

**ALIENATION
OF
TRIBAL LAND
AND
INDEBTEDNESS**

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B. N. BORDOLOI

Alienation of land and indebtedness are two major causes of poverty among the scheduled tribe communities of India. These two are interrelated so much so that we can hardly think of one without the other. In fact it is indebtedness which ultimately leads to alienation of land.

The magnitudes of the problem of land alienation and indebtedness among the tribal communities differ from state to state, region to region and tribe to tribe. Similarly land systems and land management policies throughout the country are not uniform because of the fact that land is a state subject. The tribal people themselves have some customary laws in respect of land management.

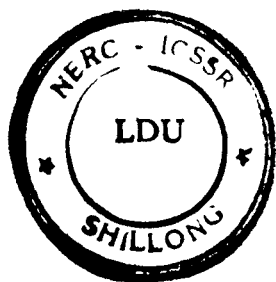
To prevent alienation of tribal land and to curb the money-lending activities in the tribal areas, different states have been adopting legal measures since independence. But in spite of these legal measures alienation of tribal land is going on in different states unabated. Similarly the legal and other measures have failed to curb the money-lending business in tribal areas.

In order to take stock of the situations prevailing in the country in respect of these two major problems and to suggest strategies and recommend suitable measures this National Seminar on Alienation of Tribal Land and Tribal Indebtedness was organised by the Tribal Research Institute, Assam, on March 5-7, 1984 at Guwahati.

The present volume, a product of the National Seminar, includes the proceedings, recommendations and papers presented in the Seminar.

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B. N. BORDOLOI

TRIBAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE, ASSAM.

ALIENATION OF TRIBAL LAND AND INDEBTEDNESS

—A Book containing the proceedings, recommendations and papers presented in the National Seminar on Alienation of Tribal Land and Indebtedness held at Guwahati on March 5-7, 1984, edited by B. N. Bordoloi, Director, Tribal Research Institute, Assam, Guwahati-781003.

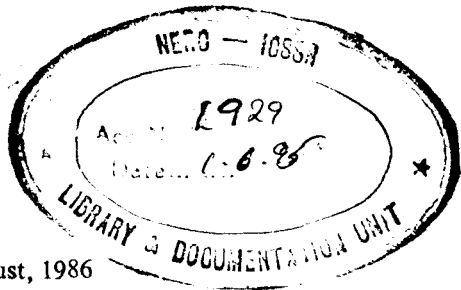
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Implementation of Land Transfer Regulation in Tribal areas of Andhra Pradesh—An overview

K. Mohan Rao*

Andhra Pradesh is the traditional home of nearly 33 tribal groups and most of these communities are inhabiting the border areas of Andhra Pradesh in the North and North-East. Identical tribal groups are found in the border areas of Maharashtra State in the North and Madhya Pradesh and Orissa States in the North-East. Out of 33 recognised Scheduled Tribes in Andhra Pradesh, 30 groups are found living in more than 6,200 villages situated in sprawling 30030 Sq. Km. Scheduled areas in the districts of Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Khammam, Warangal, Adilabad and Mahaboobnagar. The Scheduled area in the state which is the chief habitat of tribal groups of Andhra Pradesh constitutes 11% of the total geographical area of the State. The density of population is 125 in Scheduled area as against 194 in the non-scheduled area per Sq. Km.

The total Scheduled Tribe population in Andhra Pradesh is 31.76 lakhs according to 1981 census reports and their population increased by 15.18 lakhs (91.56%) when compared to 1971 Census reports. This abnormal growth in Scheduled Tribe population is due to inclusion of Lambada, Yerukula, Yanadi communities of Telangana region in the list of Scheduled Tribes in 1976. The tribal population in the state constitutes 5.93% to the total population in the State. Highest Scheduled Tribe population is found in Khammam District (4,29,959) and Visakhapatnam district comes second

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(3,54,127). The district-wise population of Scheduled Tribes, their percentage to district population and literacy level are furnished in Annexure-I.

The main occupation of the tribal groups living in Scheduled areas is cultivation. The occupational pattern of Scheduled Tribes in all the 23 districts of the State is furnished in Annexure-II. As furnished in this statement approximately 80% of tribals living in 9 scheduled districts are eking out their livelihood from agriculture sector either through cultivation or through Agricultural labour. In Visakhapatnam, Khammam and Adilabad districts where tribal groups are predominantly living more than 85% of the workers are dependant on cultivation and agriculture labour. Out of 33 tribal groups only three groups viz., Goudus in Scheduled areas of Andhra region and Yerukula and Yanadis in the plain areas are not mainly dependent on agriculture. Goudus are pastorals, while Yanadis and Yerukulas are inland fishermen and basket makers respectively. These groups are also working as cultivators or adopted cultivation or agricultural labour as their subsidiary occupation.

The forest and mountainous tracts which are the traditional moorings of the pre-literate societies are considered as placid places from times immemorial. But these tribal areas have been turned into virtual places of disturbances in the last two centuries. Most of the rebellions in our country arose primarily due to illegal deprivation of their rights on the lands. The Rampa rebellion in East Godavari district in 1879 and series of revolts in tribal areas of Visakhapatnam in 19th Century was due exploitation by Muttadars and Zamin-dars. The Gond rebellion (Babijhari movement) in the Adilabad district in 1940 was again transfer of lands from Gonds to non-tribals and extension of forest reserve boundaries over their ancestral land. The central figure of the Babijhari tragedy was Kumram Bhimu whose home village was Sankapalli near Asifabad. There, most of the land had fallen into the hands of Brahmans, and Kom-atis (non-tribals) and Bhimu had failed to obtain cultivable land in any other village, though at the same time Hindu

and Muslim new-comers were being granted patta on large scale. Bhimu was an able young man who could read and write but all his applications for land were fruitless. (Christopher Von Furer Haimendor 1978), He organised numerous other frustrated tribals against the Government and the result was the uprising what is popularly known as Babijhari uprising. The tribals lost the battle in Babijhari, but they succeeded in focussing attention of the Government at their problems. It paved the way for making special laws on land transfer in tribal areas of Hyderabad state. The tribal unrest leading to police firing at Indervelli in Utnoor Talu had its roots in land problem.

Legislation in Retrospect :

During early part of the 16th century the erst-while British Government appointed Mr. George Russel, a member of Board of Revenue of the Government of Madras to investigate into cause of disturbances in the Parlakamidi Zamindari of Ganjam. He was invested with extra ordinary powers, supported by strong force of troops to suppress the disturbances. He studied disturbances in Kasipuram Payakaraopeta and Polakond areas and recommended a number of measures.

In view of recommendations of Mr. George Russel and to check further disturbances in tribal areas, "The Ganjam and Vizagapatnam Act 1839" was passed in order to remove entire Hill tracts from the purview of general laws and District Collector was clothed with extra-ordinary powers for administration of criminal and civil justice by declaring him as Agent to Governor.

Inspite of this a number of disturbances or Pituris (as they are locally called) in Golconda hills in 1845-48, 1857/58, 1879-80, 1886 and 1891; in Jeypore Zamindari in 1849 and 1855-56; among the Savaras of Gunupuram taluk in 1864 and 1865 and at Korravarivalasa in Salur in 1900 occurred.

The Scheduled District Act (XIV of 1874) was passed in order to clearly specify the areas under special administration of District Collector as Agent to Governor. Under the act elaborate Agency Rules were issued mainly for judicial administration of Agency.

In order to protect the tribals from exploitation of lenders and land-lords. "The Agency tracts interest and Land transfer Act 1917 (Act I of 1917)" was passed. The main objective of this Act was to control the rate of interest and to check transfer of land from tribals to non-tribals in the Agency in Ganjam, Visakhapatnam and Godavari Districts. This Act was not able to prevent large scale alienation of land because of the inherent loop-holes. The term "Hill Tribe" was not properly defined. All the residents in Agency tracts except landlords declared as Hill tribals. Several non-tribal castes such as Pelli, Paigarapu, Palli, Ghasis, Mala, Magiga and Kummara was included under hill tribe. The Agent to Governor or his subordinates Assistant Agents were empowered to issue permission of transfer of land from tribal to non-tribals. Further British Govt. administered the Agency areas through the expediency of indirect rule. Most of the tribal areas were under Zamindars, Muttadars system. The lands were not surveyed. The Zaminders and Muttadars used to evict the tribals according to their whims and fancies in the absence of proper titles over land. Their is uncontrolled exploitation in tribal areas.

After formation of Andhra Pradesh a comprehensive and stringent regulation viz., the A.P. Scheduled Areas Land Transfer Regulation was passed in 1959. Un-like Madras Act of 1917, A.P. Regulation No. 1 of 1959 is an exclusive Regulation which deals with prohibition of land alienation in Scheduled areas. The main features of this Regulation are as follows :

- A. (1) The Transfer of immovable property situated in the Agency tracts is absolutely null and void unless made in favour of a member of Scheduled Tribe or a registered society composed solely by members of Scheduled Tribes (Section 3 (1)).

- (2) The transfer of land to non-tribal is valid if previous consent of State Government or Agent or prescribed Officer is obtained (Section 3 (II))
- (3) Where a transfer of immovable property is made in violation of this Regulation, the Agent or the Agency Divisional Officer on application by any interested person or suo-moto restore the property to the transferor or to his heirs (Sub section (2) under Section (3)).
- (4) No immovable property situated in Agency tracts owned by a member of a Scheduled Tribe shall be liable to be attached and sold in execution of money decree except the extent and the manner prescribed.
- (5) The Agency tracts Interest and Land Transfer Act 1917 repealed to the extent to which any of the provisions are repugnant to the provisions of this Regulation.
- (6) This Regulation deemed to be applicable with retrospect effect from 1917 in Agency tracts of Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, East and West Godavari districts, but it is extended to Scheduled areas in Adilabad, Warangal Khammam, and Mahaboobnagar districts with effect from 1.12.1963,
- (7) Suits against a member of Scheduled Tribes are to be instituted only in the Agency Courts. Ordinary Civil Courts have no jurisdiction over the cases arising of this Regulation.

Inspite of good safeguards provided in the Regulation the shrewd landlords and moneylenders managed to cultivate the lands belonging to tribals. In order to plug certain loopholes in Andhra Pradesh (Scheduled areas) Land Transfer (Amendments) Regulation 1970 areas passed with more stringent provisions. Salient features of the amending Regulation are as follows :

- (1) Transfer of land in the Scheduled areas is absolutely prohibited to non-tribals whether it is from a tribal or non-tribal except in case of partition or successs.
- (2) A statutory presumption is made that until contrary proved any immovable property situated in the Agent

tracts and in possession of non-tribal is presumed to have been acquired by such person or his predecessor through a transfer made by member of Scheduled Tribe-Section 3 (b)

- (3) If any person whether tribal or non-tribal intends to sell his land he has to sell it to tribals only. In case no member of Scheduled Tribe is willing to purchase the land on the terms offered by such person, Government takes over the land after paying compensation as per rules and then assign the same land to members of Scheduled Tribes.

The land-lords settled in Agency tracts challenged in batch of Writ petitions the validity of Regulation I of 1959 and a Division Bench of High Court up-held the validity of Regulation I of 1959 by a judgement dated 17.9.1969.

Similarly the validity of Regulation 1 of 1970 was challenged again through a batch of Writ petitions but their Lord-ships, the then Chief Justice K. V. L. Narasimham and Justice Alladi Kupuswami in their judgement dated 24. 9. 1971 whilw up-holding the constitutional validity of the Regulation 1 of 1970 stated that the Amending Regulation is not retrospective but it has to be applied only prospectively.

In view of stringent provisions contained in Land Transfer Regulation A. P. Scheduled Areas Money Lenders Regulation 1960, and A. P., Scheduled Tribes Debt Relief Regulation 1970, the Money Lenders and Land-Lords stopped lending money to tribals. In order to remove these hard-ships and to put an end to usurious money lending business in tribal areas, Regulation 1 of 1971 was passed amending section 3 of the Regulation 1 of 1959. According to provisions of the Regulation one can mortgage without possession any immovable property situated in the Agency tracts to any co-operative society including Land Development Bank or any Commercial Bank or financial institution approved by State Government. In case of default of payment the said property has to be sold only to a member of a Scheduled tribe.

As the Government have been amending the Transfer Regulation from time to time in order to tighten the grip of

the Regulation the unscrupulous money-lenders and land-lords settled in tribal areas devised following dubious ways to circumvent the Regulation.

(1) Land alienation through money-lending :

Most of the land alienation cases originate due to indebtedness. Generally non-tribals who settled in the Scheduled areas advance petty loans to tribals with the motive of grabbing the lands. The innocent tribals in turn mortgage their lands with possession to suckers. The lands will be in possession of the land-lords till the tribal completely re-pays the amount borrowed. In this type of money-lending the sowcars do not charge interest but they cultivate the lands in lieu of interest. Generally, the tribals mortgage an acre of land with possession for a maximum amount of Rs. 200/- and because abysmal poverty most of the tribals cannot enjoy the debt. The sowcars of land-lords cultivate their lands through banami transfers and whenever arises a question, the poor tribals are made to state that the lands are in their possession and they are only cultivating the lands. The land-lords threaten the tribals with serious consequences if the latter tell the truth. This method of acquiring lands is prevalent in tribal areas of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East and West Godavari districts.

(2) Land alienation through marital relations :

In most of the tribal areas of Andhra Pradesh non-tribals has been developing marital relations with tribal women-folk and purchasing lands in the name of tribal wives as the Regulation does not prohibit to transfer land from one tribe to another tribe. All these non-tribals are already married but in order to acquire lands without any legal barrier they keep tribal women as their second wives, or as concubines. The tribal women are not at all given the status of non-tribal wives. The progeny of tribal mother and non-tribal man also acquires mother's community. Such cases are generally, rampant in Koyyuru Panchayat Samithi area of Visakhapatnam district and in tribal areas of East and West Godavari districts. But in case of Gonds of Adilabad district, marital

relationship between their women-folk and non-tribals seldom takes place and Gond Community never accepts such ignoble relations.

(3) Land alienation through traditional friendship :

The tribals living in Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam and East Godavari districts have preserved a vital social institution called the traditional bond friendship or 'NESTAM'. In Srikakulam and Vizianagaram tribal areas this diminitive association is known as "MITHAPRASADAM" or "SANGATO" or "NELAVA" among Savaras and "TONAGOTTA" among Jatapus and Khonds. In tribal areas of Visakhapatnam this institution is known as "GOTHBAND BAR" and in East Godavari it is known as "NESTAM". Even though the traditional friendship is known with different names in different parts of tribal areas the main rituals and procedures and conventions observed in this sacred bond is the same. The tribes irrespective of tribal group or castes or sect or creed enter into traditional friendship by exchanging gifts. The main objective in this friendship is to promote the welfare of each other. This sared friendship between concerned individuals is perpetuated with all sincerity by respective succeeding generations. The shrewd non-tribals are entering into this bond of friendship and purchasing the land in names of their respective friends. Once a tribal enters into this fold of friendship will never reveal the secrets of his friends and on contrary protects his friend's interest whoever he may be. These non-tribal also enjoy all kinds of benefits from Integrated Tribal Development Agency or Tribal Development Blocks through their tribal friends. These cases are found in tribal areas of Vizianagaram and East Godavari district.

(4) Land alienation through Tribal servants :

In tribal areas of east and West Godavari Districts Several land-lords are employing tribals as their domestic servants/agricultural labourers and purchasing the lands in the names of their tribal labourers.

(5) Land alienation by producing bogus Tribal certificates :

Some of the Plain Kapus, Kammaras, Reddis, are styling themselves as Konda Kapus, Konda Kammaras and Konda Reddis and grabbing away lands and snatching the seats in professional and educational institutions and jobs in services. Several Kapus living in plain areas migrated into tribal areas and settled. They managed to secure false Scheduled Tribe Certificates as Konda Kapus and acquired large chunks of fertile lands. Such cases are abundantly found in tribal areas of East Godavari district.

(6) Land alienation through adoption of non-tribal children :

In some tribal areas of Visakhapatnam and Khammam district the non-tribals are persuading tribals to adopt their children and registering the lands in the names of adopted children. They are also resorting to take adoption in order to claim educational and employment concessions.

In order to make Land Transfer Regulation more effective this Regulation was amended in 1978. The A.P. Scheduled Areas Land Transfer (Amendment) Regulation 1978 completely prohibits the registration of documents in favour of non-tribal and all offences under this Regulation shall be cognizable. If non-tribal acquires immovable property in contravention of the provisions of this Regulation or continues in possession of such property after decree or ejection is passed such person can be punished with rigorous imprisonment for one year or with fine of two thousand rupees or with both. Provision is also made in this Regulation to pay any part of the fine to the member of Scheduled Tribe who is a transferer as compensation.

In pursuance of provisions of A.P. Scheduled Areas land Transfer Regulation as amended from time to time Government issued comprehensive rules and appointed 7 special Deputy Collectors (Tribal Welfare) in scheduled districts to scrupulously implement protective legislation in tribal areas. The Special Deputy Collector whose headquarters is situated in Bhadravaram of Vijayanagaram looks after cases in

Srikakulam as well as Vizianagaram district. The Regular Revenue Divisional Officer of Nagar-Kurnool investigates in the land disputes in Scheduled areas of Mahaboobnagar district. Each Special Deputy Collector is assisted by an adequate number of Deputy Tahsildars and they detect the cases of violation of Land Transfer Regulation but also Money-lenders Regulation and Debt Relief Regulation. The progress of implementation is reviewed by the Commissioner of Land Revenue at State Level once for every three months. The Special Deputy Collectors are made to work under the supervision and control of respective project officer. Integrated Tribal Development Agency in order to render protection and development of tribals from single Agency. These special Deputy Collector (Tribal welfare) submit their monthly progress reports to Director of Tribal welfare and he in turn critically reviews the progress of implementation of various protective legislation including Land Transfer Regulation and recommends necessary steps to be taken to Government for affective implementation of protective legislation.

The following table illustrates the progress of implementation of A.P. Scheduled Areas Land Transfer Regulation upto the end of December, 1983 for the entire scheduled districts of the state.

**Table showing details of progress in implementation of
A.P. (Scheduled areas) land transfer regulation
upto the end of December, 1983.**

1. Total No. of non-tribal occupations as per andangal	:	39,044
2. No of cases in which enquiries are initiated under sec.3 (1) of Land Transfer Regulation.	:	36,111
3. Percentage of enquiries initiated out of non-tribal occupations as per andangal.	:	92.4
4. Extent covered by cases (acres) specified at item No. 2.	:	1,63,897-00

5. No of cases disposed of out of cases specified at Item No. 2.	:	29,780
6. Percentage of cases disposed of out of cases specified at Item No.2.	:	82.4
7. Extent covered (acres) by cases out of the extent specified at Item No. 4	:	1,22,866
8. Extent of land (acres) restored to tribals out of extent specified at Item No. 7	:	65,886
9. Percentage of land restored to tribals out of extent specified at Item No. 7	:	53.6
10. Actual No. of tribal beneficiaries	:	13,72
11. Percentage of the tribal beneficiaries out of non-tribals occupations as per andangal	:	45.1

The above statement indicates that investigation was initiated in 92.4% of cases out of total number of non-tribal occupants of land in tribal areas. These non-tribals occupied an extent of 1,63,897.06 acres. Out of total 36,111 cases of non-tribal occupants, 82.4% of cases of land dispute were settled covering an area of 1,22,866.88 acres out of which 69,886.99 acres of land is restored to tribals (53.6%). Total number of tribal beneficiaries under Land Transfer Regulation from the inception of establishment of special machinery for implementation of protective legislation are 13,727. The actual percentage of beneficiaries out of total non-tribal occupants as per andangal is worked out to be 35.1%. This trend indicates that majority of non-tribals are managing continuously to occupy the land by going to higher courts after passing of eviction orders. (The details of progress of implementation of A. P. (Scheduled Area) Land Transfer Regulation 1959, district-wise are furnished in Annexure-III).

When the special machinery started implementing the provision of Land Transfer Regulation more vigorously, Government passed orders protecting interests of non-tribal landless poor settled in scheduled areas. According to this Government order No. 129, Social Welfare Department, dated 13. 8. 1979 that all non-tribal landless poor in occupation of

lands in the Scheduled areas upto 5 acres wet land or 10 acres of dry land should not be evicted for the present under the provisions of A.P. Scheduled areas Land Transfer Regulation 1959. In view of this order most of the non-tribal occupants could not be evicted. Meanwhile the Commissioner Land Revenue instructed all the Special Deputy Collectors (Tribal Welfare) to book fresh cases of land transfer from tribals to non-tribals on suo-moto basis so that all such cases could be considered on disposal immediately after the executive instructions were withdrawn (Vide Le. Rc. No. 85/1327/82, dt. 16. 6. 1982)

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jeevan Reddy in Writ Petition Miscellaneous Petition No. 10057 of 1983 questioned the propriety of Government to issue order exempting non-tribals from being evicted from tribal land in Scheduled areas. In his order dated 13. 9. 1983 in a writ petition filed by a non-tribals of Chincholi, a scheduled village in Boath Taluk of Adilabad district, seeking stay of the eviction order, the Judge observed that Regulation 1 of 1959 does not confer any power on the Government, to issue such a notification which had the effect of virtually nullifying the provisions of Regulation 1 of 1959. In view of above judgement of High Court, Government are taking necessary steps for withdrawing the executive order.

Recommendations :

- (1) The recent unrest among the Gonds of Adilabad drives home that there is necessity for bringing about a law to impose reasonable restriction on transfer of land from one tribal to another. Such a restriction is warranted in view of the glaring disparities between one tribe and another in the level of development.
- (2) The vigorous steps taken in the effective enforcement of the law is lost in the protected litigation in High Court. Therefore it is necessary to debar the writ jurisdiction of High Court over the matter relating to Land Transfer Regulation.
- (3) The executive order passed by Government of Andhra Pradesh (G. O. MS. 129 Social Welfare Department, dated 13. 8. 1979) has to be withdrawn immediately.

(4) Integrated Tribal Development Agencies, wherever possible, or Director of Tribal Welfare may provide necessary financial allocation to assist the tribals in contesting their case effectively by engaging private counsels by attending the Courts etc. The assistance may cover pleader's fees, stationery charges, Court fees, D. A., and T. A., for travel performed by the tribals and witnesses on their behalf.

(5) Any non-tribal who acquires immovable property in violation of provisions of A. P. Scheduled Areas Land Transfer Regulation 1959 should be extenuated from Scheduled area. The Regulation 1 may be suitably amended. (Similar provisions are found in tribal areas Regulation 1859 F. Regulation No. III of 1859 F).

(6) The non-tribal merchants settled in tribal should not be allowed to carry on whole-sale or retail business in any commodity except under a licence from the Agent to Government (District Collector) to put an end to the unwanted middle man. The tribal youth should be encouraged to start Kirana and other petty shops in tribal areas, so that the bases of operations for unwanted traders will not exist.

(7) If a non-tribal who is already married and again enters into marital relations with a tribal woman with sole motive of acquiring the lands, such marriage should be declared as illegal and land should not be permitted to be registered in the name of such tribal women.

(8) The special machinery appointed for implementation of protective legislation should be imparted orientation courses in tribal life, culture and new strategies of development.

(9) The peripatetic training camps for leaders, youth and traditional leaders have to be organised frequently to apprise them about various protective legislation and steps to be taken to get back their lands.

(10) A. P. Scheduled Areas Land transfer Regulation of 1959 should be made applicable to the tribal areas of Telangana region with retrospective effect from the date of notification of Hyderabad Notified Tribal Areas Regulation 1859 F (1949) by Government of Andhra Pradesh under V Schedule of the Constitution.

ANNEXURE-1

Scheduled Tribe Population With Literatures—1981.

S.No.	District	Scheduled Tribe population	Percentage of S.T. population to Total.	Percentage of Literacy
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh				
1.	Srikakulam	1,05,142	5.36	9.6
2.	Vizianagaram	1,53,344	8.49	8.0
3.	Visakhapatnam	3,54,127	13.74	6.3
4.	East Godavari	1,43,422	3.87	12.6
5.	West Godavari	66,586	2.31	11.4
6.	Krishna	66,927	2.19	14.6
7.	Guntur	1,39,749	4.06	13.6
8.	Prakasham	77,847	3.34	14.7
9.	Nellore	1,77,497	8.80	8.2
10.	Chittoor	78,834	2.87	8.7
11.	Cuddapah	37,580	1.94	11.1
12.	Ananthapur	82,026	3.21	12.2
13.	Kurnool	39,914	1.65	14.0
14.	Mahabubnagar	1,55,240	6.35	4.3
15.	Rangareddy	72,656	4.59	7.1
16.	Hyderabad	14,488	0.64	29.5
17.	Medak	68,516	3.79	5.6
18.	Nizamabad	90,262	5.37	4.6
19.	Adilabad	2,72,886	16.64	6.8
20.	Karimnagar	60,567	2.48	5.2
21.	Warangal	2,92,772	12.72	5.1
22.	Khammam	4,29,959	24.54	6.3
23.	Nalgonda	1,95,660	8.58	4.5
Total		31,76,001	5.93	7.8

ANNEXURE-II

Statement showing percentage of workers engaged in agriculture/S.T. workers engaged in agriculture sector

S. No.	District	Total S. T. population	Total S. T. workers	Cultivators	Ag. Labourers	Total	% S. T. workers engaged in Ag. sector
1.	Srikakulam	105142	62781 (59.71)	19652 (31.30)	32967 (52.51)	52619	83.81
2.	Vizayanagaram	153344	89615 (58.44)	33951 (37.89)	38241 (42.67)	72192	80.55
3.	Visakhapatnam	354127	178560 (50.42)	122396 (68.55)	30699 (17.19)	153095	85.73
4.	East Godavari	143422	81998 (57.17)	39408 (48.06)	27211 (33.18)	66619	81.24
5.	West Godavari	66586	38722 (58.15)	11111 (28.69)	18986 (49.03)	30097	77.72
6.	Krishna	66927	34164 (51.05)	3040 (8.90)	18511 (54.18)	21551	63.08
7.	Guntur	139749	74640 (53.41)	5914 (7.92)	43215 (57.90)	49129	65.82
8.	Prakasham	77849	30740 (39.49)	3121 (10.15)	24836 (80.79)	27957	90.94
9.	Nellore	177447	102896 (57.99)	5802 (5.64)	73830 (71.75)	79630	77.39
10.	Chittoor	78834	43534 (55.22)	7304 (16.78)	26041 (59.82)	33345	76.60
11.	Cuddapah	37580	19059 (50.72)	2007 (10.53)	8760 (45.97)	10767	56.50
12.	Ananthapur	82026	41710 (50.85)	14792 (35.46)	16523 (39.61)	31315	75.07

S. No.	District	Total S. T. Population	Total S. T. Workers	Cultivators	Ag. Labourers	Total	% S. T. Workers engaged in Ag. sector
13.	Kurnool	39914	20325 (50.92)	2365 (11.63)	8334 (41.00)	10699	52.64
14.	Mahaboobnagar	155240	85688 (55.20)	45185 (52.73)	23043 (26.89)	68228	79.62
15.	Rangareddy	72656	39283 (54.07)	16102 (41.00)	10588 (26.95)	26690	67.94
16.	Hyderabad	14488	5189 (35.82)	20 (0.38)	35 (0.67)	55	01.06
17.	Medak	68516	36497 (53.27)	17722 (48.56)	10973 (30.06)	28695	78.63
18.	Nizamabad	90262	50251 (55.67)	25892 (51.52)	16980 (33.79)	42872	85.32
19.	Adilabad	272886	141336 (51.79)	66989 (47.40)	57594 (40.75)	124583	88.15
20.	Karimnagar	60567	34916 (57.65)	12050 (34.52)	14155 (40.54)	26207	75.06
21.	Warangal	292772	160087 (54.68)	74336 (46.43)	53092 (33.16)	127428	79.60
22.	Khamam	429959	227852 (52.99)	97464 (42.77)	98998 (43.44)	196462	86.22
23.	Nalgonda	193660	103853 (53.63)	51213 (49.31)	32166 (30.97)	83379	80.29
Total		31,73,953	17,03,696 (53.68)	6,77,838 (39.79)	6,85,778 (40.25)	13,63,616	80.04

(As per 1981 Census)

*Figures in Brackets Indicate Percentages.

ANNEXURE-III

Statement showing the Progress in the Implementation of A. P. (Scheduled Area) Land Transfer Regulation, 1959 upto the end of November, 1983.

S. No.	Name of the District	Total No. of Non-Tribal occupations as per Adongal	No. of cases in which enquiries are initiated under Sec. 3 (1) of Land Transfer Regulation.		Upto the end of November '83 extent covered by cases out of Col. No. 4					
			Upto 31.2.83 to the end of Oct.'83	During 1.4.83 to Nov. '83 to the end of Nov.'83	Upto 31.3.83 to the end of Oct.'83	During 1.4.83 to the end Nov.'83 to the end of Nov.'83				
1	2	3	4	5						
1.	Srikakulam	189	161	28	Nil	28-00	895-00	Nil	—	Nil
2.	Visakhapatnam	3,154	3,180	149	Nil	149-00	6,222-15	210-32	Nil	210-32
3.	East Godavari	5,431	5,935	30	28	58-00	36,221-41	350-36	229-27	579-63
4.	West Godavari	6,308	2,590	Nil	56	56-00	14,368-21	291-65	Nil	291-65
5.	Vizianagaram	1,361	1,358	1	Nil	1-00	6,464-80	2-20	—	2-20
6.	Mahaboobnagar	288	282	Nil	Nil	Nil	1,786-87	Nil	Nil	Nil
7.	Warangal	3,976	3,900	76	Nil	76-00	9,698-20	123-92	Nil	123-92
8.	Khammam	14,140	13,877	263	Nil	263-00	50,544-00	2774-00	Nil	2774-00
9.	Adilabad	4,197	4,175	22	Nil	22-00	33,494-36	220-34	Nil	220-34
Total		39,044	35,458	569	84	653-00	1,59,695-00	3972-79	229-27	4,202-06

Continued

No. of cases disposed of out of col No. 4		Extent covered by cases out of col No. 5.			
Upto 31.3.83	1,4.83 to the end of Oct.'83	During Nov. '83	1.4.83 to the end of Nov.'83	During Nov.'83	1.4.83 to the end of Nov.'83
Upto 31.3.83	Upto 31.3.83	Upto 31.3.83	1.4.83 to the end of Oct.'83	During Nov.'83	1.4.83 to the end of Nov.'83
161	28	Nil	28	Nil	10-00
3,018	25	Nil	25	Nil	5-33
5,270	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
1,879	Nil	14	14	29-44	29-44
1,358	1	—	1	—	2-40
274	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3,439	38	Nil	38	Nil	49-78
10,147	717	Nil	717	Nil	2902-00
2,896	418	99	517	892-50	4030-56
28,442	1,227	113	1,340	921-94	7029-51 (Total)
			1,15,837-37	6107-57	

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