

# Land Alienation in Scheduled Area: A Case Study of Koya Tribal Villages in Andhra Pradesh

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**Abstract:** Land is most significant asset for generation to generations. Land gives not only economic security also gives social status in the society. For tribal people, land is the primary source of their livelihoods and they keep aboriginal relations with land and forest. Land is an only source of livelihood for more than 90% of tribal population even today in India. In tribal areas, land still is the single most emotive issue and also it continues to be of enormous economic, social, and symbolic relevance. The current paper is a part of PhD research work discusses the dispossession of tribal lands by the non-tribes and also the local government for the purpose of development projects. Land alienation in its broad sense is among the major causes of impoverishment of tribals that are occupation by non-tribals; reduced access to forest-based livelihoods; reservation of forests and restrictions on shifting cultivation; land administration policies; and displacement by development projects (Laxman Rao. S, et. al, 2006). The paper reveals the causes of land alienation and its impact on tribal and their livelihoods.

**Keywords:** Tribes, Land and Livelihoods, Land Alienation, Impoverishment

## 1. Introduction

Land is an only source of livelihood for more than 90% of tribal population even today in India. Land still is the single most emotive issue in tribal areas and also it continues to be of enormous economic, social, and symbolic relevance. It is the most important source of livelihood for more than 3/4th of the tribal population, more so to the disadvantaged sections of the society such as the Scheduled Tribes (STs) in Andhra Pradesh. Land is not only an economic and social symbol but also a psychological capital and is pivotal asset in terms of both income and employment (Land Committee Report, 2006). Ownership of land is closely associated with social stratification in India (Thangaraj, 1997). In case of STs, most of them owned land; their average size of land holding is 1.12 hectares which is highest among the other social groups. But most of the tribal lands are not fit for cultivation and nearly 48 per cent of tribal land under control of non-tribes (Rajesakar, 2013). Hence, there is a need to understanding tribal land alienation and livelihood issues in schedule areas of Andhra Pradesh state.

Land alienation can be defined both in a narrow and a broad sense. In the narrow sense, it could mean the alienation of individual landholding and means of livelihood. In the broader sense, alienation includes the loss of common property and rural commons. Both communities and activists have been struggling to have both senses of land alienation recognized (Minati Sahoo, 2013). Land is the only tangible asset which the members of the scheduled tribes possess. Their income exclusively depends upon the size of land holdings. Tribal land alienation not only reduces their income and size of land holding, but also forces them to fall into the poverty spectrum.

Land and land based resources are central to the social and cultural existence of tribal societies. India has the second largest concentration of tribal population in the world after that of African continent. In India, the Scheduled Tribes

(STs) are also referred to as Adivasis (original inhabitants). The tribal population comprises about 8.6 per cent of the total population of India (2011 Census). In Andhra Pradesh State, the tribal population is 27.40 lakhs which is 5.3 per cent of the total state population.

Trinadha Rao Palla (2014) in his study entitled 'Tribal and Land Alienation in Andhra Pradesh' discussed in his study about tribal land alienation and legal issues. The study revealed that the extent of land alienation prevalent in the Scheduled Areas of Andhra Pradesh is a cause for public concern. The process of land alienation has not stopped even after the promulgation of tribal protective land laws. The reports of Tribal Welfare Department corroborate a fact that more than 48 per cent of land is held by non-tribals in the Scheduled Areas. The outcome of legal process shows that non-tribals could succeed 51 per cent of the cases and retain the land covering an extent of 57 per cent of the total disputed land. Thus, the legal remedies available to tribals are not adequately put in place to address the tribal land alienation issue. The Author has described that the task for planners can be particularly challenging as the existing legal framework does not support the tribals in getting back alienated land in the Scheduled Areas. Tribal land rights protection requires are thinking on the part of the government about governance structures to bring about an equitable balance of rights and responsibilities between non-tribals and the tribal community as well as the State, in usage of land and their relationship with land. The inclusiveness of tribals in the decision-making process in land disputes should be an essential element to inspire confidence in the administration of justice in land matters.

## Typology of land alienation

The types of land alienation in the tribal areas that several studies have revealed the routes of land alienation by the non-tribes by adopting methods were:

1. Money lending was earliest route and caused to grab huge lands from tribals
2. Marital relationship with the tribal women causes to hold tribal lands by the non-tribe, this is very soft method.
3. Employed Non-tribes,
4. Nestam and
5. Forcible eviction through tenant cultivation by non-tribes

Money lending 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. A study conducted by Reddy (1988) in Saluru agency area of Srikakulam district found that the first outside trader entered this area about 45 years ago and began lending money at high interest rates. The debt burden could be reduced by tribals only by conceding their land. The trader acquired the first chunk of tribal land within 10 years after he had established his foothold. This process gained momentum as more and more outsiders followed suit. Resultantly, only 11 per cent of households retained land (Reddy 1988).

In many tribal areas, the non-tribal men entered into marital relationships with the tribal women and purchased land in the names of tribal wives. Land alienation through polygons has been found in Visakhapatnam, East Godavari and West Godavari districts. The tribals of north coastal Andhra Pradesh have inherited a sacred social institution called 'nestam', i.e., the bond of friendship. The idea of this bond is to promote the well-being of the members. The non-tribals entered into these bonds of friendship and purchased land in the names of their tribal friends. As members of these associations, tribals are supposed to protect the interests of their friends. In tribal tracts of East and West Godavari districts, many non-tribal farmers purchased land in the names of their tribal servants or attached labourers. Laxman Rao, S, et. al, (2006).

Another route of land grabbing is that employed by non-tribal communities to occupy tribal land was to procure false scheduled tribe certificates. Armed with this status, the non-tribal migrants purchased tribal lands.

The type of land alienation in tribal villages, Trinadha Rao (2020) has explored in his study that the Koya tribes of Thottipampu village have slowly lost their lands to non-tribal moneylenders and landlords, reducing their status to that of laborers in their own fields. The tribal inhabitants

of Thottipampu have been fighting for the retrieval of their land, nearly 70 acres worth, since 1975 through legal means. Despite this, for many like Potta Dasaradh, who even got official orders, the 5.26 acres that his grandfather owned is yet to be handed back to him. According to him, non-tribals engaged in grabbing their land whenever their ancestors failed to repay their debts to them. He concluded that money lending was the main route of grabbing agricultural lands from the tribals. In Thottipampu village, most of the land is in hands of non-tribe money lenders and the inhabitants of Koya tribe still are struggling with the non-tribes to retrieve of their lands in the hand.

## 2. Objectives

1. To discuss the typology of tribal land alienation in schedule areas of Andhra Pradesh
2. To explore the adverse impact of land alienation on tribals and their livelihoods.

## 3. Methodology

The current paper has used both primary and secondary data as part of my PhD. Secondary data has been collected from the existing literature, articles, and also from concern departments in ITDA, West Godavari. To study the impact of land alienation among Koyatribal community and leads them to vulnerability, the study concentrated in schedule area of West Godavari, Andhra Pradesh. In particularly, four affected tribal villages have been selected in two Gram Panchayats in Jeelugumilli Mandal. In this area, during 1996-2004, there was a massive land movement raised by the tribal communities in Jeelugumilli and Buttayigudem Mandals of West Godavari to retrieve their alienated lands from the non-tribal communities under 1 of 70 Act. The conflict under this land movement was led to violent and fought directly by two groups were tribal communities and non-tribal communities. During this movement, to control both communities, the Police department implemented 144 section for more than one month in Jeelugumilli & Buttayigudem Mandals. In this land movement, many people from both the sides were died. These are the reasons influenced me to select this Jeelugumillimandal for the study to understand the issues and struggles of affected tribal people. The study was adopted purposive sample method and selected 60 households who were deprived under land alienation by the non-tribes and also for development project by the local Government. The sample households, out of 60; 38 households were covered in Patha Chimalavarigudem, 5 household covered in Thapasivarigudem, 14 hhs were covered in Sirivarigudem and 3 households covered in Chandramma Colony in Jeelugumillimandal of schedule area.

**Table1:** Selection of Study Villages and Sample Households

Mandal	Gram Panchayat	Habitation	Total Households	Total Sample Households
Jeelugumilli	Dharbagudem	Patha Chimalavarigudem	85	38
		Thapasivarigudem	65	5
		Sirivarigudem	125	14
		Chandramma Colony	89	3
Total	364	60		

Field data

### Land Dispossession in Schedules Area

The As per official figures, the status of land cases under Land Transfer Regulation (LTR) as on 29.02.2020, the total detected cases in scheduled areas in Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari and West Godavari districts of Andhra Pradesh is 29541 cases with sum extent of land 152252.70 Acres. Out of total cases, disposed cases are 28633 (97%) with sum extent of land 147063.66 (97%). The total cases decided in favour of STs is 12659 (44%) with sum extent of land 56871.52 (39%), and the land restored to tribals is 11728 cases with sum extent of land 51206.17 acres and the balance cases are 908 (3%) with sum extent of land 5189.04 (3%) acres (<https://aptribes.gov.in/>).

The tribal population is the most disadvantaged section of society, socially and economically, with a negligible political voice. They live in remote areas and are subjected to land alienation on a large scale. In Andhra Pradesh, the Indira Sagar multipurpose project led to submerging of many villages, but hardly any initiative was taken by the administration to restore their lands, despite strong recommendations made by a high-level committee headed by Koneru Ranga Rao, a minister, constituted by the government. The administration is alienated from the people, consequently, over time; extremist activities have taken root in the area. This has been treated not as a socio-economic issue, but mainly as a “law and order” problem. This has further perpetuated the plight of the girijans

(adivasis) and extremist activities have been surfacing time and again, notwithstanding the claims of “success” in this regard by the authorities (Hanumanta Rao, 2014).

The sample villages have different stories and the inhabitants had lot of difficulties by the non-tribes for many decades, the tribals were forcibly evicted from their agriculture fields and those agriculture lands were completely occupied by the non-tribal communities. After adivasi land movement in this area, predominant per cent of land was retrieved and tribals were given entitlements over their agriculture land. Passing the years, in 2012, the local Government has acquired these LTR lands from the tribals in two villages for constructing R&R colonies to the displaced tribal households affected by the Polavaram Project and sum extent of lands submerged in right canal of the Polavaram Project.

### Demographic Details

The criteria for selection of villages are tribal habitant villages, land alienation and struggles with the non-tribal communities etc. the villages were selected using this criteria besides capturing the views of people's representatives. The total population of the sample villages is 196 consisting 60 households. The average size of households is 3.2. Out of total population, male population is 100 (51%) and female population is 96 (49%). Table 2.

**Table 2:** Demographic Details of Sample Households

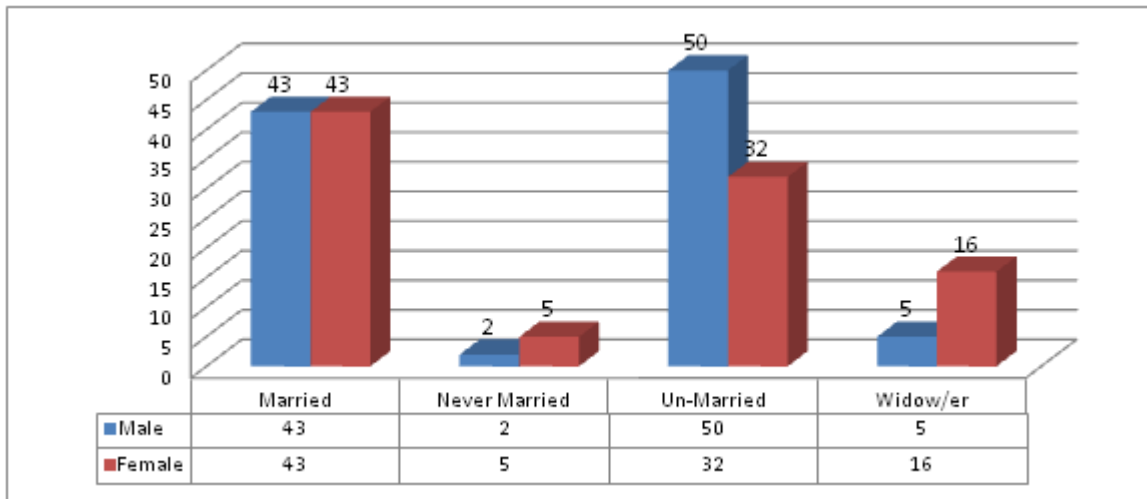
Village	HHs	Average Size of Households	Population		
			Male	Female	Total
Patha Chimalavarigudem	38	3.1	57	62	119
			47.9	52.1	100.0
Thapasivarigudem	5	2.4	7	5	12
			58.3	41.7	100.0
Sirivarigudem	14	3.7	27	25	52
			51.9	48.1	100.0
Chandramma Colony	3	4.3	9	4	13
			69.2	30.8	100.0
Total	60	3.3	100	96	196
			51.0	49.0	100.0

Field data

### Marital Status of Individuals

Of the total population of 196 individuals in the sample households in 4 villages, 86 (43.9%) are married followed by 82 (41.8%) unmarried, 21 (10.7%) widows/ widowers and 7 (3.6%) never married. Single women are a predominant 16 (76.2) % of female population and single

men 5 (23.8%) of male population. The main reasons behind the large variance between the proportion of single women and single men are alcohol and epidemics, to which many men lost their lives, changing the status of such households to single-woman headed (Table 3).



**Table 3: Marital Status of Individuals**

Village	Gender	Married	Never Married	Un-Married	Widow/Widower	Total
Patha Chimalavarigudem	Male	24	0	29	4	57
		42.1	0.0	50.9	7.0	100.0
	Female	24	2	23	13	62
		38.7	3.2	37.1	21.0	100.0
Thapasivarigudem	Male	4	0	3	0	7
		57.1	0.0	42.9	0.0	100.0
	Female	4	0	0	1	5
		80.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	100.0
Sirivarigudem	Male	12	2	12	1	27
		44.4	7.4	44.4	3.7	100.0
	Female	12	3	8	2	25
		48.0	12.0	32.0	8.0	100.0
Chandramma Colony	Male	3	0	6	0	9
		33.3	0.0	66.7	0.0	100.0
	Female	3	0	1	0	4
		75.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	100.0
Total		86	7	82	21	196
		43.9	3.6	41.8	10.7	100.0

Field data

**Educational Status of Individuals**

The educational status of individuals above the age of 5 years in the households indicates that there are a significant number of illiterates among both males and females. There are little more female illiterates 21 (52.3%) than male illiterates 21 (47.7%) in these households. However, a small number 33 (16.8%) of individuals, both males and females, in the village do possess a literate status, though their education was not formal. Primary school literacy status is slightly better among males than females; males are at 65.2% (15) and females at 34.8%

(8). The secondary school literacy status of individuals is as follows: females at 64.3% (9) and males at 34.8% (5). The high school education status of individuals is 12.8% (25), of which males are at 72.0% (18) and females at 28.0% (7). The literacy status of females at Intermediate level (10+2) is slightly better than males. The total number of individuals who have completed Inter (10+2) is 12.2% (24), of which females at 13 are little more than males at 11. Further, literacy achievement up to graduation and above is 5.1% (10). 7.7 (15%) individuals have completed post graduation and technical education (table 4).

**Table 4: Educational Qualifications of Individuals**

Education	Patha Chimalavarigudem		Thapasivarigudem		Sirivarigudem		Chandramma Colony		Total		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Illiterate	12	14	4	5	5	4	0	0	21	23	44
	46.2	53.8	44.4	55.6	55.6	44.4	0	0	47.7	52.3	22.4
Literate	6	14	1	0	3	5	2	2	12	21	33
	30.0	70.0	100.0	0.0	37.5	62.5	50.0	50.0	36.4	63.6	16.8
Primary	9	6	0	0	4	1	2	1	15	8	23
	60.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	80.0	20.0	66.7	33.3	65.2	34.8	11.7
Secondary	7	5	0	0	2	0	0	0	9	5	14
	58.3	41.7	0	0	100.0	0.0	0	0	64.3	35.7	7.1
High School	9	5	1	0	5	2	3	0	18	7	25
	64.3	35.7	100.0	0.0	71.4	28.6	100.0	0.0	72.0	28.0	12.8
Intermediate	8	11	0	0	1	2	2	0	11	13	24

Education	Patha Chimalavarigudem		Thapasivarigudem		Sirivarigudem		Chandramma Colony		Total		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
	42.1	57.9	0	0	33.3	66.7	100.0	0.0	45.8	54.2	12.2
Graduation	2	4	1	0	1	1	0	1	4	6	10
	33.3	66.7	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	100.0	40.0	60.0	5.1
Post Graduation/ Technical etc	0	3	0	0	3	9	0	0	3	12	15
	0.0	100.0	0	0	25.0	75.0	0	0	20.0	80.0	7.7
Not Schooling (ICDS)	4	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	7	1	8
	100.0	0.0	0	0	75.0	25.0	0	0	87.5	12.5	4.1
Total	57	62	7	5	27	25	9	4	100	96	196
	47.9	52.1	58.3	41.7	51.9	48.1	69.2	30.8	51.0	49.0	100.0

Field data

**Primary Occupation of the Individuals**

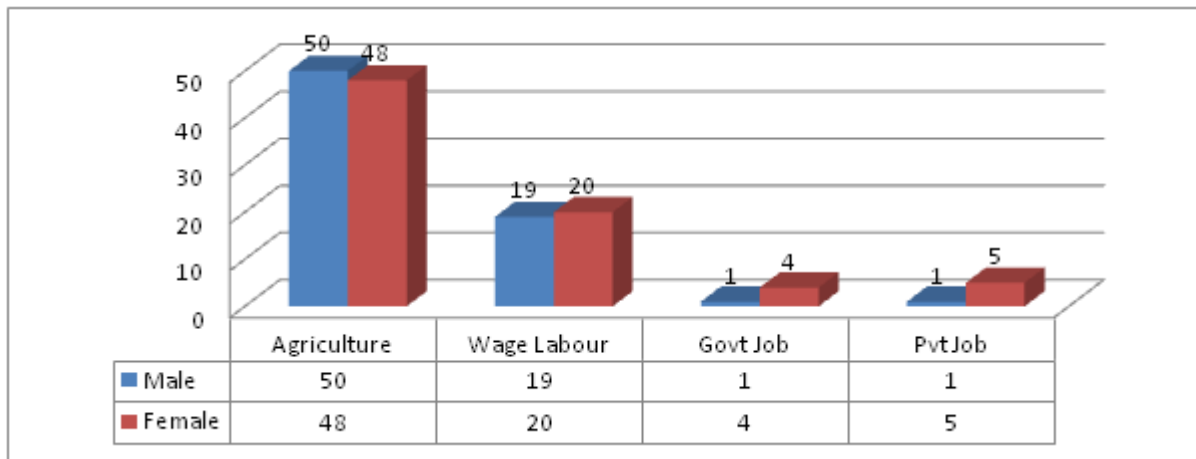
The economic activities of the individuals in the households reveal that the members are engaged in various occupations in the village. The economic activities of these individuals are agriculture, casual wage labour and salaried (both Government & Pvt) employment in the

village. Agriculture is the main occupation in all sample villages 66.2% followed by Wage labour both agriculture and non-agriculture works is 26.4%, salaried employment in Pvt. & Govt. job are 3.4 & 4.1%. However, the number of working members in salaried employment, female percent is slightly high that male (table 5).

**Table 5:** Economic Activities of Individuals - Primary Occupation

Occupation	Patha Chimalavarigudem		Thapasivarigudem		Sirivarigudem		Chandramma Colony		Total		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	29	31	3	2	14	12	4	3	50	48	98
	48.3	51.7	60.0	40.0	53.8	46.2	57.1	42.9	51.0	49.0	66.2
Wage Labour	9	13	4	3	6	4	0	0	19	20	39
	40.9	59.1	57.1	42.9	60.0	40.0	0	0	48.7	51.3	26.4
Govt. Job	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	1	4	5
	0.0	0.0	0	0	20.0	80.0	0	0	20.0	80.0	3.4
Pvt. Job	1	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	5	6
	20.0	80.0	0	0	0.0	100.0	0	0	16.7	83.3	4.1
Total	39	48	7	5	21	21	4	3	71	77	148
	44.8	55.2	58.3	41.7	50.0	50.0	57.1	42.9	48.0	52.0	100.0

Field data



**Details of Land Owned & Alienation**

In the sample villages, the total extent of land in acres is 240.04; own patta land (Pvt. land) is 38.96 acres and LTR land is 201.08 acres. Out of total extent of land, the extent 67.76 acres is currently having possession by the koya tribe and rest of the huge extent of land 172.28 acres is alienated by the non-tribes (table 6). Later, in Patha Chimalavarigudem and Thapasivarigudem villages, the

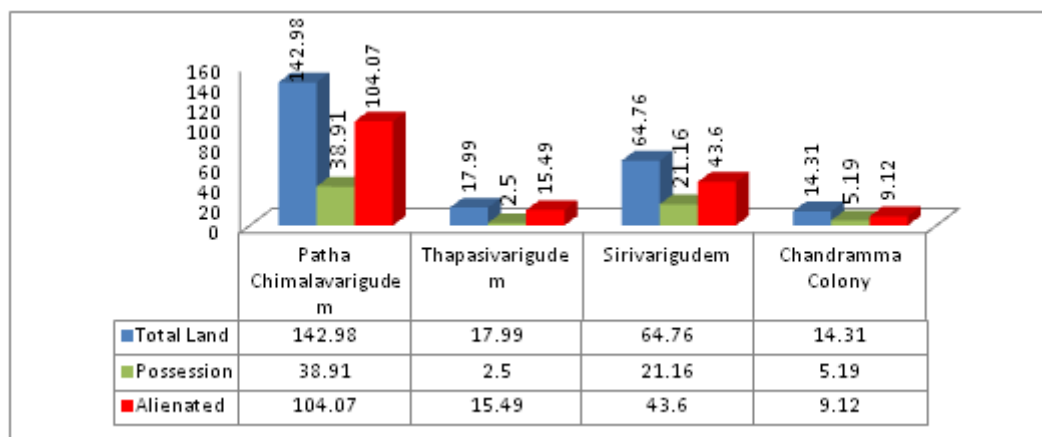
total extent of alienated land again is acquired by the Government for construction of R&R colonies to the oustees of Polavaram irrigation project and for construction of Right Canal of Polavaram Irrigation Project. In Sirivarigudem and Chandramma Colony, the alienated land holds by the non-tribes and cultivating. The land acquisition & compensation details are discussed in the table 7 as follows:



**Table 6:** The Status of Land Owned & Alienation in Sample Villages

Village	Patta Land (in acres)			LTR Land (in acres)			Total land (Patta & LTR in acres)		
	Possession	Alienated	Total	Possession	Alienated	Total	Possession	Alienated	Total
Patha Chimalavarigudem	16.25	1.5	17.75	22.66	102.57	125.23	38.91	104.07	142.98
	91.5	8.5	100.0	18.1	81.9	100.0	27.2	72.8	100.0
Thapasivarigudem	0.5	0	0.5	2	15.49	17.49	2.5	15.49	17.99
	100.0	0.0	100.0	11.4	88.6	100.0	13.9	86.1	100.0
Sirivarigudem	15.5	5.21	20.71	5.66	38.39	44.05	21.16	43.6	64.76
	74.8	25.2	100.0	12.8	87.2	100.0	32.7	67.3	100.0
Chandramma Colony	0	0	0	5.19	9.12	14.31	5.19	9.12	14.31
	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.3	63.7	100.0	36.3	63.7	100.0
Total	32.25	6.71	38.96	35.51	165.57	201.08	67.76	172.28	240.04
	82.8	17.2	100.0	17.7	82.3	100.0	28.2	71.8	100.0

Field data



### Land Alienation & Compensation Details

The current status of alienated land in Patha Chimalavarigudem and Thapasivarigudem, the total extent of land is acquired for construction of R&R colonies to the oustees of Polavaram irrigation project and partial land is submerged in right canal of Polavaram irrigation project.

Land alienation in the sample villages, it is quite interesting issue which tribal people suffering for more

than two decades. After adivasi land movement in this area, the Government has noticed that most of the lands were occupied by the non-tribes and enjoying those lands which is illegal status as per 1 of 70 act and PESA in Schedule area. During 1997-2004, in accordance with 1 of 70 act tribals were given entitlements over alienated lands and those lands handed over to tribal communities. In recent years from 2007, it is observed that the non-tribes have occupied those LTR lands from the tribals.

**Table 7:** Land Alienation and Compensation Details in Sample Villages

Village	Patta Land (in acres)			LTR Land (in acres)		
	Alienated	By Whom	Compensation Amount of Rs	Alienated	By Whom	Compensation Amount of Rs
Patha Chimalavarigudem	1.5	Polavaram Project Canal	10,00,000	102.57	R&R/Non-Tribe/P. Canal	8,50,000
Thapasivarigudem	0	0	0	15.49	R&R/Non-Tribe	0
Sirivarigudem	5.21	Non-Tribe	0	38.39	Non-Tribe/Same Caste	0
Chandramma Colony	0			9.12	Non-Tribe	0
Total	6.71		10,00,000	165.57		8,50,000

Field data

The above table 7 explains the land alienation status and compensation details, the status of Pvt. land, the total extent 6.71 acres is alienated; in Patha Chimalavarigudem

village, 1.5 acres submerged in right canal of Polavaram project and the compensations Rs.10,00,000 paid to the land owner and in Sirivarigudem, the extent 5.21 acres of

land is alienated by the non-tribe and cultivating illegally. Whereas LTR lands, out of 165.57 acres of land, 102.57 acres of land in Patha Chimalavarigudem occupied by the non-tribes and those lands were given to the government for construction of R&R colony and right canal. In Thapasivarigudem, the extent 15.49 acres of land is also observed similar case as Patha Chimalavarigudem. Both the villages, the voice of affected tribes expressed that they have entitlements over those alienated lands but they did not receive any compensation amount under R&R. only one household is paid Rs 8, 50000 for their loss of land an extent 1.5 acres. In Sirivarigudem and Chandamma colony, the extent 47.51 acres of LTR lands again alienated by the non-tribes and cultivating those lands illegally.

### The Impact of Land Alienation

The study has revealed the impact of land alienation on tribals, in the study area, the large extent of agriculture lands occupied by the non-tribes and land owners were not allowed to cultivate their agriculture lands, so the extent of agriculture is declined. The tribals are become marginalized and their occupations changed from farmers to wage laborers. The tribal livelihoods mainly linked with the land and forest, unfortunately, forest based livelihoods almost ended due to depletion of forest and land based livelihoods are decreased.

### 4. Conclusion

Land is not only an economic and social symbol but also a psychological capital and is pivotal asset in terms of both income and employment (Land Committee Report, 2006). Alienation of land not only deprives several tribal communities of their means of livelihood, but also sometime leads to serious law and order problem.

In the scheduled area of West Godavari, it was a massive land movement raised and created high tensions for more than a decade from 1996 to 2008. The habitants of tribal communities in this area were declared fight against non-tribes to retrieve their lands from the hands of non-tribes with provisions of 1 of 70 Act. The conflict under this land movement was led to violent and fought directly by two groups were tribal communities and non-tribal communities. However, most of tribal people have received their lands from the hands of non-tribals and started cultivating their lands, it has been noticed that some of tribal people are still struggling to retrieve their lands from the non-tribal communities.

In the sample villages, the total extent of land is 240.04 acres; own patta land (Pvt. land) is 38.96 acres and LTR land is 201.08 acres. Out of total extent of land, the sum of extent 67.76 acres is currently having possession by the koya tribe and rest of the huge extent of land 172.28 acres is alienated by the non-tribes.

Land alienation in the sample villages, it is quite interesting issue which tribal people suffering for more than two decades. After adivasi land movement in this area, the Government has noticed that most of the lands

were occupied by the non-tribes and enjoying those lands which is illegal status as per 1 of 70 act and PESA in Schedule area. During 1997-2004, in accordance with 1 of 70 act tribals were given entitlements over alienated lands and those lands handed over to tribal communities. In recent years from 2007, it is observed that the non-tribes have occupied those LTR lands from the tribals.

The study has revealed that, the status of Patta (Pvt) land, the sum of extent 6.71 acres is alienated; in Patha Chimalavarigudem village, 1.5 acres submerged in right canal of Polavaram project and the compensations Rs.10, 00, 000 paid to the land owner and in Sirivarigudem, the extent 5.21 acres of land is alienated by the non-tribe and cultivating illegally.

Whereas LTR lands, out of 165.57 acres of land, 102.57 acres of land in Patha Chimalavarigudem occupied by the non-tribes and those lands were given to the government for construction of R&R colony and for right canal. In Thapasivarigudem, the extent 15.49 acres of land is also observed similar case as Patha Chimalavarigudem. Both the villages, the voice of affected tribes expressed that they have entitlements over those alienated lands but they did not receive any compensation amount under R&R. only one household is paid Rs 8, 50000 for their loss of land for an extent 1.5 acres. In Sirivarigudem and Chandamma colony, the extent 47.51 acres of LTR lands again alienated by the non-tribes and cultivating those lands illegally.

It is concluded that the most of the tribal people in the scheduled area are still struggling with non-tribes to retrieve their agricultural lands due to loopholes in implementation of land laws and acts.

With this in mind, Trinadha Rao (2020), has pointed out that LTR should be implemented without any bias in the schedule area. He says an argument can be made to amend Section 6A of LTR, 1978, to provide penal punishment for enforcing officers who fail to implement orders issued in favor of tribal people and the provisions of LTR in the Scheduled Area. Otherwise, the tribals remains continue to unjustly suffer land deprivation, resulting in dispossessions of different kinds.

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