by the Supreme Court in 1966. The Non-Agricultural Land Assessment Act of 1963 provides for an annual assessment on lands used for non-agricultural purposes, the rates of assessment varying with the nature of the use to which the lands are put as also the population of the place. The Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue (Enhancement) Act of 1967 provides for an additional levy at the rate of 30 per cent in the case of wet lands and 75 in the case of dry lands in the Telangana region. The assessment on Kharif<sup>23</sup> and Rabi<sup>24</sup> crops is collected during the first three weeks of January, on Rabi crop during the first three weeks of April and on Rabi<sup>25</sup> crop from 16th to the 30th of June. The collection agency at the village level comprises the Malipatel,<sup>26</sup> Patwaris<sup>27</sup> and village servants called Sethsindhis.<sup>28</sup>

After the establishment of Land Survey and Settlement Department in Warangal, initially the survey in the district began in 1304 Fasli (1895 A.D).

No. of Circle	Khalsa	Jagir	Jagir Makhta	Salarjung Jagir	Bilmakhta	Makhta	Total
Hanamkonda	21	7	-	1	-	1	30
Hasanparthy	26	-	-	-	-	-	26
Atmakur	16	-	-	4	5	-	25
Sangem	23	3	-	3	1	-	30
Wardhannapeta	19	7	1	1	1	-	29
Inole	23	2	1	-	1	-	27
Ganapuram	24	1	2	-	1	-	28
Dharmasagar	18	-	-	-	-	-	18
Total	170	20	4	9	9	1	213

Source: Data Register, Prepared by Land Record and Survey & Settlement, Warangal Districts.

A total of 213 villages in 8 Circles of Warangal Taluq-30 villages in Hanamkonda Circle, 26 villages in Hasanparthy Circle, 25 villages in Atmakur Circle, 30 villages in Sangam Circle, 29 villages in Wardhannapeta Circle, 27 villages in Inole Circle, 28 villages in Gannapuram Circle and 18 villages in Dharmasagar Circle- besides Khalsa<sup>29</sup> (170 villages), Jagir Govt (20 villages), 4 Jagir villages of Salarjung, Biluakhta (9 villages), Makhta (9 villages), Jagir Makhta (one village) lands were surveyed, assessment was made, ryots were handed over pattas on their lands and were informed of the land tax they were to pay.

#### **A Case Study of Waddepally Village**

In order to investigate into the survey methods of the above 8 Circles of Warangal Taluq Waddepally<sup>30</sup> village is taken into consideration to examine the implementation of Land Survey & Settlement System.

The initial survey in this village was undertaken in the year 1304 Fasli (AD 1895)<sup>31</sup>, based on which, the land in the village was surveyed, and revenue records were prepared identifying the original cultivators (Nijasagudaru) of these farmlands and the taxes that have to be paid. Almost 28 years after this initial survey and after the enactment of the Land Revenue Act of Hyderabad State in the year 1317 Fasli (AD 1907), a revision survey was undertaken in the year 1332 Fasli (AD 1923).<sup>32</sup> Such Revision Surveys are undertaken almost 15 to 30 years since the initial survey, when the time-period set for the survey expires or when there is a change of more than 25% in the survey numbers of the village. Although, these Revision Surveys involve no changes in the survey measurements, all changes, identified as sub-divisions or parts (Hissas), will be made within the respective survey numbers. Besides, the revision survey involves inspection of the stones demarcating the land as shown in the layout (Naksha) and laying them if any of the stones is missing, physical verification of each and every survey number (Mokha) for the potekarab<sup>33</sup> details, comparison and subsequent entry of the details of newly irrigated lands into the records, inspection of the water sources available for every survey number and entry of existing sources based on which the Panicle or the details of these sources and the newly dug up wells are registered in the revision book. Further, the revision survey involves measuring newly laid roads, railway lines, bifurcating these lands from the respective survey numbers, sub-division of irrigated lands forming part of government lands, rectification of errors identified in the earlier survey without any appeal, physically identifying the natural details like Guttas (Small hills), Batas (paths), plants and trees, Kuntas (Small Pond) and their verification within the Naksha (Land details Map), and preparation of separate Tippan<sup>34</sup> Book for the new survey numbers.

The government had commissioned a fresh survey of the village in 1955, 32 years after the Revision Survey of 1923. The village Patwari was to prepare a

Wasoolbaqui<sup>35</sup> Register, which records the accounts of all the individuals in an alphabetical order showing the account number, account holder's name, survey number and its extent, taxes and the details of the land based on the earlier records. But, during 1954-55, a Khasra Pahani<sup>36</sup> was prepared as per the government order based on the Record of Right of the year 1358 Fasli (AD 1948).<sup>37</sup> This Khasra Pahani recorded the rightful owners identified during the period from the Revision Survey of 1923 to 1955, their ownership of various Hissas<sup>38</sup> identified as parts A, B, C., within the same survey number.<sup>39</sup> When the survey work was started, the village Patwari had recorded the names of the rightful owners as the account holders in the Wasoolbaqui register and sent the same to the Survey department. As a consequence, all the rightful owners identified based on the Record of Right of 1358 Fasli, have lost their lands. This is a blunder. A re-survey is undertaken when there is a change in the extent of land in 25% of the survey numbers and new numbers are allotted. But it was not done so. The names of the owners recorded in the Setwar<sup>40</sup> after the Revision Survey of 1923 have to be recorded again showing new survey number, extent of land, tax payable by them. After the completion of Survey Classification, Aakaar and Jamabandi<sup>41</sup> works, the Wasoolbaqui register should be updated showing the present and the earlier survey numbers, extent of land, taxes payable, type of land and such other details. After these details are certified by the Survey Officer, a copy of the register should be preserved with the Land Records Office, while another copy is to be sent to the concerned Revenue Office. Once the survey is completed, a Setwar register showing the record of rights should be prepared and published in the Village Sunwai, (announcement) which have to be distributed to the owners under acknowledgement and finally be preserved in the Land Records Office. Then the Village Patwari has to prepare Chowfasla<sup>42</sup> which lists out the landlord-wise taxes recoverable as per the Wasoolbaqui register and should start collection after the Sunwai. But, in this village, although the Wasoolbaqui register was prepared immediately after the Survey undertaken in 1955, the register of rights - Setwar was prepared only in 1973 and was implemented from 13th April 1975. Consequently the Chowfasla was not prepared. Moreover, instead of distributing the Sunwai journals to the farmers or the owners recorded in the Setwar, the village landlord and the Patwari have either retained them with themselves, or distributed only to those who are favourable to them, but fabricated the records showing that all the journals have been distributed and sent the same to the Land Records Office. It is mandatory that the Wasoolbaqui register be prepared within a year of commencement of the survey and even the Setwar should be prepared within the same year. But the survey, commenced in 1955 was not completed even in 1975. During these 20 years, there occurred many changes in the survey numbers as also the ownership of land. This survey, therefore, can be considered as a total failure.

The Wasoolbaqui and Setwar registers were published in 1975 and commenced recording the new survey numbers in the village Pahanis from 1975-76. As a consequence, many of the residents were left in confusion while correlating the old and new survey numbers and also the extent of land as per these survey numbers. Similarly, the Pahanis prepared during the period 1955-75 recorded the names of the then cultivators (Vastavasagudarlū) identified in the Khasra Pahanī journal of 1954-55. But, after the fabricated Setwar register was sent to the Land Records Office, based on this register,<sup>43</sup> the Pahanis were recorded with the names of only a few owners. This resulted in land disputes. The records showed different names of the cultivator, tax payer and land owner for the same piece of land. This led to disputes over ownership of the land. The Patwari collected taxes from the cultivators (Vastavasagudarlū), raised receipts and remitted in the name of the (Pattadarlū) title holders, deceiving the original cultivators (Nijasagudarlū). Moreover, during the re-survey process, the sub-divisions have to be allocated special survey numbers and records should be created as per the rights. Instead, they have allocated new survey numbers to the title holders recorded since 1923 and washed their hands. Thus, this survey can be stated as an absolute failure, resulting in many land disputes leading to the court cases. Till date many of these cases are pending in the Warangal district court.

The present study reveals the following reasons for the failure of Land Survey and Settlement in this village. In the Wasoolbaqui register prepared by the Patwari and the Survey department, there is no correlation between the old and new survey numbers and also the extent of land therein. The Wasoolbaqui register should have been prepared showing the adjustment of land between the survey numbers. Besides, the allocation of new survey numbers to each of the old survey numbers should be shown. But, during the re-survey conducted in 1955 there were errors galore, which were rectified after bringing them to the notice of the government by the land owners. There were eight such cases registered in this village as given hereunder.

1. The account number 3 of Wasoolbaqui is in the name of American Baptist with the new survey number of 881. An area of 0.29 guntas of village site was transferred to this account.<sup>44</sup>
2. The account number 17 of Wasoolbaqui is in the name of Muhammed Kamarunnissa Begum W/o Alamshah Khan. An area of 1 acre 07 guntas and 2 acres 02 guntas forming part of Shikhamtalab<sup>45</sup> was transferred to the new survey numbers 475/2 and 475/3 respectively, belonging to the account holder; besides, land to the extent of 0.16 guntas of new survey number 477/2 belonging to Dannaru Komraiah, S/o. Latchaiah was also transferred to this account. Moreover, the extent of land under the new survey number 472 was altered from 6 acres 26 guntas to 5 acres 19 guntas and that under the new survey number 473 was altered from 12 acres 14 guntas to 12 acres 36 guntas.<sup>46</sup>

3. An area of land 0.21 guntas of survey number 477/3 belonging to account number 17 was removed and registered under account number 91.<sup>47</sup>
4. The land of 17 acres 37 guntas under survey number 517/1 belonging to Account number 46 of Mididoddi Chandraiah, S/o Rajamalla, was registered as having 10 acres 14 guntas and two other survey numbers 517/2 and 757/2 were allotted with the areas of 7 acres and 26 guntas and 0.29 guntas respectively.<sup>48</sup>
5. Land belonging to Erra Jagan Mohan Rao S/o Venkateswar Rao, account number 48, was wrongly allotted a new survey number 227/2 with an area of 1 acre and 10 guntas.<sup>49</sup>
6. The new survey number 757 with an acreage of 2 acres 7 guntas belonging to account number 54, in the name of Immadi Durgaiyah S/o Veeraiah, was wrongly altered as survey number 757/1 with an area of 1 acre 18 guntas.<sup>50</sup>
7. The new survey number 218 with an acreage of 1 acre 35 guntas belonging to account number 93, in the name of Pogula Moses s/o Abraham, was wrongly altered as survey number 223/3 with an area of 1 acre.<sup>51</sup>
8. A part of Abadi land with acreage of 10 acres 21 guntas was converted into survey number 885 in the name of Pingali Venkata Gopal Ratna Reddy S/o Raghava Reddy, bearing account number 135 in the Wasoolbaqui register.<sup>52</sup> Similarly, land under survey number 554 of area 5 acres 33 guntas belonging to Bodasu Venkataiah S/o Venkata Rajaiah, bearing account number 133, a relative of the village Patwari, was altered as survey number 554/1 with an acreage of 5 acres 28 guntas.<sup>53</sup> Further, many of the numbers belonging to Pingali Venkatram Reddy S/o Ramachandra Reddy (account number 134), the village landlord, were altered.<sup>54</sup> These two alterations were made even without any appeals, while many such un-appealed alterations are pending.

Many land disputes arose as a consequence of the failure of Land Survey and Settlement in the erstwhile Warangal taluq. The following is the analysis of these disputes in Waddepally village. The first-ever survey of land in this village was undertaken in the year 1304 Fasli (1895) and a revision survey was conducted in 1332 Fasli (1923). The Land Revenue Act of Hyderabad State was implemented in 1317 Fasli (1907), in order to streamline the revenue income. This Act, *inter alia*, deals with revenue system in the Diwani or Khalsa area, Land Survey Settlement System and ownership rights on land, details of cultivators and leaseholders, duties and responsibilities of the revenue officials, procedures for rectification of errors committed while surveying. In order to protect the rights of the cultivators, the Record of Rights in Land Act of 1346 Fasli (1936) was enacted in Hyderabad State, which turned out to be a damp squib. Later on in 1353 Fasli the Landlord-Shikmi Act came into force, which was also not beneficial.

After the merging of Hyderabad State with the Union of India in 1948,<sup>55</sup> the newly formed Government of Hyderabad enacted the Hyderabad Record of Rights Act in 1358 Fasli (1948) in an attempt to dilute the Telangana Armed Struggle, which was centred around the land disputes. To identify the rights of the eligible cultivators as per the act, the revenue department released two notices i.e., No. 54 of 07th October 1953 and No. 55 of 24th October, 1953 and the same was later notified vide Gazette Notifications<sup>56</sup> dated 15th October, 1953 and 15th September, 1955. According to the notifications, the names of all those who have benefited from the Hyderabad Leaseholders' Act 1950 have to be recorded in the Khasra Pahani prepared in all the villages across the State of Hyderabad. As per the above notifications and the act of 1358 Fasli, whenever there is a change in ownership, the village Patwari has to make entries in the Mutation Register. Instead, the Patwaris and officials have said that they have given cognizance to the ownership rights simply on the basis of 'Moouh Zabaan Ki Baat'.<sup>57</sup> The act of 1358 Fasli mandates that when the owners nominate the name of an individual, the ownership change in the title deed has to be done only after a notice is pasted in the village centre. In this village, no such procedures were followed leading to many errors.

When the survey was commenced in the village the Patwari had prepared the Wasoolbaqui Register based on the Khasra Pahani of 1955 which was sent to the Survey Settlement department. As stated earlier, the Setwar Register was prepared almost 20 years after the completion of the survey; a Sunwai was made on 03rd April 1975 and implemented in 1975-76. But, the details sent to the Survey Settlement department were of the owners (Pattadars) recorded by the Patwari in the Khasra Pahani. Further, the Patwari sent the details of only the Pattadars instead of those of the leaseholders recognised by the Leaseholders' Act of 1950, the then cultivators (Vastavasagudaru) or original landowners' details and the details of the purchasers. Based on the Pattadar details sent by the Patwari the old and new survey numbers, extent of land, taxes payable, Paarakam and such other details were entered in the Setwar Register in 1973. Based on the Khasra Pahani of 1954-55, the same Pahani was prepared from 1955-56 to 1958-59. The old survey numbers as per the Setwar and the corresponding new numbers were incorporated in the Pahani of 1975-76. But in the case of a few survey numbers belonging to the Pingalis and their relatives they have considered the Setwar as the original record instead of the Pahani and recorded the change of ownership duly recognizing their rights. While the Khasra Pahani was the base document in identifying the Pattadars in the case of a few survey numbers, in the case of few other survey numbers protected leaseholders were identified as the Pattadars and for few others there were no such identification criteria.

Thus, influenced by the landlords, the Patwari and other officials prepared the land revenue records according to their convenience, thereby ensuring that the landlords do not lose their lands either under the Land Ceiling Act or under the

Urban Land Ceiling Act. Thus, Law and Government machinery worked to the benefit of the landlords.

In this village, there were 954 old survey numbers and 880 more were added in the re-survey. Ten of these survey numbers have been selected for the present study thereby attempting to highlight the problems therein and the reasons for the consequent land disputes.

The Khasra Pahani of 1954-55, survey number 176 covering land to the extent of 3 acres 8 guntas is in the name of Ravula Narsimha Reddy as the Pattadar and occupied by Mohammed Shareef and the mode of transfer of ownership was shown as Purchase. The Wasoolbaqui register of 1955 shows the account holder as Ravula Narsimha Reddy with the old survey number 176 having acreage of 3 acres 8 guntas and the corresponding new survey number 347 is showing the acreage as 3 guntas. The Pahanis from the year 1959-60 to 1974-75 show the survey number 176 as having acreage of 3 acres 8 guntas but the Pattadar being Shaik Fareed, S/o Dada Sahch and the mode of transfer of ownership being 'Purchase'. In the Setwar of 1973, survey number 347 is recorded as having land of 3 guntas, while the Pahanis from 1975-76 to 1990-91 have recorded the same survey number as having land of area 4 guntas. In fact, at the time of the re-survey of 1955, the drinking water supply pipe line from Dharamsagar Lake to Warangal city was passing through this land. As a result, while preparing the Wasoolbaqui, this land was split as survey number 347 on the southern side and survey number 91 on the north with an area of 2 acres 10 guntas. Based on the Khasra Pahani, Mohammed Shareef was recorded as the Pattadar since 1959-60. As per the Wasoolbaqui the old survey number 176 was split into two and only the land under survey number 347 is shown as owned by Shaik Fareed, which is according to the Khasra Pahani. The land under survey number 91, as per the Setwar, shows Ravula Narsimha Reddy as the Pattadar since 1975-76. For the same survey number, which was split into two during the re-survey, the base documents to decide ownership rights for one of the survey numbers is the Khasra Pahani, while for the other it is the Setwar.

The Khasra Pahani of 1954-55, survey number 179 covering land to the extent of 2 acres 10 guntas is in the name of Ravula Narsimha Reddy as the Pattadar and occupied by Pingali Venkatram Reddy and the mode of transfer of ownership was shown as annexation (Dherinakabja). The Wasoolbaqui register of 1955 shows the account holder as Ravula Narsimha Reddy with the old survey number 179 having acreage of 2 acres 10 guntas and the corresponding new survey number 88 is showing the acreage as 3 acres. The Pahanis from the year 1959-60 to 1974-75 show the survey number 179 as having acreage of 2 acres 10 guntas but the Pattadar being Pingali Venkatram Reddy. This shows that the Khasra Pahani was used as the base document and not the Setwar, because Pingali Venkatram Reddy happens to be the landlord of this village and Ravula Narsimha Reddy is related to him. Hence, it makes no difference to them as to who the Pattadar is?



The Khasra Pahani of 1954-55, survey number 679 covering land to the extent of 4 acres 26 guntas is in the name of Immadi Ramaswami as the Pattadar and occupied by Pingali Venkatram Reddy and the mode of transfer of ownership was shown as annexation (Dherinakabja). The Wasoolbaqui register of 1955 shows the account holder as Immadi Ramaswamy with the old survey number 679 having an acreage of 4 acres 26 guntas and the corresponding new survey number 519 showing the acreage as 4 acres 26 guntas. The Pahanis from the year 1959-60 to 1974-75 show the survey number 679 as having acreage of 2 acres 35 guntas but the Pattadar being Pingali Gautam Reddy S/o Jagannohan Reddy, the mode of transfer of ownership being annexation (Dherinakabja), and the then cultivators (Vastavasagudarlū) being Karri Laxminarsimha Rao S/o Suryanarayana Rao and Vankamamidi Prasad Rao s/o Brahmanand Rao. In the Setwar of 1973, survey number 519 is recorded as having land of 4 acres 30 guntas and the Pattadar was Immadi Ramaswamy, while the Pahanis from 1975-76 to 1990-91 have recorded the same survey number as having land of area 4 acres 30 guntas with the Pattadar being Pingali Gautam Reddy and the occupant of residential house therein being Immadi Ramaswamy S/o Butchaiah.

The Khasra Pahani of 1954-55, survey number 573 covering land to the extent of 36 guntas is in the name of Immadi Ramaswamy as the Pattadar and occupied by Pingali Ranadhir Reddy and the mode of transfer of ownership was shown as annexation (Dherinakabja). The Wasoolbaqui register of 1955 shows the account holder as Immadi Ramaswamy with the old survey number 573 having acreage of 36 guntas and the corresponding new survey number 581 is showing the acreage as 30 guntas. The Pahanis from the year 1959-60 to 1974-75 show the survey number 573 as having acreage of 36 guntas but the Pattadar being Pingali Ranadhir Reddy S/o Vijaypal Reddy, and the mode of transfer of ownership being inheritance (Patta). In the Setwar of 1973, survey number 581 is recorded as having land of 32 guntas and the Pattadar was Immadi Ramaswamy, while the Pahanis from 1975-76 to 1990-91 have recorded the same survey number as having land of area 32 guntas with the Pattadar being Pingali Ranadhir Reddy.

In the above two instances according to the Khasra Pahani, Immadi Ramaswamy was the Pattadar. But Pingali Venkatram Reddy case and Pingali Ranadhir Reddy case have at first appeared in the records as occupants (Kabjadarlu) and have become Pattadars since the 1959-60 Pahanis. Further, in Sl. No. 3, instead of Pingali Venkatram Reddy, Pingali Gautam Reddy has become the Pattadar, from whom Karri Laxminarsimha Rao and Vankamamidi Prasad Rao have purchased the land and have appeared as actual occupants (Vaustava Aakramanadarlu).

A village Sunwai was conducted on 3rd April 1975, wherein a Sunwai from Hyderabad Land Records Commissioner was received in the name of Immadi Ramaswamy, but on enquiry Ramaswamy was misled by the Patwari. On an

appeal made to the Mandal Revenue Officer by Ramaswamy on 9th October 1987 during an 'Appeal Day' conducted by the Revenue Minister in the District Collector's office, the Revenue Collector forwarded it to Assistant Secretary, District Survey and Land Measurements vide letter no. B8/7777/87 dated 19th October 1987, who had responded to Immadi Ramaswamy vide Memo no. K2/3051/87 dated 23rd October 1987 seeking the following from him:

- \* Certified copy of the Pahani for the year in which the new survey was implemented.
- \* Certified copy of the Pahani for the year 1986-87.
- \* Certified copy of the Pahani of the earlier survey.
- \* As the time set for such appeals has elapsed, an affidavit on Rs. 5/- stamp paper seeking waiver of the time-bar clause by the Collector and Survey and Land Records Officer, Warangal.
- \* Details of occupancy of the land in contention and any other relevant records. On submission of the aforesaid, the Assistant Secretary, Office of District Survey and Land Measurement had promised to initiate action under section 87 of Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue (Telangana area) Act.

In response to this Immadi Ramaswamy submitted an application together with the required documents vide file no. K2/3191/87 dated 04th November 1987. The matter was heard in the Court of District Revenue Officer; and vide RC no. K2/3051/87 dated 18th August 1990 Ramaswamy petition was rejected on grounds of time delay and further stating that the Sunwai journal is not the basis for change of ownership but the Khasra Pahani of 1358 Fasli is, which is recognised as the actual record of rights. Here the Khasra Pahani is given the validity as the actual record of rights, while he cultivated the land for 12 years<sup>88</sup> as Dherinakabja. Identified as a Pattadar in the Setwar, Ramaswamy's appeals to Ministers and Officials and finally the effort of a civil case of land grabbing have all proved futile on grounds of time delay.

The 1954-55 Khasra Pahani shows survey number 285 of area 22 guntas with Thallapally Iddaiah as the Pattadar, Thallapally Solomon as the occupant (Kahjadar) and Thallapally Komuraiah as the Swadheena Hissadar. The Wasoolbaqui of 1955 records the old survey number 285 as having an area of 22 guntas with the corresponding new survey number 60 having an area of 2 acres 19 guntas with the same Thallapally Iddaiah as the Pattadar. The Pahanis from 1959-60 to 1974-75 have recorded Thallapally Solomon and Thallapally Komuraiah as the Pattadars and Banka Komuraiah and Sailendra Kanukaiah as the actual occupants (Vastava Aakramanadarlu). But it was only in the Setwar that survey number 60 of area 2 acres 19 guntas is recorded with Thallapally Iddaiah as the Pattadar. The same survey number in the Pahanis from the year 1975-76 to 1990-91 record it to have been split as survey numbers 60/1, 60/2 and 60/3 with Thallapally Solomon,

P. Laxmaiah and Appani Rajaiah respectively as the Pattadars. There is an increase in the acreage to the extent of 1 acre 7 guntas during the transformation from old survey number to the new. There was no part (Hissa) for the Pattadar at the time preparation of the Khasra Pahani. When questioned about this discrepancy, it was stated that they relied on 'Moouh Zabaan Ki Baat' while preparing the Khasra Pahani. As the very term suggests, the Patwari and the Officials have recorded the ownership of the Hissadars purely on the oral confirmation. But when the rights of Banka Komuraiah and Sailendra Komuraiah were investigated, it was revealed that Thallapally Solomon and Thallapally Komuraiah have jointly registered the land in the name of Banka Komuraiah and Sailendra Komuraiah on 18th July 1970 vide document number 2268/70, whereas Thallapally Komuraiah alias Kornelu had expired on 28th November 1967.<sup>58</sup>

The 1954-55 Khasra Pahani records survey number 93 with an area admeasuring 3 acres 10 guntas. Nalla Guttaiah was the Pattadar, Nalla Ramaswamy was the Kabjadar and the mode of transfer of ownership was Inam. The Wasoolbaqui of 1955 records the account holder as Nalla Ramaswamy and the old survey number 93 as having an area of 3 acres 10 guntas, while the corresponding new survey number 324 records the area as 3 acres 20 guntas. The Pahanis for the years 1959-60 to 1974-75 record the survey number 93 as having an acreage of 3 acres 2 guntas with Nalla Ramaswamy being both Pattadar and the then cultivator (Vastavasagudar) gaining the ownership rights through Balotha Inam. Even in the Setwar of 1973 the Pattadar recorded therein is Nalla Ramaswamy but the survey number as 324 with an area of 3 acres 20 guntas. The same ownership continued for survey number 324 even in the Pahanis from 1975-76 to 1990-91 with the area being 3 acres 20 guntas 2 acres 5 guntas.

The 1954-55 Khasra Pahani records survey number 368 with an area admeasuring 26 guntas. Nalla Ramaswamy was both Pattadar and Kabjadar gaining its ownership-rights through Patta. The Wasoolbaqui of 1955 records the account holder as Nalla Ramaswamy with the mode of transfer of ownership being Patta with the old survey number 368 as having an area of 26 guntas and the corresponding new survey number also admeasuring the same area and same account holder. The Pahanis for the years 1959-60 to 1974-75 also record Nalla Ramaswamy as the Pattadar for the survey number 368 gaining ownership through Patta and Nalla Adamu was recorded<sup>60</sup> as the then cultivator (Vastava sagudar). The Setwar of 1973 records Nalla Ramaswamy as a Pattadar for the survey number 180 of area 22 guntas. The Pahanis for the years 1975-76 to 1990-91 record the survey number 180 as having an area of 23 guntas.

An examination of the instances at serial numbers 6 and 7 reveals that Patta land under survey number 180 (SI. No. 7) is recorded in the name of his family members, besides which he owns other Patta lands also.<sup>61</sup> Further, the land under survey number 324 (SI. No. 6) happens to be an Inam land.<sup>62</sup> The Balotha Inam lands are the ones that are gifted by the Nizam to the people of Madiga community

for their services as bonded labour (*vetti*). These Inam lands do not attract any taxes. Although the Pattas record the name of only one person, all have a share in this land. Due to this reason, Nalla Ramaswamy is shown as the Inamdar in the Pahanis. In order to protect these lands from coming under the preview of Urban Land Ceiling Act of 1976, he gave a declaration in his and his family members' names vide numbers A5/A1/3179/76, A5/A1/3174/76, A5/A1/3568/76, A5/A1/3567/76, A5/A1/3178/76, A5/A1/3569/76, A5/A1/3176/76 and A5/A1/3576/76. But, in the declaration, he had not included the Inam lands that are in his name. The Urban Land Ceiling Officer conducted an inquiry regarding these and gave a judgment on 15th February 1982, that there was no surplus land and released an order to that effect. But when Nalla Ramaswamy requested the Urban Land Ceiling Officer to apply this order to his land under survey number 229/B (new), 91/B (old) of an area of 3 acres 20 guntas, they have certified that the land is not in the municipal limits but in the peripheral limits vide LDAS No. A1/4344/80.

Nalla Ramaswamy and his GPA<sup>63</sup> holders sold his Balotha Inam lands by obtaining the certificate.<sup>64</sup> The Staff of this office colluding with Nalla Ramaswamy and his agents issued the certificate much before the judgment on the Patta lands was issued, without any verification.

This resulted into many disputes often ending as civil suits.<sup>65</sup> In the instant cases, Khasra Pahani and Setwar Register were considered as the base documents. To protect his land from the coming under the preview of Urban Land Ceiling Act, Nalla Ramaswamy did not include them in the declaration he had made for the lands of the Madiga community of the village. But, took the help of government machinery to sell these lands.

From the Khasra Pahani of 1954-55, survey number 896 covering land to the extent of 2 acres 22 guntas is in the name of Mattipalli Rajanna as the Pattadar and Mattipalli Rajamouli as the occupant (Kabjadaru) and the mode of transfer of ownership was shown as inheritance. The Wasoolbaqui register of 1955 shows the account holder as with the old survey number 896 having an acreage of 2 acres 22 guntas and the corresponding new survey number 19 showing the acreage as 18 acres 26 guntas. The Pahanis from the year 1959-60 to 1974-75 show the survey number 896 as having acreage of 2 acres 22 guntas. But according to the Pahanis prior to the year 1969-70 record Pingali Jitender Reddy S/o Ranga Reddy as the Pattadar instead of Rajamouli. Further in the Pahani for 1969-70, Kota Lalita w/ o Laxmaiah and Parapati Chandraiah has been recorded with the mode of transfer being shown as 'Registry'. In the Setwar of 1973, survey number 19 is recorded as having land of 18 acres 26 guntas with Mattipalli Rajamouli as the Pattadar. While the Pahanis from 1975-76 to 1990-91 have recorded the same survey number as having land of area 18 acres 26 guntas with Mattipalli Rajamouli as the Pattadar and Kota Lalita and Parapati Chandraiah as the occupants (Aakramanadarlu). This survey number was given a new number 19/1 with an area of 32 guntas and

Mattipalli Rajamouli was shown as the Pattadar and K Suguna Devi was shown as the occupant (Aakramanadar).

An examination of the above reveals that in the Wasoolbaqui Register land to the extent of 16 acres 4 guntas was recorded in excess. Prior to 1969 Pingali Jitender Reddy was shown as the Pattadar and thenceforth upto 1975-76 Kota Lalita and Parapati Chandraiah were the Pattadars. From then Rajamouli was recorded as the Pattadar, while Kota Lalita and Parapati Chandraiah were the occupants. From the Pahanis of 1992-93 onwards Mattipalli Rajamouli continues to be recorded as the Pattadar but the column for occupants was left blank. While the Wasoolbaqui Register records the acreage as 2 acres 22 guntas, all other registers record it as 18 acres 26 guntas. How this difference has arisen, only the officials of Survey department can reveal.

From the Khasra Pahani of 1954-55, survey number 427 covering land to the extent of 1 acre 32 guntas is in the name of Hussein Shareef as the Pattadar and occupied by Mohammed Shareef and the mode of transfer of ownership was shown as Hissadar. The Wasoolbaqui register of 1955 shows the account holder as with the old survey number 427 is having acreage of 1 acre 22 guntas and the corresponding new survey number 241 showing the acreage as 9 guntas. The Pahanis from the year 1959-60 to 1974-75 show the survey number 427 as having acreage of 1 acre 32 guntas and the Pattadars being Hussein Shareef and Shikmi Hyder Shareef S/o Ameena Begum; Hussein Shareef, Hyder Shareef, Ameena Begum and Kutum Begum were recorded as cultivators and the mode of transfer of ownership was recorded as Hissadars. In the Setwar of 1973, survey number 241 is recorded as having land of 9 guntas and Hussein Shareef and Shikmi Hyder Shareef as the Pattadars. While the Pahanis from 1975-76 to 1990-91 have recorded the same survey number as having land of area 9 guntas with Kunduru Vijay Kumar Reddy S/o Narsimha Reddy was shown as the Pattadar. But during the transformation from old to new survey numbers there is a decrease in the area to the extent of 1 acre 18 guntas. The land so deducted was merged with other survey numbers 239/1, 239/2 and 240 - all belonging to the same Hussein Shareef. But in this survey number, Nalla Malladu and Nalla Veeradu have been identified as the protected leaseholders for lands of area 3 acres 3 ½ guntas each, as per the Protected Leaseholders' Act of 1950, Pahani of 1952, Khasra Pahani of 1954-55, Pahanis for the period 1955-56 to 1958-59 and also leaseholders' records. Although identified, Nalla Malladu and Nalla Veeradu have not been recorded as the protected leaseholders<sup>66</sup> but only the Pattadar and the Hissadars have been recorded, thereby contravening the provisions of the Protected Leaseholders' Act.

From the Khasra Pahani of 1954-55, survey number 45 covering land to the extent of 3 acres 01 gunta is in the name of Timmarakhila Syamsunder Rao as the Pattadar and occupied by Shikmi Ramrao and the mode of transfer of ownership was shown as Patta. The Wasoolbaqui register of 1955 shows the account holder as Tammarakhala Syamsunder Rao, with the old survey number 45 having an acreage

of 2 acres 34 guntas and the corresponding new survey number 445 showing the acreage as 2 acres 08 guntas. The Pahanis from the year 1959-60 to 1974-75 show the survey number 45 as having acreage of 3 acres 01 gunta and the Pattadars being Timmarakhila Syamsunder Rao and Shikmi Ramrao and the mode of transfer of ownership was recorded as Patta. The then cultivators were Varikota Aagaiah, Varikota Butchaiah and Varikota Komraiah. In the Setwar of 1973, survey number 445 is recorded as having land of 2 acres 12 guntas and Timmarakhila Syamsunder Rao and Shikmi Ramrao as the Pattadars. While the Pahanis from 1975-76 to 1990-91 have recorded the same survey number as having land of area 2 acres 12 guntas with Varikota Jeedi Ramulu, Varikota Batukamma, Varikota Butchaiah and Varikota Sambaiah shown as the Pattadars. The Varikota family had obtained the Certificate of Protected Leaseholder issued in accordance with the Protected Leaseholders' Act of 1950. The reason for recording them as the Pattadars from the Pahani of 1975-76 onwards was simply because they were related to the village Patwari. Whereas Nalla Malladu and Nalla Veeradu of the instance at Sl. No. 9 belong to the Madiga community and are, therefore, not recorded as the leaseholders although they too have obtained the Certificate of Protected Leaseholder.<sup>67</sup> Hussein Shareef and his family have sold the lands denying the lease holding rights of Nalla Malladu and Nalla Veeradu.

Apart from the irregularities highlighted above, the Patwaris have ignored to fill-up all the relevant columns of the land related records of the village. Even the higher officials have turned a blind eye towards such indiscretions. There are such instances galore in Waddepally village.

### CONCLUSION

In the year 1724, Nizam-ul-Mulk after establishing the Hyderabad State implemented the taxation system of his former rulers the Mughals. As time rolled by, to withstand the political upheavals, the descendents of Nizam-ul-Mulk have entered into an agreement with the British for military assistance, thereby resisting economic turbulences. After becoming the Diwan of the Hyderabad State, to fill-up the state coffers, Salarjung -I introduced certain revenue reforms. As part of these reforms, the new Land Taxation Act was introduced in 1317 Fasli. This Act provides for a scientific way of measuring the land across the State, identifying the actual cultivator of the land to provide him the ownership rights. Based on the fertility of the land and water facilities for cultivation, the Act enables the government to levy and collect tax. The land that was till then under the control of landlords and money lenders will have to be under the ownership of the actual cultivator. The feudal landlords and the rich have opposed all such measures. As part of this opposition, the government officials too have connived with the landlords and wealthy farmers denying the ownership rights of the actual leaseholder cultivator. Even after the merging of Hyderabad State with the Union of India in 1948 all attempts on the part of the government failed. The direct consequence of

this failure was the Telangana Armed Struggle of 1948 with the aim of struggle for Land, Food and Freedom. The land disputes continued even after the formation of Andhra Pradesh. Centered round these land disputes, the Naxalite Movement took birth in 1968. This shows that all the legislations and reforms relating to land have failed in their stated objectives. The interest that the governments showed in bringing such legislations was found missing when it came to implementation; as a consequence they have failed to yield proper results. On similar lines, the Survey and Settlement department, setup by the State of Hyderabad in 1284 Fasli, failed to live up to expectations as is evident from the Land Survey and Settlement work undertaken in Waddepally village. This failure is not a feature of only one village but of the entire Hyderabad State.

*Foot Notes:*

1. Part of District.
2. It refers to a 'province' or 'Division consisting 3 or 4 districts headed by a 'Subedar' or 'commissioner'. This unit of administration was derived from Mughal system.
3. A.I. Qureshi, *The Economic Development of Hyderabad*, Vol. I, Rural Economy Orient Longmans Limited, Bombay, 1947, p.5.
4. *Ibid*, p.6.
5. Annual Report of Administration H.E.H. The Nizam's Government for the year 1331 Fasli, (6th October, 1921 to 5th October, 1922) Companion Volume, Government Central Press, Hyderabad-Deccan, 1925, p.129. The Freedom Struggle in Hyderabad, Vol. II (1857-1955) and the Hyderabad State Committee appointed for the compilation History of the Freedom Movement in Hyderabad, Hyderabad, 1956, p.253.
6. Prime Minister.
7. S.H. Bilgrami., *A Memory of Sir Salarjung, G.C.S. Ltd.*, Bombay, Times of India Stream Press, 1883, pp.19-20.
8. Tahud or Sarbasta tenure was prevalent before 1866, when tax farming was there. Under the system wealthy and influential persons from the districts otherwise known as Deshmukhs and Deshpandyas served as tax-farmers or contractors.
9. Bilmakta derived from Iqta it is a revenue assignment, See: Irfan Habib, *Agrarian system in Mughal India 1526-1707*, Asia Publishing House, London, 1963, p.233.
10. Pan-Makta is a kowl or tenure by contract resorted to by former Governments, in which lands varying in extent from small isolated fields to whole village, and groups of villages, were given to the holders on a fixed quit-rent without liability to enhancement. Cited: Annual Land Revenue Administration Report of H.E.H. Nizam's Government, 1324 Fasli (6th October 1914 to 6th October 1915), printed at A. V. Pillai and Sons at the Gland stone Press, 1916, p.53.
11. Annual Report on Administration H.E.H. The Nizam's Government for the year 1331 Fasli, *Op.cit.*, p.46 and also see: A.M. Anantha Raman, *Report of the Land Revenue Reforms Commission, 1958-59, Part-I and II*, Government of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad, 1959, pp.54-55.

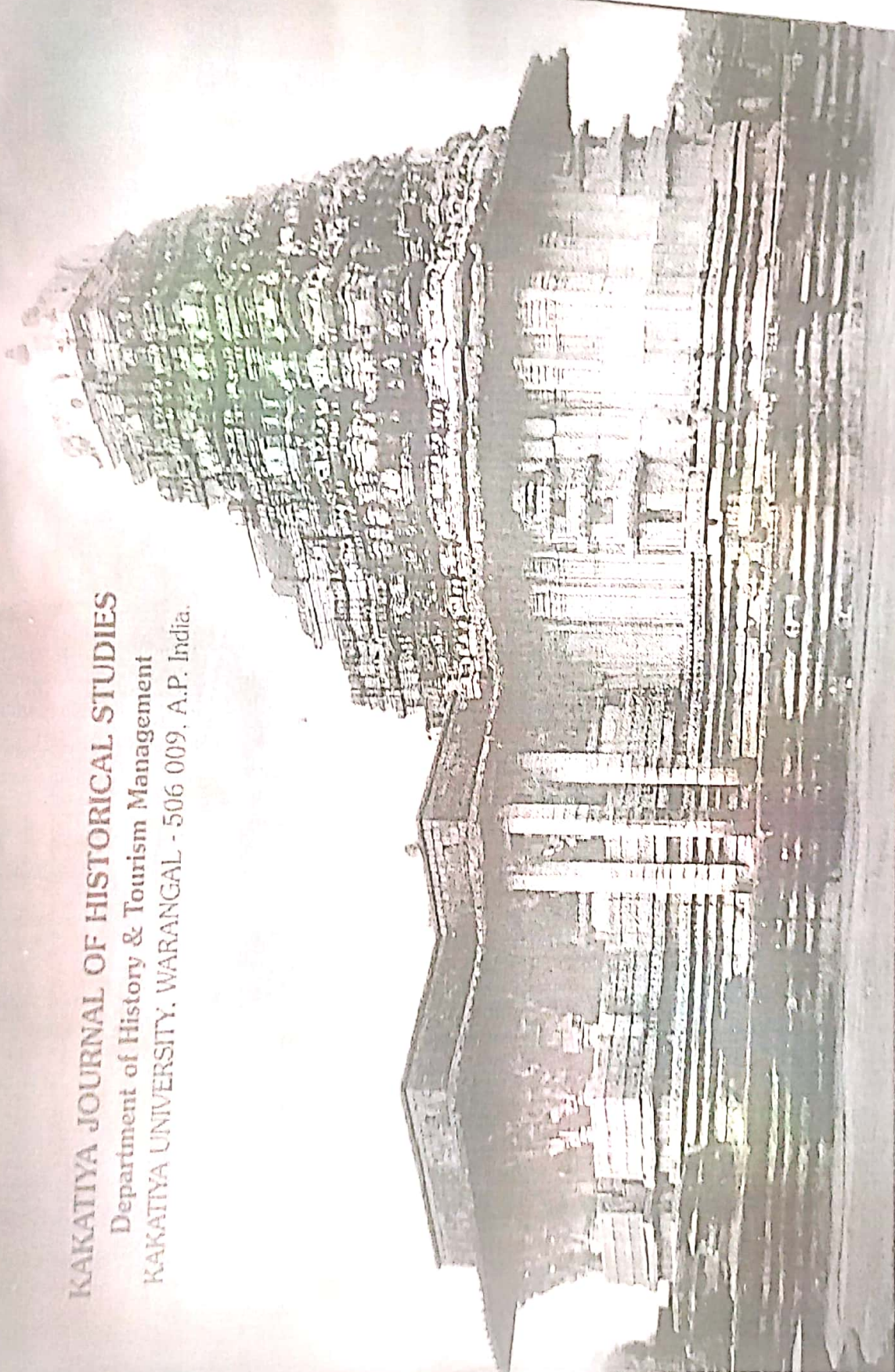
12. Year.
13. Bhanumathi Ranga Rao, S., *Land Revenue Administration in the Nizam's Dominions (1853-1948)*, Sharadaa Offset Printers, Karimnagar, 1992, p.112.
14. Ibid.
15. Ibid, pp.112-113.
16. Andhra Pradesh District Gazetteers, Warangal, Op.cit., p.142.
17. The word 'jagir' is a contraction from the Persian *Jai* = place and *ir* = holding or taking possession.  
The Jagir among the state grants the Jagir occupies a preeminent position it may be described as essentially a Military tenure.
18. The term of 'Paigah' of persian origin has been differently interpreted as meaning 'foot' or space or 'stable'.)
19. Samasthanas were large tract of Jagirs. They were compact areas of lands forming homogenous administrative units.
20. The Sarf-e-Khas or crown lands were distinct from the Diwani or state lands. These were jagirs assigned to the Nizam of Hyderabad in lieu of cash payments from the public treasury the proceeds of which went to his privy purse. The lands thus reserved by His Highness for his personal use were called Sarf-e-Khas. Sarf-e-Khas is a compound word of Arabic origin and means literally a 'personal' or 'private' and special expenditure". It was customary in India right from the ancient times for the rulers or kings to keep their personal property distinct from the property of the state and meet all their personal and palace expenses from such properties only.
21. Andhra Pradesh District Gazetteers, Warangal, Op.cit., p.142.
22. Ibid., pp.142-143.
23. Collects revenue in the village.
24. Patwari is a village accountant.
25. Andhra Pradesh District Gazetteers, Warangal, Op.cit., p.143.
26. Diwani or Khalsa lands were under the direct management of the Government and revenue from them went to the Government exchequer.
27. The birth place of Pingili Venkat Ram Reddy, who worked as the Deputy Prime Minister, during the resume of the last Nizam, Mir Osman Ali Khan in Hyderabad state.
28. Data register of Warangal District prepared on 7-6-1974 preserved in Warangal Land Records Office, in Warangal District.
29. Ibid.



30. The kind or bab of the land to be assessed in each survey number will be noted as dry wet or garden as the case may be i.e. footpath, cast tract, wells, out crop rocks, Kuntas, topes or places where trees or found together, Nalas, cattle track or road and Railway track.
31. In the Tippan all the out-lines of the numbers measured in the form of sketch together with details, measurements containing base line, the off-sets, the band-nap will be noted. The date of measurement, the names of parties present during measurement, the reference to the previous serial number of the village account and the name of the holder or holders will all be noted. The measurements will be recorded in chain and annas. Boundary marks both out the corners and bends will be noted on the outlines of the each number. Details such as foothpath, cart tracks, trees, houses, wells and nalas will also be shown approximately in the outline of each tippan if it is found on the ground.
32. Wasoolbaqui means based on old information the village patwari will prepare the detailed land records as per the alphabetical order and khatha wise at the time of survey and settlement ordered by Government.
33. The Hyderabad Land Revenue Manual published by Y. Satha and Sons, Law Book Sellers & Publishers, Hyderabad, 2nd October, 1960. pp.125-131.
34. The provision of the Hyderabad Record of Rights in Land Regulation Act.1358 Fasli, where made applicable to the entire area of the state through the Revenue Department Notification bearing No.54 dated: 7-10-1953 and 55 dated: 24-10-1955 published in the official Gazette dated: 15-10-1953 and 15-09-1955 respectively.
35. Sub-divisions or Land Shares
36. 1954-55 Khasra Pahani Patrika of Waddepally Village in Warangal District.
37. Setwar means after completion of survey i.e. measurements, classification of land and preparation of Akar (at the time of survey to classify the land and classer register (after survey and classification of land in the village, the detailed record will be prepared with basic details of each survey number in the village known as classer register) record will be prepared known as Setwar.
38. Annual meet of Revenue Officers and Staff at divisional level in which the revenue collections made during the year were reviewed revenue demand for the ensuing year was fixed and land patta or ownership rights were granted.
39. This is prepared in alphabetical order of the Khatadars (account holder) and other details like the type of land: wet (tari), dry (Khushki), and Bhagayati, the area of land, the land that each Pattedar owned, and the amount of the land tax has to pay.
40. The Setwar Register prepared in 1973 and announcement of R.D.O. of Warangal on the date of 03-04-1975 and 1954-55 Khasra Pahani Patrika of Waddepally Village in Warangal District.
41. As per the proceedings of the Commissioner Survey and Land Records, Hyderabad, File No ID.Dis.F3/2329/91, dated:30-04-1982 and endorsement of the Joint Collector for Warangal, file No.K4/761/81.

42. As per the proceedings of the Commissioner Survey and Land Records, Hyderabad, file No. D.Dis.F3/17611/77, dated: 2-2-1977 and endorsement of Joint Collector, Warangal in file No.K4/1288/77.
43. As per the proceedings of the Commissioner, Survey and Land Records, Hyderabad, file No. R.C.No.F3/22962/83, dated: 18-06-1994 and endorsement of Joint Collector, Warangal in file No.K4/262/90.
44. As per endorsement of D.R.O. in file No. K4/1922/91.
45. As per the file No.K2/279/94, dated: 29-09-1994.
46. As per endorsement of D.R.O. in file No. K4/1922/91.
47. As per the file No.K2/279/94, dated: 29-09-1994.
48. As per the file No K4/1260/1982, dated: 3-12-1982.
49. 1955 Record of Wasoolbaqui , Waddepally village, Warangal District.
50. Ibid.
51. K.M. Munshi, "End of an Era" Popular Prakasham, Bombay. 1957, pp.130-218.
52. The Hyderabad Land Revenue Manual published by Y. Satha and Sons, Law Book Sellers & Publishers, Hyderabad, 2nd October, 1960, pp.125-131.
53. Patwari collected oral information of the village people.
54. His date of birth 10-06-1048 cited from declaration no.C.C.No.1657/Wgl/75, the Tribunal Land Reforms, Warangal, Additional Revenue Divisional Officer (L.R), Warangal dated: 28-04-1978.
55. Certificate of Death issued by Selection Grade Municipality, Warangal bearing No.737, dated: 6-11-1984.
56. 1960-61 Pahani Patrika of Waddepally Village shows him as a Khabjadar.
57. The Patta lands belongs to Nalla Ramaswamy in the village, bearing new survey no.s 299, 199, 151,150/c, 135/c, 123, 121, 125, 179, 149, 146,222, 181, 180, 178, 177, 173/e, 174/b, 335, 183, 17, 147, 148, 933, 169,505, 510.
58. The Inam lands belongs to Nalla Ramaswamy in the village, bearing new survey no.s 290,291,298,328,276,275,332,577,642.
59. General Power of Attorney No.128/80, Sub Registrar Office, Warangal.
60. Certificate of Encumbrances of Property bearing No.2988/90.
61. Case Nos. (i) O.S.No.654/91, O.S.No.588/92, O.S.No.601/92, PDM Court Warangal  
(ii) Case No. O.S.No.319/93, IInd Addl. Munsiff Court, Warangal.
62. (i) Register No. (30) 1950 Tenancy Register of Waddepally village of Warangal District. (ii) 1952 Pahani Patrika. 1954-55 Khasra Pahani Patrika of Waddepally village of Warangal District.
63. Ibid.

**KAKATIYA JOURNAL OF HISTORICAL STUDIES**  
Department of History & Tourism Management  
KAKATIYA UNIVERSITY, WARANGAL - 506 009, A.P. India.



0013

# Kakatiya University



Roll No. 0000-1355

## Provisional Certificate



This is to certify that Ekambaram Natesa  
Son / Daughter of Saraiiah has passed  
the M. Phil (in History) Examination of this University  
held in Oct-2008 He / She was Examined in the following papers :-

### Part - I

- I Paper Research Methodology  
II Paper Modern Indian History

### Part - II

#### Topic of Dissertation

Land Survey and Settlement System  
in Telangana - A Case Study of erstwhile Warangal-  
Taluk

Warangal - 506 009.

Date : 6-Nov-2008

  
Registrar

N. S. [Signature]  
(DIN EKambaram)

Prof. G. Rameshwaram

Professor of Public Administration

Addl. Controller of Exams (Confidential)



KAKATIYA UNIVERSITY

Vidyaranyapuri

WARANGAL - 506 009

TELANGANA STATE (India)

Mobile No 09885774967, Off 0870-2453800, Extn. 611, Fax: 0870-2438876,  
E-mails rameshwaramg@yahoo.co.in, gcoe.e1@gmail.com

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No. 5598 /Ph.D/EI/KU/2015

Date : 19-09-2015

To

Prof. E. Sudha Rani  
(External Examiner)  
Director (CSTD)  
Dr. BR Ambedkar Open University  
HYDERABAD

Sub : Ph.D. Open Viva-voce of Ekambaram Narra in History - Regarding.  
Ref : Letter from Supervisor dated 19-09-2015 of Dr. T. Manohar  
\*\*\*\*

Sir,  
I am to inform you that the Ph.D. Open Viva-voce of Ekambaram Narra in History is fixed on 24-09-2015 at 11.00 a.m. at Department of History & Tourism Management, Kakatiya University, Warangal.

T.A. & D.A. will be paid as per the University rules.

Thanking you.

Yours faithfully,

(Prof. G. Rameshwaram)

Copy to:

1. The Dean, Faculty of Social Sciences, Kakatiya University, Warangal.
2. The Head, Department of History and Tourism Management, Kakatiya University, Warangal.
3. The Chairperson, Board of Studies in History and Tourism Management, KU, Warangal.
- ✓ 4. Dr. T. Manohar (Supervisor), Dept. of History and Tourism Management, KU, Warangal

(Dr. N. Ekambaram)

H.No.24-3-273/31, New Millenium Bank Colony, Julaiwada, HANAMKONDA - 506 001 (TS), INDIA

# Kakatiya University



## Faculty of Social Sciences

This is to certify that Chambaram Narra son/daughter of Saraiiah having pursued a course of study prescribed by this University and having passed the requisite examination by thesis, has been admitted to the degree of

### Doctor of Philosophy

in History

The title of the thesis is:

*Land Survey and Settlement System in Telangana – A Case Study of Warangal District*

The candidate has been declared qualified for the award of the Degree of Ph.D. on 28-09-2015

Given under the seal of the University

Warangal, Telangana State, India

Date: 25 June 2016

N. S. S.  
(Dr. N. E. Chambaram)

Chandru  
Vice-Chancellor



**EXAMINATION BRANCH  
KAKATIYA UNIVERSITY  
WARANGAL - 506 009 (Telangana) India**

No.5615/E1/ Ph.D./KU/2015

Date: 28-09-2015

**PRESS NOTE**

Ekambaram Narra, Research Scholar in History, Kakatiya University, Warangal, who has presented a thesis for the Degree of Ph.D. in History entitled "Land Survey and Settlement System in Telangana - A Case Study of Warangal District" has been declared qualified for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) of the Kakatiya University.

"By Order"

CONTROLLER OF EXAMINATIONS

**Copy forwarded for information to:**

1. The Registrar, Kakatiya University, Warangal.
2. The Secretary, University Grants Commission, New Delhi-110 002.
3. The Editor, University News, A.I.U., 16 Kotla Marg, New Delhi-110 002.
4. The Dean, Faculty of Social Sciences, Kakatiya University, Warangal.
5. The Coordinating Officer, U.G.C. Unit, Kakatiya University, Warangal.
6. The Principal, University College, Kakatiya University, Warangal.
7. The Head, Dept. of History and Tourism Management, Kakatiya University, Warangal.
8. The Chairperson, Board of Studies in History & Tourism Management, KU, Warangal.
9. The EXAMINER.
10. **Dr. T. Manohar** (Supervisor), Dept. of History & Tourism Management, Kakatiya University, Warangal.
11. The Nodal Officer, Kakatiya University, Warangal.
12. The Member-in-Charge, University Library, Kakatiya University, Warangal.
13. The Deputy Registrar (Admn.), Kakatiya University, Warangal.
14. The Public Relations Officer, Kakatiya University, Warangal.
15. The Secretary to Vice-Chancellor, Kakatiya University, Warangal.
16. The Documentation Section (E5), Examination Branch, Kakatiya University, Warangal.
17. The Person concerned (**Ekambaram Narra** S/o Saraiah)

555

(2590)

Vak\*

N. S. S.  
(Dr. N. Ekambaram)

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Title:	Land Survey and Settlement System in Telangana A Case Study of Warangal District
Researcher:	Narra Ekambaram
Guide(s):	Thallapally Manohar (/jspui/browse?type=author&value=Thallapally+Manohar)
Keywords:	Social Sciences,History,Area Studies
University:	Kakatiya University, Warangal
Completed Date:	19/06/2015

**Abstract:** After becoming the Diwan of the Hyderabad State, to fill-up the state coffers, Salarjung introduced certain revenue reformations. As part of these reformations, the new Land Taxation Act was introduced in 1317 Fasli. This Act provides for a scientific way of measuring the land across the State, identifying the actual cultivator of the land to provide him the ownership rights. Based on the fertility of the land and water facilities for cultivation, the Act enables the government to levy and collect tax. The land that was till then under the control of landlords and money lenders will have to be under the ownership of the actual cultivator. The feudal landlords and the rich have opposed all such measures. As part of this opposition, the government officials too have connived with the landlords and wealthy farmers denying the ownership rights of the actual leaseholder cultivator. Even after the merger of Hyderabad State with the Union of India in 1948 all attempts on the part of the government failed. The direct consequence of this failure was the Telangana Armed Struggle of 1948 with the aim of struggle for Land, Food and Freedom. The land disputes continued even after the formation of Andhra Pradesh. Centred round these land disputes, the Naxalite Movement took birth in 1968. This shows that all the legislations and reformations relating to land have failed in their stated objectives. The interest that the governments showed in bringing in such legislations was found wanting when it came to implementation, as a consequence they have failed to yield proper results. newline

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Appears in Departments:	Department of History (/jspui/handle/10603/249828)

N. కృష్ణ  
(Dr N Ekambaram)



Copy of:

GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH  
ABSTRACT

HIGHER EDUCATION – Government Degree Colleges – Engaging Faculty in Government Degree Colleges on contract basis depending upon necessity – Orders – Issued.

HIGHER EDUCATION (HE) DEPARTMENT

Dt. 9<sup>th</sup> October, 2000

G.O.Ms.No. 142

From the Commissioner & Director of Collegiate Education, AP, Hyderabad D.O.Ir.No. 973/Ser.II-1/2000 Dt. 19.06.2000

\* \*

ORDER:

The Commissioner and Director of Collegiate Education, A.P., Hyderabad, in his letter read above has furnished proposals for filling up faculty vacancies in Government Degree Colleges on contract basis depending upon necessity.

2. Government, after careful examination of the proposal of the Commissioner and Director of Collegiate Education, hereby direct that the faculty in Government Degree Colleges be engaged on contract basis depending upon necessity. Such faculty shall be engaged on contract basis by the College-Planning and Development Council concerned, based on the recommendations of Three Man Committee consisting of:

- i) Principal of the Government Degree College concerned,
- ii) Subject expert from the same college or an adjacent college and
- iii) Principal of another college.

3. The contract faculty engaged for Government Degree College would be paid honararium @ Rs. 5,000/- per month. For Degree Colleges located in Tribal Areas and Rural Areas, an additional honararium of Rs. 1,000/- P.M. would be paid.

4. The contract shall be made for a maximum period of 10 months in an academic year. The contract gets terminated at the end of the academic year.

5. The honararium to be paid for the contract faculty engaged in Government Degree Colleges shall be paid from the grant released by the Commissioner of Collegiate Education for that purpose to the College Planning & Development Council of the college concerned.

6. Government also direct that the need for engaging Faculty in Government Degree Colleges on contract basis, be reviewed from time to time, depending on necessity, in future.

7. The Commissioner and Director of Collegiate Education, A.P., Hyderabad shall take further necessary action in the matter accordingly.
8. This order issued with the concurrence of Finance and Planning (FW) Department, with their U.O.No. 31606-A/513/A2/EBS-7/2000, dt. 19.09.2000.
9. A copy of this order is available on the Internet and can be accessed at the address: <http://apts.gov.in/apgos>.

(BY ORDER AND IN THE NAME OF THE GOVERNOR OF ANDHRA PRADESH)

G. SUDHIR,  
SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

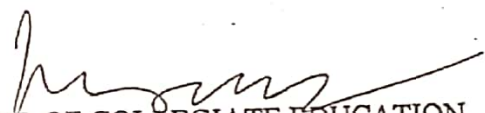
To  
The Commissioner and Director of Collegiate Education, AP, Hyderabad.  
The Accountant General, A.P., Hyderabad  
The Director of Treasuries and Accounts, A.P., Hyderabad  
The Pay and Accounts Officer, A.P., Hyderabad  
All District Treasury Officers in the State.

Copy to:  
The General Administration (Cabinet) Department  
The J.S. to Hon'ble C.M.  
P.S. to M(HE)  
PS to Secretary (Higher Education)  
SF/SC.

//FORWARDED BY ORDER//

SD/-  
SECTION OFFICER

ATTESTED

  
For COMMISSIONER OF COLLEGIATE EDUCATION

7. The Commissioner and Director of Collegiate Education, A.P., Hyderabad shall take further necessary action in the matter accordingly.

8. This order issued with the concurrence of Finance and Planning (FW) Department, with their U.O.No. 31606-A/513/A2/EBS-7/2000, dt. 19.09.2000.

9. A copy of this order is available on the Internet and can be accessed at the address: <http://apts.gov.in/apgos>.

(BY ORDER AND IN THE NAME OF THE GOVERNOR OF ANDHRA PRADESH)

G. SUDHIR,  
SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

To  
The Commissioner and Director of Collegiate Education, AP, Hyderabad.  
The Accountant General, A.P., Hyderabad  
The Director of Treasuries and Accounts, A.P., Hyderabad  
The Pay and Accounts Officer, A.P., Hyderabad  
All District Treasury Officers in the State.

Copy to:  
The General Administration (Cabinet) Department  
The J.S. to Hon'ble C.M.  
P.S. to M(HE)  
PS to Secretary (Higher Education)  
SF/SC.

//FORWARDED BY ORDER//

SD/-  
SECTION OFFICER

ATTESTED  
For COMMISSIONER OF COLLEGIATE EDUCATION