

(vii)	Special measures for speedy disposal of cases where tribals are involved and consideration of oral evidence in the absence of records	
(viii)	Guaranteed possession of land to the land-owner in the Commission's view within six months of decision being in the tribal landowner's favour	
(ix)	Creation of the climate of strong political will to dispose of land alienation cases.	
Do you agree with the suggestions? We invite your further suggestions.		
16.	Reference Section 4(i) of the PESA Act 1996, the Gram Sabha or the Panchayat at the appropriate level have to be consulted before making acquisition of land in the Scheduled Areas for development projects. Section 4(m)(iii) calls upon a State Legislature to ensure that Panchayats at the appropriate level and the Gram Sabha are endowed specifically with the power to prevent alienation of land in Scheduled Areas and to take appropriate action to restore any unlawfully alienated land of a member of a scheduled tribe. Has the law on Panchayats enacted in the state incorporated these provisions? If so, please narrate the action which has been followed on the part of different agencies of the State Government. Have the Panchayats and/or Gram Sabhas been successful in preventing tribal land alienation and restoration of unlawfully alienated land and, if so, in how many cases and where? Please furnish full facts.	-do-
17.	If the state Panchayat law does not contain the aforesaid empowerment, do the State Government propose incorporating it?	-do-
18.	Have the State Government examined the inter-relationship between the PESA Act 1996 and other relevant state laws/regulations on land alienation with amendments made? If so, what action has been taken to make -them mutually consistent? Please give a note.	-do-
19.	The Government of Madhya Pradesh has amended the Land Revenue Code to empower the Gram Sabha to restore unlawfully alienated land and	-do-