

Land Alienation and Restoration in the Agency Areas of Andhra Pradesh

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Department of Tribal Welfare, Government of Andhra Pradesh

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Executive Summary

The present study examines the dynamics of land alienation and its different forms of transfer of land from tribal to non-tribal as well as from tribal to tribal, the processes of land restoration to the tribes as per the Agency Land transfer Regulation Act 1959 and to identify the socio-economic cultural and psychological factors acting as barriers in implementation, identify further land alienation after restoration and its reason, and also the reasons of tribal protest movement.

The Department of Tribal Welfare, Government of Andhra Pradesh and Tribal Cultural Research and Training Institute, (TCR&TI), Visakhapatnam has entrusted CESS to conduct the study with the following objectives.

The specific objectives are:

1. To understand the dynamics of land alienation and its different forms transfer of land from tribal to non-tribal as well as from tribal to tribal.
2. To find out the processes of land restoration to the tribes as per the Agency Land Transfer Regulation Act 1959 and to identify the socio-economic cultural and psychological factors acting as barriers in implementation.
3. To identify further land alienation if any and to find out the reasons for the same.
4. To know the causes for the tribal protest movements, especially the Naxalite movement to the problem of exploitation and land alienation.
5. To record the cases of land secured by the ALTR Act and to assess the change in tribal way of life after the land restoration.

The research study is based on both qualitative and quantitative data. The secondary source data was from already published works and government records. The data was collected using schedules and the qualitative data was collected through group discussions in the field villages. The study was conducted in Vizianagaram and Srikakulam districts, Andhra Pradesh. In Vizianagaram, the geneological data was collected from ALTR cases. Because of the nature of the study, geneological method is adapted to present lineages to understand the process of exploitation and consequent land alienation, over generations and to elicit, the effects on tribes,

who transformed from owners of the land to landless labourers. This data was collected from six villages of Gummalaxmipuram and Kurupam mandals. The official data of the ALTR cases were collected from registrar's office. This data was supplemented visiting houses of those ALTR cases in the above said villages.

In the second part of the field data collection, household data is collected from purposively selected villages of Srikakulam district. Schedule for this part of data collection, contained some open-ended questions framed for the collection of data. A software application was developed containing the questions according to the schedule. The software (smart phone application) for data collection was uploaded on to the smart phones of the investigators to enable them to collect data digitally using their smart phones.

Field Data: The field data reveals that nearly 86 percent of the respondents across all the mandals have said that their land has been alienated (actually taken by government for government projects). The reason for land alienation for most of them is for government project works. For few of them it is for canal work and road construction. Only two said that their land has been just occupied by others. Encroachment has also happened among 63 percent of the respondents across the mandals either by force, by giving warning, without giving any information or threatening. The field data of the study shows that nearly 36 percent of the respondents have taken loan by showing their land as collateral. Among who took loan, most of them (81.9 percent) have taken loan from banks. Only few have taken from money lenders (3), relatives (5) and friends (5). Moreover, in case of the 60 percent of the respondents, land has been alienated to tribals. Probably portion of their land may be leased out to tribals for various reasons. Nearly 66.3 percent of the respondents have lost cultivable land and 27.6 percent house sites.

Land of nearly 62.5 percent respondents has been taken by government for developmental projects like ITDA parks and colleges, reservoir, canal project work, road development work and land development work.

In our study, only 25 percent of those whose land has been taken by government have received some kind of compensation. Out of these, 20.5 percent have received money, among whom 61 percent are from Hiramandalam, 31.7 percent from Kothuru and only 3 from Palakonda. Only 3 have responded that their land has been replaced by 1.80 acres of land and in case of 6

respondents, land has been replaced by 1.80 acres and Rs 5000 for 1 acre of land. However three fourth of the respondents (75 percent) have not received any compensation.

Nearly 85 percent of the respondents across the mandals have secured land under ALTR Act (but they are not sure of act. But got land by government allotment). Half of them (49.5 percent) have got 1 to 5 acres, 27.5 percent less than 1 acre and only 4.5 percent nearly 5 and above acres. Out of the 9 respondents who have got 5 acres or more, 6, 2 and 1 are from Seethampeta, Palakonda and Hiramandalam, respectively. Nearly 59.8 percent of the respondents have said that there has been no change in their life after the restoration of land. However, for 6 respondents from Seethampeta and 3 from Hiramandalam, their financial problems have decreased. In Seethampeta, for 9 respondents, there is improvement in both family income and children education, while 4 feel there is improvement in their social status and 2 respondents think there is improvement in both family income and social status. Family income has increased for 14, 6, 4 and 2 respondents from Seethampeta, Palakonda, Hiramandalam and Kothuru respectively.

Field observations: In Jamparikota village (Palkonda mandal), as a process of compensation, though some land was shown to them, this is of no use for cultivation. In some cases they possess D-patta, their land is not with them. In few cases land meant for houses was taken but compensated (money) inadequately. In Baddumasingi village, the land records are with mistakes as the villages possess more land than actually recorded in their land pattas. In peddamamidi village of Kothuru mandal some tribal land was acquired for reservoir. So far they did not receive any compensation. Here they do not have land pattas. In Peddarama village (Seethampeta mandal) the land was acquired for canal. In this village, there are reports of mistakes in their podu land records. So far they did not receive corrected land pattas. Therefore they are not getting bank loans based on their lands. In Kegumannuguda and K Bambuduguda villages of Karem mandal, majority of households do not have podu land patta. In Kegumannuguda, out of 30, 24 households do not have land pattas.

ALTR genealogical studies: In total 82 ALTR cases were studied to capture changes over few generations from 6 villages: Diguamanda (11), Yeguvamanda (14), Lakkaguda (24), Levidi (9), Gumma (23) and Chinaborabanda (1). Majority of them belong to Jatapu tribe. Others belong to Savara and Konda Dora. Most of the original land owner in whose name land was restored are passed away. Restored land was very small and their families grown over a period of time. Though the restored land was useful for their livelihood, certainly this cannot support

the families. In addition to this land, they also possess podu land. Mostly paddy is grown in the restored land and cashew nut in podu land. Though family members of earlier generations were illiterate, few family members in recent generations studied upto intermediate/degree and other professional courses. More than half the ALTR families are also availing NREGS scheme works. Some of them are also getting state welfare schemes. In few cases, they have migrated to else where for their livelihood as this land is not enough to sustain. In other cases, the land is passed on sister's children or brother's or wife's sister's family as they do not have children.

Recommendations: 1. Land pattas should updated and transfer the land to eligible as per succession as most of the original land owners are expired. 2. In few cases, restored land is with distant relatives for various reasons. This should be decided and update the records accordingly. This enable eligible to get loans from banks or other government schemes. 3. Though most of them have podu land in addition to the patta land, in most cases, they do not have pattas. This issue may be settled immediately. In most cases, the ALTRA land is not enough to sustain families due to increase in family members. 4. Awareness programmes may be conducted about these Acts among tribals.

Land Alienation and Restoration in the Agency Areas of Andhra Pradesh

1. Introduction

The Scheduled Tribe population represents one of the most economically impoverished and marginalized groups in Andhra Pradesh. All most all the tribes live in hill and forest regions in Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari and West Godavari forming a contiguous belt along with the border of Chhattisgarh, Telangana and Orissa. In Andhra Pradesh, the 34 categories of Scheduled Tribes form a sizeable component of STs in South India. Among them Chenchu, Kondareddy, Kondh, Porja, Gadaba, and Savara are specially categorized as Particularly Vulnerable Tribals Groups (PVTG). The population of Scheduled tribes in Andhra Pradesh, according to Census, 2011, is 27,39,919, constituting 5.53 percent of the total population of the state (Census of India, 2011).

The problem of land alienation among tribals is seen in the context of the problem of tribal struggle for survival in the absence of viable alternatives. The loss of private holdings by tribals has been a cause of concern with a number of laws being passed by both the pre-colonial as well as post-colonial state to check land alienation. These laws suffered from many shortcomings and were unable to check the transfer of land from tribals to non-tribals.

The Constitution envisages a special responsibility of the state for protection and advancement of tribal people, particularly regarding the administration of scheduled areas. The fifth schedule empowers the governor (on the recommendation of the tribal advisory council) to prohibit the transfer of land by or amongst tribals as well as regulation of allotment of land to non-tribals and the working of moneylenders. The fifth schedule of the Constitution also includes the provision to protect the tribals of Orissa from alienation of their land (Ambagudia, 2010).

One of the most important steps in the direction for restoration of illegally alienated land to individuals is Scheduled Area Regulation (SAR), 1969. SAR courts have been established to expedite the process of restoration. The other important act has been PESA (1996), which has made provisions that the panchayat at the appropriate level and the gram Sabha shall have the

power to prevent alienation of adivasi land and take an appropriate action to restore any unlawfully alienated land.

1.1 Fifth Scheduled Areas

During the British period, a large number of areas predominantly inhabited by adivasis were declared as excluded/ partially excluded areas. These areas came under the purview of the Scheduled Districts Act of 1874 and the Government of India (Excluded and Partially Excluded Areas) Order 1936. These areas, after independence, and also other areas with a significant concentration of scheduled tribes (or 'Tribals') were brought under the fifth schedule of the constitution. For the Fifth Schedule areas, the major institutional bodies are the Tribal Advisory Councils (TACs) operating at the state level. The Fifth Schedule recognizes the central role of the Governor in governance and administration of the Scheduled Areas, with the President of India holding the final responsibility of ensuring the integrity of the Scheduled Areas. Further, the Governor promulgates the laws for this scheduled areas and he or she can modify and reject both the central and state government laws regarding the Fifth Schedule for the wellbeing of scheduled tribes. The purpose of Scheduled Areas, as also recognised in several judgments, is to preserve the tribal autonomy, their culture and economic empowerment, to ensure social, economic and political justice, and preservation of peace and good governance. The scheduled areas of AP covered under the Tribal sub plan approach are spread over 31,485 sq km in the districts of Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Warangal, Khammam, Adilabad and Kurnool.

1.2 Land and tribals

Land is the mainstay of the tribals and more than 90 per cent of them are dependent on agriculture and allied activities. Hence, land is the only tangible asset of a tribal community, and they are emotionally attached to it. The excessive dependence of tribal communities on land for their income and employment makes land alienation and landlessness a major livelihood concern of the tribes.

In the past, an average tribal family had a fair size of land-holding which supported it even with primitive methods of cultivation. The increasing pressure of population on land particularly from the advanced section of society has forced the tribals to leave their land. With the introduction of commercial orientation of land as a resource, there was a substantial increase in the pressure on the tribal land. The problem of land alienation started with the opening of the tribal areas as a result of developmental processes and setting up of various irrigation, power, industrial and mining projects.

1.3 History of land Alienation

Land alienation in the agency areas of the country is an age old problem reported as early as 1870 in various provinces of the British India. The entry of non-tribal communities into the agency areas paved the way for the problem of land alienation. The problem of land alienation ultimately leads to disturbances among the tribal societies. The history of land alienation among the tribes began during British colonialism in India when the British interfered in the tribal region for the purpose of exploiting the tribal natural resources. Moreover, tribal lands were also occupied by moneylenders, zamindars and traders who gave them loans etc (Jyothi, 2016).

Ramesh Sharan examines the ongoing processes that lead to the alienation of adivasi land in Jharkhand. One of the basic reasons for individual land alienation has been the non-sustainability and low returns from agriculture. As a result, adivasi farmers are unable to bear even a moderate shock and fall into debt and mortgage. However, the pace of alienation has declined primarily due to the consciousness and struggle of the tribes. The basic issue, though, remains that the illegally alienated land of the tribes should be restored to them, the alienation of further land restricted and a fresh approach adopted towards acquisition of land for public purpose so that the tribes are not victims. One of the reasons for non-restoration of illegally alienated land has been that the records are either missing or they have been mutilated. It is important that the land records which are kept at the district and the circle level are updated and computerized (Ramesh Sharan, 2005).

Jagannath Ambagudia in his study have found out that the tribals in Orissa continue to suffer land deprivation and dispossessions of different kinds despite special enabling provisions in the Constitution, a legal framework for their implementation and several targeted public policy initiatives taken by the state government. Despite progressive and protective legislations, tribal people all over the country are perpetually threatened over their land rights. At present, the threat has become more compounded than ever due to the onslaught of industrialization, urbanization, commercialization and infrastructure development. Due to development projects, thousands of rural poor tribals, with relatively little political and economic power, have been displaced from their important source of livelihood. The hydroelectric project taken up in 1954 at Machhkund, Koraput district, displaced quite a large number of tribals (51% of the displaced families are tribals). The Balimela hydro-project in Malkangiri district affected 1,113 tribal families. Laws and policies governing forests have also contributed towards the dispossessions

of tribals. The large extent of land in tribal areas has been categorised as forests by different forest policies (Ambagudia, 2010).

The problem of land alienation is common among the Irula tribes in Kerala. Most of them have alienated their lands to Government. Non-tribes also have acquired a large proportion of land from these tribes. The severity of land alienation is much high in Kottathara and Sholayur than Agali village. As most of the tribes are illiterates, they were unable to approach court for justice (Sudheesh and Dr. Ravikumar, 2015).

Dr Jyothi studied the impact of land alienation among the Kadu Kuruba tribe in Mysuru district of the state of Karnataka. According to the tribals, the forest act which came during 1980, implemented for wild life protection, promotion of National Park, and Tiger reserves was the main reason for their evacuation. Kadu Kuruba tribal community was evicted from their original homeland of the forests, and enforced to reside on the wayside or plantations on the border. However, they were not provided with any land for agriculture. Though the government has provided them few domestic animals, they do not have proper training about animal husbandry activities as it is not their traditional activities. Hence, they seasonally migrate to Coorg Coffee Estates, where they get good wages. The tribals feel that because of this alienation from their own land, they have lost their own identity as also their culture (Jyothi, 2016).

The Kerala Scheduled Tribes (Restriction of Transfer of Land and Restoration of Alienated Land) Act was enacted in 1975. Even though the law prohibits selling or transfer of tribal land to non-tribals, many, including windmill companies, resorts and farm developers are still buying tribal land in connivance with the officials of revenue department. Most of the tribals in Attappdy lost their fertile land to settlers who came from plains and took advantage of the fact that the tribals did not have any documents supporting their ownership. The legislation was amended in favour of the settlers and all tribal land transactions up to 1986 were made valid. The tribal families were promised for the restoration of land and given title deeds for land. But not a single family could occupy the land as it was uninhabitable and uncultivable due to hostile climate and no water. Moreover, the lands were far away from their traditional settlements and the government had given the same land again and again to landless tribals (Suchitra, 2015).

1.4 Land Alienation in Andhra Pradesh

Moneylending is among the earliest routes through which tribal land has been alienated in Andhra Pradesh. Non-tribal settlers advance petty cash to tribals taking tribal land as collateral. The land would be in possession of the lender until the borrower repays the money completely. Because of income poverty most tribals default on their debts. This process of land occupation occurred on a larger scale in tribal tracts of coastal Andhra Pradesh. In some cases, the non-tribal men entered into marital relationships with the tribal women and purchased land in the names of tribal wives. Land alienation through polygyny has been found in Visakhapatnam, East Godavari and West Godavari districts (Laxman Rao et al, 2007).

1.5 Constitutional Provisions

Realizing the magnitude of the problem faced by the tribal societies in the agency areas of the country and in accordance with the Constitutional provisions, many State Governments have brought in various legislations to curb the land alienation and to restore the land back to tribes. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has enacted such legislation known as the Andhra Pradesh (Scheduled area) land transfer regulation of 1959 which completely prohibited the land transfer from tribal to non-tribal and empowered the Government officials for restoration of tribal land in the agency areas.

The 'tribal sub-plan' area (created to provide specific administration for tribals) extends over 31,485 km in AP, which constitutes the traditional habitat of about 31 tribal groups (Gopinath Reddy, et al. 2010). In the erstwhile Andhra region of AP, the British enacted the first landmark legislation, the Agency Tracts Interest and Land Transfer Act, 1917 to protect the interests of tribals in the agency areas. The Act prohibits the transfer of lands between tribals and non-tribals without prior consent from the Government or any other prescribed officer. Sensing some trouble in the tribal areas of Srikakulam district in the late 1950s, the state government enacted a protective law, the AP Scheduled Areas Land Transfer Regulation (APSALTR) Act in 1959, which proscribed the transfer of tribal lands to non-tribals and also provided for retrieval of tribal lands illegally acquired by non-tribals. In the face of rising revolts in the Scheduled Areas of Srikakulam district, the government of AP reinforced the regulation of 1959 with stringent amendments. The amended enactment, which came to be known as Land Transfer Regulation-I (popularly known as Regulation I) of 1970, provided that the non-tribals could transfer their lands only to tribals or to the government, and could not sell them to other non-tribals. It also postulated a statutory presumption that unless the contrary is proved, any land in the possession of a nontribal in the scheduled area would be deemed to have been

acquired from tribals. However, the fact that out of 70,183 cases (pertaining to 315,132 acres) booked under LTR, 47.47 percent (33,319 cases pertaining to 1,62,989 acres) were settled in favour of non-tribals as against 47.13 percent (33,078 cases pertaining to 1,33,636 acres) in favour of tribals, shows, how non-tribals have increasingly gained control over tribal lands. There had been no systematic effort to check land transfers to non-tribals (Ramachandraiah and Venkateswarlu, 2014). The “Samatha Judgement” delivered in context of the Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Area Land Transfer regulation, 1959, held that private mining industries are non-tribal, therefore, mining leases to private industries in tribal lands of scheduled areas are null and void and any transfer of land to a non-tribal was prohibited. The judgement went on to state that in scheduled areas every Gram Sabha should prevent alienation of land, and minerals of these areas should be exploited by the tribal people themselves (Rebbapragada and Kalluri, 2009).

Ramanjineyulu and Somasekhar in their study on the socio-economic conditions of scheduled tribes in Kurnool district of Andhra Pradesh have inferred that the socio-economic conditions of the tribe has a significant relationship with the education level, income level, employment generation program and tribal development programs pertaining to tribal people. Effective implementation of the tribal program is required. Non-Governmental Organizations can play an important role in connecting bridges between the government policy enforcement authorities and the tribal communities (Ramanjineyulu and Somasekhar, 2016).

1.6 Need of the Study

The legislative mechanism of the state has made strenuous efforts to uplift the conditions of tribal people and have achieved partial success. In spite of their efforts, the conditions of tribal people continues to be pathetic and deplorable and the existing situation demands immediate attendance. Thus, there is every need to evaluate the impact of developmental programs on the socio-economic conditions of tribal people.

1.7 Objectives of the study

The specific objectives are:

1. To understand the dynamics of land alienation and its different forms transfer of land from tribal to non-tribal as well as from tribal to tribal.
2. To find out the processes of land restoration to the tribes as per the Agency Land Transfer Regulation Act 1959 and to identify the socio-economic cultural and psychological factors acting as barriers in implementation.
3. To identify further land alienation if any and to find out the reasons for the same.
4. To know the causes for the tribal protest movements, especially the Naxalite movement to the problem of exploitation and land alienation.
5. To record the cases of land secured by the ALTR Act and to assess the change in tribal way of life after the land restoration.

1.8 Methodology

The research study is based on both qualitative and quantitative data. The secondary source data was from already published works and government records. The data was collected using schedules and the qualitative data was collected through group discussions in the field villages. The study was conducted in Vizianagaram and Srikakulam districts, Andhra Pradesh. In Vizianagaram, the geneological data was collected from ALTR cases. Because of the nature of the study, geneological method is adapted to present lineages to understand the process of exploitation and consequent land alienation, over generations and to elicit, the effects on tribes, who transformed from owners of the land to landless labourers. This data was collected from six villages of Gummalaxmipuram and Kurupam mandals. The official data of the ALTR cases were collected from registrar's office. This data was supplemented visiting houses of those ALTR cases in the above said villages.

In the second part of the field data collection, household data is collected from purposively selected villages of Srikakulam district. Schedule for this part of data collection, contained some open-ended questions framed for the collection of data. A software application was developed containing the questions according to the schedule. The software (smart phone

application) for data collection was uploaded on to the smart phones of the investigators to enable them to collect data digitally using their smart phones.

Limitations: Due to the ongoing Covid -19 pandemic, the field work could not be started on time. The investigators were not able to go to the field because of the locked down. Once the locked down was lifted and work was resumed, field work was started and data collected.

Earlier it was proposed that three districts will be covered for the study. However, the ITDA at Vizianagaram was shut even after the lock down was lifted due to few cases of covid-19. So, secondary data could not be collected. As such the investigator was not able get the data for the list of villages. Hence, data from Vizianagaram district was not possible to be collected.

2. Dynamics of Land Alienation and its different forms

This section is based on the data collected from the respondents of the villages from the four mandals- Seethampeta, Palakonda, Kothuru and Hiramandalam.

Table 2. 1: Perception of Respondents as to whether land has been alienated

Whether land alienated	District				Total
	Srikakulam				
	Hiramandalam	Kothuru	Palakonda	Seethampeta	
Yes	28	20	43	81	172
	16.3	11.6	25.0	47.1	86.0
No	0	0	3	25	28
	0.0	0.0	10.7	89.3	14.0
Total	28	20	46	106	200
	14.0	10.0	23.0	53.0	100.0

A majority of the respondents (86 percent) have said that their land has been alienated. Among these 47.1 percent are from Seethampeta followed by 25 percent from Palakonda. All the respondents from Hiramandalam and Kothuru responded that their land has been alienated. However, there are 14 percent of the Respondent's whose land has not been alienated, out of which 89.3 percent are from Seethampeta and 10.7 percent are from Palakonda (Table 2.1).

Table 2. 2: Perception of Respondents regarding the reasons of Land Alienation

Reasons for land alienation	District				Total
	Srikakulam				
	Hiramandalam	Kothuru	Palakonda	Seethampeta	
Canal project	0	0	14	26	40
	0.0	0.0	35.0	65.0	20.0
Don't know	0	0	2	4	6
	0.0	0.0	33.3	66.7	3.0
For Government project works	28	18	22	16	84
	33.3	21.4	26.2	19.0	42.0
For road developmental project work	0	0	0	22	22
	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	11.0
Given to ITDA	0	0	0	6	6
	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3.0
Occupied by others	0	2	3	5	10
	0.0	20.0	30.0	50.0	5.0
Others (loan, marriage, for reservoir, not in patta etc)	0	0	2	2	4
	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	2.0
Total	28	20	46	106	200
	14.0	10.0	23.0	53.0	100.0

The respondents are asked about the reasons of land alienation. According to nearly 42 percent of the respondents, their land is alienated for government project works and 40 percent said due to canal project work. The land of 5 percent of them has been occupied by others. In Seethampeta, 6 respondents have given their land to ITDA (3 percent). Only 2 percent have said that land alienation is due reasons like loan, marriage, for reservoir, land not having patta, etc. Among those who have said canal work, 65 percent are from Seethampeta and 35 percent from Palakonda. For all the respondents in Hiramandalam, land alienation is due to government project work. In Kothuru, 18 have said it is for government project work and for 2 respondents, their land has been occupied by others. Those who have said road development work is the reason for land alienation are all from Seethampeta. Only six respondents didn't know about the reasons of land alienation (Table 2.2).

Table 2. 3: Perception of Respondents whether land has been encroached

Whether Land Encroached	District				Total
	Srikakulam				
	Hiramandalam	Kothuru	Palakonda	Seethampeta	
Yes	25	20	34	47	126
	19.8	15.9	27.0	37.3	63.0
No	3	0	12	59	74
	4.1	0.0	16.2	79.7	37.0
Total	28	20	46	106	200
	14.0	10.0	23.0	53.0	100.0

The above table shows that the lands of 63 percent of the respondents have been encroached. Out of which, 37.3 percent are from Seethampeta, 27 percent from Palakonda and 19.8 percent from Hiramandalam. And all the respondents from Kothuru said that their land has been encroached. However, for 37 percent of the respondents, their land has not been encroached (Table 1.3).

Table 2. 4: Perception of the Respondent's as how the land been encroached

Ways of Encroachment	District				Total
	Srikakulam				
	Hiramandalam	Kothuru	Palakonda	Seethampeta	
By Force	3	8	13	19	43
	7.0	18.6	30.2	44.2	34.1
Giving a warning	10	12	17	23	62
	16.1	19.4	27.4	37.1	49.2
Not giving information	0	0	1	5	6
	0.0	0.0	16.7	83.3	4.8
Others	12	0	0	0	12
	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.5
Threatening	0	0	3	0	3
	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	2.4
Total	25	20	34	47	126
	19.8	15.9	27.0	37.3	100.0

On asked how their land was being encroached, nearly 49.2 percent said by giving a warning, followed by 34.1 percent responding as by force. Few have also said that encroachment has happened without giving information (4.8 percent) and also by threatening (2.4 percent). Out of those for whom encroachment is by giving a warning, 37.1 percent are from Seethampeta, 27.4 percent from Palakonda, 19.4 percent from Kothuru and 16.1 from Hiramandalam. Among

those for whom it has happened by force, 44.2 percent are from Seethampeta, 30.2 percent from Palakonda, 18.6 percent from Kothuru and 7 percent from Hiramandalam. Only for 5 respondents from Seethampeta and one from Palakonda, encroachment happened without giving information. By threatening is for 3 respondents from Palakonda (Table 2.4).

Table 2. 5: Perception of the Respondent if taken loan on interest by showing land as collateral

Loan on land as collateral	District				Total
	Srikakulam				
	Hiramandalam	Kothuru	Palakonda	Seethampeta	
Yes	7	0	29	36	72
	9.7	0.0	40.3	50.0	36.0
No	21	20	17	70	128
	16.4	15.6	13.3	54.7	64.0
Total	28	20	46	106	200
	14.0	10.0	23.0	53.0	100.0

When asked whether they have taken loan on interest by showing their land as collateral. Nearly 36 percent of them have taken loan on land as collateral. Out of these, 50 percent are from Seethampeta, followed by 40.3 percent from Palakonda and only 9.7 percent from Hiramandalam. None of the respondents from Kothuru have taken loan with land as collateral (Table 2.5).

Table 2.5. 1: Perception of Respondent's from whom money has been taken

Source of loan	District				Total
	Srikakulam				
	Hiramandalam	Kothuru	Palakonda	Seethampeta	
Banks	7	0	26	26	59
	11.9	0.0	44.1	44.1	81.9
Friends	0	0	0	5	5
	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6.9
Money Lenders	0	0	1	2	3
	0.0	0.0	33.3	66.7	4.2
Relatives	0	0	2	3	5
	0.0	0.0	40.0	60.0	6.9
Total	7	0	29	36	72
	9.7	0.0	40.3	50.0	100.0

Among those who have taken loan were asked from whom they have taken loan. A majority of 81.9 percent have taken loan from bank, followed by 6.9 percent each from friends and relatives and 4.2 percent from money lenders. Among those who have taken loan from bank,

44.1 percent each are from Seethampeta and Palakonda. The Respondent's, who have taken loan in Hiramandalam, have taken it from the bank (Table 2.5.1).

Table 2. 6: Respondent's Perception as to whether land was alienated due to friendship with tribal/non-tribal

Land alienated due to friendship with tribal/non-tribal	District				Total
	Srikakulam				
	Hiramandalam	Kothuru	Palakonda	Seethampeta	
Yes	0	5	6	8	19
	0.0	26.3	31.6	42.1	11.0
No	28	15	37	73	153
	18.3	9.8	24.2	47.7	89.0
Total	28	20	43	81	172
	16.3	11.6	25.0	47.1	100.0

The above table shows that for majority of the respondents, land alienation has not happened due to the friendship with tribal or non-tribal. This is the reason for only 11 percent of them, out of which 8 respondents are from Seethampeta, and 6 and 5 are from Palakonda and Kothuru, respectively (Table 1.12).

Table 2. 7: Respondent's Perception as to whom was your land alienated

To Whom land was alienated	District				Total
	Srikakulam				
	Hiramandalam	Kothuru	Palakonda	Seethampeta	
Government	0	0	2	0	2
	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	1.1
House holder	0	2	6	2	10
	0.0	20.0	60.0	20.0	5.3
Money lender	0	0	1	0	1
	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.5
Not applicable	28	0	0	36	64
	43.8	0.0	0.0	56.3	34.0
Tribal	0	18	25	68	111
	0.0	16.2	22.5	61.3	59.0
Total	28	20	34	106	188
	14.9	10.6	18.1	56.4	100.0

A little more than half (59 percent) of the respondents have said that their land has been alienated to some tribes. Probably portion of the land may be leased out to tribals for various reasons.

Table 2. 8: Respondent's Perception as to the extent of land alienated (in acres)

Extent of land alienated	District				Total
	Srikakulam				
	Hiramandalam	Kothuru	Palakonda	Seethampeta	
less than 1 acre	28	16	29	65	138
	20.3	11.6	21.0	47.1	69.0
1-5 acres	0	2	7	14	23
	0.0	8.7	30.4	60.9	11.5
5 acres or more	0	0	5	0	5
	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	2.5
Not Applicable	0	2	5	27	34
	0.0	5.9	14.7	79.4	17.0
Total	28	20	46	106	200
	14.0	10.0	23.0	53.0	100.0

For nearly 69 percent of the respondents, less than one acre of their land has been alienated, out of which 47.1 percent are from Seethampeta, followed by 21.0 percent from Palakonda, 20.3 percent from Hiramandalam and 11.6 percent from Kothuru. While for only 11.5 percent, 1- 5 acres of their land has been alienated, of which 60.9 percent are from Seethampeta, 30.4 from Palakonda and 8.7 percent from Kothuru. In case of 5 respondents from Palakonda 5 acres or more of their land has been alienated (Table 2.8).

Table 2. 9: Respondent's Perception as to the type of land lost

Type of land lost	District				Total
	Srikakulam				
	Hiramandalam	Kothuru	Palakonda	Seethampeta	
Cultivable land	0	10	30	90	130
	0.0	7.7	23.1	69.2	66.3
House sites	28	10	12	4	54
	51.9	18.5	22.2	7.4	27.6
Others	0	0	3	9	12
	0.0	0.0	25.0	75.0	6.1
Total	28	20	45	103	196
	14.3	10.2	23.0	52.6	100.0

The respondents were also asked about the type of land lost. Nearly 66.3 percent of the respondents have lost cultivable land, 27.6 percent lost house sites and for 6.1 percent other type of land has been alienated.

3. Process of Land Alienation

Table 3. 1: Respondent's Perception as to where complaint is made, when someone encroach your land

Place of Complaint	District				Total
	Srikakulam				
	Hiramandalam	Kothuru	Palakonda	Seethampeta	
Local Panchayat	28	20	38	103	189
	14.8	10.6	20.1	54.5	95.5
Local Police Station	0	0	3	0	3
	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	1.5
Politicians	0	0	4	2	6
	0.0	0.0	66.7	33.3	3.0
Total	28	20	45	105	198
	14.1	10.1	22.7	53.0	100.0

The above table shows that a majority of Respondent's (95.5percent) make a complain at the local Panchayat, when someone encroach their land. Only 3 percent and 1.5 percent complain to politicians and local police station, respectively. Across the mandals also, most of them make a complaint at the local Panchayat. In Hiramandalam and Kothuru, all the Respondent's complain at the local Panchayat. In Palakonda, 3 and 4 Respondent's complain at the local police station and with politicians, respectively. In Seethampeta, 54.5 percent complain at the local Panchayat and only 2 Respondent's with the politicians.

Table 3. 2: Respondent's Perception as to whether got justice/benefit against their complaints

Justice against complaints	District				Total
	Srikakulam				
	Hiramandalam	Kothuru	Palakonda	Seethampeta	
Yes	28	8	27	58	121
	23.1	6.6	22.3	47.9	60.5
No	0	12	19	48	79
	0.0	15.2	24.0	60.8	39.5
Total	28	20	46	106	200
	14.0	10.0	23.0	53.0	100.0

Regarding getting justice against the complaints for encroachment, 60.5 percent of the respondents responded in affirmation. Among those getting justice, 47.9 percent are Seethampeta, 22.3 percent from Palakonda and 6.6 percent from Kothuru. All the respondents in Hiramandalam have got justice and they had made their complaint at the local Panchayat.

However, 39.5 percent of the respondents have also not got justice/benefit against their complaint out of which 60.8 percent are from Seethampeta, 24 percent from palakonda and 15.2 percent from Kothuru.

Table.3.2. 1: Respondent's Perception of the Reason for not getting justice/benefit

Reason for no justice	District				Total
	Srikakulam				
	Hiramandalam	Kothuru	Palakonda	Seethampeta	
Don't know the reason	0	10	17	36	63
	0.0	15.9	27.0	57.1	79.7
They don't listen	0	0	1	0	1
	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	1.3
Not faced any situation	0	0	0	1	1
	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.3
Not Applicable	0	2	1	11	14
	0.0	14.3	7.1	78.6	17.7
Total	0	12	19	48	79
	0.0	15.2	24.0	60.8	100.0

Out of the 79 respondents who have not got justice/benefits against their complaints, 79.7 percent don't know the reason for the same. Out of these 57.1 percent are from Seethampeta, 27 percent from Palakonda and 15.9 percent from Kothuru mandals. One respondent from Palakonda has said that they don't listen and one from Seethampeta has not faced any situation recently. Moreover, 17.7 percent have not responded.

Table.3.2. 2: Respondent's Perception of the time taken, if justice/benefit is obtained

Time to get justice	District				Total
	Srikakulam				
	Hiraman..	Kothuru	Palakonda	Seethampeta	
5 years	0	0	4	1	5
	0.0	0.0	80.0	20.0	2.5
8 years	0	0	2	0	2
	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	1.0
Don't know	0	3	3	0	6
	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	3.0
Not applicable	28	5	18	57	108
	25.9	4.6	16.7	52.8	54.0
Not solved	0	12	19	48	79
	0.0	15.2	24.0	60.8	39.5
Total	28	20	46	106	200
	14.0	10.0	23.0	53.0	100.0

The above table reveals that five of the respondents got justice/benefits against their complaints in 5 years while 2 got in 8 years. The rest of the respondents could not say about the time it took to get justice against their complaints.

Table 3. 3: Respondent's Perception as to whether land ever been taken over by the government for Developmental Projects

Land taken by Govt. for development Projects	District				Total
	Srikakulam				
	Hiramandalam	Kothuru	Palakonda	Seethampeta	
Yes	28	15	30	52	125
	22.4	12.0	24.0	41.6	62.5
No	0	5	16	54	75
	0.0	6.7	21.3	72.0	37.5
Total	28	20	46	106	200
	14.0	10.0	23.0	53.0	100.0

The field data shows that land of nearly 62.5 percent respondents have been taken by government for developmental projects. Among these 41.6 percent are from Seethampeta, 24 percent from Palakonda, and 12 percent for Kothuru. All the respondents from Hiramandalam have given land for developmental projects. However, 37.5 percent have not given land to government, out of which 72 percent are from Seethampeta, 21.3 percent from Palakonda and 6.5 percent from Kothuru.

Table 3.3. 1: Respondent's Perception as to the extent and purpose of land acquired by the government

Extent and purpose of land acquired	District				Total
	Srikakulam				
	Hiramandalam	Kothuru	Palakonda	Seethampeta	
1 acre for ITDA	0	0	0	1	1
Colleges and Parks	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.5
5.5 acres for reservoir	0	0	1	0	1
	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.5
Canal project	0	0	5	0	5
	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	2.6
Canal project (less than half acre)	0	0	2	18	20
	0.0	0.0	10.0	90.0	10.3
Canal project (more than half acre)	0	0	1	4	5
	0.0	0.0	20.0	80.0	2.6
For Government project works	0	0	0	3	3
	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.5
For land developmental project (less than half acre)	11	0	0	3	14
	78.6	0.0	0.0	21.4	7.2
For reservoir	0	2	0	0	2
	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Government Project (less than one acre)	17	16	19	11	63
	27.0	25.4	30.2	17.5	32.5
Government project (more than 1 acre)	0	0	10	0	10
	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	5.2
Not applicable	0	2	2	59	63
	0.0	3.2	3.2	93.7	32.5
Road Development works (less than one acre)	0	0	0	7	7
	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3.6
Total	28	20	40	106	194
	14.4	10.3	20.6	54.6	100.0

The developmental work for which land has been alienated from the tribals by the government include for ITDA parks and colleges, reservoir, canal project work, road development work and land development work.

Table 3. 4: Respondent's Perception as to the kind of compensation given by the government once the land was taken

Compensation given by Government	District				Total
	Srikakulam				
	Hiramandalam	Kothuru	Palakonda	Seethampeta	
No compensation received	3	3	27	80	113
	2.7	2.7	23.9	70.8	56.5
Not Applicable	0	4	7	26	37
	0.0	10.8	18.9	70.3	18.5
Received money	25	13	3	0	41
	61.0	31.7	7.3	0.0	20.5
Replaced land with 1.80 acre	0	0	3	0	3
	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	1.5
Replaced land with 1.80 Acres and Rs 5000 for 1 acre	0	0	6	0	6
	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	3.0
Total	28	20	46	106	200
	14.0	10.0	23.0	53.0	100.0

The data reveals that only 25 percent of those whose land has been taken by government have received some kind of compensation. Out of these, 20.5 percent have received money, among whom 61 percent are from Hiramandalam, 31.7 percent from Kothuru and only 3 from Palakonda. Only 3 have responded that their land has been replaced by 1.80 acres of land and in case of 6 respondents, land has been replaced by 1.80 acres and Rs 5000 for 1 acre of land. However three fourth of the respondents (75 percent) have not received any compensation.

Table 3.4. 1: Respondent's Perception of the reasons for not getting compensation

Reason for no compensation	District				Total
	Srikakulam				
	Hiramandalam	Kothuru	Palakonda	Seethampeta	
Don't know the reasons	0	8	15	25	48
	0.0	16.7	31.3	52.1	24.0
Not Applicable	28	12	31	79	150
	18.7	8.0	20.7	52.7	75.0
we don't have land near project	0	0	0	2	2
	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.0
Total	28	20	46	106	200
	14.0	10.0	23.0	53.0	100.0

Those who have not received any compensation were asked about the reasons for the same. However, they are not aware of the reasons. Only 2 respondents from Seethampeta said that they don't have land near the project.

Table 3.4. 2: Respondent's Perception of the type of compensation

Type of Compensation	District				Total
	Srikakulam				
	Hiramandalam	Kothuru	Palakonda	Seethampeta	
Land for land	0	0	8	0	8
	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	4.4
Land for land + money	0	0	1	0	1
	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.5
Money for land	24	13	2	9	48
	50.0	27.1	4.2	18.8	26.4
No compensation received	4	7	4	39	54
	7.4	13.0	7.4	72.2	29.7
Not Applicable	0	0	13	58	71
	0.0	0.0	18.3	81.7	39.0
Total	28	20	28	106	182
	15.4	11.0	15.4	58.2	100.0

Regarding the type of compensation received, 26.4 percent have received money for land. Among them nearly half (50 percent) are from Hiramandalam and 27.1 percent from Kothuru. Nine and two respondents, respectively, from Seethampeta and Palakonda have also received money for their land. Moreover 8 respondents from Palakonda have got land for land and 1 has got money along with land as compensation.

Table 3. 5: Respondent's Perception as to between whom, the land is restored

Land restored between	District				Total
	Srikakulam				
	Hiramandalam	Kothuru	Palakonda	Seethampeta	
Not Applicable	0	0	0	1	1
	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.4
Tribe-to-non-tribe	0	0	3	0	3
	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	4.3
Tribe-to-tribe	0	5	12	48	65
	0.0	7.7	18.5	73.8	94.2
Grand Total	0	5	15	49	69
	0.0	7.2	21.7	71.0	100.0

When asked between whom the land has been restored, majority of the respondents are of the opinion that it is between tribe to tribe. Only 3 respondents from Palakonda have responded that it is between tribe to non-tribe.

In Jamparikota village (Palkonda mandal), as a process of compensation, though some land was shown to them, this is of no use for cultivation. In some cases they possess D-patta, their land is not with them. In few cases land meant for houses was taken but compensated (money) inadequately.

In Baddumasingi village, the land records are with mistakes as the villages possess more land than actually recorded in their land pattas.

In peddamamidi village of Kothuru mandal some tribal land was aquired for reservoir. So far they did not receive any compensation. Here they do not have land pattas.

In Peddarama village (Seethampeta mandal) the land was acquired for canal. In this village, there are reports of mistakes in their podu land records. So far they did not receive corrected land pattas. Therefore they are not getting bank loans based on their lands.

In Kegumannuguda and K Bambuduguda villages of Karem mandal, mahority of households do not have podu land patta. In Kegumannuguda, out of 30, 24 households do not have land pattas.

In Irapadu village, many do not have land pattas. So they did not get Rythu Bandhu money in their bank accounts. Similar problems reports in all field villages.

4. Further Land Alienation

Table 4. 1: Respondent's Perception as to any further alienation after restoration of land

Further land Alienation	District				Total
	Srikakulam				
	Hiramandalam	Kothuru	Palakonda	Seethampeta	
Yes	0	0	2	10	12
	0.0	0.0	16.7	83.3	6.0
No	28	20	44	96	188
	14.9	10.6	23.4	51.1	94.0
Total	28	20	46	106	200
	14.0	10.0	23.0	53.0	100.0

When asked whether there has been any further alienation of land after the restoration of their land, only 2 respondents from Palakonda and 10 from Seethampeta, responded in affirmation. For the other there has been no further alienation of land.

Table 4. 2: Respondent's Perception of the Reasons for further alienation

Reason for further Land Alienation	District				Total
	Srikakulam				
	Hiramandalam	Kothuru	Palakonda	Seethampeta	
For Government project works	0	0	0	9	9
	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4.5
For money	0	0	0	1	1
	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.5
Not Applicable	28	20	44	96	188
	14.9	10.6	23.4	51.1	94.9
Total	28	20	44	106	198
	14.1	10.1	22.2	53.5	100.0

Out of the 10 respondents in Seethampeta whose land has been further alienated after the restoration of their land, 9 said that this is due to government project works and for the other respondent it happened due to money.

5. Causes for Tribal Protest Movement

Table 5. 1: Respondent's Perception as to whether protest against the problem of exploitation and land alienation

Protest against exploitation & land alienation	District				Total
	Srikakulam				
	Hiramandalam	Kothuru	Palakonda	Seethampeta	
Yes	28	20	41	65	154
	18.2	13.0	26.6	42.2	77.0
No	0	0	5	41	46
	0.0	0.0	10.9	89.1	23.0
Total	28	20	46	106	200
	14.0	10.0	23.0	53.0	100.0

Nearly 77 percent of the respondents have responded that they do protest against exploitation and land alienation. Out of these 42.2 percent are from Seethampeta and 26.6 percent from Palakonda. All the respondents from both Hiramandalam and Kothuru have also responded in affirmation (Table 5.1).

6. Cases of land secured by ALTR Act

Table 6. 1: Respondent's Perception as to whether secured land under ALTR Act

Whether secured land under ALTR Act	District				Total
	Srikakulam				
	Hiramandalam	Kothuru	Palakonda	Seethampeta	
Yes	28	20	31	91	170
	16.5	11.8	18.2	53.5	85.0
No	0	0	15	15	30
	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	15.0
Total	28	20	46	106	200
	14.0	10.0	23.0	53.0	100.0

The above table shows that majority of the respondents across the mandals have secured land under ALTR Act. This includes all the respondents from Hiramandalam and Kothuru, 18.2 percent from Palakonda and 53.5 percent from Seethampeta.

Table 6. 2: Respondent's Perception as to the extent of land secured by ALTR Act

Extent of land secured	District				Total
	Srikakulam				
	Hiramandalam	Kothuru	Palakonda	Seethampeta	
less than 1 acre	13	12	7	23	55
	23.6	21.8	12.7	41.8	27.5
1 to 5 acres	10	8	20	61	99
	10.1	8.1	20.2	61.6	49.5
5 and above	1	0	2	6	9
	11.1	0.0	22.2	66.7	4.5
Not Applicable	1	0	15	15	31
	3.2	0.0	48.4	48.4	15.5
Don't know	3	0	2	1	6
	50.0	0.0	33.3	16.7	3.0
Total	28	20	46	106	200
	14.0	10.0	23.0	53.0	100.0

Among those who have secured land under ALTR Act, half of them (49.5 percent) have got 1 to 5 acres, 27.5 percent less than 1 acre and only 4.5 percent nearly 5 and above acres. Out of the 9 respondents who have got 5 acres or more, 6, 2 and 1 are from Seethampeta, Palakonda and Hiramandalam, respectively.

Table 6. 3: Respondent's Perception as to the changes in your way of life after the restoration of your land

Changes after restoration	District				Total
	Srikakulam				
	Hiramandalam	Kothuru	Palakonda	Seethampeta	
Changed my life	0	0	0	2	2
	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.0
Decreased financial problems	3	0	0	6	9
	33.3	0.0	0.0	66.7	4.5
Improve in Family income	4	2	6	14	26
	15.4	7.7	23.1	53.8	13.1
Improve my family income improve children education	0	0	0	9	9
	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4.5
Improve our family income and improved social status	0	0	0	2	2
	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.0
Improved in social status	0	0	0	4	4
	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.0
No change	21	17	23	58	119
	17.6	14.3	19.3	48.7	59.8
Not Applicable	0	0	14	2	16
	0.0	0.0	87.5	12.5	8.0
Some changes in our my life	0	0	3	9	12
	0.0	0.0	25.0	75.0	6.0
Total	28	19	46	106	199
	15.1	10.3	17.3	57.3	100.0

The respondents were asked about the changes in their life after the restoration of land. Nearly 59.8 percent of the respondents have said that there has been no change, out of whom 48.7 percent are from Seethampeta, followed by 19.3 percent from Palakonda, 17.6 percent from Hiramandalam and 14.3 percent from Kothuru. For 6 respondents from Seethampeta and 3 from Hiramandalam, their financial problems have decreased. In Seethampeta, for 9 respondents, there is improvement in both family income and children education, while 4 feel there is improvement in their social status and 2 respondents think there is improvement in both family income and social status. Family income has increased for 14, 6, 4 and 2 respondents from Seethampeta, Palakonda, Hiramandalam and Kothuru, respectively.

7. Suggestions to improve ALTR Act

Table 7. 1: Respondent's Suggestions to improve the ALTR Act

Suggestions to Improve ALTR Act	District				Total
	Srikakulam				
	Hiramandalam	Kothuru	Palakonda	Seethampeta	
Awareness of Agricultural works, provide tools	0	0	0	7	7
	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3.5
Do more surveys, give more pattas	0	0	2	14	16
	0.0	0.0	12.5	87.5	8.0
Don't know about ALTR Act	28	20	39	73	160
	17.5	12.5	24.4	45.6	80.0
MGNREGS programs and ITDA programs	0	0	3	0	3
	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	1.5
No suggestions	0	0	1	5	6
	0.0	0.0	16.7	83.3	3.0
Please give more land under ALTR.	0	0	1	5	6
	0.0	0.0	16.7	83.3	3.0
Say about land developmental activities	0	0	0	2	2
	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.0
Total	28	20	46	106	200
	14.0	10.0	23.0	53.0	100.0

The respondents were asked to give suggestions to improve the ALTR Act. Nearly 80 percent of them have said that they don't know about the ALTR Act. Among these 45.6 percent are from Seethampeta, 24.4 percent from Palakonda and all the respondents from Kothuru and Hiramandalam. While 14 respondents from Seethampeta and 2 from Palakonda are of the opinion that more survey should be done and more patta land given. Five respondents from Seethampeta and one from Palakonda have requested that more land needs to be given under ALTR Act. Moreover, 7 respondents from Seethampeta have also suggested that they should be trained about agricultural works and provided tools. Awareness programs about land development activities should be conducted according to 2 respondents in Seethampeta.

8. ALTR Case Studies

District – Vizianagaram; Parvathipuram, ITDA; Mandal - Gummalaxmipuram

Village - Diguva manda

In Diguvamanda village, 11 ALTR cases were contacted with a questionnaire to obtain information based on study objectives. Majority of these cases are belonging to Jatapu tribe. Only one is from Konda Dora tribe. In case of 5, 2 or less than acres of land was restored under this act. In case of 3 cases, 2 to 3 acres of land was restored and in another 3 cases, 4 to 6 acres of land was restored. In ALTR land paddy is grown. In addition to this land, all of them are in possession of around 2 acres of podu land. Only in one case, they had 28 acres of podu land. In variably podu land is used for cashewnut plantation. More than half the ALTR families are also availing NREGS scheme works. Some of them are also getting state welfare schemes. In 8 cases, actual owner of the ALTR land were passed away. Subsequent generations of their families are educated upto graduation or intermediate. One person was pursuing IIT in Nuzivid and one person is instructor in DIET.

1. Mutaka Rangaiah

Mutaka Rangaiah, son of late Pandaiah, belongs to Jatapu tribe and is native of Diguva manda Village in Gummalakshnipuram Mandal. His grandfather name is late Kuppaiah. He is blind with no formal education. His wife Santamma, aged 50 years is also illiterate. He has six children, three sons and three daughters. The daughters are married. All sons, also married, are illiterates and working as agricultural labourer.

The family does podu cultivation in 2 acres of land, in addition to 1.95 acres of D-patta land in which they do cashew plantation. Earlier this Patta land belonged to a non tribe, Singumahanvi Yamuna bai. All the family members are going for labour work under NREGS for 100 days. They are getting an yearly income of rupees 40000-50000 on cashew nuts. (including expenditure).

2. Arika Ayodya (Expired)

Arika Bhaskar Rao, aged 65 years , Arika Manikya, aged 60 years and Arika Devullu, aged 55 years, are sons of late Ayodya belonging to Jatapu tribe. They don't have any formal education. All of them together are cultivating 5.84 acres of government land. They get an yearly income from cashew plantation. This land was cultivated by a non tribal, Kanduka

Rama Rao, and later govt issued patta in the name of Ayodya (ALTR Act). Arika Bhaskar Rao has only one son who has studied SSC and his wife has studied 7th class. Both are engaged in cultivation and labour activities. Second son is having only one daughter who has got married. Third son has three sons, first one studied BSc and doing job as health assistant. Second one is studying Degee and the third one studying intermediate.

The family is engaged in podu cultivation in 3 acres of land, in addition to 5.84 acres of D-patta land in which they have the cashew plantation.. All the family members are going for labour work under NREGS for 100 days. They are getting cashew nut income yearly per acre 40000 -50000 (including expenditure). He stated that the cashew plantation scheme is very beneficial which resulted in their economic advancement

3. Killaka Karrenna (Expired)

Killaka Laxman Rao, son of Karrenna, belongs to Jatapu tribe. His wife, Killaka Somalu, aged 45years, works as agricultural labourer. They have 2.87 acres of land where they grow cashew nut plants and get an yearly income. They have three children, one son and two daughters. The son is 25 years of age and studies intermediate. First daughter has completed degree and doing nursing and the second daughter, aged 17 years, and is studying intermediate. They are also doing podu land cultivation of 2 acres where they grow cashew nut plants. They all go for labour work under NREGS for 100 days. Earlier this land was cultivated by Behra Srirampatro a non tribe from Orissa. After ALTR Act, government gave patta of this land to Karranna, who is no more and his son is cultivating this land.

4. Minnaka Somaiah (Expired)

Meenaka Somaiah belonging to Jatapu tribe, is survived by his wife, Ratnalu who is 65years of age. They have three sons. First son, Meenaka Gidari, aged 55 years and his wife, Santamma, aged 50 years are both illiterates. They have three children. Both, the first son and his wife have done SSC and are engaged in agricultural labour. Their daughter, 18 years of age is studying nursing. The second son, Ramarao, 53 years, and his wife Kalavati, aged 48 years are also illiterate and going for labour work. They have four children. Nandini, aged 25 years, has studied degree. Jeevan kumar, aged 24 years, after completing intermediate is doing labour work. Nadia, aged 22, is studying TTC (Teacher Training Certificate) course. the last child, Aravind, aged 21, is studying degree. The third son, Chandramouly, age 38 years, has done SSC and his wife, Savitri, 34 years of age, who is illiterate, is doing cultivation and labour work. They have two sons. The elder son, Vinay, aged 14 years is studying 10th and second

one, Vineet , aged 12 years is studying 8th. Changes in the educational status are noticed, the first and second generations are illiterates but the present third generations are going for education.

The entire three brother together cultivate and share their 1.5 acre of land. They also have separate podu cultivation of cashew nut plants. They have an income of rupees 35000-40000, per acre. Besides, they are getting various government schemes under different welfare programmes.

5. Yepparika Nookam Dora(Expired)

Yepparika Nookam Dora, belonging to Konda Dora Tribe had two wives, Yepparika Bodamma and Tottamma. Both Yeppariks Nookam Dore and his first wife have expired.

His second wife, who is 70 years of age, is a housewife. First wife has one son name Yepparika Simhachalam , aged 49 years, who has studied intermediate and working at the ASI. His wife, Anasuya, aged 45 years, is literate and house wife. Simhachalam has two sons and two daughters. His first daughter, Dhanalakshmi, 25 year of age, studied up to intermediate and is married. Keertana, his second daughter is 22 years of age. She has completed degree and TTC (Teachers Training Certificate) and is unmarried. His son, Vijay, who is 20 years old, is studying degree and is unmarried. The youngest son, Omkar is 17 years old and doing his intermediate.

His second wife has one son and three daughters. Her son Murali, 50 years old, has done intermediate and is working as a government employee. His wife, Adilakshmi, who is 45 years old, is illiterate and a housewife. They have four daughters- Alekya, 19 years old, is studying in IIT (Nuziveedu). Vani, Ahalya and Papa are 13, 10 and 8 years old, respectively, and are studying in school. Tottamma's daughters are all married.

The family has 28 acres of land with cashew nut plantation brought from Tottamma (second wife). She has distributed this land to all sons and daughters equally (each 5.20 acres). They are together cultivating government LTR land of 4 acres of cashew nut plant all (sons only). Earlier this land was cultivated by Nandukuru Jogeswarao, a non tribe.

6. Nimmaka Satyam (Expired)

Nimmaka Satyam and his wife Nimmaka Sharad have both expired by their two sons, their respective wives and granddaughters. The elder son, Nimmaka Tavitayya, 49 years of age has

studied till 5th class. His wife, Nimmaka Sarojini, 42 years of age is a housewife. Their daughter was gifted on her marriage, the 4.48 acre of Patta (ALTR) land given to Nimmaka Satyam by government. She is now earning from that land. Earlier Nandukuru Jogeswarao, who is a non tribe, cultivated this land. The second son, Nimmaka Rajanikanth is 32 years of age and has studied intermediate. His wife, Bhavani, 28 years old, has also studied intermediate and is a housewife. They have one 3 years old daughter.

Both the sons are practicing podu cultivation in 1.2 acres and 1.5 acres of land, respectively. They produce cashew nuts and are earning 40 to 50 thousand rupees per acre, each.

7. Killaka Viswayya (Expired)

Killaka Viswayya, belonging to Jatapu tribe, is survived by wife, 65 years old, son, daughter in-law, and grand children. His son, Killaka Manmada Rao is 45 years old, has done SSC and has a private job. His wife, 39 years of age has studied up to 8th standard and is engaged in labour work. They have three children- K. Lahiramma, K. Rahul and K. Rakhi who are 14, 12 and 10 years of age, respectively. They are all students, studying SSC, 7th class and 6th standard, respectively.

The family is been engaged in podu cultivation of cashew nuts in nearly 2 acres of land. They have also got 2 acres of patta land under ALTR where they grow cashew and get an annual income. The ALTR land was earlier cultivated by a non tribal, Nandukuru Jogeswarao.

8. Mootaka Neelambano (Expired)

Late Mootaka Neelambano belonged to Jatapu tribe. He has two sons, M. Gurunadam and M. Darma Rao, who are 65 and 50 years of age, respectively. Both of them and their wives are illiterate and engaged in cultivation and labour. His first son Gurunadham has one son who has completed degree and doing labour work, at present. His daughter has studied intermediate and engaged in labour work.

His second son Darmarao had four children. The first son has expired; second son has studied intermediate and not doing any work. The third and fourth daughter have completed degree and BE.d, respectively, and are looking for jobs. All of them go for employment under guarantee scheme work as labour. They got 2 acres of Government land where they are growing cashew nut plants and getting and yearly income. Earlier this land was cultivated by

a non tribe, Nandukuru Rama Rao. They also have cashew nut plantation in half an acre of podu land.

9. Nimmaka Sukkanna (Expired)

Nimmaka Sukkanna (expired) belonging to Jatapu tribe was illiterate and is no more. His wife Endamma, 65 years of age looks after the household chores. They have two daughters. The elder one has completed degree, is married and doing some job. The second daughter, Hemavati, has studied intermediate, is still unmarried and working as a labourer. They have got 2 acres of patta ALTR land and have cashew nut plantation from where they get a yearly income of 40-50 thousand rupees per acre. This land was earlier cultivated by Nandukuru Rama Rao, a non tribe. In addition to the government land, they also have 1.75 acres of land where they grow redgram and ulavalu. The daughter also goes for 100 days of NREGS work. Moreover, they also get benefitted under various welfare programmes and schemes by the government. Endamma also gets widow pension from government.

10. Nimmaka Neelakantu (Expired)

Late Nimmaka Neelakantu belonging to Jatapu tribe was illiterate. His wife, elder son and daughter-in-law have also expired. His second son, Madava Rao, aged 30 years, studied till tenth. Elder daughter Chananti is married. Second daughter, Lavanya, aged 23 years and third daughter Saranya, aged 22 years, have studied intermediate and degree, respectively, and doing labour work. Both are unmarried.

They got 3 acres of patta ALTR land where they grow cashewnut and get an income of nearly 35-40 thousands per acre. Earlier the land belonged to Kendruka Rama Rao, who is a non tribe. In addition to this they are going for 100 days of NREGS work. Moreover, they are getting benefits under different welfare schemes from the government.

MANDAL: Saluru; VILLAGE: Chinaborabanda

TRIBE: Konda Dora

1. Ego

Ego belonging to Konda Dora tribe and is a resident of Chinaborabanda village in Saluru Mandal. He has two brother and all of them are illiterates. His parents and his grand-parents are illiterates and three members of the next generation are high school dropouts. All the three brothers are recipients of Indiramma housing programmes. They have 3 acres of land (1 acre each) for which the Government has granted the D- patta. Ego has received a bore well under

minor irrigation scheme which was not in operation at the time of the investigator's visit. The reasons stated by the Ego were frequent power interruptions and depletion of water table. Two members of the family, Satyavathi and Lakshmi (Ego's brother's wives) are receiving the widow pension of rupees 1000 each. The families are having cards under MGNREGS scheme with eight beneficiaries and all the three families are availing subsidized rice under government scheme.

District- Vizianagaram ; Parvathipuram ITDA; Mandal- Gummalaxmipuram

Village-Yeguva manda

In this village 14 ALTRA cases were contacted. Ten out of 14 were expired. In this village 10 of them got just one acre or just below that. In addition to this land they also possess 1 to 2 acres of podu land in which cashew is grown. All these families belong to jatapu tribe. Even till today except in one case, most of them did not improve their education. One person in one family, studied BA, B.Ed and currently working as a teacher. Majority of them are also going to NREGS labour works besides their regular agricultural activity in their own land. Very few reported availing welfare schemes. In case of six families land is not with ALTR families. In two cases, they migrated to else where for their livelihood as this land is not enough to sustain. In others cases, the land is passed on sister's children or brother's or wife's sister's family as they do not have children.

1. Nimmaka Ramayya (Expired)

Late Nimmaka Ramaiah, belonging to jatapu tribe, was the pattadar of 5.05 acres of govt land. Now his son, Nimmaka Sanyasi, is having cashew plantation in this land. Earlier this land was cultivated by Gopalasetti Ratnalamma from non tribal community. Both Nimmaka Sanyasi and his wife, N. Chennamma are illiterate and engaged in agricultural labour. Their son, N. Ganapathy, 35 years of age, and his wife, N. Manjula Vani, 30 years, have studied till 8th and 4th standard, respectively. They are engaged in agricultural labour and NREGS work. N. Ganapathy has two daughters, N. Pallavi, 10 years of age and studying in class 4th. The second daughter, N. Prameela is 3 months old.

All the first and second generation people are illiterates. The Third generation children are upto high school dropouts. All family members are cultivating in the 5.05 acres of ALTR land. Nearly 2.5 acres is used for cultivating paddy crop under check dam. Remaining land is used

to cultivate cashew crop. Other than the government land, they have 2.0 acres of land under podu cultivation. The annual income of this family is nearly 2.5 lakhs rupees. Moreover, all the family members go for labour work under NREGS programme for 100 days.

2. Puvvula Narender (Expired)

Puvvula Narender and his wife have already expired. They belonged to Jatapu tribe. His son, Puvvula Jogula is cultivating cashew and paddy crops in the govt land of 3.80 acres under survey no 72/4. Earlier this land was cultivated by Gopalasetti Ratnalamma from non tribe community. Puvvula jogula, 50 years of age is and his wife aged is 44 years, are both illiterate, and are working in cashew plantation and paddy fields. All the elder persons in the family are illiterates.

Other than this, they are also going for NREGS work for 100 days. They have two daughters, who after studying SSC are married. The annual income of this family is nearly 1.5 lakhs rupees. They also have the 1.0 acre podu land and are cultivating cashew. They are getting around 40-50 thousands rupees from cashew nut crop per acre every year.

3. Kondagorri Govindul (Expired)

Kondagorri Govindu and his wife are survived by their only daughter, Kondagorri Pollamma. They belong to Jatapu tribe. Kondagorri Pollamma, 45 years of age, along with her husband Chandraiah, 52 years old, are now cultivating paddy and cashew crops in the 1.63 acres of government land of her father. Both of them are illiterate. Earlier this land was cultivated by Gopalasetti Ratnalamma from a non tribe community.

They also go to NREGS work for 100 days. They have five children, 4 sons and 1 daughter. Three sons and the daughter are married. All of them have studied up to high school level. The youngest son is 16 years old who is studying SSC. They also have 1.0 acre of podu land where they are cultivating cashew. The family income is nearly 1.00 lakh rupees. In addition to the, they are also getting benefits under various government welfare schemes.

4. Mandangi Buyyana (Expired)

Mandangi Buyyana who belonged to Jatapu tribe, has expired and survived by his wife Mandangi Damayanthi who is 65 years old and illiterate. They have only one son, who is cultivating paddy in the 2.5 acres of government land. Earlier this land was cultivated by Patnalkri Narsimhulu from non tribe community. Mandangi Mahesh son of Buyyana age 45

years illiterate and having two wives aged 40 years illiterate, both are working in paddy fields and cashew plantation.

They also go for agricultural labour and NREGS work for 100 days. They have three children- one son and two daughters. Both the daughters have studied upto high school and are married. The son who is 20 years of age is doing graduation. They also have the 1.5 acre podu land and cultivating cashew and paddy. The family income is around 1.50 lakh rupees.

5. Mandangi Gumpaiah

Mandangi Gumpaiah, 50 years of age and his wife Mandangi Kousalya, 45 years of age, belonged to Jatapu tribe and are both illiterate. They cultivate paddy in 1.0 acre of govt patta land. Earlier this land was cultivated by Patnalkri Narsimhulu from non tribe community. They also go agricultural labour and NREGS work for 100 days. They have three children- two sons and a daughter of 28 years of age who is married after completing SSC. Elder son is 30 years of age and is married. He has done B.A., B.Ed and is a teacher. Younger son is 25 years of age, has studied Intermediate, is not married and engaged in non agricultural activities.

They also have the 2.0 acres of podu land where they are cultivating cashew and paddy. The family income is nearly 4.50 lakh rupees.

6. Mandangi Paraiiah

Mandangi Paraiiah and his wife Mandangi Kusumamma are 55 and 50 years of age, respectively. They belong Jatapu tribe. Both are illiterate. They have one acre of government land and cultivating paddy. Earlier this land was cultivated by Patnalkuni Narsimhulu from a non tribe community. They go for agricultural labour and NREGS work for 100 days. They also have 1.0 acres of podu land, also cultivating the paddy. The family income is nearly 75 thousands rupees.

7. Mandangi Narayana (Expired)

Mandangi Narayana, belonging to Jatapu tribe, expired recently at the age of 58 years. His wife Mandangi Sithamma is 50 years of age and illiterate. They having one acre of government land. His son Suresh, aged 30 years, has studied SSC and is unmarried. Earlier this land was cultivated by Patnalkuni Narsimhulu from non tribe community. After the death of Narayana they have shifted to Maddu gudem village of GL Puram mandal. They have leased out this land to relatives.

8. Mandangi Ramaiah (Expired)

Mandangi Ramaiah belonged to Jatapu tribe and has expired. His wife, Mandangi Polamma is illiterate and 70 years of age. She has distributed her one acre of government land equally among her two sons. . They are cultivating Paddy in their respective lands. Earlier this land was cultivated by Patnalkuni Narsimhulu from a non-tribe community. Both the sons and daughters-in-law also work in paddy fields. They also go for agricultural labour and NREGS work for 100 days. Each of them also has 1.0 acre of podu land where they are also cultivating paddy. Each son has an income of one lakh rupees.

9. Mandangi Laxmiah (Expired)

Mandangi Laxmiah and his wife have both expired. They were from Jatapu tribe. Their three sons have migrated to Odisha. They have 1 acre of government land, which is being cultivated by their relatives on rent. Earlier this land was cultivated by P. Narsimhulu of non tribe community.

10. Mandangi Makaiah (Expired)

Mandangi Makaiah belonged to Jatapu tribe. Both Makaiah and his wife have expired. They don't have any children. They had Government patta land of 0.84 acres which is being cultivated by Makaiah's sister and her family. They are cultivating paddy. Earlier this land was cultivated by Singu Mahati Chandrasekhar and Venkatapati Rao of non-tribe community.

11. Mandangi Sukku (Expired)

Both Mandangi Sukku and his wife have expired. They belong to Jatapu tribe. They didn't have any children. He had got one acre of patta land under ALTR, which he had given to his brother, Mandangi Mahesh's son, Mandangi Buyanna, who is cultivating paddy. Earlier this land was being cultivated by P. Narasimhulu who is from a non tribe community. Mandangi Buyanna also has podu land where he has cashew plantation.

12. Marapu Simhadri (Expired)

Marapu Simhadri belonging to Jatapu tribe has expired. His wife, aged 50 years, is doing cultivation and labour work. She had only one daughter who is married and migrated to Orissa. She has government patta land of 0.84 acres which she has given to her daughter. However, this land is being cultivated by her, she is cultivating paddy. She is also going for labour work

under MGNREGS for 100 days. Earlier this land cultivated by S. Chandrasekha Rao and Venkatapati Rao of non tribe community.

13. Toyaka Geesaiah (Expired)

Toyaka Geesaiah and his wife, belonging to Jatapu tribe, have both expired. They didn't have any children. He had patta land of 1 acre, which is now being cultivated by his wife's sister and her family. They are cultivating paddy. Earlier this land was cultivated by P. Narsimhulu of non tribe community. They are also having podu cultivation of cashew on one acre of land. They and also going for labour under NREGS for 100 days.

14. Arika Vasantu

Arika Vasantu, belonging to Jatapu tribe, aged 45 years, and his wife Arika Arudra, aged 40 years, do not have any formal education. They don't have any children. They cultivate paddy on one acre of patta land under survey no. 13/70. Earlier this land was cultivated by P. Narsimhulu of non tribe community. In addition to this government land, they also have one acre of podu land, where they cultivate cashew. They also go for labour work under NREGS for 100 days.

District- Vizianagaram ; Parvathipuram ITDA; Mandal- Gummalaxmipuram

Village: Lakkaguda

In Lakkaguda village, 24 ALTR cases were contacted with a questionnaire. fifteen of the belong to Jatapu, 5 belong to Savara tribe and one from Konda Dora. 18 of them passed away on whose name land is restored. In majority of these families studied up to inter or degree. Some of them working as teachers, ANM, DIET teachers, Anganwadi teachers, gram volunteers etc. In 20 of 24 cases, they have one or less than one acre. In 4 cases, they have just more than 1 acre. The in ALTR land they cultivate paddy and cashew in podu lands. Fiteen of 24 are reported going to NREGS works also. 5 families reported availing welfare schemes.

1. Bottada Bheemaiah (Expired)

Bottada Bheemaiah, belonging to Jatapu tribe, is survived by his wife, Narayanamma, aged 60 years, who is a housewife. Both are illiterates. They have five children. Two daughters are

married. Both the sons have studied SSC and engaged in cultivation. Youngest daughter has studied upto 5th standard and engaged in labour work. They have one acre of patta land and cultivating paddy crop.

2. Nimmaka Mukahlingam (Expired)

Nimmaka Mukahlingam belonged to Jatapu tribe. He was illiterate and married to Endamma who is also illiterate. They have three children. Elder has son done intermediate and running a private ambulance. The second son has completed SSC and daughter is working as ANM. They have 0.81 acre of patta land and cultivating paddy crop. Earlier this land was cultivated by Gunadana Dandasai of non tribe community. In addition to this, the family earns by cultivating cashew in podu land. They are not able to tell the extent of podu land. Endamma also goes for labour under NREGS programme.

3. Kadraka Savaranna (Expired)

Kadraka Savaranna belongs to Jatapu tribe and is a resident of Lakkaguda village in Gumma lakshmi puram mandal. His wife Ratnalamma also expired. They had two children. First one is son Prakash working as a teacher and his wife Kalavati working in cultivation land extent of one acre. Savaranna and his wife Ratnalamma both are illiterates and expired. Now his son is doing his land and cultivating paddy in this land. They are developed podu land of one acre and planted cashew nut trees and getting income 30000-40000 per acre. Earlier their land cultivated by Kalivarapu paranna and Voona Satyanarayana of non tribe.

4. Biddika Masa (Expired)

Biddika Masa and his wife, belonging to Savara tribe, are no more. They have three sons. Elder son, Jojaru, aged 60 years, is illiterate and engaged in cultivation and labour work along with his wife who is 50 years of age. Second son Saitanu, 55 years old and his wife 48 years old are both illiterates and also engaged in cultivation and labour activity. Third son, Mohan Das, aged, 45 years, has studied intermediate and is a teacher. His wife aged 39 years, has studied till 5th standard and doing cultivation and labour activity. Biddika Masa had received patta land of 0.80 acres. The three sons are cultivating the land. All family members have a share in the yield. Earlier this patta land was cultivated by Tulal Krishna Murthy, a non tribal. In addition to this land they also have podu land where they grow cashew and have an income for the family.

5. Arika Dasarathi

Arika Dasarathi, 51 years, and his wife Gowri, 45 years of age, both are illiterates and belonged to Savara tribe. They have three daughters. His first daughter after completing degree is doing house work only. The second daughter is doing degree while the third daughter is pursuing intermediate. They have 1.25 acres of patta land and cultivating paddy. Earlier their patta land was cultivated by Tulala Chowdary, a non tribe.

In addition to this, they have one acre of podu land with cashew nut plantation, getting an yearly income of around 35000-40000 rupees per acre. They are also going for NREGS work, for 100 days and getting additional income.

6. Arika Gundu (Expired)

Arika Gundu belongs to Savara tribe. Both Arika Gundu and his wife have expired. Their only daughter, Vuyuka Parvati, 50 years of age, is married. His son in law name Vuyuka Laxmiah aged, 60 years and illiterate. The patta land received by late Gundu has been given to his daughter. They cultivate paddy in this 0.83 acres of patta land. They also go for NREGS labour work. In addition to this, they earn nearly 35000 rupees per year from their podu land where they do cashew plantation.

7. Killaka Sangameswar

Killaka Sangameswar, son of Gundu, is 60 years old and belongs to Jatapu tribe. His wife Sarojini is 50 years of age. They have two daughters who are married. Sangameswar is also illiterate. They have 1.5 acres of patta land and cultivating paddy crop. Earlier their land was cultivated by Munjeti Gopinatham, a non tribe.

In addition to this, they have one acre of podu land with cashew nut plantation from where they are getting income. They also go for 100 days of labour work under NREGS

8. Palak Narayana Rao

Palak Narayan Rao, aged 65 years, is engaged in cultivation and labour activity along with his wife Kusuma who is 60 years of age. Both are illiterate. They belong to Jatapu tribe. They have three daughters. First daughter has completed degree and BE.d and is married. Second daughter has also completed degree and stays with her parents, helping them in cultivation activity. Third daughter has studied intermediate and is married. They got .50 acres of patta

land and cultivating paddy crop. Earlier this land was cultivated by a non tribe, Pedapenki Chinnam Nayarlu.

In addition to this, they are cultivating cashew in podu land.

9. Meenaka Chinna Rao (Expired)

Meenaka Chinna Rao, belonging to Jatapu tribe, is survived by his wife Parvati, aged 58 years, who is illiterate and engaged in cultivation and labour activity. They have two sons, all married. All are illiterates. They have got government patta land of 0.60 acres where they cultivate paddy. Earlier their land was cultivated by Maddi Savitamma, a non-tribe.

Along with this, they cultivate paddy in another 2 acres of land. All the family members are engaged in NREGS work for 100 days.

10. Mandangi Somaiah (Expired)

Mandangi Somaiah and his wife are no more. They are survived by three sons who are all married. First and second son have studied 5th and 7th standard, respectively, and are both engaged in cultivation and labour work. Third son is also engaged in cultivation and going for labour but he has completed SSC. Together they have received government patta land of .80 acres and are cultivating paddy. Earlier this land was cultivated by Gundla Laxmana Moorthy and others. Individually they also have podu land where each of them earn separately from cashew plantation. They are not aware of the extent of the podu lands, but they earn approximately rupees 30000 per year. All the family members are also engaged in NREGS work for 100 days.

11. Thotapalli Lakshmaiah (Expired)

Thotapalli Lakshmaiah and his wife Thotapalli Chinnamma, belonging to Jatapu tribe, have both expired, both were illiterate. They are survived by one daughter, Kolaka Jaya, and one son Thotapalli Thirupathi Rao. Both Thirupathi Rao, 45 years of age, and his wife, Thotapalli Sunitha, 35 years old, have studied intermediate. Sunitha is a Grama Volunteer and Thirupathi is engaged in agriculture and NREGS work. They don't have any children. They have 1.60 acres of podu land in which they cultivate paddy. The average income of the family is 1.2 lakh rupees, per annum. The 1.00 acre of patta land given to Lakshmaiah by government was cultivated by Thirupathi, after his father's death. He transferred this land to his sister on her

marriage. Earlier this land was cultivated by Kalivarapu paramma and Voora Satyanarayana of Non tribe community.

Kolaka Jaya, 50 years old, has studied till 7th class and her husband, Kolaka Narayana, who is 60 years of age is illiterate. They both are engaged in agriculture and NREGS work. They have three sons. Elder son, 33 years old, has completed graduation and looking for a job. The second son, 30 years old, has also completed graduation. His wife has studied intermediate. Both are involved in agriculture work. Third son has done DMLT (Diploma in Medical Laboratories Technology), and working in a private lab. Beside the government patta land, they have 3 acres of podu land cultivating paddy. They earn around rupees 30000-35000 per acre per annum. They are also benefitted various welfare schemes by the government.

12. Thotapalli Venkayya(Venkatrao) (Expired)

Thotapalli Venkayya, working as a Police constable, recently expired. He belonged to Jatapu tribe. His wife, Padmavathy, aged 50 years, goes for labour work under MGNREGS for 100 days. She also has government patta land of 0.50 acres which was earlier cultivated by Munjeti Gopinadam, a non-tribe. She has three children. Elder daughter is 23 years of age, and has completed intermediate. The second son 21 years of age is doing graduation. Third daughter is 19 years old and has completed intermediate. They also have 1.0 acre of podu land cultivating paddy. They are getting nearly 25000-30000 per acre per annum. They also benefit from various government schemes.

13. Kadraka Appalaswamy (Expired)

Both Kadraka Appalaswamy and his wife Kadraka Suramma, belonging to Jatapu tribe, have expired. They are survived by two daughters and one son. Elder daughter, 36 years of age, has done intermediate and is married. The son is 32 years of age, is a graduate and not married. The youngest daughter is 30 years of age and studied intermediate. The family is doing paddy cultivation in the government patta land of 0.76 acres. This land was earlier cultivated by Gunadana Dandasi son of Minna Rao, a non-tribal. The family members also goes for labour work under MGNREGS. They also have 1.0 acres of podu land with paddy cultivation and earn nearly rupees 25000-30000 per acre per annum.

14. Rajan Ramarao (Expired)

Rajan Ramarao belonging to Konda Dora tribe, has expired. His wife Rajan Sundaramma, 60 years of ages, works as a cultivator and agricultural labourer. She also goes for MGNREGS work. They have two sons and two daughters. Both the daughters, 39 and 27 years of age, respectively, are married. The elder son, 32 years old, has completed degree and working at DIET (District Institutes of educational). Younger son has completed ITI and recently got a job in village as Grama Volunteer. The family has government patta land of 0.42 and 0.39 acres under the survey number of 101/74 and cultivating paddy. These lands were earlier cultivated by Gundla Satyanarayana and Gundla Laxmana Murthy of a non-tribe community. The family also cultivates 1.0 acre of podu land and earn nearly rupees 30000-35000 per acre per annum.

15. Rajan Rama Rao

Rajan Rama Rao, aged 60 years, belongs to Konda Dora tribe. His wife Rajan Saraswathy has expired. They have one son and one daughter. The daughter is 38 years of age and working as an ANM. The son after completing ITI (Electrical) is working as a Grama Volunteer. Ramrao has 0.82 acres of government patta land under the survey number 101/74 and cultivating paddy. Earlier this government land was cultivated by Gundla Satyanarayana and Gundla Laxmana Murthy of Non tribe community. They are getting nearly Rs. 30000 per annum from agriculture and monthly 12000 from government. Rama Rao is also getting benefits under the welfare schemes of government.

16. Killaka Nukayya (Expired)

Killaka Nukaiah son of Killaka Simmanna, belonging to Jatapu tribe, has already expired. His wife Killaka Varahalu aged 55 years, who has studied upto 8th class, is working as an Anganwadi Teacher. They have two sons. The elder son, Killaka Mahesh, 34 years of age, has done ITI. His wife, Killaka Laxmi, 30 years old, has completed primary education. They have one son and one daughter. The second son, Killaka Srinivasulu, 33 years old has completed graduation. His wife Killaka Janaki is 28 years of age and studied upto primary level. They have two daughters and one son. Both the brothers and their wives are engaged in agriculture and NREGS work. They have government patta land of 0.82 acres. Earlier this government land was cultivated by Gundla Satyanarayana and Gundla Laxmana Murthy of Non tribe community.

They also have 1.0 acre of podu land with paddy cultivation They are earning nearly rupees 50000, per annum, from this land.

17. Killaka Yendu

Killaka Yendu son of Killaka Simmanna is 60 years of age and illiterate. They are from Jatapu tribe. His wife Killaka Annapurna is dead. He has two sons. Elder son is 28 years old and has completed SSC. The second son is 26 years old and completed intermediate. Both of them are unmarried.

Killaka Yendu has 0.82 acres of government patta land, in which along with his family, he cultivates paddy and gets around rupees 25000 per year. Earlier this government land belonged to Gundla Satyanarayana and Gundla Laxmana Murthy of a non tribal community. Beside this, the family goes for labour work and NREGS work.

They also have 1.0 acres of podu land with paddy cultivation. Earlier this government land was cultivated by Gundla Satyanarayana and Gundla Laxmana Murthy of a Non tribe community.

18. Killaka Karranna (Expired)

Killaka Karranna son of Killaka Simmanna and his wife were both illiterates and have expired. They belonged to Jtapu tribe. He has one son, Killaka Nandiraj, 40 years of age, has completed SSC. His wife, Killara Saraswthy, 35 year of age, has studied upto primary level. They have one son and one daughter. The Government given the 1.29 acres of land under survey no. of 224/71 to him. He is having only one son

Both husband and wife cultivate paddy in the government patta land of 1.29 acres given to Killaka Karrana under survey number 224/71. They earn nearly rupees 25000-30000 per acre per annum from this land. Earlier this land was cultivated by Kalivarapu Paramma and Voona Satyanarayana of a non-tribal community. They also go for labour work and MGNREGS work.

19. Killaka Tellanna (Expired)

Killaka Tellanna son of Killaka Simmanna and his wife both were illiterates and have expired. They belonged to Jatapu tribe. He has only one son, Killaka Bheema who is 43 years of age, have studied upto 12th standard and is married. His wife, Killaka Jamuna is 35 years old and has studied upto 6th standard. They have two sons, who are 17 and 15 years of age, and studying Intermediate and SSC, respectively. The government had given the 0.82 acres of land under

survey no. of 101/74 to Killaka Tellanna. The land is cultivated by his son and daughter-in-law. They also go for labour work and NREGS work. They have an income of Rupees 25000-30000 per acre per annum.

Earlier this government land was cultivated by Gundla Satyanarayana and Gundla Laxmana Murthy of Non tribe community. Beside this land, they also have 1 acre of podu land. They are also getting benefits from various government welfare schemes.

20. Toyaka Raghavulu

Toyaka Raghavulu son of Toyaka Veeranna, 50 years old and his wife, Toyaka Sakunthala, 45 years of age, are both illiterate. They belong to Jatapu tribe. They have only one son, Toyaka Praneeth, aged 45 years, who is studying degree 2nd year. The government has given patta land of 0.40 acres under survey number of 82/74. Now they are cultivating this government land with paddy. Earlier this land was cultivated by Munjeti Gopinadam of Non tribe community. Besides this the family members is also going for labour work and MGNREGS work. They also have 1.0 acres of podu land with paddy cultivation. They are getting nearly 25000-30000 per acre per annum. This family is also getting benefits from Government welfare schemes.

21. Biddika Radhu(Rakko) (Expired)

The government had given 1.72 acres of patta land to Biddika rakko and his wife Biddika Paramma who are now both dead. They belong to Savara tribe. They have 3 sons. After his death his three sons together are cultivating this land. Earlier this land was cultivated by Gulivindula Sundaranarayana of Non tribe community.

The first son, Biddika Mallesh, 58 years of age, is a government servant, working as a cooperative bank attender. He has two wives. First wife, Biddika Kalavathy, 55 years of age is illiterate. She has three sons, who are all married and living separately. Second wife, Biddika Jyothi, is 45 years of age, is also illiterate. She has one daughter, 20 years old, studying intermediate and a son, 17 years old doing intermediate. Both are housewives.

The second son, Biddika Arjun Rao, 55 years old, is also a government servant working as a teacher. He also has two wives, Biddika Neelavathy and Biddika Yerramma, 48 and 42 years old, respectively, and both are housewives. The first wife has two sons. Elder son is 25 years old, has done B.Ed and working as a government teacher. Second son, 24 years of age, is a

graduate student. Second wife has a daughter, 21 years of age, is working as a Grama Volunteer after completing degree.

Third son, Biddika Sanyasi, 52 years old, after completing intermediate, is working as a government teacher. His wife, Biddika Neelima, 45 years old is a housewife. They have one daughter and two sons. While the daughter, 22 years old is a degree student, both the sons, 19 and 17 years of age, are both intermediate students.

The three families are alternatively cultivating paddy in the 1.72 acres of government patta land. They are getting nearly 30000-35000 per acre per annum. The family also benefits from different welfare schemes of government. Each family has podu land of 1.0 acre each. Biddaka Mallesh and Arjun rao also cultivating the 2.00 acres of his uncle's land(Arika Lakshmaiah land). B.Sanyasi have 1.00 acre of own cultivation. They are getting nearly rupees 25000-30000 income per acre per annum.

22. Toyaka Bariki (Expired)

Toyaka Bariki, belonging to Jatapu tribe has expired and survived by his wife Pagadala, 62 years of age, both are illiterates. The Government had given the 0.83 acres of land under survey no. of 101/74 to him. Earlier this government land was cultivated by Gundla Satyanarayana and Gundla Laxmana Murthy of Non tribe community.

Toyaka Bariki has four sons.The elder son, Toyaka Ramakrishna, 40 years of age, and his wife, Toyaka Sujatha, 35 years old, have both completed SSC. Their eldest son, 17 years old is studying SSC while second son, 14 years of age is studying in class ninth. The youngest daughter who is 8 years old, is studying in 3rd standard.

The second son, Toyaka Lava Kumar, is 35 years old and has completed intermediate. His wife, Toyaka Sunitha is 30 years old and studied SSC. The couple don't have any children. Both the sons are engaged in cultivation and NREGS work.

The third son, Toyaka Suryanarayana, 32 years old, after completing degree, is working as a Grama Volunteer. And the last son, Toyaka Madhubabu, is 30 years old. He has completed degree and working as outsourcing employee.

Beside the government land, the family has 3 acre of podu land. They also benefit from government welfare schemes. They are getting nearly 25000-30000 income per acre per annum.

23. Biddika Polaiah (Expired)

Biddika Polaiah, belonging to Savara tribe, and his wife Biddika Laxmikantham were both illiterate and have expired. They have only one son, Biddika Venkat rao who is 50 years old and has studied upto class ninth. He is a chef. His wife, Biddika Klavathy is 45 years old, has studied upto 7th standard and is a housewife. They have one son and two daughters. His son who has completed degree and waiting for job, is 25 years old. Elder daughter, also 25 years old, after completing her degree is a diet instructor. And the youngest daughter, 20 years old is doing degree. The Government had given the 0.62. acres of land under survey no. of 101/74 to Biddika Polaiah. Earlier this govt land was cultivated by Gundla Satyanarayana and Gundla Laxmana Murthy of Non tribe community. They also have 1.00 acre of podu land with cashew plantation.

24. Meenaka Adinarayana (Expired)

Meenaka Adinarayana and his wife Meenaka Gouramma have both expired. They belonged to Jatapu tribe. Their only son, Meenaka Minna rao is 61 years of age. His wife Meenaka Sushee is 55 years old. He is a retired Government Teacher. They have one son, Santhosh, 17 years old, who is studying Intermediate. The Government has given 0.81 acres of patta land under survey no. of 87/77 to him. Earlier this government land was cultivated by Gundana Dandasi S/o Minnarao of Non tribe community. They also have 2.00 acres of podu land where they cultivate Paddy. They get an income of nearly 25000-30000 per acre per annum.

District- Vizianagaram ; Parvathipuram ITDA; Mandal- Kurupam

Village- Levidi

In Levidi village, 9 ALTR cases were contacted with a questionnaire to obtain information based on study objectives. All the cases are belonging to Jatapu tribe. One to 2 acres of land was restored in all these cases except one (less than one acre). In ALTR land paddy is grown. In addition to this land, all of them are in possession of some podu land where cashew nut is grown. About half the ALTR families are also availing NREGS scheme works. In 6 cases, actual owner of the ALTR land were passed away. Subsequent generations of some families are educated upto graduation or intermediate.

1. Motaka Jangam (Expired)

Both Motaka Jangam and his wife, Gunamma, belonging to Jatapu tribe, have expired. They did not have any formal education. He had received 1.24 acres of d-patta land from the Government and the family economic condition improved after paddy cultivation in the government land. He had also received a house under Indiramma housing scheme with a total grant of Rupees 1,05,000. The family also benefitted under MGNREGS scheme and subsidized rice scheme.

They have three children. His first son Shankar Rao has also expired. His wife does tailoring. They don't have any children.

The second son, Rajendraprasad has completed degree and doing government job. His wife, Krishna kumara is a housewife. Their children, Netaji and Shyamsunder, are pursuing intermediate second year and first year, respectively.

The third Son Nhaskar studied upto 9th standard and doing tailoring work. His wife Manikyam has studied till 5th standard and is a housewife.

They are all cultivating paddy in the government land given to their father, Motaka Jangam.

2. Palaka Neelamma

Palaka Neelamma belongs to Jatapu tribe caste. She is a widow. She has one son name Sreenu who is illiterate and unmarried. He is working as a labourer. They leased out the patta land of 0.73 acres, received from government. They are getting income from the land. They are also getting NREGS schemes benefits.

3. Kadraka Narayana (Expired)

Kadraka Narayana (expired), and his wife Ademma, illiterates. Ademma is working as a labourer. They have two daughters who have got married. Their elder son Lakshmana Rao aged 50 years and his wife, Susheela, 48 years of age have studied 7th and 5th standard, respectively and engaged in cultivation. Second son, Ramajogu, aged 30 years has studied degree. He along with his wife are working in fish ponds in Bangaluru. Third son Chanti, aged 25 years is engaged in cultivation after completing SSC.

Kadarka Narayana's father Ramanna didn't have any formal education and depended on podu land. However, government allotted patta land of 1.14 acres land to this family at the time of Indira Gandhi and now the family cultivate paddy in the patta land.

4. Kondruka Ademma

Kondruka Ademma wife of Narayana belongs to Jatapu tribe. She is a widow and illiterate. Government allotted 1.40 acres of patta land to this family where they are cultivating paddy. Her daughter and son-in-law also stay with her and work in the patta land and going for labor work under NREGS scheme.

5. Arika China Ramanna (Expired)

Arika China Ramanna and his wife, belonging to jatapu tribe, have expired. His son Suryanarayana , aged 45 years studied SSC and is working in Andhra Bank. Daughter in law Vanajakshi , aged 45 years has studied 3rd standard and is a house wife. His grandson is a B.Tech student. They received 1.45 acres of patta land from government and cultivating paddy. They also developed podu land of one acre and planted cashew nut plants of 1 acre and getting income from horticulture.

6. Nimmaka Lachayya (Expired)

Nimmaka Lachayya and his wife, belonging to Jatapu tribe, both have expired. Their son, aged 45 years, has two wives. All are illiterates and working as labourers and also cultivating paddy in the one acre of patta land received from government. They also have an income from cashew nut plantation in one acre of podu land.

7. Pattika Narsamma

Pattika Narsamma wife of Venkanna both expired belongs to Levidi village in Kurupam mandal and belongs to jatapu tribe caste. They had two sons got married and doing cultivation and going for agriculture labour alson with their wives. They don't have any formal education.

Venkanna and his wife Pattika Narsamma have both expired. They have two sons, both married, go for agricultural labour along with their wives.

They received government patta land of 1.25 acres of land and cultivating paddy. Earlier this land was cultivated by Bondi Rama Murthy and Bondi Srinivasa Rao from a non tribe

community. They also get an income from the cashew plantation in podu land. They are also been benefitted under NREGS schemes.

8. Arika Ragavulu

Arika Ragavulu son of Ayyappa, aged 70 years, belongs to jatapu tribe and is resident of Levidi village in Kurupam mandal. They received approximately 2 acres of patta land and cultivating paddy. His two daughters have got married. Earlier his land was cultivated by Bondi Rammorthy and Bondi Srinivasa Rao of non-tribe community.

9. Vuyyaka Narayana

Vuyyaka Narayana and his wife have both expired and belonged to Jatapu tribe and were a resident of Levidi village in Kurupam mandal. They have three sons, all married and engaged in cultivation. They received 1.5 acres of patta land and together cultivating paddy. Earlier their land cultivated by Gorla Narsamma of non-tribe

In addition to this they planted cashew plants in podu land individually and getting income yearly.

District- Vizianagaram ; Parvathipuram ITDA; Mandal- Kurupam

Village- Gumma

In Gumma village, 23 ALTR cases were contacted with a questionnaire. nineteen of them belong to Jatapu and one from Savara. 12 of them passed away on whose name land is restored. In majority of these families studied up to SSC, inter and degree. Some of them working private hospital, driver, gram volunteers etc. In 5 of 24 cases, they have one or less than one acre. In 7 cases, they have 1 to 2 acres and 6 have 2 to 5 acres. The in ALTR land they cultivate paddy and cashewnut in podu lands. nineteen of 23 are reported going to NREGS works also.12 families reported availing welfare schemes.

1. Bottada Somulu

Bottada Somulu, aged 60 years belongs to Jatapu tribe and is a resident of Gumma village of Kurupam Mandal. He does not have any formal education. He is a cultivator and also goes for laour works. His wife Chinnangi, aged 50 years is illiterate and also doing cultivation and going for labour work. They Adopted one girl and she got marriage and left.

They received 2 acres of patta land and cultivating paddy. Earlier this land was cultivated by Konisa Ramana moorthy a non tribe. These tribals used to call them as shavukar. In addition to this they also have cashewnut plantation in podu land and getting income from this land.

2. Mootaka Jaganah (Expired)

Mootaka Jaganah and his wife (both expired) belong to jatapu tribe and is a resident of Gumma village in Kurupam Mandal. Both are illiterate. They had got 3.10 acres of patta land from government and cultivated paddy. They have only one daughter named Vuyaka Narayanamma who is married to Vogesu and both are cultivating this land and also going for labour work. Earlier this land was cultivated by Tulala Pavadalu. They are also going for works under NREGS schemes. They also have income from podu land where they have planted cashewnut plants.

3. Vooyaka Narayana (Expired)

Vooyaka Narayana and his wife (both expired) belonged to Gumma village in Kurupam Mandal. Both were illiterates and cultivated podu land. They had also worked as labourers. They have one son and two daughters. Both the daughters are married. The son studied intermediate and got married. Both are cultivating paddy in their government patta land. Earlier their land was cultivated by Konisa jagannatham. They also have podu land with cashew plantation from which they get an income.

4. Arika Ayodya (Expired)

Arika Ayodya, aged 60 years, belongs to Jatapu tribe is a resident of Gumma village in Kurupam mandal. He has expired. He had received 0.50 acres of government patta land. His wife, Varalakshmi, 50 years of age, stays alone and is cultivating paddy in the patta land. She also goes for labour work under NREGS for 100 days. Both are illiterates. They have three children i.e., one son and two daughters. The daughter has got married. His son is also married and staying separately.

5. Arika Yendaiah (Expired)

Arika Yendaiah, belonged to Jatapu tribe and has expired. His wife Saraswati, aged 54 years, is doing cultivation and labour activity. They have two sons who are both married. First son

has studied intermediate and is engaged in cultivation and labour work along with his wife. Second son studied SSC and his wife has studied till 5th standard.

They received one-acre patta land and cultivating paddy crop. All of them are getting benefits under NREGS programme. They are also earn from cultivating cashew in podu land of 2 acres

6. Vookaya Pandaiah (Expired)

Vookaya Pandaiah and his wife belonging to Gumma village in Kurupam mandal have expired. They have one daughter and one son. The daughter has got married. His son Ravi kiran, aged 39 years, has studied intermediate and working as a driver. The daughter-in-law aged 27 years, has studied 7th class and doing cultivation and labour work.

They received one acre of patta land from government and cultivating paddy. In addition to this they developed one acre of podu land and planted cashew nut plants and getting income around 30-40 thousand per year. They are also getting benefits under NREGS programmes.

7. Mandangi Minna Rao

Mandangi Minna rao and his wife both have expired. They have only one daughter, 45 years of age who has got married to Venkata Rao who is 50 years of age. Both are illiterates. Minna Rao family received 2.5 acres of government patta land and now their daughter and son-in-law are cultivating this land. They are cultivating paddy and also going for labour work under NREGS programme. Earlier their land was cultivated by Kosina Rammurthy of a non-tribe community.

8. Nimmaka Champanna

Nimmaka Champanna and his wife Darulli aged 60 and 50years, respectively, belong to Jatapu tribe and a resident of Gumma village in Kurupam mandal. They don't have any children. Champanna's brother's son Parsayya aged 26 years, who is unmarried and studied intermediate, is staying with them. They received one acre of patta land and cultivating paddy crop. Parsayya is engaged in brick making works and also doing cultivation activity. They are also getting works under NREGS programes. Earlier their land was cultivated by Labala Suryanarayana and Adinarayana who belong to a non-tribe community.

9. Toyaka Balayya

Toyaka Balayya, aged 60 years, studied till 5th standard belong to Jatapu tribe and a resident of Gumma village in Kurupam mandal. His wife Kalavati, aged 55 years illiterate and doing cultivation and labour activity. Balayya working in a brick works. They have three children. First one is daughter who is married. Second one is son who studied intermediate and doing bricks work and cultivation. Third one is a daughter who after studying degree is working in a private hospital at Visakhapatnam. They received one acre of patta land and cultivating paddy. Earlier their land was cultivated by Gopalsetty Harinarayana belonging to a non-tribe community.

They have also one acre of podu land, in which they grow cashew plants and get an yearly income of nearly rupees 40000. They are also getting benefits under NREGS programmes.

10. Arika Simmanna

Arika Simmanna belonged to Jatapu tribe and was a resident of Gumma village in Kurupam mandal. His wife, Jayalakshmi is 58 years of age. They have two children. Elder daughter has completed intermediate and along with her mother is engaged in cultivation and also go for labour work under NREGS. The second son has completed degree and works in Panchayat as a volunteer. They received 2 acres of patta land and cultivating paddy. Earlier their land was cultivated by Gunna Suryanarayana, Prakasarao and Chiranjeevrao belonging to a non-tribe community.

11. Nimmaka Nageswar Rao

Nimmaka Nageswar Rao, of Jatapu tribe, is 70 years of age and illiterate. His father Nimmaka Thammaiah and mother Nimmaka Saimma and wife Nimmaka Ratnalu have expired. He has 2 sons and one daughter. The daughter is married and is away in another village. The government has given the patta land of 1.41 acres under survey no of 22/74 in which they cultivate paddy. Each son has 1.00 acre podu land cultivation of cashew. The government land earlier was cultivated by Gopalsetti Satyanarayana belonging to non-tribe community. The family members also get benefits from some of the welfare schemes of Government. They are getting an income of nearly rupees 25000-30000 per acre per annum on paddy. The first 2 generations are illiterates. Present generation all are literates and job holders. The elder son,

Nimmaka Divakar is 33 years of age. He has completed degree and works as a Vidya Volunteer. His wife, Nimmaka Jyothi, 28 years old, has done intermediate and has a private job. They don't have any children. The second son, Nimmaka Keshava Rao, is 30 years of age and unmarried. He has completed degree and doing a government job.

12. Arika Buchamma (Expired)

Arika Buchamma wife of Ramanna has expired. They belonged to Jatapu tribe. Earlier Ramanna had divorced Buchamma.. The Government had given patta land of 0.92 acres and 1.00 acre to her under survey no.of 330/69. This government land was earlier cultivated by Gunna Suryanarayan, Gunna Prakash rao and Gunna Chiranjeeva Rao. After divorce, Buchamma had given this land to her own brother Bothula Jogarao, aged 75 years. His wife, Bothula Tharoli, is 60 years of age. They have three daughters. Two daughters are married and away from village. The younger one, aged 24 years, is unmarried, has studied intermediate and working as Grama Volunteer. In this government land of 1.92 acres, they are cultivating rice. They are getting nearly rupees 25000-30000 per acre per annum on Rice. They also benefit from different welfare schemes of the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

13. Vuyyaka Neelakantam

Vuyyaka Neelakantam, aged 65 illiterate belongs to Jatapu tribe. His father Vuyyaka Narayana, mother Vyyuka Ademma and wife Vuyyaka Yogamma have expired. He has government patta land of 1.54 acres under survey no 20/69. This government land was earlier cultivated by Nalla Basu. Neelakantam has only one daughter, Savithamma, 25years of age, has studied SSC, is unmarried and working as a daily wage worker. Besides this they also go for labour work and MGNREGS work for 100 days. The family members also get some of the welfare schemes from Government. They are getting an income of nearly rupees 25000-30000 acre per annum on paddy cultivated on the government patta land.

14. Vuyyaka Narayana (Expired)

Vuyyaka Narayana and his wife, belonging to Jatapu tribe have expired. They are having government patta land of 1.00 acres under survey no 1/69, where are cultivating paddy This government land was earlier cultivated by Gopalasetti Satyanarayana of Non Tribe. After the death of Narayana, this land is cultivated by his own son, Vuyyaka Gopi, aged 65 years and his wife, Vuyyaka Paramma, 60 years of age. Both are illiterate. They have only one daughter who has studied SSC, is married and stays in another village. Besides this they also go for

labour work and MGNREGS work for 100 days. The family members also benefit from old age pension scheme of the Government. They are getting an income of nearly rupees 25000-30000 per acre per annum on paddy.

15. Mandangi Laxmaiah

Mandangi Laxmaiah, aged 70 years and his wife Mandangi Sakunthala, aged 65 years are both illiterate and belong to Jatapu tribe. Both his father Mandangi Tellanna and mother have expired. The government has given him patta land of 1.23 acres where he cultivates paddy. They earn nearly rupees 25000-30000 per acre per annum from paddy. He has only one daughter, unmarried, and 25 years of age. She discontinued her degree course and working as a daily wage employee. The family also goes for labour work and MGNREGS work for 100 days. This government land was earlier cultivated by Labala Hymavathy daughter of Late Laxminarayana belonging to a non tribe community. The family members are also benefitting from welfare schemes of Government. Nearly they are getting 25000-30000 income per acre per annum on paddy. Beside this they have podu land of 1.58 acres cultivating the cashew plantations and getting income 35000-40000 per acre per annum.

16. Palaka Appalaswamy

Palaka Appalaswamy, aged 68 years and his wife Palaka Suramma, aged 60 years, belonging to Jatapu tribe, are both illiterate.. Both his father Palaka Gopi and mother Palaka Laxmi were also illiterates and have expired. . The government has given Appalaswamy patta land of 0.73 acres and 1.77 acres under the survey number of 92/74 in which they cultivate paddy. This government land was earlier cultivated by Vandarsi Upendar Rao who belongs to a non tribe community. They are getting around 25000-30000 rupees per acre per annum on paddy. The family also goes for labour work and MGNREGS work for 100 days.

Palaka Appala swamy has only one son and two daughters. The two daughters are married. His son has been adopted by his elder brother as he does not have any children. The family members also get benefits under some of the welfare schemes of Government.

17. Nimmaka Neelamma (Expired)

Nimmaka Neelamma and her husband Nimmaka Chandraiah, belonging to Jatapu tribe, were illiterates and both have expired. They have only one daughter, Kondagorru Saraswathy who is married to Kondagorru Chinnabbaiah. The government had given patta land of 1.50 acres

under survey number 5/69 to Nimmaka Neelamma. This land had been given to her daughter at the time of her marriage, in which along with her husband she cultivates paddy. The government land was earlier cultivated by Konsa Jagannadam who belonged to a non-tribe community. Both husband and wife also go for labour works under MGNREGS work.

Saraswathy has 2 sons and 2 daughters. Both the daughters after studying intermediate have got married and are in another village. Elder son, Kondagorru Srinivasarao, 25 years old, has completed degree and has a government job of outsourcing. Younger son, Kondagorru Ganesh, 24 years of age, has also completed degree and working as a Grama volunteer. Though the earlier generations were illiterates, present generation are literates and job holders. The family members also get some benefits under the welfare schemes of Government. They are getting an income of around rupees 25000-30000 per acre per annum on paddy. This family also has 1.00 acre of podu land cultivating the paddy. Total family income is nearly Rs. 2 lakhs.

18. Nimmaka Venkanna (Expired)

Nimmaka Venkanna and his wife Nimmaka Ashamma, belonging to Savara tribe, were illiterates and both have expired. They have only one son, Nimmaka Rama rao, who is 45 years old and is illiterate. His wife, Nimmaka Gurbandi, 43 years old is also illiterate.

The government had given Nimmaka Venkanna patta land of 1.18 acres and 0.17 acres under survey number 17/69 in which is cultivated paddy by his son. The government land was earlier cultivated by Labhala Suryanarayana and labhala Adinarayana who belonged to a non tribe community. The family also goes for labour work and MGNREGS work for 100 days. They also get benefits under some of the welfare schemes from Government. They get an income of rupees 25000-30000 per acre per annum on paddy. Nimmaka Ramarao also has a 1.00 acre of podu land with Cashew Plantattions. The first two generation are illiterates while the present generations are literates. Nimmaka Ramarao's son, Nimmaka Nageswar Rao is 28 years of age and has studied SSC. His wife, Nimmaka Laxmi, 24 years of age has also studied SSC. They have two sons and one daughter. The sons are in 4th and 2nd classes, respectively, while the youngest daughter is in UKG.

19. Palaka Narsu (Expired)

Palaka Narsu and his wife palaka Lakshmma, belonging to Jatapu tribe, were both illiterates and have expired. Palaka Narsu had received patta land of 0.05 acres and 2.20 acres under the

survey number 56/69. He has only one son, Palaka Venkataramana, who is now cultivating paddy in the government land. His family also go for labour work and NREGS work for 100 days. This government land was earlier cultivated by Medidha Venkat Rao of a non-tribe community. The family also gets benefits of some of the welfare schemes from Government. They get a yearly income of nearly rupees 25000-30000 per annum on paddy. Palaka Venkataramana also has a 1.00 acre of podu land cultivating paddy.

Palaka Venkataramana is of 50years of age and has studied intermediate. His wife, Palaka Malathy, 42 years old is illiterate. They have one daughter and two sons. The daughter, 27 years of age has got married after completing intermediate. Their elder son, 25 years old, after completing degree, is working as a private driver. The younger son, 23 years old is a student studying ITI.

20. Arika Sukkanna (Expired)

Arika Sukkanna and his wife Arika Laxmi have both expired. They belong to Jatapu tribe. They have only one son, Arika Venkatrao who recently expired. His wife Kasulamma is 50 years of age and doing cultivation in the 1 acre of government patta land given to Arika Sukkanna under survey number 55/69. She has one son, Naveen, 18 years of age and has completed SSC and one daughter, Krishnaveni, 20 years old who is doing Nursing course. This government patta land was earlier cultivated by konisa Ramamurthy of a non-tribe community. They cultivate rice in the government patta land, and earn a yearly income of nearly rupees 25000-30000 per acre. They also get some benefits under the welfare schemes from Government of Andhra Pradesh. The family also goes for labour work and NREGS work for 100 days.

21. Arika Nayakanna (Expired)

Arika Nayakanna and his wife Arika Satyanarayanamma, belonging to Jatapu tribe, were both illiterates and have expired. They have one son and two daughters. The daughters have got married and went away from the village. The son, Arika Satyanarayana, 50 years of age, and his wife, Arika Bagyan 45 years of age, both are illiterates. They have only one son, 13 years of age who is studying in 7th class. The Government had given patta land of 1.78 acre, 0.06 and 0.43 acres under survey number of 179/71, to Arika Nayakanna, in which the family is cultivating rice. This government land was earlier cultivated by Nemali puri Vasudeva Rao of

a non tribe community. They are getting nearly rupees 22000-28000 yearly, per acre. They also get benefitted from various welfare schemes from Government of Andhra Pradesh.

22. Vuyyaka Neelakanth (Expired)

Vuyyaka Neelakanthu and his wife belonged to Jatapu tribe and both have expired. They were both illiterates and belonged to Jatapu tribe. He has one son Vuyyaka Barikaiah, 70 years of age, and his wife, Vuyyaka Arundamma, 65 years of age, both are also illiterates. They have government patta land of 1.50 acres under survey no 126/74, and are cultivating paddy in this land. They earn a yearly income of nearly rupees 25000-30000, per acre. This government land was earlier cultivated by Allam Sunitha Kumari of Non-Tribe community. Beside this the family members also go for labour work and MGNREGS work for 100 days. The family members are also benefitted from some of the welfare schemes from Government.

23. Kondagori Somulu (Expired)

Kondagori Somulu and his wife Kondagori Laxmi, belonging to Jatapu tribe, are both illiterates and have expired. They have two sons. The elder son name Kondagori Ramulu, 60 years and his wife, Kondagori Parvathy, 50 years, are both also illiterate. The younger son, Kondagori Sonnaiah has already expired.

Kondagori Somulu had got government patta land of 0.77 acres, 0.65 acres and 2.72 acres of land under survey number 51/69. These both are doing cultivation and going for labour work and NREGS work for 100 days. They have two sons.. These government lands were earlier cultivated by Medda Ranga Rao, Medda Dharma rao and Medda Applanarsamma, respectively, who belonged to a non tribe community. They cultivate rice in the government land, and earn a yearly income of nearly rupees 25000-28000 per acre. Both husband and wife also go for labour work and NREGS work for 100 days. Moreover, they benefit from some of the welfare schemes of Government of Andhra Pradesh. The family also has 1.00 acre of podu land and cultivating paddy. Kondagori Ramulu has two sons. The elder son, Kondagori Ramarao, 35 years of age is working in a government job, after completing degree. His wife, Kondagori Laxmi, 28 years old, has completed SSC and is a housewife and also helping in agriculture. They have two children, a son, 10 years old and studying in 5th class and a daughter, 8 years old, studying in 3rd standard.

The younger son, Kondagori Venkatarao, 30 years of age, has done intermediate and doing a job of outsourcing. His wife, Kondagori Rama, 25 years of age has completed SSC, and is a

housewife and also engaged in agriculture. They have two children, a son, 8 years old, studying in 3rd standard and a daughter, 5 years old, studying UKG.

9. Conclusion

The earlier studies indicate that tribal disturbances have taken place due to the problem of land in the agency areas. During 1850-79, the Kondadora tribal chiefs revolted against the authority which is known as Atsabavalasa pithuri (revolt) in agency areas of Mondemkhal and Palakonda. A violent tribal uprising took place in agency areas of Srikakulam in the mandals of G.L.Puram, Kurupam (now included in Vizianagaram district) and Seethampeta mandal of Palakonda agency which are the epicentres of the revolt and is known as Naxalite movement.

The entry of non-tribal communities into the agency areas paved the way for the problem of land alienation. The Fifth Schedule of the Indian Constitution provides protection to the tribal people living in the Scheduled Areas of nine states in the country from alienation of their lands and natural resources to non-tribals. In Andhra Pradesh, the 34 categories of Scheduled Tribes form a sizeable component of STs in South India. Among them Chenchu, Kondareddy, Kondh, Porja, Gadaba, and Savara are specially categorized as Particularly Vulnerable Tribals Groups (PVTG).

The Scheduled Tribes (STs) have certain constitutional protections, specific laws to protect tribal lands. The Constitution envisages a special responsibility of the state for protection and advancement of tribal people, particularly regarding the administration of scheduled areas. The fifth schedule empowers the governor (on the recommendation of the tribal advisory council) to prohibit the transfer of land by or amongst tribals as well as regulation of allotment of land to non-tribals and the working of moneylenders. One of the most important steps in the direction for restoration of illegally alienated land to individuals is Scheduled Area Regulation (SAR), 1969. SAR courts have been established to expedite the process of restoration. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has enacted the legislation known as the Andhra Pradesh (Scheduled area) land transfer regulation of 1959 (APSALTR) which completely prohibited the land transfer from tribal to non-tribal and empowered the Government officials for restoration of tribal land in the agency areas.

The present study examines the dynamics of land alienation and its different forms of transfer of land from tribal to non-tribal as well as from tribal to tribal, the processes of land restoration to the tribes as per the Agency Land transfer Regulation Act 1959 and to identify the socio-economic cultural and psychological factors acting as barriers in implementation, identify

further land alienation after restoration and its reason, and also the reasons of tribal protest movement.

Field Data: The field data reveals that nearly 86 percent of the respondents across all the mandals have said that their land has been alienated (actually taken by government for government projects). The reason for land alienation for most of them is for government project works. For few of them it is for canal work and road construction. Only two said that their land has been just occupied by others. Encroachment has also happened among 63 percent of the respondents across the mandals either by force, by giving warning, without giving any information or threatening. The field data of the study shows that nearly 36 percent of the respondents have taken loan by showing their land as collateral. Among who took loan, most of them (81.9 percent) have taken loan from banks. Only few have taken from money lenders (3), relatives (5) and friends (5). Moreover, in case of the 60 percent of the respondents, land has been alienated to tribals. Probably portion of their land may be leased out to tribals for various reasons. Nearly 66.3 percent of the respondents have lost cultivable land and 27.6 percent house sites.

Land of nearly 62.5 percent respondents has been taken by government for developmental projects like ITDA parks and colleges, reservoir, canal project work, road development work and land development work.

In our study, only 25 percent of those whose land has been taken by government have received some kind of compensation. Out of these, 20.5 percent have received money, among whom 61 percent are from Hiramandalam, 31.7 percent from Kothuru and only 3 from Palakonda. Only 3 have responded that their land has been replaced by 1.80 acres of land and in case of 6 respondents, land has been replaced by 1.80 acres and Rs 5000 for 1 acre of land. However three fourth of the respondents (75 percent) have not received any compensation.

Nearly 85 percent of the respondents across the mandals have secured land under ALTR Act (but they are not sure of act. But got land by government allotment). Half of them (49.5 percent) have got 1 to 5 acres, 27.5 percent less than 1 acre and only 4.5 percent nearly 5 and above acres. Out of the 9 respondents who have got 5 acres or more, 6, 2 and 1 are from Seethampeta, Palakonda and Hiramandalam, respectively. Nearly 59.8 percent of the respondents have said that there has been no change in their life after the restoration of land. However, for 6 respondents from Seethampeta and 3 from Hiramandalam, their financial problems have decreased. In Seethampeta, for 9 respondents, there is improvement in both family income and

children education, while 4 feel there is improvement in their social status and 2 respondents think there is improvement in both family income and social status. Family income has increased for 14, 6, 4 and 2 respondents from Seethampeta, Palakonda, Hiramandalam and Kothuru respectively.

Field observations: In Jamparikota village (Palkonda mandal), as a process of compensation, though some land was shown to them, this is of no use for cultivation. In some cases they possess D-patta, their land is not with them. In few cases land meant for houses was taken but compensated (money) inadequately. In Baddumasingi village, the land records are with mistakes as the villages possess more land than actually recorded in their land pattas. In peddamamidi village of Kothuru mandal some tribal land was acquired for reservoir. So far they did not receive any compensation. Here they do not have land pattas. In Peddarama village (Seethampeta mandal) the land was acquired for canal. In this village, there are reports of mistakes in their podu land records. So far they did not receive corrected land pattas. Therefore they are not getting bank loans based on their lands. In Kegumannuguda and K Bambuduguda villages of Karem mandal, majority of households do not have podu land patta. In Kegumannuguda, out of 30, 24 households do not have land pattas.

ALTR genealogical studies: In total 82 ALTR cases were studied to capture changes over few generations from 6 villages: Diguamanda (11), Yeguvamanda (14), Lakkaguda (24), Levidi (9), Gumma (23) and Chinaborabanda (1). Majority of them belong to Jatapu tribe. Others belong to Savara and Konda Dora. Most of the original land owner in whose name land was restored are passed away. Restored land was very small and their families grown over a period of time. Though the restored land was useful for their livelihood, certainly this cannot support the families. In addition to this land, they also possess podu land. Mostly paddy is grown in the restored land and cashew nut in podu land. Though family members of earlier generations were illiterate, few family members in recent generations studied upto intermediate/degree and other professional courses. More than half the ALTR families are also availing NREGS scheme works. Some of them are also getting state welfare schemes. In few cases, they have migrated to else where for their livelihood as this land is not enough to sustain. In other cases, the land is passed on sister's children or brother's or wife's sister's family as they do not have children.

Recommendations: 1. Land pattas should updated and transfer the land to eligible as per succession as most of the original land owners are expired. 2. In few cases, restored land is

with distant relatives for various reasons. This should be decided and update the records accordingly. This enable eligible to get loans from banks or other government schemes. 3. Though most of them have podu land in addition to the patta land, in most cases, they do not have pattas. This issue may be settled immediately. In most cases, the ALTRA land is not enough to sustain families due to increase in family members. 4. Awareness programmes may be conducted about these Acts among tribals.

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Figure 1: Land Patta (a)

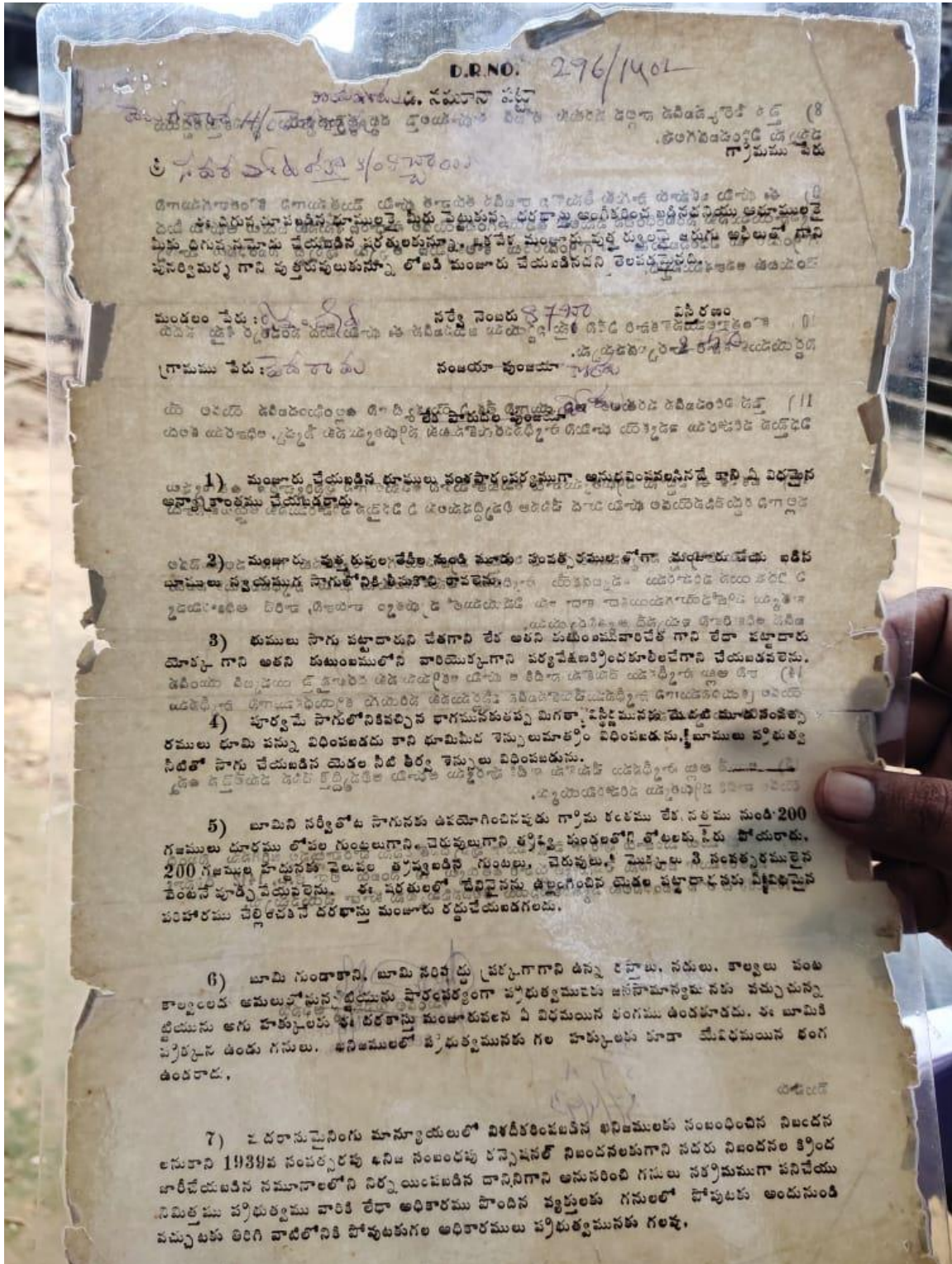


Figure 2: Land Patta (b)

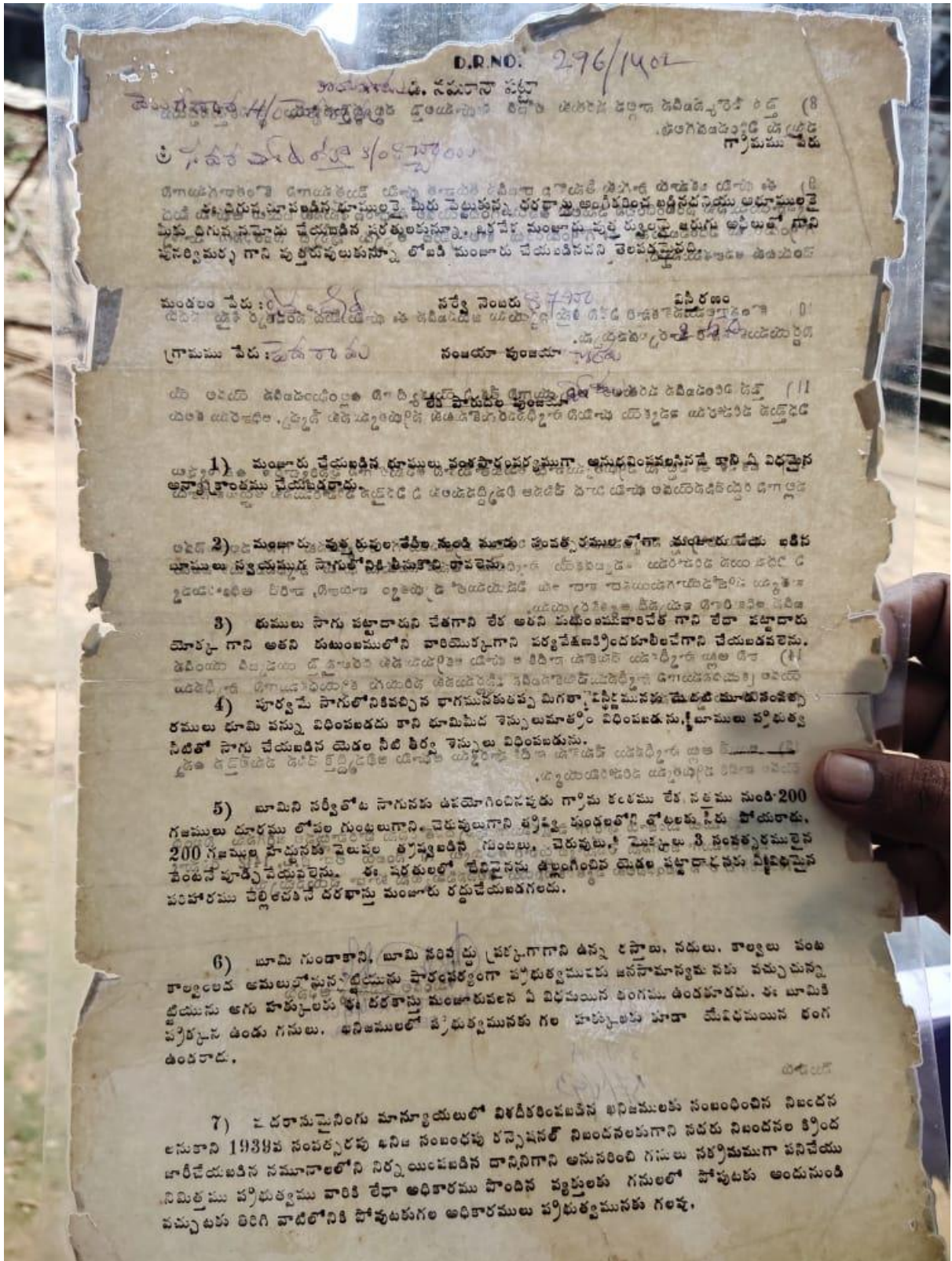


Figure 3: Land Passbook (a)

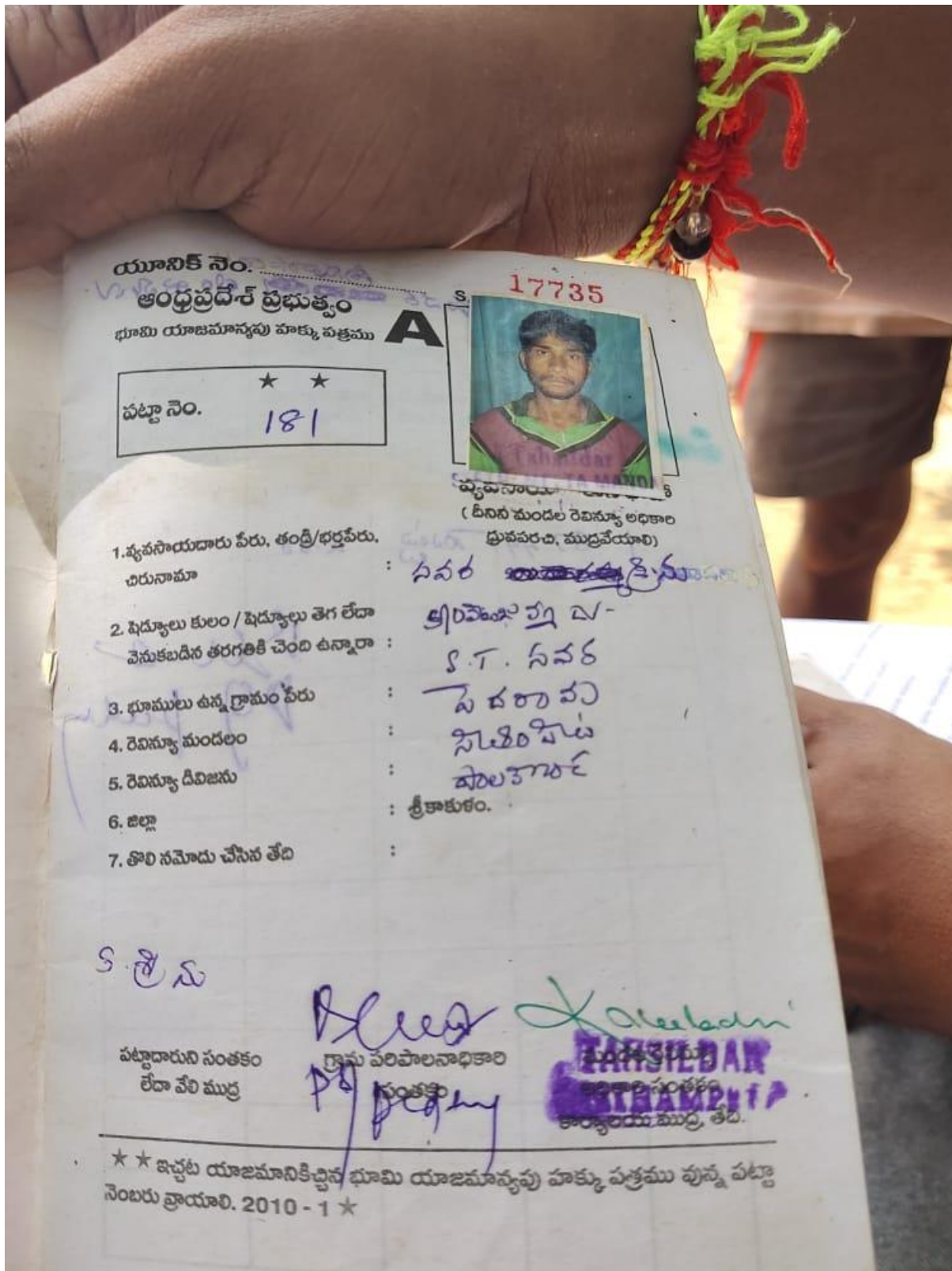


Figure 4: Land Passbook (b)



Figure 5: During field work



Figure 6: Cultivable lands

