

**LAND, LABOUR AND POVERTY IN TRIBAL ECONOMY:
A village study of West Godavari of A.P.**

A dissertation submitted in partial fulfillment of the
requirements for the award of the degree of
Doctor of Philosophy

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*The memory of my father and brother,
The tribes who sacrificed their lives in their
struggles, and the services of
Bodhi Sathva Babasaheb
B.R. Ambedkar*

DECLARATION

I do hereby declare that the work embodied in this dissertation entitled **“LAND, LABOUR AND POVERTY IN TRIBAL ECONOMY: A village study of West Godavari of A.P.”**, carried out by me under the supervision of Prof. G. Nancharaiah and Co-supervisor Dr. K. Laxmi Narayana, Department of Economics, University of Hyderabad is original and the same has not been submitted for any degree in part or in full to any other University or this University.

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Abbreviations and meanings of the terms used in the study

- A.P.C.L.C.-Andhra Pradesh Civil Liberty Cell
- A.W.D.L. – Assessed Waste Dry Land
- AEF-Annual Earnings of Family
- AFS-Annual Farm Servants
- AMF-Average number of Members of the Family
- ANWD-Average Number Working Days
- ATFI- Average Total Family Income
- ATFIAL-Average Total Family Income of Agricultural Labourers
- BC-Backward Castes
- C.A.G.R-Compound Annual Growth Rate
- C.P.I.A.L – Consumer Price Index for Agriculture Labour
- C.P.M.-Communist Party of India (Marxist)
- C.P.R. – Common Property Right
- CC-Cost of Cultivation
- CPIAL-Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers
- CT-Cost of Tenancy (rent of land)
- D.G.-Darbhagudem
- E.S. – Experimental Survey in 1902
- FAEF-Female Agricultural Earnings in Family
- G.C.C. – Girijana Co-operative Corporation
- G.D.A. – Girijana Development Agency
- G.M.S-Girijana Magaani Samaradhana
- G.O.-Government Order
- HL-Hired Labour
- I.P.R. – Individual Property Right
- I.T.D.A. – Integrated Tribal Development Agency
- I.T.D.A-Integrated Tribal Development Agency
- IC-Income from Cultivation
- ICPL-Income Corresponding Poverty Line

IL-Income from Labour of the family
 IMR – Infant Mortality Rate
 L.T.R. – Land Transfer Regulation
 M.F.P. – Minor Forest Product
 M.P.C.E. – Monthly Per-capita Consumption Expenditure
 M.R.O. – Mandal Revenue Office /Officer
 M.R.O.-Mandal Revenue Officer
 N.G.O.-Non-governmental organisation
 N.S.S.O. – National Sample Survey Organisation
 N.T.F.P. – Non-Timber Forest Produce
 N.T.M.F.P-Non-timber minor forest produces
 NAEF-Non-Agricultural Earnings of Family
 NAF-Non-agricultural Earnings of Family
 NCLO-Non-cultivating land owning farmers
 NEF-Net Earnings of Family
 NINCLO-Net Income of Non-cultivating Land Owner
 NISCF-Net Income of Self-cultivating Farmer
 NITF-Net Income of Tenant Farmer
 OC-Other Castes
 P.W.G.- Peoples War Group
 P.W.G.-Peoples War Group
 PCAE-Per-capita Agricultural Earnings
 PCAE-Per-capita Annual Earnings
 PCNAE-Per-capita Non-agricultural Earnings
 PFS-Perminant Farm Servants
 R.G.-Reddyganapavaram
 R.N.-Reddynagampalem
 R.S.R. -Resurvey Settlement Records
 R.S.R.- Resurvey Settlement Record in 1932-33.
 S.D.C.T.W. – Special Deputy Collector for Tribal Welfare
 S.W.S.D.C.- Social Welfare Special Deputy Collector

SCF-Self-cultivating farmers
SC-Scheduled Castes
SL-Self-Labour or family labour
ST-Scheduled Tribes
T.S.P.-Tribal Sub-Plan
TCC-Total Cost of Cultivation
TEF-Total Earnings of the Family
TFI-Total Family Income
TF-Tenant farmers
TI-Total income of the family
TWC-Tribal Welfare Commissioner
U.A.W.D.L. -Un-assessed Waste Dry Land
U.D.W.L.-Usual Daily Wage Labour
U.S.S.L.-Usual Subsidiary Status Labour
V.A.O.-Village Administrative Officer
V.C.P.R. – Village Community Property Right

Meanings

Adivasi Aboriginal, member of a scheduled tribe

Beenami Land – The land purchase by some body (who does not have right) on the other's name (who's name is legally fit) for the sake of legal status or process assigned Land.

Budda gochi Loin-cloth

Chenna dhal A pulse; horse gram

Dhoti Loin-cloth worn by men, usually made of white cotton cloth

Estate Land – The land which was under the administration of Zamindar or belongs to Zamindari area.

Fasli-1341.- It is an official record maintained by the Government officers, which can have production details, Marketing details, land details, tax details and other information of the villages during British period. It is main source to identify the ownership of a land holding and use of village land.

Girdawar Revenue inspector

Girijan Aboriginal; member of a scheduled tribe

Gram panchayat Statutory council of elected members representing one or more villages

Gumashta Bailiff; landlord's steward

Harijan Modern euphemistic term for untouchable

Haveli lands – The land which has given by the State or Government to an individual as Gift of to enjoy the revenue from that land.

Inam Gift, particularly of land granted free of revenue

Jagir Estate assigned by ruler to landlord on special terms

Jhum Assamese term for hill fields made by cutting forest or shrub and then burning it

Jiraiti – He is a tenant or a person who cultivate others land. He also performs out side woks of his master or owner of the land.

Khamatan Group of families cooperating in agricultural production

Kharif Crops grown during the monsoon season

Kharij khata Type of temporary tenure of government land

Komti Member of a Telugu merchant caste, moneylender

Konda podu Hill field made by cutting and burning forest

Korra Finger millet; *Eleusine coracana*

Kulam pedda Telugu term for clan or caste headman

Karanam – An accountant under Munasabdar. He collects the taxes from the households and landholders in the name of munasabdar in the village.

Langoti Small loin-cloth

Mutta Territorial division ruled by a hereditary chief

Muttadar – He is an administrator of Mutta or a group of 20-50 villages in a particular area prevailed during British rule. The Government appointed to collect revenue.

Munsabdar – He is an administrator for 1-3 villages in a particular area prevailed under British rule. He collects revenue from the villages and he conduct survey in the villages and he deals judiciary activities at village level. He is ultimate decision maker in solving disputes among the people at village level.

Naxalite Member of a leftist revolutionary movement

Panchayat Village council, tribal council

Panchayati raj Modern system of grass-roots democracy based on elected local councils

Parampok Type of temporary tenure of government land

Patta Title deed to land

Pattadar Owner of land held on *patta*

Patti Region, revenue circle

Patwari Village accountant

Pedda kapu Headman of Telugu village

Peddamanchi Headman, term used mainly by Chenchus; literally "big man"

Podu Slash-and-burn cultivation

Rabi Crops grown during the winter season

Sama A small millet; *Panicum miliare*

Samithi Regional council or committee in charge of a taluk or part of a taluk, also known as *panchayat samithi* .

Talaiyari – He is chief of village servants under musabdar or Karanam. He is responsible for the implementation of decisions made by the Munasabdar or Karanam of the village. He also implements punishments imposed by the musabdar or Karanam in the village.

Vetties – He is servant of the village, works under Munasabdar or Kanranam or Talaiyari. He campaign out the decisions of officials to village people and he is directly connected with the people. Or He is the servant of Land lord or Bonded Labour.

Vizagapatnam: Visakhapatnam

Zamindar Landowner

Zamindari Estate owned by *zamindar*

Chapter - I

INTRODUCTION

The term “Tribe” to the ordinary man suggests simple folk living in hills and forests; to the people, who are a little better informed, it signifies colourful folk famous for their dance and song, to an administrator, it means a group of citizens who are the special responsibility of the President of India. The famous sociologist Gordon Marshall defined the term as usually denoting a social group bound together by kith and kin associated with a particular territory (D.N.Majundar, T.N.Madan, 1996, p.242)¹ .

The tribes are the earliest settlers in Indian peninsula. They are generally called as Adivasis implying original inhabitants. A tribe is a homogeneous and self-contained unit without any hierarchical discrimination. Each tribe enjoys equal status. With the growing need of protection, each tribe is organised under a chief of a group. Each tribe has their own system of administration. Tribes are peace-loving people; their attachment to the land traditionally occupied either for habitation or cultivation is unmatched. They have courageously resisted invasions on their territory. They have also at times reacted violently against their exploiters represented by moneylenders, contractors, liquor vendors, zamindars and government administrators particularly forest, excise, police and revenue officials (Verma. R.C., 1990)² .

High growth rate of population has created many problems among tribes. Increasing rural agricultural labourers, disguised unemployment in the subsistence (primary) sector, and persisting poverty in tribal economy are some of the problems. There is a scarcity of basic needs like food, cloth, shelter and they have limited access to other necessities. These consequences created social unrest in the tribal economy. The problems of land alienation, labour exploitation and persisting poverty in their economy have been continuing since

¹ Majundar, D N. & Madan, T.N. (1996), Introduction to the social Anthropology, Arian Publishing House, Bombay, p. 242.

² Verma R.C.(1990), Indian Tribes through Ages.,Publications Divisions, New Delhi, pp 4-12,46, Ministry of Information & Broadcasting.

centuries. Land alienation is not only a problem of Andhra Pradesh but also a problem across India.

The concept of ownership of land in the tribal society has not been the same as in the plains and elsewhere in the country. The tribes have always been seeking comfort of the interior forests, instead of fighting back against their tormentors who are responsible for their sufferings. They have had vast virgin land to settle on. They cleared the jungle and made the land cultivable. As the system of hired labour was not in vogue in the tribal society, a family had as much of land as it could cultivate by itself. The hunger for additional land as a measure of power so evident elsewhere was simply not there, as there was no concept of accumulation of resources as means of perpetuation of power (B.K.Sinha, 1993, pp.106-108)⁶.

Traditionally, they have enjoyed forests and consumed forest produce. But, the gradual extension of the authority of the government into these areas and the desire of the forest officials to exercise even closer control over the forest and use of forest products, and the entrance of non-tribals into tribal areas in the name of trade and business deeply disturbed the entire tribal economy in a number of places (Buddhadeb Chouduri, 1992)⁴.

1.1. Land alienation

The question of land is not just the result of the existing situation but its origin may be traced to the periods of deprivation of tribal lands or to periods of the withdrawal of their rights to exploit the forest. Gradually, due to various structural changes within and outside the tribal systems, the more advanced groups forced the tribals either to retreat to the nearest jungles or to become landless labourers. Tribes were severally deprived due to extreme inadequacy of land which is the major source of livelihood. Basically, moneylenders, traders, and the feudal lords exploit the tribes most. It is an established fact that the alienation of land has taken place at large-scale, which belongs to the tribes. The grabbers consistently in all cases are the non-tribals. This phenomenon has been further

⁶ Sinha, B.K. (1993), "Alienation of land in chotanagpur Santhal Paraganas Area," *The Administrator*, vol. XXXVIII, April-June, 1993, pp. 106-109.

⁴ Buddhadeb Chouduri (1992), *Tribal development in India- problems and prospective*, Inter-India publications, New Delhi, pp:49-82; 287-306.

insolvency by the emergence of new kind of mode of production. Commenting on this, the national commission on Backward Area Development (1980) says, "In a number of areas new industrial and mining complexes, many major irrigation projects were located in the tribal areas, resulting in the sub-merge of extensive lands belonging to the tribals." Sample studies in Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and some other states have shown that land transfers have taken place on a large scale without the permission of the collector or the other competent authorities, which has been required by law. The money lenders and others exploit the tribals with loopholes in the land reform laws, and they continued to circumvent the legal provisions by entering into "benami" or other clandestine transactions with the native tribals (Shyama Prasad Rout, 1999)⁵. For instance, the total number of cases filed are 4, 53,603 with regard to 10, 10,038 acres of land in different courts at all India level as on 2006. The number of cases decided in favour of tribes are only 2, 02,901 (44.73 per cent) with regard to 5, 61,485 acres (55.59, per cent) of land. The area of land restored to tribes is only 3, 76,482 acres (37.27 per cent) of land (Ministry of rural development, Government of India). The possessed land was very lower compared to restored land, since; most of the non-tribes again forcibly grabbed the redistributed tribal lands. These types of cases are declaring as pending cases by the courts in their verdict. The problem in the estimation of possessed land is that the government reports could not cover the non-registered land which was alienated and dispossessed. In addition to this, the growing population produces some more percentage of landless labourers.

1.2. Forms of land alienation

The first and foremost form of land alienation is the manipulation of land records. The unsatisfactory state of land records contributed a lot to the problem of land alienation. The tribes were never legally recognized as owners of the lands, which they cultivated. The second form of land alienation is reported to have taken place due to 'Benami' transfers. Another form of land alienation is related to the leasing or mortgaging of the land. Marital alliance is another form to circumvent the law and grab tribal lands at no cost at all.

⁵ Shyama Prasad Rout (1999), "Land alienation and tribal peoples rights - A case study of Mayurbhanj District in Orissa, J.N.U., Delhi,(Internet).

Fictitious adoption of the non-tribes by the tribal families is also another method to snatch the lands of the tribes. The stringent laws were enacted by the government for tribal protective development. The loopholes of these laws facilitated to grab the tribal land. This process of land alienation is not an accidental one, it has been continuing historically since several decades (Ibid. 1999).

1.3. Tribal agricultural labourers

The tribal work force is classified into a) Agricultural labourers, b) Forest labourers and c) Industrial labourers. Majority of the tribal population live as agricultural labourers. The average daily earnings of agricultural labourer was Rs.40.15 among men and Rs.28.38 among women in general, whereas it was Rs. 32.79 among STs men and Rs.28.38 among ST women agricultural labourers at all India level in 1999-00 (N.S.S.O, 1999-00)⁷. The average earning strength of the agricultural households was Rs. 4.65 among tribes and same among all in general. The average number of wage earners was 1.84 among all whereas it was 2.10 among tribal agricultural labourers. Even though the average number of earners was more among tribes compared to all, the average earnings were low due to lower wages. This wage variation is more between tribal women and non-tribal women. It is a common phenomenon, where the tribal women work in the non-tribal agricultural fields.

1.4. Labour appropriation

The exploitation of agricultural labourers measures in terms of wage differentiation, differentiation of working hours, kind of assigned work and other parameters. However, among all above noted, wage rate is an important parameter, which changes by appropriation of surplus labour in the agrarian system. The incorporation of agricultural surplus labour depends on the size of the average landholding of the farmer in the economy. It is known fact that there is a wide gap between average landholding of tribes and non-tribes. The very fact of inequality in the size of landholdings denotes agrarian differentiation. The differentiation of agrarian structure is equally strengthened by the appropriation of labour. It allows the differentiation in the wage rate among labourers which leads to exploitation.

⁷ N.S.S.O. (1999-00), Rural labour enquiry report on wages & earnings of rural labour households, 55th round, Govt. of India.

The differential mode of labour, bonded, contract and wage labour could also be found among the tribal systems of India. This led to the most a disorganized and disrupted social organisation of the tribes. Three major forms of labourers were existed during 1900-40.

1. Vetti or Forced Labour (prominently prevalent) used by the land owning castes and state sponsored bureaucracy.
2. Forest and agriculturally leased or contract labour (popularly known as a Paleru) where tribal peasantry become annual agricultural laborers.
3. Daily wage labour

Although the practice of farm servanism stands abolished in the country through an Act of Parliament viz., the Bonded Labour System Abolition Act 1976, a total number of 2.52 lakh bonded labourers including STs were identified in March 1993 in 12 States i.e., Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Kerala, Haryana and Gujarat (National Commission for SCs/STs, 1996).

1.5. Poverty in the tribal economy

Tribes are facing numerous problems today, among them poverty comes to the forefront. It is through the traditional money-lending system that the tribes are greatly exploited. Money lending leads to a number of evil effects particularly forced or bonded labour. Though a number of measures have been taken in the recent past, still it is prevailing in number of forms. Often, these cases of bonded labour are not reported as the affected persons are totally dependent on moneylenders for their mere subsistence, who are quite often the village landowners (Buddhadeb Chaudhuri, 1992). According to VIII five-year plan report, the incidence of poverty among tribals is more than others. The incidence of poverty noted among tribes was 72.4%, but it was 36.6% among non-SC/ST (VIII the five year plan, p.420). It has declined to 44.00 per cent among STs, whereas it has declined to 16.00 per cent among Non-SCs & STs in 1999-00 (R.Radhakrishna, Shovanray, 2006)⁸.

⁸ Radhakrishna Shovanray, R. (2006), Hand book of poverty in India, Oxford University Press, p.21.

Monthly Per-capita Expenditure (MPCE) was lower among tribes compared to others due to the more number of the tribal people have been living as agricultural labourers. It is more among lower income groups between Rs.0-120 to Rs.165-190, but it was less among high income groups like Rs.210-235 and above and it was very less among non-tribes. Tribes have been spending major share of their incomes for unproductive purposes and social rituals compared to non-tribes (Sarvekshana, Vol.XXI, No.3, 74th Issue).

Aasha Kapur Mehta and Amith Shah⁹ studied about the nature and causes of chronic poverty among tribes. The main reasons are classified into seven types 1.Social, 2.Structural, 3.Demographic and technological, 4.Sectoral and infrastructural, 5.Access to market, 6.Policy support and 7.Coping strategy. It is found that the main reasons for chronic poverty in the tribal areas are social isolation, high incidence of landlessness with feudal relations in the land distribution, limited access to forest resources; high dependence of common property resources and collective institutions subsistence crops, low level of input use and high population pressure, moderate use of natural resources *viz*; water, forests as structural and demographic factors, less diversified economies despite the substantial mineral resources, low development of physical infrastructure and markets as sectoral and infrastructural factors, very little impact of extremely weak state public distribution system and limited avenues for workforce diversification relatively lower incidence of Inter-State migration, negligible private investment in agriculture have been mentioned as reasons for chronic poverty in tribal areas in India.

1.6. Tribes in Andhra Pradesh

Andhra Pradesh is the traditional home nearly 33 tribals groups and most of these communities inhabit the border areas of Maharashtra state, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa states. Out of 33 recognised Scheduled Tribes in Andhra Pradesh, 30 groups are found living in more than 6,200 villages in Scheduled area districts of Srikakulam, Vizayanagaram, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Khammam, Warangal, Adilabad and Mahaboobnagar districts. The Scheduled area in the state constitutes 11% of

⁹ Aasha Kapur Mehta and Amita Shah (2001), working paper-7, Chronic Poverty Research Centre, ISBN No.1-904049-06-0.(Internet).

the total geographical area. The percentage of Scheduled Tribal population increased from 6.31 per cent in 1991 to 8.31 per cent of the total population of A.P. in 2001. 91.94 per cent of tribal population live in the rural area, only 8.06 per cent of population live in urban area, whereas among others (non-SC&ST) 67.63 per cent of the people live in rural area and 32.27 per cent live in urban area in 2001. The main occupation of the tribal groups living in scheduled areas is cultivation. More than 80.00 per cent of tribal population is living in non-scheduled districts and more than 75.00 per cent of it depends on agriculture as their main occupation (Census-2001).

In Andhra Pradesh, especially, in the agency areas of Srikakulam, Vijayanagaram, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari and West Godavari districts, the incidence of land alienation was high during the post green revolution period. The gap between tribes and non-tribes has widened in the case of ownership holdings. It is an interesting feature to note that the extent of cultivated area among non-SC/STs has increased due to expansion of irrigational facilities in general during 1981-91. While the extent of cultivable land has declined among tribes during the same period. The owned land was less as 12.80 per cent among tribes compared to 25.75 per cent among others. If one observes the land holding pattern among tribes in 2001, the percentage of small size holdings was more (23.80 per cent) among tribes compared to non-tribes (12.80 per cent). Whereas the percentage of number of semi-large and large sizes landholders and the extent of land was more among others compared to tribes in 2001. There is wide gap between tribes and non-tribes in the land distribution, which occurred due to land alienation among tribes in 2001.

1.7. Land alienation in tribal economy of AP

Land alienation is not a new problem in the tribal economy; it has existed since times of colonial rule. The British Land Revenue (tenure) System is the basic foundation stone or origin of the alienation of land. The Zamindari land revenue system has promoted land alienation. Tribal and non - tribal ratio had dropped from 6:1 in 1950 to 2:1 in 1990 (Census, 1991). It is evident that the non-tribal population has been expanding in the tribal areas. "The non-tribals held almost 55 per cent of tribal lands either 'benami' or through clandestine means" due to amendments made to the land transfer regulations by the government of A.P. during 1959 and 1990. In addition to this, the non-tribes comprising

multinational companies, politicians and government employees have been steadily occupying tribal land in one form or the other¹⁰. Tribal land alienation to non-tribes has been most widespread and is visible in the tribal areas. Official data on the extent of tribal land alienation for different periods are available, but the figures are not totally comparable. The data demonstrates that land alienation is on the rise despite the protective laws.

Ministry of Rural Development (GOI) shows that Andhra Pradesh accounts for the highest incidence of land alienation in the country and the quantum of land in dispute in the state represents a third of the extent reported for the entire country. The total number of cases filed against 1 of 1959 in different courts are 65875 with 2,87,776 acres of land at state level as on 2006. The number of cases decided in favour of tribes only 26,475 (40.19 per cent) with regard to 5,61,485 acres (36.91 per cent), within the declared land only 3,76,482 acres (32.77 per cent) is restored to tribes. Within the restored land the possessed land is not recorded. It shows the lack of interest and poor performance of the state in the protection of tribal land alienation and restoration of tribal alienated land.

The Andhra Pradesh report reveals that non-tribals own more than half of the land in scheduled areas. The extent is 2.20 per cent in Srikakulam, 0.21 per cent in Vizayanagaram, 19.46 per cent in East Godavari, 36.96 per cent in West Godavari, 52.79 per cent in Khammam, 71.64 per cent in Warangal, 60.69 per cent in Adilabad, 3.41 per cent in Mahabubnagar district. In Andhra Pradesh 7, 53,435 acres (48.29 per cent) has been occupied by non-tribes out of 18, 48,210 acres of scheduled area¹¹.

In addition to this, the setting up of minor and medium irrigation projects in areas meant for tribals has been another way of dispossession of the locals tribal landholders. Although such projects came under Tribal Sub - Plans (TSP), the emphasis was on cultivating crops alien to the Adivasis. For example, the Tribal Sub-Plan for Warangal district is aimed at bringing 1.56 lakh hectares under cultivation, The tribal land was only 24,000 hectares (42.85 per cent) to the total, remaining 57.14 per cent of land belongs to non-tribes. Apparently, the government has been sanctioning too many reservoirs, minor

¹⁰ Dr. Sivarama Krishna, P. (2003), "Tribal struggles in the scheduled areas", Sakti, NGO.

¹¹ Lxman Rao, S.L., Priya Deshinkar, & John Farrington (2006), "Tribal land Alienation in Andhra Pradesh – process, impact and policy concerns, E.P.W., December 30, 2006, pp.5404-5405.

irrigation schemes, lift irrigation and medium canals in the tribal belt only to facilitate the cultivation of land occupied by non-tribal people from the plains. "While the non-tribals are holding the rich lands, the tribal has to depend on Podu (hill slope) cultivation," complained another NGO from the West Godavari district (Ibid). The non-tribes have been grabbing the tribal land wherever it is possible due to amendments and loopholes of the tribal Land Transfer Regulations.

The non-tribes preserve their domination in the scheduled areas with the help of state forces. For instance, in 1989, the state government passed a cabinet resolution to de-notify 314 Villages from the list of Scheduled Areas earmarked for tribals in order to legalise the beenami holdings of the non-tribals. In 1976 too, the government proposed to delete 123 villages in Warangal, Karimnagar and Kamam from the list of scheduled area villages. When environmentalists and NGOs began opposing such attempts, it rumored as an anti-state activity and that the police have burnt down nearly 1,200 koya, Gonds and konda Doras houses by stamping the name of Peoples War Group (PWG). The operation affected nearly three lakh tribals (60,000 families). They got displaced, resettled in plain villages. They had to make a living by working as farm labourers and many women were forced into prostitution to augment the tribal problem (A Survey Report, 2000)¹².

1.8. Work participation rate among tribal agricultural labourers of A.P.

In Andhra Pradesh, mostly SC/ST communities live as unskilled workforce. The percentage of main workers among the SC's and ST's was 40.01 per cent and 42.71 per cent to the total population respectively in 2001 and whereas it was 38.11 per cent among SC/ST. The percentage of female main workers among tribes was more (35.58 per cent) compared to among non-SCs/STs (9.06 per cent) in 2001. The per cent of marginal workers among tribes was as 10.57 per cent, whereas it was 2.47 per cent among non-SCs/STs to the total population respectively. The percentage of non-workers among non-SCs/STs was more (68.34 per cent) compared to that of among tribes (48.15 per cent) during the same period. This gap is more in the case of female (Census, Govt. of A.P.-2001)¹³. The

¹² Communist Party 's –A Survey Report on Tribal development on 2000, Indiaserver.com. (Internet Web.).

¹³ Primary Census Report – 2001, A..P., Govt. of India- 2001.

percentage of cultivators among general was 25.47 per cent, while it was 11.59 per cent among SCs. It was more among tribes (41.01 per cent) compared to others to the total main workers during the same period.

The average daily earnings among agricultural labourers was Rs.39.76 for men and it was Rs.26.53 for women among general respectively during 1999-00 in A.P., whereas it was lower as Rs.39.03 and Rs.29.56 for men and women respectively among tribes. The average earning of agricultural labour was more among non-tribal men compared to tribal men. Whereas it was less among non-tribal women compared to among tribal women during the same period. If we see the average size of the agricultural family and average earning strength of agricultural households, they were 4.13 per cent and 2.27 per cent respectively among all, whereas they were 4.36 per cent and 2.45 per cent among tribes during the same period. In the case of average number of earners of agricultural households, it was more as 2.22 among tribes compared to among non-tribes as 2.10 during same period.

1.9. Poverty in tribal economy of Andhra Pradesh

The incidence of poverty among tribes was 46.00 per cent in A.P (R.Radhakrishna, Shovanray, 2006). The incidence of poverty declined from 22.19 per cent to 15.75 per cent among general population during 1993-94 and 1999-00 in A.P. whereas among tribes it was declined from 36.17 per cent to 34.45 during same period (Economic Survey-2002-03). It shows lack of effort on the part of the state to reduce poverty among tribes across India and as well as in A.P. The per-capita expenditure in tribal area is less compared to the corresponding figures at all India level. The incidence of poverty was high in tribal area even by the expenditure criterion. The income criterion gives a lower proportion of poverty. The minor forest produce accounted for a low percentage of male and female employment. Human development in tribal villages is poor and vocational education is not reported by any of the village. The progress in the area of health is also dismal. Wage rates in tribal areas were less than one half of the levels of wages obtaining in non-tribal areas. The poorest of the villages are farthest from the Mandal headquarters and are deprived of the

benefits of development programmes (Parthasarathy,G., 2000)¹⁴. The literacy rates among SCs and STs were 46.02 per cent (Male 54.58 per cent, female 37.30 per cent) and 30.68 per cent (male 39.49 per cent, female 21.62 per cent) to the total population in 2001 respectively.

1.10. Conceptual framework

Three popular paradigms are available for the study of developmental problems of the world economies. Neo-Classical paradigm believes *laissez-fair*. This principle is suitable to only those countries which have basic infrastructure (social and economic) and technological advancement. It would be a cruel joke to advocate that free competition would lead the nations to optimum allocation in developing countries, which had no basic infrastructure, entrepreneurial leadership and even the basic needs. Therefore the Marxian (Radicalist) and structuralists paradigms may be relevant to solve the economic problems of developing countries (Neelakanthan.S, 1991)¹⁵.

The debate whether Indian economic system is capitalistic or pre-capitalistic is inconclusive. We visualize a dual stage of capitalism in the tribal groups. Admittedly the tribal traditional system was primordial and feudal. The economy was non-monetised and some of the tribal people have been migrating to plains within the proximity of urban or in the state of capitalistic mode of production in the agriculture. And therefore, we argue that the economic system among the tribals is both pre-capitalistic and capitalistic. In both situations, the land alienation and exploitation of labour exist (Ibid,pp. 35-36).

The India's mixed economic approach basically lays stress on private ownership, but the policies for redistribution, employment and social justice are actively pursued. This model offered the dominant role to the government over the market. The state intervention to ameliorate the conditions of the deprived is marginalized by socio-economic structure

¹⁴ Parthasarathy (2000), Tribal development in Andhra Pradesh, Indiserver.com (Internet).

¹⁵ Neelakanthan,S.(ed.By Awasthi), "A search for paradigms in development economics, The Indian Economics Association, Sahitya Ratnalaya, Kanpur, 1991, pp.1-7.

and the logic of development. As a result, such strategies could not check the phenomenon of poverty, unemployment and inequality.

Marx can be regarded as a pioneer in explaining the phenomenon of exploitation, which can be explained and understood in the context of specific historical and inter-group relations of particular society or its communities. Karl Marx raised the problem of distribution of wealth and exploitative relations between owners and workers and alienation from the property. Marx has used alienation in his book "Economic and Philosophic Manuscripts of 1844". It means to become a stranger to one self. The idea is "*Under certain circumstances the conditions imposed on man, and that such conditions that he becomes a stranger to himself, he loses his longer recognize/ right himself in his activity or in his production*"(M.L.V.Tribal Research Institute, 1989)¹⁶.

The Marxist approach to exploitation is based on Marx's general theory of class structure and the capitalist system of economic exploitation. In developing countries like India not only the economic factors like dualism and migration but also socio-cultural factors like caste, religion and traditions play the main role in land administration and wage determination (Charles P. Kindleberger & Bruce Herrick, 1977)¹⁷. We have, thus, employed the concept of exploitation in this study in a wider sense as we feel the exploitation of the tribals involves economic as well as social and moral commitments to the pattern of relationships in which these tribals are engaged.

Many studies have highlighted the problems of land alienation, exploitation of tribal labour and also focused on reasons for indebtedness and persisting absolute poverty in the tribal economy in India. Most of the studies are conducted in Central India like Bihar, M.P and U.P, but very limited studies are done in South India like Tamil Nadu, A.P and Orissa, where the tribals are frequently exploited by the non-tribes. Particularly in Andhra Pradesh,

¹⁶ M. L. V. Tribal Research Institute (1989), Report on survey of alienation of rival land, centre for tribal development, Udaipur, pp -34 - 38.

¹⁷ Charles P. Kindleberger & Bruce Herrick (1977), Economic Development, Mc Graw-Hill, Kogakusha, Pvt., Ltd., London, pp.179-187.

previous studies have not clearly examined the interrelationship among the problems of land alienation, labour exploitation and poverty in tribal economy.

Hence, this study focuses not only on affecting factors and methods of land alienation but also the impact of 1 of 1917, 1 of 1959, and 1 of 1970 Acts on land alienation in the tribal areas of West Godavari of A.P. during 1920 and 2005. It also concentrates on wage levels and income levels of agricultural labour households. It is extended to find out what categories of households have been suffering from poverty. This study further examines democratic movements in the tribal areas which could restore the alienated land in the tribal areas of A.P. The following are the objectives of the present study.

1.11. Important hypotheses

- 1) The land administrative policies made the way to interference of non-tribes into tribal areas during the pre-independence period, which lead to land alienation, labour exploitation in the tribal economy under British rule.
- 2) During the post-independence period several Land Transfers Regulations Acts (LTR Acts) and other Regulations in scheduled areas of A.P. have failed to prevent the land alienation and labour exploitation.

1.12. Objectives of the study

1. To estimate the extent of land alienation and find the methods of land alienation in the tribal area
2. To evaluate the impact of tribal movements and LTR Acts on restoration of alienated land.
3. To study the changing conditions of tribal labour households
4. To inquire into the incidence of poverty among tribal labour households, and find out the reasons.

1.13. Methodology

Darbhagudem, Reddy Ganapavaram and Reddy Nagampalem villages are selected from Jeelugumilli, Buttayagudem and Polavaram mandals respectively. These three

mandals are declared as scheduled area mandals in the West Godavari district. These three villages are selected for investigation because, the tribal movements have occurred frequently even during pre-independence period in these villages to protect their land from alienation. The extent of alienated land in each selected village is found to be more than the other villages in the scheduled mandals respectively. This study is needed both the primary and secondary data.

The British Indian government conducted the land survey twice in 1902 and 1932-33. The Indian Government did not conduct any authentic land survey in the scheduled area during the post-independence period. On the basis of 1902 survey, Land Survey Records are (Primary Adangulu) made by the British India Government in 1917. And on the basis of 1932-33 survey, Resurvey Settlement Records (RSR-1933) were made by the British India Government in 1933 in all revenue villages at all India level. The Zamindari and Inaamdari villages are exempted from RSR-1933 records. In the present study, among three selected mandals Jeelugumilli and Buttayagudem were government revenue mandals and Polavaram mandal was under Hukumpet Zamindar during pre-independence period. RSR-1933 is available for Darbhagudem and Reddy Ganapavaram villages which are selected from Government Revenue Mandals. Reddy Nagampalem was an Estate/Zamindari village, which has no RSR-1933 in 1933, and Land Registration Record is the only source to identify the ownership of tribal land and land transfers in the village. The State Government of A.P. has recognized RSR-1933 as the standard record to identify the ownership of the landholders of tribes and non-tribes in the scheduled area in the enjoyment survey, which was conducted during 1993-95.

The empirical investigation is conducted twice during 11th August 2004 to 25th September 2004 and 5th January 2005 to 10th March 2005 in the scheduled villages, Darbhagudem, Reddy Ganapavaram and Reddy Nagampalem. During the first phase the necessary records like R.S.R.-1933, Land Registration Records, and details of land distribution, land utilization, ownership holdings and operational holdings and details of tribal movements are collected. The necessary primary data is collected through questionnaire and interview methods, after examining the official records and information. And again during the second phase the necessary primary data is collected. The households

in each village are divided into broadly two categories. 1) Land owning households; who have owned land whether they cultivate or leased-out. Generally, marginal landholding households under leased-out status are treated as agricultural labour households by some of the scholars. But here the objective of the study is to identify the extent of tribal owned land, operated land, leased-out land and alienated land. On the basis of ownership right every land owner whether he may cultivate or not considered as land owning households. Different sizes of landholdings are taken into account to examine the degree of land alienation. 2) Landless labour households; the landless labour households are again classified into two types a) Agricultural labour households; those who are practicing in agricultural operations for wage (in terms of cash and kind) as major source of income during an agricultural year. The agricultural labour households are classified into broadly two types. They are i) Form Servant households and ii) Daily Wage labour households. The farm servants are classified into two kinds a) Permanent Farm Servants, b) Annual Farm Servants. ii) Daily wage labour households are classified into two types a) Usual Daily status households, b) Usual subsidiary status households to examine what kind of households have fallen into debt and absolute poverty among agricultural labour households. 3). Households who Collect Minor Forest Produce (CMFP); who practice collection of minor forest produce as their major occupation.

During the time of investigation from 11th August 2004 to 31th August 2004; 1021 total households are living in Darbhagudem village which is a forest based village. There are three tribal gudems namely 1 Panduvari Gudem, 2 Tapasivari Gudem, and 3 Cheemalavari Gudem containing 65 households, 40 households and 30 households respectively are part of the village. A total of 135 tribal families are living in the three gudems containing 13.22 per cent of the total households (including non-tribal households) of the village. Pandu Peda Kannaiah is the head of the three gudems. Tellam Krishnaveni is the head of the Tapasivarivari Gudem and Cheemalavari Gudem and she is an active leader in tribal movements which have occurred in the village. These two leaders were the tribal representatives of the village in the Enjoyment Survey in 1993. The agricultural lands are situated around the gudem, but major part is in the East side of the tribal gudems. The tribal gudem is situated eastside of the forests. The irrigation canals are situated beside the

gudems. The non-tribal households are situated at the distance of 1¼ km from the tribal households in the village. One can understand, after observing the geographical conditions that the tribals are the first settlers and clearers of the surroundings (field survey & village map).

Reddy Ganapavaram is a plain village with 1205 tribal and non-tribal households in 2004-05. It is situated at a distance of 12 km of Darbhagudem. 466 households are tribal households out of 1205 total households containing 38.67 per cent of the total households in the village. The non-tribal households are situated very close to tribal households in the village. Only one street divides the tribal gudem and non-tribal households in the village. Madakam Venkateswarlu is the head of the tribal gudem in the village and he was the tribal representative of the village in the Enjoyment survey in 1993. I have stayed 15 days during the second phase and shared their experience in this village with the help of Madakam Koteswarlu (ST), Regional Gen.Sec., C.P.I., Gangareddy Gudem.

Reddy Nagampalem is a hill based village situated at the distance of 22 km from Reddy Ganapavaram and 45 km from Darbhagudem. It was under the area of Polavaram Taluka, since British rule, the taluk head quarter has been situated at a distance of 25 km from Reddy Naganmpalem. Total 146 tribal and non-tribal households are living in the village. 124 tribal households (84.93 per cent) are isolated and living in Reddy Gudem at a distance of 1 ½ K.M. from non-tribal households in the village. Ginnepalli Pedasoma Reddy is the head of the tribal gudem and tribal representative of the village in the enjoyment survey in 1993.

The sample households are selected randomly through stratified sampling method from three tribal villages for this study. In every village the total tribal households are classified into two categories 1 Landowning households, 2 Agricultural labour households. From each category randomly 68 households are selected out of 135 households (50.00 per cent) from Darbhagudem, 156 households out of 466 households (33.48 per cent) from Reddy Ganapavaram, and 62 households out of 124 (50.00 per cent) from Reddy Nagampalem villages are selected respectively. In every village the land owning households are selected from the group who were the land owners in past and restored their

land through movements for a few years. The agricultural labour households are selected from the group who were not land owners in the past.

In Darbhagudem, 34 households from land owning group, and 34 households from landless labour group totally 68 (50.00 per cent) are selected out of 135 households. In Reddy Ganapavaram, 78 households from land owning group and 78 households from landless labour group totally 156 households (34.00 per cent) are selected out of 466 households in the village. In the Reddy Nagampalem, 31 households from land owning group and 31 households from landless labour group totally 62 households are selected out of 124 households (50.00 per cent) in the village. To study the land alienation problem in three villages 123 land owning households, to study the labour problems 123 landless labour households, total 246 households are selected out of 725 households constituting 34.00 per cent to total households from three tribal villages. The total number of tribal households are 725 (30.56 percent) out of total 2372 households of all in the three study villages during 2004-05.

Table-1.1: Study design and selection of Households in the study tribal villages:

Category	Darbhagudem		R. Ganapavaram		R.Nagampalem	
	No.HH	Per cent	No.HH	Per cent	No.HH	Per cent
Total HH in the village	135	100	466	100	124	100
Total selected HH	68	50	156	33.48	62	50
Selected for land alienation study	34	25	78	16.74	31	25
Selected for labour exploitation study	34	25	78	16.74	31	25

Source field survey, 2004.

The necessary records and data have been collected from three Mandal Revenue Officers (M.R.O.) offices regarding three villages during the second phase 5th January 2005 to 10th March 2005. I have discussed with Dr. Sivaram Krishna (Director, SAKTI), M. Eswaraiah (Advocate for tribes in Reddy Ganapavaram and Reddy Nagampalem and Ex. Regional Gen.Sec., C.P.I, Jangareddy Gudem, and tribal representative in the Enjoyment Survey),

M.Koteswarlu (Regional Gen.Sec., C.P.I, Jangareddy Gudem), and representatives of other political parties and Organisations. I have also discussed with some of the Non-tribal representatives like Venkata Reddy (OC) from Darbhagudem, Gadde Veerkrishna (Kamma), Yampati Venkataratnam (Kamma), Nunna Venkateswarlu (BC) form Reddy Ganapavaram. Kuchipudi. Sayanarayana (OC), Geda Venkata Satyanarayana (OC), Bandaru Venkatrao (OC) for suggestions and necessary measures that are required. I also discussed with Administrative Officers like Special Deputy Collector for Tribal Welfare, Badri Narayana M.R.O, Jeelugumill Mandal, and District Collector, Jaju, I.A.S. regarding the administrative hurdles to deal with the problem of land alienation in the second phase of the field survey.

The actual land owners of the land survey in number-wise are identified through enjoyment survey with the help of R.S.R-1933 by the government in 1993 in the three villages. To identify the magnitude of the land alienation, the land owned households are identified on the basis of survey numbers and the extent of land mentioned in the RSR-1933. Only the first transfer from tribe to non-tribe has been taken into account to estimate the extent of alienated land. Thereafter all transfers up to last transfer of a particular land have been used to identify the present enjoyer of the land. This procedure is followed by the M.R.O. in the enjoyment survey which was conducted in the three villages as an experiment to identify the present non-tribal enjoyers on tribal land.

The number of transfers of a particular landholding has been identified through a number of registrations of same landholding in the land registration records like Key Book, from Index-I and Index-II of land registration office. The tribes have collected most of these details as part of their movement. The state government has also prepared the list of actual first owner and present enjoyer of the land through enjoyment survey, which was completed during 1993-2005 on the basis of RSR-1933. In fact, the number of transfers noted in the registration office of a particular piece of land is less than actual transfers due to unofficial transfers or unrecorded transfers either by grabbing and to escape the registration expenses or to avoid the legal procedures. Methods of land alienation could be understood by the nature of land transfer between tribes and non-tribes which is mentioned

in the registration documents during 1933-2005. It was examined with the field survey data, collected through questionnaire and interview methods.

The state of tenancy (leased-out and leased-in status) and cropping pattern details are collected from M.R.O. Offices of three mandals. And it is also collected through household survey. It was crosschecked with the village Adangulu of each of the selected village. The selected household's land leased-out status is identified under the column of cultivator in the village primary Adangulu. In the case of Darbhagudem the data of cropping pattern is available in Kovvuru Divisional Office only for 1950s and 1970s. The new Adangulu has been burnt by non-tribes in Jeelugumilli MRO Office at the time of tribal movements in 1989. In the case of Reddy Ganapavaram, 1990 (in Buttayagudem MRO office) and 1970 Adangulu (in Kovvuru Divisional Office) are available. In the case of Reddy Nagampalem no record is available either RSR-1933 or Adangulu because it was a Zamindari village. The government did not maintain any records regarding landholdings and other details. Land registration record is the only source to identify the actual old owner and present enjoyer of a particular land with particular survey number (First survey was done in 1902).

The labour exploitation is recognized in terms of variation in the wage payments, working hours, nature of assigned work between tribes and non-tribes. The magnitude of tribal labour exploitation is identified through qualitative measures like freedom, leisure, bonded-ness and nature of work rather than through quantitative measures. The money wages are taken at district level from 'Statistical Abstract' of AP 1952, 1973, and 1992. The wage differentiation was seen with the help of official records and other primary studies of the same scheduled area. In the Thativari Gudem which is the neighbour gudem of Panduvarigudem, the Manasabdar D. Subrahmanyam has maintained the record for his own field work and house-construction work in 1952. This has helped to estimate the money wages of different agricultural operations and non-agricultural works in the tribal villages. The same wages have been taken into consideration for the remaining selected villages for the same year. The necessary adjustments were made to minimize the gaps in the money wages during different periods in three villages. The number of working days per week and number of working days per month are not same in every week and every month in a year

because of seasonal employment. The average number of working days in the peak season and slack seasons are collected and calculated by taking into consideration of monthly average working days. Annual average working days during every period are carefully calculated for every village. Annual earnings, as well as monthly earnings of labour households from agricultural operations and non-agricultural works have been estimated in each selected village with the help of field survey.

It is difficult to estimate exact poverty line for tribal households due to different ethnic characteristic features. Dandekar & Rath (1960-61), N.S.S.O. (1983 and 1987-88), the expert group and Planning Commission have followed either calories method or expenditure method. There are two problems in the estimation of poverty line among tribal households. If we want to follow calories method to estimate the poverty line for tribal groups of A.P., most of the tribal groups in the scheduled area practice sweet toddy collection as traditional occupation and use it as the main food item during summer season, and as secondary food item during remaining season in the year. The scientists tested the sweet toddy and recognized it as one of the most energetic food item that can give more calories of energy than rice and wheat. Estimation of the market value for sweet toddy is difficult (which is a free good) in the tribal economy. Tribes can live months on sweet toddy and bulbous roots alone in the slack season of agricultural work. When every family uses toddy as main food item in summer, easily every person gets 2300 calories of energy with least expenditure, without using other items like fish, egg, vegetables, milk, fruits and others, which are mentioned in food basket by the planning commission or expert group. Fixation of market price is difficult for toddy due to self-consumption mode of production and seasonal productivity. If we consider this item in the estimation of poverty line through calories method, under estimation of incidence of poverty may take place because, 90 per cent of the families get sufficient calories with toddy in summer season. It is one limitation in the calories method.

If we follow expenditure method to estimate poverty line among tribal groups, primarily we need to identify the number of varieties of food items in the food basket. Then the exact prices of commodities need to be identified in different periods for different commodities of the food basket. The number of varieties of food items is different during

the time period between 1920 and 1970; and from 1970 to 2005 among tribes, due to changes in the socio-economic and food habits and cropping pattern among tribal households. Bartered system has existed during 1920-50 in the scheduled area of A.P. Cholan (Konda Jonna), Ragulu, and Sajjalu have been used as main food items during 1920-70. It is difficult to identify the exact quantities they have consumed and prices of different commodities respectively due to lack of availability of official records during the British rule. Some of the official records are burnt by non-tribes during the time of tribal movements. Hence, it is difficult to estimate the poverty line through expenditure method during 1920 and 1970.

The Planning Commission has followed a method that is Income Corresponding Poverty Line (ICPL) as an alternative method to overcome the difficulties in the estimation of poverty line in rural areas during Seventh Five Year plan. Since tribal economy is a non-monitored economy, this method is more convenient than the expenditure method. Hence, ICPL method is followed in this study. As a part of this, to estimate the net money incomes of tribal land holding households; total revenue from the cultivation of farmers and as well as cost of cultivation for different crops in different periods are collected through households survey and are cross-checked with the available secondary data. The main components in the cost cultivation are identified as 1) Cost of labour (Hired labour and own labour), 2) Cost of Machinery, 3) Cost of inputs and other implements. The major agricultural operations are different for different crops. NSSO has identified fixed capital cost and variable capital cost in the estimation of cost of production among farmers, however here; there is no fixed capital cost among tribal farmers during 1920-70. They have hired all the implements for cultivation from the non-tribes and neighbour tribes. In this study, both costs are combined. Labour cost of cultivation is identifying by the number of working days and money wages during different periods among tribal households. The machinery cost (own fixed capital cost) has taken place only since 1990 among tribal farmers. The tribal farmers have been using the inputs like fertilizers pesticides since 1990 only. The number of working days is different for different crops. Cropwise working days and agricultural operation wise money wages were identified to estimate the labour cost.

The data for the period of 1920-05 is collected through household survey from the elderly tribal farmers of the tribal gudems.

Limitations in the estimation of Income Corresponding Poverty Line (ICPL) are 1) In the estimation of average family income, income from children is not included, 2) The remuneration is actually paid in the form of kind during 1930-70, but that was converted into money wage to estimate money income of the family and to estimate poverty line through ICPL method, 3) The average prices of different commodities are considered only for particular selected years like 1950, 1970, 1990 and 2004-05, 4) The money wages of agricultural labour households are collected from the household survey; and the average annual wage is taken into consideration, 5) Average cost of cultivation is estimated for all crops cultivated by the tribal farmers during 1920-05.

1.14. Period of study

This study covers a period of 85 years (1920-2005) in Reddy Nagampalem. In the remaining two villages, it covers a period of 72 years (1933-2005) in Darbhagudem and Reddy Ganapavaram.

1.15. Organization of the study

The study is organised into eight chapters. The first chapter deals with introduction of the problem to be studied. It also presents objectives, hypothesis and methodology of the study. Second chapter deals with the necessary review of literature on problem of land alienation, labour exploitation and problem of poverty. Third chapter deals with the profile of the study area, covering village level, mandal level, district level and state level.

Fourth chapter is presented in two parts; Part-I concentrates on extent of alienation, methods of alienation, changes in tenancy and changes in cropping pattern, and inter-relationship among the variables in selected villages during the period of study. Part-II focuses on restoration of alienated land affected by Land Transfer Regulations 1 of 1959 and 1 of 1970. Methods of restoration, problems of land restoration and necessary remedies are examined. Fifth chapter examines different kinds of labour exploitation, affecting factors and changes in the socio-economic conditions of tribal agricultural labourers in the selected villages during the same period. Sixth chapter focuses on the reasons for persisting

poverty in tribal economy during the same period in the selected villages. It also focuses on responsibility of state and people for the present conditions. Seventh chapter is confined to the problems of tribal administration, problems of land alienation, labour exploitation and problem of poverty and development. It concentrates on different Land Transfer Regulations, Debt Relief Legislations, and Wage policies. Eighth chapter presents the summary and conclusions.

Chapter-II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Many eminent anthropological and sociological scholars studied about tribal identity and dignity, tradition and culture and their ethical moral civilization in India, during pre-independence period very significantly. Research on tribes in India owes their beginning to the establishment of the Asiatic Society of Bengal (1774). Sir William Jones deserves the credit for defining 'nature and man' in India. In addition the credit goes to J. M. Combell (1856), R.S. Lathan (1859) and H.H. Risley (1891). And further tribal studies have been enumerated and reviewed by number of scholars like Roy (1922), Cristoph Von Furer-Hamandorf (1944, 1988), D. N. Majundar (1950, 1956), Ghurye (1956), Dube 1956, 1962), Bose (1963), Vidyarthi (1966, 1970). During the post-independence period only research in economic context or the struggle for existence for resources and for their development has been concentrated a few scholars. An attempt is made to review the studies in this chapter.

2.1. Review of literature on problem of Land alienation

Dr. Ayappan (1946)¹⁸ was the first scholar and administrator regarding tribal research in the developmental context. He attempted to present a picture of socio-economic conditions among tribes in the agency. Ayappan dealt with various problems faced by tribal due to forest labour, land alienation and forest regulations. His report discussed the twin problems of exploitation and land alienation by shahukars (rich people) and recommended for restricting their activities. The report suggested that a separate tribal welfare authority is an essential to take-up various welfare measures such as providing marketing facilities, co-operative credit, educational services, medical, etc.

¹⁸ Ayappan, (1946), Report on the socio- economic conditions of the aboriginal aribal of Province of Madras Movement Printing Press, 1946.

Rayappa and Mutharayappa (1986)¹⁹ conducted a study in 10 districts of Karnataka on backwardness and welfare of SCs and STs. They collected data from the rural labour enquiry reports on indebtedness. It was concluded that absence of sufficient margin of income over expenditure has given access to the possibility of increasing debts among scheduled groups. However, the percentage of indebted households among scheduled groups declined from 71.90% in 1964-65 to 70% in 1974-75 but, the average amount of debt per indebted households has increased from Rs.300 in 1964-65 to Rs.644 in 1974-75.

Assam Institute of Research for Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes (1987)²⁰ conducted a study in Assam to find the extent of the tribal alienated land to the non-tribals in the light of the existing laws in different districts. The villages are selected in tribal belts, outside the tribal areas, hill areas and industrial areas for household survey. This study found some effective factors of the land alienation. Tribes have been alienated from their land through auction by bank, forcible occupation by moneylenders, encroachments of contractors and non-tribals, mortgage and leased-out activities, and other reasons. The extent of land alienation in the 10 selected villages was as follows. In the tribal blocks 133 families have been selected out of 809 households. 198.61 acres of land (25.94 percent) was alienated to the total land of selected households. 164.83 acres (82.99 percent) of land was alienated by 84 tribal families to non-tribes and 19.07 acres (9.60 percent) of land was alienated to tribes through intra-caste transfers out of 198.61 acres. The main reasons for tribal land alienation are found as family consumption (61.80%), mortgage/lease (29.36%). 31 families acquired 14.71 acres (7.41%) from the government. The root cause for the alienation was found as absolute poverty and ignorance of the tribal people. This study could not look into the tenancy and cropping patterns of tribal farmer and their impact on land alienation.

¹⁹ Rayappa, P.H. and Mutta Rayappa, R. (1986), Backwardness and welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of India, Ashis Publishing House, New Delhi, p.83.

²⁰ Assam Institute of Research for Tribal and Scheduled Castes (1991), Report on the Survey of alienation of tribal land in Assam, Depot. Of Rural development, Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. of India, pp.33-34; 238-253.

Janardhan. B, (1987)²¹ studied land alienation in tribal areas with micro study of a village of Telangana region of A.P. There was a clear-cut transfer of land from the tribals to non-tribals over the 80 years. Migration of non-tribals from plains to tribal areas has changed the land relations. The state has played vital role and tended support to the dominant castes and classes. The non-tribal landlord's usury attitudes have created conflicts among the tribals and made them indebted. Leading to sell their lands to the non-tribals. The process of extracting revenues in their village did not help the original inhabitants (tribals) and had gone contrary to their interests. The tribal landholder names are not figured in the land records for several years. The protective measures did not come to their rescue, due to existence of many loopholes within the legal framework and that could have easily manipulated at many levels to the disadvantage of the tribals. The experience of the tribals of 'Chunchupalli' village is much glaring that the emerging network of the capitalistic social relations was driven out of their land. The main findings of this study are a) The land relations existing in tribal areas are not of egalitarian type in all selected villages. Majority of tribal families have been impoverished and this has resulted to the concentration of land in the hands of a few landlords and the trading families. b) In all the villages mostly the landlord and rich peasant sections belonging to the forward communities and their dominant socio-economic relations are disadvantageous to the small and poor peasant sections of the tribal communities. c) In these villages disposition is said to have started with the initiation of the state activities and its failure to check the land alienation in the later years. The main conclusion of this study is that the state policies regarding land transfers regulation could not help the tribes.

In his work **Rajasekhar (1988)²²** attempted empirically to study association between land transfers and family partitioning. The reference period was during 1891-1984 as an historical study. This study was undertaken in a village of Kurnool district

²¹ Janardhan, B. (1987), Land alienation in tribal areas,, Kakatiya School of Public Administration, Kakatiya University, pp.1-23; 260-236.

²² Rajashekar, D. (1988), Land alienation and family portioning, - Historical case study of an andhra village, Oxford & I.B.H. Publishing Pvt., Ltd., New Delhi, pp.1-9; 24-30; 39-45; 50-54; 75-78.

(Rayalaseema region) of Andhra Pradesh. This study has been carried out by dividing the whole period (1891 to 1984) into four sub-periods i.e., 1891 to 1948, 1948 to 1961, 1961 to 1974 and 1974 to 1984. In the first period it is argued that the direction of land transfers was towards the money lending rich families mainly due to the interlocking of markets and their land acquisitive ethos. This has resulted in an increase in inequalities. During the second period (1948-61) the Brahmin absentee landlords were alienated from their land consequent to the tenancy reforms due to the large size of their holdings. During the third period the direction of land transfers was towards small and marginal farmers. As a result there was a decline in the inequalities in the distribution of land holdings for the land owning classes. During the fourth period, it is observed that the village economy showed marked improvement and the direction of land transfers was towards small and medium farmers as the big farmers were no longer interested in acquiring land.

Finally, an attempt is made to correlate land transfers and family partitioning. During the period 1948 to 1984 though there is no specific pattern in the rates and incidence of partitioning across size classes of land holdings they were high among rich households (economically and socially). It was observed that family partitioning and the acquisition/alienation of land are closely related to the rate of partitioning and is high among the families who are net losers of land and vice-versa.

Kripa Shankar (1990)²³ studied the working of the land market, and he found the reasons for land transfers in Uttar Pradesh. He selected Nyaya Panchayats randomly. The reference period was from 1952-53 to 1982-83, which was effected by the green revolution. His study has observed that twenty-four factors are effecting the land alienation. The marriages, migration, treatment of the diseases and purchases of other land are identified as main factors among them.

²³. Kripa Shankar (1990), Land transfers- a case study in U.P., Gain publishing house, New Delhi, 1990, pp. 6-10, 114-129, 214-278, 322-325).

In the size-wise analysis, the marginal holders (0-2.5) are affected by marriages, medical treatments and other un-productive expenses. The medium holders (5-10) and large holders (10-above) are affected by mostly marriages, medical treatments and purchasing of other lands. The selected households are divided into five social groups as High-caste Hindus, Backward Castes, Scheduled Castes, Muslims and Sikhs for caste wise analysis. The high-caste hindus and BCs purchased 30.54 percentage of land and 41.90 percentage of land of the total purchased land respectively. The SCs purchased only 8.92 percent of land from all social groups. Intra-caste land transfers were more than inter-caste land transfers during 1952-53 to 1982-83 in U.P. (Kripa Shankar, 1990). This study did not observe the changing methods of alienation and tribal and non-tribal relations.

Bordoloi (1991)²⁴ surveyed 10 villages within the tribal belts, and also outside the tribal belts. The main objective is to study the land alienation and affecting factors. In the tribal villages 133 families were alienated from 198.61 acres of land out of 809 families. In the outside tribal belt villages, out of 426 surveyed tribal families 42.50 acres have alienated by 38 tribal families. This study found indebtedness as the main cause of the land alienation. The Ministry of Welfare Tribal Development Division), Ministry of Agriculture (Land Reforms Division), the Ministry of Industry failed to implement the adjusting policies and programmes. This study did not attempt to find the reasons for failure of the land reforms and other developing programmes.

N. N. Vyas and P. C. Mehta (1994)²⁵ are studied to find the gambling techniques employed by the non-tribals in the context of land alienation and restoration of alienated land in the tribal economy. The study area is a part of Rajasthan under the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) area. The problem of land alienation in the TSP area is serious. If whatever meager land the tribal own is not retained or what ever was alienated is not restored. The study

²⁴ Bordoloi, B.N. (1991), Transfer and alienation of tribal land in Assam- with special reference to the Karbis tribe Saraighat, Offset Press, Industrial Estate, Bumunimaridam, Guwhathi.

²⁵ Vyas, N.N. & Mehtha, P.C. (1994), Changing land relations in tribal India, Rawat Publications, New Delhi, pp.1-10; 55-72.

found that there is greater incidence of land alienation in urban areas and in tribals and Hindu caste mixed villages. It shows that plain villages are more vulnerable to the land alienation than villages in hill areas. The incidence of land alienation is closely related to incidence of indebtedness and poverty, illiteracy and occupation. Tribal people engaged as agricultural labourers, wage earners tend to have more land dispossession. In fact generally un-irrigated land comes for the sale and mortgage in the market. An important finding of this study is that the “tribal land is transferred normally among tribals on paper, substantially it is between tribals and non-tribals the whole affairs have failed to a clandestine deal”.

Tribal Research and Training Institute (1998)²⁶ studied a case on tribes in Maharashtra to focus on the functioning of legal protection for tribal under the existing conditions in the state. It conducted household survey to find the status of legal protection for tribal land from the land alienation. This study is divided into four phases by the following criteria, a) Spreading out of the tribal population, b) Extent of the tribal problem and c) Topography of the area to identify the tribal actual conditions. In this study the alienation of the tribal land was classified as a) from tribal to tribal, b) from tribal to non-tribals and c) from tribal to the government.

The reasons for failure of restoration of alienated land is noted as a) There was no documentary evidence by the respondent in support of his claim, b) There was no proper mentioning of the Act, under which code the case has been filed, c) The respondent was not in a position to provide the details about the non-tribals, who were involved in the cases, d). The respondent was not willing to take the possession of the land, and mentioned more distance of the holding, lower fertility and lower size of landholding as problems.

²⁶ Tribal Research and training Institute (1998), Tribal development report a study to determine the extent of tribal land alienation in Maharashtra, 1987-88, Govt. of Maharashtra, 1998, pp. 18-24, 35-52, 62-110, 129-146).

This study also explains the linkages between earlier tribals and the non-tribal landholders. Non-tribals, who had good relations with tribals, purchased more land, made relations by carrying agricultural operations. If we see the changing pattern of the economic conditions between pre-restoration period and post-restoration period, some of the innocent tribal farmers have transformed from the state of 'sufficient' to 'insufficient' in post-restoration period (Govt. of Maharashtra, 1987-88). This study found that the main reasons for land alienation were family consumption expenditure, repayment of the debt and medical expenses of the family. But this could not concentrate on methods of alienation and changes in the nature of alienation.

Prof. Sanat T.Joshi (1998)²⁷ studied historical evolutionary changes in a tribal economy of Gujarat state. The study found that the average size of landholding has been decreasing from 6.5 acres to one acre. Landless category mobility has been increasing day by day and has more income than land holders in the villages due to the several migrants. This study is also observed various land grabbing techniques which were used by the non-tribes. These techniques have been changed into different forms by the affecting of many factors like modernization of culture, migration due to diversification of occupation, mobilisation of labour and fragmentation of agricultural lands.

2.2 Review of literature on Labour Problems

Vyas,N.N. (1980)²⁸ he emphasised on 'Sagri' system (bonded labour) and the relevant causes which made it possible to exist. He purposively selected 10 villages of Dungapur Tehsil District. Eight villages are selected for this intensive study with the census method (mixed), and two villages (tribal) for investigation. The tribal villages were studied separately because; in eight other villages there is no 'Sagri' system. This study attempted inter-caste exploitation and intra-caste exploitation in the villages of the Rajasthan. This study has found that the root cause for existing exploitation is indebtedness. This study found four important causes of exploitation, namely, the money (cash & credit), trade (cash

²⁷ Sanat T.Joshi (1998), "Land alienation and accelerating tribal transformation", Ed by S.N. Thripathy (1998), Tribal in India-The changing scenario, Discovery publishing house, New Delhi, pp.1-60.

²⁸ Vyas, N. N. (1980), Bondage and Exploitation in tribal India, Rawat Publications, New Delhi.

& credit), land transactions and rendering of labour and services, coverage on basic premise of indebtedness. One more thing he found that the indebtedness was more among tribals because, it used by them for unproductive purposes.

Mahapatro (1987)²⁹ conducted an empirical investigation of 373 tribal households in Koraput district of Orissa with a view to study the sources, purpose and level of indebtedness among the sample households. He concluded that the problem of tribal indebtedness was a product of primitive existence, social extravagance and market inadequacy. 50.64 % of the total borrowers belonged to the cultivating group and the average sum of loan borrowed by them was Rs.367. Rural banks and co-operative societies provided 77.42 % of the total loans, 22.58 % was provided by the money lenders and others. 41.00 percent of households borrowed money for the land reclamations, bullocks and equipments. He remarked that 43.36 % of the indebtedness households have taken loans in cash, 23.77 % in terms of kind and remaining 32.87 % both in cash and kind. The rate of interest charged varied from 12.5 % to 125 % per annum. In spite of expansion of co-operatives, the moneylenders still constitutes an important source of borrowings in this area under the study.

Sharma.K.C. (1994)³⁰ studied about the problems poverty, unemployment and inequalities in tribal economy of Himachal Pradesh. The main objectives are (1) To study the standard of living, asset, and employment, income and consumption expenditure. (2) To estimate the extent of inequalities among tribal farmers. (3) To study the impact of rural development programmes on tribals. In this study to estimate the absolute poverty he has taken the minimum nutritional requirements of 2400 calories per day plus the value of minimum non-food items at 1988-89 prices. To measure the inequalities, Gini- coefficient and Lorenz curves measures have been applied.

²⁹ Profulla Chandra Mahapatro (1987), Economic Development in tribal India, Ashis Publishing House, New Delhi, pp.174-190.

³⁰ Sharma, K. C. (1995), poverty, unemployment and inequalities in the tribal India- with reference to Himachal Pradesh, Relience Publishing House, New Delhi, pp.248-268.

This study found that most of the tribal households are living as marginal and small farmers. The manual assets are more among tribals, while missionary, livestock and other agricultural implements owned by the non-tribals. Mostly this study concentrated on the problem of tribal economy, this is intra-caste comparative study but not inter-caste comparative study.

G.Stanley Jayakumar (1995)³¹ studied the tribal transformation from tradition to modern. It is a sociological study. But he has also explained in the economic contexts. The non-tribals have built-up the relations with the tribal people through entering into their social structure and by developing friendly relations. Later slowly some of non-tribes purchased tribal's land on their own name and some of them purchased on the tribal's name. The landlords and money lenders devised another dubious method by means of which they develop spurious marital relations with tribal woman folk to purchase the lands in their names. All these non-tribals, though already married enter into wedlock with a tribal woman in order acquire lands without any legal complications. These are rampant in coastal Andhra Pradesh.

Tripathy.S.N. (1998)³² studied on 'shifting cultivation in Tribal Orissa'. He found that the main reasons for shifting cultivation are 1) the tribals from time to time were deprived of their mere fertile lands and were subjected to ruthless exploitation by the invading person which has resulted in the Hillman's flying in greater wilderness. The infiltration of the people from the plains continues resulting in depriving the hill man of all the lands they reclaimed. When deprived all settled cultivation the hill man is left with very little choice for his existence and shifting cultivation for him is the easiest means for his survival. 2) Poverty stricken tribals generally do not employ labourers on wage basis. A group of people tries to cultivate the fertile land. The solution to remove the shifting cultivation was to remove the poverty among the tribals. The strategy for control of shifting

³¹ Stanley, G. Jayakumar (1995), Tribals from tradition to transition – A case study of Anadi tribe in A.P., MD Publications Pvt.LTD, New Delhi, pp.97-114.

³² Tripathi, S.N. (1998), Tribes in India- a change scenario, Discovery Publishing house, New Delhi, pp.105-115.

cultivation involves integrated programs of reclamation's and development of land for settlement of shifting cultivators under regular agriculture, animal husbandry, horticulture and forestry.

Punalekhar. S. P. and Devyani Punalekhar (1998)³³ studied the existence of landless tribal labourers in Gujarat. In this state Dublas tribes were merely agricultural serfs tied as bonded labourers to their masters (owner/landlord/dhaniama). The system is known as 'hali pratha' in local which compiled not only the householder in Dubla family to serve the masters for life time, Dublas wife, daughters and sons had to work from dawn to dusk. Shah .P. G. observed that village development programmes and schemes do not seem to have kept the interests of the Dubla families in view. Rather it bypassed them with impurity. Debts incurred by their parents forced their children to remain in perennial chains of bonded labour. Many scholars like Jan Berman, Ghan Shyam Shah and I. P. Desai have referred to these trends among the Dublas. The study also found that urbanisation of rural areas and conversion of agriculture into non-agricultural lands has certainly brought about occupational change among Dublas. This change has now brought Dublas out of narrow, constructed nexus of the village and placed them into more open, secular and formal economy nexus.

2.3. Review on problem of Development

Cristoph Von furer-Haimendorf (1943)³⁴ described some of the measures taken by the Madras Provincial Government for development among Chenchu tribal and the schemes implemented for their well-being. He also described change-taking place in the Chenchu society due to opening up of Chenchu areas and intrusion of contractors into Chenchu forest. Haimendorf suggested for the removal of contractors from forest scene and pleaded for employing tribals in the forest department. He also listed out various

³³ Punalekar, S .P. and Punalekar. D. (1998), "a Case of landless tribal labourers as margin of existence in Gujarath", Ed by Thripathy (1998), Tribals in India, pp.105-115.

³⁴ Haimenderlf, C.V.F. (1943), The Chenchus-Jungle Folk of Deccan, London: Mac Millan and co.

changes that have come in the Reddis economy due to entry of non-tribal traders. He has also listed out some of the recommendations that he gave to the local rulers for modifying the administrative structure in the interests of the tribal. He also attempted to study land alienation, but the reasons and consequences could not be explained clearly. On the other hand, **Madhava Rao** referred to various problems faced by Gond community in Adilabad District, which are more environmental specific and those that are relevant to the integration of Gonds with the mainstream sector of that region.

Bose (1964)³⁵ cautioned against the over enthusiasm in implanting protective legislation and pointed out that it may lead to separatist tendencies as occurred in Nagaland. While implementing positive discrimination towards tribes, without clear understanding of the consequences like disintegration it gives negative results. The study conducted Araku valley by **Tribal Cultural Research and Training Institute at Hyderabad**³⁶ dealt with various aspects of developmental programmes. This has been one of the early works that elaborately dealt with the welfare programmes devised for the tribal population.

Yet, another interesting study on tribal welfare was done by **Bapuji (1974)**³⁷ He analysed the working of special standing committee on tribal welfare in Zilla Parishad of Vishakapatnam, Andhra Pradesh. According to the statutes standing committee which is only an advisory body of the Zilla Parishad and has no power delegated, but only the power to review and sanction the tribal welfare schemes. The government implanted tribal areas committees through Zilla parishads to study the changing conditions of the tribal people and it is limited by the statutes itself. The task of tribal development is a complex one which involved the participation of various departments. The composition of the committee pre-dominantly with tribal members is an act of breaking the past and introducing a new turn for tribal welfare of the district since the government and Zilla Parishad started

³⁵ Bose, N.K. "Integrated Tribes of Andhra Pradesh", Man in India, 1964, pp. 97-104.

³⁶ Madagada (1968), "Village Monograph", Tribal Cultural Research and Training Institute, Hyderabad, 1968.

³⁷ Bapuji, M. (1974), "Working of the special standing committee on tribal welfare in Zilla Parishad of Visakha Patnam", Vanyajathi, vol. 22, 1974, pp. 63-66.

launching several programmes for the emancipation of downtrodden masses. The tribal members of the standing committee should try to stock of the present trend to break through the vicious circle of backwardness but struck the roots of the tribal community since the long past.

This study focuses the importance of co-ordination of different departments for tribal developments. For instance, surplus land redistributed to some of the landless labour households. Providing a piece of land is not enough for the development of a family, but also irrigation facility, providing buffalos, agricultural implements, seeds, fertilizers and pesticides at subsidy prices, credit facilities from bank and etc. are necessary. If any single department neglect or delay in providing its incentives, all other department services have become waste or misuse.

Mehta (1975)³⁸ explains the new strategy to ensure a substantial investment of about Rs. 1,500 crores in the tribal areas. The developmental programmes are to be supported by investment will be qualitatively addressed to the requirements of the tribal. Not only will it be ensured but a renewed effort will be made to undo the damage which has already been sustained by the tribal economy. Elimination of exploitation has been accorded to the highest priority. No laws, procedures, no former obstacles will be allowed to stand in the way of fast development of the tribal and each institution will have to adopt itself to the requirement of the people. A State-level Cabinet sub-committee should be set up for a single line of command with clear objectiveness. And it should be guide at the state level and to review the implementation of developmental programmes. This study is proposing a single line of command with clear objectives is needed to avoid the obstacles in the implementation of any developmental programme or policy. It is true, for instance China has implemented land reforms successfully with this strategy only. In India also same strategy can be followed in the case of land reforms but not in case of every developmental programme like public distribution system and other infrastructural facilities.

³⁸ Mehta, O. M. (1975), "Tribal Development; The New strategy", Occasional Papers on Tribal Development, no. 4.

Sharma, B.D. (1975)³⁹ also discussed a suitable strategy for the tribal development initiated on the eve of formulation of the Fifth Five Year Plan. This study explains the necessity of special treatment, particularly because of its completely distinctive social system in the polyandrous region in the hill areas of Uttar Pradesh. In conclusion, it appears that the planning of development of the sparsely populated hill areas of Uttar Pradesh will call for an unorthodox approach. As the level of the investment is quite appreciable in the areas, it is the inter-sectoral and intra-sectoral priorities, which need to be clearly defined. Neutralization of inaccessibility will bring larger areas within zone of influences of modern economic activities and activate the dormant resources. The sociological dimension in planning will be an important aspect whereas the stronghold in planning will be an important aspect whereas the stronghold of the traditional panchayat on the lower community has to be broken. The attention and assistance of the very same Panchayats will have to be sought for involving the community as a whole stand to deal the new challenges and arrest it from sliding down the path in reference to poorer sections in the area. A direct attack on problem will not be a symbolic gesture but, if taken seriously, problems of the region at their most vital point may mark the beginning of a new period in the socio-economic history of the region.

This study examined different angles in understanding tribal communities. One of the main reasons for the failure of developmental programmes in the tribal area is to push the tribes to fit into the general system of administration rather than their own Grama Sabha or Grama Panchayats forcibly by the state in the name of bringing them into mainstream. Even though, it is an objective to bring the tribes into mainstream society but it should be slow process by understanding their socio-religious and structural limitations.

³⁹ Sharma, B. D. (1975) Development of small tribal communities, Occasional Papers on Tribal Development no. 6.

Vidyarthi (1976)⁴⁰ discussed the jarawa, which is one of the great Andemonese tribal communities. The Onge (also a dying group) the Shompen, the Choura Hotcha, the Taressa Hutch, and the Carnicoberese, the Utnoor thinks that right beginning has been made to development of natural and human resources. He shows particular concern for these communities, which are faced with extension. Whereas, **Chandramouli (1969)**⁴¹ traced out in detail various socio-economic changes that are taking place in tribal areas of Andhra Pradesh over years. He presented various administrative measures such as Tribal development Blocks, Girijan Co-operative Corporation and co-operatives established for the uplift of the tribal.

Ajit Kumar Singh (1977)⁴² attempts to assess tribes in two different villages namely, Banari and Range under the same multipurpose tribal lock of Bishunpur in Ranchi district (Bihar). The community development programme has served in both villages since 1956. Banari with 157 households is bigger and has more facilities than Range with only 76 households. Altogether 150 persons (100 from Benari and 50 from Range) were selected for interviewing. He gives both descriptive and quantitative data. The study reveals that the tribal Range (name of the village) which needs constant attentions has been totally neglected by the programmes while Banari, a fairly developed multi-caste village, has a number of developmental schemes. This is because the latter is closer to the Block head-quarter and it is dominated by high caste groups who have true capacity to absorb the entire benefits accruing through community development projects. This study concluded that in any village if the tribes situated very close to the non-tribes, all the benefits gain by non-tribes in the name of tribal households, which are initiated in the name of tribal community development.

⁴⁰ Vidyarthi, L.P. (1976), "Development plans of the Tribes of Andaman and Nicobar Islands", Journal of Social Research, vol. 19, No.2, PP. 74- 85.

⁴¹ Chandramouli (1969), "Socio economic change in the Tribals of Andhra", in M.K Choudari {ed}, Trends of socio economic change in India, Simla; Indian Institute of Advanced Studies, PP. 199-221.

⁴² Ajith, K. Singh, Tribal Development in India, Amar Prakashan, Delhi, 1977.

Bhupinder Singh (1977)⁴³ has given suggestion for removal of these weaknesses. After independence the tribal development programme has been intensified and vast financial resources have been invested into it. But the implementation of these programmes has been haphazard and uneven. Tribal involvement in the development works is considered by the local leadership is inestimable value in moving the people forward. A restructure of Panchayat Raj machinery with more of enlightened tribal holding executive posts is also suggested.

Interestingly, **Vyas. N. N. (1978)**⁴⁴ describes that the social change programmes are very much influenced in their acceptance or rejection by existing traditional culture. It is evident that rigid communication has been more effective among the tribals as compared to impersonal official mode of communication. Extension workers and officials need to be encouraged to stay for long enough to see the success/failure of programmes. The administrative culture must shift from routine functioning based on hierarchy to task oriented functioning based on social engineering and communication from lower level to high levels. The problem of communication is under-developed. Tribal areas are those adopt the agents of change, the media of communication and forms and content of communication to the culture, value system attitudes and overall views of the community. The degree of success will depend upon the workers availability to recognize the existing channels of communication to anticipate the culture directed responses of the people and adopt the method of communication to them.

In his publication, **Shamugavelyutham, A, A. (1979)**⁴⁵ described the tribal developmental programmes during Fifth and Sixth Five Year plans and major steps in the formation of sub-plan approach, an approach that has been evolved to cover the entire tribal

⁴³ Bhupinder Singh, "Tribal Development at cross- Roads", Man in India vol. 57 no. 3 1977, pp.229- 243.

⁴⁴ Vyas, N.N., "Communication, Development and Change: A Case study of some constraints on tribal development in southern Rajasthan", Tribe, Vol. 10. no.4.

⁴⁵ Shanmugavelayathan, A. "A sub-plan approach to tribal development", The Indian Journal of Social Work, Vol.142, No.2, 1979, PP.177-186.

population under the development programmes. After a critical review of the past efforts the sixth plan is taken up and some suggestions regarding the development strategy for the new approach are put forward. There are three major orientation patterns to a development strategy; region specification, resources specification and people (client) specification. It is argued that in a tribal situation the people specific orientation is a must because of the varied stages of economic development in different areas. There is a greater need to stimulate and encouragement for their aspirations. It is true, that the study is pointing out that specific orientation developmental programmes are necessary for the transformation of tribal communities through different stages of development.

To be specific, **Vyas, N. N. (1980)**⁴⁶ describes the tribal development in Rajasthan. During the three five year plans, there was existence of tribal development blocks. Now the total span of T.D. Blocks has been extended to 15 years by incorporating third stage for which Rs.10 lakhs per block for 5 years have been allocated for consolidating the main achievement with increased emphasis on economic development and agricultural modernization. In fact that the employment opportunities revolve round the agriculture, but it has not benefited equally to all sections even among the tribals. Some of the developmental schemes like the family planning campaign, distribution of seeds, soil conservation, installation of pump sets, lift irrigation, loan for purchase of implements, fisheries schemes, poultry farming, demonstration for improved in schemes of Tribal Development Blocks. Priorities in tribal development can be considered along two lines. The need for the areas and need of the people. For the areas as a whole the priorities could go along communication, larger irrigation dam-electrification, and training-cum-production centers. For individual families the priorities may go along agricultural needs, loans for food grains in scarcity condition schooling, housing etc.

One of the classic works done by Sachidananda described the resettlement of tribals ever carried out both under the programme of resettlement of landless agricultural

⁴⁶. Vyas, N.N. (1980), *Bondage and Exploitation in tribal India*, Rawat Publications, New Delhi.

labourers, which was introduced during the Third Five Year Plan period and other special schemes. In addition, about 4.34 lakhs hectares of wasteland was also distributed during the First, Second and Third Five Year Plan Periods. The Central and State governments launched several programmes to induce tribal cultivators to switch over to permanent cultivation. The redistribution of land involved in the resettlement of tribes but it is surmountable given the proper approach, willingness and preference among officials. The improvement introduced in the new settlements was neither revolutionary nor spectacular and so the tribal did not feel alien in his home. The pattern of agriculture and cultivation methods have changed. The success attends in a process of slow evolution towards development. In the wake of community development programme that in-charge of activities made efforts to promote the welfare of the tribals by resetting them in different colonies. They were exploited by unscrupulous persons and in most cases, deprived of the land allotted to them by the government.

Gopala Rao (1981)⁴⁷ discussed the impact made by the extension staff of the Girijan Development Agency (GDA) on the farmers while implementing the agricultural and animal husbandry programmes introduced by the Agencies. GDA's developmental programme is introduced with some objectives on the tribal farmers in the Srikakulam area of Andhra Pradesh. The Author took the objective of irrigation wells and dairying schemes to discuss. In spite of heavy expenditure on the schemes and large contingent of administrative staff in the fields of agriculture, irrigation and animal husbandry has led to the failure in releasing the benefits to the tribals to the significant extent. The factors inhabiting the diffusion of farm innovations among the tribes are target-oriented planning of development programmes rather than clientele-oriented, ineffective use of extension methods, lack of missionary zeal among extensions works. It is widely felt that most of the innovations recommended by national and state agricultural research institutions and departments are not compatible with the agro-physical and cultural situation of the tribal areas. In order to make the development programmes meaningful and successful among the

⁴⁷ Gopal Rao, N. "Diffusion of agricultural innovations among the tribal people", - A case study in Andhra Pradesh, Vanyajati, Vol.29, No. 1, 1981, PP. 33-36.

tribal there should be close contact between the extension workers and their clients. The extensions workers before introducing innovations only pertinently persuade the tribal to adopt their action otherwise, the entire development programmes involving millions of rupees in the tribal areas will become an exercise in futility.

This study has examined very sensitive point, but it could not find suitable solutions. Providing more contingencies to administrative staff are not reasons for mis-use of the developmental programmes, on the other hand it can prevent corruption among administrative staff. Here point is that appointment of tribal personnel instead of non-tribes administrative staff and train-up them.

Singh and Vyas (1982)⁴⁸ pointed out that the tribal development is an area of our sensitive work, where many administrators have made an impact and no dearth of ideas and suggestion for development. And yet the overall picture merging out of the implementation of the accepted tribal policies are dismal. The authors of the present work argue that though substantial benefits have been accrued to tribal people over plan periods, the results have not been commensurate with expectations. Therefore, there is no alternative to rigorous evaluation of tribal policy and programmes to make sure that they reflect tribal people's needs and aspirations. The social change resulting from development has created some new problems. These problems are unhistorical for the tribals. In fact, these are the emerging challenges, which the development administrators and social workers will have to face.

Amar Kumar Singh (1993)⁴⁹ studied 'progress of the developmental programmes in tribal economy. According to his view the Government of India made efforts for planned development of the tribals during post-independence India (Behura, 1993). But despite these efforts mostly tribals have been existing below the poverty line. There have also been efforts for improving the tribal development administration in India (Prasad L.M., 1983). Prasad referring to the Maheswar Prasad committee report has pointed out that

⁴⁸ Singh, J.P. And Vyas, N.N. (1982), Tribal Development, Himanshu Publications, Udaipur.

⁴⁹ Amar Kumar Singh (1993), "Development, deprivation and discontent of tribal India", Ed by Tripathy (1998), tribes in India, PP.11-21.

achievements fall short of investments. Tribal development should try to bridge the gap between the level of living of tribal and non-tribal. And it should be oriented to various categories of tribals who are at different levels of the development (George and Sree Kumar, 1993). One reason for the failure of the developmental efforts in tribal area is that most of the tribals sharing many common characteristics and living conditions. There are also significant differences among them. Therefore, the developmental programmes should be relevant and appropriate to the specific target of the tribal population. The plans should be specific and not general (Pandey & Tiwari, 1993, Mohana, T. S., 1993). Due to general nature of the developmental efforts, non-tribals are now grabbing the benefits meant for tribals by obtaining pass certificates. Depriving the genuine tribals (Rao, K. M., 1993). The developmental programmes have not improved the dismal health-nutrition, literacy-education and employment-income status of the tribals (Singh, A.K., & Jabbi, M.K., 1995).

Parthasarathy, G. (2000)⁵⁰ Studied the incidence of poverty in tribal areas of Andhra Pradesh with the objective of assess the methodology of estimating poverty in the tribal context; and to assess the characteristics of the moderately poor tribal villages as compared to many poor tribal villages. Data was collected from 50 sample households in six selected villages chosen from 4 out of 12 division of Girijan Corporative Corporation (GCC) namely Paderu, Chintapalle, Rampachodavaram and Parvathipuram divisions of Andhra Pradesh.

This study has observed that in 1988-89, the NSSO has estimated the percentage of tribal population below poverty line as 74.7 in rural area. As per IAMR survey 1994-95, 97 percent of the tribal households were below the poverty line. The poverty line for the year 1997-98, and 1998-99 are Rs.289 and Rs.295 per-capita respectively. The data presented that there has been an increase in poverty among tribes between 1988-89, 1997-98 and 1998-99. The percentage of population living in poverty in Andhra Pradesh, as per Planning Commission estimate was 28.91, 25.86 and 22.19 for the years 1983, 1987-88 and 1993-94

⁵⁰ Parthasarathy, G. (2000). "Incidence of poverty in tribal areas of Andhra Pradesh: An assessment, Indian Journal of Labour Economics, 43(2), April-June, pp.361-370.

respectively. The per capita expenditure in tribal areas is far less than the corresponding figures for Andhra Pradesh and at All India levels. The incidence of poverty in tribal areas was quite high even by the expenditure criterion. There has been an increase in poverty among tribals during 1988-89 and 1997-98 and 1998-99. The income criterion gives a lower proportion of poverty. The minor forest produce (MFP) accounted for a low percentage of male and female employment. Human development has not progressed in tribal areas. Female enrollment in tribal villages is poor and vocational education is not reported by any of the villages. The progress in the areas of health is also dismal. Wage rates in tribal areas were less than one half of the levels of wages obtained in non-tribal areas. The poorest villages are farthest from the mandal head quarters and are deprived of the benefits of development programme.

Chapter- III

PROFILE OF THE STUDY AREA

3.1. Tribes of Andhra Pradesh

The tribes of Andhra Pradesh (A.P.) present a striking diversity marked by heterogeneous ethnic composition, cultural variation, diverse linguistic traditions and different socio-economic conditions at all India level and as well as in A.P. In A.P. the scheduled area has been covered with 107 revenue mandals which are the parts of Srikakulam, Vizayanagaram, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Khammam, Warangal, Adilabad and Mahabubnagar. In Andhra Pradesh out of the 33 recognized Scheduled tribes, Koyas, Gonds, Savaras, Jatapus, Konda Doras, Bagatas, Konda Reddis and Kondas are numerically the predominant tribes in scheduled areas. Lambada, Yerukula and Yanadi tribes are predominantly found in plain areas of all districts in Andhra Pradesh. The Scheduled areas in the state extend over 31485.34 sq. kms, constituting 11.44 percent of the total geographical area of the State. The tribal population of the state constitutes 8.31 percent of the total population according to 2001 census.

The tribal areas of the state are endowed with abundant natural resources. Those are mineral, forest and water resources, graphite, iron ore, mica manganese, coal, limestone, bauxite, copper and clays which are some of important minerals found in tribal areas of the state. The soils of the scheduled areas are classified into red soils, black cotton soils, loamy soils, sandy loams, clay loam, red loamy soils, alluvial, red sandy loams, red gravels etc. The textures of the soils differ from one zone to the other.

The scheduled areas of the state are endowed with rich forest wealth. Tribes depend on forests for food, fuel, house building materials, agricultural implements, etc. In slack seasons, the tribes depend on edible roots, tubers, flowers, fruits and leaves etc., which are available in the forests. The Non-Timber Forest Produce (NTFP) is available in the whole scheduled area and the collection of produce is an important secondary source of livelihood to the tribes. The important NTFP are adda leaf, tamarind, gum, mohwa flowers,

myrabolam, nuxvomica, soapnuts, hill brooms, cleaning nuts etc. The produces like nallamaddi, teak, bamboo etc, are also available in the forest areas of the scheduled areas.

The major perennial rivers like Godavari, Sabari, Muchkund, Vamasdhara and Krishna are flowing through the tribal areas, besides innumerable perennial and seasonal streams, rivulets. These perennial streams are sources for minor-irrigation projects, check dams, lift irrigation schemes etc. Forest clad hills; perennial streams and rivulets provide the most congenial and conduct view surroundings for wild-life. Though the wild life has been greatly depleted due to exploitation of forest wealth, carnivorous animals like tiger, leopard, bear, jackal and herbivorous animals like wild goat and spotted deer are found in the thick forests. Plenty of small game birds are also available in the tribal areas. Birds like peacock, pigeon, jungle fowl, dove, crane, and cow etc. area common in these areas. The important food crops are jowar, paddy, ragi, bajra, maize and commercial crops like cotton, chillies, tobacco, sugarcane and other crops have been cultivated in the scheduled areas.

3.2. Administration of Tribal Areas

Administration the revenue mandals have been classified into wholly scheduled areas, partly scheduled areas and plain areas in the West Godavari district. Jeelugumilli and Buttaygudem are the wholly scheduled area mandals, and Polavaram is partly scheduled area mandal in the West Godavari District. 102 villages are scheduled villages in the District. There are 110 Scheduled mandals with 5,938 scheduled villages in A.P. This classification helps to implement intensive development programmes which are specified for tribal development (Table-3.A.P.1).

During the First Five Year Plan period special attention was paid to improve the level of administration of scheduled areas. At micro level predominant tribal areas which are containing more than 50 percent of tribal population are identified as eight Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDAs). They were established in the districts of Srikakulam, vizianagaaram, Visakhapatnam, East-Godavari, West-Godavari, Khammam, Warangal and Adilabad. These ITDAs continued to function during the period under report to implement the multifarious programme for the accelerated development of tribes and

tribal areas. Exclusively ITDAs for Chenchu (PTAG) was established with head quarters at Srisailam for promotion of development among Chenchus living in the continuous areas in Mababubnagar, Nalgonda, Ranga Raddy, Kurnool, Prakasam, and Guntur districts. To achieve administrative integration, single line of command and other administrative measures were taken up. These measures are presented in the following summary. A legislative committee on welfare of scheduled tribes with tribal and also non-tribal members of Legislative Assembly as its members are constituted from time to time to critically examine whether Government Department and its' under takings are following the rule of reservations in recruitment and to assess the implementation of various developmental schemes for the benefit of tribes.

At district level a governing body for each ITDA was formed with all district level heads of general sector departments as members, Project officer of ITDA as Secretary Convener under the Chairmanship of the District Collector. The local tribal members of Legislative Assembly and members of parliament are also made as members of the Governing Body. In order to streamline the administration in the tribal areas Single Line Administration has been introduced. Officers and staff working in the tribal sub-plan area connected with regulatory and developmental programmes are placed under administrative control of the project officers of ITDAs. The District Tribal Welfare Officers, working in ITDA districts are designated as Assistant Project Officer.

Total geographical area under ITDA projects in A.P. noted as 85.87 lakh acres. Out of this 55.30 lakh acres are forest land constituting 64.40 percent of the total land. The government is using the ITDA centers as Exportable Forest Production Units at present. The main objective of the establishment of ITDA centers is diluted. The funds are misused or diverted to the advantage of general interest in the name of tribes. This is the main reason to loose the faith of tribes in the government departments. The extent of cultivable waste land noted as 3.21 lakh acres in A.P. , whereas it noted as 16000 acres in West Godavari district. If the government redistributes this land to landless tribal households, the land problem could be solved at least in the scheduled areas of the district. But the

government is using that land for commercial purpose and to produce exportable commodities through the forest department⁵¹ (Table- 3.A.P.2)

3.3. Socio-economic conditions of tribes of Andhra Pradesh

Several tribal chieftains ruled different parts of the state at different points of time. For example, Bhimbala Singh organized groups and established Ghond Kingdom in Adilabad district around 895 A.D. The Savaras tribal group is one of the leading rulers of the ancient kingdom. The point to be noted here is that tribes of Andhra Pradesh were once rulers of hills and forest regions but later because of inroads made by Moghul and later British rulers they were led to serfdom.

The tribes are classified based on their occupation and living pattern. The living patterns of some tribal communities are mainly food gathering apart from fishing and hunting. Some other tribal groups are identified as herdsman - rearing and breeding of cattle. The third group is identified with Podu cultivation and fourth group is engaged in the modern agriculture. The tribal groups are distributed in the different regions of the state⁵².

3.4, Occupational distribution of tribes in AP

The percentage of main workers among tribes is 42.71 percent, whereas among non-tribes it is 33.50 percent. It was more among tribes compared to non-tribes. Particularly in the case of female workforce, it was 37.32 percent among tribes, whereas among non-tribes it was 13.56 percent in 2001. The percentage of male main workers is noted as 47.96 percent among tribes; and it is 37.32 percent among tribal female main workers. The percentage of marginal workers is also more among tribes compared to non-tribes. Particularly, the percentage of female non-workers is more compared to male among tribes. The percentage of non-workers among non-tribal women is noted as 81.75 percent which is more compared to 48.03 percent among tribal women in the same year 2001. It shows that the status of women workerr, and family dependency on women among tribes (Table- 3.A.P.3).

⁵¹. ITDA (2005), Report on Developmental Activities of ITDA, West Godavri District, K.R. Puram.

⁵². Hand Book of Statistics, West Godavari District, 2004.

The tribal's economic status can be understood by their land distribution pattern. The percentage of number of small holdings among tribes is noted as 23.80. In the case of large holdings it was 5.54 percent. The extent of owned land among ST small and marginal landholders is less compared to that of others of same sizes, whereas it more among semi-large and large size ST landholders compared to that of others of same sizes. Out of the total land they owned 2.09 lakh hectares (7.64 percent). Among tribal landholdings large size landholdings constituted 25.34 percent, whereas it was 28.90 percent among others, which is more among non-tribes. The medium size landholdings constituted 30.05 percent among tribes, whereas it is 26.47 percent among others (Table-3.A.P.4). Others owned major share of the land that was 83.89 percent compared to 8.24 percent by tribal landholders in 2001. There is wide gap between tribal group and non-tribal group of landholders in the distribution of land. The total owned land of tribes is noted as 25,08,000 acres in A.P. in 2001, the net cultivated area is noted as 24,48,000 acres (97.61 percent), the cultivable waste land is noted as 52,800 acres. 7,200 acres of land is not fit for cultivation, but that is fit to cultivate forest produce. Both Central and State governments have introduced several forest development programmes, but failed to in implementation.

3.5. The performance of waste land development Programmes in A.P.

The government has spent Rs.10,28,238 crores to develop the waste land under several programmes like Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)-1973-74, Desert Development Programme (DDP)-1977-78, Integrated Waste Land Development Programme (IWDP)-1988-89, National Watershed Development Programme of Rained Areas (NWDPA) 1990-91, River Valley Project and Food Prone Rivers (RVP & FPR), and Watershed Development Projects for Shifting Cultivation Area (WDPSCA)-1974-75. All these programmes particularly WDPSACA programme could not bring a significant change in the tribal areas. In the plain areas, where the non-tribal concentrated, most of their land was irrigated. In the hill and forest areas, where the tribes are living, most of the land was un-cultivable due to lack of irrigation (Table-3.A.P.5).

3.6. The pattern of consumption expenditure among tribes of AP

If we observe the difference in Monthly Per-capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE) among STs, SCs and Others, between the classes of Rs.0-225 and Rs.470-525, the

cumulative percentage of persons of two above classes is noted 78.90 percent (789 persons) among tribes, whereas it is 68.60 percent (686 persons) among non-tribes. On the other, the cumulative percentage of persons among classes of Rs.525-615 and Rs.950-above is noted as 21.90 percent (219 persons) among tribes, and 31.40 percent (314 persons) among non-tribes. It was very less among SCs as 16.80 percent (168 persons) per 1000 persons. It shows that the MPCE of most of the tribal people is low, whereas it was high among others (Table-3.A.P.6).

3.7. Literacy among tribes of A.P.

Among tribes the percentage of literates is noted as only 30.69 in A.P. Particularly in rural areas it was 29.27 percent. The percentage of below matriculation candidates is noted as 23.99 percent among tribes. It was 3.95 percent for below graduation, and it was 0.13 percent for graduated candidates among tribes of the total tribal population in 2001 in A.P. (Table-3.A.P.7).

3.8. The area and the tribal people of West Godavari district

The total agency area is noted as 33585 hectares that is 29.77 percent of the total geographical area in the West Godavari district. The area under forests is noted as 60712 hectares that is 53.82 percent of the cultivable waste land. The other lands are noted as 7106 hectares that is 6.30 percent in district in 2000. The net cultivable area is noted as 20.52 percent of the total geographical area in the district (Tables-3.W.G.1 & 3.W.G.2). Most of the cultivable area is concentrated in the non-scheduled area or plain area of the district. In the scheduled area some of the cultivable area is noted as A.W.D. land, cultivable wasteland noted as reserved forest in the government records. One more point is that the major share of land which is used for the non-agricultural purposes is concentrated in the forest area. The tribes in the selected agency area of the West Godavari are mainly classified into two major groups' as koya and kondareddy. They are characterised by distinct socio-economic and cultural heritage and occupational diversity. The social structure and organization of koya is based on clan while the social structure of kondareddys is on conscious clans. Tribes are very superstitious and very sentimental (District hand book of West Godavari district, 2000).

3.9. Occupational structure and comparison between tribes and non-tribes in West Godavari District in 2001

In the West Godavari district the total population is noted as 68,56,147 in 2001. Among them the percentage of SCs was 20.00 percent, STs was 2.71 percent and OCs was 77.29 percent in 2001. The percentage of main workers among tribes is noted as 44.21 percent, whereas it was 36.69 percent among non-tribes. The percentage of main workers was 37.93 among tribal women, while it was 16.78 percent among non-tribal women. The percentage of non-workers among tribes was 44.89 percent, whereas it was 57.03 percent among non-tribal in 2001. The difference was more between tribal women and other women (Table-3.W.G.3).

Among tribes more than 80.00 percent of the people depend on land resources. Actually the land available for cultivation is fragmented into various uneconomic holdings due hereditary transfers and land alienation. Many of the tribal households were engaged into two kinds of cultivation like the ordinary (chalaka podu) in the plain and forest areas and hill podu (kondapodu) in the hill foot areas. In the month of February the trees and bushes are cleared and spread evenly over the portion to be cultivated. During the hot weather season, the cut trees are burnt and these ashes are used as manure. Then without removing the stumps or further clearing the land is scratched along the top and the seed sown. For three or four years the natural fertility of the soil yields comes down, being too lazy to plough and clean it properly or to give manure, they abandon it and the land again becomes scrub jungle. Once the land becomes waste they migrate to other place. At present most of tribal farmers habituated settled cultivation in the forest and hill areas and it is more among plain area tribes due to impact of non-tribal practices on tribes.

If we examine the existing land distribution pattern in the West Godavari district, the percentage of large landholders (more than 10.00 acres) is 6.57 percent among tribes, it is 2.85 percent among others. It is further low as 0.84 among SCs at district level in 2005. The percentage of marginal & small landholders among STs is 58.09 percent, while it is 71.81 percent among OCs during the same period. The official data shows that the average

size of landholding among tribes is more compared to OC but, there were no large farmers among tribals in the study villages and even scheduled mandals. So one can understand that the incidence of land alienation is more among tribes in the scheduled area, but it was not that much among tribes in non-scheduled area or plain area at district level (Table-3.W.G.4).

3.10. Profile of Selected Scheduled Mandal

Jeelugumilli, Buttayagudem and Polavaram mandals are scheduled areas in the West Godavari district. Jeelugumilli and Buttayagudem are excluded areas and Polavaram is partially excluded area by the scheduled area declaration of presidential order 1951. If we observe the population composition in the three mandals, the percentage of ST population was 27.04 in Polavaram, it was 63.16 Percent in Buttayagudem and it was 28.83 percent in Jeelugumilli.

If we observe the details of land disputes between tribal and non-tribal groups in the three selected mandals Jeelugumilli, Buttayagudem and Polavaram, the percentage of undisputed land of STs is noted as 40.62 percent in Buttayagudem Mandal, it was 25.53 percent in Jeelugumilli Mandal and 18.56 percent in Polavaram Mandal, whereas among non-tribes it is noted as 44.47 percent, 54.78 percent and 80.88 percent respectively in the three Mandals in 2005 (District Collector Office, 2005). In the Buttayagudem Mandal 5.39 percent of land is under Land Transfer Regulation 1 of 70 (LTR) cases filed before Special Deputy Collector for Tribal Welfare (SDCTW), whereas 10.38 percent is noted in the Jeelugumilli Mandal under Non-availability of records for non-tribes. If we see the average holding under dispute, it was 3.51 acres in Buttayagudem, 3.16 in Jeelugumilli Mandal and 12.61 in Polavaram Mandal. In the government revenue mandals the size of average holding under dispute is as low as 3.51 in 2005 (Table-3.W.G.5).

3.11. Land distribution pattern among tribes and non-tribes in Jeelugumilli Mandal

The percentage of marginal holdings and extent of land are noted as 59.05 percent and 28.23 percent among tribes in 1993-94 (current data is not available), whereas they were 20.85 percent and 15.75 percent among others respectively. There were no large size

landholdings among tribes, but there were 0.90 percent of land holders with 8.06 percent of land among others. In the case of semi-large farmers, the percentage of land holdings and extent of land noted as one percent and 6.98 percent among tribes, whereas it was 4.61 percent and 20.89 percent among others respectively. It shows that the gap in ownership of the land between tribal landholder and non-tribal landholders at mandal level.

3.12. Demographic pattern of the selected villages

Reddyganapavaram is a plain scheduled village with 1137 households in 2001 and it has been increased to 1182 in 2005. Total population is noted as 4419 persons, among them 45.42 percent are tribes and 54.58 percent are non-tribal population. The percentage of tribal males is noted as 46.74 percent and it is noted as 53.26 percent among tribal females in 2001. In the Darbhagudem village tribal population is noted as only 13.01 percent, and non-tribal population is noted as 86.99 percent in the same year. Among tribes 49.54 percent was male population and 50.46 percent was female population. In the Reddynagampalem village tribal population is noted as 92.76 percent and non-tribal population is noted as 7.24 percent of the total population in 2001. Among tribes 49.40 percent was male population and 50.60 percent was female population. One common character of the three tribal villages is female population is more than male population. In Reddynagampalem tribal population was as high as 92.76 percent, whereas in Darbhgudem it was only 13.01 percent in the same year 2001 (Table-3.V.1).

3.13. Infrastructural facilities in the selected villages - Reddyganapavaram Village

Total area of Reddyganapavaram was 2268 acres. The total number of households is noted as 1137; among them the number of tribal households is 450, that is 39.57 percent of the total in 2001. In this village six primary schools, two are lower secondary schools and two secondary schools are situated in the non-tribal area of the village. Only one government Girijan Primary School is constructed in the tribal area of the village in 1993. One primary health centre is constructed in the non-tribal area. One water tank is constructed for drinking water, phone, bus and post-office facilities are provided in the non-tribal area of the village. Tube well irrigation with electricity for 242.91 acres, without electricity 167.70 acres, tube well irrigation for 323.88 acres and tank irrigation for 242.91

acres are situated in the non-tribal lands. Cultivable wasteland is 157.08 acres, and non-cultivable land is 1337.20 acres (Table-3.V.2 & 3.V.3).

Darbhagudem village

In the Darbhagudem village, six primary schools and one lower secondary school and one secondary schools are constructed by the government. Only one primary school is constructed in the Panduvarigudem in 2001. One Christian Missionary School has been working since British period, it is situated in the non-tribal area at a distance of 1 ¼ K.M from the tribal gudem. it was also limited to non-tribal students. Two primary health centres are provided by the government to the non-tribal area of the village. Tank drinking water facility, post office, phone facility, bus facility, and one agricultural credit society are situated only in the non-tribal area of the village. Tube well irrigation with electricity for 152.23 acres, Tank irrigation for 94.33 acres was provided with the help of the government. Cultivable wasteland is 120.65 acres and non-cultivable land is 145.30 acres in the village in 2001(Table-3.V.2 & 3.V.3).

Reddynagampalem Village

Reddy Nagampalem is a very backward area when compared to other villages. Tribal Gudem is situated at a distance of ½ K.M. from the main road. 3 primary schools were established in the non-tribal area of this village. There was no a single lower secondary school or Secondary School in the village. They don't have post office facility; phone facility, newspaper and communication facility even today. They have power facility and drinking water facility. Total area of the village is noted as 257 acres, while 130.72 acres was un-irrigated but under the cultivation. 81.00 acres are Cultivable waste and 45.00 acres are non-cultivable area in the village in 2001(Table-3.V.2 & 3.V.3).

3.14. Socio-economic and cultural conditions of tribes in the tribal villages

The percentage of main-workers among selected households is noted as 87.60 percent in the Darbhagudem. It is noted as 86.00 percent in Reddyganapavaram and 83.40 percent in Reddynagampalem of the total population in 2005. Female work participation was

more compared to male among tribal agricultural labourers. The percentage of agricultural labourers was 12.60 percent among male, whereas it was 39.50 percent among females (Table-3.8). This variation exists in every tribal village.

In the Darbhgudem and Reddyganapavaram all the tribal households belong to koya community. In the Reddynagampalem both Koya and Konda reddy communities are living in two gudems separately. Konda reddy tribes feel superior to neighbour koya tribes and other Hindu social groups. They feel rulers or chieftains or kings. They expect most of the services from Hindu social groups. The percentage of non-workers was more (9.70 percent) among konda Reddy tribes than koyas (7.50 percent).

3.15. Village administration among Koya tribes

A group of some ten or twelve villages form as a Samutu or Samiti in the Koya tribal areas. The “Samutu Dora” or “Kula Dora” or “Pedda Kapu”, is only a chairman of the village council and has to be guided by the opinion of his colleagues. The Samutu is appealed to against the Pinna Pedda or the Patel, and he is also liable to “Tappu” like any ordinary citizen. The introduction of a government-paid hereditary Patel appears to have created a confusion of functions but the ‘democratic will’ of the Koya is strong enough to bend the Patel too to be a mere president over debates. It is not clear how the village elders are represented in the Samutu.

The Kula Pedda’s decision is normally final for all the disputes in the village. The fine is usually utilized by the whole community for drinking. The fine may be sometimes heavy, amounting to Rs.100 in cases in which violations of social customs are involved. Social boycott is the sanction of the society against a person who refuses to pay the fine imposed. The elder tribal persons in Reddynagampalem stated that “the panchayat conducts its enquiries in an orderly and dignified manner. Koya tribes have got great regard for this manner. It would be a very great blunder if this panchayat system is disturbed except in the matter of the utilization of the fines, which are collected. It has got a healthy tone for discipline over the entire community. They are a very tenacious people. Though they appear very meek, they are very sensitive to any out-side interference with

their rights or regulations”. We can understand the faith and respect of tribes on their own panchayath administrative system.

Subdivisions: The “real Koya”, the Kammara Koya, Linga Koya, Are Koya, Musara Koya, Kaka Koya and Matwa or Matta Koya are the names in the most cases, after the occupation of the community, e.g., Gampa-basket and tatti making; Neta Kani-weaving; Kammara-blacksmith; Musara-worker in brass, etc. “Koya” connotes a hill-dweller in a hill population, there should have existed the components of a number of occupational social groups such as the tillers, artisans, the weaver and even the beggar.

The Koyas are divided into the following sub-sects:- 1) Gutta or Kutta Koya called also Racha Koya, 2) Gommu Koya or Dora Chattam, 3) Kammara Koya-Blacksmith or carpenter, 4) Musara Koya-Brass worker, 5) Gampa Koya-Basket maker, 6) Oddi Koya Priest and 7) Pattidi Koya-Beggar.

The above are hill-men and speak Koya with dialectal differences. These divisions are being forgotten now. 1) Doli Koya-Malas, 2) Kaka Koya-Kapu, 3) Matwa Koya-Golla. These three divisions are plainsmen admitted into the Koya community and speak Koya. Linga Koya – Not real Koya; speaks Telugu and is a Saiva. The Neta Kani, Sale, Oda, Mala, etc., have escaped from being called Koyas because they are very recent settlers.

Gutta Koyas are the ones who live on the hills. ‘Gommu’ is applied to the Koyas living on the riverbank. The riverside villages are called Gommu villages, E.g., Gommu Lakshmipuram (G.L.Puram). The Gutta and Gommu Koyas are the real Koyas or the old ruling class. They are subdivided into five clans:- Perumboyadu; 2) Modogutta; 3) Peregatta; 4) Matamuppaya and 5) Vidogatta. The lowland or Gommu Koyas have been forgotten one of the five and count only the following four:- Peredugatta; 2) Mandegatta; 3) Perumboyina and 4) Wikaloru.

Language: The Koya language is a dialect of Telugu spoken with the characteristic hill accent. One can notice in it some typical Kannada forms in addition to the Tamil and Telugu ones. There are dialectal differences between the speeches of different areas. Mrs. Caine, a missionary lady, had devised a script for the Koya language and published books

in Koya for the Koyas. The Koyas are, on the whole, healthy people. According to the best-informed witnesses, “the Koyas are honest, truthful, law-abiding, chaste, and patient and are endowed with a great degree of fortitude and sense of gratitude”. The bad element of criminality is absent in them.

In the opinion of Sri Narahar, B.Sc. (Aberdeen), and new colonists like him from Guntur and Godavari districts, the Koyas are really not such great meat-eaters as is often alleged by superficial observers. It is only once in a way he takes meat at a marriage or funeral ceremony, and when he eats he does not scruple to eat beef and even carrion. “It is wrong”, they said, to say that Koyas eat tigers and pythons.

Religion and worship: The gods and goddesses worshipped by them are the Sun, Muthial Amma, Mahalakshmi Amma and Korrajulu and the materials for worship are turmeric and saffron. They have been regularly celebrating two festivals called Bhumi Pandaga and Kothal Pandaga. The Hindu festivals like ‘Devali’ and ‘Sriramanavami’ have been celebrating.

Marriage: All forms of marriages, including elopement among them recognized by the ancient hindus. Marriage rites are done on hindu lines. The ‘dowry’ system was not in vogue, but ‘Oil’ (bride money) amounting to Rs. 4 or Rs. 5 is paid by the bridegroom’s party. Elopements are recognized after a successful staying together for three days. No marriage is allowed to take place if the girl does not consent to it. Divorce is allowed. Abduction and rape are punished. If the victim is willing, the marriage is recognized. Generally, the girl once ravished will marry the villain, as no one else will marry her.

Economy: The Koyas lived in the thatched houses, which are built in a circular or rectangular fashion. Their chief occupation was agriculture and forest labour. They do extensive podu and a bit of wet cultivation. Even the podu land the Koya ploughs, unlike the Savara who needs only the ‘Kanka’ to facilitate the easy tilling of the surface soil. He does not cultivate podu more than for his requirements. He does not do it as a business proposition, i.e., to raise paddy or cholam for sale. But as an alternative he gathers forest

produce. Some of the tribes practice basket making and weaving of mats with bamboo and 'thunga'.

Some of the Koyas own a considerable number of cattle, but many of them have no bulls for cultivation and carts. They hire them and, curiously enough, the risks are borne by the owner, but the hire charge is 120 seers of grain per season. They experience great difficulty for drinking water. Apart from this, for crops they have no irrigation facilities like canal systems or wells. The Koyas are very poor that they cannot afford to wear more than a 'kowpeena' and a cloth for the head. The most refined dress they could think of is a 20-count cloth.

They eat wild lizards, rabbits, deer, wild boar and buffalo meat. During obsequies they kill cows also, but preference is given to old animals. Generally they take meat only during ceremonies. As a rule, on all occasions of death, a buffalo is killed and feasted upon. They never eat the flesh of birds. Some families do not even touch goats. Honeycomb is used as a side dish along with drink.

The Koyas waste most of their wealth on festivals with superstitious belief that a 'pandage' should be celebrated before the harvest of every crop lest the fury of the God would endanger their life and fail the crops. This has already been referred to under 'Customs and Habits'. Much is said about the Koya honesty and truthfulness; but, at times, the Koya is also dishonest, as for example, when he takes an advance from a contractor he spends away the advance and goes to earn day's wages else-where. Koya cart men are notorious for this kind of dishonesty.

Drink: The Koyas are a hard drinking lot. The common beverages are the juice of the Palmyra and arrack distilled from ippa flowers. Regarding ippa flowers, one view is that they can be used as food for the sugar in them. Regarding toddy it is widely believed that it can be considered as food for the vitamin-B in it. The real point is that the Koyas suffer from want of food. It is universally stated that for four months in the year the Koyas live on toddy and a tuberous root, which they dig up in the forests. This is from January or February to May or June in the year. According to Sri Durba Venkatappayya, one of the

witnesses, the reason for their being left without any food except toddy for four months is not that they get less from the land but that they are so truthful to their word that they give up to the last grain to the creditors.

3.16. Village administration among Konda reddy or hill reddy

Tradition: A peep into history shows that the Reddis were in days gone by, a ruling class in the Andhra country. The fact that they continued to battle for power even from their hill resorts is sufficient proof of their valour. But, worst time and again, they got reconciled to the hills and valleys, shorn of all glory, but yet maintaining in purity many of the noble qualities of the Reddis.

Social Organization: In general outline the social organization of the Reddis is similar to that of the Koyas. They have an actively functioning Kula Panchayat. The Gotras among the Reddis are informing-Ganga Gotram and Pusupuleti Gotram are met with in the plains, but Allada Gotram is reminiscent of Allada Reddy, the conqueror of Kataka and the father of the great Virabhadra Reddi, the last of the Reddi Kings of Rajahmundry.

Subdivisions: The Reddis are divided into three clans, viz., Pandava Reddis, Raja Reddis and Surya Vamsa Reddis.

Religion and Worship: They are all Hindu Saivites. They worship the Pandavas, the spirits of the hills whom they call the sons of 'Racha', Muthaiduvulu and the village deities-Muthyalamma, her brother Poturazu, Saralamma and Unnamalamma. The last is a Tamil name of Parvati. They have been celebrating festivals like 'Deevali', 'Dassara', 'Sriramanavami' which are more associated with the Hindu society

Marriage: If a proper marriage after negotiation is performed, a Brahmin priest officiates and a 'Tali' is tied. During marriages and festivals they indulge freely in drinking toddy and arrack. Mostly they take sago toddy. The dances are performed on the Koya model-the men wearing the Bison horn headgear, peacock feathers and long robes.

Economy: The Hill Reddis are purely agriculturists; they do extensive ‘Podu’ cultivation. A good number of them had own land and cattle. Unlike the Savatas, they use the plough for Podu cultivation. Wet cultivation is rare. They pay tax to Government at the rate of Rs.6 to Rs.7 per acre in 1947.

Those Reddi women who can afford wear a lengthy saree while the poorer wear a shorter one skirting round the waist and another small piece to cover the breast. The men invariably wear a “kowpeena” and a turban. Some well-to-do Reddis wear a cloth round their waists when they come down to the plains. Their food consists of millets and pork. They eat twice a day, The Reddis are, of course, addicted to drink, but they indulge freely in it only during festive occasions. But they do not get much intoxicated (A.Aiyappan, 1948)⁵³.

⁵³. Aiyappan, (1948), Aboriginal Tribes Welfare Enquiry Committee, Superintendent Government Press Madras. (Note: Aiyappan, M.A., Ph.D., worked as secretary for Aboriginal Tribes Welfare Enquiry Committee)

Tables:

Table-3.A.P.1, Scheduled Villages in scheduled mandals along with the population details in respect of ITDAs in the districts of AP.

Area Classification	Mandal Classification	West Godavari	Andhra Pradesh
Wholly scheduled area	No. of scheduled mandals	2	47
	No. of scheduled villages	82	5,059
	Total population	56445	12,07,206
	ST population	27561	7,57,568
Partly Scheduled area	No. of scheduled mandals	1	63
	No. of scheduled villages	20	879
	Total population	30274	8,30,867
	ST population	8970	2,91,810
No. of scheduled mandals		3	110
No. of scheduled villages		102	5,938
Total population		86719	20,38,073
ST population		36531	10,49,378

Source: Hand book of Statistics, Tribal Welfare Center, Hyderabad, cross ref. Tribal research and training institute, Section-c, Hyd.-2000.

Table: 3.A.P.2.**Land use pattern in sub-plan areas under ITDA Projects (in lakh acres) in AP:**

S.no.	Classification	WG	AP
1	Total geographical area	2.84	85.87
2	Forest land	1.61	55.3
3	% to the total	68	62.07
4	Barren & un-cultivable land	0.16	3.66
5	Non-agricultural land	0.1	2.25
6	Cultivable land	0.41	2.12
7	MSC tree & grossing land	0.02	1.61
8	Cultivable waste grieves	0.16	3.21
9	Other follow lands	0.01	2.06
10	Current follows	0.09	2.52
11	Net area sown	0.65	15.14
12	% To the total	22.88	17.63

Source: Hand book of Statistics, Tribal Welfare Center, Hyderabad. 2000.

Table-3.A.P.3**Industrial classification of workers among tribes**

Classification	Category	Persons	Males	Females
Main workers	ST	42.71	47.96	37.32
	NT	33.5	53.04	13.56
	All	38.11	50.5	25.44
Marginal	ST	11.14	7.72	14.66
	NT	4.22	3.74	4.69
	All	7.68	5.73	9.68
Non-workers	ST	46.15	44.32	48.03
	NT	62.28	43.23	81.75
	All	54.21	43.77	64.89
Population	ST	100	100	100
	NT	100	100	100
	All	100	100	100

Source: Computed from census of AP-2001.

Table –3.A.P.4. Distribution of land holdings in AP caste wise –2000-01(in Hectors)

Size	SCs		STs		Others		All	
	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
0.00-1.23	49.27	15.07	29.91	6.07	36.59	7.44	37.59	7.93
1.24-2.50	24.57	21.38	23.8	12.8	23.08	12.98	23.31	13.63
2.51-5.00	17.64	29.54	25.07	25.75	22.15	24.21	21.84	24.76
5.01-10.00	6.98	21.33	15.68	30.05	12.82	26.47	12.34	26.36
10.01- <	1.54	12.68	5.54	25.34	5.36	28.9	4.92	27.33
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Hyderabad, 2005.

Table-3.A.P.5. Programme-wise Quantum of Wasteland that has been Developed for Agriculture Purposes Under Centrally Sponsored Projects in A.P. (Since Inception upto 2003-004)

Project	Andhra Pradesh
DPAP (Physical no. of projects)	3253
DDP (Physical no. of projects)	662
IWDP (Physical no. of projects)	427912
NWDPRA (Physical no. of projects)	306291
RVP & FPR (Physical no. of projects)	290120
RAS (Physical no. of projects)	0
WDPSCA (Physical no. of projects)	0

Source: Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 348, daed 16.12.2005.

Table-3.A.P.6.**Distribution of estimated number of persons per 1000 according to MPCE size Class.**

MPCE Class	Per 1000 distribution of persons				Cumulative distribution of persons per 1000			
	ST	SC	Others	All	ST	SC	Others	All
0-225	83	31	38	40	83	31	38	40
225-255	69	37	32	36	152	68	70	76
255-300	74	99	65	73	226	167	135	149
300-340	101	149	82	98	327	316	217	247
340-380	103	122	107	112	430	438	324	359
380-420	94	145	110	116	524	583	434	475
420-470	114	147	131	133	638	730	565	608
470-525	151	102	121	119	789	832	686	727
525-615	109	98	136	125	898	930	822	852
615-775	60	50	103	87	958	980	925	939
775-950	27	13	40	33	985	993	965	972
950-Above	15	7	35	28	1000	1000	1000	1000
All	1000	1000	1000	1000				

Source: Household Consumer Expenditure in Andhra Pradesh, Key Results, NSS, 55th round, July, 1999-Jun, 2000.

Table-3.A.P.7. Educational status among tribes of A.P. in 2001

Educational status	Total	Rural	Urban
Total	20859548	19283920	1575628
Illiterate	14457850	13639024	818826
Literate	6401698	5644896	756802
Literate but below matric/secondary	5004588	4515766	488822
Matric/secondary but below graduate	823730	639480	184250
Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	40392	28900	11492
Graduate and above other than technical degree	92418	57412	35006
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	27878	15800	12078
	Percentage to total population		
Total	100	100	100
Illiterate	69.31	70.73	51.97
Literate	30.69	29.27	48.03
Literate but below matric/secondary	23.99	23.42	31.02
Matric/secondary but below graduate	3.95	3.32	11.69
Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	0.19	0.15	0.73
Graduate and above other than technical degree	0.44	0.30	2.22
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	0.13	0.08	0.77

Source: Census-2001, A.P..

Table- 3.W.G.1.
Particulars of total land utilization in the W.G. District.

Sl.No.	Particulars	Land (Hect.)	Percent
1	Total Agency Area (Sq. Kms)	33585	29.77
2	Area under forests	60712	53.82
3	Barren and Uncultivable	11851	10.51
4	Land put to non-agrl. Use	8434	7.48
5	Misc. Tree crops	1554	1.38
6	Cultivable waste and other	7106	6.30
7	Net area	23143	20.52
8	Geographical Area	112800	100.00

Source: District handbook of West Godavary-2000.

Table-3.W.G.2.
Population composition in the scheduled mandals in 2001:

Caste	Polavaram	Buttayagudem	Jeelugumilli
SC	12.17	8.58	20.92
ST	27.04	63.16	28.83
OC	60.79	28.26	50.25
Total	100	100	100

Source: census of AP-2001.

Table-3.W.G.3.**Occupational structure among tribes and non-tribes in the West Godavari in 2001**

Classification	Sex	ST	SC	OC	All
Main workers	P	44.21	43.51	36.69	38.25
	M	50.61	51.66	56.38	55.28
	F	37.93	35.21	16.78	21.04
Marginal workers	P	10.9	9.09	6.29	6.97
	M	8.33	6.31	4.85	5.23
	F	13.69	11.71	7.65	8.63
Non-workers	P	44.89	47.41	57.03	54.77
	M	41.06	42.03	38.77	39.49
	F	48.64	52.88	75.48	70.23
Population	P	100	100	100	100
	M	100	100	100	100
	F	100	100	100	100

Source: Census of AP-2001.

Table-3.W.G.4. Distribution of land holdings in West Godavari District caste wise –2000-01
(in '000, Extent in Acres)

Size	SCs		STs		Others		Non-tribes		All	
	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No	Extent	No.	Extent
0.00-1.23	5.91	1.57	1.26	0.38	42.16	12.29	24.03	9.10	49.32	14.24
	64.19	25.64	35.23	7.06	48.33	13.88	56.26	39.04	49.32	14.24
1.23-2.5	1.89	1.44	0.82	0.65	20.48	16.01	11.18	8.95	23.19	18.10
	20.55	23.56	22.86	12.10	23.48	18.08	22.02	19.32	23.19	18.10
2.5-5.00	1.00	1.49	0.76	1.18	14.79	22.34	7.90	11.67	16.56	25.01
	10.87	24.35	21.42	22.11	16.96	25.23	13.91	18.05	16.56	25.01
5.0-10.0	0.32	0.89	0.50	1.45	7.31	21.25	3.82	10.79	8.13	23.60
	3.53	14.63	13.92	27.18	8.38	24.00	5.95	13.76	8.13	23.60
10.0 <	0.08	0.72	0.23	1.68	2.49	16.66	1.28	8.37	2.80	19.06
	0.84	11.81	6.57	31.52	2.85	18.81	1.84	9.82	2.80	19.06
All	9.20	6.11	3.57	5.34	87.23	88.55	48.21	48.87	100.00	100.00
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Hyderabad, 2005.

Table- 3.W.G.5.

Details of disputes between Tribes and Non-tribes in the three mandals of West Godavari.

Particulars	Buttayagudem		Jeelugumilli		Polavaram	
	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent
Undisputed Cases Pending to STs.	3207	9487	2973	6147.5	1438	4905.2
Undisputed Cases Pending to NTs.	2414	10386	3343	13193	637	21381
LTR Cases Detected Filed Before SDC TW.	375	1257.8	199	781.74	0	0
Disposed in Favour of STs.	59	167.47	72	291.21	0	0
Disposed in Favour of NTs.	248	341.64	90	284.8	0	0
Appeals to be file before Agent of Govt.	192	836.1	41	194.28	0	0
W.PS./ RPS. Under Pending	99	592.3	134	691.84	22	148.76
Records not produced By non-tribal the land Lords	68	285.92	1002	2499.4	0	0
Total disputed land holdings and extent of land	6662	23354.1	7854	24083.7	2097	26435
	Percentage to the total disputes					
Undisputed Cases Pending to STs.	48.14	40.62	37.85	25.53	68.57	18.56
Undisputed Cases Pending to NTs.	36.24	44.47	42.56	54.78	30.38	80.88
LTR Cases Detected Filed Before SDC TW.	5.63	5.39	2.53	3.25	0.00	0.00
Disposed in Favour of STs.	0.89	0.72	0.92	1.21	0.00	0.00
Disposed in Favour of NTs.	3.72	1.46	1.15	1.18	0.00	0.00
Appeals to be file before Agent of Govt.	2.88	3.58	0.52	0.81	0.00	0.00
W.PS./ RPS. Under Pending	1.49	2.54	1.71	2.87	1.05	0.56
Records not produced By non-tribal the land Lords	1.02	1.22	12.76	10.38	0.00	0.00
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Land survey dept., District collector office, West Godavari, 2005.

Table-3.V.1.**Population distribution pattern in the selected villages.**

Population in Reddy ganapavaram village			Population in Darbhagudem village			Population in Reddynagampalem village			
	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
SC	448	218	230	1676	893	783	0	0	0
ST	2007	938	1069	541	268	273	500	247	253
Other	1964	986	978	1941	1004	937	39	19	20
Total	4419	2142	2277	4158	2165	1993	539	266	273
Percentage to the total population in the villages respective									
SC	10.14	48.66	51.34	40.31	53.28	46.72	0.00	0.00	0.00
ST	45.42	46.74	53.26	13.01	49.54	50.46	92.76	49.40	50.60
Other	44.44	50.20	49.80	46.68	51.73	48.27	7.24	48.72	51.28
Total	100.00	48.47	51.53	100.00	52.07	47.93	100.00	49.35	50.65

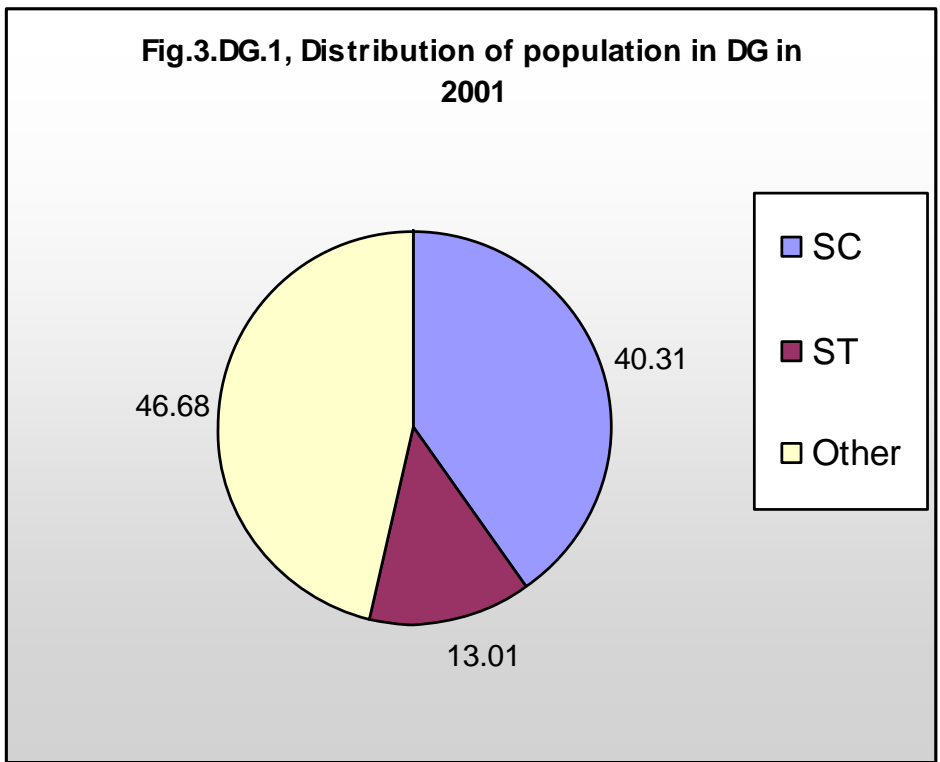
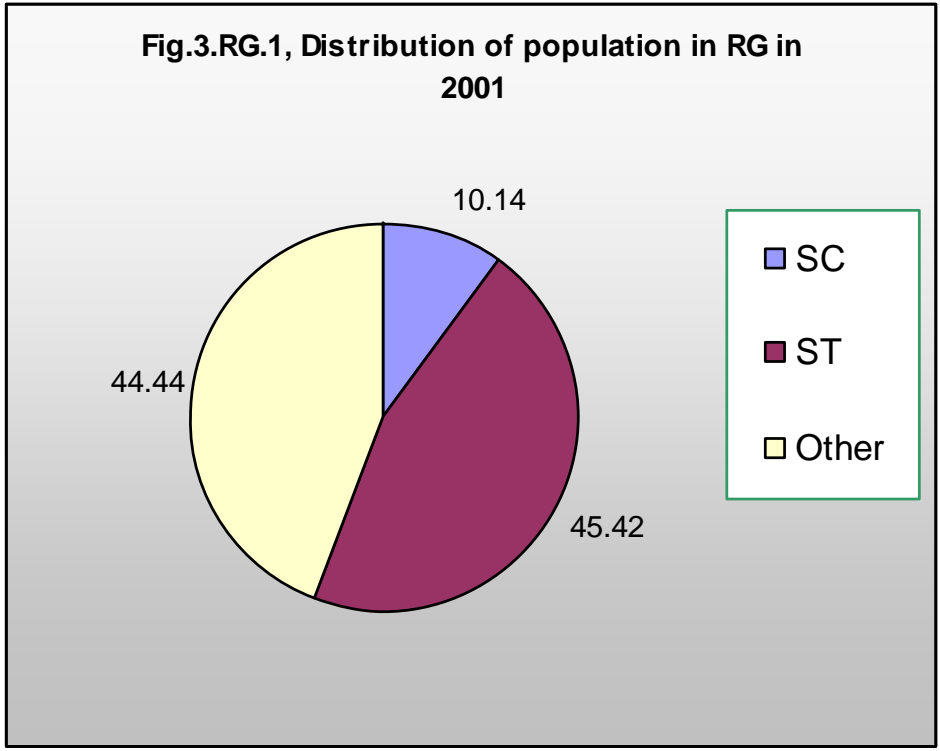
Table-3.V.2.**Land distribution pattern in Darbhagudem in 1993-94.**

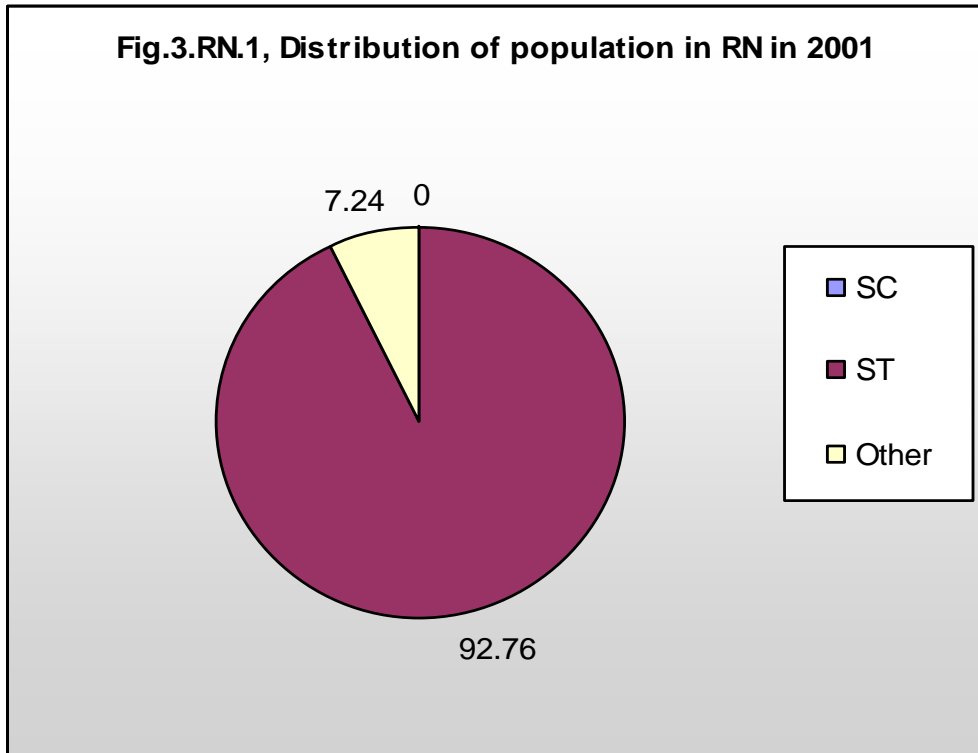
size in Acres	SC		ST		Others		ALL	
	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent
0.00-1.2	86.4	19.51	105.6	25.58	108	30.50	300	75.60
1.21-2.5	36	26.83	33.6	31.12	93.6	70.68	163.2	128.64
2.51-4.80	21.6	29.16	12	17.25	122.4	175.00	156	221.42
4.81-7.20	16.8	45.84	2.4	5.92	84	198.28	103.2	250.05
7.21-9.60	0	0	2.4	7.48	69.6	239.08	72	246.57
9.61-12.00	2.4	9.96	0	0	62.4	273.50	64.8	283.46
12.01-18.00	0	0	2.4	12.52	55.2	332.13	57.6	344.66
18.01-24.00	0	0	7.2	56.56	19.2	171.69	26.4	228.26
34.01-48.00	0	0	0	0	62.4	836.35	62.4	836.35
48.01- above	0	0	0	0	24	642.04	24	642.04
All	163.2	131.30	165.6	156.48	700.8	2969.30	1029.6	3257.08

Table-3.V.3.
Details of infrastructural facilities in the selected villages

Facilities	Reddyganapavaram	Darbhagudem	Reddynagampalem
Primary Schools	7	6	3
Medium School	2	1	0
Secondary School	2	1	0
P.Health Centre	1	2	0
Drinking Water	1	1	1
Tap	1	1	2
Well	1	1	2
Tank	2	2	2
Tubewell	2	1	2
Handpump	1	1	1
River	2	2	2
Canal	2	2	2
Lake	2	2	2
Post Office	1	1	0
Phone	20	1	0
Bus Facility	1	1	2
Agr.Credit Society	1	1	0
Paved Road	2	1	2
Near Town	Tadepalligudem	Kovvur	Kovvur
Distance of town	73	17	47
Power Supply	1	1	1
News Paper	No	No	No
Total Income	380000	100505	21060
Total Expenditure	311000	75406	39411
Forest land	0	1383	0
Govt.Canal	0	0	0
Private Canal	0	0	0
Tube Well without Electricity	167.7	0	0
Tube Well with Electricity	323.88	152.23	0
Tank Irrigation	242.91	94.33	0
Total Irrigation	734.49	246.56	0
Un-irrigated	38.86	934.41	130.72
Cultivable Waste	157.08	120.65	81
Not Cultivable area	1337.2	145.3	45

Source: Census of AP-2001.





Chapter-IV

TRIBAL MOVEMENTS AND LAND LEGISLATIONS IN TRIBAL AREAS

The economic relations in the tribal economy are very generous and sensitive. These are very traditional in the nature and perfect in the practice. The jungle or plain which is economically useless, if it is cleared by a particular person for economic use the right on that piece of land can be assigned to the first clearer. Who clears a plot of land in the jungle also had the right to use this land. This individual right to utilization of land is valid only as long as the land is actually under the cultivation of that particular person. The land relations in the tribal gudems (villages) are not similar to general villages in and over all India. The land rights on the basis of land relations can be divided into three kinds as 1) Community Property Right 2) Common Property Right and 3) Individual Property Right from the historical evidences in Indian tribal villages.

4.1. Village Community Property Right (VCPR)

In the village, where the land is processed by a group of people jointly within the village boundaries; the village community claims the right as a whole. The administration was carried out by a village headman or Panchayat or a village council. The second condition is every individual or a family has a right to its use, not its ownership. It means that it is not transferable and alienable. Under these conditions in shifting cultivation, after a lapse of several years, when the tribal families began to cultivate the same area again, a family that had cultivated the same piece of land in the previous time did not have an automatic right over it. In the case of Koyas of Godavary this system is existed during 19th century.

4.2. Common Property Right (CPR)

The second form was common property right of resources (CPRs) that the resource belonged to the village as a whole. Only use was recognized and no individual control was

possible. Forests, ponds, grazing lands and similar resources fell under this category. Such CPRs is existed in caste villages also and elsewhere in India (Walter Fernands, 1996). These traditional land rights, village community property rights and common property rights have transformed into a individual property right and disturbed socio-economic structure by the entrance of non-tribe Hindus and latter British rulers in the tribal areas.

4.3. Individual Property Right (IPR)

The village people possessed the land as a group and they recognized individual family ownership rights on their land, they followed the community resource aspect in land management (Walter Fernands, 1996).⁵⁴ It can be alienable or transferable by hereditary or sale. In the case of Konda Reddis or Hill Reddis of AP, the individual land right is also recognised by neighbours. It means after some years the same previous piece of land can be cultivated without any disturbance.

The property rights of indigenous people were mostly village community property or village common property rights. With the interference of non-tribe Hindus and British India government policies, the Village Community Property Right has transformed into Individual Property Right. It has affected their socio-economic structure, production relations and instruments, which are new and inconvenient to their structure. This can be understood by examining the impact of mainstream society and State administrative policies on the transformation of their economy in different periods.

4.4. Tribal Areas and People during pre-British period

In Indian history the co-existence of established states and independent tribal communities were living according to their own rules and customs dates back to the earliest time recorded. In an age when the subcontinent was sparsely populated and beyond the limits of centuries of higher civilization there were vast tracts covered in forests and there

⁵⁴ Walter Fernands (1996), "Land reforms, Ownership pattern and alienation of tribal livelihood", Social Action, Vol.46, Oct.-Dec., pp. 428-453.

was no difficulty to access to the resources. Population on very different levels of material and cultural development could live side by side without impinging to any great extent on others resources and territories. The Hindus recognized the tribes social and cultural separateness and did not insist on conformity to Hindu patterns of behaviour, and this respect for the tribal way of life prevailed as long as contacts between the two communities were of a casual nature. The tribal people, though considered strange and dangerous, were taken for granted as part of the world of hills and forests, and a more or less frictionless co-existence was possible because there was no population pressure, and hence no incentive to deprive the aboriginals of their land (Christoph Von Furer-Haimendorf, 1990).⁵⁵ That does not mean that Hindu Social Order was not in contradiction with the tribal society and was not exploiting in nature. But, it injects the problems slowly in terms of religious activities and social superstitions.

4.5. Land grants to Brahmans

The classical Hindu states, as well as those secondary states which initiated as role models, for establishing and consolidating elite control in undifferentiated tribal societies were royal charters granting villages to brahmans in perpetuity. In most of the cases these royal charters acted as premier mobiles for setting in motion the process of incorporation of tribal societies into the Varna and Jati differentiated in Indian society. It involved the selective incorporation of the identified power centers of tribal societies into the ranks of the kshatriyas and, in much rare cases, of the brahmans, followed by the mass relegation of the rest of the population into the dehumanised ranks of the surplus yielding sudras (Sujit K. Saha, 1996).⁵⁶

4.6. Land grants to other social groups

While the land grants to brahmans were no doubt that the most frequent indicators of the onset of transformation of tribal chieftains into Hindu kingdoms, evidence also exists

⁵⁵ Christoph Von Furer-Haimendorf (1990), Tribes of India – The struggle for survival, Internet.

⁵⁶ Sujit K. Saha (1996), “Early State formation in tribal areas of East-Central India”. EPW; March 30, PP: 824-834.

about several other manifestations of the same process. Land grants were also occasionally made to social groups other than the brahmins, which included merchants, artisans and the locally important tribal leaders like the Nagas (Sujit K. Saha, 1996).

With the entrance of non-tribal Hindu socio-economic systems into tribal structure, Hindu rulers succeeded in adding smooth methods of exploitation through religious transformation. Many studies proved that the transfers of economic resources through social channels in to the Hindu social structure.⁵⁷ And how economic policies (Land reforms) and programmes have failed due to strong social principles (caste system) in the Hindu social order.⁵⁸ But British India Government Administrative methods and policies have further extremely disturbed and made them economically weak and socially unrest (Sujit K. Saha, 1996).

4.7. Andhra agency area under British rule

In the Madras Presidency, West Godavari, East Godavari and Visakhapatnam districts are mountainous and forest tracts with a predominant tribal population about 7,000 square miles area occupied. Some tribes speak dialects of the Gondi language and others speak non-Dravidian, non-Aryan languages of the Mundari linguistic group, but being in contact with the Telugus, a good proportion understand the Telugu language. They are all given to podu or shifting cultivation though, in many places, they are taking to permanent plough cultivation of the various hill crops.

Andhra agency area is traditional home of 33 tribal groups. Out of these 30 groups are inhabited the forest-clad hill ranges and glens of the districts of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Khammam, Adilabad, Mahabubnagar and Kurnool (Ranajit Guha, 1983). The permanent settlement introduced in 1802-03 was

⁵⁷ Nancharaiah, G (1989), Land and Caste, Himalaya Publications, Bombay.

⁵⁸ Nageswara rao, B (1998), "Green revolution and Land transfers"-A village case study of Coastal Andhra (unpublished M.Phil Dissertation, University of Hyderabad).

applied to the plain area. The hill tracts were left untouched. And slowly it has expanded to the tribal areas, mostly to forest areas (Dr. K. Mohanrao, 1999)⁵⁹.

4.8. The Village revenue structure under British rule in Andhra agency

According to the nature of administration, the lands can be divided into three kinds in the scheduled area are 1) Haveli lands/Government Estates 2) Zamindari Estates and 3) Inamdari Estates. The land revenue administrative structure in the Godavary agency area is very complicate to understand. In the village twelve kinds of hereditary village officers were setup. Among them there are three higher category officers 1. Pedakapu (village headman), 2. Karanam (village revenue accountant), Dhanaparirakshak (Treasurer or money lender) were answerable to the Muttadar. Then Priest, Potter, Washerman, Carpenter, Ironsmith, Barber, Waterman, Watchman and menial. The menial duties were divided between Mala and Madiga of Scheduled Caste communities of hindu society. The above mentioned three officers control the land revenue system of every village under muttadar. These muttadars were responsible to the munasabdar and finally the munasabdars were responsible to their zamindar. The Government appoints a suitable person as the zmindar to the prescribed area to collect taxes from the people and pay to the state at a fixed rate. The zamindar can appoint faithful and his close persons as munasabdars to collect the taxes within his jurisdiction. Each munasabdar can appoint muttadars within his jurisdiction and similarly the muttadar can nominate an able person or close person as a village headman to collect taxes from the cultivators in the village. The muttadar collected huge amount of taxes and land revenue from the tribes. The muttadars and munasabdars gained major shares. A less share has been paid to the government; some times the munasabdars change the muttadars who do not properly pay the money. They sold the muttas to other non-tribal muttadars. The muttadar collects several kinds of taxes on land, house, forest produce, fuel and *gramakarchu* for festivals and other unproductive purposes. The huge amount of tax burden and labour exploitation led to debt trap, bonded labour, and absolute poverty in Tribal Andhra. The tribals revolted number of times against exploitation under

⁵⁹ Dr. Mohanrao, K. (1999), Tribal Development in Andhra Pradesh-Problems, Performance & Prospects, Booklinks Corporation, Hyderabad, 81-87.

these conditions. The government interfered to control the revolts of the tribal people (T.V.S.Rao, 1966).⁶⁰

These disturbances increased through the government intervention. They created disputes and caused several rebellion movements in tribal areas by tribes against the Government. Mr. Russel was appointed as the special commissioner in 1832 to search the causes of disputes in Visakhapatnam district and Parlakimidi Zamindari of Ganjam. He observed that it was difficult to administer the tracts without having sufficient police force. He proposed the government that it should control the influence of local authorities, and remove the causes of disturbances by the zamindar as part of the tribal area administrator (D.F.Carmicheal, 1869). And further he suggested that ‘these areas be exempted from the jurisdiction of the ordinary courts and placed exclusively under the collector of the district’, the entire administration of the civil and criminal justice worked with the rules for his guidance prescribed by order in the council. This proposal was accepted by the government and this formed the basis for the Act XIV of 1839 leading to the formation of the Visakhapatnam and Ganjam agencies. Even after this Act was implemented, further troubles or outbreaks took place in these areas. Particularly in the Godavari areas, the munasabdars appointed their relatives and friends who were non-tribals as muttadars to collect land revenue and tax. It created more pressure and social unrest in tribal economy. For instance, the Rampa Munasabdar Bhupati Dev started confiscating muttas and intensified the oppression on the people, which resulted in disturbances against his authority in 1857-58 and 1861-62. Such attempts have led insurrection arose which had to be put down by a strong police force.

This British-Indian administration facilitated the non-tribal force to enter into the tribal economy in the name of business and trade. The police too contributed to the discontent among the Tribals. Each and every non-tribal person has been trying to exploit the tribals. The moneylenders have been lending money for cultivation and other

⁶⁰ T.V.S.Rao (1966), “Land legislations in Andhra Pradesh during 1800-1950”, *Artha Vijnana*, Vol.8, No.4, PP.355-379.

unproductive purposes at higher rate of interests. The Tribal cultivator productivity was low due to primitive and traditional operating methods. Automatically they fell in debt trap (T.V.S.Rao, 1966, Abid.). These pathetic conditions made the tribes as rebellions to survive their lives. Their continuous movements have become lessons to the British India government to understand the tribal struggle and life. Then the British India government has made Acts for special administration to protect the interest of tribes. These Acts are started with Scheduled District Act, 1874 and it is one of many important Acts.

4.9. The Scheduled District Act, 1874

The enactment of the scheduled district Act XIV of 1874 empowered the local government to declare in respect of the tracts specified in the act whatever enactments were not in force and to notify the application with modifications or restrictions, if necessary, of any enactments in force at the time in any part of British rule. In specified areas the laws were modified keeping in view the local needs of the people. These Acts have started in Central India and latter period they were extended to Ganjam, Godavari areas. The Scheduled Area administered by the Agent of the British government was called Agency area that predominantly tribal areas.

Agency rules under Scheduled District Act.1874

Under section (6) (b) of the Scheduled District Act, 1874 the local governments were also empowered to regulate the procedures of officers appointed under the provisions of section (6) (b). Basing on this, the Governor made rules for the administration of the Agency tracts and for the regulation of the procedure of the officers appointed to administer them.

Under Rule 1, the district Collectors were designated as Agents and the Sub-Divisional officers were designated as Agency Divisional officers to exercise the powers in the Agency portion of the sub-Division. The District Collectors were District Magistrates and District Judges with in the Agency tracts included in their respective districts. The state government was empowered to appoint any other duly qualified person as Agency Munsif

for lower court. The Rules also prescribed procedures for the valuation of suits, jurisdiction of courts, transfer of suits, appointment of pleaders, execution of decrees and orders etc (T.V.S.Rao, 1966, Abid). These systematic formal principles facilitated the non-tribes to exploit the tribes. Number of times the tribes have expressed their unrest through movements. Always, the British India government has tried to oppress with military and police forces with the help of non-tribe hindu elite groups. As a result, tribal movements have transformed more radically and violently. Rampa Rebellion movement is one of important movement in Andhra agency area, which has brought the necessary adjustments in the form of Regulations and Acts.

4.10. Tribal movements in Coastal Andhra

The Rampa country was in the possession of zamindar, mansabdar or rajas as representatives of East-India Company. Their illegal extortions, the cruel and corrupt police were the immediate causes of the Rampa Rebellion in 1879. The operation of the civil law of the country was an additional grievance of the tribesmen. Tribal's ignorance of court proceedings enabled traders from the lowlands to make unfair contracts with them. If these were not fulfilled according to the traders own interpretation then to file suits against tribes, obtain ex-parte decrees and gained as much property as they could lay hands on. The hill people laid the blame for all this injustice on government and government regulations and thought that their only remedy is raising movements against the authorities (Narasimha Reddy, 1993).

The rebellion started in March 1879 with attacks on policemen and police stations in Chodavaram Taluk, and it spread rapidly to the golconda hills of vishakapatnam and to the Rekapalli area in the Bhadrachalam Taluk, which had recently been transferred from the Central Provinces to Madras Presidency. While under the previous administration shifting cultivation (podu) had been virtually unrestricted, the Madras government trebled the land revenue and excluded the tribal cultivators from certain areas. Because of these restrictions the Rampa leaders found adherents in the Rekapalli area, and soon five thousand square miles were affected by the rebellion. In the ensuing guerrilla war the government forces

comprised several hundred police drafted from neighbouring districts, six regiments of Madras infantry, two companies of sappers and miners, a squadron of cavalry, and a wing of infantry from the Hyderabad contingent. Despite these formidable forces the rebellion was not entirely suppressed until November 1880. Then, The British India government has identified the necessity of instituting special methods of administering primitive population and steps were taken to protect the aboriginals from the encroachment of outsiders. The various orders passed from time to time with the view of ameliorating the conditions of the tribal population of the East Godavari Agency were ultimately consolidated in legislation (B.Janardhan Rao & G. Haragopal, 1990).⁶¹

4.11. Agency Tracts Interest and Land Transfer Act, 1917

By the time this Act was promulgated, a change in the attitude of British Government towards Agency tracts can be seen clearly. While the mood of British government at the time of Promulgation of Ganjam and Vizagapatnam Act, 1939 was only to exclude the areas for purpose of law and order, the Scheduled districts Act, 1874 has an element of protection to the scheduled areas in the Act-I of 1917. The anxiety of the Government to protect the economic interests of tribals and also on land is more pronounced because of increasing exploitation. Therefore, in the very beginning of the Act, mention was made about the expediency to limit rate of interest and to check transfer of land in Agency tracts of Ganjam, Vizagapatnam and Godavari districts from tribals to others. The main features of the Act are as follows.

The agency tracts for the purpose of implementation of this Act means Scheduled Districts as defined in Acts XIV and XV of 874 (Act XIV refers to limitations Act while Act XV refers to the Scheduled districts Act of 1874). The Agent means Agent to Governor in the districts of Ganjam and Vizagapatnam and Government Agent in the district of Godavari. The Hill tribe is defined under section 2 as anybody or class of persons resident

⁶¹ Janardhan. B. & G. Haragopal (1990), "Transition and Development – Adivasis in India", Lokayan Bulletin, 8:6, pp:39-57.

in agency tracts that may from time to time notified as such for purpose of the Act by the Government in Council. The immovable property does not include standing timber, growing crops or grass. The ‘transfers’ was defined as mortgage with or without possession, lease, sale, gifts, exchange or any other dealing with property not being a testamentary dispossession and includes a change or any contract relating to immovable property (P.Ramareddy & P.Srinivasareddy,1995).⁶²

The regulations of this Act formed a model for similar legislation in other tribal areas. In order to save the tribals from the exploitation of moneylenders, the Act laid down that “(a) interest on any debt or liability shall not as against a member of a hill-tribe be allowed or decreed at a higher rate than 24% per annum nor shall any compound interest or any collateral advantage be allowed against him; (b) the total interest allowed or decreed on any debt or liability as against a member of a hill-tribe shall not exceed the principal amount.” Even more important were the sections restricting the transfer of land from tribals to outsiders. The relevant section (4) contained the following provisions.

Notwithstanding any rule of law or enactment to the contrary any transfer of immovable property situated within the Agency tract by a member of a hill-tribe shall be absolutely null and void unless made in favour of another member of a hill-tribe or with the previous consent in writing of the Agent or of any other prescribed officer (Agent was the revenue officer comparable to the collector of a normal district). The government has started to make Acts to regulate wages, money lending and to put check to exploitation of non-tribes on tribals. These legislations have become problematic because, many Hindu elite exploitive groups have entered in the name of administrators into the tribal areas to implement the policies, Acts, Regulations (Philip Viegas, 1987).⁶³.

The British, by legislation, introduced among the tribals, the concepts of landlordism and land rent with which they were not familiar. Besides, individual written

⁶² Ramireddy, P. & Srinivasa Reddy (1995), Agency laws in Andhra Pradesh, Asia Law House , Hyderabad, pp-306-309; 310-312; 342-343; 344-346; 347-579.

⁶³ Philip Viegas (1987), “Land controle and tribal struggle for survival”, Social Action, Vol.37, Oct-Dec., pp: 325-344.

documents in a foreign language not known to them. Then they obtained its legitimacy through word of mouth acknowledged by the community. When in a court of law the tribals were asked in English whether they had paid any rent to the landowner, the question was translated as “have you paid money to the diku (outsider or foreigner)?” since suitable terms for rent and landlord did not exist in their language. Most of them gave an affirmative answer since they had at times borrowed money from the outsider and repaid it. The court of law construed it as payment of rent and declared them tenants at will. Thus much tribal land was lost to non-tribals. Often it caused a total crisis in their life since their economy, culture, religion and social structures centered on land and forests.

Underlying this phenomenon is the more important notion of formal and informal sectors of the economy. The former is individual ownership recognised by the state and depends on written records as such accessible to those who have access to formal education i.e. the more powerful sections of society. Ownership through the acceptance by the community and does not depend on written records as such accessible to the less powerful that have not had access to formal education, but precisely for this reason it is considered irregular and unacceptable by the State because it lacks the characteristics of the formal sector (Philip Viegas, 1987).

4.12. The consequences of colonial rule

The penetration of the colonial state into the revenues restricted the process of commoditisation or commercialization of land. The survey and settlement activity along with the extraction of raw material and privatization of property, which led to the creation of the class of Zamindars (land owners) thus, injecting a deep-rooted conflict into the tribal areas. The extraction of surplus undertaken not only by the state but also by the market mechanism. The exploitative structure extending downwards and creating a class of non-tribal migrant peasants, contract tenants and poor non-tribal agricultural labourers. It also led to the co-option of a section of the adivasi chieftains by conferring land titles on them. The cumulative effect of this history was the introduction of an oppressive order in tribal areas (Philip Viegas, 1987, Abid). The attack of non-tribes on tribe’s formal economies

erased the basic features of tribal relations method of life and forced to transform the tribal economy to the market orientation. Tribes don't have any space to exist and preserve their own life style except changing their attitudes by force (Rekha Bandyopadhyay, 1993)⁶⁴.

4.13. Tribal movements and transformation in Andhra agency area

From the above explanation, it can be understood that new land laws and the land and forest taxation system had created a natural nexus between the landed gentry and the trading community (Kulkarni, 1985, p.1171). Eventually, these classes were instrumental in the large-scale alienation of adivasis from their lands. Land alienation in tribal areas is essentially of two kinds. It is created by the non-*adivasi* zamindars, rich landlords and trading class who took the indirect assistance of the judiciary and the state and used contradictory land regulations to retain control over *adivasi* lands (Heimendorf, 1943, p.66-92). Benami transfers, mortgages, concubinage, fictitious adoption of tribals, *de facto* possession of land, forceful occupations, and illegal encroachments. All of these are some of the methods of land alienation used to dispossess *adivasis* (Rao, 1987).

At the same time, the concentration of land in the hands of feudal landlords continued to prevail, despite new ceiling laws (Patel, 1979, p.64-86). A recent survey of Adilabad and Warangal tribal areas of Andhra Pradesh indicated trends of land concentration in a micro context. The survey reports that at least six families of non-*adivasi* communities in the Godavari valley control more than five thousand acres of land each. 15 families were reported to be controlling an average of three thousand acres of land each in these areas and a single landlord family, Vemempalli of Chennur Taluka continues to have five thousand acres as *patta* lands (Parameswar, 1990). About 100 families in both of these districts own more than 100 acres of land (Sangham, 1990). *Adivasis* were their principal targets. 51% of land in the *adivasi* areas of Andhra Pradesh is under effective control of non-*adivasi* exploiting classes (Subba Reddy, 1989). This has been allowed in spite of the promulgation of the so-called Land Transfer Regulation Acts during the years 1949-89, which have amended several times only to facilitate contending propertied classes (Rao,

⁶⁴ Rekha Bandyopadhyay (1993), "Land system in India-A Historical Review", E.P.W., December 25, PP. A-149-A-155.

1989). Frequent legal amendments resulted in an increasing conflict between the adivasi and non-advasi poor, while shielding the real land-grabber (money-lender, zamindar and rich peasant) (Rao, 1989). Thus land appropriation among the adivasi communities of Maharashtra (Kulkarni, 1987), Bihar (Sen Gupta, 1984). Madhya Pradesh (Gregory, 1988), Andhra Pradesh (Janardhan Rao, 1987) increasingly led to the structural displacement of adivasis. Displacement also occurred due to the State-sponsored forest policies and industrialisation pursued in the adivasi regions (Janardhana Rao, B & Haragopal, G. 1990).⁶⁵

The Zamindars in Andhra were basically parasitic rent-receiving landholders who exercised ownership right in land and other resources without undertaking supervision and cultivation of land. But, by virtue of their 'proprietary rights' they could and did burden the tenancy with heavy taxation (rack-renting), unauthorised and illegal extractions and squeezed out as much surplus as possible. Control over the means of production and production relations, enabled the landlords to exercise unquestioned power and authority over the peasantry. In terms of caste, the zamindars in Andhra were a mixed lot. The landlord class in the coastal Andhra primarily consisted of the non-Brahmin upper castes, viz., Kshatriya, Velama, Kamma, and Reddy. There were few Kshatriya zamindars, mainly found in Vishakhapatnam district (the Maharaja of Vizianagaram and others). Velama zamindars that controlled extensive areas included the kings of Panagal, Bobbili, Venkatagiri, Pithapuram, Mirzapuram and Nuzvid. And estate holders of Challapalli, Vuyyure, Muktyala, etc., were Kmmas, while the Munagala zamindar belonged to the Reddy caste.

The zamindars in Andhra held vast estates and obtained unfettered access to communal, waste, forest lands and other resources. It may be noted that they exercised rule and control over not only land and forests but also over ponds, sources of irrigation, etc. Thus, the zamindars power was further reinforced since they acquired enormous wealth and affluence based on rack-renting and illegal cases. Acquisition of wealth and control over

⁶⁵ Janardhan Rao, B. and Haragopal, G. (1990), "Transition and development," Adivasis in India, Lokayan Bulletin, pp. 39-57.

resources enabled the landlords to maintain their higher status. It also sustained their hold and hegemony over rural society, economy and polity.

4.14. Tribal movements and transformation in Godavari area

Tribal villages have transformed from their own tribal Chieftains to Non-tribal chiefs in the name of Zamindar. In the Zamindari system, Munasabdars and Muttadars have played main role and gained more land during British rule.

4.14. A. The tribal zamindari phase (1764-1828)

Around 1780, there were 17 ancient zamindaris and 26 proprietary estates in the dsitric of Godavari. They also noticed that the royal style of the zamindars meant for them lavish and wasteful expenditure. When more revenue was demanded, the zamindars were reluctant to pay and many of them became defaulters as the estate revenue fell into arrears. The last resort for the Administration was to use military force, confining the zamindars in their forts and forcing them to pay the arrears. Under such humiliating circumstances, the tribal zamindars revolted against the Administration. The usual pattern of revolt by the zamindars was to escape from the fort into the forests in the Nizam's territory, build up an army and attack police stations and engage in guerrilla warfare in the forests, against the Company's military forces (M.S.A.Rao, 1983)⁶⁶

This ended the political supremacy and economic dominance of the tribal zamindars in polavaram taluk. It also marked the beginning of a steady increase in the migration of the plainsmen into the tribal territory, exercising control over diverse productive resources, which were hitherto in the hands of the Konda Reddis and Koyas.

4.14.B. The non-tribal colonisation phase I (1828-1947)

The first phase of migration of non-tribal peasants from the plains occurred around 1820 when a number of Zamindaris either whole or in parts came into the auction market

⁶⁶ M.S.A.Rao (1983), "Non-tribal Colonisation and Tribal Deprivation in Andhra Pradesh", Social Action, Vol.33, July-Sep., pp-308-320.

and the highest bidder got the rights of ownership. Thus, the Gutala zamindari passed into the hands of a rich Vaisya of Manyam lineage in 1828. Raja Manyam Venkataratnam was originally a resident of Yanam on the coast, which was under French occupation.

The Administration made further steady inroads into the control of the productive resources of the tribals by passing forest laws in 1882 and Abkari laws in 1864. Large areas of forests were reserved making them inaccessible to the tribals in many ways. For instance, through forest laws the government raised the forest revenue from Godavari District from Rs 21,000 in 1874-82 to 2 lakhs in 1904-05. The economy of the tribals, which was mainly based on the forest was upset. They had to pay a tax on podu lands (shifting cultivation). There were restrictions on tapping toddy from any palm tree, and on collecting the forest produce for trade (M.S.A.Rao, 1983).

The response of the tribals to rack-renting of the non-tribal zamindars was violent. Two major revolts erupted outside Polavaram, but remaining two major revolts were inside the Godavari Agency in 1879 and 1922. The Rampa rebellion of 1879 was the result of rack-renting and oppression of the Rampa zamindars, the general discontent of the tribals against the forest and Abkari laws, and the civil and criminal laws which supported the merchants and zamindars who attached cattle, produce and land in payment of their debts. The 1922, Alluri Seetharama Raju's rebellion was also against the Administration's laws, which alienated the tribals from productive resources. In particular it was against the forced labour demanded by the British officers to construct a road in the tribal area. The Administration was able to quell the revolts only after getting military reinforcement (M.S.A.Rao, 1983, Abid.).

4.14.C. The non-tribal colonisation phase II (1948-)

With the attainment of independence the Zamindaris were abolished by the Estates abolition Act XXV of 1948. Following this in the 1950s, land in the Agency came into the market in thousands of acres. The non-tribals owning land in large quantity began to sell it in anticipation of the forthcoming land ceiling legislation

The stream of migration of the Kammas in the 1950s was of a different character from the earlier migration stream of other peasant castes before independence. While the latter was one of subsistence, the former was of development. The kamma migrants who moved from the delta area in the 1950s had the necessary capital and organisational and technical skills for the development of agriculture. They lost no time in exploiting the natural resources. It had not occurred to the Kapu and Raju peasants who were staying in the Agency Area for generations to use the water resources in this way. The Kamma colonisers thus brought about significant agricultural development in the region (M.S.A.Rao, 1983, Abid.).

4.15. New paradigm for tribal development administration during post-independence period

It is a very difficult task to administrate the extremely disturbed the tribal regions of India. However, different approaches have been adopted and, quite often, the characterisation of the social situation has been made unclear and without explaining the roots of the problem either in terms of specifics or generalities. This is seen through the “methods of association” adopted towards the adivasis of India. Some anthropologists maintain that the present condition of the adivasis is an offshoot of their oppression by unscrupulous and ruthless exploitative systems (Janardhan Rao, B. and Haragopal, G., 1990, Abid).

Elwin's policy of 'development in isolation' (1939) was still in discussion on the eve of Independence. It was, however, criticized by other sociologists, especially by social workers that his proposition was intended to treat tribals as museum specimens by shutting them off from all outside contact. The other extreme approach was to forcibly absorb them into the mainstream of national life, completely ignoring the fact that the tribal societies have distinct cultural patterns and customs requiring special treatment and the consequent need for a special approach for development (Lal Mani Prasad, 1988).⁶⁷

The other school of assimilationists who pleaded for "detrribalisation" and for a merger with the larger Hindu society questioned this approach equally. The third viewpoint is that of the integrationists who dismiss the ideas of isolation or assimilation as irrelevant and prefer instead to adopt the process of integration. The concept of integration is explained as the combining of several elements into a complex entity in which the elements can be clearly distinguished. These viewpoints on the adivasi question represent three powerful intellectual trends.

The isolationist viewpoint came out strongly in response to the disquieting consequences of the state's penetration of adivasi life. This disturbing scenario reinforced Elwin's demands for the seclusion of adivasi communities from the influence of the outside world. The eventual notion of the interaction of the tribal system with the plains system and its dominant steering interest or surplus appropriation (primarily influenced by private capital) lay behind the idea of assimilation (B.Janardhan Rao, G.Haragopal. 1990).

Lal mani Prasad says that, Rawlsian theory of justice exposes three propositions sequentially for social development, viz., equality in basic liberties, equality of opportunity for advancement and positive discrimination in favour of opportunity for advancement and positive discrimination in favour of underprivileged to ensure equity. (Rawls, 1972:302-3030). Accepting these propositions, Albert Weale proceeds to point out the basic strategies

⁶⁷ . Lal Mani Prasad (1988), "Tribal development administration in India, Social Change, March – 1998, Vol. 18, No. 1, pp.

for obtaining social justice. He suggests that there may be incessant state provision of free social services to the underprivileged, or transitory state provision of social services that will be later replaced by the market, or the continuous coexistence of state provision of minimum range of social services (which acts as a safety net) along with private endeavours (Wheale, 1978:8). Runciman too concedes compensatory provisions for people with special needs, but he wants to make marginal and incremental adjustments in existing situations rather than going to the first principles on ideological grounds (Runciman 1972:316). In short, these theories imply a complex situation of ends and means of social advancement of the under-privileged. It has rightly been remarked that the tribal policy of India has accepted the Rawlsian theory in its entirety, believes in the third strategy of Albert Wheale and foundations in the manner suggested by Runciman (Perumal&Padmanabhan, 1986:457).

Striking a balance between the two approaches, by eliminating isolation and force, from the two opposing theories, a new approach, based on respect and appreciation for tribal culture and tradition on an understanding of the social, psychological and economic problems with which they are faced, was evolved so that tribals are developed along with other societies on the lines of their own genius (Lal mani Prasad, 1988, Abid).

4.16. Strategy for tribal development administration

The constituent assembly paid special attention to the tribal situation and appointed two sub-committees, one on the north east (frontier (Assam) tribal and excluded areas, and the other on excluded and partially excluded areas (other than Assam) to go into the details of the problems of the tribal people and the tribal areas.

Articles 244, and 244 A under part X of the constitution provides for administration of scheduled areas and tribal areas. The provisions contained in the 5th schedule govern the scheduled areas. As per Para sixth of the part C of the 5th schedule of the constitution, the expression 'scheduled area' means such area as the president may, by order, declare on the

scheduled area. The president may make any changes in the scheduled areas after consultation with the Governor of a state. He has been empowered to make any amendment in the schedule.

The scheduled areas have been constituted with the following two clear objects. To assist the tribals in enjoying their existing rights without any hindrances by others through summary process and to develop the scheduled area, protect and promote the interest of the scheduled tribes.

Administration of the Scheduled Areas: Since Independence the president has issued two orders: 1) The scheduled areas (Part-A States) order 1950 and 2) The Scheduled (Part B States) order 1950. The main features of the 5th scheduled are a) Special legislative powers of the Governor b) Governor report to the president c) Tribal advisory council.

Special Legislative Powers of the Governor: Governor of the state, having scheduled area, has been vested with special powers of legislation in two ways: 1) Legislation by notification 2) Legislation by regulation.

4.17. Protective measures during post –independence period in A.P.

Two-dimensional approach has been adopted for tribal development in Andhra Pradesh i.e. promotion of development programmes through participatory management and protection of interests of the Scheduled Tribes through appropriate legal and administrative support. Under the provisions of para 5 (2) of the Fifth schedule of the constitution of India, several Regulations have been made by the Governor in the State of Andhra Pradesh to protect the interests of Scheduled Tribes in land and protect them from other types of exploitation. The important Regulation area 1) The A. P (Scheduled Areas) Land Transfer Regulation Act, 1959 2) A. P Mahals (Abolition and conversion into Roytwari Settlement Regulation Act, 1969 3) A. P Scheduled Areas Roytwari Settlement Regulation Act, 1970 4). A. P. (Scheduled Areas) Money Lenders Regulation Act, 1960 5) A. P. (Scheduled Tribes) Debt Relief Regulation Act, 1960 and 1970 (Scheduled Areas) Land Transfer

Regulation Acts, 1959 and 1970 have amended in 1971 and 1978 to plug the loopholes in the provisions. Further, executive orders and instructions have also been issued for effective implementation of these Regulations from time to time. For effective enforcement of land transfer regulation special implementation machinery has been created in 7 districts viz., Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Khammam, Warangal and Adilabad. The special Deputy Collector (TW) who is stationed at Elwinpeta in Vizianagaram district is looking after the implementation of these Regulations both in Vizianagaram and Srikakulam districts. There is no exclusive special Deputy Collector in Mahabubnagar district to deal with cases relating to protective regulations. The Revenue Divisional Officer, Nagarkurnool is in charge of the subject. Among the above many Regulations Land Transfers Regulation Act, 1959 and Land Transfers Regulation Act, 1970 are predominant regarding land alienation. (P.Ramareddy & P.Srinivasareddy, 1995, Abid).

4.18. Andhra Pradesh (Scheduled Areas) Land Transfer Regulation Act, 1959.

The Regulation 1 of 1959 repealed the Agency Tracts Interests and Land Transfer Act, 1917 and provided protection to tribal land. This Regulation was originally made applicable to the Scheduled Areas of Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari and West Godavari districts. The said Regulation has been extended to the Scheduled Areas of Adilabad, Warangal, Khammam, and Mahabubnagar districts by Regulation-II of 1963 to bring uniformity of the law through out the Scheduled Areas of the State. The Regulation-II of 1963 repealed the A.P. (Telangana Areas) Tribal Areas Regulation Act, 1359 F.

To remove the persisting lacunae in the Land Transfer Regulation Act, 1 of 1959 and to check land alienation in the Scheduled Areas, which continued unabated inspite of restriction on transfer of land to non-tribals, the A.P.Scheduled Areas Land Transfer Regulation was amended by Regulation Act, I of 1970. The Amending Regulation substituted Sub-Sec.(1) of Sec.3 of Regulation Act, I of 1959 by placing absolute prohibition on transfer of immovable properties in the Scheduled Areas by a person whether or not such a person is a member of Scheduled Tribe to any person who is not a

member of Scheduled Tribe. Statutory presumption has been drawn that until the contrary is proved any immovable property situated in the scheduled areas and in possession of a person who is not a member of Scheduled Tribe shall be presumed to have been acquired by such a person or his predecessor in possession through a transfer made to him by a member of Scheduled tribe. When a tribal is not able to sell his immovable property to another tribal on reasonable terms provision has been made to acquire it on payment of compensation as provided for under Section 10 of A.P. Ceiling on Agricultural Land Holdings Act, 1961 and assign the same to tribals. Regulation 1 of 1978 further amended the Regulation 1 of 1959. The amended Regulation prohibits registration of documents relating to sale transactions in favour of non-tribals and all offences under this Regulation are made cognizable. All the Regulations in the tribal area, how much good in aims more than that much of bad in the implementation. The failures of 1 of 1959 Land Transfers Regulation Act, pushed the tribes to side of more ruthless violent movements like Naxalite movements in the Srikakulam district (Dr. K. Mohanrao, 1999, Abid).

4.19. Naxalites Movement of Srikakulam, 1968-1970

The extremist movement, popularly known as ‘Naxalite’ movement first started in Naxalburai of Bengal and slowly gained ground in tribal areas of Andhra Pradesh as guerrilla movement especially in the Srikakulam district. The Jatapu and Savara tribal communities predominantly inhabit the district. The Scheduled Tribe population constitutes 8.91% to the total population of Srikakulam district as per 1961 census report and they are mainly found in the former taluks of Salur (25.81%) Parvathipuram (28.44%), Palakonda (8.11%) and Pathapatnam (17.88%). The literacy rate of scheduled tribes as per 1961 census reports was only 5.11%. Late Sri V.Raghavaiah, Veteran freedom fighter and dedicated social worker among Yanadies of Nellore district while analyzing the causes of naxalite movement in Srikakulam district observed that “loss of land voluntarily and involuntarily alienated to plains’ money-lenders, landed proprietors and unscrupulous other middle men, the same sordid story of indebtedness usurious rates of interest, rack-renting law’s, delays in civil and criminal courts, attachments of debtors’ properties and the complicated process involved in securing relief; it is a well known fact that too many

money-lenders have built up big fortunes in money-lending for over half a century in the tribal areas and have purchased thousands of acres of fertile land from the innocent, simple tribal people, even though such money lending and alienation of land of every sort has been unequivocally prohibited by the Governor's Regulations, applicable to tribal areas. These laws, good as they are, had been followed more in the breaches there of than in compliance (V.Raghavaiah, 1971 P.54). Vempatapu Satyanarayana a school teacher in Badragiri area was one of the important leaders of the movement. He was moved by ruthless exploitation of tribals and low wages paid to tribal labourers. During 1960s daily wage paid to tribal labourers was only half a rupee and a glass of chodi gruel mixed with powder of kernel of mango seeds during lunchtime. He learnt local tribal dialects, songs and ballads of local tribals. He created awareness among tribals about land alienation problems and payment of low wages to agricultural labourers.

It is reported that Satyanarayana along with few others were shot dead on 10th July 1970 in an encounter in the Bon hills and consequently the movement was declined "whatever hardship and bloodshed the Naxalite movement might have brought in its wake, it also focused the attention of the public and the government on the conditions of life among tribes of Srikakulam District. (Subba Reddy. N., 1977).⁶⁸ The sacrifices of enlighten personalities and tribal people resulted in an important Act in the Andhra Pradesh history known as 1 of 1970.

4.20. The Andhra Pradesh (Scheduled Area) Land Transfers Regulation Act, 1970:

The Andhra Pradesh (Scheduled Areas) Land Transfer Regulation Act of 1970 (1 of 1970) banned all transfers of land including those between tribals in areas identified as being populated predominantly by tribals. Henceforth land transfers could only be made to the state, which would restore to the tribals. 1 of 70 contains a presumptive clause that all land in the scheduled areas originally belonged to the tribal people, i.e. all land in possession of a non-tribal is deemed to be a transfer from a tribal until the contrary is

⁶⁸ . Subba Reddy (1977), "Crisis of confidence among the tribal people and the Naxalite movement in Srikakulam District", Human Organisation, Vol.36, No.2.

proved (Janardhan Rao, 1993). This law has been seen as a very powerful and innovative piece of legislation. The legislation itself was enacted in the context of the naxalite revolts in Srikakulam in the late 1960s. While non-tribal people have been enjoying usufruct rights over tribal lands, either by lease-in land from the tribals or by forcibly occupying them, they have been prevented from obtaining ownership rights over them, even though they may have debt claims equal to or more than the value of the land. Thus the impetus for the movement to amend 1 of 70 which has widespread support from among those political parties whose political base is among the non-tribals, and who also aim to get a slice of the pie from the real estate prices which are likely to shoot up once the real estate markets are freed up, especially in the urban areas. From the beginning this act has been contested several times in courts as being unconstitutional, with the result that it has now been included in Schedule IX of the constitution making it difficult to challenge.

A government order in 1979, in contravention of Regulation I of 1970 which prohibits all transfers of land in the scheduled areas except through the state to tribals, allowed non-tribal poor to retain below five acres of wet and ten acres of dry land which had been acquired illegally. While this has also been a source of conflict between tribals and non-tribal poor, communist and naxalite organizations had managed to a great extent to restrict these conflicts, and present a joint front in their struggles against the richer landlords. Most of the landholders who are controlling in excess of 500 acres and sometimes over 1000 acres of land, the major targets of attack. Initially the Koyas had sought legal remedies for land restoration. Unlike in the hills of north coastal Andhra where no proper land records exist, this task was much easier in the plains, especially in those revenue mandals of Khammam and West Godavari which are the focus of the current conflicts. It is therefore extremely important that even within the ambit of the constitution measures be sought out to protect the interests of certain groups through laws and legal systems which increase the capabilities and entitlements of these groups (D. Parthasarathy, 2002).⁶⁹

⁶⁹ . D. Parthasarathy (2002), "Congress of the Commission on Folk Law and legal pluralism ", XIIIth International, 7-10 April, Chiang Mai, Thailand; Dept. of Humanities and Social sciences, Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay.).

4.21. Causes for present disturbances in tribal areas

The tribals living in the scheduled areas are gradually losing their command over their sources of livelihood such as land and forest. Out of the total cultivable land of 18,48,209.30 acres in scheduled areas more than 48% of the land is legally or illegally under the cultivation of non-tribals. Critical review of the progress of implementation of the provision of A.P.Scheduled Areas LTR, 1959 reveals belatedness and cumbersome procedures of restoration of land to tribals in the cases of violation of the Regulation. Moreover most of the cases were decided in favour of non-tribals.

The Agrarian system in tribal areas is very complicated as these areas were partly under the Estdardars, Jamindars and government. Out of 136 villages situated in former Polavaram taluk, 102 villages were declared as scheduled areas by Presidential Order 1950. These villages consist of 73 Government villages and 29 Estate villages in present Polavaram and Buttayagudem mandals. Large chunks of lands in these Agency areas were classified as Assessed Waste Dry (A.W.D) lands and these lands were freely assigned to non-tribals. It is learnt that an extent of 7,961.57 acres was declared as Assessed waste Dry Lands of which 5,523.16 acres (69.37%) was under the occupation of non-tribals in two mandals of Polavaram and Buttayagudem. The joint survey was conducted in the year 1919 and Re-survey in 1933 and all the lands under occupation of non-tribal under the category of AWD lands were regularised and pattas were given to non-tribals. But Agency Tract Interest and Land Transfer Act 1917 was enacted to prevent alienation of tribal lands in scheduled areas with effect from 14-8-1917. Under section 4 (I) of the 1917 the Special Agent to Government or Asst. Agent to Government was competent to accord permission for alienation of land from tribal to non-tribal. Under this relaxation, it is estimated that half of the land situated in West Godavari district was acquired by non-tribals (Dr. Mohanrao, 1999, Abid).

The tribals have been continuing their struggle for getting Government land and Assessed Waste Dry Land (A.W.D) in the scheduled areas of Jeelugumilli, Buttayagudem, and Polavaram mandals. It is reported that the local tribals have been resorting to

harvesting crops from the disputed lands under the cultivation of non-tribals. They have been destroying the tobacco crops of non-tribals in Reddy Ganapavaram, Busarajupalli villages etc. The police have been raiding the villages to recover the harvested crops and to arrest the tribals who resorted to forceful harvesting of the crops on the complaints of non-tribals landlords. “Narrating the incident to Indian Express Koram Gouramma, a tribal woman, said” The police raided our hamlet at around 3 A.M. They knocked my door and asked for our leader Madakam Venkateswara Rao. When I opened the door and said that I did not know the whereabouts of our leader, they gagged and then dragged me by the hair on the road beating me with sticks and using filthy language. Only when my sister raised an alarm did the neighbours come to our rescue. Nevertheless, the police had beaten me up as well as women in the neighbourhood”. A youth K.Venkateswara Rao, said “About 70 policemen bashed up 18 men and women, after which the entire hamlet rushed to the scene with their traditional weapons of bows and arrows.” In violation of the provisions of the law, non tribals who do not belong to our village were given pattas for A.W.D. lands by the government. We will not stop the fight till the revenue officials give the land to us.” But police denied allegations and stated that they have been treating tribals in view of their ignorance (Sakthi, 1996).⁷⁰

The cheating and exploitation and forceful occupation of tribal lands are frequent occurrences in tribal areas. It is reported that about 300 non-tribals attacked the Mandal Revenue Officer and Special Tahsildar land acquisition, burnt the records, furniture at Jangareddigudem and beaten up the officials on August 6, 1996. The local tribals stated that the government departments were not booked cases against non-tribals, who destroyed government property by the lobby of non-tribal political leaders. The tribes are frustrated with regard to discriminatory attitude of the state government bodies.

⁷⁰ Sakthi (1997), “Efforts in supporting the economic and human rights of the tribals in Andhra Pradesh” - A brief report.

Chapter – V

LAND ALIENATION IN TRIBAL AREAS

In this chapter an attempt is made to understand the impact of several Land Transfers Regulation Acts like, The Andhra Pradesh (Scheduled Area) Land Transfers Regulation Act, 1917 (1 of 1917 Act), The Andhra Pradesh (Scheduled Area) Land Transfers Regulation Act, 1959 (1 of 1959 Act), and The Andhra Pradesh (Scheduled Area) Land Transfers Regulation Act, 1970 (1 of 1970 Act) during 1933 to 2004-05. The whole study period is divided into four sub-periods as 1) From 1933 to 1950, to understand the impact of Land Transfers Regulation Act, 1917. 2) From 1951 to 1970, this shows the impact of 1 of 1959 Act. 3) From 1971 to 1990, to understand the impact of 1 of 1970 Act, which is an important one among all, and 4) From 1991 to 2004-05, to understand the extent of land restoration, nature and methods of restoration of alienated land. This chapter is divided into two parts. Part-I studies the extent and nature of land alienation and affecting factors of land alienation during 1933-34 to 1990 and Part-II examines the extent of land restored, methods of restoration, and problems in restoration in the sample villages during 1990-91 to 2004-05.

Part-I

In the West Godavari district Jeelugumilli, Buttayagudem and Polavaram are scheduled mandals. Jeelugumilli and Butyagudem mandals come under excluded area and Polavaram mandal comes under partially excluded area (Tribal Welfare Department, 2002.)⁷¹ In the West Godavari district the number of detected cases filed was 10668 against non-tribes covering an area of 54,370.00 acres by tribes as on 6-4-2002. Total cases disposed were 10,573 with the extent of 53,206 acres (97.56 percent). Within this, 2,328 cases were disposed in favour of tribes with the extent of 6,586.00 (12.11 percent) acres, 5003 cases were disposed in favour of the non-tribes with the extent of 28,453.00 (52.33 percent) acres. Number of disposed off cases dropped was 1,141 with the extent of 4,605.00

⁷¹ . Tribal Welfare Department (1997-98), Annual Report of the Governor on the Administration of Scheduled Areas in AP.

acres (8.47 percent). The government of Andhra Pradesh conducted enjoyment survey during 1993-94 on the basis of R.S.R., 1933. Out of the total identified disputed land, 79.00 percent was noted under 1 of 1959 Act, 19.00 percent of land was noted under 1 of 1970; remaining land was alienated through other than LTR (Table-5.W.G.1).

Tribal land was titled on the names of non-tribes to in R.S.R.-1933. The Enjoyment Survey identified the percentage of total disputed land as 14.91 percent, 19.70 percent, and 0.56 percent in Buttayagudem, Jeelugumilli and Polavaram Mandals respectively (Table-5.W.G.2). This was identified under different kinds of disputes like 1) L.T.R. appealed before S.D.C. (T.W.), 2) Cases appealed before Agent, 3) WPS/RPS pending, and 4) Records not produced at the time of survey by non-tribal landlords. The percentage of total undisputed land was noted as 85.09 percent, 80.31 percent, and 99.44 percent in Buttayagudem, Jeelugumilli and Polavaram mandals of the total land respectively (Table-5.W.G.2). Extent of land disposed in favour of tribes was 0.72 percent and 1.21 percent of the total land under LTR and other cases in Buttayagudem and Jeelugumilli respectively. There was no disposed land in favour of tribes in Polavaram Mandal. But 1.46 percent, and 1.18 percent of land was distributed in favour non-tribes in Jeelugumilli and Buttayagudem mandals respectively (Table-5.W.G.2 & 3).

5.1. Reddyganapavaram village from Buttayagudem Mandal

Reddyganpavaram is a plain scheduled village with total geographical area of 628.95 acres. The total cultivated area was 4238.3 acres with 790 land holdings in 1933 according to R.S.R.-1933. 1529.10 acres of land (36.08 percent) with 270 (34.18 percent) holdings was identified as tribal cultivated land of the total cultivated land. Out of this, 68.53 acres (1.62 percent) was identified as disputed under LTR of the total cultivated land due to non-availability of land records with non-tribes. (Table-5.W.G.3).

The number of selected tribal households was 49 in the village in 1933. Among them 28 (57.14 percent) were land-owning households with 190.50 acres. Remaining 21 (42.85 percent) were landless labour households. 10 landholders (35.71 percent) leased-out

16.85 acres (32.10 percent) of their land. These were mostly semi-medium and small size holdings. One landless householder had leased-in 6.70 acres (3.52 percent) from the neighboring tribe. 9 landholders (32.14 percent) have leased-out 25.40 acres (13.33 percent) to non-tribes of the total cultivated land in 1933. The number of operational holdings was more than ownership holdings due to leased-in status within a community. Whereas, the area of operational holdings is noted as low due to leasing-out status of semi-medium size landholders in the same year. Inam lands were 'Tax-Free' and donated by the state to government personnel of the village for services, village artisans, religious and charitable activities. The village personnel use the income of these lands for their own purposes. The government personnel were one village headman, one karanam, one talaiyari, two vetties and two Niringantis in fasli 1341. Total Inam land was noted as 247.33 acres. Inam lands were completely occupied by the non-tribes (Table-5.W.G.3, Table-5.RG.1B).

5.2. Land alienation during 1933-34 to 1990-91 in Reddyganapavaram

Total 156 households were selected for this study from Reddyganapavaram. Among them 78 were landholding households that owned 190.50 acres according to R.S.R.-1933 (Table-5.W.G.3). Out of 190.50 acres, 118.10 acres (62.00 percent) have been alienated to different social groups during 1933-1990. SCs have purchased 4.00 acres (3.39 percent), BCs have purchased 7.80 acres (6.60 percent), and OCs have purchased 105.20 acres (89.08 percent). Among OCs, Kammas purchased 35.40 acres (29.97 percent), Vaisyas purchased 32.80 acres (27.77 percent) and Kapus gained 38.10 acres (32.26 percent) of the total alienated land (Table-4.A). The impact of different Land Transfer Regulations in different periods can be understood by identifying number of LTR cases filed by tribes against non-tribes over different LTR Acts during different periods (Table-5.RG.1A).

5.3. Irrigational conditions in Reddyganapavaram in 1933-34

In Reddynagampalem, Panta Cheruvu (Sivudu cheruvu) provided irrigation to 700.17 acres for a single crop. Government has occupied of 554.53 acres of land, Inam land of 144.59 acres and un-occupied land of 1.50 acres was under this Cheruvu. The second source of irrigation was Jilleti Kaluva which also provides irrigation to 153.65 acres

for a single crop. Out of this 143.56 acres of land has been occupied by the government and 10.90 acres were Inam lands. These two sources provided irrigation to 853.82 acres. Private tanks were sanctioned for irrigation by the collector during 1920-1933. The total irrigated land under private tanks was 14.27 acres. Infact, Sividu Cheruvu was the first irrigational source, which was situated in the middle of the tribal cultivated area in 1880. Later in 1900 Jileti Kaluva became second source of irrigation which was dug by the government. Owing to insufficient irrigational facilities, cultivation became very difficult for tribes. Most of the tribes are preferred to lease-out land rather than self-cultivation. Tribes leased-out their land to different non-tribal social groups in the village during 1933 and 1950 (R.S.R.-1933).

5.4. Changes in the land distribution pattern in Reddyganapavaram during 1933-34 to 1950-51

The number of households increased from 49 in 1933 to 72 in 1950. Among them Landless households increased from 42.85 percent to 52.78 percent during the same period. But the extent of ownership of land has declined from 190.5 acres in 1933 to 145.4 acres in 1950. 45.10 acres (23.67 percent) of tribal land was alienated during the period of 17 years (Table-5.RG.5). The number of operational holdings declined from 59.18 percent to 51.39 percent and extent of land also declined from 86.67 percent to 69.67 percent during the same period. The extent of leased-out land to non-tribes has been increased from 25.40 acres (13.33 percent) to 44.10 acres (30.33 percent) during the same period (Table-5.RG.1&2).

5.5. Land alienation in Reddyganapavaram during 1933-34 to 1950-51

In this village the total tribal land alienated was 45.10 acres to different non-tribal social groups during 1933-34 to 1950-51 among selected landholders (Table-.5.RG.5). Out of this, 23.50 acres (52.11 percent) of land was alienated to Vaisyas. Tribes borrowed money from the non-tribal merchants like Vaisyas and used it for agricultural cultivation, daily family expenditure and un-productive activities like religious functions, marriage and other ceremonies. Kanithi Pothappa was the landholder of large size in the village (R.S.R.-1933). Darmula Pentappa, Madakam Mallappa, Kuram China Singappa, and Kumaram

Ramudu were landless labour households. Kanithi Pothappa (80 years) was a land holder who borrowed money from Vaisyas. He is still living in the village. He shared his experience in an interview. In his own words “we have borrowed money at higher rate of interest (10 percent 14 percent per month). In most cases the total amount of interest exceeds the actual borrowed money. Hence, the total amount becomes a burden and we could not repay. To clear the arrears we first leased-out our lands to the merchants (Vaisyas). If the arrears are not cleared, non-tribes force us to sell our lands to the merchants”. As tribes are illiterates they cannot understand language. As a result they are cheated and their land was alienated. Under these forcible conditions tribal land of 16.20 acres (35.92 percent) was alienated to Kapus, 5.40 acres (11.97 percent) to Kammas out of the total land. Kapus and Kammas are dominant social groups among cultivating communities, and they are efficient in cultivation. Kapus and Kammas have leased-in the land from the tribes to a larger extent. Vaisyas were taking the help from these communities in the cultivation. Vaisyas have purchased land from the tribes and used permanent farm servants and annual servants to cultivate leased-in land (Table-5.RG.3 & 5.RG.5).

Chintalapati Bapiraju (BC) was a very big landlord in this village. He owned 783.97 acres of land with 73 land holdings in 1933. It is recorded in RSR-1933; 13.07 acres with 12 holdings of marginal size, 60.17 acres with 17 holdings of small sized, 136.69 acres with 19 semi-medium size holdings, 170.23 acres with 12 holdings of medium size and 403.81 acres with 13 large size holdings. Totally 783.97 acres were grabbed by Chintalapati Bapiraju from tribes. He was not a resident of Reddyganapavaram. He stayed in Buttayagudem. He was a merchant. He lent money for cultivation to the tribal and non-tribal farmers at a higher rate of Interest (10% to 14% per month). 40.00 acres were found as surplus under land ceiling Act by the government and it was redistributed to landless labour households in 1975 (Table-5.RG.18). The remaining land was still in the hands of his family members.

The tribal land was alienated through different methods. They were five prominent methods of land alienation during 1933-50. They were 1) Money lending, 2) Marital relations, 3) Traditional friendship, 4) Tribal servants and 5) Bogus Tribal certificates.

During this period 45.10 acres of tribal land was alienated (Table-.8). The land alienated through money lending alone was 23.50 acres (52.11 percent) by Vaisyas, 16.20 acres (35.92 percent) by Kapus of the total alienated land. Money lending at higher rates of interest to tribes played a major role in the land alienation. Most of the land was acquired by non-tribals against arrears of un-cleared debts of tribals. Tribals live along with the non-tribes and tribes depend on non-tribes for every agricultural input, such as getting advice in cultivation, in paying taxes to Munsabdar etc. This dependence of tribes on non-tribes made them to be cheated or misled by non-tribes (Table-5.RG.6).

The tribes have leased-out their land to different social groups among non-tribes. The tribes leased-out 9.90 acres (38.98 percent) to Vaisyas, 10.00 acres (39.37 percent) to Kapus, 5.50 acres (21.65 percent) to Kammas as major shares in 1933 (Table-.9.A). Total tribal land of 25.40 acres has been leased-out in 1933. The leased-out land increased from 25.40 acres in 1933 to 54.40 acres in 1950 (Table-.9B). Vaisyas 22.50 acres (41.36 percent) and Kapus 16.20 acres (29.78 percent) leased-in the tribal land in 1950. During the same period SCs 4.00 acres (7.75 percent), BCs 6.30 acres (11.58 percent), Kammas 5.40 acres (9.93 percent) leased-in tribal land during the same period. The SCs and BCs also got shares in the alienated land in 1950. The land transfer Regulation Act, 1917 failed to control the un-authorized tenancy of tribal land (Table-5.RG.4&9).

5.6. Land Assessment and cost of agricultural implements in Reddyganapavarm during 1933-34 to 1950-51

Indupuginja Gangadu and Uda lakshmodu were landholders in 1933. Their sons also made a statement to the effect that the Karanam of the village was in the practice of collecting more money towards land assessment than what is prescribed by the government. Karanam paid munasabdar less than what he collected from the tribal landholders. If it was a dry land Rs.-A-P, 0-12-0 (12 Anaas), if it was a wet land Rs.-A-P, 0-14-0 (14 Anaas). But actually, he has collected Rs.-A-P. 1-0-0 for dry land per acre, and Rs.-A-P, 1-3-0 for wet land from the peasants, if it was an occupied poramboke or AWD (which is not patta land). The karanam collected 0-8-0 paise per acre for self-earning. They exempted some of their relatives and well-wishers from the payment of land assessment. Total excess assessment

worth of Rs.-A-P, 700-0-0 per annum was collected from Reddynagampalem Village only. Munasabdar and Karanam both shared the surplus amount at 60:40 ratios. The munansabdar got Rs.-A-P, 420-0-0 and the karanam got Rs.-A-P, 280-0-0 per annum. Each karanam collected assessment from 5 or 10 villages, and each munasabdari administrative jurisdiction was 50 to 60 villages.

Cost of cultivation is the second factor, which effected changes in the leased-out status and land alienation among tribes. Tribes mostly practice cultivation with the traditional methods and instruments. Non-tribes are efficient in preparing agricultural implements like sickle, tilling instruments, seed plant instruments, water lifting instruments, bricks and others. Tribes have to purchase from the non-tribes. The prices of these instruments are more in the tribal market than in non-tribal market. Owing to this cost of agricultural implements and costs of cultivation were become more. It affected the tribes to lease-out their land. If it is observed the prices of agricultural implements in two markets, one observed that the Sickle price in the non-tribal market was Rs.-A-P, 0-0-3, whereas in tribes market it was Rs.-A-P, 0-0-4. Tilling instrument cost was 0-3-2 and 0-4-4 in non-tribal and tribal market respectively, Non-agricultural necessities like clothing material namely Turban cloth was 0-0-4 and 0-0-6, Waistcloth was 0-0-4 and 0-0-5. Foot wear was 0-0-5 and 0-0-6, Saree & Ravika were 0-2-0 and 0-2-2. A Pair of dothi was 0-1-5 and 0-2-0 and others in non-tribal market and tribal market respectively. The heavy land tax and cost of cultivation pushed the tribes to borrow money from non-tribes (Table-5.RG.7). Non-availability of irrigation facilities and the method of cultivation determine the cropping pattern in agricultural sector.

Reddynagampalem is a semi-forest and semi-plain area. Tribes had only Sivudu Cheruvu as a major irrigational source. It could provide water for a single crop. Cholam was cultivated to the extent of 78.10 acres (47.30 percent) as a major food crop of the total cultivated area. Tamarind was cultivated in 17.00 acres (10.30 percent), fruit trees in 18.00 acres (10.90 percent), and Castor in 16.00 acres (9.69 percent) was cultivated of the total cultivated area as secondary crops. Horsegram, Maize, Varugu, Ragi were cultivated as a minor crops in 1933 (Table-.5.RG.8). Total cultivated area declined from 161.10 acres in

1933 to 98.30 acres in 1950. Cholan cultivated area declined from 47.30 percent in 1933 to 30.01 percent in 1950. The remaining crops cultivated area did not change significantly in Reddynagampalem during 1933 to 1950 (Table-5.RG.8).

5.7. Land alienation in Reddyganapavaram during from 1950-51 to 1970-71

To understand extent of land alienation during post-independence period under Land Transfers Regulations 1 of 1959 and 1 of 1970 separately, the total period of 1951 and 1990 is divided into two sub-periods as 1951-1970 and 1971-1990. The total number of households has been increased from 72 in 1950 to 102 in 1970. The extent of land had declined from 145.40 acres to 80.10 acres during the same period. The extent of owned land alienated was 65.30 acres (45 percent) during 1951 to 1970. The non-tribes have close relations with the tribes. The degree of alienation was more in Reddynagampalem compared to in Darbhagudem. The leased-out land has declined from 49.50 percent in 1950-51 to 10.90 percent in 1970-71 among tribal households. The leased-out land from tribes to non-tribes also declined from 44.10 percent in 1950-51 to 5.99 percent in 1970-71. Due to this, the percentage of operational land has been increased from 69.67 percent in 1950-51 to 94.01 percent in 1970-71 of the total owned land among tribal households (Table-5.RG.10). This trend has taken place due to two reasons 1) Pressure of tribes' population on land, 2) Decline in irrigated land.

During 1950-51 to 1970-71, 65.40 acres of tribal land was alienated to different non-tribal social groups. Out of this, 9.30 acres (14.22 percent) of land to Vaisyas, 19.30 acres (29.51 percent) to Kapus, 26.50 (40.52 percent) to Kammas as major shares of the total land alienated (Table-5. 10). The State government made Land Transfers Regulation Act in 1959 to enquire into land alienation in tribal areas. This Act is nothing but repetition of Land Transfers Regulation Act, 1917. No new provision has been included in this Act 1 of 1959. But on the other hand the non-cultivable communities like Brahmins and Vaisyas lost their interest in occupying or grabbing the tribal land because, the independent India gave more than enough space to them to enter into political, executive and administrative fields. Then, the cultivable communities like Kapu, Kamma and others became very active

in money lending and purchasing of tribal lands. Kamma and Kapu communities have purchased 45.80 acres (70.30 percent) of land as major share during 1950-51 to 1970-71. Many studies like Rajasekhar, B. (1989), V. M. Rao (1972), Nancharaiah, G. (1984) and Nageswara Rao (1994, un-published thesis) are recorded this kind of transformation among dominant non-cultivable communities in the plain areas. Tribes have faced more problems in cultivation of land compared to performing their traditional occupation like hunting and gathering of forest produce. They sold their land at lower prices and spent for unproductive purposes. BCs have purchased land by providing their services, and marketing their agricultural implements to the tribes.

From administrative point of view, A.P. Scheduled Area Land Transfers Regulation Act, 1959 (1 of 59 Act) has failed in controlling the land alienation in the village. The Koya tribes were depended on non-tribes not only for technical work but also for securing daily needs, whereas in Darbhagudem, Koyas tribes were 'Independent and self-administered' group. But, in the Reddynagampalem, tribes and non-tribes are living together. The closeness between tribes and non-tribes made the tribes dependable and more accessible to exploitation. For instance, a non-tribe landlord namely Chintapalli Bapiraju during post 1 of 1970 Act, he and his family acquired the 743.91 acres of land. In the Enjoyment survey only 23 acres are identified as tribal alienated land against 1959 Act. But remaining 720.91 acres noted against 1 of 1970 Act, which was purchased during post – 1 of 1970. Presently a member of this family has been enjoying. It is evident that the government has failed in implementing 1 of 1970 Act in Reddynagampalem

5.8. Changes in the methods of the land alienation land in Reddyganapavaram during 1950-51 to 1970-71

After enactment of Land Transfers Regulation Act, 1959 the non-tribes were changed their methods to grab the tribal land. Forcible occupation has been changed into friendly relations. The non-tribes have buildup friendly relationship with the tribes due to pressure of Act 1 of 1959. On the other hand, demand for land has been increasing due to increased population among non-tribal groups. The increased demand for land has encouraged the non-tribes to purchase tribal land. The sons of Darmula Pentappa, Madakam

Mallappa, Kumaram China Singappa, Kumaram Ramudu, Punem Errappa, Gaddati Mutyalu are living in the village, and they explained about different methods of land alienation followed by the non-tribes. The elders among tribal land holders in the study villages expressed that all the land administrators (Karanams and Munasabdars) were non-tribes (Brahmins), they have recorded the other non-tribal names as owners of tribal land in the fair Adangal, which is the primary source to identify the ownership right of a particular land at village level. Most of the bureaucrats were belonged to non-tribal communities. Hence, the land records were manipulated by them. As a result of this, most of the tribal land owners were recorded as cultivators in the official records and they became labourers and have been transformed as farm servants under non-tribes.

Kamma and Kapu communities have purchased 26.50 acres (40.52 percent), 19.30 acres (29.51 percent) during 1951-70. They started to lend money to tribes. Through money lending 34.05 acres (52.06 percent) land has alienated. Through tribal servants 21.05 acres (32.19 percent) has alienated (Table-5.RG.11). The total extent of leased-out land has declined from 54.40 acres in 1951 to 4.80 acres in 1970. Whereas, Vaisyas did not lease-in, but Kammas and Kapus leased-in 2.00 (43.75 percent) and 2.5 acres (52.08 percent) during this period (Table-.15). The non-tribal cultivable communities were became strong land grabbing groups in the village during this period. BCs purchased tribal land by marketing their agricultural implements and other goods like cloth to tribes (Table-5.RG.13).

Significant changes have been taken place in the cropping pattern in Reddynagampalem during 1950-51 to 1970-71. The total cultivated area has declined from 98.30 acres in 1951 to 75.30 acres in 1970 (Table-.11). Black Paddy, White Paddy and Cholan were the major food crops among cereals. Cholan cultivated area has declined from 30.01 percent in 1951 to 9.30 percent in 1970. Black Paddy has cultivated in 10.30 acres (13.68 percent) and white Paddy has cultivated in 16.00 acres (21.25 percent). They were substituted in the place of Cholan. Varugu crops during this period. Tamarind, Caster crops cultivated areas has declined during the same period. Blackgram was introduced as new secondary crop by the improvement of irrigation facilities (Table-5.RG.7).

5.9. Land alienation during 1970-71 to 1990-91 in Reddyganapavaram

Total number of households had increased from 102 to 132. The area of owned land has declined from 80.10 acres to 72.50 acres during 1970-71 to 1990-91. The number of landless labour households has increased from 61.76 percent to 65.15 percent during the same period. The area of operational land has increased from 94.01 percent to 97.38 percent due to population pressure. The extent of alienated land has increased from 10.90 acres (13.61 percent) in 1970-71 to 16.10 acres (22.21 percent) in 1990-91 of the total owned land. But the area of leased-out land from the tribal landholders has declined from 4.80 acres (5.99 percent) to 1.90 acres (2.62 percent) during the same period (Table-.16). Most of the semi-medium farmers changed into marginal and small farmers due to hereditary transfers and more growth rate of population. The percentage of marginal farmers increased from 13.73 percent in 1971 to 21.21 percent in 1990 (Table-5.RG.14).

Out of the total land, 7.60 acres was alienated during 1975-90 (Table-.17). Again Kammas and Kapus got 46.05 percent and 34.21 percent as major shares. The total area of alienated land declined during this period by the impact of land Regulation Act 1970. The land transactions were limited not only from tribe to non-tribe but also among non-tribes (Table-5.RG.14).

5.10. Changes in the methods of land alienation in the Reddyganapavaram during 1970-71 to 1990-91

During post 1 of 70 Act, the demand for land has declined among non-tribes due to restriction of land transactions among non-tribes. It led to change the method of land alienation from forcible to friendly relations not only to secure old transactions. Every transaction between tribes and non-tribes which are noted prior to 1 of 70 Act, and every transaction among non-tribes during post-1 of 70 Act became under the affect of L.T.R. Acts 1 of 1959 and 1 of 1970 respectively. The government restricted all the transactions in the scheduled area (even among non-tribes) because; historically the land was cultivated by tribes originally. During the British rule and during post-independence period the tribal land has transferred into different hands among non-tribes. This is the basic intention and to

enquire into the land alienation in scheduled area, The Andhra Pradesh state government made 1 of 70 Act. Only 7.60 acres of land was alienated from tribes during 1970-71 and 1990-91 due to the impact of 1 of 1970 Act. Kammas gained 3.50 acres and Kapus gained 2.60 acres as major shares. The BCs have purchased 1.50 acres from tribes (Table-5.RG.15). All the transactions were made through friendly relations with the tribes.

Total cultivated land has declined from 75.30 acres in 1970-71 to 70.60 acres in 1990-91 (Table-7). Black Paddy, Cholan, Ragulu, Varugu, Maize, Horsegram, Tamarind and castor crops have disappeared during the same period in the village and white paddy cultivated area has increased significantly from 21.25 percent in 1970-71 to 53.26 percent in 1990-91 as a major food crop. Redgram cultivated area has declined a little.

5.11. Darbhagudem from Jeelugumilli Mandal

Darbhagudem is a forest-based village. According R.S.R.-1933, total occupied cultivable land was noted as 3332.99 acres in the village (Table- 1). Total wet land was noted as 101.81 acres. Dry land was noted as 3231.18 acres and 3645.10 acres were identified as poramboke land in the village. Total geographical area was noted as 7038.51 acres in the village (Table-.2). The total households were 354 in the village. Total assessment collection was noted as Rs.1928.41. The elderly tribes have expressed their experience about the payment of assessment in the village. The assessment was imposed on cultivable land on the basis of quality of land and availability of irrigation facilities. The government has classified cultivable Roytwari land into four kinds and they are un-irrigated dry land, area under semi-irrigated with local Ponds (Cheruvu), Irrigated dry land, and wet area irrigated by canal. Government has imposed three amounts of assessment on these kinds of lands as 0-5-0, 0-9-0, 0-12-0 and 0-14-0 respectively. Most of the non-tribal farmers were large farmers with average holding of 35.00 acres. Largest holding is noted as 278.00 acres in the village among non-tribes. The tribes have been living with an average holding of 8.50 acres in three gudems namely Panduvariguem, Thapasivarigudem and Cheemalavarigudem. The highest holding that was noted as 22.00 acres among tribes within the three gudems (RSR-1933).

In the Darbhgudem village R.S.R., it is noted that the total occupied cultivable land of 3358.30 acres is identified in 843 holdings in 1933. Un-disputed tribal land is identified as 143.95 acres from 58 land holdings. Total tribal land is identified 707.33 acres from 188 holdings. Total disputed land is identified as 563.38 acres from 130 holdings (Table-.3). 402.72 acres were (71.49 percent) identified under LTR cases to be filed before SDC (TW) as a major share of the total disputed land. Total poramboke land is identified as 228.89 acres in Enjoyment survey (3645.10 acres in RSR-1933). Remaining poramboke land of 3416.21 acres has been declared as Reserve Forest under different forest Regulations during post-independence period. One important point is to be noted that most of the Ek-Sal land or the land which is cultivated only once by the tribes is declared as Reserve Forest land during the time of British India Rule (Fasli-1338).

Tribes did not depend on non-tribes for their daily needs but, only for agricultural implements like Sickle, Tilling instruments, Wooden tables, Carts, Cholam bags and others like Turban, Waist cloth. They also depend on non-tribes for agricultural operational inputs and necessary goods like Foot wear, Saree, Ravika, children cloth, buffaloes etc (Table-5.DG.3). Cholam, Ragi and Varugu were primary food crops. Cereals are used as the main food crop in season and in un-season they gather different food items from the Forest. In the summer season, they used only roots, and toddy. One surprising thing is that they could live on sweet toddy and roots for two to four months without using cereals and others in a year. Sweet toddy and roots are considered as food items. The occupation of food gathering makes them 'independent' or 'isolated' from the mainstream society. The occupation like cultivation of land made them dependent on non-tribes. The interest of land cultivation depends on availability of irrigation. And irrigation is an essential basic input for cultivation which is very scarce in forestry and hilly tribal areas.

Aswaraopet Vagu is the main source of irrigation in the village, which is irrigated a minimum of 93.18 acres and 279.9 acres as maximum in 1933-34. In the rainy season some times the vagu overflows and inundates a part of the forest. 80.00 percent of tribal land is

situated around the Vagu and they have used major share of water in 1901. Dirisinamvari Kunta is the second source of irrigation for tribals cultivation in Darbhagudem. These two sources are rain fed. The capacity of Dirisinamvari Kunta is noted as 9.65 acres. They cultivated Cholan as the main single food crop depending on these two irrigational sources (Table- 5.DG.4A). The non-tribes have been using private irrigational sources for their cultivation since 1904. The collector has sanctioned two kuntas in 1929 to provide irrigation to the extent of 8.56 acres, and again sanctioned five kuntas to provide irrigation to the extent of 17.39 acres (Table-.5.DG.4B). There was variation between tribes and non-tribes not only in the case of irrigation but also marketing conditions. The cultivation possibilities also depend on the marketing conditions and prices of the produce.

The elders among tribes have shared their experience and the following points were noted. There was variation between tribal market and non-tribal markets, and as well as between marketing of tribal produce and non-tribal produce in a general market. Tribes have been collecting fruits, roots, tamarind and honey from the forest and they marketed it to non-tribes. They sold them in terms of kind. They have used measure like Kunja (six seers) to measure the grain. It is bigger compared Manika (Four seers). If tribes wanted to sell in the market One Kunja of Cholan price was equal to (0-1-2) 1 Anna and 2 paisa, if they wanted to purchase in the market, it was 1 Ana and 4 paise (0-1-4). One kunja Ragi was (0-1-3) 1 Ana and 3 paise, and one seer castor or one Kunja Castor fruits were equal to 1 kunja of Cholan. The tribes did not cultivate tobacco, due to lack of irrigation. Tribes have preferred to purchase tobacco from the non-tribal market in 1933. Most of the information about marketing conditions is collected from the personal records of Karanam of Jeelugumilli taluk area.

Some times tribes have exchanged agricultural inputs like tilling and crop cutting instruments from the non-tribes with their produce like Tamarind and Castor. They sold surplus produce of Cholan and Ragi in the market. 1 Kunja Cholan was sold for 3 Annas (0-3-0), and purchased the same by paying 4 Annas (0-4-0) by them in the market (Table-5.DG.5). If the tribes wanted to purchase commodities from the non-tribal market prices

were high. The non-tribal merchants purchased the tribal produce at cheaper price from the tribes in the market and they sold the same produce at a higher price to the non-tribes in the non-tribal market. Some times non-tribal consumers preferred to purchase at tribal market because, the prices were cheaper.

In Darbhagudem village panchayat three tribal gudems were situated namely Panduvarigudem, Cheemalavarigudem and Thapasivarigudem. Majority of tribal households lived in Panduvarigudem. These three Gudems are situated at the distance within the distance of ½ K.M. to each other in the village. The selected tribal households in Darbhagudem village owned 170.70 acres in 1933. 110.1 acres of tribal land was alienated by different caste groups during 1933-1990. 1.20 acres (1.09 percent) were alienated by SCs, 2.10 acres (1.91 percent) were alienated by BCs, and 106.80 acres (97.00 percent) were by OCs. Among OCs, 48.40 acres (43.96 percent) were by Reddys and 40.10 acres (36.42 percent) were by Vaisyas, 6.40 acres (5.81 percent) were alienated by Kamms of the total alienated land in the village (Table-5.DG.6). The number of households has increased from 23 in 1933 to 33 in 1950 (Table-5.DG.7). But the number of land holdings has declined from 78.26 percent to 63.63 percent due to land alienation. The extent of owned land has declined from 170.7 acres to 120.1 acres due to land alienation. 50.6 acres of land was alienated during 1933-34 to 1950-51. The landless labour households increased from 21.24 percent to 38.71 percent of the total households due to growing population and land alienation during the same period. (Table-5.DG.6 & 7).

5.12. Land alienation in Darbhagudem during 1933-34 to 1950-51

A total of 49.60 acres of tribal land was alienated in Darbhagudem during 1933-34 to 1950-51. Out of this, 21.20 acres (42.74 percent) to Reddys, 28.40 acres (57.26 percent) to Vaisyas as major shares. Total land was alienated only by these two communities. Pandu Pedakannaia (The president of Tribal gudems) told his family experience that how his father's land was alienated during 1933-50. Tellam Singappa's land of 4.40 acres were alienated out of his 13.03 acres of land. Modium Bodigadu lost 0.35 acres of land, Soyam Muthyalu lost 2.50 out of his 4.73 acres of land, Nachuka Gangadu lost 7.30 acres, and many other tribes lost their lands (Table-5.DG.9).

In Darbhagudem, the major share of the land alienated through money lending and tribal servanism. Mersem Yendigadu and Kattam peda Somaraj were landholders in 1933-34. Their sons have told what they heard from their fathers. And it was cross-checked with the R.S.R.-1933. According to that, Kanakalla Venkataramaiah was one of a Vaisya landlord with 49.80 acres of land in 1933. He lent Rs.6.00 to Mersem Yendigadu, Rs.4.00 to Kattam Peda Somaraj at the rate of 50.00 percent interest per six months. After one year the total debt amount became Rs.12-0-0 and 8-0-0 with interest for both borrowers respectively (total Rs.20-0-0). When the tribes could not repay the total debt of Rs. 20-0-0, the landlord has occupied 2.16 acres for the worth of Rs. 10-9-0. The same tribes have agreed to work as seasonal farm servants to clear the remaining arrears of debt that was Rs. 9-7-0, under the same non-tribal landlord. These farm servants have further helped in purchasing the other's land. These two tribes helped to alienate 7.14 acres from the other tribes to the non-tribal landlord. Totally 9.30 acres (18.75 percent) of land has alienated through tribal farm servants. Through friendly relations 0.90 acres (1.81 percent) were alienated and 39.40 acres were alienated through money lending during 1933-50 in Darbhagudem. All through, British India government has introduced several regulations to control the usury attitudes.

The British India government has made regulation of "Agency Tracts Interests and Land Transfer Regulation Act, in 1917 (1 of 1917) to control the land alienation in the scheduled area of Madras presidency. The following rules were passed by the Regulation.

1. In the case of Interest on debt, it was prescribed that a maximum of 24.00 percent per annum is to be charged.
2. Any transfer (mortgage, lease, sale, gift, exchange) of immovable property situated in the agency tracts by a member of hill tribe shall be absolutely null and void unless in favour of another member of tribe.
3. Under special conditions, with the special permission of the agent, the immovable property by a tribe can be transferable to non-tribe.

This exemption made great damage to the Act, 1917. On the basis of this exemption most of the tribal land was alienated significantly by misusing of the Act.

5.13. Usury attitudes of Merchants in Darbhagudem during 1933-34 to 1950-51

Most of the farmers borrowed money from the non-tribal merchants and landlords for cultivation at a high rate of interest. These borrowings became double or more than double of the actual borrowings during a year with the 40.00 percent to 50.00 percent of rate of interest per annum. Pandu Pedakannaiah presently is the head of the tribal gudems, has stated that his grand fathers borrowed money from the merchants; mostly from Vaisyas. These borrowings were used for cultivation, marriage and religious ceremonies. The merchants have imposed 50.00 percent to 60.00 percent rate of interest per annum. His grand father Pandu Ramudu borrowed Rs.5-0-0 from a merchant for cultivation in 1945, when he had 15.00 acres of land. The merchant told after one year that the borrowed money became Rs.10-0-0 with interest and rewrote the promissory note, and accumulated it to Rs.30-0-0 with interest by the second year. Then the merchant forced to pay the borrowed money. Pandu Ramudu surprised and argued with that merchant that the borrowed amount should not be more than Rs.15-0-0 with interest. The merchant became angry and he told that “when you need money you request very kindly, when you are asked to repay the money, you always try to escape and lie. And he told that we will go to the Munusab tomorrow (An administration of a group of villages). The munassab court gave judgment that Ramudu has to be pay Rs.30-0-0 to the merchant on the evidence of fingerprints. When Ramudu failed in paying Rs.30-0-0, the merchant occupied four acres of land worth of Rs.100.00. That land was cultivated by a Venkat Reddy who was a non-tribal farmer in the village. Pandu Ramudu borrowed Rs.20.00 in 1945 from the merchant. The merchant has occupied 2.34 acres in 1943 and lease-out. Then he sold to Subba reddy in 1949. Here, the point is that the merchant belonged to non-cultivable community, aware of the Land Transfer regulation Act, 1919; hence, the merchant sold it to the Subba Reddy who is a non-tribe.

The marginal and semi-large farmers have disappeared from both ownership and operational holdings. Because, on one side the marginal farmers are preferred their traditional occupation like food gathering from the forest, which was free from tax collectors and money lenders, on the other side the medium and semi-large farmers have

been suffering from payment of taxes and repayment of debts. Changes in the ownership of the land were affected by the land tax policy of the state, the attitudes of tax collectors (karanams) and cost of cultivation. The karanam has played a crucial role. Because, recognition of the actual owner of the land was a difficult task, while the karanam has been changing the cultivators who could not pay arrears of tax or debt. The karanam hold power through imposition and collection of land taxes in the village. The karanam collects nearly 50% of the product as tax from the farmers. If any farmer could not pay the tax for three or four years, then, immediately that land was occupied by the karanam and he may appoint another person as cultivator preferably non-tribes who can pay the tax regularly. In this way the tribal farmers lost their ownership of a major share of their lands and land has been shifted into the hands of non-tribes. Here the point is that the non-tribal administrators were aware of the Land Transfer Regulation 1919 which was basically made in central British India and extended to Ganjam area which was a part of Madaras Presidency. But these kinds of transfers continued for decades due to lack of sufficient mechanism and administrative personnel at local level.

The tribes leased-out their land to different non-tribe social groups. They leased-out 36.23 percent to Kammas, 31.50 percent to Reddys and 37.56 percent to Vaisyas. This village demographically was dominated by the Reddy communities. But, the major share of land was leased-in by Vaisyas through money lending as business community. The tax collectors in the village are mainly belonged to Brahmin and Vaisya community. The Brahmin and Vaisyas were cultivating the occupied land with the help of labour or they lease-out it to Reddys or appointed sub-tenant. One thing is sure that the Vaisya community has gained major share through money lending at a higher rate of interest or in the name of clearance of the debts of tribes. All OCs have leased-in 77.29 percent of land of the total tribal lease-out land (Table-5.DG.10).

5.14. Changes in the Cropping Pattern in Darbhagudem during 1933-34 to 1950-51

In Darbhagudem among tribal farmers, the cropping pattern can be divided into cereals, pulses, condiments and spices, industrial vegetables, topes drugs and narcotics on the basis of R.S.R. 1933. They have cultivated 170.10 acres of land with different crops in

1933. Cholan was cultivated in 46.43 percent of land as a major food crop, Ragi as second food crop in 14.10 percent of acres, Fruit trees in 11.28 percent of land. Tamarind and Condiments and Spices in 9.40 percent of land as major commercial crops. Castor under 3.76 percent of land as a second major commercial crop and varugul in 3.76 percent, Maize in 4.70 percent of land as minor food crops under cereals. Redgram in 3.76 percent and Horsegram in 2.82 percent as minor food crops were cultivated under pulses have cultivated by tribal farmers (Table-5.DG.11).

Tribal gudems are situated besides the Aswarao peta vagu (canal. Tribes have stated that small canals were digged by their four-fathers. But most of the non-tribal lands are situated around the canal and Pond in 1933. In the rainy season the Pond gets full of water and would be sufficient for a single crop to the extent of nearly 200.00 acres to the surrounding area. However, only 40 percent of the water was used by tribes in 1933 and it declined to 5 percent in 1990. Under these conditions the tribal farmers were cultivating rain-fed crops like Cholan, Ragi for food, Tamarind, Fruits and Castor.

The land tenancy pattern changed due to self-sufficient mind set of tribes. The semi-large landholders were 31.04 percent with 38.02 percent of land. They cultivated cereals for self-consumption and the remaining land leased-out to other landless households among tribes who were interested to cultivate. And some of this land was leased-out to non-tribes in the name of paying the arrears or debts. 26.09 percent of tribal landholders leased-out 10.25 percent of the land. Most of the marginal and small farmers preferred to leased-out, rather than own cultivation because, food gathering from the forest was much easier than cultivation (Table-5.DG.11).

There was no proper irrigation facility in the Darbhagudem in 1950-51. All farmers depended on monsoon only. The Cholan cultivated area declined from 46.43 percent to 36.13 percent of the total cultivated land during 1933-34 to 1950-51. On the other hand Tamarind and Castor cultivated areas increased from 9.40 percent and 3.76 percent in 1933 to 12.97 percent and 5.57 percent in 1950 respectively during the same period. If the Cholan is not sufficient in the un-season, they collect fruits and roots from the forest. Ragi

was the second (14.10 percent) food crop among the tribes. Tamarind fruits and roots were marketed by tribes in crop-season and were used for their self-consumption in the un-season. Maize, castor, Maize varugu, and Horsegram were the minor crops among tribal farmers. Most of these crops were dry rain-fed crops. Tamarind does not need any kind of irrigation. This crop was major in the tribal business. They collect from the forest and sell to non-tribes in the village market in terms of Kunjas (Big size Manika). One Kunja Tamarind was equal to either two Anaas or $\frac{1}{2}$ Kunja of Cholam (3 seers). They exchange Tamarind with money or other agricultural implements which are needed for “Podu cultivation”. The Podu cultivation was started to transform into settled cultivation among tribes by the interference of non-tribes. It is connected with the nature of land rights. The village community property right has transformed into individual property right (Table-5.DG.11). The changing cropping pattern was one of the reasons to change the ownership pattern of land among tribes during 1950-51 to 1970-71.

The number of households increased from 33 in 1950-51 to 43 in 1970-71. The percentage of landless households increased from 38.71 percent to 48.89 percent of the total households during the same period. The number of leased-out holdings declined from 10 (47.62 percent) to 12 (26.67 percent), where as the extent of leased-out land increased from 54.10 acres (45.91 percent) to 39.40 acres (52.32 percent) during the same period (Table-5.DG.12). It means during 1933-50 some of the marginal farmers and semi-large sized farmers leased-out their land. But, during 1951-70, most of the medium size holdings have been leased-out. Due to this, the extent of lease-out land was more even though the number of leased-out holdings declined during the same period. All the semi-medium size farmers leased-out their land that is 27.60 acres (36.65 percent) to the landless households among the tribes and due to this, semi-medium size operational holdings dis-appeared. The area of operational land increased from 31.11 percent in 1950 to 40.77 percent in 1970. Here, the point is that most of the small and marginal size farmers lost their land; on the other hand the semi-medium and medium size farmers became marginal farmers due to hereditary transfers. This was a main reason for disappearing of medium sized farmers during 1950-51 to 1970-71 (Table-5.DG.12).

5.15. Land alienation in Darbhagudem during from 1950-51 to 1970-71

49.6 acres of tribal land was alienated during 1933 to 1950. It is more compared to the 45.30 acres of land alienated during 1950 to 1970. The total land was purchased by OCs during the same period. Among OCs Reddies purchased 21.70 acres (47.90 percent), Kammas and Vaisyas purchased 11.90 acres (28.57 percent) and 11.70 acres (21.43 percent) of the total land alienated respectively (Table-5.DG.13).

5.16. Methods of land alienation in Darbhagudem during 1950-51 to 1970-71

22.20 acres (49.01 percent) of land was alienated during 1950-51 to 1970-71 through money lending. Compared to previous period, it was less and the difference between these two periods is that the method of money lending has transformed into traditional friendship. The extent of land alienated through traditional friendship is noted as 2.00 acres (13.02 percent) and through the farm servants 5.90 acres (20.31 percent) of the total land. In addition to this, one new method was found as marital relation. One Reddy landlord named Dasari Ramireddy has married a tribal girl in 1962. He occupied 8.00 acres (17.66 percent) of tribal land. This land wed-lock system was a third method of tribal land alienation (Table-5.DG.14).

The government of Andhra Pradesh repealed the agency tracts, Interest and Land Transfer Regulation Act 1917 Act, by the pressure of tribal movements and continuous disturbances in the agency tracts in 1959, but an Agency Divisional Officer on application by any interested person or suo-motu may restore the property to the transferor or his heir. Rules were framed under section 8 of Regulation 1 of 1959. This Act, could restrict the land alienation to some extent but it has been continuing during the post 1 of 1959 Act to some extent. This Act helped in reducing non-tribal pressure on tribes and affected the methods of land alienation. The changed tenancy pattern has facilitated more access to purchase tribal land by the non-tribal landlords and farmers. Most of the non-tribal communities were tried to leased-in tribal land. Kammas have leased-in 14.60 acres (29.92 percent), Konda Reddies leased-in 12.70 acres (26.02 percent) as major shares. SCs and BCs leased-in 2.40 acres (4.92 percent) and 3.60 acres (7.38 percent) (Table-5.DG.15).

5.17. Changes Cropping Pattern in Darbhagudem during 1950-51 to 1970-71

Cholam cultivated area declined from 55.40 acres (35.13 percent) to 8.00 acres (9.52 percent) in 1970. Instead of Cholam the tribes started the cultivation of black paddy in 20.30 acres (21.43 percent). During the post-Independence period so many changes have taken place in the cropping pattern. The government has removed the intermediaries and initiated programmes to increase irrigational facilities on nation wide. As a part of this, the government has continued new canals and ponds in the scheduled area (Table-5.DG.10). The government has encouraged the tribes to habituate settled cultivation. As a result, the tribal cropping pattern has changed from Cholam to Black paddy. Blackgram was also introduced as secondary crop during the same period, where the irrigation was available (Table-5.DG.11).

5.18. Land alienation in Darbhagudem during 1970-71 to 1990-91

15.20 acres of tribal land was alienated during 1971-90 (Table-5.DG.17). Kammas purchased 42.11 percent (6.40 Acres), Konda Reddies 36.18 percent of land out of total alienated land. This was through marital relation. For instance, Venkata Reddy (Non-tribe 45 years) married a tribal woman in 1991 in Darbhagudem. The tribal woman has 5.5 acres as hereditary property. Venkata Reddy (non-tribe) has been living with the tribes since he married her. He also participated in the tribal revolts against non-tribes. SCs and BCs made friendly relation with the tribes during 1971-90. They purchased 7.89 percent (1.2 acres) and 13.82 percent (2.10 acres) of land along with OCs. Particularly SCs maintained a soft corner kind of friendship with the tribes. At the time tribal revolts against non-tribes, mainly Kamma, Reddy and Vaisyas acted as rivals and SCs became indifferent. SCs did not participate in the movements against tribes.

However, 15.20 acres of land was alienated during 1970-71 to 90-91, and it is less compared to 45.30 acres during 1950-51 to 1970-71. The process of alienation declined due to implementation of Land Transfer Regulations like 1 of 70 Act, and 1 of 1959 Acts. However, the process of alienation continued through different methods like building-up friendly and marital relations, even though land transfers were restricted from tribe to non-

tribe. These methods are not so aggressive from public point of view but dangerous. The method of land transfers changed from usury or money lending to maintaining of friendly and marital relations. 1 of 1970 Act has restricted land transfers not only from tribe to non-tribe but also from non-tribe to another non-tribe. This Act worked effectively to control the land alienation during 1971-90. After amendment of 1 of 70 Act, the market value of non-tribal land declined. Most of non-tribe large farmers demanded to amend the 1 of 70 Act. Non-tribal farmers started pressure politically. As a result of this, the Chenna Reddy (Congress) government in 1983, the NTR (TDP) governments in 1984 made alternative Acts. In 1983, 1984 Acts exempted the marginal and small farmers from the 1 of 70 Act. A.W.D. land also was exempted from the 1 of 70 Act. With these two exemptions 1 of 70 Act became weak and helpless. The main controversial issue is most of un-registered tribal cultivated land is recorded as A.W.D. land in fair Adangulu. This has been done by the karanam and munasabdars in the scheduled areas of Andhra Pradesh.

In Darbhagudem during the time of conducting enjoyment survey, Venkata Reddy was nominated as non-tribal representative, who is staying in tribal gudem with tribal woman. Pandu Pedakannaiah was nominated as tribal representative of Panduvarigudem. When Pedakannaiah demanded to acquire total land, which was affected by 1 of 70 Act, Venkata Reddy tried to make compromise between tribal group and non-tribal groups to share the LTR land by equal shares. It is a case to understand the impact of 1 of 70 Act on changing conditions. 1 of 70 Act was molded the non-tribes to make friendly relations, instead of cheating and forceful occupations. The demand for non-tribal land in scheduled areas declined. There is no alternative except making friendly relations with the tribes to purchase land. Kammas and Konda Reddies have purchased tribal land through Money lending and tribal servants 3.40 acres (22.37 percent) and 2.20 acres (14.47 percent) respectively. Among OCs still money lending was major method to purchase tribes land. But SCs and BCs have purchased 1.20 acres (7.89 percent) and 2.10 acres (13.82 percent) with friendly relations during the same period. The friendly relations lead to alienate the major share of tribal land of 6.60 acres (43.42 percent) during 1971-90. Konda Reddies have maintained marital relations to gain the tribes land. Through this wed-lock system 13.00 acres (19.74 percent) were gained by Venkata Reddy (Table-5.DG.18).

Different non-tribal social groups have leased-in the tribal land during 1971-90. SCs have leased-in 1.30 acres (6.00 percent). BCs have leased-in 4.80 acres (22.12 percent) along with Kammas 6.50 acres (29.95 percent) and Konda Reddies 2.50 acres (11.52 percent) during the same period. The main change was that the non-cultivable communities dropped out from the activities of leased-in and purchasing of tribes' land (Table-5.DG.19). They limited to business activities due to restriction of the government land regulation 1 of 70 Act. On the other hand 'Kamma' community became very strong as a cultivating community and they developed close relations with the tribes.

Two small canals were constructed. One is from Jeelugumilli and another one from chinthalapudi mandal during this period. These two canals are rain fed canals and can facilitate the irrigation for 250 acres in rainy season. Aswaraopet vagu and Dirisinam Varikunta are the other irrigational sources. The surrounding tribal lands of Vagu and Kunta have been alienated during 1950-70. Then small canals have become main source for tribes. On the other hand the non-tribes have started using bore-well or motor pump-sets for irrigation for second crop, whereas tribes could not have bore-wells or Motor pump-sets.

After arrangement of two small canals the cropping pattern has changed among tribal farmers during 1970-90. White Paddy slowly has been substituted in the place of Black paddy, Cholam, ragi and Varugulu. Tribes stopped to cultivate Varugu, Cholam and Ragi during 1970-1990. During the rainy season they cultivated white paddy as a first crop with canal irrigation. Blackgram and Horsegram were cultivated as second crop. White paddy was cultivated in 48.10 acres (66.67 percent), Blackgram was cultivated in 12.50 acres (56.82 percent), and Horsegram was cultivated in 11.00 acres (52.27 percent). Castor was cultivated in 6.00 acres (27.27 percent), Turmeric in 4.44 percent, Sugarcane in 8.89 percent, fruit trees in 13.33 percent, and Tobacco in 6.67 percent of the total land which was for domestic consumption only (Table-5.DG.11). The green revolution affected the non-tribe farmers during 1970-71 to 1990-91. The non-tribal farmers have tried to cultivate two or three crops per annum with pump set irrigation and it is the main reason to increase

the demand for land among non-tribal households, whereas tribes have suffered from insufficient irrigation.

5.19. Reddynagampalem in Polvaram Mandal

Reddynagampalem is situated at hill foot. It comes under partially excluded area by the presidential order 1950 by 5th Schedule. Since, British rule it is called on the name of Nagampalem under Hukumpet Zamindar administration. British India government conducted survey (Resurvey Settlement Register-RSR) at all India level in the government administrative villages in 1922-33. Zamindari Estates or zamindari administrative villages were excluded from the survey. In the Andhra agency area all zamindari villages did not have RSR-1933, Reddynagampalem was one of them. But since, 1920 land registration details were available to understand the land transfers. In the enjoyment Survey-1993, the government identified the ownership holdings and extent of land on the basis of Land Registration Record (LRR).

According to Enjoyment Survey-1993, total survey land of the village is noted as 3500.00 acres. Land under 1 of 1959 Act (LTR) registered 555.00 acres, and land under 1 of 1970 Act (LTR) unregistered land was 645.00 acres. Total disputed land against Land Transfers Regulations 1 of 1959 Act, and 1 of 1970 Act is noted as 1200.00 acres. Total tribal owned land is noted as 600.00 acres. But at present they are cultivating only 150.00 acres, which was occupied by the tribes, but not distributed by government. In the village SCs (Mala and Madiga), BCs (Uppara, Mangali and Rajakas), OCs (Kamma, Kapu, Balija or Balijasetti and Vaisyas) have been living since 1920. There were 18 tribal households with extent of 84.70 acres in 1920. Their own land declined to 24.30 acres in 1990. It means 60.40 acres of tribal land was alienated to during 1920-21 to 1990-91.

The Konda Reddy or Hill Reddy and Koyas are the two sub-categories of tribes, who have been living in Nagampalem since centuries. Since 1950 Konda Reddies and Koyas were living in different hamlets known as Koyanagampalem and Reddynagampalem. Konda Reddy tribes feel as superior to Koyas. Koyas habituated basically to food-gathering occupations, whereas Konda Reddies are cultivating

communities. Konda Reddy tribes feel superior to even non-tribe Hindus. Reddy tribes would not sub-ordinate to any other under any circumstances. They have more self-identity and dignity than other communities. Slowly they became lazy and habituated to lease-out their land to non-tribes, who are closely situated. They used the services from non-tribes like Kummari, Kammari, Mangali, SCs, Vaisyas and others to have luxurious life. The tribes have built up good relations with non-tribes. Tribes have been allowed into their economy to get non-tribe Hindus services, which tribes could not perform. Konda Reddies felt as kings and rulers. They have been donating most of their land for their self-respect and as gift for non-tribal services, like barbering, agricultural servants and moneylenders etc. Most of the landless groups were habituated to hunting and sweet toddy collection. These two are the prime source of livelihood for landless households. In agricultural crop season, landless households participated in agricultural operations that only for a period of three or four months for a single crop. In remaining season they preferred their traditional occupations.

There were total 18 tribal households in 1920 in Reddynagampalem. Among them 11 (61.11 percent) were landholders and remaining 7 (38.9 percent) were landless labour households. The average size of holding was 7.70 acres among tribes in 1933. The village was situated in the hill-foot. Most of the land was cultivable but there was no proper irrigation. The cultivation depended on rains. Only single crop existed till 2004. The tribes owned 84.70 acres. They have cultivated 61.20 acres (72.25 percent). They have leased-out 23.50 acres (27.74 percent) to non-tribes as due to lack of irrigation facilities (Table-5.RN.3).

5.20. Changes in the land distribution pattern during 1920-21 to 1950-51

In Reddynagampalem 36.70 (43.33 percent) of medium size farmers were disappeared, and marginal farmers increased to 11.11 percent during 1920-21 to 1950-51. The extent of lease-out land increased from 23.50 acres (27.74 percent) in 1933 to 26.50 (50.57 percent) in 1950 of the total owned land. The operational area declined from 61.20 acres (72.25 percent) to 32.80 acres (62.60 percent). The area of leased-in land declined from 61.20 acres (72.26 percent) to 6.90 acres (13.17 percent) during the same period. It means,

majority of the land holding households have habituated to cultivate their own land (Table-5.RN.4).

During pre-independence period the Koyas and Konda Reddies lived together in Nagampalem till 1950. Konda Reddy tribes and Koya tribal communities partitioned in 1950s and formed two different gudem as Reddynagampalem and Koyanagampalem. The partition was a result of marriage of a young boy belonging to Koya community and girl belonging to Konda Reddy. The young couple wanted to marry and they appealed to the village elders. The head of the village belonged to Konda Reddy community opposed and got angry, which led to quarrel between two communities and partitioned.

Non-tribes who have built-up economic relations with tribal communities have taken this as an advantage to occupy the tribal land. Some of the Vaisyas, SCs, Balija, and Kapu community people supported Koyas and the remaining people of the same communities and Uppara, Mangali, Rajaka and other BCs supported Konda Konda Reddies. Non-tribes were supported politically, legally the two tribal groups and provoked them to sell their lands to the non-tribal groups for expenses. Police and other officials entered into the issue and remaining tribal Jiraiti land was declared as AWD (government land) strategically, and latter it was redistributed among landless non-tribal households. Finally, two tribal groups lost their total cultivated land by 1970. Since 1970 the two tribal groups have been living as landless agricultural labourers and with their traditional occupation. Slowly tribes have realized and started movements against non-tribes since 1980s. In 1990s tribes fought and started to occupy their land from non-tribes with the help of Peoples War Groups (P.W.G. Nuxalites) and Communist Parties (CPM).

Reddynagampalem is situated under Hukumpet zamindar. The zamindar family acquired 3,600.00 acres from tribal landholders on account of and arrears. The zamindar has collected the assessment Rs.0-16-0 to RS.0-20-0 Annas per acres in Reddynagampalem, whereas Rs.0-12-0 to Rs.0-14-0 was collected in the Government revenue villages like Reddynagampalem and Darbhagudem. Only 10.00 to 15.00 percent of tax revenue they paid to the government, remaining 85.00 percent of tax revenue was distributed among

personnel of zamindari like muttadars, munsabdars and karanams. In the zamindari area, there were no government rules and regulations. zamindar was everything. The same family has existed with huge land assets till 1970 (APCLC-1994).

5.21. Land alienation during 1920-21 to 1950-51 in Reddynagampalem

The tribes owned land is 84.70 acres in 1933. It declined to 52.40 acres in 1950. 32.30 acres of tribal land was alienated during this period. Total number of households was 18 in 1933. It has increased to 27 in 1950. The government played a crucial role in the land alienation during this period. The administrators were completely non-tribes. The non-tribal officers have involved in the distribution of tribal land between Koyas and Konda Reddies. The government officers have occupied 15.90 acres (49.23 percent) A.W.D. land and Vaisyas have occupied 11.70 acres (36.22 percent) through money lending as major shares. Among BCs, Upparas have gained 1.25 acres (3.87 percent), Mangali have gained 2.32 percent by their services like washing cloths, barbering and others. SCs gained 1.50 acres (4.64 percent) through agricultural operations during 1933-50 (Table-5.RN.5).

During 1933-50 Vaisyas have purchased 11.70 acres (36.22 percent), the government occupied 15.90 acres (49.23 percent). Vaisyas gained land through money lending. Most of the tribal land has recorded as A.W.D. land and redistributed it to non-tribes as government surplus land, with the pressure of zamindar and for the benefit of non-tribal government officers. But still the zamindars own thousands of acres of land. The land reforms implementation machinery could not touch the zamindar's lands. These two tribal groups have spent more money for this struggle. SCs and BCs have gained 1.50 acres (4.64 percent) and 3.20 acres (9.91 percent) respectively during the same period. SCs gained by performing agricultural labour works in the tribal lands. Among BCs, Upparas gained through performing household works and field servants, Rajakas 1.20 acres (3.72 percent), Mangalis 0.75 acres (2.32 percent) by washing tribal cloths, barbering and other works. Some times tribes have donated lands for the services of non-tribes (Table-5.RN.6).

In this village also a significant gap between extent of owned land and extent of operational land during 1920-21 to 1950-51. The total owned land was 84.70 acres. They

operated 61.20 acres and the remaining 23.50 acres was leased-out to non-tribes. The cultivating Hindu communities like Kapus and merchant community Vaisyas leased-in 23.50 acres. Out of total leased-in land, Kapus leased-in 12.60 acres (53.62 percent) and cultivated on their own. Whereas, Vaisyas leased-in 10.90 acres (46.28 percent) and have cultivated it with the help of farm servants and agricultural labourers. These permanent or annual farm servants and agricultural labourers belonged to SC community (Table-5.RN.7&8).

In 1933, tribes cultivated 61.20 acres. Cholan was cultivated the main food crop; Ragi was the second food crop among Cereals. They have cultivated 16.50 (26.96 percent) and 7.14 acres (12.09 percent). It was Hill-area and there was no irrigation. Tamarind in 11.00 acres (17.97 percent) and Fruit trees in 13.30 acres (21.33 percent) were major crops. Castor in 4.00 acres (6.53 percent), Horse gram in 4.00 acres (6.53 percent) and Varugulu were the minor crops. Most of all the crops they cultivated for self-consumption. All were single crops due to lack of irrigation facilities and Hill-land (Table-5.RN.9). The cultivated land declined from 61.20 acres in 1933 to 32.80 acres. Cholan cultivation declined from 16.50 acres to 8.10 acres during 1933 and 1950. Black paddy was introduced in 1950s instead of Cholan. Black paddy was cultivated 6.50 acres (19.94 percent). Except Horsegram the extent of cultivated land for all other crops have declined. Horse gram increased from 4.00 acres (6.53 percent) to 8.00 acres (15.34 percent). 13.30 acres of fruit trees disappeared because, in the partition most of the land with fruit trees was given to Koya Tribes.

The extent of owned land declined from 52.40 acres to 35.10 acres. Due to hereditary fragmentation and land alienation tribes lost 17.30 acres during this period. The total leased-out land declined from 26.50 acres (50.57 percent) to 7.40 acres (21.08 percent). Land leased-out to non-tribes also declined from 19.60 acres (37.40 percent) to 5.80 acres (16.52 percent). The semi-medium size holdings disappeared due to hereditary fragmentation and alienation (Table-5.RN.10).

5.22. Land alienation during 1950-51 to 1970-71 in Reddynagampalem

The owned land declined from 52.40 acres in 1950-51 to 35.10 acres in 1970-71. Out of this, 17.40 acres was alienated during the same period. 4.50 acres (25.90 percent) were alienated by Kammas, 4.50 (25.90 percent) to Kapus, and 3.00 acres (17.24 percent) to Balijas. 2.4 acres (13.80 percent) to S.C.s, 1.70 acres (10.06 percent) to Rajakas and 1.20 acres (7.40 percent) to Mangali (Table-5.RN.11) during the same period. The Scheduled Area Land Transfers Regulation Act 1959 failed in restricting or controlling the land alienation. The head of the Reddynagampalem Pedasoma Reddy (78 years) told in his words that “most of either non-tribes or tribes were not aware of this regulation. Because, most of the land transfers were done by informal writings or agreements on a white paper”. The word of zamindar was implemented as an Act or policy in this area. The dominance of zamindars continued till 1970s. The people didn’t know about government officers because every officer worked as Jagir/servant of zamindar. Even district collectors worked on the kindness of zamindar. As a result, the implementation of all the Land Transfer Regulations like 1 of 59 and 1 of 70 Acts has failed in this area.

Different non-tribal social groups have followed different methods of land purchasing from tribal landholders. Kammas, Kapus, Vaisya and Balijas have purchased tribal land through money lending. SCs and BCs like Rajakas and Mangalis purchased through performing their respective services to tribes. During this period, dominant cultivating communities have played a main role in land alienation than merchant communities (Table-5.RN.12).

If we see the changes in the number of tribal households, the number of households increased from 38 in 1975 to 54 in 1990. Owned land has declined from 35.10 acres to 24.30 acres. The total leased-out land has declined from 7.40 acres (21.08 percent) to 2.40 acres (9.88 percent). The leased-in land has increased from 1.50 acres (4.27 percent) to 1.30 acres (5.35 percent) of the total owned land. The operational land also increased from 29.20 acres (83.19 percent) in 1970 to 23.10 acres (95.06 percent) of the total owned land during the same period. The percentage of operational holdings has increased due to pressure of

population. Tribal economic status has declined and existence became a problem. Under these conditions there is no other way except cultivating land. The number of marginal holders have increased from 10 (26.32 percent) to 20 (37.04 percent), the number of landless households also increased from 21 (55.26 percent) to 33 (61.11 percent) during the same period. The lease-out land to non-tribes declined from 5.80 acres (16.52 percent) to 1.20 acres (4.94 percent) during 1975-90 (Table-5.RN.14).

5.23. Land alienation in Reddynampalem during 1970-71 to 1990-91

Tribes owned land declined from 35.10 acres in 1970-71 to 24.30 acres in 1990-91. 10.80 acres of tribal land was alienated during this period. Kamma, Kapu and SCs have purchased 4.00 acres (37 percent), 4.40 acres (40.70 percent) and 2.40 acres (22.20 percent) respectively during the same period. OCs communities purchased 8.40 acres (77.78 percent) through friendship and money lending. But SCs were used as middlemen by the OCs to purchase tribal land. The SCs were farm servants and agricultural labourers on the tribal lands. SCs have been maintaining friendly relations with the tribes. But SCs were not having money to purchase tribal land. SCs were also having friendly relations with non-tribals such as Kamma, Kapu and Vaisyas communities. Vaisyas have been lending money to SCs also. In return SCs were used as instruments to purchase tribal land. 22.22 percent of land was registered on the name of SCs but cultivated and employed by Vaisyas. This mechanism has come up due to pressure of 1 of 70 Act in Scheduled Area. Most of the non-tribes had come to know the 1 of 70, which restricted transaction even among non-tribes. Many agitations have taken place against land alienation by the tribes. SCs became indifferent about the tribal movements, but dominant communities followed different strategies to face/or oppress tribal agitations (Table-5.RN.15).

If we see the changes in the methods of land alienation, 10.80 acres were alienated by different non-tribal social groups through different methods during the same period. The dominant cultivating communities like Kamma, Kapu and Balija became money-lending communities after Vaisyas. During the post 1 of 70 Act, the Vaisyas slowly sold out their land to these dominant cultivating communities. All non-tribal communities have been

making traditional friendship with tribes. SCs, Kammas and Kapus have purchased through traditional friendly relations (Table-5.RN.16). One of the interesting points to be noted is that SCs purchased 2.40 acres (22.20 percent) of land. The actual buyer was Vaisyas but it was registered on the name of SC person, who was his servant as well as the servant under tribes. Tribal land was declared as A.W.D. and was redistributed to landless labourers. The government has given the land pattas on the name of SCs. But loan payment, expenses and registration formalities have been done by the Vaisya, who was the masters of SCs. Slowly that land was occupied and registered on the name of Vaisya in 1993.

The change in the cropping pattern is also identified as reason for the land alienation. Tribal cultivators are in-efficient in wet cultivation compared to non-tribes. The change in cropping pattern from dry crops towards wet crops became tiresome and provoked them to sell their land. If we see the changes in the cropping pattern among tribal farmers during 1970-90, tribal cultivated area has been declined from 29.20 acres in 1975 to 23.10 acres in 1990. The Blackpaddy was replaced by Whitepaddy in 11.70 acres (50.65 percent). Cholan declined from 4.00 acres (13.70 percent) to 2.00 acres (8.66 percent) during the same period. The Blackgram was cultivated in 12.50 acres (54.11 percent) of land as a second crop due to increase by canal irrigation in the village. Turmeric in 1.00 acre (4.33 percent) of land, Sugarcane in 2.00 acres (8.66 percent) of land, Groundnut in 0.80 acres (3.46 percent) of land, and Chillies were introduced as new crops. Koya tribes in Darbhagudem did not cultivate these crops during 1970-90 even though non-tribes cultivated them. But, in Reddynagampalem, Koyas cultivated because, they have been maintaining close relations with non-tribes, and have adopted their cultivating methods (Table-5.RN.9).

Different kinds of factors like Rate of interest, cropping pattern, and cost of inputs are noted as major factor which were affected the land alienation during different sub-periods in the tribal economy. The net incomes among different categories of tribal households were declined due to these factors. The lower level of net incomes compelled the tribes to sell their land at lower prices. The net incomes were declined among agricultural labour families, tenant farming families significantly. It is the main reason for

the transformation of landholders into landless labourers and agricultural wage labour into farm servants. This can be understood through examining the changes growth rates those different factors and as well as net incomes among tribal households. This is explained in Chapter-VII.

Table-5.W.G.1
Status of land dispute cases in West Godavari District as on 2002

Particulars of Cases	No. of Cases	Exttent AC. CTS
No. of cases detected as on 6.4.2002	10668	54370.00
Cases booked during 11/2001	0	0.00
Total cases disposed off up to 6.4.2002	10552	53048.00
No. of Cases disposed off by the S.D.C. (TW) during 6-4-2002	21	158.00
No. of cases disposed off by the D.D. (SS) Polavaram	0	0.00
Total cases disposed off up to 6.4.2002	10573	53206.00
Total no of cases disposed off in favour of Tribals during the period up to 6-4-2002	2328	6586.00
No. of cases disposed of in favour Non-Tribals	5003	28453.00
No. of cases disposed off under dropped cases	1141	4605.00
No. of cases disposed under Section 3(a)	2016	10336.00
No. of cases pending	105	1164.00

Source: Land survey dept., District collector office, West Godavari, 2002.

Table-5.W.G. 2
Details of disputes between Tribes and Non-tribes in the three Scheduled mandals of West Godavari District in 2002.

Particulars	Buttayagudem		Jeelugumilli		Polavaram	
	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent
Undisputed Cases Pending to Sts.	3207	9487	2973	6147.5	1438	4905
Undisputed Cases Pending to NTS.	2414	10386	3343	13193	637	21381
Total undisputed holdings and land	5621	19873	6316	19340	2075	26286
LTR Cases Detected Filed Before SDC TW.	375	1257.8	199	781.74	0	0
Disposed in Favour of STS.	59	167.47	72	291.21	0	0
Disposed in Favour of NTS.	248	341.64	90	284.8	0	0
Appeals to be filed before Agent to Govt.	192	836.1	41	194.28	0	0
W.PS./ RPS. Pending	99	592.3	134	691.84	22	148.8
Records not produced By the Absent of the land Lords	68	285.92	1002	2499.4	0	0
Area under disputes	1041	3481.2	1538	4743.2	22	148.8
Total tribal land	4000	12627	4421	10606	1460	5053.8
Total area cultivated	6662	23354	7318	24083	2097	26435
	Tribal land percentage to the total land					
Total tribal land	60.04	54.07	60.41	44.04	69.62	19.12
	Percentage to the tribal land					
Undisputed Cases Pending to Sts.	80.18	75.14	67.25	57.96	98.49	97.06
LTR Cases Detected Filed Before SDC TW.	9.38	9.96	4.50	7.37	0.00	0.00
Disposed in Favour of STS.	1.48	1.33	1.63	2.75	0.00	0.00
Disposed in Favour of NTS.	6.20	2.71	2.04	2.69	0.00	0.00
Appeals to be filed before Agent to Govt.	4.80	6.62	0.93	1.83	0.00	0.00
W.PS./ RPS. Pending	2.48	4.69	3.03	6.52	1.51	2.94
Records not produced By the Absent of the land Lords	1.70	2.26	22.66	23.57	0.00	0.00
Area under disputes	26.03	27.57	34.79	44.72	1.51	2.94
Total tribal land	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Land survey dept., District collector office, West Godavari, 2002.

Table-5.W.G.3.**Difference between official records and Survey data at village level**

Enjoyment survey of Govt. on the basis of RSR-1933						
Kind of disputes noted	R.Ganapavaram		Darbhagudem		R.Nagampalem	
	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent
Un-disputed cases pertaining to STs	244	1460.6	58	143.95	126	269.69
LTR cases to be filed before SDC (TW)	21	39.73	84	402.72	0	0
Appeal to be filed before the Agent	2	5.5	8	50.81	0	0
WPs/RPs Pending	3	23.3	16	54.86	3	23.55
Records not produced by non-tribe land lords	0	0	22	54.99	0	0
Total disputed land	26	68.53	130	563.38	3	23.55
Identified tribal holdings and land	270	1529.1	188	707.33	129	293.24
Field survey data on the basis of RSR-1933						
Un-disputed cases pertaining to STs	46	72.5	7	60.1	12	24.3
LTR cases to be filed before SDC (TW)	16	89.71	38	90.22	15	51.08
Appeal to be filed before the Agent	3	9.65	4	5.21	1	2.1
WPs/RPs Pending	2	7.5	3	6.24	2	4.2
Records not produced by non-tribe land lords	5	11.24	3	8.43	1	3.12
Total disputed land	26	118.1	48	110.1	19	60.5
Identified tribal holdings and land	49	190.5	55	170.7	31	84.7

Source: RSR-1933, Enjoyment Survey-1993, Land survey Dept. District Collector Office, 2002.

Table-5.W.G.4.

The extent of land disputed over against LTR Acts and other than LTR on the basis of RSR-1933

Classification	R.Ganapavaram		Darbhagudem		R.Nagampalem	
	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent
LTR Cases noted against 1 of 1917 Act	3	29.9	6	35.58	5	24.08
Other than LTR (1933-50)	5	15.2	6	13.93	3	8.22
LTR Cases noted against 1 of 1959 Act	10	54.21	11	40.54	7	16.2
Other than LTR (1950-70)	4	11.19	3	4.85	1	1.2
LTR Cases noted against 1 of 1970 Act	3	5.6	21	14.1	3	10.8
Other than LTR (1970-90)	1	2	1	1.1	0	0
Cases noted against LTR Acts	16	89.71	38	90.22	15	51.08
Other than LTR (1933-90)	10	28.39	10	19.88	4	9.42
Total land alienation (LTR + Non-LTR)	26	118.1	48	110.1	19	60.5
	Percentage to the total alienated land					
LTR Cases noted against 1 of 1917 Act	11.54	25.32	12.50	32.32	26.32	39.80
Other than LTR (1933-50)	19.23	12.87	12.50	12.65	15.79	13.59
LTR Cases noted against 1 of 1959 Act	38.46	45.90	22.92	36.82	36.84	26.78
Other than LTR (1950-70)	15.38	9.48	6.25	4.41	5.26	1.98
LTR Cases noted against 1 of 1970 Act	11.54	4.74	43.75	12.81	15.79	17.85
Other than LTR (1970-90)	3.85	1.69	2.08	1.00	0.00	0.00
Cases noted against LTR Acts	61.54	75.96	79.17	81.94	78.95	84.43
Other than LTR (1933-90)	38.46	24.04	20.83	18.06	21.05	15.57
Total land alienation (LTR + Non-LTR)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: RSR-1933, Enjoyment Survey-1993, and Field survey data, 2004-05.

**Table-5. RG.1A:
Land alienated to different social groups (period wise & caste wise) in Reddyganapavaram during 1933-1990:**

Duration	SC		BC		Kamma		Kapu		Vaisya		All OC		All	
	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent
1933-1950	0	0	0	0	1	5.4	3	16.2	4	23.5	8	44	8	45.1
1951-1970	1	4	1	6.3	6	26.5	4	19.3	2	9.3	12	55.1	14	65.4
1971-1990	0	0	1	1.5	2	3.5	1	2.6	0	0	3	6.1	4	7.6
1933-1990	1	4	2	7.8	9	35.4	8	38.1	6	32.8	23	105.2	26	118.1
Percentage to the total land alienated during the specific periods respectively														
1933-1950	0	0	0	0	12.5	11.97	37.5	35.92	50	52.11	100	100	100	100
1951-1970	7.14	6.12	7.14	9.63	42.86	40.52	28.57	29.51	14.29	14.22	18.35	84.25	100	100
1971-1990	0	0	25	19.74	50	46.05	25	34.21	0	0	75	80.26	100	100
1933-1990	3.85	3.39	7.69	6.6	34.62	29.97	30.77	32.26	23.08	27.77	88.46	89.08	100	100
Percentage to the total land alienated during 1933-90														
1933-1950	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.85	4.57	11.54	13.72	15.38	19.90	30.77	37.26	30.77	38.19
1951-1970	3.85	3.39	3.85	5.33	23.08	22.44	15.38	16.34	7.69	7.87	46.15	46.66	53.85	55.38
1971-1990	0.00	0.00	3.85	1.27	7.69	2.96	3.85	2.20	0.00	0.00	11.54	5.17	15.38	6.44
1933-1990	3.85	3.39	7.69	6.60	34.62	29.97	30.77	32.26	23.08	27.77	88.46	89.08	100.00	100.00

Table-5. RG. 1.B.
Land alienated to different social groups (size wise) in Reddyganapavaram during 1933-1990

size	1933-1950		1951-1970		1971-1990		1933-1990	
	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No.	Extent
0.01-2.00			2	3	3	5	5	8
2.01-5.00	3	12.1	8	34.8	1	2.6	12	49.5
5.01-10.00	5	33	4	27.6			9	60.6
10.01-15.00								
15.01-25.00								
25.01- <								
All	8	45.1	14	65.4	4	7.6	26	118.1
Percentage to the total owned land								
size	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No.	Extent
0.01-2.00	0.00	0.00	7.69	2.54	11.54	4.23	19.23	6.77
2.01-5.00	11.54	10.25	30.77	29.47	3.85	2.20	46.15	41.91
5.01-10.00	19.23	27.94	15.38	23.37			34.62	51.31
10.01-15.00								
15.01-25.00								
25.01- <								
All	30.77	38.19	53.85	55.38	15.38	6.44	100.00	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2005.

**Table-5. RG. 2:
Land distribution pattern in Reddyganapavaram in 1933-34**

size	owned land		leased out land		leased-in land		operational holdings		leased-out to NT	
	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent
0.01-2.00			4	6.4					4	6.4
2.01-5.00			5	19			2	6.5	5	19
5.01-10.00	6	53.5	1	6.7	1	6.7	5	35.3		
10.01-15.00	4	52.8					6	82.1		
15.01-25.00	4	84.2					2	41.2		
25.01-50.00										
All	14	190.5	10	32.1	1	6.7	15	165.1	9	25.4
Percentages to the total owned land										
size	Owned land		Leased out land		Leased-in land		Operational holdings		leasedout to NT	
	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent
0.01-2.00			28.6	3.4					28.6	3.4
2.01-5.00			35.7	10.0			14.3	3.4	35.7	10.0
5.01-10.00	42.9	28.1	7.1	3.5	7.1	3.5	35.7	18.5		
10.01-15.00	28.6	27.7					42.9	43.1		
15.01-25.00	28.6	44.2					14.3	21.6		
25.01-50.00										
All	100.0	100.0	71.4	16.9	7.1	3.5	107.1	86.7	64.3	13.3

Source: Field Survey, 2005.

Table-5. RG. 3.
Land distribution pattern in Reddyganapavaram in 1950-51:

size	Owned land		Leased out land		Leased-in land		Operational holdings		Leased out to NT	
	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent
0.01-2.00					3	5.4	2	1.4		
2.01-5.00	3	10.2	9	25.2			6	21.4	7	28.4
5.01-10.00	6	43.4	3	24.3			8	55.2	2	15.7
10.01-15.00	6	70.4					2	23.3		
15.01-25.00	1	21.4								
25.01-50.00										
All	16	145.4	12	49.5	3	5.4	18	101.3	9	44.1
Percentage to the total owned land										
size	Owned land		Leased out land		Leased-in land		Operational holdings		Leased out to NT	
	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent
0.01-2.00					18.8	3.7	12.5	1.0		
2.01-5.00	18.8	7.0	56.3	17.3			37.5	14.7	43.8	19.5
5.01-10.00	37.5	29.8	18.8	16.7			50.0	38.0	12.5	10.8
10.01-15.00	37.5	48.4					12.5	16.0		
15.01-25.00	6.3	14.7								
25.01-50.00										
All	100.0	100.0	75.0	34.0	18.8	3.7	112.5	69.7	56.3	30.3

Table-5. RG. 5.
Land alienated to different social groups in Reddyganapavaram during 1933-1950:

	SC		BC		Kamma		Kapu		Vaisya		All OC		All	
size	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent
0.01-2.00														
2.01-5.00							2	7.5	1	4.6	3	11	3	12.1
5.01-10.00					1	5.4	1	8.7	3	18.9	5	33	5	33
10.01-15.00														
15.01-25.00														
25.01-50.00														
50.01 -<														
All	0	0	0	0	1	5.4	3	16.2	4	23.5	8	44	8	45.1
Percentage to the total land alienated														
	SC		BC		Kamma		Kapu		Vaisya		All OC		All	
size	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent
0.01-2.00														
2.01-5.00							25	16.63	12.50	10.20	37.50	24.39	37.50	26.83
5.01-10.00					12.5	11.97	12.50	19.29	37.50	41.91	62.50	73.17	62.50	73.17
10.01-15.00														
15.01-25.00														
25.01-50.00														
50.01 -<														
All	0	0	0	0	12.5	11.97	37.50	35.92	50.00	52.11	100.00	97.56	100.00	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2005.

Table-5. RG.6.
Tribal land has alienated through different methods in Reddyganapavaram during 1933-1950

Kind of method	SC		BC		Kamma		Kapu		Vaiyas		All OC		All	
	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent
Money lending					1	5.4	3	16.20	4	23.50	8	45.10	8	45.10
Marital relations														
Traditional friendship														
Tribal Servants														
Bogus Tribal Certificates														
Adopting Non-tribal Children														
All					1	5.4	3	16.20	4	23.50	8	45.10	8	45.10
Percentages to the total land alinated														
Kind of method	SC		BC		Kamma		Kapu		Vaiyas		All OC		All	
	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent
Money lending					12.50	11.97	37.50	35.92	50.00	52.11	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Marital relations														
Traditional friendship														
Tribal Servants														
Bogus Tribal Certificates														
Adopting Non-tribal Children														
All					12.50	11.97	37.50	35.92	50.00	52.11	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2005.

Table-5. RG. 7.
Prices of agricultural inputs in RG during 1933-34

Names of Agricultural inputs	Prices in Tribal Market	Prices in Non-tribes Market
	(Rs.-A-P)	(Rs.-A-P)
Sickle	0-0-4	0-0-3
Turban (head cloth)	0-0-6	0-0-4
Waist Cloth	0-0-5	0-0-4
Foot wear	0-0-6	0-0-5
Saree & Ravika	0-2-2	0-2-0
Pair of Dothi	0-2-0.	0-1-5
Tilling Instrument	0-4-4.	0-3-2.
Table or wood for threshing	0-0-2.	0-0-2
Buffelows for rent - 4 - 6	0-0-3	0-0-3
Cart for rent	0-0-4	0-0-3
Beffelows pair	0-2-4.	0-2-0
Cart price	0-8-2.	0-7-4.
Cholam Godam -1	0-0-1	0-0-1
Bomboos - 100	0-2-0.	0-4-0.
Tall farm leaves - 100	0-3-0	0-4-0
Brikes - 100	0-8-0	0-6-0

Source: Field Survey, 2005.

Table-5. RG. 8,
Change in the cropping pattern in Reddyganapavaram during 1933-2005:

Kind of crop	Crop name	2005		1990		1975		1950	1933
		Crop-1	Crop-2	Crop-1	Crop-2	Crop-1	Crop-2	Crop-1	Crop-1
Cereals	blackpaddy					10.3		10.9	
						13.68		10.76	
	white paddy	155.55		37.6		16		4	
		56.45		53.26		21.25		3.95	
	Cholam					7		30.4	78.1
						9.30		30.01	47.30
	Ragi					2		4	6
						2.66		3.95	3.63
	Samai								
Varugu								4	
								2.42	
Maize						4		6	8
						5.31		5.92	4.85

(Contd...)

Pulses	Horsegram				2	4	4	6
					2.66	5.31	3.95	3.63
	Blackgram	135		15	4	8		
		48.99		21.25	5.31	10.62		
	Redgram	24	4		4	6	6	8
	8.71	5.67	0.00	5.31	7.97	5.92	4.85	
others				2				
				2.66				
Condiments and spices	Garlic							
		22	6			4		
	Turmeric	7.98		8.50		5.31		
			2	6	6		11	17
	Tamarind		2.83	8.50	7.97		10.86	10.30
	others				2			
					2.66			
Cotton								
	Sugarcane	25	5					
		9.07	7.08					
industrial	Gingelly							
					4		8	16
	Castor				5.31	0.00	7.90	9.69
		3		4				
	Groundnut	1.09		5.67				
			2					
Chillies			2.83					
Vegetables	Plantains							
	others							
Topes		45	11		12		14	18
	Fruit trees	16.33		15.58		15.94		13.82
	others						2.96	2.42
Drugs and narcotics		25	5					
	Tobacco	9.07		7.08				
	others							
Total area		275.55	159	70.6	27	75.3	22	98.3
		100	57.7	100	38.24	100	29.22	100

Source: M.R.O. Records

Table-5. RG. 10
Land alienated to different social groups in Reddyganapavaram during 1951 -1970

	SC		BC		Kamma		Kapu		Vaisya		All OC		All	
size	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent
0.01-2.00					1	1.25	1	1.75			2	3	2	3
2.01-5.00	1	4			4	19	2	8.7	1	3.1	7	30.8	8	34.8
5.01-10.00			1	6.3	1	6.25	1	8.85	1	6.2	3	21.3	4	27.6
10.01-15.00														
15.01-25.00														
25.01-50.00														
50.01 -<														
All	1	4	1	6.3	6	26.5	4	19.3	2	9.3	12	55.1	14	65.4
	Percentage to the total land alienated													
	SC		BC		Kamma		Kapu		Vaisya		All OC		All	
size	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent
0.01-2.00					7.14	1.91	7.14	2.68			3.06	4.59	14.29	4.59
2.01-5.00	7.14	6.12			28.57	29.05	14.29	13.30	7.14	4.74	10.70	47.09	57.14	53.21
5.01-10.00			7.14	9.63	7.14	9.56	7.14	13.53	7.14	9.48	4.59	32.57	28.57	42.20
10.01-15.00														
15.01-25.00														
25.01-50.00														
50.01 -<														
All	7.14	6.12	7.14	9.63	42.86	40.52	28.57	29.51	14.29	14.22	18.35	84.25	100.00	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2005.

Table-5. RG.11.
Tribal land has alienated through different methods in Reddyganapavaram during 1950-1970

	SC		BC		Kamma		Kapu		Vaiyas		All OC		All	
Kind of method	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent
Money lending					4	19.00	1	8.85	1	6.20	6	34.05	6	34.05
Marital relations														
Traditional friendship	1	4	1	6.3									2	10.30
Tribal Servants					2	7.50	3	10.45	1	3.10	6	21.05	6	21.05
Bogus Tribal Certificates														
Adopting Non-tribal Children														
All	1	4	1	6.3	6	26.50	4	19.30	2	9.30	12	55.10	14	65.40
	Percentages to the total land alinated													
	SC		BC		Kamma		Kapu		Vaiyas		All OC		All	
Kind of method	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent
Money lending					28.57	29.05	7.14	13.53	7.14	9.48	42.86	52.06	42.86	52.06
Marital relations														
Traditional friendship	7.14	6.12	7.14	9.63									14.29	15.75
Tribal Servants					14.29	11.47	21.43	15.98	7.14	4.74	42.86	32.19	42.86	32.19
Bogus Tribal Certificates														
Adopting Non-tribal Children														
All	7.14	6.12	7.14	9.63	42.86	40.52	28.57	29.51	14.29	14.22	85.71	84.25	100.00	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2005.

Table-5. RG. 12.
Land distribution pattern in Reddyganapavaram in 1970-71

size	owned land		leased out land		leased-in land		operational holdings		leasedout to NT	
	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent
0.01-2.00	1	0.6	10	10.9	5	6.1	10	16.7	5	4.8
2.01-5.00	17	51					17	58.6		
5.01-10.00	4	28.5								
10.01-15.00										
15.01-25.00										
25.01-50.00										
All	22	80.1	10	10.9	5	6.1	27	75.3	5	4.8
Percentage to the total owned land										
size	owned land		leased out land		leased-in land		operational holdings		leasedout to NT	
	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent
0.01-2.00	4.5	0.7	45.5	13.6	22.7	7.6	45.5	20.8	22.7	6.0
2.01-5.00	77.3	63.7					77.3	73.2		
5.01-10.00	18.2	35.6								
10.01-15.00										
15.01-25.00										
25.01-50.00										
All	100.0	100.0	45.5	13.6	22.7	7.6	122.7	94.0	22.7	6.0

Source: Field Survey, 2005.

Table-5. RG.14.
Land alienated to different social groups in Reddyganapavaram during 1971-1990

size	SC		BC		Kamma		Kapu		Vaisya		All OC		All	
	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent
0.01-2.00			1	1.5	2	3.5					2	3.5	3	5
2.01-5.00							1	2.6			1	2.6	1	2.6
5.01-10.00														
10.01-15.00														
15.01-25.00														
25.01-50.00														
50.01 -<														
All	0	0	1	1.5	2	3.5	1	2.6	0	0	3	6.1	4	7.6
Percentage to the total land alienated														
size	SC		BC		Kamma		Kapu		Vaisya		All OC		All	
	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent
0.01-2.00			25	19.74	50.00	46.05					50.00	46.05	75.00	65.79
2.01-5.00							25.00	34.21			25.00	34.21	25.00	34.21
5.01-10.00														
10.01-15.00														
15.01-25.00														
25.01-50.00														
50.01 -<														
All	0	0	25	19.74	50.00	46.05	25.00	34.21	0.00	0.00	75.00	80.26	100.00	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2005.

Table-5. RG.15.
Tribal land has alienated through different methods in Reddyganapavaram during 1971-1990

	SC		BC		Kamma		Kapu		Vaiyas		All OC		All	
Kind of method	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent
Money lending														
Marital relations														
Traditional friendship			1	1.50	2	3.50	1	2.60			3	6.10	4	7.60
Tribal Servants														
Bogus Tribal Certificates														
Adopting Non-tribal Children														
All			1	1.50	2	3.50	1	2.60			3	6.10	4	7.60
Percentages to the total land alienated														
	SC		BC		Kamma		Kapu		Vaiyas		All OC		All	
Kind of method	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent
Money lending														
Marital relations														
Traditional friendship			7.14	19.74	50.00	46.05	25.00	34.21			75.00	80.26	100.00	100.00
Tribal Servants														
Bogus Tribal Certificates														
Adopting Non-tribal Children														
All			7.14	19.74	50.00	46.05	25.00	34.21			75.00	80.26	100.00	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2005.

Table-5. RG.16.
Land distribution pattern in Reddyganapavaram in 1990-91

Size	Owned land		Leased out land		Leased-in land		Operational holdings		Leased out to NT	
	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent
Landless HH	86	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.01-2.00	28	16.2	12	16.1	8	14.2	36	18.5	4	1.9
2.01-5.00	18	56.3					18	52.1		
5.01-10.00										
10.01-15.00										
15.01-25.00										
25.01-50.00										
50.01 -<										
All	132	72.5	12	16.1	8	14.2	54	70.6	4	1.9
Percentage to the total owned land										
Size	Owned land		Leased out land		Leased-in land		Operational holdings		Leased out to NT	
	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent
Landless HH	65.15									
0.01-2.00	21.21	22.34	9.09	22.21	6.06	19.59	27.27	25.52	3.03	2.62
2.01-5.00	13.64	77.66					13.64	71.86		
5.01-10.00										
10.01-15.00										
15.01-25.00										
25.01-50.00										
50.01 -<										
All	100.00	100.00	9.09	22.21	6.06	19.59	40.91	97.38	3.03	2.62

Source: Field Survey, 2005.

Table-5. DG.1.
The land holding pattern in Darbhagudem Village-1933-34

Holding Assessed rupees.	Number of Holdings			Extent in Acres	Assessment in Rupees
	Single	Joint	Total		
0.00-1.00	5	5	10	7.99	4.00
1.00-10.00	34	39	73	696.69	297.07
10.00-30.00	12	14	26	730.76	441.10
30.00-50.00	9	2	11	680.26	419.15
50.00-100.00	4	1	5	392.13	180.04
100.00-250.00	3	---	3	825.16	486.03
250.00-500.00	--	---	--	---	---
500.00-1000.00	---	---	---	---	---
1000.00 – Above	---	---	---	---	---
All	67	61	128	3332.99	1928.41

Source: RSR-1933 of the Village.

Table-5. DG.2.

Description of land according to revenue accounts and re-settlement records of Darabhagudem village in 1933-34

Records	Type of land	Occupied	Un-occupied	Inam land	Un-assessed	Poramboke	Total
Revenue accounts Falsi-1388	Wet	----	----	---	----	----	----
	Dry	3367.14	12.13	25.19		226.31	3630.77
	Total	3367.14	12.13	25.19	----	226.31	3630.77
Re-settlement records-1933	Wet	101.81	----	-----	-----		
	Dry	3231.18	23.12	25.50	11.80	3645.10	7038.51
	Total	3332.99	23.12	25.50	11.80	3645.10	7038.51

Source: RSR-1933 of the Village.

Tables-5. DG.3.
Prices of agricultural inputs in Darbhagudem during 1933-34

Names of Agricultural inputs	Prices in Tribal Market (Rs.-A-P)	Prices in Non-tribes Market (Rs.-A-P)
Sickle	0-0-4	0-0-3
Turban (head cloth)	0-0-6	0-0-4
Waist Cloth	0-0-5	0-0-4
Foot wear	0-0-6	0-0-5
Saree & Ravika	0-2-2	0-2-0
Pair of Dothi		0-1-5
Tilling Instrument		0-3-2.
Table or wood for threshing		0-0-2
Buffelows for rent - 4 - 6	0-0-3	0-0-3
Cart for rent	0-2-0.	0-0-3
Beffelows pair	0-4-4.	0-2-0
Cart price	0-0-2.	0-7-4.
Cholam Godam -1	0-0-1	0-0-1
Bomboos - 100	0-2-0.	0-4-0.
Tall farm leaves - 100	0-3-0	0-4-0
Brikes - 100	0-8-0	0-6-0

Table-5. DG.4.A.
Irrigational sources in Darbhgudem in 1933-34

Name of the source	R.S. No.	Source of supply	Surplus flow to	Area registered as wet		Total resettlement demand	
				Single crop	Double crop	Single crop	Double crop
Dirisinamvari Kunta	311	Rainfed	Adivi	9.65	0	35.8	0
Aswaraopeta Vagu		Rainfed	Vagu	93.18	0	279.9	0
				102.83		315.7	

Source: RSR-1933 of the Village.

Table-5. DG.4.B.
Private irrigation sources in Darbhaguden in 1933-34

Private Irrigation Works during 1928-1931				
Date of Sanctioned	R.S.No.	Situated in Extent	R.S.No.	Irrigates Extent
August, 1930	133-4, 133-2	0.78	133-3, 133-5	1.32
August, 1930	125-1	2.45	125-2	4.6
August, 1930	143-3	1.1	143-4	2.37
July, 1929	200-5	0.44	200-3	5.41
April, 1929	35-4	0.9	35-5	3.15
August, 1930	118-1	0.95	124-2	3.93
July, 1930	100-1, 104-1	1.53	100-3, 101-1, 102-2	5.17
	Total Area	8.15	Total Area	25.95

Source: RSR-1933 of the Village.

Table-5. DG.5.
The price differentiation of the commodities between tribal and non-tribal markets in 1933-34

Name of the product	Quantity	In tribes Market	In Non-tribes market
		Price (Rs.-A-P)	Price (Rs-A-P)
Cholam	1 Kunja	0-1-2	0-1-4
Ragi	1 Kunja	0-1-3	0-1-3
Varugu	1 Kunja	0-0-5	0-0-6
Maize	1 Kunja	0-1-2	0-1-3
Horsegram	1 Kunja	0-0-4	0-0-5
Redgram	1 Kunja	0-1-2	0-1-4
Tamarind	1 Kattu	0-2-1	0-2-3
Castor	1 Seer	0-1-2	0-1-4
Fruits	1 Tatta	0-0-4	0-0-2

Source: Field Survey and other studies.

Table-5. DG.6.
Land alienated to different social groups in Darbhagudem during 1933-1990

Duration	SC		BC		Kamma		Reddy		Vaisya		All OC		All	
	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent
1933-1950	0	0	0		0	0	6	21.2	6	28.4	12	49.6	12	49.6
1951-1970	0	0	0	0	4	11.9	7	21.7	3	11.7	14	45.3	14	45.3
1971-1990	2	1.2	4	2.1	12	6.4	4	5.5	0	0	16	11.9	22	15.2
1933-1990	2	1.2	4	2.1	16	18.3	17	48.4	9	40.1	42	106.8	48	110.1
Percentage to the total land alienated during the specific periods respectively														
1933-1950	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	42.74	50	57.26	100	100	100	100
1951-1970	0	0	0	0	28.57	26.27	50	47.9	21.43	25.83	100	200	100	100
1971-1990	9.09	7.89	18.18	13.82	54.55	42.11	18.18	36.18	0	0	72.73	78.29	100	100
1933-1990	4.66	1.09	8.33	1.9	33.33	16.62	35.41	43.96	18.75	36.42	87.5	97	100	100
Percentage to the total land alienated during the specific periods respectively														
1933-1950	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.50	19.26	12.50	25.79	25.00	45.05	25.00	45.05
1951-1970	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.33	10.81	14.58	19.71	6.25	10.63	29.17	41.14	29.17	41.14
1971-1990	4.17	1.09	8.33	1.91	25.00	5.81	8.33	5.00	0.00	0.00	33.33	10.81	45.83	13.81
1933-1990	4.17	1.09	8.33	1.91	33.33	16.62	35.42	43.96	18.75	36.42	87.50	97.00	100.00	100.00

Table-5. DG.7.
Land has to be restored affected by land transfers regulation Act.1959 and 1/ 1971since RSR -1933 in Darbhagudem

	SC		BC		Kamma		Reddy		Vaisya		All OC		All	
size	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent
0.01-2.00	2	2.4	4	4.2	16	18.3					16	18.3	22	24.9
2.01-5.00							19	51.6	12	46.2	31	97.8	31	97.8
5.01-10.0														
10.01-15.00														
15.01-25.00														
25.01-50.00														
50.01-<														
All	2	2.4	4	4.2	16	18.3	19	51.6	12	46.2	47	116.1	53	122.7
Percentage to the total land have to be restored during 1933 - 2005														
	SC		BC		Kamma		Reddy		Vaisya		All OC		All	
size	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No.	Extent
0.01-2.00	3.77	1.96	7.55	3.42	30.19	14.91					30.19	14.91	41.51	20.29
2.01-5.00							35.85	42.05	22.64	37.65	58.49	79.71	58.49	79.71
5.01-10.0														
10.01-15.00														
15.01-25.00														
25.01-50.00														
50.01-<														
All	3.77	1.96	7.55	3.42	30.19	14.91	35.85	42.05	22.64	37.65	88.68	94.62	100.00	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2005.

Table-5. DG.8.
Land distribution pattern in darbhagudem in 1933-34

size	Owned land		leasedout land		Landless cultivators		Operational holdings		leasedout to outsiders	
	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No	Extent
landless HH	5	0			0	0	0	0		
0.01-2.00	1	1.9	5	12			1	1.90		
2.01-5.00	4	13.4					4	13.40	1	9.30
5.01-10.0	8	64.3	1	5.7	1	8.2	9	75.40		
10.01-15.00	2	26.2					5	62.50		
15.01-25.00	3	64.9								
25.01-50.00										
50.01-<										
All	18	170.7	6	17.5	1	8.2	19	153.20	1	9.30
Percentages to the total land owned by the tribes										
size	Owned land		leasedout land		Landless cultivators		Operational holdings		leasedout to outsiders	
	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No	Extent
landless HH	21.74									
0.01-2.00	4.35	1.11	21.74	7.03			4.35	1.11		
2.01-5.00	17.39	7.85					17.39	7.85	4.35	5.45
5.01-10.0	34.78	37.67	4.35	3.34	4.35	4.80	39.13	41.17		
10.01-15.00	8.70	15.35					21.74	36.61		
15.01-25.00	13.04	38.02								
25.01-50.00										
50.01-<										
All	100.00	100.00	26.09	10.25	4.35	4.80	82.61	89.75	4.35	5.45

Source: Field Survey, 2005.

Table-5. DG.9.
Land distribution pattern in Darbhagudem in 1950-51

size	owned land		leasedout land		landless cultivators		operational holdings		leasedout to outsiders	
	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No	Extent
landless HH	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.01-2.00	1	1.5					6	9.0		
2.01-5.00	4	16.4	6	22.2	3	12.4	21	57.13	3	11.7
5.01-10.0	12	76.2	4	27.4			2	12.76	4	30.5
10.01-15.00	2	27								
15.01-25.00										
25.01-50.00										
50.01-<										
All	21	121.1	10	54.6	3	12.4	29	78.90	7	42.2
Percentages to the total land owned by the tribes										
size	owned land		leasedout land		landless cultivators		operational holdings		leasedout to outsiders	
	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No	Extent
landless HH	38.71									
0.01-2.00	3.23	1.24					28.57	7.43		
2.01-5.00	12.90	13.54	19.35	19.16	14.28	10.24	100.00	47.17	14.28	9.66
5.01-10.0	38.71	62.92	12.90	22.63			9.52	10.54	19.05	25.19
10.01-15.00	6.45	22.30								
15.01-25.00										
25.01-50.00										
50.01-<										
All	100.00	100.00	47.62	45.91	14.28	10.24	138.10	65.14	33.33	34.85

Source: Field Survey, 2005.

Table-5. DG.10.
Land alienation in Darbhagudem during 1933-50

	SC		BC		Kamma		Reddy		Vaisya		All OC		All	
size	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent
0.01-2.00							2	2.9			2	2.9	2	2.9
2.01-5.00							4	18.3	5	21.1	9	39.4	9	39.4
5.01-10.0									1	7.3	1	7.3	1	7.3
10.01-15.00														
15.01-25.00														
25.01-50.00														
50.01-<														
All	0	0	0		0	0	6	21.2	6	28.4	12	49.6	12	49.6
Percentage to the total land alienated during 1933 - 1950														
	SC		BC		Kamma		Reddy		Vaisya		All OC		All	
size	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No.	Extent
0.01-2.00							16.67	5.85			16.67	5.85	16.67	5.85
2.01-5.00							33.33	36.90	41.67	42.54	75.00	79.44	75.00	79.44
5.01-10.0									8.33	14.72	8.33	14.72	8.33	14.72
10.01-15.00														
15.01-25.00														
25.01-50.00														
50.01-<														
All	0	0	0	0	0	0	50.00	42.74	50.00	57.26	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2005.

**Table-5. DG.11,
Tribal land has alienated through different methods in Darbhagudem during 1933-1950**

Kind of method	SC		BC		Kamma		Reddy		Vaisyas		All OC		All	
	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent
Money lending							4	18.3	5	21.1	9	39.4	9	39.4
Marital relations														
Traditional friendship							1	0.9			1	0.9	1	0.9
Tribal Servants							1	2	1	7.3	2	9.3	2	9.3
Bogus Tribal Certificates														
Adopting Non-tribal Children														
All							6	21.2	6	28.4	12	49.6	12	49.6
In percentage to the total land alienated														
Kind of method	SC		BC		Kamma		Reddy		Vaisyas		All OC		All	
	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent
Money lending							33.33	36.90	41.67	42.54	75.00	79.44	75.00	79.44
Marital relations														
Traditional friendship							8.33	1.81			8.33	1.81	8.33	1.81
Tribal Servants							8.33	4.03	8.33	14.72	16.66	18.75	16.66	18.75
Bogus Tribal Certificates														
Adopting Non-tribal Children														
All							50.00	42.74	50.00	57.26	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2005.

Table- 5. DG.13.
Changes in the cropping pattern in Darbhagudem during 1933-2005

Kind of crop	Crop name	2005		1990		1970		1950	1933
		Crop-1	Crop-2	Crop-1	Crop-2	Crop-1	Crop-2	Crop-1	Crop-1
Cereals	blackpaddy					20.3 (21.43)		22.7 (15.76)	
	white paddy	103.6 (49.19)		48.1 (66.67)					
	Cholam					8 (9.52)		55.4 (35.13)	64.1 (46.43)
	Ragi					6 (7.14)		6 (5.56)	21 (14.10)
	Samai							2	4
	Varugu							(1.85)	(3.76)
	Maize					4 (7.14)		6 (5.56)	5 (4.70)
pulses	Horsegram				11 (52.27)	8 (11.90)	4 (36.36)	5 (4.63)	6 (2.82)
	Blackgram		97 (80.17)		12.5 (56.82)	4	3 (27.27)		
	Redgram		24 (19.83)		2 (9.09)	5 (7.14)	2 (18.18)	4 (3.71)	8 (3.76)
	others								
Condiments	Garlic								
	Turmeric	16 (7.60)		2 (4.44)					
	Tamarind					4 (4.76)		14 (12.97)	22 (9.40)
	others								
	Cotton								
	Sugarcane	15 (7.12)		4 (8.89)		3 (3.98)			
industrial	Gingelly								
	Castor				6 (27.27)	3 (7.14)		6 (5.56)	16 (3.76)
	Groundnut	7 (3.32)							
	Chillies	4 (1.90)							

(Contd...)

Vegetables	Plantains								
	Others								
Trees		45		6		10			24
	Fruit trees	(21.37)		(13.33)		(23.81)		(9.27)	(11.28)
	others	15							
Drugs and narcotics		5		3			2		
	Tobacco	2.37		6.67			18.18		
	Others								
		210.6	121	63.1	31.5	75.3	11	121.1	170.1
	Total area	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Field Survey, 2005.

Table-5. DG.14.
Land distribution pattern in Darbhagudem in 1970-71

size	Owned land		leasedout land		Landless cultivators		Operational holdings		leasedout to outsiders	
	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No	Extent
landless HH	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.01-2.00	7	11.3					7	11.3	4	6.4
2.01-5.00	12	37.4			2	6.1	14	30.7	6	26.9
5.01-10.0	4	27.6								
10.01-15.00										
15.01-25.00										
25.01-50.00										
50.01-<										
All	21	75.3	12	39.4	2	6.1	23	42	10	33.3
Percentages to the total land owned by the tribes										
size	owned land		leasedout land		landless cultivators		operational holdings		leasedout to outsiders	
	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No	Extent
landless HH	48.89									
0.01-2.00	15.56	15.01	8.89	8.50			15.56	15.01	8.89	8.50
2.01-5.00	26.67	49.67	17.78	43.82	4.44	8.10	31.11	40.77	13.33	35.72
5.01-10.0	8.89	36.65								
10.01-15.00										
15.01-25.00										
25.01-50.00										
50.01-<										
All	100.00	100.00	26.67	52.32	4.44	8.10	51.11	55.78	22.22	44.22

Table-5. DG.15.
Land alienation in Darbhagudem during 1951 – 1970

size	SC		BC		Kamma		Reddy		Vaisya		All OC		All	
	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent
0.01-2.00					2	3.8	4	5.5	2	3.1	8	12.4	8	12.4
2.01-5.00					2	8.1	2	8.2			4	16.3	4	16.3
5.01-10.0							1	8	1	8.6	2	16.6	2	16.6
10.01-15.00														
15.01-25.00														
25.01-50.00														
50.01-<														
All	0	0	0	0	4	11.9	7	21.7	3	11.7	14	45.3	14	45.3
Percentage to the total land alienated during 1950 - 1975														
size	SC		BC		Kamma		Reddy		Vaisya		All OC		All	
	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No.	Extent
0.01-2.00					14.29	8.39	28.57	12.14	14.29	6.84	57.14	54.75	57.14	27.37
2.01-5.00					14.29	17.88	14.29	18.10			28.57	71.96	28.57	35.98
5.01-10.0							7.14	17.66	7.14	18.98	14.29	73.29	14.29	36.64
10.01-15.00														
15.01-25.00														
25.01-50.00														
50.01-<														
All	0	0	0	0	28.57	26.27	50.00	47.90	21.43	25.83	100.00	200.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2005.

Table-5. DG.16.
Tribal land has alienated through different methods in Darbhagudem during 1951-1970

Kind of method	SC		BC		Kamma		Reddy		Vaiyas		All OC		All	
	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent
Money lending					2	8.1	4	5.5	1	8.6	7	22.2	7	22.2
Marital relations							1	8			1	8	1	8
Traditional friendship					1	1.7	1	4.2			2	5.9	2	5.9
Tribal Servants					1	2.1	1	4	2	3.1	4	9.2	4	9.2
Bogus Tribal Certificates														
Adopting Non-tribal Children														
All					4	11.9	7	21.7	3	11.7	14	45.3	14	45.3
	In percentage to the total land alienated													
Kind of method	SC		BC		Kamma		Reddy		Vaiyas		All OC		All	
	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent
Money lending					14.29	17.88	28.57	12.14	7.14	18.98	50.00	49.01	50.00	49.01
Marital relations							7.14	17.66			7.14	17.66	7.14	17.66
Traditional friendship					12.14	3.75	7.14	9.27			14.29	13.02	14.29	13.02
Tribal Servants					12.14	4.64	7.14	8.83	14.29	6.84	28.57	20.31	28.57	20.31
Bogus Tribal Certificates														

Source: Field Survey, 2005.

**Table-5. DG.18.,
Land distribution pattern in Darbhagudem in 1990-91**

size	owned land		leasedout land		landless cultivators		operational holdings		leasedout to outsiders	
	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No	Extent
landless HH	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.01-2.00	28	35.4	15	20.5			36	45	13	15.1
2.01-5.00	6	24.7			2	5.4				
5.01-10.0										
10.01-15.00										
15.01-25.00										
25.01-50.00										
50.01-<										
All	34	60.1	15	20.5	2	5.4	36	45	13	15.1
Percentages to the total land owned by the tribes										
size	owned land		leasedout land		landless cultivators		operational holdings		leasedout to outsiders	
	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No	Extent
landless HH	41.38									
0.01-2.00	48.28	58.90	25.86	34.11			62.07	74.88	22.41	25.12
2.01-5.00	10.34	41.10			3.45	8.99				
5.01-10.0										
10.01-15.00										
15.01-25.00										
25.01-50.00										
50.01-<										
All	100.00	100.00	25.86	34.11	3.45	8.99	62.07	74.88	22.41	25.12

Source: Field Survey, 2005.

Table- 5. DG.19.
Land alienation in Darbhagudem during 1971 to 1990

	SC		BC		Kamma		Reddy		Vaisya		All OC		All	
size	No.	Extent		Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent
0.01-2.00	2	1.2	4	2.1	12	6.4	4	5.5	0	0	16	11.9	22	15.2
2.01-5.00														
5.01-10.0														
10.01-15.00														
15.01-25.00														
25.01-50.00														
50.01-<														
All	2	1.2	4	2.1	12	6.4	4	5.5	0	0	16	11.9	22	15.2
Percentage to the total land alienated during 1975 – 1990														
	SC		BC		Kamma		Reddy		Vaisya		All OC		All	
size	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No.	Extent
0.01-2.00	9.09	7.89	18.18	13.82	54.55	42.11	18.18	36.18	0.00	0.00	72.73	78.29	100.00	100.00
2.01-5.00														
5.01-10.0														
10.01-15.00														
15.01-25.00														
25.01-50.00														
50.01-<														
All	9.09	7.89	18.18	13.82	54.55	42.11	18.18	36.18	0.00	0.00	72.73	78.29	100.00	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2005.

Table-5. DG.20.

Tribal land has alienated through different methods during 1971-1990

Kind of method	SC		BC		Kamma		Reddy		Vaisyas		All OC		All	
	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent
Money lending					8	2.2	2	1.2			10	3.4	10	3.4
Marital relations							1	3			1	3	1	3
Traditional friendship	2	1.2	4	2.1	2	2	1	1.3			3	3.3	9	6.6
Tribal Servants					2	2.2					2	2.2	2	2.2
Bogus Tribal Certificates														
Adopting Non-tribal Children														
All	2	1.2	4	2.1	12	6.4	4	5.5			16	11.9	22	15.2
	In percentage to the total land alienated													
Kind of method	SC		BC		Kamma		Reddy		Vaisyas		All OC		All	
	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent
Money lending					36.36	14.47	9.09	7.89			45.45	22.37	45.45	22.37
Marital relations							4.55	19.74			4.55	19.74	4.55	19.74
Traditional friendship	9.09	7.89	18.18	13.82	9.09	13.16	4.55	8.55			13.64	21.71	40.91	43.42
Tribal Servants					9.09	14.47					9.09	14.47	9.09	14.47
Bogus Tribal Certificates														
Adopting Non-tribal Children														
All	9.09	7.89	18.18	13.82	54.55	42.11	18.18	36.18			72.73	78.29	100.00	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2005.

Table-5. RN.1.
Tribal land particulars in Reddynagampalem in 1920-21

Total Survey land	3500	Acres
Land under 1/70 act registered	555	Acres
Land under 1/70 and LTR unregistered	645	Acres
Total land under disput	1200	Acres
Land distributed	600	Acres
have to distribut to tribes	600	Acres
Report:-		
M. Eswaraiiah (Advocate)		
1. Sunkovalli Seethapathi (Nidadavolu) occupied / Purchased (Registered on 10 non-tribal names) present he is cultivating.	500	Acres
2 Sreeram Corporation occupied / purchased, (Post, Narayana Puram, Jeelugumalli, (Proper:) Tadepalli Gudam)	200	Acres

Source: Land registration documents during 1920-21.

Table-5. RN.2.
Land distribution pattern among tribes in Reddynagampalem in 1920-21

	ownership holdings		leased-out land		leased-in land		operational holdings		leased-out to NT	
	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent
landless HH	7									
0.01-2.00										
2.01-5.00	3	12.2	2	8.3			6	19.7	2	7.6
5.01-10.00	5	35.8	2	15.2	6	48.3			2	15.9
10.01-15.00	3	36.7			1	12.9	1	12.9		
15.00-25.00										
25.01-50.00										
50.01- <										
All	18	84.7	4	23.5	7	61.2	7	32.6	4	23.5
Percentage to the total tribal owned land										
	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent
landless HH	38.89									
0.01-2.00										
2.01-5.00	16.67	14.40	11.11	9.80			33.33	23.26	2.36	8.97
5.01-10.00	27.78	42.27	11.11	17.95	33.33	57.02			2.36	18.77
10.01-15.00	16.67	43.33	0.00	0.00	5.56	15.23	5.56	15.23		
15.00-25.00										
25.01-50.00										
50.01- <										
All	100.00	100.00	22.22	27.74	38.89	72.26	38.89	38.49	4.72	27.74

Source: Field Survey, 2005.

Table-5. RN.3A.
Tribal land alienated to different social groups in Reddynagampalem during 1920-1990

	SC		Uppara		Rajaka		Mangali		Kamma		Baliya		Kapu		Vaisya		Govt. as AWD		All	
Size	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent
0.01-2.00	3	3.9	1	1.25	2	2.95	2	2											8	10.1
2.01-5.00	1	2.4							3	8.5	1	3	2	8.9	2	11.7			9	34.5
5.01-10.00																	2	15.9	2	15.9
10.01-15.00																				
15.00-25.00																				
25.01-50.00																				
50.01- <																				
All	4	6.3	1	1.25	2	2.95	2	2	3	8.5	1	3	2	8.9	2	11.7	2	15.9	19	60.5
Percentage to the total land alienated																				
	SC		Uppara		Rajaka		Mangali		Kamma		Baliya		Kapu		Vaisya		Govt. As AWD		All	
Size	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent
0.01-2.00	15.79	6.45	5.26	2.07	10.53	4.88	10.53	3.31	0.00										42.11	16.69
2.01-5.00	5.26	3.97							15.79	14.05	5.26	4.96	10.53	14.71	10.53	19.34			47.37	57.02
5.01-10.00																	10.53	26.28	10.53	26.28
10.01-15.00																				
15.00-25.00																				
25.01-50.00																				
50.01- <																				
All	21.05	10.41	5.26	2.07	10.53	4.88	10.53	3.31	15.79	14.05	5.26	4.96	10.53	14.71	10.53	19.34	10.53	26.28	100.00	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2005.

Table-4, RN.3B.
Land alienated to different social groups in Reddynagampalem during 1920-1990

Duration	SC		All BC		All OC		Govt. as AWD		All	
	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent
1920-1950	1	1.5	3	3.2	2	11.7	2	15.9	8	32.3
1951-1970	2	2.4	2	3	4	12	0	0	8	17.4
1971-1990	1	2.4	0	0	2	8.4			3	10.8
1920-1990	4	6.3	5	6.2	8	32.1	2	15.9	19	60.5
Percentage to the total land alienated during the specific periods respectively										
1920-1950	12.5	4.64	37.5	9.91	25	36.22	25	49.23	100	100
1951-1970	25	13.79	25	17.24	50	68.97	0	0	100	100
1971-1990	33.33	22.22	0	0	6.66	77.78	0	0	100	100
1920-1990	21.05	10.41	26.31	10.24	42.1	53.05	10.53	26.28	100	100
Percentage to the total land alienated during the specific periods respectively										
1920-1950	5.26	2.48	15.79	5.29	10.53	19.34	10.53	26.28	42.11	53.39
1951-1970	10.53	3.97	10.53	4.96	21.05	19.83	0.00	0.00	42.11	28.76
1971-1990	5.26	3.97	0.00	0.00	10.53	13.88	0.00	0.00	15.79	17.85
1920-1990	21.05	10.41	26.32	10.25	42.11	53.06	10.53	26.28	100.00	100.00

Table-5. RN.4.
Land distribution pattern among tribes in Reddynagampalem 1950-51

	ownership holdings		leased-out land		leased-in land		operational holdings		leased-out to NT	
	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent
landless HH	13									
0.01-2.00	3	4.5					3	4.5		
2.01-5.00	9	36.3	7	26.5	2	6.9	13	28.3	4	12.3
5.01-10.00	2	11.6							1	7.3
10.01-15.00										
15.00-25.00										
25.01-50.00										
50.01- <										
All	27	52.4	7	26.5	2	6.9	16	32.8	5	19.6
	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent
landless HH	48.15									
0.01-2.00	11.11	8.59					11.11	8.59		
2.01-5.00	33.33	69.27	25.93	50.57	7.41	13.17	48.15	54.01	14.81	23.47
5.01-10.00	7.41	22.14							3.70	13.93
10.01-15.00										
15.00-25.00										
25.01-50.00										
50.01- <										
All	100.00	100.00	25.93	50.57	7.41	13.17	59.26	62.60	18.52	37.40

Source: Field Survey, 2005.

Table-5. RN.5.
Tribal land alienated to different social groups in Reddynagampalem during 1920-1950

	SC		All BC		All OC		Govt. as AWD		All	
Size	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent
0.01-2.00	1	1.5	3	3.2					4	4.7
2.01-5.00					2	11.7			2	11.7
5.01-10.00							2	15.9	2	15.9
10.01-15.00										
15.00-25.00										
25.01-50.00										
50.01- <										
All	1	1.5	3	3.2	2	11.7	2	15.9	8	32.3
	Percentage to the total land alienated									
	SC		All BC		All OC		Govt. as AWD		All	
Size	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent
0.01-2.00	12.50	4.64	37.50	9.91					50.00	14.55
2.01-5.00					25.00	36.22			25.00	36.22
5.01-10.00							25.00	49.23	25.00	49.23
10.01-15.00										
15.00-25.00										
25.01-50.00										
50.01- <										
All	12.50	4.64	37.50	9.91	25.00	36.22	25.00	49.23	100.00	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2005.

**Table-5. RN.6,
Tribal land has alienated through different methods during 1920-1950:**

	SC		All BC		All OC		Govt. as AWD		All	
Kind of method	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent
Money lending					2	11.7	2	15.9	8	32.3
Marital relations										
Traditional friendship										
Non-tribal Servants	1	1.5	3.00	3.20						
Bogus Tribal Certificates										
Govt. as AWD Land										
All	1	1.5	3	3.2	2	11.7	2	15.9	8	32.3
	Percentage to total land alienated									
	SC		All BC		All OC		Govt.as AWD		All	
Kind of method	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent
Money lending					25.00	36.22	25.00	49.23	100.00	100.00
Marital relations										
Traditional friendship										
Non-tribal Servants	12.50	4.64	37.50	9.91						
Bogus Tribal Certificates										
Govt. as AWD Land										
All	12.50	4.64	37.50	9.91	25.00	36.22	25.00	49.23	100.00	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2005.

Table-5. RN.8.
Land tenancy pattern in the Reddynagampalem in 1950-51

	ST		SC		All BC		All OC		Govt. as AWD		All	
Size	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent
0.01-2.00												
2.01-5.00	2	6.9					4	12.3			4	12.3
5.01-10.00							1	7.3			3	14.3
10.01-15.00												
15.00-25.00												
25.01-50.00												
50.01- <							6	19.6				
All	2	6.9									7	26.9
Percentages to the total land leased-out												
	ST		SC		All BC		All OC		Govt. as AWD		All	
Size	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent
0.01-2.00	0	0					0	0			0	0
2.01-5.00	28.57	25.65					57.14	45.72			57.14	45.72
5.01-10.00							14.29	27.14			42.86	53.16
10.01-15.00												
15.00-25.00												
25.01-50.00												
50.01- <							85.71	72.86				
All	28.57	25.65									100.00	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2005.

Table-5. RN.9.
Change in the cropping pattern in Reddynagampalem 1920-2005

Kind of crop	Crop name	2005		1990		1970	1950	1920
		Crop-1	Crop-2	Crop-1	Crop-2	Crop-1	Crop-1	Crop-1
39.2	blackpaddy					8	6.5	
						27.40	19.94	
	white paddy			11.7				
		39.92		50.65				
	Cholam			2		4	8.1	16.5
				8.66		13.70	24.85	26.96
	Ragi					3	3	7.4
						10.27	9.20	12.09
	Samai							
	Varugu						2	5
						6.13	8.17	
Maize					2	2		
					6.85	6.13		
pulses	Horsegram					1.1	8	4
						4.11	15.34	6.53
	Blackgram	25		12.5				
		25.46		54.11				
	Redgram	8	1	2	3			
		8.15	4.33	8.66	10.27			
	others	6.20						
	6.31							
Condiments	Garlic							

	Turmeric	7		1				
		7.13		4.33				
and spices	Tamarind					2	4	11
						6.85	12.27	17.97
	others							
industrial	Cotton							
	Sugarcane	18		2				
		18.33		8.66				
	Gingelly					2		
						6.85		
	Castor					1	2	4
						3.42	6.13	6.53
	Groundnut	2		0.8				
		2.04		3.46				
	Chillies			3				
			12.99					
Vegetables	Plantains							
	others							
Topes	Fruit trees	25		2		2		13.3
		25.46		8.66		8.66		21.73
	others							
Drugs and	Tobacco	2						
		2.04						
narcoties	others							
	Total area	98.2	39.2	23.1	14.6	29.2	32.8	61.2
	Total area	100.00	39.92	100.00	62.77	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2005.

Table-5. RN.10.
Land distribution pattern among tribes in Reddynagampalem 1970-71

	ownership holdings		leased-out land		leased-in land		operational holdings		leased-out to NT	
	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent
landless HH	21									
0.01-2.00	10	11.3	2	2.4	1	1.5	8	12.3	2	2.2
2.01-5.00	7	23.8	2	5			4	16.9	1	3.6
5.01-10.00										
10.01-15.00										
15.00-25.00										
25.01-50.00										
50.01- <										
All	38	35.1	4	7.4	1	1.5	14	29.2	3	5.8
	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent
landless HH	55.26									
0.01-2.00	26.32	32.19	5.26	6.84	2.63	4.27	21.05	35.04	5.26	6.27
2.01-5.00	18.42	67.81	5.26	14.25			10.53	48.15	2.63	10.26
5.01-10.00										
10.01-15.00										
15.00-25.00										
25.01-50.00										
50.01- <										
All	100.00	100.00	10.53	21.08	2.63	4.27	36.84	83.19	7.89	16.52

Source: Field Survey, 2005.

Table-5. RN.11.
Tribal land alienated to different social groups in Reddynagampalem during 1950-1970

	SC		All BC		All OC		Govt. as AWD		All	
Size	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent
0.01-2.00	2	2.4	2	3					4	5.4
2.01-5.00					4	12			4	12
5.01-10.00										
10.01-15.00										
15.00-25.00										
25.01-50.00										
50.01- <										
All	2	2.4	2	3	4	12	0	0	8	17.4
	Percentage to the total alienated land									
	SC		All BC		All OC		Govt. as AWD		All	
Size	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent
0.01-2.00	25.00	13.79	25.00	17.24					50.00	31.03
2.01-5.00					50.00	68.97			50.00	68.97
5.01-10.00										
10.01-15.00										
15.00-25.00										
25.01-50.00										
50.01- <										
All	25.00	13.79	25.00	17.24	50.00	68.97	0	0	100.00	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2005.

**Table-5. RN.12.
Tribal land has alienated through different methods during 1950-1970**

	SC		All BC		All OC		Govt.as AWD		All	
Kind of method	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent
Money lending					4	12			4	12
Marital relations										
Traditional friendship									2	2.4
Non-tribal Servants	2	2.4	2	3					2	3
Bogus Tribal Certificates										
Govt. as AWD Land										
All	2	2.4	2	3	4	12			8	17.4
	Percentage to total land alienated									
	SC		All BC		All OC		Govt.as AWD		All	
Kind of method	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent
Money lending					50	68.97			50	68.966
Marital relations										
Traditional friendship	25	13.79							25	13.793
Non-tribal Servants			25	17.24					25	17.241
Bogus Tribal Certificates										
Govt. as AWD Land										
All	25	13.79	25	17.24	50	68.97			100	100

Table-5. RN.14.
Land distribution pattern among tribes in Reddynagampalem 1990-91

	Ownership holdings		Leased-out land		leased-in land		Operational holdings		Leased-out to NT	
	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent
Landless HH	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.01-2.00	20	19.8	2	2.4	1	1.3	21	18.6	1	1.2
2.01-5.00	1	4.5					1	4.5		
5.01-10.00										
10.01-15.00										
15.00-25.00										
25.01-50.00										
50.01- <										
All	54	24.3	2	2.4	1	1.3	22	23.1	1	1.2
	Percentage to the total owned land									
	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent
Landless HH	61.11									
0.01-2.00	37.04	81.48	3.70	9.88	1.85	5.35	38.89	76.54	1.85	4.94
2.01-5.00	1.85	18.52					1.85	18.52		
5.01-10.00										
10.01-15.00										
15.00-25.00										
25.01-50.00										
50.01- <										
All	100.00	100.00	3.70	9.88	1.85	5.35	40.74	95.06	1.85	4.94

Source: Field Survey, 2005.

Table-5. RN.15.

Tribal land alienated to different social groups in Reddynagampalem during 1970-1990

	SC		All BC		All OC		Govt. as AWD		All	
Size	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent
0.01-2.00										
2.01-5.00	1	2.4			2	8.4			3	10.8
5.01-10.00										
10.01-15.00										
15.00-25.00										
25.01-50.00										
50.01- <										
All	1	2.4			2	8.4			3	10.8
Percentage to the total alienated land										
	SC		All BC		All OC		Govt. as AWD		All	
Size	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent
0.01-2.00										
2.01-5.00	33.33	22.22			6.66	77.78			100.00	100.00
5.01-10.00										
10.01-15.00										
15.00-25.00										
25.01-50.00										
50.01- <										
All	33.33	22.22	0	0	6.66	77.78	0	0	100.00	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2005.

Table-5. RN.16.
Tribal land has alienated through different methods during 1971-1990

	SC		All BC		All OC		Govt.as AWD		All	
Kind of method	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent
Money lending										
Marital relations										
Traditional friendship	1	2.4			2	8.4			3	10.8
Non-tribal Servents										
Bogus Tribal Certificates										
Govt. as AWD Land										
All	1	2.4			2	8.4			3	10.8
Percentage to total land alienated										
	SC		All BC		All OC		Govt.as AWD		All	
Kind of method	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent
Money lending										
Marital relations										
Traditional friendship	33.3	22.2			66.7	77.8			100.0	100.0
Non-tribal Servents										
Bogus Tribal Certificates										
Govt. as AWD Land										
All	33.3	22.2			66.7	77.8			100.0	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2005.

Table-5.RG.18.
Landholdings of Chintalpudi Bapiraju in Reddyganapavaram village by RSR-1933

Size	No.	Extent
0.01-2.00	12	13.07
2.01-5.00	17	60.17
5.01-10.00	19	136.69
10.01-20.00	12	170.23
20.01-50.00	12	319.68
50.01-<	1	84.13
All	73	783.97

Chintalapati Bapiraju a Non-tribe had 783.97 acres of in Reddyganapavaram village. He was not the resident of ganapavaram. He stayed in neighbour village and he was a marchent. He proded money for cultivation to the farmers and clected money at highest raye of interest (25% per month. In land ceiling implementation the Govt. dept. identified only 40.00 Acres as surplus and distributed to landless labourers in 1980s, but the tribes alienated from that land.

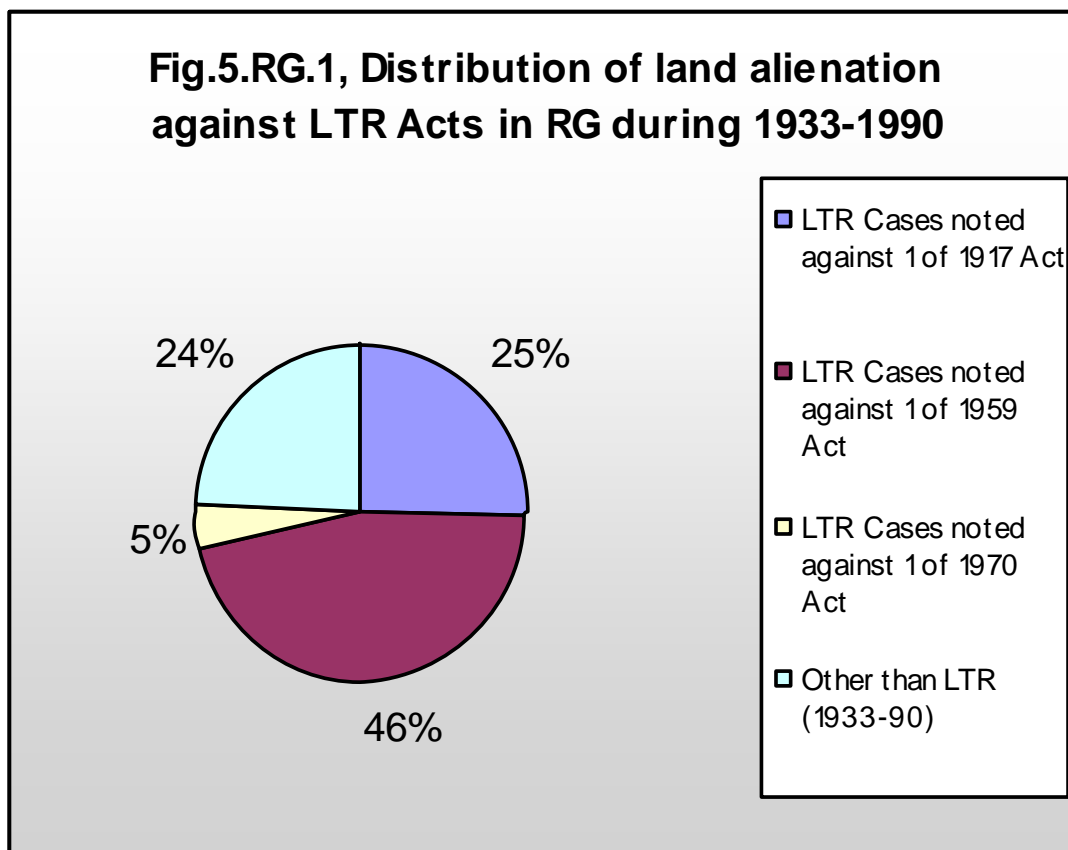
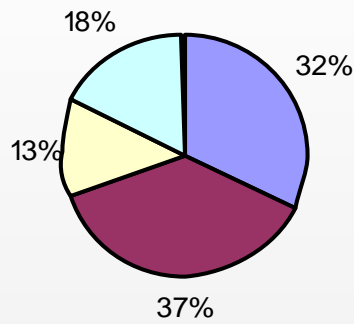
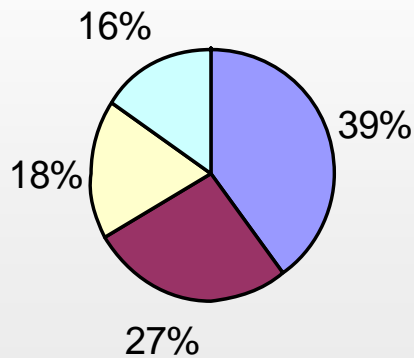


Fig.5.DG.1, Distribution of land alienation against LTR Acts in DG during 1933-1990



- LTR Cases noted against 1 of 1917 Act
- LTR Cases noted against 1 of 1959 Act
- LTR Cases noted against 1 of 1970 Act
- Other than LTR (1933-90)

Fig.5.RN.1, Distribution of alienated land against LTR Acts in RN during 1920-1990



- LTR Cases noted against 1 of 1917 Act
- LTR Cases noted against 1 of 1959 Act
- LTR Cases noted against 1 of 1970 Act
- Other than LTR (1933-90)

Part-II

Restoration of Alienated Tribal land

Polavaram area was under the Hukumpet Zmaindari administration during pre-independence period. The Zamindari system was abolished by the government of India in 1948. But un-officially the hegemony was continuing till 1990. It was the main reason for the social and political turbulence among the tribal families in this area. Andhra Pradesh Civil Liberty Cell (A.P.C.L.C), Peoples War Group (P.W.G), Communist Party of India (marxist) (C.P.M) and other radical and political organisations managed the tribal movements in Polavaram area. They consolidated the tribal movements and some how improved the awareness among tribes through movements during 1991 to 2005. A.P.C.L.C. has published periodicals in the name of “Swecha” (Freedom) and Choopu (look) to expose Zamindari’s hegemony and expand the tribal movements. Most of the information was collected through interviewing the tribal leaders and elders in the villages. Pedasoma Reddy (75) is the head of Reddy Nagampalem, and his step mother Ginnepally Chimpiramma (87) has explained her experience about the attitude of Zamindar and the process of grabbing tribal land by zamindar during post-independence period. Zamindari Estates Abolition Act came into existence in 1948. Then the zamindar offered a food feast and proclaims that all the tribes are welcome. So cost of the tribes attended the feast in 1952. “The zamindar announced on that occasion that the government may take away the tribal lands, hence the zamindar asked all the tribes to give necessary receipts and documents of the lands so that he can safeguard them”. Zamindar also got finger prints from all the attended tribes on empty documents. Then all the documents have been re-written in-favor of zamindar with the help of Munasabdars. But the innocent tribes didn’t understand his cruel nature of grabbing their lands. Many hereditary and un-registered land transfers have taken place among tribes and between tribal groups and non-tribal groups during 1950-51 to 1970-71. When the government authority has come for verification or survey to find the surplus land in 1974, the officials could not find which was the land zamindar grabbed from the tribes. At the same time the zamindar announced in 1974 in-front of collector that all the lands belong to him. The tribes could not approach the court due to lack of knowledge about the

court and law. In this way the zamindar cheated the tribes. The recent pamphlets, posters published by A.P.C.L.C show that the zamindar's family had occupied 3,600 acres of land through various illegal means during 1900-50. One of the tribal leaders in Reddynagampalem stated that the Zamindar Sriramachandra Murthy and his brothers and some of the police officials have suppressed the tribal movements during post-independence. It became common to kill the tribal leaders, who question the hegemony of the zamindar. Zamindar used the police force to oppress the tribal movements in the name of maintenance of law and order. The aim of the police force was to segregate the united tribes by terrorizing them. Recently Karam Parvathi who is a member of Manugopula tribal gudem was dead under the hegemony of zamindar family.

In Pathakunkala, Kottakunkala, Jillelagudem, Pendrala and Manugopalagiri the tribal people were working and had been cultivating some of the land for many years'. Since 1970 these lands were found under the ownership of zamindar and other non-tribes in the land registration records. The tribal leaders like Kalum Sahedevulu of Bhandaru gudem, Pokkera Rama Chandraiah of Pathakunkala had been fighting against zamindar for those lands. After many years the tribes have become organized. They fought and were prosecuted. They were defeated legally by zamindar family. There was no authentic evidence to identifying the ownership rights of tribal landholdings. The zamindar was able to make legal arrangements with the help of police and munasabdars. The tribes failed in presenting evidences of their ownership rights of their lands. They failed due to lack of aid and guidance for legal procedure of cases and functioning of courts. Under these conditions, some of the tribal leaders felt that 'non-tribal support and help was must regarding the movements' while some of the tribes have rejected that proposal in their meetings. Then tribes have divided into groups and some years the movement has been weakened. The fighting has been continuing, but success is not still in-favour of the tribal people.

5.42. The people of Kunkala and their unity

The zamindar family occupied the tribal lands in Kunkala and Hukumpet area villages and has been cultivating of such commercial crops mango, cotton and cashew nuts.

Rampandu is the present member of the Zamindari family. He is pursuing the agriculture from that family's land. One day he took D.S.P. Brahma Reddy and showed him their family lands around the villages in 1997. He warned the surrounding tribal people, that "if anyone involves in the matter of those lands they will certainly be punished". It shows the hegemony of the zamindar over the tribes and their lands. A landlord known as Sadgurumurthy had occupied the land that belongs to a tribal known as Kokkera Chandraiah. Kokkera Chandraiah approached the court but it was in vain. Law was a toy in the hands of Zamindar. At that time, there was an NGO known as "SAKTI" and it was guiding the tribal people in identifying tribal lands. Under these conditions SAKTI activity shifted from polvaram area to Jeelugumilli area. At the same time P.W.G. forcibly occupied non-tribal land and redistributed it to the landless tribal families in Manugopula village in 1996, which is a neighbouring village to Reddynagampalem. One of the tribal leader and brother of Karam Parvathi explained that Karam Parvathi has played active role in that event. Reddynagampalem tribes also have decided to take the help of P.W.G. to restore their land. Within a few days the policemen came into Manugopula village warned the tribal families that "you tribal families are giving shelter to Naxalites, a list of names with us and we will take them into custody, if you co-operate it will be better for you, otherwise we need to show the power". After a few hours the policemen raided tribal families and wounded them, arrested some of the active tribes and remaining tribes were scattered and ran into forests. After two days of this incident, Rampandu came into that village with private physical force and showed his strength by using their guns and bombs and other explosive materials and also started harassing the tribal women. He ordered the non-tribal landlords and his servants to re-occupy the same land. Then all the tribals gathered together at Polavaram MRO office and demanded that the culprits must be arrested and punished at once. But the law and authority did not pay any heed on the demands of tribals (May, 1996, Janashakthi). Again non-tribes have reoccupied the restored lands from the tribes. The elders of Reddy Nagampalem were stated that they have realised and changed their view by seeing harassment and the police raids. Then they approached C.P.M. which is a political party for help again. It became a difficult task to fight legally against the hegemony of zamindar without proper evidence or land records. SAKTI could not lead the movement in

Polavaram area due to lack of proper land records which can help in identifying land rights. Then, SAKTI has expanded movements in the Jeelugumilli mandal area. Later C.P.M. party has taken active role in the Buttayagudem mandal.

Dr. Siva Rama Krishna (Director) from SAKTI and tribal leaders from Darbhagudem stated that they tried to consolidate the scattered tribal movements in different places of West Godavari district in 1989. The State government decided to conduct 'Enjoyment survey' to identify the area of alienated tribal land in the scheduled area in 1993 with the help of NGO, political parties and with the pressure of tribal movements. The officers were not considering the appeals from the tribes in the enjoyment survey. With the support of NGO and political parties, tribes started a systematic strategic legal fight against the discrimination of officers and non-tribes. Immediately the Chief Secretary of government of Andhra Pradesh had convened a session on 30-12-1996 to sort out the land problem of tribes in West Godavari. After having wide consultations with the concerned officers, they have taken some important decisions regarding this issue. According to this all the ITDA, SDCs are directed to visit the agency areas in the West Godavari district. The process of considering tribal appeals in the enjoyment survey was becoming delay. Then the tribal representatives Payam Gangamma, Kunja Somaraju, M.Ganga devi went to court for justice on this issue of consideration of tribal appeals to identify the tribal lands with the help of SAKTI. Justice Swamy gave orders to Chief Secretary and district collectors on 22-4-1997 regarding this issue. As a part of this Commissioner of Social Welfare has given an order to local M.R.Os, SDCs and ITDA Project Officers in the scheduled mandals with following specific guidelines:

The officials have to inspect the non-tribal lands, and considered the opinions of the tribals. To take measures that all patta lands of tribals should have to be taken by tribes. To identify the surplus undistributed poramboku land and to give 'EK-sall Patts' to tribes. The petitioners accused survey, which was undertaken by the government officials in the scheduled areas of West Godavari because, the officers did not allow the tribals to take part in the survey, which was against the constitution (226 article of the constitution), and amounted to contempt of court. The government officials submitted whatever reports and

statements required. The Court had directed that those copies should be given to tribals an NGO which was working into the regions.

The main part of the survey was done by Tribal Welfare Commissioner (TWC) on 6-1-1997. According to TRI/RLW non-tribal occupied lands as for the objections made by the tribes. In fact, the in-charge collector in West Godavari invited to participate in the survey. Press releases were issued to this effect. So the survey teams should allow tribes and their representatives to take part in surveys and to record their objections in written and during the time of survey they have to give answers to the issues arised by the tribes and their representatives. With these orders, this petition was closed.

The commissioner had issued some guidelines regarding the inspection of Patta lands (land rights) among tribals and non-tribals in scheduled areas in West Godavari. In order to expedite the process, the following guidelines were followed by all SDCs. They have to chalk out the programme for every village that should be published among the tribes and non-tribes in an extensive way. At least before one week they should give press releases before the inspection of lands. All the local M.R.Os should be informed and keep notices on the notice boards of M.R.O offices and also at the community centers in the prime areas of the villages.

So all the tribes and non-tribal representatives can participate in the inspection. They have to register their complaints and issues should be raised by them at the end of the day. These complaints and issues were to be announced and they had to take signatures of the concerned persons. Then, ITDA project officer of Kovvur and sub-collector would examine all these issues to take the decision, in accordance with the guidelines. Identified tribal lands, non-problematic lands should be handed over to tribals. Plough, Pesticides, Seeds and raw materials should be supplied to them.

In the areas of indifferences, special deputy collectors have to undertake the regular proceedings and give orders according to that. If the decisions went against tribals, they should ensure that tribals should file the appeals at the appellate authorities. It became difficult to identify the tribal land due to lack of proper land records, and other written

documents. The direct participation of the tribal groups or representatives in the survey became compulsion. But tribes did not have knowledge about the process of survey and necessary documents and respective applicable Land Transfer Regulations Acts. They have been taking the help from NGO and other political parties. The officers have been neglecting the participation of tribal groups and rejecting the appeals. The tribal groups pressurized the district collector about their participation in the survey with the support of NGO and political parties. They were deceived by non-tribal groups and officers in the inspection. It is natural that the tribes expressed their intolerant feelings aggressively against the attitude of non-tribal groups and officers. The district collector has taken initiation to control the situation. In this respect the district collector had to have consultations with the political parties and NGOs and to convene sessions at the district level and make them to understand the methods of inspection program to seek their cooperation and to see they have to abide with the results and take written acceptance from them.

5.43. Reasons identified for the failure of 1 of 70 Act in A.P.

In the survey the officers did not undertake the government land which is occupied by non-tribes in the scheduled area against 1 of 70 Act. Major share of the surplus government poramboke land distributed to non-tribal landless households on the eve of implementation of land reforms. The political parties, N.G.O. like SAKTI, Intellectuals and leaders of oppressed sections like Mr. Balagopal, Mr. Bojja.Tarakam and K. S. Murthy fought infavour of tribal groups. K. S. Murthy initiated a petition against the attitude of government officers. They have pointed-out that the Commissioner of Social Welfare has failed to implement the Court order, which was given in the previous sessions. Then the High Court has given specific guidelines to district collectors regarding implementation of 1 of 70 Act. The Chief Secretary of government of A.P. held a discussion on the failures of implementation of 1 of 59 and 1 of 70 Land Transfer Regulations. And how far the State government orders like G.O.R.T.No.951 in 1974, G.O.M.S.No.129 in 1979, and G.O.M.S.No.41 in 1997 are responsible for the failure of implementation of Land Transfer Regulations Acts in the Scheduled areas.

The same government issued G.Os 129 on 13-8-1979 to stop the removing of non-tribal poor households from their occupied government lands. Thus, it became controversial and difficult the implementation of II of 1970 Act in the scheduled areas. The several Government Orders which are issued in favor of non-tribes did not make them inactive; as a result the social unrest has taken place between tribes and non-tribes in the scheduled area. The further an additional G.O. is necessary to solve the problems between tribes and non-tribes and to establish peace. The directive guideline should follow by every body including government representative in solving the problem.

5.44. Government Order, 18-11-1997.

The local authorities have been making several orders/regulations, instantly, without understanding the historical background of the problem. The tribal Advisory committee is responsible for the problem and it should self-examine the working status since 60 years. The Governor's Powers are not being used properly, and they are misusing infavour of the ruling party and non-tribal groups.

The Governor has a power to abrogate or amend the Acts that is made by State government. However, he had to have a consultation with council of ministers and tribal councils. If any area is to be declared as Scheduled Area or remove it from the list of scheduled area then, the ultimate power always lies with the president under part-C of our Constitution. The first Land Transfer Regulation Act 1959, which came into force in 1959 in Andhra Pradesh. But there should not be any land transfers between tribals and non-tribals, by amending this, Andhra Pradesh Land Transfer Regulation Act 1970 came into force. According to this regulation Act, all the lands, which were in scheduled regions belonged to tribals. This 1 of 70 Act was brought about due to the Nuxalite movement in the Forest areas of Srikakulam. At the same time Roytwari Settlement Regulation Act in the scheduled areas of Andhra Pradesh also came into effect in II of 1970. By 1948 the government had not been able to confirm the land surveys and settlements. In order to streamline this government had brought forward this 2 of 70 Act. Another step forward in 1978 was that people who violated these land transfer regulation rules were to get one-year rigorous punishment. The Supreme Court of India also accepted this amendment.

Government officials were saying that, orders were issued quite periodically to this effect. But on the contrary, there is not even a single instant taking step according to this.

Government has imposed a ban on government lands, during the time of implementation of Land Transfer Regulation Act 1 of 70. On 11-10-1977 government has issued other order that those who are having government lands as small holders for continuously 10 years, not be evicted by the government authorities. On 13-8-1979 another G.O. was issued (G.O.M.S.No.129 SW). Department made to increase the extent of holding from 5.00 Acres to 10.00 acres. Poor people from non-tribals can hold the land with government authorisation (semi-medium size). On this, tribal welfare youth organization Kovvur preceded to High court. High court has scrapped this petition and given verdict on 5- 11-1984. According to these orders the government was against the law and it is not in their-purview. But High court has not scraped G.O.No.41. Due to this, tribal welfare officers had not evicted non-tribals from their lands.

N.G.Os and C.P.M. had created awareness over the land rights among the tribals. Then tribal people knew the procedures (head and tail) and their difficulty. There was a simmering discontent among the tribal people in the agency area. In 1996, tribes had taken a violent and impulsive turn and led to the frictions between tribals and non-tribals. In order to bring back normally, the government officials had paid attention to the consequences in West Godavari District. The Government officials had initiated the survey, but they did not allow the tribals and N.G.Os to take part in the survey. With this the situation has become further deteriorated.

5.45. Government A.W.D. lands

The G.O.M.S.No.129 was squashed by the court on 5-12-1984, which has been issued by the State government on 13-8-1979 regarding to prevent the removing of non-tribal landless households who occupied below 5.00 acres of wet land or below 10.00 acre of dry land. But the government officials opined that the only G.O; M.S.No.41 issued on 12-10-1971, R.T.No.951 issued on 4-12-1974 are valid. Hence, the government officials have an idea that the non-tribal households who occupied A.W.D. Government lands, that

comes under G.O.s M.S.No.41 and R.T.No.951 (E&W Department) can not be removed because those G.O.s were not squashed by the court.

The above three G.Os made by the state government, against LTR Acts 1 of 59 and 1 of 70. In fact when the court squashed the G.O.129, the court warned the Government that it should not make or issue such kind of G.O.s which can adversely affect LTR Acts. On the basis of this the above three G.O.s should not be considered at the time of inspection or survey. Concerned authority should give the show cause notices for their explanation to the non-tribal beneficiaries (who gained A.W.D. land) by G.O.s M.S.No.129, M.S.No.41 and R.T.No.951, and should be examined under the guidelines of L.T.R. Acts.

Mean while the available A.W.D. lands should be distributed to tribal landless households. This programme should be done by the District Committee. M.R.O should prepare the list of eligible candidates of tribal households on the basis of economic background. The government should allocate an alternative land to loser among non-tribal beneficiaries in the plain area, if they want. If there are no objections about tribal occupied lands, the M.R.O should issue the pattas to the landholders.

5.46. Estate villages

It is found that all estate administrators (Zamindars) in a hurry manner, they have registered the lands (which are under the estate) as actual owners at the time of abolition of 'zamindari system' in India after independence. In fact they were A.W.D lands, till to day. They were recorded as A.W.D. lands in the land records. Regarding to these estate villages, Roythwari Settlement Act called Regulation 2 of 1970, 3-3-1970 came into force. According to this Act, the State government should issue pattas to all the tillers after giving sufficient time to them.

The Settlement Officers did not follow the rules and regulations which are mentioned in the G.O. M. S. No. 661 issued on 2-9-1996 and they have scraped all the cases. This is the most important reason, which evokes the law and order problem. So the district committee had to observe and examine all the cases again, which were sorted-out by the Settlement Officers. If there are no substantial evidences to the orders issued by

settlement officers, it can be declared as invalid by the district committee. According to secession minutes Cabinet Sub-Committee which was held on 24-3-1974 recognized 5500 acres of AWD land in the previous 28 estate villages. So these lands had to be allotted to landless tribal households under board standing orders.

The Pattas to be issued including Ek-sal lands which was given to tribals, on their names within two months. The every order, which were issued by Special Deputy Collector, had to maintain the documents, as well as oral testimonies. If any person kept his title deed at the co-operative banks, he had to be given some time to give certificates. Appeals, with the government agents, were to be sorted out to 1998, July 31. It has to be within the preview of law. All the appeals were to be sorted out at least once in a week. They had to conduct Court and should implement the procedures. The arguments of both the parties' (tribes and non-tribes) and spontaneously delivered verdicts of the Collectors at the court itself must be listed. Entering process had to be convened in presence of advocates for a possibility of correcting the mistakes in this regard. Revision petitions were also to be sorted out by the end 1998, July 31. After the completion of inspection of the cases, officers had to examine and sort out problems with all possible options. After making of new village records they have to give opportunity for both parties before taking final decision.

5.47. Rebellion movement in Darbhagudem during 1997-99

Dr. Siva Rama Krishna stated that the Commissioner of Social Welfare and District Collector made the proper guidelines to complete the inspection and survey of tribal land. But the officers have failed to implement the guidelines strictly. It is the main reason for the revolt of the tribes in Darbhagudem in 1997. The tribal groups tried to focus every problem through mass movements, but the non-tribal groups intelligently made the coalition with the bureaucrats and the issue treated or diverted as the problem of law and order and used the police force to oppress the tribal movements. The tribal group leaders were arrested by the police and taken into custody in the three mandals (particularly in the selected villages). It became very serious in Darbhagudem. The police has beaten tribal leaders like Madakam venkateswara rao in Reddygnapavaram, Pandu Pedakannaiah, Tellam Krishnaveni, and other youngsters in Darbhagudem. Most of the tribes were wounded and scattered. Then

they went to forest to protect their lives, but they did not lose their intention in getting alienated land. In every scheduled village the same conditions have repeated in 1998 during the time of inspection. It is a strategy of non-tribes to scatter tribes with the help of police and send them out from the village at the time of survey or inspection to make it in favour of non-tribes. There was no systematic democratic protection for tribals, to save from intolerant oppression and discrimination. The political parties were diverted by the complexity of the problem.

Pandu Pedakannaiah and Tellam Krishnaveni explained clearly about the movement and help of Dr. Sivaram Krishna (SAKTI). He selected a group of educated youth among the tribes in Darbhagudem. He provided proper training for youth about land survey, land records like Andgalu and R.S.R.-1933 and identifying their land. He educated them how to file the case and further procedures followed in the Court. He also trained them how to deal with the police during crisis. The organisation (SAKTI) brought the necessary primary land records like R.S.R.-1933 and Adangulu and learned the process of identifying their land, which is affected against 1 of 1959 Act. He has taken 3 years (1996-98) of time to build up the perfect movement among the tribes. It increased confidence among them and regained faith on democracy and on our judiciary system.

Tellam Krishnaveni told that the tribes realized and avoided to launch false cases against non-tribes. They were able to identify the exact land, which is being enjoyed by the non-tribes. They abandoned the SCs and other small non-tribal landholders to get moral support from them. Hence, tribes were targeted only larger non-tribal landholders. They filed cases against 45 big non-tribal landlords for 424.00 acres of land. The non-tribes got police force in the name of protection from the tribal attacks. The police force checked-out the tribal Gudems, there were any single male. A few old tribal women stayed in the Gudem. The non-tribes have attacked M.R.O. office and burnt all important documents like Adnagulu which are primary evidence of tribal land rights. Now the tribes need to fight against both non-tribal group and State police force. SAKTI demanded to surrender the alienated land from the non-tribes and moved the Court. Tribes decided to war against non-tribes with their traditional way that is with arrows. The tribes adjusted with sweet toddy

and roots in the forests, and they started attacks on crops and produce of non-tribal landholders. They started forcible occupation of alienated land from the big landlords, which is situated in the surroundings of the forest and also which is near to the Gudem. The produce was taken into forests by the tribal people at night times. Daytimes tribes were staying inside the forest. The non-tribal could not save their produce from the tribal attacks. Tribes were able to live in forest with toddy and roots. But non-tribes could not live long time due to fear of attacks. The conditions of non-tribes became worse. They were not able to buy the necessary commodities from the market, and they are not able to bring their produce to their houses from their fields. The police force is not able to enter into thick forest to hold the tribes. This condition continued 45 days. The non-tribes could not bear the police force because; financially non-tribes became weak by losing produce. Slowly the police got back from the tribal gudems. Then within a few days the non-tribes called the tribes for peace-talks. The tribes demanded to withdraw the cases against them. SAKTI has followed-up the legal procedures to get alienated land through Court, and demanded the non-tribes to withdraw fake criminal cases against tribal people during movement. The non-tribes have withdrawn the cases filed by them. Tribes also have withdrawn the cases filed by them against non-tribes. Dr. Sivarama Krishna suggested forming a village committee with equal proportion of members from both groups to solve the problem. This suggestion is also noted in the guidelines of Commissioner of Social Welfare.

The village committee identified 3,255.00 acres in the villages. According to government records, tribal land is identified as 707.33 acres. Out of this, un-disputed land is noted as 143.95 acres affected against 1 of 1959. Total disputed land is identified as 563.38 acres in the enjoyment survey. In SAKTI personal survey the disputed land against 1 of 1959 is identified as 152.35 acres and against 1 of 70 is identified as 755.25 acres. Total disputed land is noted as 907.60 acres in the village.

In the peace-talks tribes demanded un-conditional surrender of the complete area of alienated land that is 907.60 acres, which is affected by both 1 of 1959 and 1 of 1970. The non-tribes agreed to surrender 750.00 acres immediately by mutual understanding of the village committee. The non-tribes themselves collected 566.05 acres and surrendered it to

tribes. It is redistributed among the tribal landless labour households in the Darbhagudem. The extent of tribal land increased from 143.95 acres to 710.00 acres with the successful movements in 1999.

5.48. The tribal movements in Reddyganapavaram and Reddynagamplem villages

In Reddyganapavaram since 1980 the tribal movement has been lead by CPM with the support of Raithukuli Sangam, Girijana and Girijanethara Pedala Hakkula Parirakshana Committee and Agency Girijina Sangham regarding the problem of land alienation. Till 2001 the leaders of political party and organizations were non-tribes. In 2002 Madakam Venkateswara Rao became secretary for Jangareddy Gudem region. This party tried to consolidate the movements in the overall scheduled area at a time, but it failed due to general political agenda. The party did not provide proper training to tribal households in identifying tribal land. Party tried to make lobby with the non-tribal landlords. The party expected to restore the alienated land by the kindness of non-tribal landlords rather than strong fight against them. Tribal leaders depended on the party even for a small decision. They did not make the tribes as leaders but as followers of the existing organizations. All the organizations colluded with the political party and expected political exposure and identity rather than independent strong movement.

Total geographical area of Reddyganapavaram was noted as 5628.95 acres, out of this, cultivated area was 4169.80 acres. Owned land was 3243.83 acres. The tribal land identified in the enjoyment survey was 1529.10 acres; un-disputed land identified was 1460.60 acres. Disputed land was 68.53 acres. The disputed land was noted as only 4.48 percent of the total tribal land in the enjoyment survey on the basis of R.S.R.-1933 that was against 1 of 1959 only. But in the personal survey observation of 16.74 percent land holders lost their land. Land alienated was identified as 118.1 acres out of owned land of 244.64 acres by R.S.R-1933. It constitutes 48.28 percent of the total land. Tribes could restore 78.50 acres out of 118.10 acres of alienated land. It means 66.47 percent of land was restored excluding land affected against 1 of 1970 Act.

In the case of polavaram area the level of exploitation and misusing of law occurs more due to Zamindari administration. Always the Zamindar uses forcible method to attack on tribes to grab land. The tribes believe that the police force is the own private army of zamindari and M.R.O.s, D.O.s, are zamindar's employees. These unfortunate conditions push them towards radical movements. The same conditions have occurred in the Reddynagampalem.

Reddynagampalem is hilly and forest based village, situated in the Polavaram mandal, and existed under Hukempet Zamindar. The Naxalite movement developed in this area due to the attitudes of zamindar. Total cultivable land identified was 1200.00 acres. The tribal land identified was 1084.98 acres (90.41 percent). Tribal land alienated was 999.98 acres (92.20 percent) during 1920-90. 60.50 acres constituting 6.10 percent of total alienated land could be restored.

5.49. Extent of land restored and changes in the distribution pattern in Reddyganapavaram during 1990-05

The total number of households increased from 132 in 1990-91 to 156 in 2005. The extent of land increased by 148.20 acres from 72.50 acres during the same period. The extent of 75.70 acres had been restored additionally by the tribal movements. Among the selected landholders, the marginal landholders were 37.82 per cent with 49.80 percent of land, small size farmers were 12.18 percent with 50.20 percent of land of the total land in 2005 respectively. 65.15 acres (43.96 percent) land has been leased-out to only landless labour household among tribal households out of 148.20 acres. Due to this operational holdings have increased from 78 (50.00 percent) in 1990-91 to 95 (60.90 percent) in 2005 (Table-5.RG.19). Some of the marginal holders and small holders have leased-out their holdings to landless labour households, for non-agricultural work. They did not lease-out to non-tribes during 1990-05.

The honourable Court considered only 1 of 59 Act instead of 1 of 1917 Act due to lack of proper land records. 1933 R.S.R. was considered as standard record to identify ownership rights. The tribal households owned 190.50 acres. Smallholders constituted 8.50

percent of land. Semi-medium holders owned 70.08 percent of land and medium size holders owned 21.42 percent of land of the total owned land by R.S.R-1933 in 1933-34. The extent of owned land declined from 190.50 acres in 1933-34 to 72.50 acres in 1990-91. It means 118.00 acres of land was alienated from tribes to non-tribes during 1933-90. These transfers were affected by 1 of 1917 Act and 1 of 1959, “that the immovable property of a tribe should not be transferred from tribe to non-tribe”. 1 of 1970 Act directs additionally that “the land transfers among non-tribes are also not permitted in the scheduled Areas”. Among the transferees of non-tribes, who gained from selected tribal households, their land 203.05 acres were affected against 1 of 70 Act. In-fact, this 203.05 land completely should be handed-over to the government by concerned non-tribes and should be redistributed among tribal landless labour households.

The political party CPM has been leading the tribes. The main office bearers are non-tribes. The tribes were depended on these non-tribal leaders to deal every issue. The tribal sympathizers (non-tribes) convinced the tribes to fight for the land affected against 1 of 1959 Act, but not 1 of 1970 Act. Because, it is also safe to non-tribal landlord, to secure 203.05 acres of land which was affected by 1 of 1970. The extent of land affected by 1 of 59 was identified as 138.20 acres during 1933-1990. Tribes have restored only 75.70 acres (54.77%) out of 138.20 acres.

The extent of land under LTR identified with SCs was 4.00 acres. Political parties compromised for 2.89 acres, whereas restored land was 2.00 acres. The extent of land under LTR identified with BCs was 7.80 acres (5.64 percent) against 1 of 59 Act, whereas, restored was 4.80 acres. The extent (1 of 70) identified with Kammas 65.20 acres (32.11 percent). Party agreed for 35.40 acres, whereas restored was 25.40 acres. The extent of land (against 1 of 70) identified with Kapus as 72.40 acres. Party agreed for 46.60 acres, whereas restored was 24.10 acres. The land identified with Vaisyas 55.45 acres (against 1 of 70). Party agreed for 45.40 acres (against 1 of 59), whereas restored was 22.20 acres. Only 37.28 percent of land has been restored out of the total identified (against 1 of 70 Act) during 1990-05 in Reddy Ganapavaram.

The political parties lobbied with the non-tribal landlords only for the land of 138.20 acres affected by 1 of 1959, against 203.05 (affected by 1 of 70) to convince the non-tribes to compromise with tribes to share the under litigation with amicable solution. The parties felt that if tribal people demanded for 203.05 acres (which is more) from non-tribes, they definitely oppose then it will be difficult to fight against non-tribes. Because, non-tribal groups are politically, economically and socially organized and strong compared to tribes, the tribes will become ultimate loser. The failures of movements morally depressed the tribes. Party (CPM) ex-divisional general secretary and advocate Meka Eswaraish (SC) and present DGS Modakam Venkateswara Rao (ST) have expressed the same thing.

Many organizations entered to lead the movement. APCLC (Non-political), PWG (Radical) and Sakti, Tara (NGOs) participated in different angles. The non-tribes also have been observing the consequences very carefully that the radical forces got the upper hand to lead the movement after death of poyam parvathi in Manugopula. PWG has started forcible occupation of non-tribal land and redistributing among tribes. As a part of that process, Ganapavaram Tribes have occupied forcibly Vaisyas' land of 8.40 acres as a first step with the support of "Agency Girijana Sangam", 'PWG' and APCLC.

The roles of PWG become more dangerous than CPM and other organizations to non-tribes. Then the role of CPM has increased in the second phase of the movement without violence. The government has appointed a committee to make 'Enjoyment Survey to identify the actual tribal land and actual owners of lands through RSR – 1933. On the basis of this enjoyment survey, 78.50 acres have been restored in the Reddyganapavaram village. 2 acres from SCs, 4.80 acres from BCs, 25.40 acres from Kammas, 24.10 acres from Kapus, and 22.20 acres from Vaisyas have been restored to tribes. Royt pass books have not been given. Within 78.50 acres, 10.70 percent of land was restored through forcible occupation; remaining 89.30 percent of land was restored through compromising method. The Government agents acted as middlemen in Survey.

5.50. Extent of land restored and changes in the distribution pattern of tribal land in Darbhagudem during 1990-05

Number of households increased from 58 to 68 during 1990-05. The percentage of landless labour households declined from 41.38 percent to 13.24 percent during the same period. The extent of land increased by 210.60 acres from 60.10 acres. The percentage of marginal holdings declined from 48.28 percent with 58.90 percent of land to 27.94 percent of holdings with 26.47 percent of land. Percentage of smallholdings increased by 41.18 percent with 46.89 percent of land from 10.34 percent of holdings with 41.10 percent of land. Semi-medium holdings newly emerged 17.65 percent with 41.57 percent of land during 1990-05. 10.68 percent of land has been leased-out by landholders to landless labour households among tribes only. They did not leased-out to non-tribes. The semi-medium farmers and marginal farmers leased-out 19.59 percent and 11.54 percent of land respectively to landless labour households among tribes.

The extent of land alienated was 122.70 acres during 1933-90, which was affected against 1 of 1959 only. The extent of land affected against 1 of 70 was noted as 282.00 acres among non-tribes during 1970-90. The tribes restored 2.4 acres of land from SCs, 3.50 acres was restored from BCs against 4.20 acres which was alienated, and 33.60 acres was restored from Kammas against 18.30 acres which was alienated, 66.70 acres was restored against 51.60 acres from Reddys and 39.90 acres was restored against 46.20 acres from Vaisyas. Here, tribes have given up the land affected by 1 of 70 Act of SCs and BCs particularly in the case of marginal and small farmers in the village.

The second point is that from the Kammas and Reddys 15.30 acres and 15.10 acres respectively, total 30.40 acres are additionally collected. This additional land belonged to the tribes in 1933-R.S.R. This land has alienated to Vaisyas during 1933-50, and then the same land transferred from Vaisyas to Kammas and Reddys during 1970-90 in the village. It means this land was affected by 1 of 1917 in first transfer during 1933-50 and 1 of 1970 affected in the second transfer from non-tribe to non-tribe during 1970-90. The third point is that tribes have restored 38.90 acres against 46.20 acres from Vaisyas because 7.30 acres were transferred from Vaisyas to Kammas and reddys during 1970-90.

Three methods followed pre-dominantly by tribes in the restoration of alienated land in the scheduled area. 1) Government Redistribution, 2) Compromising and sharing the LTR land without court interference, and 3) Forcible occupation by tribes. Total land has restored by tribal movements and compromising between tribes and non-tribes. 25.60 acres (43.89 percent) were restored from Kammas, 12.70 acres (21.77 percent) were restored from vaisyas and 12.03 acres (20.62 percent) were restored from Kapus. Remaining 18.40 acres (31.54 percent) were restored through compromise with the non-tribal landlords.

5.51. Land restoration and changes in distribution pattern of land among tribal households in Reddynagampalem during 1990-91 to 2004-05

Total number of households increased from 54 to 62 during 1990-91 to 2004-05 in Reddy Nagampalem. Among them the number of landless labour households declined from 33 (61.11 percent) to 31 (50.00 percent) and the number of landholding households increased from 21 (39.00 percent) to 31 (50.00 percent) during the same period due to restoration of alienated land. The total tribal land 60.50 acres were alienated, whereas 26.45 acres (42.48 percent) of the total alienated land were restored during 1990-91 to 2004-05. It was restored from different social groups. From SCs 1.00 acre (3.78 percent), from Upparas 1.00 acre (3.78 percent), from Rajakas 2.95 acres (11.15 percent), from Mangalis 2.00 acres (7.56 percent), from Kammas 5.50 acres (20.79 percent), from Balijas 2.5 acres (9.45 Percent), from Kapus 1.50 acres (5.67 percent), from Vaisyas 4.5 acres (17.05 percent) and from the government 5.50 acres (20.79 percent) of the total land was restored during 1990-91 to 2004-05 in RN.

If observe the methods followed by the tribes in the restoration of alienated land, they have restored 6.95 acres (26.27 percent) from SCs and BCs through compromising method. 14.00 acres (52.93 percent) from OCs Kammas, Kapus, Balijas and Vaisyas through forcible occupation. And the government agents (Collector) had restored the Porambok land of 5.50 acres (20.79 percent) through redistribution. The major share of the land was restored through forcible occupation from the dominant communities. The remaining land is restored through compromising with the other depressed communities

like SCs and BCs. Major share of the land was restored from Kammas because, the Vaisyas have sold their land to Kammas. Through tribal movements the major share of the land was restored. The effort of political parties was in second place and the government effort was least in the restoration of the tribal land.

Table-5.RG.19. Land distribution pattern in Reddyganapavaram in 2005

Size	Owned land		Leased out land		Leased-in land		Operational holdings		Leased out to NT	
	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent
Landless HH	78	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.01-2.00	59	73.8	5	8.3			54	65.5		
2.01-5.00	19	74.4	12	56.85	22	56.85	41	82.7		
5.01-10.00										
10.01-15.00										
15.01-25.00										
25.01-50.00										
50.01 -<										
All	156	148.2	17	65.15	22	56.85	95	148.2	0	0
	Percentage to the total owned land									
Landless HH	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.01-2.00	37.82	49.798	3.2051	5.60054	0	0	34.615	44.197		
2.01-5.00	12.18	50.202	7.6923	38.3603	14.1026	38.36	26.282	55.803		
5.01-10.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
10.01-15.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
15.01-25.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
25.01-50.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
50.01 -<	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
All	100	100	10.897	43.9609	14.1026	38.36	60.897	100	0	0

Table-5.RG.20. land restored in Reddyganapavaram during 1990-200

Size	SC		BC		Kamma		Kapu		Vaisya		All OC		All	
	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent
0.01-2.00	1	2											1	2
2.01-5.00			2	4.8	8	25.4	8	24.1	6	22.2	22	71.7	24	76.5
5.01-10.00														
10.01-15.00														
15.01-25.00														
25.01-50.00														
50.01 -<														
All	1	2	2	4.8	8	25.4	8	24.1	6	22.2	22	71.7	25	78.5
	Percentage to the total land restored till-2005													
Size	SC		BC		Kamma		Kapu		Vaisya		All OC		All	
	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent
0.01-2.00	4	2.55												2.55
2.01-5.00			8	6.11	32	32.36	32	30.70	24	28.28	88	91.33	100	97.45
5.01-10.00														
10.01-15.00														
15.01-25.00														
25.01-50.00														
50.01 -<														
All	4	2.25	8	6.11	32	32.36	32	30.70	24	28.28	88	91.33	100	100

Table-5.RG.21A. Methods followed to restore the alienated land in Reddyganapavaram during 1990-05

Methods	SC		BC		Kamma		Kapu		Vaiyas		All OC		All	
	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent
Government Redistribution														
Compromising of village people									2	8.4	2	8.4	2	8.4
Forcible Occupancy	1	2	2	4.8	8	25.4	8	24.1	4	13.8	20	63.3	23	70.1
All	1	2	2	4.8	8	25.4	8	24.1	6	22.2	22	71.7	25	78.5

Table-5.RG.21B. Source of activities or movements of tribes in Reddyganapavaram during 1990-2005

Sources of Activities	SC		BC		Kamma		Kapu		Vaiyas		All OC		All	
	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent
Government Agents Efforts														
Political Parties Efforts	1	2	2	4.8	8	25.4	8	24.1	6	22.2	22	71.7	25	78.5
Tribal Movements by NGO Efforts														
All	1	2	2	4.8	8	25.4	8	24.1	6	22.2	22	71.7	25	78.5

Table-5. DG.21. Land distribution pattern in Darbhagudem in 2005

Size	Owned land		Leased out land		Landless cultivators		Operational holdings		Leased out to outsiders	
	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No	Extent
Landless HH	9	0	0	0			0	0		
0.01-2.00	19	24.3					19	24.3		
2.01-5.00	28	98.75	18	22.5	5	22.5	35	140		
5.01-10.0	12	87.55					10	46.3		
10.01-15.00										
15.01-25.00										
25.01-50.00										
50.01-<										
All	59	210.6	18	22.5	5	22.5	64	210.6	0	0
Percentages to the total land owned by the tribes										
Size	Owned land		Leased out land		Landless cultivators		Operational holdings		Leased out to outsiders	
	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No	Extent
Landless HH	13.24									
0.01-2.00	27.94	11.54					27.94	11.54		
2.01-5.00	41.18	46.89	26.47	10.68	7.35	10.68	51.47	66.48		
5.01-10.0	17.65	41.57					14.71	21.98		
10.01-15.00										
15.01-25.00										
25.01-50.00										
50.01-<										
All	100.00	100.00	26.47	10.68	7.35	10.68	94.12	100.00	0.00	0.00

Table-5.DG.22. Land leased-out to the tribal landless labourers in Darbhagudem during 1990 - 2005

	ST		SC		BC		Kamma		Reddy		Vaisya		All OC		All	
Size	No	Extent	No.	Extent	No	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent
0.01-2.00																
2.01-5.00	5	22.5													5	22.5
5.01-10.0																
10.01-15.00																
15.01-25.00																
25.01-50.00																
50.01-<																
All	5	22.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	22.5
Percentages to the total land leasedout during 1990 - 2005																
	ST		SC		BC		Kamma		Reddy		Vaisya		All OC		All	
Size	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No.	Extent
0.01-2.00	0	0													0	0
2.01-5.00	100	100													100	100
5.01-10.0	0	0													0	0
10.01-15.00	0	0													0	0
15.01-25.00	0	0													0	0
25.01-50.00	0	0													0	0
50.01-<	0	0													0	0
All	100	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100

Table- 5.DG.23. Land restored from different social groups in Darbhagudem during 1990 to 2005

	SC		BC		Kamma		Reddy		Vaisya		All OC		All	
Size	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent
0.01-2.00	2	1.2	4	3.5	1	1.5					1	1.5	7	6.2
2.01-5.00														
5.01-10.0					6	32.1	10	66.7			16	98.8	16	98.8
10.01-15.00														
15.01-25.00									2	38.9	2	38.9	2	38.9
25.01-50.00														
50.01-<														
All	2	1.2	4	3.5	7	33.6	10	66.7	2	38.9	19	139.2	25	143.9
Percentage to the total land restored during 1990 - 2005														
	SC		BC		Kamma		Reddy		Vaisya		All OC		All	
Size	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No.	Extent
0.01-2.00	8.00	0.83	16.00	2.43	4.00	1.04					4.00	1.04	28.00	4.31
2.01-5.00														
5.01-10.0					24.00	22.31	40.00	46.35			64.00	68.66	64.00	68.66
10.01-15.00														
15.01-25.00									8.00	27.03	8.00	27.03	8.00	27.03
25.01-50.00														
50.01-<														
All	8.00	0.83	16.00	2.43	28.00	23.35	40.00	46.35	8.00	27.03	76.00	96.73	100.00	100.00

Table-5.DG.24. Extent of tribal land identified which is affected by land transfers regulation Act.1959 and 1/ 1971since RSR -1933 in Darbhagudem during 1933-90

	SC		BC		Kamma		Reddy		Vaisya		All OC		All	
Size	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent
0.01-2.00	2	2.4	4	4.2	16	18.3					16	18.3	22	24.9
2.01-5.00							19	51.6	12	46.2	31	97.8	31	97.8
5.01-10.0														
10.01-15.00														
15.01-25.00														
25.01-50.00														
50.01-<														
All	2	2.4	4	4.2	16	18.3	19	51.6	12	46.2	47	116.1	53	122.7
Percentage to the total land have to be restored during 1933 - 2005														
	SC		BC		Kamma		Reddy		Vaisya		All OC		All	
Size	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No.	Extent
0.01-2.00	3.77	1.96	7.55	3.42	30.19	14.91					30.19	14.91	41.51	20.29
2.01-5.00						0.00	35.85	42.05	22.64	37.65	58.49	79.71	58.49	79.71
5.01-10.0														
10.01-15.00														
15.01-25.00														
25.01-50.00														
50.01-<														
All	3.77	1.96	7.55	3.42	30.19	14.91	35.85	42.05	22.64	37.65	88.68	94.62	100.00	100.00

Table-5.DG.25A. Methods followed to restore the alienated land in Darbhagudem during 1990-2005

Methods	SC		BC		Kamma		Reddy		Vaiyas		All OC		All	
	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent
Government Redistribution														
Compromising of village people	2	1.2	4	3.5	1	1.5	2	11.5			3	13	9	17.7
Forcible Occupancy					6	32.1	8	55.2	2	38.9	16	126.2	16	126.2
All	2	1.2	4	3.5	7	33.6	10	66.7	2	38.9	19	139.2	25	143.9

Table-5.DG.25B. Sources of Activities to restore the alienated land in Darbhagudem during 1990-2005

Sources of Activities	SC		BC		Kamma		Reddy		Vaiyas		All OC		All	
	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent
Government Agents Efforts														
Political Parties Efforts														
Tribal Movements by NGO Efforts	2	1.2	4	3.5	7	33.6	10	66.7	2	38.9	19	139.2	25	143.9
All	2	1.2	4	3.5	7	33.6	10	66.7	2	38.9	19	139.2	25	143.9

Table-5.RN. 18, land distribution pattern among tribes in Reddynagampalem 2005

	Ownership holdings		Leased-out land		leased-in land		Operational holdings		Leased-out to NT	
	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent
Landless HH	31	0	0	0						
0.01-2.00	30	45.95					30	45.95		
2.01-5.00	1	4.5					1	4.5		
5.01-10.00										
10.01-15.00										
15.00-25.00										
25.01-50.00										
50.01- <										
All	62	50.45	0	0	0	0	62	50.45	0	0
	Percentage to the total owned land									
	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent
Landless HH	50	0								
0.01-2.00	46.78	91					46.78	91		
2.01-5.00	3.22	9					3.22	9		
5.01-10.00										
10.01-15.00										
15.00-25.00										
25.01-50.00										
50.01- <										
All	100	100					100	100		

Table-5. RN.19. Land tenancy pattern in the Reddynagampalem in 2005

Size	ST		SC		All BC		All OC		Govt. as AWD		All	
	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent
0.01-2.00												
2.01-5.00	6	20									6	20
5.01-10.00												
10.01-15.00												
15.00-25.00												
25.01-50.00												
50.01- <												
All	6	20									6	20
Percentages to the total land leased-out												
Size	ST		SC		All BC		All OC		Govt. as AWD		All	
	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent
0.01-2.00												
2.01-5.00	100	100									100	100
5.01-10.00												
10.01-15.00												
15.00-25.00												
25.01-50.00												
50.01- <												
All	100	100									100	100

Table-5.RN.20. Tribal land has to be restored from different social groups affected by LTR Act, 1959, by RSR-1933 in Reddynampalem during 1990-2005

Size	SCs		BCs		OCs		Govt.		All	
	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent
0.01-2.00	3	3.9	5	6.2					8	10.1
2.01-5.00	1	2.4			8	32.5			9	34.5
5.01-10.00							2	15.9	2	15.9
10.01-15.00										
15.00-25.00										
25.01-50.00										
50.01- <										
All	4	6.3	5	6.2	8	32.7	2	15.9	19	60.5
Percentage to the total alienated land										
Size	SCs		BCs		OCs		Govt.		All	
	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent
0.01-2.00	15.79	6.45	26.32	10.25					42.11	16.69
2.01-5.00	5.26	3.97			42.11	53.72			47.37	57.02
5.01-10.00							10.53	26.28	10.53	26.28
10.01-15.00										
15.00-25.00										
25.01-50.00										
50.01- <										
All	21.05	10.41	26.32	10.25	42.11	54.05	10.53	26.28	100.00	100.00

Table-5.RN.21. Tribal land has restored from different social groups in Reddynagampalem during 1990-2005

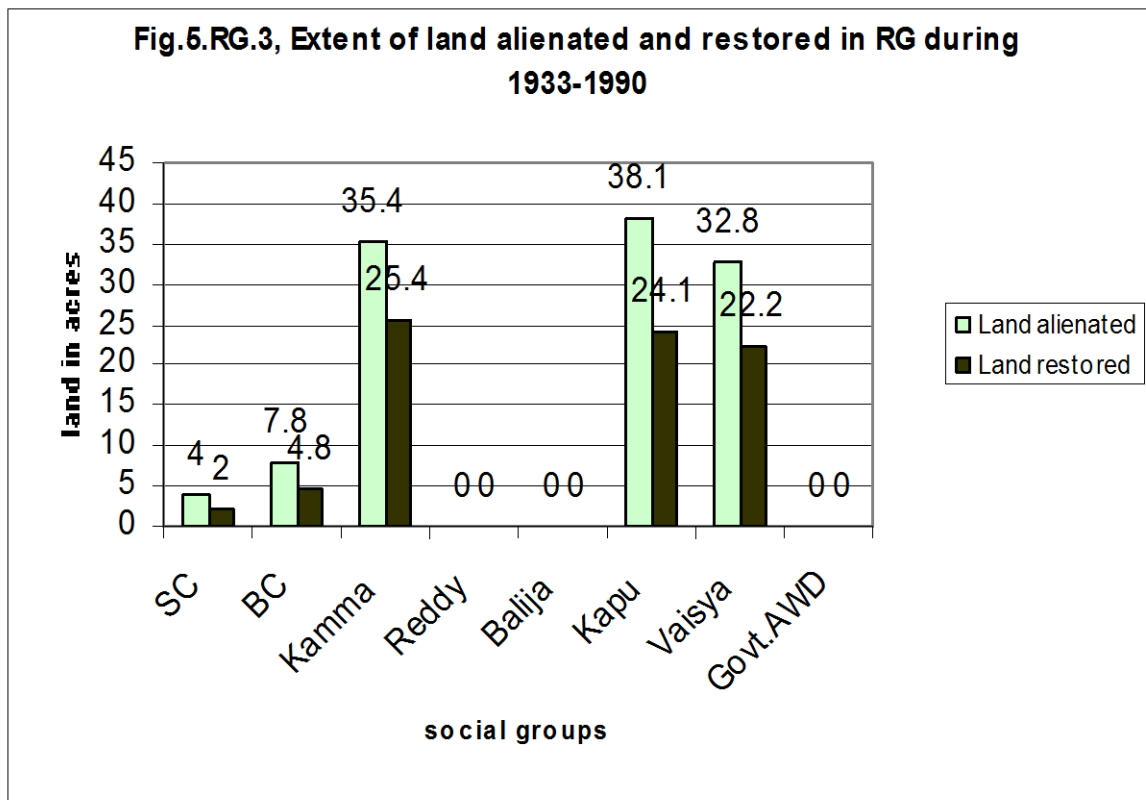
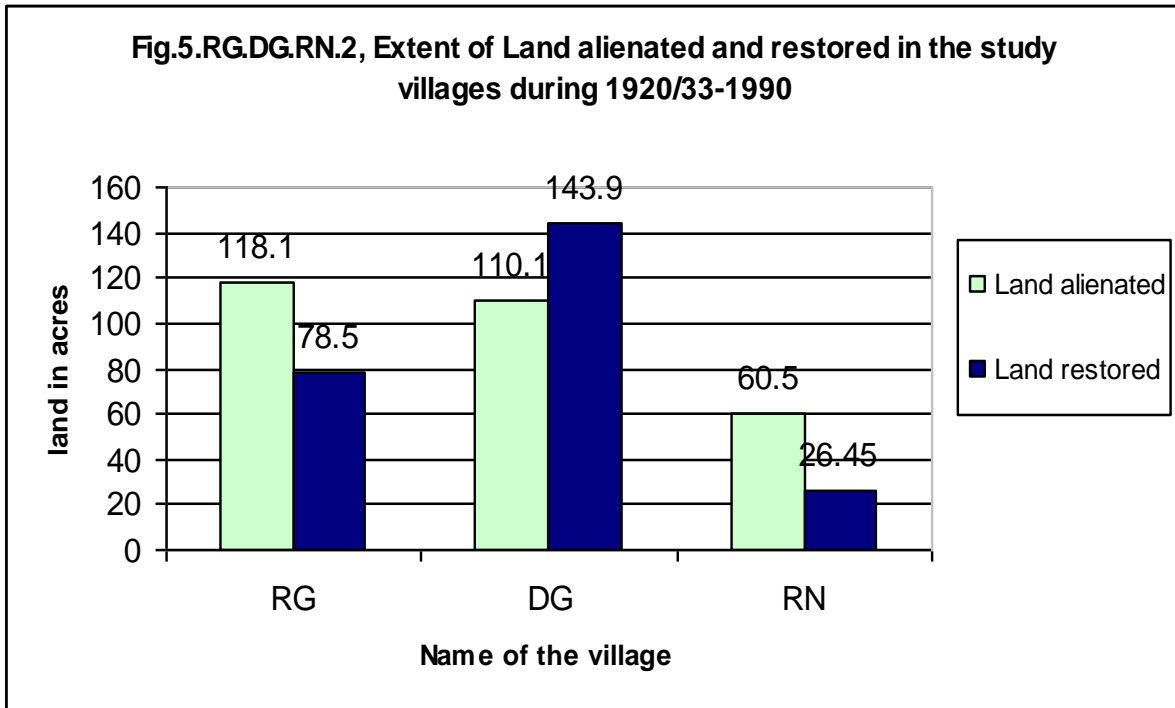
Size	SCs		BCs		OCs		Govt.		All	
	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent
0.01-2.00	1	1	7	5.95	12	14	4	5.5	30	26.45
2.01-5.00										
5.01-10.00										
10.01-15.00										
15.00-25.00										
25.01-50.00										
50.01- <										
All	2	1	7	5.95	12	14	4	5.5	30	26.45
Percentage to the total number of holdings and land alienated										
Size	SCs		BCs		OCs		Govt.		All	
	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent
0.01-2.00	5.26	1.65	36.84	9.83	63.16	23.14	21.05	9.09	157.89	42.48
2.01-5.00										
5.01-10.00										
10.01-15.00										
15.00-25.00										
25.01-50.00										
50.01- <										
All	10.53	1.65	36.84	9.83	63.16	23.14	21.05	9.09	157.89	42.48

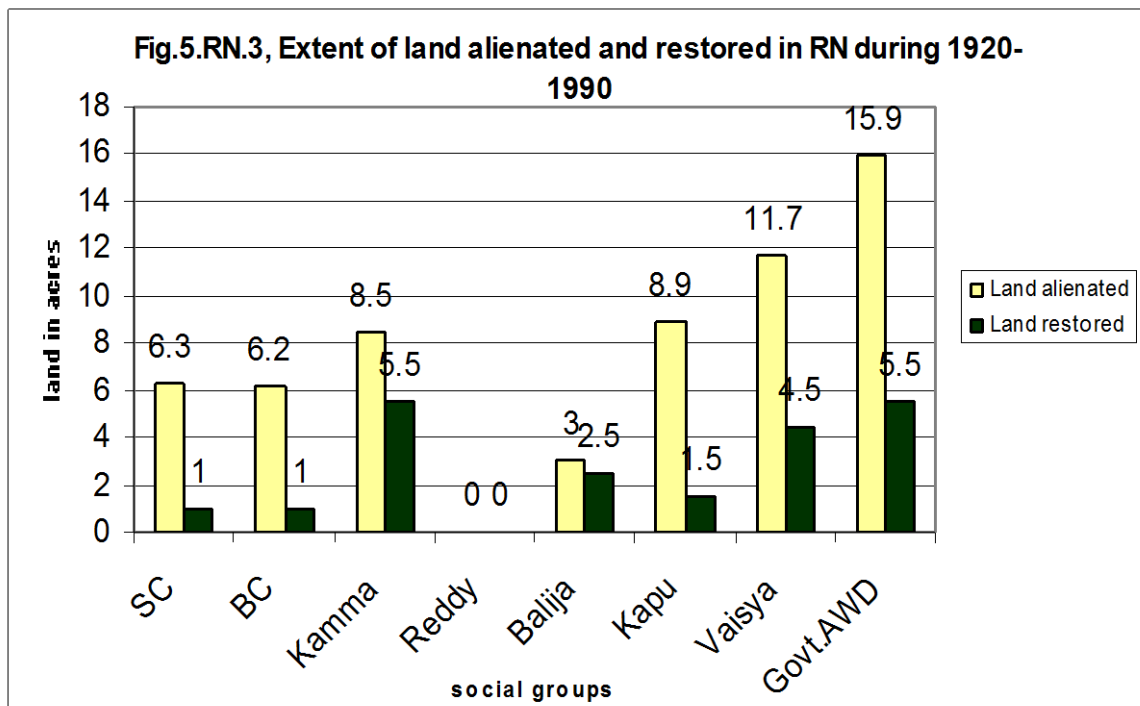
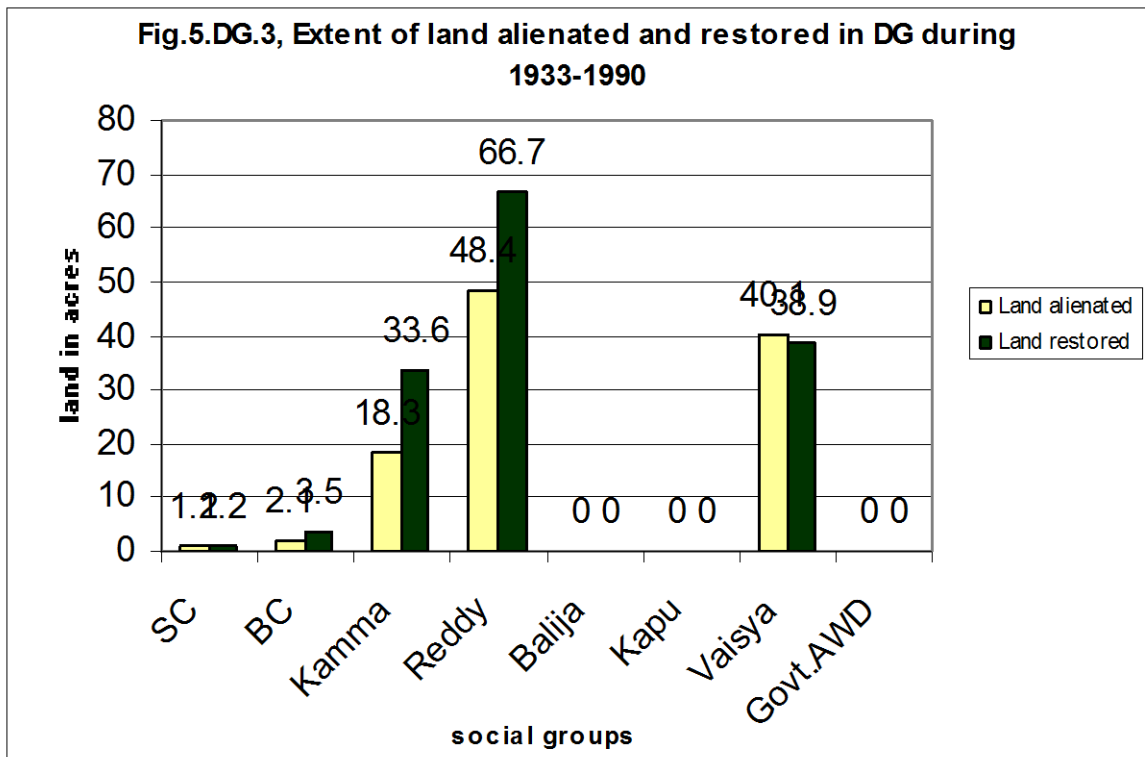
Table-5.RN.22. Extent of land restored with different methods from different non-tribal groups in Reddynagampalem during 1990-05

	SC	Uppara	Rajaka	Mangali	Kamma	Baliya	Kapu	Vaisya	Govt.AWD	Total
Government Redistribution									5.5	5.50
Compromising of village people	1	1	2.95	2						6.95
Forcible Occupancy					5.5	2.5	1.5	4.5		14.00
Radical Parties (PWG)										
All	1	1	2.95	2	5.5	2.5	1.5	4.5	5.5	26.45
	Percentage to the total restored land									
Government Redistribution									20.79	20.79
Compromising of village people	3.78	3.78	11.15	7.56						26.28
Forcible Occupancy					20.79	9.45	5.67	17.01		52.93
Radical Parties (PWG)										
All	3.78	3.78	11.15	7.56	20.79	9.45	5.67	17.01	20.79	100.00

Table-5.RN.23. Sources of the movements in Reddynagampalem during 1990-05

	SC	Uppara	Rajaka	Mangali	Kamma	Baliya	Kapu	Vaisya	Govt.AWD	Total
Government Agents Efforts									5.5	5.50
Political Parties Efforts	1	1	2.95	2						6.95
Tribal Movements by NGO Efforts					5.5	2.5	1.5	4.5		14.00
Radical Parties (PWG)										
All	1	1	2.95	2	5.5	2.5	1.5	4.5	5.5	26.45
	Percentage to the total restored land									
Government Agents Efforts									20.79	20.79
Political Parties Efforts	3.78	3.78	11.15	7.56						26.28
Tribal Movements by NGO Efforts					20.79	9.45	5.67	17.01		52.93
Radical Parties (PWG)										
All	3.78	3.78	11.15	7.56	20.79	9.45	5.67	17.01	20.79	100.00





Chapter-VI

CHANGING CONDITIONS OF TRIBAL AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS

The previous chapter studied the transformation of tribal landholding households into landless labour households through land alienation. This chapter examines the changing conditions of tribal agricultural labour households in Darbhagudem and Reddyganapavaram villages during 1933-34 to 2004-05 and in Reddynagampalem village during 1920-21 to 2004-05 with reference to number of labour households, availability of number of working days, wages and incomes among them. The agricultural labourers are broadly classified into three categories 1) Farm Servants 2) Daily Wage labourers and 3) Households who practices Non-Timber Minor Forest Produce (NTMFP). Again Farm Servants are classified into two kinds, a) Permanent Farm Servants and b) Annual Farm Servants. Daily wage labourers are classified into two kinds a) Usual Daily labourers and b) Usual Subsidiary labourers. The usual daily status and usual subsidiary status were defined according to N.S.S.O. methodology. These concepts were explained in the methodology part of the first chapter. N.S.S.O. has defined the activity status of agricultural workers as follows; The *Usual Activity Status*: It relates to the activity status of a person during the reference period of 365 days preceding the date of survey, the activity status on which a person spent relatively longer time. The *Subsidiary Economic Activity Status*: It relates to the activity status of a person during the reference period of 365 days preceding the date of survey, the activity status on which a person spent relatively shorter time than others is considered as Subsidiary Economic Activity Status (N.S.S.O., October-2001)⁷².

6.1. Conditions of agricultural labour households in selected tribal villages in 1933-34

Tribal agricultural labourers performed the activities like spray manure, ploughing, sowing, transplanting, weeding, harvesting, sprayed manure or ash to protect the crops from pests and others. They have been threshing Chulam and other crops, picking tamarind

⁷² . An Integrated Summary of Employment and un-employment, NSS-55th round, July 1999-June 2000, October 2001-March 2002, Vol.XXV, No.2 &3, 87th Issue, pp.52-55.

fruits, mango and others, cane cutting, herdsman ship, animal husbandry, fisheries, and other related works in Reddyganapavaram and Darbhagudem in 1933-34. Whereas in Reddynagamaplem, tribal landholding households have used the SC labourers in their fields. The availability of working days and level of wages play a vital role in the development of agricultural labour households. The number of working days is different for different crops.

The tribal landholders practiced mono-crop system for food grains, and Cholan was cultivated as main food crop in 1933-34. Most of the farmers have been cultivating kharif season and some of them in rabi season. July, September and November months are peak months for working days, whereas August and October months are slack months for working days for Cholan crop cultivation. February, April and May are peak months, whereas January, March and June are slack months in Rabi season for the same crop. Tribal agricultural labourers have worked in tribal fields and as well as in the non-tribal fields in 1933-34. The wage payments are also different for different agricultural operations. The non-tribal landlord has paid major share of the wage in terms of kind and remaining in terms of cash. The wage payments were made in terms of kind and there was exchange of family labour among tribes in 1933-34. When the tribes needed beverages and condiments, they worked in the non-tribal fields and gained them in the form of kind payment in general.

According to the statements of elders of the village, the conditions of farm servants were different among agricultural labour households. The farm servant performed both agricultural operations and also household works of the owner and he should be available to the owner always. If the servant is not able to perform the assigned household work, their master can order the servant to send his wife or any of his family members to perform household works. The difference between permanent and annual farm servants is that the permanent farm servant should work under the same landlord for many years or till he clears the debt arrears. Most of the identified farm servants were debtors to their owners. Those who have debt arrears among agricultural labourers, they have worked as permanent farm servants under their owners in general. The permanent farm servant cannot change

the owner till clearing of the debt arrears. Whereas, the annual farm servant can change his owner according to his desire and convenience. Annual farm servants have mobility. The permanent servants have to be performing whatever their owner orders. The annual farm servant performs only agricultural and related on his own, whereas permanent servant works by the pressure of landlord in the name of clearance of debt arrears.

Selection of the farm servants is done on the basis of age, skill, experience and the caste of the labourer Boys and girls under the age of fifteen years were well suited for cattle rearing, irrespective of their castes. In all agricultural operations, the servants had to be more than 15 years were preferred. The minimum age for a ploughman was 18 years, persons between 20 and 40 years of age were the ideal choice. The Sudra Castes and tribes provided agricultural labour to a larger extent.

The working conditions among farm servants can be understood from the statements of Punem Channappa (82), Darmula Pentappa (45) and other tribal servants. The annual farm servant who sleeps in the master's house he wakes up early around 5.00 A.M. After attending the routine household work, they proceed to the fields and return to the master's house only after 6.00 P.M. Whenever there was an urgency, they were asked to work for a few hours more, up to 9.00 P.M. or 10.00 P.M. or to stay over the night watching the fields. However, in the case of early completion of the day's work they could return home earlier than 6.00 P.M. and attended to the miscellaneous work at master's house. Generally, the daily working hours were varied from 10 to 14 hours for residential servants. The working hours of the non-residential servants were always less compared to residential servants. The farm servants usually slept in the owner's cattle shed, watch and feed the animals/cattle. He used to sleep watching the fields and places of grain storage during nights and acted as a buffer guard against pilferages and thefts. In his absence for any reason, the landlord had to employ a separate night watchman to discharge these duties. In this sense, it can be argued that the residential annual farm servant was a worker for 24 hours and his daily working hours far exceed that of the day labourer.

The average annual income of agricultural labour family is calculated by multiplying the average number of working days with the average daily wage per annum. The average number of working days is computed from monthly average in a year. Average wage rate is estimated by considering monthly average wages in a year. The average number of working days and wages for different months are varying season wise in a year respectively. This is calculated for both farm servants and daily wage labour households since 1950-51 for Reddyganapavaram, Reddynagampalem and Darbhagudem. The Compound Annual Growth Rates were calculated to assess the changes in the net incomes of agricultural labour households during the same period. The changing conditions of agricultural labour households can be understood village wise.

In Reddyganapavaram, land holding households were 14 (46.67 percent), agricultural labour households were 12 (40.00 percent) and 4 households (13.33 percent) were non-timber forest produce collecting households out of the total 30 households in 1933-34. Among agricultural labour households one (8.33 percent) was permanent farm servant household, 4 (33.33 percent) were usual labour households, and two (16.67 percent) were usual subsidiary status labour households of the total agricultural labour households in Reddyganapavaram in 1933-34 (Table-6.RG.1).

The Average Number of Working Days per annum (ANWD) for usual labour household's is noted as 86 days for male, 112 days for female, average was 99 days for both male and female per annum in Reddyganapavaram. In the peak months these average number of working days were 15 to 20 days, it was between 4 and 7 days in the slack months for both male and female in 1933-34. The average daily wage in cash is noted as Rs.P. 0.23 or in kind 3 seers of Cholan. It is noted as Rs. 0.10 for permanent farm servants and Rs. 0.05 for annual farm servants. The tribal women did not worked as farm servants. When a male is a farm servant in a tribal family, the female practiced collection of minor forest food (Table-6.RG.3).

In Darbhagudem, Land holding households were 8 (57.14 percent), agricultural labour households were 6 (42.86 percent) and two (33.33 percent) were non-timber forest

produce collecting households out of the total 14 households in 1933-34. Among agricultural labour households one (16.67 percent) was annual farm servant household, two (33.33 percent) were usual labour households; one (16.67 percent) was usual subsidiary labour household of the total labour households in 1933-34 (Table-6.DG.1). The percentage of landholding households was more (57.14 percent) in Darbhagudem compared to (46.67 percent) in Reddyganapavaram, whereas the percentage of agricultural labour households was less (42.86 percent) in Darbhagudem compared to (53.33 percent) in Reddyganapavaram. There was no single permanent tribal farm servant in Darbhagudem, while there was one permanent farm servant in Reddyganapavaram in 1933-34. The majority of labour households were non-timber forest produce collecting households in Darbhagudem due to potential forest background, whereas most of the tribal labour households were non-tribal dependent labour households and existed under usual subsidiary status in Reddyganapavaram in 1933-34.

The conditions of landholding households and agricultural labour households in Reddynagampalem are different from other villages. In the most of the scheduled area villages, the tribes have been working as agricultural labourers under non-tribal landlords, that is where the koya tribes are living more in number. For instance, in Darbhagudem and Reddyganapavaram the same conditions were appeared. In some of the villages the non-tribes have worked as agricultural labour households, particularly where the Konda Reddy tribes are living large in number and Reddynagampalem is an evidence for this. In Reddynagampalem, total number of tribal households was increased from 9 in 1920-21 to 19 in 1950-51. The percentage of landholding households has declined from 77.78 percent to 42.11 percent of the total tribal households respectively. It shows that 35.00 percent of landholding households have lost their land during pre-independence period. The percentage of agricultural labour households has increased from 1 (11.11 percent) to 5 (26.32 percent) during the same period due land alienation. The percentage of main working households has declined from 100.00 to 78.95 during 1920-21 to 1950-51 even though; the total number of agricultural labour households has increased from two to 11 households in Reddynagampalem during the same period (Table-6.RN.2 & 3). It shows that decline in the availability of working days in the village. Konda Reddy tribal households

have preferred to work under the same tribe only but not under non-tribes. They were interested to perform their traditional occupations and they have used the services of non-tribes for cultivation in Reddynagampalem during 1920-21 to 1950-51.

Ginnepally Pedasoma Reddy and other elder tribes are stated that Konda Reddy tribes feel superior to non-tribes in social life. Vanga Gangaraju (OC), Epuri Samaiah (SC), Rudram Venkamma (BC) have worked as agricultural and house-workers under tribal householders (landholders) during 1920-21 to 1950-51. Tribes have donated lands to non-tribes as reward for their services. Kondam Adiyya (Kapu), Chintadu Suryara Rao (Kamma), Jakkala Venkata Rao (Kapu), Maddala Veeraswami (Vaisyas), Pandi Seethamma (BC) were non-tribal landlords in Reddynagampalem during 1920-50. These landlords have lent money to the tribal landholder for cultivation and household expenses and they have occupied tribal land in the name of clearing debts. The peculiar characteristic feature is found in Reddynagampalem that the non-tribes worked as farm servants and house workers under tribal landholders. They have preferred to receive a piece of land as remuneration to money wage or kind wage. Non-tribal farm servants had freedom to choose owner, kind of work and as well as kind of payment (terms of payment) of remuneration. These special characters were not prevailed among tribal farm servants in the other villages. This was a special kind of labour, which cannot be called as either servants or daily labour.

In Darbhagudem and Reddyganapavaram some of the tribal households have worked as permanent servants to clear their debt arrears. Tribal servants did not have freedom to choose either work or owner as they like. Tribal servants had to perform the work, which was assigned by the owner. At the end of the year for annual servants, for each three years or four years for the permanent servants, the non-tribal owner paid either share crop or cash or both as payment of remuneration.

Herdsman ship was performed by only male. Animal husbandry generally performed by old people and children. They got Rs.0-11-3 per week, within this Rs.0-11-0 in terms of cash or 18 seers of cholam in terms of kind. Tilling, planting or transplanting, weeding out, threshing and other activities carried as Rs.A.P. 0-1-3 paise per day, spray

manure, picking fruits, fisheries valued Rs. 0-1-2 Paise, The simple work like herdsmen, animal husbandry gets Rs.A.P. 0-0-3 or Rs.A.P. 0-0-2 Paise per day in 1933. The major non-agricultural works like removing bushes, cutting trees, construction roads, bridges, path, digging wells, canals, carrying grain, collection and selling forest products and others are mentioned in the Munasabdars personal record. Maximum wage per day is noted as Rs.A.P. 0-1-3 Paise, minimum wage was Rs.A.P. 0-0-3 Paise. These wages were less in Reddyganapavaram than in other villages, Darbhagudem and Reddynagampalem.

6.2. Changes in the number of agricultural labour households in the selected villages during 1933-34 to 1950-51

The number of landless labour households has increased from 12 to 21 in Reddyganapavaram during from 1933-34 to 1950-51. The percentage of wage labour households has increased from 50.00 percent to 61.90. It has declined from 33.33 percent to 28.57 percent among usual labour households; it has increased from 16.67 percent to 33.33 percent among usual subsidiary labour households in Reddyganapavaram during the same period. If we see the changes in Darbhagudem, the number of landless labour households has increased from 6 to 12. The percentage of wage labour households has increased from 50.00 percent to 58.33 percent. Among the wage labour households, percentage of usual labour households is noted same as 33.33 percent, whereas among usual subsidiary labour households, it has increased from 16.67 percent to 25.00 percent. If we see the changes in Reddynagampalem, the percentage of number of landless labour households has increased from 2 to 12 during 1920-21 to 1950-51. The percentage of usual daily wage labour has declined from 50.00 percent to 27.27 percent, whereas among usual subsidiary labour households, it has increased from 0.00 percent to 36.36 percent.

According to R.S.R., 1933 and the statements of elders' tribes in the villages, the percentage of landless labour households has increased significantly during 1933-34 to 1950-51 in the Reddyganapavaram and Darbhagudem villages, and during 1920-21 to 1950-51 in Reddynagampalem. The percentage of usual labour households has declined, whereas the percentages of usual subsidiary labour households have increased due to

decline in the number of working days in the three villages during the same periods. That was happened due to land alienation among tribal landholders. But the some other reasons were different from Reddynagampalem to Reddyganapavaram and Darbhagudem. The percentage of usual labour has declined in Reddyganapavaram due to increase in the number of farm servant households. Some of the tribal landholding households and agricultural labour households, who could not repay their debt arrears, transformed as farm servants to clear the debt arrears during the same period. Most of the tribal landholders have lost their land and transformed into non-timber forest produce collecting households in Darbhagudem. The same trend has also taken place in Reddynagampalem during same periods. The land alienated tribal families have depended on non-tribal landlords for agricultural works. It was more in Reddyganapavaram compared to Darbhagudem and Reddynagampalem due to non-availability of alternative source of livelihood.

Kanitha Pothappa (with 35.20 acres), Uda Lakshmuudu (with 22.40 acres) were the big farmers among tribes in 1933-34 and have alienated their land later years to Chinthalapudi. Bapiraju and have worked as labourers under him. In this way, Ch. Bapiraju (BC) had an area of 783.91 acres with 73 land holdings. 90 percent of this land was gained through money lending. Some of the other non-tribal landlords from OC and BC communities have also got land from tribal landholders and used tribal labourers in their fields. Darmula Pentappa (45 years), Madakam Mallappa, Komaram Ramudu and others tribal agricultural labour have worked as farm servants under non-tribal landlords like Karatam Swami (with 75.35 acres), Somagani Venkaiah (with 66.74 acres). The economic conditions of agricultural labourers can be understood by observing incomes and wages among them in 1933-34.

6.3. The earnings and working days among Farm Servants households in the selected villages in 1933-34

Gaddoti Mutyalu (ST) has worked as permanent farm servant under Ch. Bapiraju, Punem Chennappa (82 years) s/o Punem Errappa (ST) stated about the conditions of agricultural labourer households in the village. His father Punem Chennappa also worked as

permanent farm servant under Karatam Swami belonging to kapu community. In the words of Punem Chennappa, the landlord or Asami or Owner provides the following facilities to the farm servants. The remuneration in kind for resident permanent farm servant was 300 seers of Cholam as daily wage, Daily meals equals to 380 seers of Cholam, prerequisites equals to 50 seers, totally 730 seers of Cholam per Annum (for 365 days). 730 seers were equal to 121.66 Kunchas, which are equal to three bags of Cholam or in terms of cash it was equal to Rs.76.94 paisa per annum (Table-6.RG.1). There were no permanent farm servants from tribal families in Darbhagudem. In the case of annual farm servants, if the payment is in terms of kind, daily wage equals to 300 seers, daily meals equals to 183 seers, and pre-requisites equals to 50 seers of Cholam per annum. It was equal to 533 seers or 88.75 Kunchas of Cholam or two bags of Cholam. If it is in terms of money, it was equal to Rs.56.18 and additionally cumbli-0-8-0; dothi-0-8-0; foot wear-0-6-0; turban – 0-8-0, Waistcloth –0-8-0 and other family necessities Rs.1-8-0 were provided by the owner to his servant.

Total gross income of the tribal agricultural labour family is noted as Rs.58.88 per annum in Reddyganapavaram (Table-6.RG.1). It was Rs.88.75 in Darbhagudem which was highest compared to other villages. The remuneration of farm servant was more in Darbhagudem due to two reasons: 1) Darbhagudem tribal families had forest resources as an alternative source of livelihood, 2) SC labour households were less as an alternative labour force to tribes for non-tribal landlords. Due to these two reasons tribal labour households could bargain more wages in Darbhagudem compared to Reddyganapavaram. But usual daily labourers and usual subsidiary labourers have performed agricultural work by their own interest for existence of life and non-farm works for additional earnings. The availability of number of working days depends on changes in the cropping pattern.

If we see the changes in the cropping pattern in Darbhagudem in 1933-31, tribal landholders have cultivated Cholam as main food crop and Ragulu, Samai crops were as secondary food crops. Tamarind, Castor and fruit trees one cultivated for self-consumption and commercial purposes. Tamarind is the long run beneficiary dry crop, which is needed low level of investment and efforts. Tribes preferred it as major commercial crop in 1933-

34. Cholan, Ragi and Varugu crops were providing 4 to 6 months of employment for tribal labour households. The agricultural works have been doing for 120 days to 180 days as an average per annum. Within this duration, the number of usual labour working days is noted as 53 days for male and 55 days for female. Total family working days are noted as 108 days per annum. The casual labour worked for 32 days (male) and 36 days (female), the family working days are noted as 68 days per annum. The average number of working days was less among tribal labour households with comparative non-tribal labour households due to differential cropping pattern. The conditions can be understood from their own words. In Reddyganapavaram the tribal farmers have replaced Black Paddy in the place of Cholan due to increasing irrigational facilities. Cholan is a dry crop whereas; Black Paddy is a wet crop and it could be provide more working days for tribal labourers during the same period.

According to R.S.R.-1933 in Darbhagudem, Repaka Jagannadham (Vaisyas), Kanakali Venkataramaiah (Vaisyas), Alavala Seetharamaiah (Kamma), Dasari Simi Reddy (Reddy) were non-tribal landlords. Gurrala Ramudu family (S.C.), Tellam Singappa (S.T.) and Modium Bodigadu (S.T.) were large landholders among SCs and STs. Kottam Papigadu (S.T.), Kopalli Thakkidigadu (S.T.) and Gorri Ramudu (S.C.) were worked as annual farm servants under OC landlords. Kattam papigadu worked as annual farm servant under Repaka Jagannadham (Vaisya) landlord. One of the tribal landholder Kottam papigadu lost his land 2.00 acres in the name of clearing land assessment arrears to the Karanam of the village. Repaka Jagannadham lent money Rs.35-0-0 paise to Kottam Papigadu for his daughter's marriage, which could not be repaid. As a result, K. Papigadu has agreed to work as annual farm servant under Jagannadham in 1934 to clear his debt for the annual earning Rs.19-1-7. Gorri Rammudu (S.C.) also has worked as permanent farm servant under Jagannadham and another landlord Kanakallu Venkatramaiah for Rs.44-12-0 per annum (each landlord paid Rs. 22-0-0.) Modiam Reddippa brother of Singappa has worked as agricultural labour as daily crop labour for Rs.0-4-0 paise. Reddippa family depended on their traditional occupation like hunting and gathering forest products. Hence, the agricultural work became secondary source of livelihood. One important feature is that the landless labour households, who have fallen into debt trap. They were forced to work as

Permanent or annual farm servants. Remaining share of the labour households has engaging their traditional occupations.

6.4. Changes in earnings and working days among wage labourers in the selected villages during 1933-34 to 1950-51

The average number of working days for permanent farm servants and annual farm servants are noted as 365 and 255 days per annum respectively in three villages in 1933-34. The same number of working days continued in 1950-51 (Table-6.RG.3). The conditions of permanent farm servants have become worst in Reddyganapavaram compared to other villages due to more dependency of tribes on non-tribes; not only for agricultural work but also for daily needs.

The average number of working days among usual labourers has increased from 99 days to 107.5 days, it has increased from 122.75 days to 147.62 days among agricultural labourers, even though the tribal land has alienated in Reddyganapavaram because, most of the land alienated tribal households have settled as farm servants during 1933-34 to 1950-51 (Table-6.RG.4). It has increased from 110 days to 123.5 days among usual labourers in Darbhagudem during 1933-34 to 1950-51, due to priority in preferring forest occupations among tribal labourers (Table-6.DG.3 & 4). But it has declined from 104.5 days to 88 days in Reddynagampalem, due to highest incidence of land alienation during 1920-21 to 1950-51 (Table-6.RN.3 & 4), and Konda Reddi labourers did not work in the non-tribal fields in that village. The access to irrigation facilities was very low for tribal landholders in Reddynagampalem compared to Reddyganapavaram and Darbhagudem.

The average wage among usual labour has increased from Rs.0.23 to Rs.1.25 in Reddyganapavaram, from Rs.0.23 paise to 1.50 in Darbhagudem and from Rs. 0.03 to Rs.1.35 in Reddynagampalem during 1933-34 to 1950-51. Among wage labourers, it has increased from Rs.0.20 to Rs.1.18 in Reddyganapavaram, from Rs. 0.15 to Rs. 1.30 in Darbhagudem and from Rs. 0.03 to Rs. 1.23 in Reddynagampalem during the same period. It has increased among casual male labour from Rs.0.18 to Rs.1.00, for female labour from Rs.0.15 paise to Rs.0.75 paise during the same period. The wage was lower and number of

working days was more among women labourers compared to male labourers in the three villages during the same period. The wage level in Reddynagampalem was lower compared to Darbhagudem during the same period due to less bargain power among tribal labour in Reddyganapavaram and availability of SC labourers as an alternative for non-tribal landlords (Tables-6.RG.3, 6.DG.3, and 6.RN.3).

In the three villages, the average number of working days for female is noted as more than for male during 1933-34 to 1950-51. The highest level of working days is noted as 124 in Darbhagudem and lowest as 112 in Reddyganapavaram in 1933-34. In these two villages, females worked as either daily wage labour or were gathering forest produce, when the male from a family worked as farm servant. Most of female labourers have worked as wage labourers in Reddyganapavaram, whereas in Darbhagudem they have worked as wage labour and practiced collection of forest produce due to more availability of forest resources in 1933-34. Male labourers were worked as farm servants and wage labourers; additionally they practiced hunting in summer season. The highest number of working days for male is noted as 96 in Darbhagudem, 86 days is noted as in Reddyganapavaram. Among usual daily wage labourers the average number of working days for male has increased from 86 to 98 in Reddyganapavaram, from 96 to 114 in Darbhagudem, but it has declined from 94 to 76 in Reddynagampalem because, most of Konda Reddy tribes did not worked as labourers due to access to collection of minor forest produce.

The average number of working days among usual subsidiary labourer has increased from 32 to 42 in Reddyganapavaram, from 42 to 77 in Darbhagudem, from 0.00 to 40.5 in Reddynagampalem. In Darbhagudem most of the landless labourers have preferred to work as usual subsidiary labourers and remaining time they performed forest occupations. Among usual subsidiary labourers also the number of working days of female is noted as more in three villages during the same period.

The number of non-timber minor forest produce collecting households has declined from 33.33 percent to 19.05 percent during 1933-34 to 1950-51 in Reddyganapavaram. It

has declined from 33.33 percent to 25.00 percent in Darbhagudem, and from 50.00 percent to 36.36 percent in Reddynagampalem. The same declining trends have taken place in the three villages due to forest policies of the government. The reserved forest policies have prevented the entry of tribes into forests and made them helpless. And this made them more depend on the non-tribal landholders for existence of life. It was the reason to increase non-tribal exploitation on tribal labourers. It also affected to decline the wages and incomes among tribal labourers in three villages during 1933-34 to 1950-51. The average number of working days among forest produce collecting households has declined from 110 to 45 in Darbhagudem. The number of working days has declined due to restrictions of reserve forest policies of the government in Darbhagudem, whereas it has increased from 30.5 to 36.5 in Reddynagampalem because, it is a hill area which did not come under forest policy, so that tribes continued performing their traditional occupations in Reddynagampalem.

If we observe the changes in the incomes of labour households in the study villages, there were no forest based earning to the tribal households in Reddyganapavaram. The average income of farm servant households is noted same in Reddyganapavaram and Darbhagudem in 1933-34. Per-capita Income of Family per Annum (PCIFA) is noted as Rs. 41.83 and Rs. 28.55 in Reddyganapavaram and Darbhagudem respectively in 1933-34. It was Rs. 8.10 in Reddynagampalem in 1920-21. Even though number of working days was more in Darbhagudem, the average annual income is noted less as Rs. 28.55 compared to 41.83 in Reddyganapavaram due to lower wage rate. The average annual income is noted as Rs. 20.53 in Reddyganapavaram, it was Rs. 17.10 in Darbhagudem, and it was Rs.18.81 in Reddynagampalem among wage labour households in 1933-34. The average wage rate is noted as Rs. 0.25 in Reddyganapavaram and Rs. 0.22 in Darbhagudem.

Among agricultural labour households, the daily average earning of farm servant was less compared to usual labour households. The average annual income of farm servants' households is noted as Rs. 63.13 in Reddyganapavaram, it was Rs. 62.12 in Darbhagudem. These were more than double the income of the usual labour households in 1933-34.

6.5. Changes in the number of agricultural labour households in the selected villages during 1950-51 and 1970-71

The total number of landless labour households has increased from 21 (60.98 percent) to 514 (71.06 percent) if the total households in Reddyganapavaram, it has increased from 12 (57.14 percent) to 25 (75.76 percent) in Darbhagudem and it has increased from 11 (57.89 percent) to 16 (61.54 percent) in Reddynagampalem during 1950-51 to 1970-71. The highest percentage of labour households is noted in Darbhagudem due to more incidence of land alienation in Darbhagudem compared to other villages. There was a positive correlation between land alienation and number of labour households among tribes in the three villages. In the three villages the percentages of usual labour households have declined but, the percentages of usual subsidiary labour households have increased. The highest percentage of usual subsidiary labour households is noted as 60.78 in Reddyganapavaram compared to 36.00 percent in Darbhagudem and it was 43.75 percent in Reddynagampalem of the total labour households in 1970-71.

The percentage of farm servants has declined from 19.05 percent to 13.07 percent during 1950-51 to 1970-71 in Reddyganapavaram, from 16.67 percent to 12.00 percent in Darbhagudem of the total labour households. The percentage of usual labour households has declined from 28.57 percent to 19.61 percent in Reddyganapavaram, from 33.33 percent to 32.00 percent in Reddyganapavaram and it was declined more from 27.27 percent to 7.25 percent in Reddynagampalem during the same period. Konda Reddy and Koya tribes have lived together in Reddynagampalem during 1920-21 to 1950-51. Majority of Koya tribal households have worked as labour households and Konda Reddy tribal households were existing as ruling class or land owning class in Reddynagampalem during 1920-21 to 1950-51. When Koya tribes separated from Konda Reddy tribes in 1950, Konda Reddy tribes lost major share of labour force of Koya tribes. As a result that the percentage of usual daily wage labour has declined during 1950-51 to 1970-71 which is post-partition period in Reddynagampalem. The dependency of Konda Reddy tribes on non-tribal labour households has increased during the same period. Since then Konda Reddy tribes were habituating to work as labour in their own fields under compulsory conditions.

In Reddyganapavaram village, SC population is significant and familiar in farm labour. Most of the SC households have been working as agricultural labourers. They are efficient compared to tribes and available at the same wage. Due to this, most of the landlords have preferred SC labourers. But in the season, the work pressure becomes more and non-tribal landlords prefer tribal labourers. Some times non-tribal landlords paid lower wages to tribes than SC labour. In Reddynagampalem most of the SC labour households worked under tribal landholders during 1920-21 to 1950-51, but slowly the Konda Reddy tribes avoided the dependency on SCs for labour force during 1950-51 to 1970-71.

It can be understood by the observation of the data and the statements of tribal labourers, majority of the tribal landholding households have transformed as landless labour households in Reddyganapavaram. Komara Ramudu (ST) and Gadduti Mutyalu were the marginal farmers in 1933; their land was alienated in 1943, and 1945 respectively. Komara Ramudu became permanent farm servant under non-tribal landlord Somagani Venkaiah (Kamma), Gadduti Mutyalu became farm servant under another non-tribal landlord Karatam Swami (Kapu) for their survival. Punem Errappa (ST) and Darmula Pentappa (ST) were small farmers during 1933-34 to 1950-51. Some of their land was alienated and became marginal farmers during 1950-51 to 1970-71. Their remaining land has alienated in 1963 and in 1967 respectively. And their two sons were forced to become permanent and annual farm servants. The main problem of the tribal people was that the cultivation is uncomfortable due to lack of irrigation facilities. Non-tribes occupied the Sivudu Cheruvu and Jilleti canal and expanded them towards the tribal lands. Non-tribal agricultural earnings have increased significantly, that made them to purchase the tribal land. Whereas most of the tribal land was un-irrigated and they could not earn profits, and these conditions pushed the tribes towards either leased-out or sell their lands. The increasing irrigation facilities helped to increase the number of working days among non-tribes in the village. Kottam venkigadu S/O. Papigadu was employed in the place of his father to clear the hereditary debt.

In Darbhagudem, the percentage of farm servants has declined from 16.67 percent to 12.00 percent to the total labour households. The number of wage labour has increased from 7 (58.33 percent) to 17 (68.00 percent). Percentage of usual labour households has declined from 33.33 percent to 32.00 percent, whereas, the percentage of usual subsidiary labour households has increased from 25.00 percent to 36.00 percent of the total labour households during same period (Table-6.DG.4 & 5). In fact, the demand for labour has increased by expanding irrigation and extent of cultivable land among non-tribal landlords. In spite of the wage labour, the non-tribal landlords have preferred farm servants for full-time supervision of the fields. The changing cropping pattern from dry crops like tamarind to cash crops or commercial crops like cotton, sugarcane and other cropping pattern among non-tribes needed more full-time labourers for frequent caretaking. Due to all these reasons the demand for farm servants has increased in Darbhagudem during 1950-51 to 1970-71. And the second one is that most of the usual labourers have transformed into usual subsidiary labourers due to decline in the number of working days, which has taken place due to land alienation among tribes during the same period. The dependency on forest resources also has been declining slowly due to several restricted State forest policies. The percentage of minor forest produce collecting households has declined from 25.00 percent to 20.00 percent however, and the percentage of forest depended households was more in Darbhagudem compared to other villages Reddyganapavaram and Reddynagampalem during the same period (Table-6.RG.4, 6.RN.4 & 5).

In the case of Reddynagampalem, Konda Reddies were not interested to perform agricultural operations. It became a second reason for declining percent of usual labour and as well as increasing percentage of casual labour households during the same period. The non-tribal S.C. labour households namely Epuri Kistudu S/O Samaiah (S.C), Dasari Kotigadu S/O Nagadu have worked as farm servants under the Pedda Kannam Reddy tribal family during 1950 to 1970. And the son of Madyalu Satyam and son of Rudram Venkanna (B.C.s) have provided services to the G. Kannam Reddy's (ST) family during the same period. The same labourers also worked under Ginnepalli Venkata Reddy (ST) younger brother of Kannam Reddy, the both tribal landholders were donated their lands to the non-tribal for their services.

6.6. Changes in the average incomes of labourers in the selected villages during 1950-51 to 1970-71

The average number of working days per annum among tribal agricultural labourers has declined from 147.62 days to 117.75 days in Reddyganapavaram, it has declined from 108.42 to 92.50 in Darbhagudem, whereas it has increased from 48.87 to 71 in Reddynagampalem during 1950-51 to 1970-71. The CAGR of number of working days among tribal labourers is noted as 0.08 percent in Reddyganapavaram, -0.79 percent in Darbhagudem and 1.88 percent in Reddynagampalem during same period. In fact the demand for agricultural labour has increased in Reddyganapavaram and Darbhagudem during 1950-51 to 1970-71 among non-tribal farmers. The tribals one side compromising to work at lower wages under the non-tribal landlords, and on the other they were building up the movements to prevent land alienation against non-tribal landholders, under these doubtful conditions, the non-tribal farmers have preferred SC labourers instead of tribal labourers. This was the main reason to decline number of working days among tribal labourers, even though there was demand for labour in Reddyganapavaram and Darbhagudem. Whereas in Reddynagampalem, during the post-partition period SC labourers have migrated from Reddyganapavaram to Koyanagampalem and other near villages hence, the Konda Reddy tribes habituated to work as labourers in their own fields to avoid dependency on non-tribes. The number of working days among male agricultural labourer has increased from 214.25 to 283.59 whereas for female it has declined from 148 to 82 in Reddynagampalem during same period. But it has declined from 163 to 149 for male, from 54 to 37 for female in Darbhagudem. And it has increased from 43.75 to 66.5 for male, from 54 to 75.5 for female in Reddynagampalem during the same period (Table-6.RG.4 & 6.RN.4 & 5 and 6.DG.4 & 5). The average number of working days was more among male due to more working days among farm servants.

The Per-capita family income per annum among tribal Permanent Farm Servants (PFS) has increased from Rs. 109.50 to Rs.365.00 in Reddyganapavaram. It has increased from Rs. 54.75 to Rs. 228.13 in Darbhagudem, and there were no farm servants in Reddynagampalem during 1950-51 to 1970-71. The CAGR of income of PFS is noted as 7.52 percent in Reddyganapavaram, whereas it is noted as 4.69 percent in Darbhagudem

during the same period. In the case of Annual Farm Servant (AFS) households, it has increased from Rs.88.75 to Rs. 301.75 in Reddyganapavaram, from Rs. 44.38 to Rs. 133.13 in Darbhagudem. The CAGR of income of AFS is noted as 8.16 percent in Reddyganapavaram and 3.53 percent in Darbhagudem. It was more in Reddyganapavaram (Tables-6.RG.1, 6.DG.1, 6.RG.2, 6.DG.2). The number of working days among farm servants is noted as same 365 days and 355 days for permanent and annual farm servants respectively in 1970-71. The PCIFA among usual labourers has increased from Rs. 134.38 in 1950-51 to Rs.711.00 in Reddyganapavaram, from Rs. 185.25 in 1950-51 to Rs. 603.00 in 1970-71 in Darbhagudem and from Rs.110.70 to Rs.677.50 in Reddynagampalem during the same period. Among agricultural labourers, it has increased from Rs. 94.71 to Rs. 310.53, from Rs. 88.54 to 269.79 and from Rs. 44.60 to Rs.230.75 in Reddyganapavaram, Darbhagudem and Reddynagampalem respectively during the same period. The level of income is noted as more among farm servants in Reddyganapavaram compared to other villages, whereas among wage labourers, it is noted as less among usual labourers in Reddyganapavaram compared to other villages.

According to views of elders in Darbhagudrm, the number of working hours has increased among farm servants, on the other the number of working days among wage labourers has declined, and it led to increase in work pressure among the farm servants but, remunerations has not increased at the same proportion. As a result the conditions of farm servants became worse than that of daily wage labour. In addition to this, State Legislations on forests are restricted the practice of tribal traditional occupations and chased out the tribes from the forests. Under these forcible conditions tribes have worked as bonded labour under non-tribal landlords in the name clearing debts. These debts are multiplying with unfair usury activities. No State Legislation of fair wages is implemented even partially, but the forest policies are strictly implemented against tribes (Sivarama Krishna, SAKTI).

Among agricultural labourers, the average annual working days for usual labourers increased from 107.5 to 118.5 whereas it has increased from 42 to 60.5 for usual subsidiary labourers in Reddyganapavaram. The same change has taken place in Darbhagudem during same period. But it has increased among usual labourers from 82 to 135.5, whereas it has

declined from 61.25 to 47.5 among usual subsidiary labourers in Reddynagampalem during 1950-51 to 1970-71. It has declined from 123.5 to 100.50 in Darbhagudem during the same period. If we see the CAGR of working days among usual labourers, it is noted as 0.49 percent in Reddyganapavaram, it is -1.03 percent in Darbhagudem, and 2.54 percent in Reddynagampalem during 1950-70. The CAGR of wages is noted as 6.39 percent in Reddyganapavaram, 7.18 percent in Darbhagudem, and 5.10 percent in Reddynagampalem.

The wage for usual labour has increased from 1.25 or 5.5 seers Cholam (male-Rs.1.50, Female Rs.1.00) in 1950-51 to Rs.6.00 or 9 Seers of Cholam (Male-Rs. 6.50, Female-Rs.5.50) in 1970-71. In the case of casual daily labour the wage has increased from Rs. 0.87 to Rs. 4.00. The Annual family earnings for usual labour households have increased from Rs. 120.00 or 87 kunchas of Cholam in 1950-51 to Rs.600.50 or 224.5 kunchas of Cholam in 1970-71. It has increased from Rs. 36.98 to Rs. 267.5 for casual labour households (Table-6.RN.5A & 5B).

6.7. Changes in the number of agricultural labour households in the selected villages during 1970-71 to 1990-91

The number of labour households increased from 54 to 71, whereas in percentage it declined from 71.06 percent to 60.68 percent during 1970-71 and 1990-91 in Reddyganapavaram of the total households. It increased from 25 (75.76 percent) to 46 (86.79 percent) in Darbhagudem, and from 16 (61.54 percent) to 35 (74.47 percent) in Reddyganapavaram to the total tribal households respectively during 1970-71 to 1990-91. In Darbhagudem and Reddynagampalem the percentage of agricultural labour households have increased, whereas it decreased in Reddyganapavaram because, the State government has redistributed the surplus land among landless agricultural labour households. Due to this some of the agricultural labour households have transformed as landholders. But land reforms were not implemented in Darbhagudem and Reddynagampalem villages during the same period (Table-6.RG.5 & 6, 6.DG.4 & 5 and 6.RN.4 & 5).

Among agricultural labour households the permanent farm servants have disappeared in Reddyganapavaram and Darbhagudem during 1970-71 to 1990-91. The

number of annual farm servants increased from 3 to 5 in Reddyganapavaram, whereas it declined in Darbhagudem. The number of annual farm servants has increased in Reddyganapavaram because, one side the State completely restricted the practice of their traditional occupations; on the other side SC labour households increased as an alternative to the tribal labour households in the case usual daily wage labourers. The availability of alternative sources of income like non-agricultural activities is more in Darbhagudem, compared to Reddyganapavaram during the same period (Table-6.RG.5 & 6, 6.DG.4 & 5 and 6.RN.4 & 5).

6.8. Changes in the working days and earnings of Farm Servant Households in the selected villages during 1970-71 to 1990-91

The number of working days among farm servants is noted as 365 days for permanent farm servants (PFS) and 355 days for annual farm servants (AFS) in 1990-91. The nominal wage per day for PFS increased from Rs. 2.22 to Rs. 9.00 in Reddyganapavaram, it was noted as Rs. 2.50, PFS disappeared in Darbhagudem. The nominal average daily wage increased from Rs. 1.70 to Rs. 5.35 in Reddyganapavaram, it increased from Rs. 1.50 to Rs. 4.50 in Darbhagudem during the same period. The Average Agricultural income per Annum among AFS increased from Rs. 603.50 to Rs. 1395.00 in Reddyganapavaram. It increased from Rs.532.50 to Rs.1597.50 in Darbhagudem, the CAGR of agricultural incomes of AFS was noted as 11.75 percent in Reddyganapavaram, and it was noted as 11.12 percent in Darbhagudem during 1970-71 to 1990-91. In Reddyganapavaram SC agricultural labourers became more competitive to tribes and helped to increase potentiality among tribal labourers and they could bargain better wages along with SC labour households. It helped to increase money wage among tribal agricultural labourers. The growth rate of money wage among AFS in Darbhagudem was more compared to Reddyganapavaram during 1970-71 to 1990-91.

6.9. Changes in the working days and earnings of agricultural labour households in the selected villages during 1970-71 to 1990-91

The average number of working days among usual labourers declined from 118.5 days to 92.5 in Reddyganapavaram during 1970-71 to 1990-91. It increased from 100.5 days to 130.5 days in Darbhagudem, and from 135.5 days to 160 days in Reddynagampalem during the same period. If we see the CAGR of number of working days among usual daily wage labourers in the three villages, it was noted as negative, that is -1.23 percent in Reddyganapavaram because, the work participation of SC agricultural labour households increased, leading to the decline of the number of working days among tribal daily wage labour households. Whereas the CAGR of number of working days is noted as 1.31 percent in Darbhagudem which is more than 0.83 percent in Reddynagampalem because increasing cultivable land among non-tribal landlords and changing cropping pattern due to the extension of Aswaropet vagu which is the main irrigational source of the farmers of Darbhagudem. In Reddynagampalem number of working days increased due to changes in the cropping pattern. The cultivation of paddy increased in the three villages but it is more in Darbhagudem than in other villages. The average number of working days for male laborers has declined from 114 to 87, whereas it has increased from 94 to 155 in Darbhagudem, and from 124 to 155 in Reddynagampalem during 1970-71 to 1990-91. In the case of female the average number of working days was declined from 123 to 97 in Reddyganapavaram, whereas it was increased from 107 to 165 in Darbhagudem and from 147 to 165 in Reddynagampalem during the same period.

The average money wage for usual labourers in Reddyganapavaram increased from Rs. 5.00 to Rs. 15.00 in Reddyganapavaram. It increased from Rs. 6.00 to Rs. 19.00 in Darbhagudem, and it increased from Rs.4.00 to Rs.16.50 in Reddynagampalem during the same period. If we see the CAGR of money wage among tribal UDWL households, it is noted as 4.69 percent in Reddyganapavaram. It was 5.93 percent in Darbhagudem, and it was 6.15 percent in Reddynagampalem. The CAGR of average daily wage noted as low in Reddyganapavaram compared to other villages due to low bargaining power of the labourers not only among tribes but also among non-tribal SC agricultural labourers. The CAGR of wages for female noted more than male in Reddyganapavaram. The wage for male increased from Rs. 5.50 to Rs. 16.00 whereas, from Rs. 4.50 to Rs. 16.00 for female in Reddyganapavaram, from Rs.6.50 to Rs.21.00 in Darbhagudem which was highest, and

from Rs .4.50 to Rs. 18.00 in Reddynagampalem which was lowest during 1970-71 to 1990-91.

The demand for female labour has increased corresponding to the changes in cropping pattern in Reddynagampalem. The CAGR of average daily wage is noted as highest in Reddynagampalem due to more bargaining power among non-tribal SC agricultural labourers. Most of the SC households have migrated to near by villages due to tribal struggles and movements during 1970-71 to 1990-91. Only a few number of SC labour households have lived in Reddynagampalem till 1990-91. SC agricultural labourers are more efficient than tribal labourers, SC labourers could bargain more wages from tribal farmers, even though the supply of agricultural labourers is more in the village. The same wage expected by the tribal agricultural labourers during 1970-71 to 1990-91 and it is the main reason for the highest money wage in Reddynagampalem compared to other villages.

If we see the Per-capita income of usual labourers, it increased from Rs. 711.00 to Rs. 1387.50 in Reddyganapavaram during 1970-71 to 1990-91, from Rs. 603.00 to Rs. 2479.50 in Darbhagudem, from Rs. 677.50 to Rs. 2640.00 in Reddynagampalem during the same period. If we see the CAGR of money incomes among tribal usual labourers, it is noted as 3.40 percent in Reddyganapavaram, 7.33 percent in Darbhagudem, and 7.04 percent in Reddynagampalem during 1970-71 to 1990-91. It was low in Reddyganapavaram due decline in the number of working days and lower growth rate in the wages compared to other villages. It was highest in Darbhagudem due more number of working days and higher growth rate in wages compared to other villages during the same period.

The average number of working days per annum among usual subsidiary labourers has declined from 60.5 days to 49.5 days and from 47.5 days to 50 days in Reddyganapavaram and Reddynagampalem respectively during 1970-71 to 1990-91. Whereas it has increased from 37.5 days to 52.5 days in Darbhagudem during same period. If we see the CAGR of number of working days among tribal wage labour households, it is noted as -1.00 percent in Reddyganapavaram during 1970-71 to 1990-91, it is 1.70 percent in Darbhagudem, and it is 0.26 in Reddynagampalem. The number of working days among

tribal wage labour households has declined due to same reason that happened during 1950-51 and 1970-71 was increasing SC agricultural labour households during 1970-71 to 1990-91. It has increased more in Darbhagudem than in Reddynagampalem due to increase in extent of cultivable land among non-tribes and cropping pattern during the same period. The average number of working days among minor forest product collection labourers increased from 28.5 to 37.5 in Darbhagudem, it has increased from 50.5 to 60 in Reddynagampalem during same period. If we see the CAGR of number of working days among collecting minor forest produce labourers is noted as 1.38 percent in Darbhagudem, which is highest due to more access of forest occupations for tribes in Darbhagudem comparatively in Reddynagampalem (0.87 percent) during the same period. The number of working days for male has increased from 33 to 47 in Darbhagudem, whereas it has declined from 54 to 43 in Reddyganapavaram and from 54 to 42 in Reddynagampalem during same period. The similar change has taken place among female labourers respectively in the villages during same period.

The average daily money wages among usual subsidiary labourers has increased from Rs. 4.00 to Rs. 12.00 during 1970-71 to 1990-91 in Reddyganapavaram. It has increased from Rs.4.75 to Rs.14.00 in Darbhagudem, and from Rs.4.00 to Rs.16.50 in Reddynagampalem during the same period. If we see the CAGR of average daily wages among usual subsidiary labourers, it was 5.65 percent in Reddyganapavaram, 5.55 percent in Darbhagudem, and 7.34 percent in Reddynagampalem as highest during 1970-71 to 1990-91. The CAGR of wage among usual labourers was less (4.69 percent) than usual subsidiary labourers (5.65 percent) in Reddyganapavaram during 1970-71 to 1990-91. It shows that most of the farmers wanted to employ the usual subsidiary labourers instead of usual labourers or in other words the demand for usual subsidiary labourers was more than demand for usual labourers in Reddyganapavaram. In Reddynagampalem also same things happened, but in the Darbhagudem, the demand for usual labourers was more than demand for usual subsidiary. It was more (5.93 percent) among usual labourers than (5.55 percent) among usual subsidiary during same period.

The wage variation between male and female among wage labourer was more in Reddyganapavaram and Darbhagudem compared to Reddynagampalem during 1970-71 to 1990-91. The CAGR of wage was also more in Reddynagampalem compared to other villages. The money wage has increased from Rs. 4.50 to Rs. 14.00 for male and from Rs.3.50 to Rs.10.00 in Reddyganapavaram, from Rs.5.50 to Rs.16.00 for male and from Rs.4.00 to Rs.12.00 for female in Darbhagudem, and from Rs. 5.50 to Rs.18.00 for male and Rs. 3.50 to Rs. 15.00 for female in Reddynagampalem. The highest wage is noted in Reddynagampalem because; the most of the land holders and labour households were tribes. The wage variation between male and female was low in Reddynagampalem, whereas it was more in Reddyganapavaram and Darbhagudem due to less bargaining power of tribal labourers with non-tribal landholders.

The average annual family income among usual subsidiary labourers has increased from Rs.242.00 to Rs.594.00 in Reddyganapavaram, from Rs.178.13 to Rs.735.00 in Darbhagudem, from Rs.190.00 to Rs.825.00 in Reddynagampalem during 1970-90. If we see the CAGR of income among usual subsidiary labourers, it is noted 4.59 percent in Reddyganapavaram, 7.34 percent in Darbhagudem, and 7.62 percent in Reddynagampalem during the same period. In the three villages the growth rate of income among usual subsidiary labourers was more than usual labourers during 1970-71 to 1990-91, due to more incremental change in wage rate among usual subsidiary labourers during the same period.

If we see CAGR of the average annual income of Forest Product Collecting households, it is noted as 8.09 percent in Darbhagudem and 8.43 percent in Reddynagampalem as highest, which are forest based and hill based villages respectively. The pressure of non-tribes in the agricultural operations pushed the tribal households again toward forest occupations.

6.10. Changes in the number agricultural labour households in the selected villages during 1990-91 to 2004-05

The number of agricultural labour households has increased from 71 (58.97 percent) to 78 (50.00 percent) in Reddyganapavaram, whereas it has declined from 46 (73.58

percent) to 34 (50.00 percent) in Darbhagudem and from 35 (74.47 percent) to 31 (50.00 percent) in Reddynagampalem of the total tribal households during 1990-91 to 2004-05. The percentage of agricultural labour households has declined due to increasing land holding households among tribal households in the selected villages. The data shows that the 8.97 percent, 23.58 percent and 24.47 percent of landless agricultural labour households have transformed as landholding households in Reddyganapavaram, Darbhagudem and Reddynagampalem by the restoration of the alienated land among tribal households in the selected villages during the same period.

Among agricultural labour households, the farm servant households have disappeared in the Reddyganapavaram and Darbhagudem during 1990-91 to 2004-05. The number of usual labour households has declined from 16 (22.54 percent) to 14 (71.79 percent) in Reddyganapavaram from 26 (30.43 percent) to 24 (70.59 percent) in Darbhagudem, whereas it has increased from 10 (28.57 percent) to 20 (64.52 percent) in Reddyganapavaram of the total agricultural labour households during 1990-91 to 2004-05. Major number of usual subsidiary labour households has transformed into usual labour households in the three villages due to increase in the number of working days among tribal labour households during the same period. The number of working days has increased by redistribution of alienated land among landless tribal households in the villages. The percentage of usual labour households has declined from 63.38 percent to 28.21 percent in Reddyganapavaram, from 56.52 percent to 20.59 percent in Darbhagudem, and from 42.86 percent to 22.58 percent in Reddynagampalem during 1990-91 to 2004-05. In all villages the number of USSL households has declined due to transformation of USSL as UDWL during the same period.

6.11. Changes in the working days and earnings of agricultural labour households in the selected villages during 1990-91 to 2004-05

The number of farm servant households has disappeared during 1990-91 to 2004-05 in the three villages. The average number of working days of UDWL households has increased from 92.50 days (male-87, female-98) to 163.5 days (male-155, female-172) in

Reddyganapavaram, from 130.5 days (male-126, female-135) to 184.5 days (male-175, female-194) in Darbhagudem, from 160 days (male-155, female-165) to 189.5 days (male-185, female-194) in Reddynagampalem during 1990-91 to 2004-05. If we see the CAGR of average number of working days, it is noted as 3.87 percent in Reddynagampalem, 2.34 percent in Darbhagudem and 1.13 percent in Reddynagampalem among tribal labour households during same period. The level of average number of working days is noted as lower as 163.5 in Reddyganapavaram compared to 184.5 in Darbhagudem, and 189.5 in Reddynagampalem. But the growth rate of working days was more in Reddynagampalem than in other villages due to increasing irrigational facilities and as well as extent of cultivable land during 1933-34 to 2004-05.

The average number of working days of among USSL has increased from 49.5 days (male-43, female-56) to 66 days (male-55, female-77) in Reddynagampalem, from 52.5 days (male-47, female-58) to 75.5 days (male-65, female-86) in Darbhagudem, from 50 days (male-42, female-58) to 86.25 days (male-76, female-96.5) in Reddynagampalem during 1990-91 to 2004-05.

The average wage for UDWL has increased from Rs.15.00 (male- Rs.16.00, female-Rs.14.00) to Rs.45.00 (male-Rs.50.00, female-Rs.40.00) in Reddynagampalem, from Rs.19.00 (male-Rs.21.00, female-Rs.17.00) to Rs.50.00 (male-Rs.55.00, female-Rs.45.00) in Darbhagudem, from Rs.16.50 (male-Rs.18.00, female-Rs.15.00) to Rs.45.00 (male-Rs.50.00, female-Rs.40.00) in Reddynagampalem during 1990-91 to 2004-05. If we see the CAGR of money wages of UDWL, it is noted as 7.60 percent in Reddyganapavaram, 6.66 percent in Darbhagudem, and 6.92 percent in Reddynagampalem during the same period. In fact the average money wage for UDWL is noted as highest in Darbhagudem, but the growth rate of wage is noted as more in Reddyganapavaram because, the base wage in Reddyganapavaram was lower (Rs.15.00) than (Rs.19.00) in Darbhagudem in 1990-91.

The average money wage for USSL has increased from Rs.12.00 (male-Rs.14.00, female-Rs.10.00) to Rs.45.00 (Male-Rs.50.00, female-Rs.40.00) in Reddynagampalem, from Rs.14.00 (male-Rs.16.00, female-Rs.12.00) to Rs.55.00, female-Rs.45.00) in

Darbhagudem, from Rs.16.50 (male-Rs.18.00, female-Rs.15.00) to Rs.45.00 (male-Rs.50.00, female-Rs.40.00) in Reddynagampalem during 1990-91 to 2004-05. If we see the CAGR of money wage for USSSL, it is noted as 9.21 percent in Reddynagampalem, 8.86 percent in Darbhagudem, and 6.92 percent in Reddynagampalem during same period.

If we see the changing conditions among agricultural labourers in the three villages in brief, the conditions of farm servants and wage labourers were better in Darbhagudem and Reddynagampalem where, the non-tribes were situated far from the tribes compared to Reddyganapavaram where, the non-tribes were situated close to the tribes during 1933-34 to 1970-71. The average number of working days and incomes of labour households were more in Reddyganapavaram due to more number of farm servants. The number of the UDWL households have transformed as USSSL due to land alienation and declining number of working days among them in the three villages during 1950-51 to 1990-91. The number of working days among tribal women wage labourers was more, but the wages were less compared to tribal male wage labourers during 1933-34 to 1990-91. The non-tribal landholders have preferred tribal male labourers for farm servants (for more work), and female for wage labourers (for lower wage) to minimize the cost of production. It was practiced more in Reddyganapavaram during the same period.

The non-tribal landlords were paid Rs.0.10 paise for farm servants per day, whereas Rs.0.20 paise for daily wage labour in 1933-34. The farm servants got less remuneration for more working hours per days compared to wage labourers. The per-capita income (PCI) of farm servants per annum was Rs.27.13, whereas it was Rs.13.10 among wage labourers. It shows the range of exploitation of non-tribal farmers on tribal farm servants in the name of farm servants. The same conditions have been continued during 1950-51 to 1990-91 in the three villages. Here the point is that the PCI among farm servants was noted as lower even though the number of working days was more compared to wage labourers.

The demand for tribal farm servants has increased among non-tribal farmers due to increase in the irrigational facilities during 1950-51 to 1970-71 in Reddyganapavaram and Darbhagudem. The demand for daily wage labour was increased due to changing cropping

pattern from commercial crops to food crops and method of cultivation from dry to wet which was followed by increasing irrigation facilities during 1970-71 to 1990-91 in three villages. The main reason for wage variation between tribal labourers and SC laborers found as that SCs are efficient in wet cultivation and they could bargain higher wages compared to tribes from the non-tribal farmers. The forest regulations have restricted the tribes to enter into the forests and pushed them into chronic poverty.

Table-6.RG.1
Industrial classification workers in Reddyganapavaram village during 1933-34 and 2004-05

	2005			1990			1970			1950			1933		
Classification	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Land owned HH	75	3	78	46	0	46	22	0	22	16	0	16	14	0	14
Agri.Lab.HH	76	2	78	69	0	69	51	0	51	21	0	21	12	0	12
H.H.F.P.C	0	0	0	2	0	2	3	0	3	4	0	4	4	0	4
Total HH	151	5	156	111	0	117	74	0	76	41	0	41	30	0	30
	Percentage to the total selected households in Reddyganapavaram during 1933-2005														
Classification	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Land owned HH	48.08	2.70	50.00	39.32	0.00	39.32	28.95	0.00	28.95	39.02	0.00	39.02	46.67	0.00	46.67
Agri.Lab.HH	48.72	1.80	50.00	58.97	0.00	58.97	67.11	0.00	67.11	51.22	0.00	51.22	40.00	0.00	40.00
H.H.F.P.C	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.71	0.00	1.71	3.95	0.00	3.95	9.76	0.00	9.76	13.33	0.00	13.33
Total HH	96.79	4.50	100.00	94.87	0.00	100.00	97.37	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00

Table-6.RG.2.**Changes in the number of Agricultural labour household's status wise in Reddyganapavaram during 1933-34 and 2004-05**

	2005			1990			1970			1950			1933		
Occupation	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Permanent Farm Servant	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	2	0	2	1	0	1
Annual Farm Servant	0	0	0	5	0	5	3	0	3	2	0	2	1	0	1
Number of Farm Servant HH	0	0	0	5	0	5	7	0	7	4	0	4	2	0	2
Usual Daily Wage Labour	54	2	56	16	0	16	10	0	10	6	0	6	4	0	4
Usual Subsidiary Status Labour	22	0	22	46	0	46	31	0	31	7	0	7	2	0	2
Number of wage labour HH	76	2	78	62	0	62	41	0	41	13	0	13	6	0	6
H.H.F.P.C	0	0	0	2	0	2	3	0	3	4	0	4	4	0	4
Total tribal HH	76	2	78	69	0	69	51	0	51	21	0	21	12	0	12
	Percentage to the total agricultural labour households in Reddyganapavaram during 1933-2005														
Occupation	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Permanent Farm Servant	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.84	0.00	7.84	9.52	0.00	9.52	8.33	0.00	8.33
Annual Farm Servant	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.25	0.00	7.25	5.88	0.00	5.88	9.52	0.00	9.52	8.33	0.00	8.33
Number of Farm Servant HH	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.25	0.00	7.25	13.73	0.00	13.73	19.05	0.00	19.05	16.67	0.00	16.67
Usual Daily Wage labour	69.23	2.56	71.79	23.19	0.00	23.19	19.61	0.00	19.61	28.57	0.00	28.57	33.33	0.00	33.33
Usual Subsidiary Status Labour	28.21	0.00	28.21	66.67	0.00	66.67	60.78	0.00	60.78	33.33	0.00	33.33	16.67	0.00	16.67
Number of wage labour HH	97.44	2.56	100.00	89.86	0.00	89.86	80.39	0.00	80.39	61.90	0.00	61.90	50.00	0.00	50.00
H.H.F.P.C	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.90	0.00	2.90	5.88	0.00	5.88	19.05	0.00	19.05	33.33	0.00	33.33
Total tribal HH	97.44	2.56	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00

Table-6.DG.1.
Industrial classification of workers in the Darbhagudem village during 1933-34 and 2004-05.

Classification	2005			1990			1970			1950			1933		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Land owned HH	33	1	34	6	1	7	8	0	8	9	0	9	8	0	8
Agri.Lab.HH	29	1	30	39	0	39	16	0	16	5	0	5	2	0	2
H.H.F.P.C	4	0	4	7	0	7	9	0	9	7	0	7	4	0	4
Total landless Labour HH	33	1	34	46	0	46	25	0	25	12	0	12	6	0	6
Total selected HH	66	2	68	52	1	53	33	0	33	21	0	21	14	0	14
	Percentage to the total number of households														
Land owned HH	48.53	1.92	50.00	11.32	1.89	13.21	24.24	0.00	24.24	42.86	0.00	42.86	57.14	0.00	57.14
Agri.Lab.HH	42.65	1.92	44.12	73.58	0.00	73.58	48.48	0.00	48.48	23.81	0.00	23.81	14.29	0.00	14.29
H.H.F.P.C	5.88	0.00	5.88	13.21	0.00	13.21	27.27	0.00	27.27	33.33	0.00	33.33	28.57	0.00	28.57
Total landless Labour HH	48.53	1.92	50.00	86.79	0.00	86.79	75.76	0.00	75.76	57.14	0.00	57.14	42.86	0.00	42.86
Total selected HH	97.06	3.85	100.00	98.11	1.89	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00

Table-6.DG.2.
Changes in the number of agricultural labour household's status wise in Darbhagudem during 1933-34 and 2004-05

Occupation	2005			1990			1970			1950			1933		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Permanent Farm Servant							2		2	1		1			
Annual Farm Servant				1		1	1		1	1		1	1		1
Farm Servant HH				1		1	3		3	2		2	1		1
Usual Daily Wage labour HH	23	1	24	14		14	8		8	4		4	2		2
Usual Subsidiary Staus Labour HH	7	0	7	26		26	9		9	3		3	1		1
Number of wage labour HH	30	1	31	40		40	17		17	7		7	3		3
H.H.F.P.C	3	0	3	5		5	5		5	3		3	2		2
Total tribal HH	33	1	34	46	0	46	25	0	25	12	0	12	6	0	6
Percentage to the total number of households															
Occupation	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Permanent Farm Servant							8.00		8.00	8.33		8.33			
Annual Farm Servant				2.17		2.17	4.00		4.00	8.33		8.33	16.67		16.67
Farm Servant HH				2.17		2.17	12.00		12.00	16.67		16.67	16.67		16.67
Usual Daily Wage labour HH	67.65	2.94	70.59	30.43		30.43	32.00		32.00	33.33		33.33	33.33		33.33
Usual Subsidiary Staus Labour HH	20.59	0.00	20.59	56.52		56.52	36.00		36.00	25.00		25.00	16.67		16.67
Number of wage labour HH	88.24	2.94	91.18	86.96		86.96	68.00		68.00	58.33		58.33	50.00		50.00
H.H.F.P.C	8.82	0.00	8.82	10.87		10.87	20.00		20.00	25.00		25.00	33.33		33.33
Total tribal HH	97.06	2.94	100.00	100.00		100.00	100.00		100.00	100.00		100.00	100.00		100.00

Table-6.RN.1.
Changes in the number of agricultural labour households in Reddynagampalem during 1920-21 and 2004-05:

	2005			1990			1970			1950			1920		
Classification	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Land owned HH	30	1	31	12	0	12	10	0	10	8	0	8	7	0	7
Agri.Lab.HH	27	0	27	23	0	23	8	0	8	5	0	5	1	0	1
H.H.F.P.C	4	0	4	12	0	12	8	0	8	6	0	6	1	0	1
Total landless Labour HH	31	0	31	35	0	35	16	0	16	11	0	11	2	0	2
Total selected HH	61	1	62	47	0	47	26	0	26	19	0	19	9	0	9
	Percentage to total households sex wise														
Classification	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Land owned HH	48.39	1.61	50.00	25.53	0.00	25.53	38.46	0.00	38.46	42.11	0.00	42.11	77.78	0.00	77.78
Agri.Lab.HH	43.55	0.00	43.55	48.94	0.00	48.94	30.77	0.00	30.77	26.32	0.00	26.32	11.11	0.00	11.11
H.H.F.P.C	6.45	0.00	6.45	25.53	0.00	25.53	30.77	0.00	30.77	31.58	0.00	31.58	11.11	0.00	11.11
Total landless Labour HH	50.00	0.00	50.00	74.47	0.00	74.47	61.54	0.00	61.54	57.89	0.00	57.89	22.22	0.00	22.22
Total selected HH	98.39	1.61	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00

Table-6.RN.2.
Changes in the number of agricultural labour household's status wise in Reddynagampalem during 1933-34 and 2004-05.

Occupation	2005			1990			1970			1950			1920		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Permanent Farm Servant															
Annual Farm Servant															
Farm Servant HH															
Usual Daily Wage labour HH	20		20	10		10	4		4	3		3	1		1
Usual Subsidiary Staus Labour HH	7		7	15		15	7		7	4		4			
Number of wage labour HH	27	0	27	25	0	25	11	0	11	7	0	7	1	0	1
H.H.F.P.C	4		4	10		10	5		5	4		4	1		1
Total tribal labourers HH	31		31	35		35	16		16	12		12	2		2
Percentage to the total agricultural households															
Occupation	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Permanent Farm Servant															
Annual Farm Servant															
Farm Servant HH															
Usual Daily Wage labour HH	64.52		64.52	28.57		28.57	7.25		7.25	27.27		27.27	50.00		50.00
Usual Subsidiary Staus Labour HH	22.58		22.58	42.86		42.86	43.75		43.75	36.36		36.36			
Number of wage labour HH	87.10		87.10	71.43		71.43	68.75		68.75	63.64		63.64	50.00		50.00
H.H.F.P.C	12.90		12.90	28.57		28.57	31.25		31.25	36.36		36.36	50.00		50.00
Total tribal labourers HH	100.00		100.00	100.00		100.00	100.00		100.00	109.09		109.09	100.00		100.00

Box-6.1, Currency used among tribes in 1950-51

- 1). 3 Dammidilu = 2 Yaganilu
- 2). 2 Yaganilu = 1 ½ Naya Paisa = One Kani.
- 2). 6 N.Paisalu = 4 Kanulu = One Anaa.
- 3). 25 N.Paisalu = 16 Kanulu = 4 Anaalu = 2 Bedalu = One Pavala.
- 4). 200 Dammidilu = 150 Yaganilu = 100 N.Paisalu = 64 Kanulu = 16 Anaalu = 8 Bedalu = 4 Pavalalu = One Rupee.

Box.6.2, Commodities used in Bartered system

Cholam (Konda Jonna) , Ragulu (Thaidulu), Sjjalu, Varugulu

One Kunja = 1 ½ Manikalu

One Manika = 4 Seers = 2.5 Kilograms (Kgs)

40 Mnaikalu = One Ankem

50 Manikalu = One Bag

Box.6.3, The payments to farm tribal servants

To the resident permanent farm servant:

Sharecrop 300 seers Korram as daily wage,

Daily meals equals to 380 seers of Korram Prerequisites – 50 seers,

Total 730 seers of cholam per Annum (for 365 days) or 2 Seers of Korram per Day.

730 seers were equal to 121.66 Kunchas, which are equal to 3.65 Bags of Korram

If it is in terms of Money Rs109-8-0. Additionally free rent house,

Cumbli – Rs.1-0-0, Pair of Dothi- Rs1-2-0, Turban – Rs.0-14-0, Waist cloth – Rs.2-0-0.

Gross Earning of permanent Farm servant = Rs.Rs.114-0-0 per annum.

Table-6.RG.3.**Changes in the wages and agricultural incomes of agricultural labourers in Reddyganapavaram in 1933-34:**

Occupation	No. of working days per annum			Wages (cash & kind) in 1933			APCI
	M	F	Average	M	F	Average	
Permanent Farm Servant HH	365	0	365	0.10	0	0.1	36.50
Annual Farm Servant HH	355	0	355	0.05	0.00	0.05	17.75
Farm servant HH	360	0	360	0.08	0.00	0.08	27.13
Usual Daily Status HH	86	112	99	0.25	0.20	0.23	22.28
Usual subsidiary Labour HH	28	36	32	0.20	0.15	0.18	5.60
Wage labour HH	57	74	65.5	0.23	0.18	0.20	13.10
Agricultural labour HH	209	37	122.75	0.30	0.18	0.24	29.15

Table-6.DG.3.**Working days, wages and agricultural incomes of agricultural labourers in Darbhagudem village in 1933-34**

Occupation	W D per Annum in 1933			Earnings/Wages Cash			APCI
	M	F	Average	M	F	Average	
Permanent Farm Servant							0.00
Annual Farm Servant	355	0	355	0.10	0	0.1	35.50
Farm Servant HH	355	0	355	0.05	0	0.05	17.75
Usual Daily Status	96	124	110.00	0.25	0.2	0.23	24.75
Usual subsidiary status	38	46	42.00	0.20	0.15	0.18	7.35
Wage labour HH	67	85	76.00	0.23	0.18	0.20	15.20
H.H.F.P.C	45	65	55.00	0.20	0.10	0.15	8.25
Agri.Lab.HH	156	50	102.83	0.16	0.09	0.13	12.85

Table-6.RN.3.**Incomes/ earnings of agricultural labourers in Reddynagampalem in 1920-21**

Occupation	Average no. of working days			Average daily money wages			APCI
	M	F	Average	M	F	Average	
Permanent Farm Servant							
Annual Farm Servant							
Farm Servant HH							
Usual Daily Status	94	115	104.5	0.03	0.02	0.03	2.61
Usual subsidiary status			0				0.00
Wage labour HH	94	115	104.5	0.03	0.02	0.03	2.61
H.H.F.P.C	23	38	30.5	0.07	0.05	0.06	1.83
Agri.Lab.HH	58.5	76.5	67.5	0.05	0.04	0.04	2.87

Table-6.RG.4.
Changes in the wages and agricultural incomes of agricultural labourers in Reddyganapavaram in 1950

Occupation	Working days per Annum			Wages in terms of cash in 1950			APCI
	M	F	A	M	F	Average	
Permanent Farm Servant HH	365.00	0.00	365.00	0.60	0.00	0.60	219.00
Annual Farm Servant HH	355.00	0.00	355.00	0.50	0.00	0.50	177.50
Farm servant HH	360.00	0.00	360.00	0.55	0.00	0.55	198.25
Usual Daily Status HH	98.00	117.00	107.5	1.50	1.00	1.25	134.38
Usual subsidiary Labour HH	39.00	45.00	42.00	1.20	1.00	1.10	46.20
Wage labour HH	68.50	81.00	74.75	1.35	1.00	1.18	87.83
Agricultural labour HH	214.25	81.00	147.625	0.95	1.00	0.98	143.93

Table-6.DG.4.
Working days, wages and agricultural incomes of agricultural labourers in Darbhagudem village in 1950

Occupation	W D per Annum in 1950			Wages in terms of cash in 1950			APCI
	M	F	A	M	F	Average	
Permanent Farm Servant	365	0	365	0.60		0.60	219.00
Annual Farm Servant	355	0	355	0.50		0.50	177.50
Farm Servant HH	360	0	360	0.55		0.55	198.25
Usual Daily Status	114	133	123.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	185.25
Usual subsidiary status	69	85	77.00	1.20	1.00	1.10	84.70
Wage labour HH	92	109	100.25	1.35	1.25	1.30	130.33
H.H.F.P.C	36	54	45.00	1.00	0.75	0.88	39.38
Agri.Lab.HH	163	54	108.42	0.97	0.67	0.82	88.54

Table-6.RN.4.
Incomes/ earnings of agricultural labourers in Reddynagampalem in 1950

Occupation	W D per Annum			Wages in terms of cash in 1950			APCI
	M	F	T	M	F	Average	
Permanent Farm Servant							
Annual Farm Servant							
Farm Servant HH							
Usual Daily Status	76	88	82	1.5	1.2	1.35	110.70
Usual subsidiary status	35	46	40.5	1.2	1	1.10	44.55
Wage labour HH	55.5	67	61.25	1.35	1.1	1.23	75.03
H.H.F.P.C	32	41	36.5	0.70	0.50	0.60	21.90
Agri.Lab.HH	43.75	54	48.875	1.025	0.8	0.91	44.60

Table-6.RG.5.**Changes in the wages and agricultural incomes of agricultural labourers in Reddyganapavaram in 1970**

Occupation	Working days per Annum			Wages in terms of cash in 1970			APCI
	M	F	T	M	F	A	
Permanent Farm Servant HH	365.00	0.00	365.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	730.00
Annual Farm Servant HH	355.00	0.00	355.00	1.70	0.00	1.70	603.50
Farm servant HH	360.00	0.00	360.00	1.85	0.00	1.85	666.75
Usual Daily Status HH	114.00	123.00	118.50	5.50	4.50	5.00	592.50
Usual subsidiary Labour HH	54.00	54.00	54.00	4.50	3.50	4.00	216.00
Wage labour HH	84.00	27.00	55.50	5.00	4.00	4.50	249.75
Agricultural labour HH	222.00	13.50	117.75	3.43	2.00	2.71	319.40

Table-6.DG.5.**Working days, wages and agricultural incomes of agricultural labourers in Darbhagudem village in 1970**

Occupation	W D per Annum in 1970			Wages in terms of cash in 1970			APCI
	M	F	T	M	F	Average	
Permanent Farm Servant	365	0	365	2.5	0	2.5	912.50
Annual Farm Servant	355	0	355	1.5	0	1.5	532.50
Farm Servant HH	360	0	360	1.75	0	1.75	630.00
Usual Daily Status	94	107	100.50	6.5	5.5	6.00	603.00
Usual subsidiary status	33	42	37.50	5.5	4	4.75	178.13
Wage labour HH	63.5	74.5	69.00	6	4.75	5.38	370.88
H.H.F.P.C	22	35	28.50	3	2	2.50	71.25
Agri.Lab.HH	149	37	92.50	3.58	2.25	2.92	269.79

Table-6.RN.5.**Incomes/ earnings of agricultural labourers in Reddynagampalem in 1970**

Occupation	W D per Annum			Wages in terms of cash in 1970			APCI
	M	F	T	M	F	Average	
Permanent Farm Servant							
Annual Farm Servant							
Farm Servant HH							
Usual Daily Status	124	147	135.5	5.5	4.5	5.00	677.50
Usual subsidiary status	54	41	47.5	4.5	3.5	4.00	190.00
Wage labour HH	89	94	91.5	5	4	4.50	411.75
H.H.F.P.C	44	57	50.5	2.5	1.5	2.00	101.00
Agri.Lab.HH	66.5	75.5	71	3.75	2.75	3.25	230.75

Table-6.RG.6.
Changes in the agricultural incomes of agricultural labourers in Reddyganapavaram in 1990

Occupation	Working days per Annum			Wages in terms of cash in 1990			APCI
	M	F	T	M	F	Average	
Permanent Farm Servant HH							
Annual Farm Servant HH	355.00	0.00	355.00	8.00	10.00	9.00	3195.00
Farm servant HH	355.00	0.00	355.00	8.00	10.00	9.00	3195.00
Usual Daily Status HH	87.00	98.00	92.50	16.00	14.00	15.00	1387.50
Usual subsidiary Labour HH	43.00	56.00	49.50	14.00	10.00	12.00	594.00
Wage labour HH	65.00	77.00	71.00	15.00	12.00	13.50	958.50
Agricultural labour HH	210.00	38.50	124.25	11.50	11.00	11.25	1397.81

Table-6.DG.6.
Working days, wages and agricultural incomes of agricultural labourers in Darbhagudem village in 1990

Occupation	W D per Annum in 1990			wages in terms of cash in 1990			APCI
	M	F	T	M	F	Average	
Permanent Farm Servant							
Annual Farm Servant	355	0	355	9	0	9	3195.00
Farm Servant HH	355	0	355	9	0	9	3195.00
Usual Daily Status	126	135	130.50	21	17	19.00	2479.50
Usual subsidiary status	47	58	52.50	16	12	14.00	735.00
Wage labour HH	86.5	96.5	91.50	18.5	14.5	16.50	1509.75
H.H.F.P.C	31	44	37.50	7.0	5.0	6.00	225.00
Agri.Lab.HH	158	47	102.17	11.50	6.50	9.00	919.50

Table-6.RN.6.
Working days, wages and agricultural incomes of agricultural labourers in Reddynagampalem village in 1990

Occupation	W D per Annum			Wages in terms of cash in 1990			APCI
	M	F	T	M	F	Average	
Permanent Farm Servant							
Annual Farm Servant							
Farm Servant HH							
Usual Daily Status	155	165	160	18	15	16.50	2640.00
Usual subsidiary status	42	58	50	18	15	16.50	825.00
Wage labour HH	98.5	111.5	105	18	15	16.50	1732.50
H.H.F.P.C	53	67	60	10	7	8.50	510.00
Agri.Lab.HH	75.75	89.25	82.5	14	11	12.50	1031.25

Table-6.RG.7.
Changes in the agricultural incomes of agricultural labourers in Reddy Gganapavaram in 2005

Occupation	Working days per Annum			wages in terms of cash in 2005			APCI
	M	F	Average	M	F	Average	
Permanent Farm Servant HH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Annual Farm Servant HH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Farm servant HH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Usual Daily Status HH	155	172	163.5	50	40	45	7357.50
Usual subsidiary Labour HH	55	77	66	50	40	45	2970.00
Wage labour HH	105	124.5	114.75	50	40	45	5163.75
Agricultural labour HH	105.0	124.5	114.75	50.0	40.0	45.0	5163.75

Table-6.DG.7.
Working days, wages and agricultural incomes of agricultural labourers in Darbhagudem village in 2004-05

Occupation	W D per Annum			Wages in terms of cash in 2005			APCI
	M	F	T	M	F	Average	
Permanent Farm Servant	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual Farm Servant	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Farm Servant HH	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Usual Daily Status	175.00	194.00	184.50	55.00	45.00	50.00	9225.00
Usual subsidiary status	65.00	86.00	75.50	55.00	45.00	50.00	3775.00
Wage labour HH	120.00	140.00	130.00	55.00	45.00	50.00	6500.00
H.H.F.P.C	55.00	66.00	60.50	25.00	20.00	22.50	1361.25
Agri.Lab.HH	87.50	103.00	95.25	40.00	32.50	36.25	3930.63

Table-6.RN.7.
Working days, wages and agricultural incomes of agricultural labourers in Reddynagampalem village in 2004-05

Occupation	W D per Annum			Wages in terms of cash in 2005			APCI
	M	F	T	M	F	Average	
Permanent Farm Servant							
Annual Farm Servant							
Farm Servant HH							
Usual Daily Status	185	194	189.5	50	40	45.00	8527.50
Usual subsidiary status	76	96.5	86.25	50	40	45.00	3881.25
Wage labour HH	130.5	145.25	137.875	50	40	45.00	6204.38
H.H.F.P.C	61	70	65.5	25	15	20.00	1310.00
Agri.Lab.HH	95.75	107.625	101.6875	37.5	27.5	32.50	3304.84

Table.6.RG.DG.RN.8.
Changes in Non-agricultural ANWD, and ANAPCI in the selected villages in 1950-51

Occupation	Reddyganapavaram			Darbhagudem			Reddy Nagamplam		
	ANWD	AWR	ANAPCI	ANWD	AWR	ANAPCI	ANWD	AWR	PCIFA
Permanent Farm Servant	15.50	0.65	10.08	60.00	0.88	52.50			
Annual Farm Servant	21.50	0.65	13.98	81.50	0.88	71.31			
Farm Servant HH	18.50	0.65	12.03	70.75	0.88	61.91			
Usual Daily Status	15.50	0.65	10.08	93.50	0.88	81.81	63.00	0.65	40.95
Usual subsidiary status	31.50	0.65	20.48	111.00	0.88	97.13	76.50	0.65	49.73
Wage labour HH	23.50	0.50	11.75	102.25	0.88	89.47	69.75	0.65	45.34
HH CMFP				149.00	0.88	130.38	106.00	0.65	68.90
Agri.Lab.HH	21.00	0.58	11.89	125.63	0.88	109.92	87.88	0.65	57.12

Table.6.RG.DG.RN.9.
Changes in Non-agricultural ANWD and ANAPCI in the selected villages during 1970-71

Occupation	Reddyganapavaram			Darbhagudem			Reddy Nagamplam		
	ANWD	ADE	ANAPCI	ANWD	ADE	ANAPCI	ANWD	ADE	PCIFA
Permanent Farm Servant	13.50	2.25	30.38	52.50	2.27	119.18			
Annual Farm Servant	17.00	2.25	38.25	63.00	2.27	143.01			
Farm Servant HH	15.25	2.25	34.31	57.75	2.27	131.09			
Usual Daily Status	39.50	2.25	88.88	79.50	2.27	180.47	53.00	2.27	120.31
Usual subsidiary status	45.00	2.25	101.25	86.00	2.27	195.22	72.00	2.27	163.44
Wage labour HH	42.25	1.50	95.06	82.75	2.27	187.84	62.50	2.27	141.88
HH CMFP				159.00	2.27	360.93	100.00	2.27	227.00
Agri.Lab.HH	28.75	1.88	64.69	120.88	2.27	274.39	81.25	2.27	184.44

Table.6.RG.DG.RN.10.
Changes in Non-agricultural ANWD and ANAPCI in the selected villages 1990-91

Occupation	Reddyganapavaram			Darbhagudem			Reddy Nagamplam		
	ANWD	ADE	ANAPCI	ANWD	ADE	ANAPCI	ANWD	ADE	PCIFA
Permanent Farm Servant									
Annual Farm Servant	25.00	7.50	187.50	31.00	6.50	201.50			
Farm Servant HH	25.00	7.50	187.50	36.00	6.50	234.00			
Usual Daily Status	51.00	18.00	18.00	33.50	6.50	217.75	39.50	8.50	335.75
Usual subsidiary status	57.50	7.50	431.25	51.00	6.50	331.50	71.00	8.50	603.50
Wage labour HH	54.25	12.75	224.63	42.25	6.50	274.63	55.25	8.50	469.63
HH CMFP				63.50	6.50	412.75	78.50	8.50	667.25
Agri.Lab.HH	39.63	10.13	206.06	52.88	6.50	343.69	66.88	8.50	568.44

Table.6.RG.DG.RN.11.
Changes in Non-agricultural ANWD, AWR, and ANAPCI in the selected villages during 2004-05

Occupation	Reddyganapavaram			Darbhagudem			Reddy Nagamplam		
	ANWD	AWR	ANAPCI	ANWD	AWR	ANAPCI	ANWD	AWR	PCIFA
Permanent Farm Servant									
Annual Farm Servant									
Farm Servant HH									
Usual Daily Status	13.50	17.50	236.25	32.00	20.00	640.00	19.50	20.00	390.00
Usual subsidiary status	17.00	17.50	297.50	51.00	20.00	1020.00	41.00	20.00	820.00
Wage labour HH	15.25	17.50	266.88	41.50	20.00	830.00	30.25	20.00	605.00
HH CMFP				90.50	20.00	1810.00	80.50	20.00	1610.00
Agri.Lab.HH	15.25	17.50	266.88	66.00	20.00	1320.00	55.38	20.00	1107.50

Table.6.RG.DG.RN.12.
Changes in ANWD, AWR, and ANAPCI in the selected villages during 2004-05

	Reddyganapavaram			Darbhagudem			Reddy Nagamplam		
	ANWD	AWR	ANAPCI	ANWD	ADE	ANAPCI	ANWD	ADE	PCIFA
1950-51	21.00	0.58	11.89	125.63	0.88	109.92	87.88	0.65	57.12
1970-71	28.75	1.88	64.69	120.88	2.27	274.39	81.25	2.27	184.44
1990-91	39.63	10.13	206.06	52.88	6.50	343.69	66.88	8.50	568.44
2004-05	15.25	17.50	266.88	66.00	20.00	1320.00	55.38	20.00	1107.50
Changes in CAGR of ANWD, AWR, and ANAPCI in the selected villages during 2004-05									
	Reddyganapavaram			Darbhagudem			Reddy Nagamplam		
	ANWD	AWR	ANAPCI	ANWD	ADE	ANAPCI	ANWD	ADE	ANAPCI
1950-51/1970-71	1.58	6.09	8.84	-0.19	4.88	4.68	-0.39	6.45	6.04
1970-71/1990-91	1.62	8.80	5.96	-4.05	5.40	1.13	-0.97	6.82	5.79
1990-91/2004-05	-6.17	3.72	1.74	1.49	7.78	9.39	-1.25	5.87	4.55

Table.6.RG.13.
Changes in ANWD, AWR and PCIFA in Reddyganapavaram during 1950-51 and 2004-05

Occupation	Average Number of Working Days				Average wage rate				PCIFA			
	1950-51	1970-71	1990-91	2004-05	1950-51	1970-71	1990-91	2004-05	1950-51	1970-71	1990-91	2004-05
Permanent Farm Servant	182.50	182.50	0.00	0.00	0.60	2.00	0.00	0.00	109.50	365.00	0.00	0.00
Annual Farm Servant	177.50	177.50	177.50	0.00	0.50	1.70	9.00	0.00	88.75	301.75	1597.50	0.00
Farm Servant HH	180.00	180.00	177.50	0.00	0.55	1.85	9.00	0.00	99.13	333.38	1597.50	0.00
Usual Daily Status	107.50	118.50	92.50	163.50	1.25	6.00	15.00	45.00	134.38	711.00	1387.50	7357.50
Usual subsidiary status	42.00	60.50	49.50	66.00	1.10	4.00	12.00	45.00	46.20	242.00	594.00	2970.00
Wage labour HH	74.75	120.25	71.00	114.75	1.18	2.93	13.50	45.00	90.29	287.69	990.75	5163.75
Agri.Lab.HH	147.63	150.13	124.25	114.75	0.86	2.39	11.25	45.00	94.71	310.53	1294.13	5163.75

Table.6.RG.14.
Changes in the CAGR of ANWD, AWR and PCIFA in Reddyganapavaram during 1950-51 and 2004-05

Occupation	Average Number of Working Days			Average wage rate			PCIFA		
	1950-51/ 1970-71	1970-71/ 1990-91	1990-91/ 2004-05	1950-51/ 1970-71	1970-71/ 1990-91	1990-91/ 2004-05	1950-51/ 1970-71	1970-71/ 1990-91	1990-91/ 2004-05
Permanent Farm Servant	0.00			6.20			8.36		
Annual Farm Servant	0.00	0.00		6.31	8.69		8.50	11.75	
Farm Servant HH	0.00	-0.07		6.25	8.23		8.42	11.01	
Usual Daily Status	0.49	-1.23	2.89	8.16	4.69		11.75	4.56	11.76
Usual subsidiary status	1.84	-1.00	1.45	6.67	5.65	6.83	11.67	6.17	11.33
Wage labour HH	2.41	-2.60	2.43	4.67	7.95	6.20	8.03	8.59	11.63
Agri.Lab.HH	0.08	-0.94	-0.40	5.22	8.06	7.18	8.24	9.98	9.66

Table.6.DG.13.
Changes in ANWD, AWR and PCIFA in Darbhagudem during 1950-51 and 2004-05

Occupation	Average Number of Working Days				Average wage rate				PCIFA			
	1950-51	1970-71	1990-91	2004-05	1950-51	1970-71	1990-91	2004-05	1950-51	1970-71	1990-91	2004-05
Permanent Farm Servant	182.50	182.50	0.00	0.00	0.30	1.25	0.00	0.00	54.75	228.13	0.00	0.00
Annual Farm Servant	177.50	177.50	177.50	0.00	0.25	0.75	4.50	0.00	44.38	133.13	798.75	0.00
Farm Servant HH	180.00	180.00	177.50	0.00	0.28	0.88	4.50	0.00	49.56	157.50	798.75	0.00
Usual Daily Status	123.50	100.50	130.50	184.50	1.50	6.00	19.00	50.00	185.25	603.00	2479.50	9225.00
Usual subsidiary status	77.00	37.50	52.50	75.50	1.10	4.75	14.00	50.00	84.70	178.13	735.00	3775.00
Wage labour HH	100.25	69.00	91.50	130.00	1.30	5.38	16.50	50.00	130.33	370.88	1509.75	6500.00
H.H.F.P.C	45.00	28.50	37.50	60.50	0.88	2.50	6.00	22.50	39.38	71.25	225.00	1361.25
Agri.Lab.HH	108.42	92.50	102.17	95.25	0.82	2.92	9.00	36.25	88.54	269.79	919.50	3930.63

Table.6.DG.14.
Changes in the CAGR of ANWD, AWR and PCIFA in Darbhagudem during 1950-51 and 2004-05

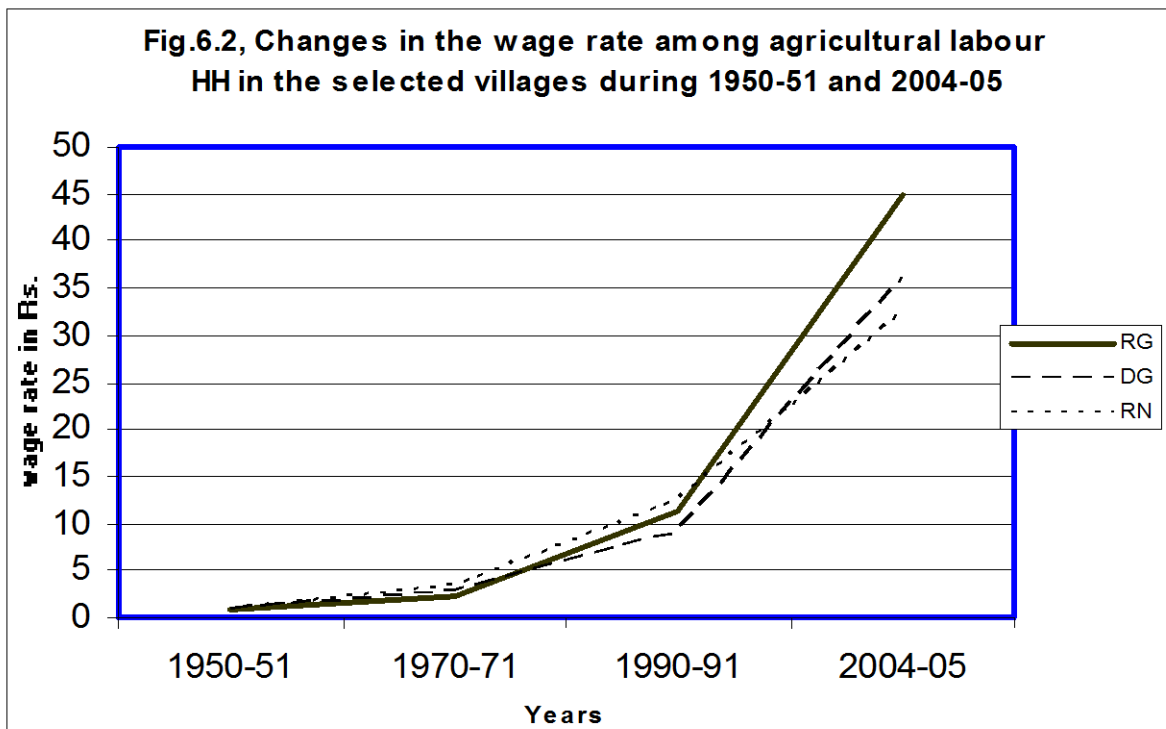
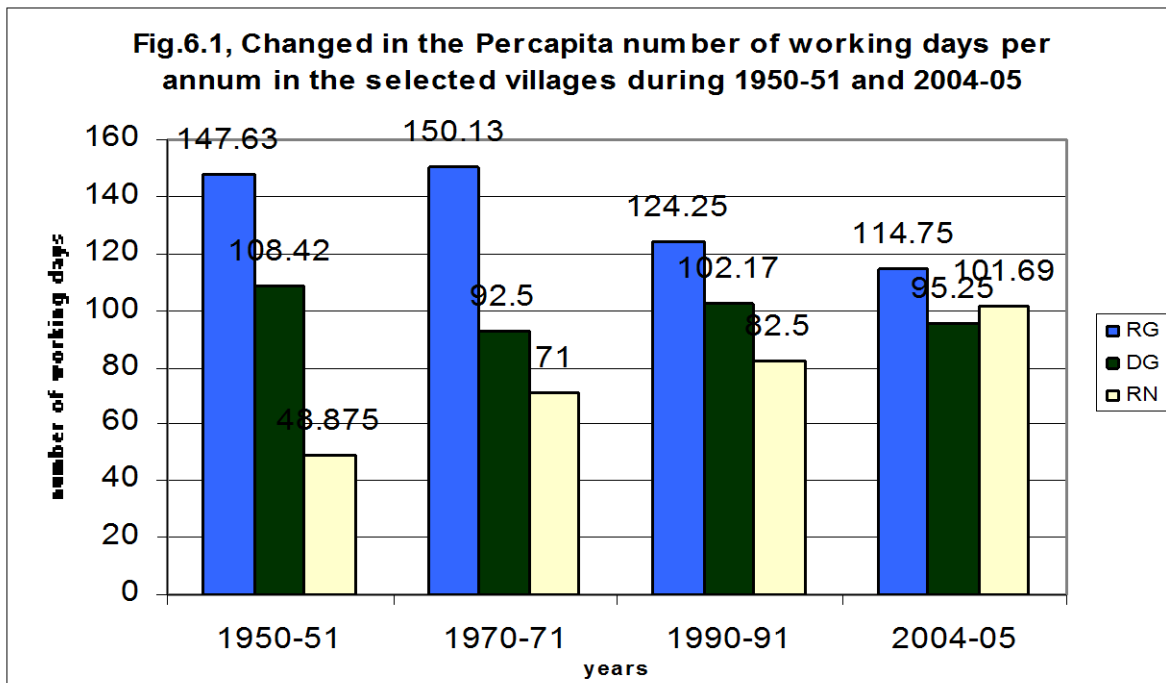
Occupation	Average Number of Working Days			Average wage rate			PCIFA		
	1950-51/ 1970-71	1970-71/ 1990-91	1990-91/ 2004-05	1950-51/ 1970-71	1970-71/ 1990-91	1990-91/ 2004-05	1950-51/ 1970-71	1970-71/ 1990-91	1990-91/ 2004-05
Permanent Farm Servant				-6.89			8.76		
Annual Farm Servant				-5.34	9.37		6.68	11.12	
Farm Servant HH				-5.62	8.53		7.04	10.02	
Usual Daily Status	-1.03	1.31	2.34	-6.70	5.93	6.66	7.19	8.67	8.04
Usual subsidiary status	-3.53	1.70	2.45	-7.05	5.55	8.86	4.47	8.69	10.10
Wage labour HH	-1.85	1.42	2.37	-6.85	5.77	7.67	6.35	8.61	8.97
H.H.F.P.C	-2.26	1.38	3.24	-5.11	4.47	9.21	3.55	7.00	11.17
Agri.Lab.HH	-0.79	0.50	-0.47	-6.17	5.80	9.73	6.77	7.48	8.92

Table.6.RN.13.
Changes in ANWD, AWR and PCIFA in Reddynagampalem during 1950-51 and 2004-05

Occupation	Average Number of Working Days				Average wage rate				PCIFA			
	1950-51	1970-71	1990-91	2004-05	1950-51	1970-71	1990-91	2004-05	1950-51	1970-71	1990-91	2004-05
Permanent Farm Servant	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual Farm Servant	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Farm Servant HH	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Usual Daily Status	82	135.5	160.00	189.50	1.35	5.00	16.50	45.00	110.70	677.50	2640.00	8527.50
Usual subsidiary status	40.5	47.5	50.00	86.25	1.10	4.00	16.50	45.00	44.55	190.00	825.00	3881.25
Wage labour HH	61.25	91.5	105.00	137.88	1.23	4.50	16.50	45.00	75.03	411.75	1732.50	6204.38
H.H.F.P.C	36.5	50.5	60.00	65.50	0.60	2.00	8.50	20.00	21.90	101.00	510.00	1310.00
Agri.Lab.HH	48.875	71	82.50	101.69	0.91	3.25	12.50	32.50	44.60	230.75	1031.25	3304.84

Table.6.RN.14.
Changes in the CAGR of ANWD, AWR and PCIFA in Reddynagampalem during 1950-51 and 2004-05

Occupation	Average Number of Working Days			Average wage rate			PCIFA		
	1950-51/ 1970-71	1970-71/ 1990-91	1990-91/ 2004-05	1950-51/ 1970-71	1970-71/ 1990-91	1990-91/ 2004-05	1950-51/ 1970-71	1970-71/ 1990-91	1990-91/ 2004-05
Permanent Farm Servant									
Annual Farm Servant									
Farm Servant HH									
Usual Daily Status	2.54	0.83	1.13	-6.34	6.15	6.92	9.48	7.04	8.13
Usual subsidiary status	0.80	0.26	3.70	-6.25	7.34	6.92	7.52	7.62	10.88
Wage labour HH	2.03	0.69	1.83	-6.30	6.71	6.92	8.89	7.45	8.88
H.H.F.P.C	1.64	0.87	0.59	-5.84	7.50	5.87	7.94	8.43	6.49
Agri.Lab.HH	1.88	0.75	1.40	-6.15	6.97	6.58	8.57	7.77	8.07



Chapter-VII

PROBLEM OF POVERTY IN THE TRIBAL ECONOMY

This chapter examines the changes in the incomes of different categories of tribal households like land owning households, landless labour households and households who practice the collection of non-timber minor forest produce. And also estimate the incidence of poverty among different categories of tribal households like cultivating households, landowning households, farm servant households, usual daily wage labour households, usual subsidiary labour households and non-timber minor forest produce collecting households during 1950-51 to 2004-05 in the three villages.

The incidence of poverty among agricultural labour households directly depends on wage rate, form of wage, nature of work; access to perform different kinds of activities or employment, cropping pattern and method of cultivation. The profitability of different crops depends on natural calamities and rainfall. However, all these factors determine the level of incomes of both farmers and landless labour households. And it affects the incidence of poverty among tribal people. Moreover, the government policy is also a determining factor of poverty in the economy. However, this study concentrates on examining the major factors like number of working days, nature of work and nature of payment of agricultural labour households and cropping pattern, cost of cultivation and income from cultivation of farmer households.

In the case of agricultural labour households the average number of working days is estimated by considering changes in average seasonal wages during one year, both peak period and slack period of a particular year. The average wage is also estimated in the same way for male and female. This method is followed for every category of landless labour households, farming households and landowning households.

All the necessary data is collected through interview method from all the selected tribal households but some of the elders have provided more information. Punem Errappa (77), Idupuginja Gangadu (78) who have worked as farm servants under non-tribes during 1933-50. Darmula Pentappa (55 years), Madakam Mallappa (57) and Komaram Ramudu

(58) have been living as daily wage labour households since 1950-51. The necessary data is collected from elderly farmers among tribes Kanithi Pothappa (80), Indupuginja Gangadu (76) and Uda lakshmodu (64) were the large sized landholders in the village (R.S.R.-1933). Their land was alienated and they provided necessary information about the changes in the cost of cultivation in Reddyganapavaram. Pandu Pedakannaia S/O Ramudu (The president of Tribal gudem), Tellam Singappa, Modium Bodigadu, Soyam Muthyalu, Nachuka Gangadu were land owners. Their land was alienated to Kanakalla Venkataramaiah a Vaisya landlord and other non-tribes. They have shared their experience and provided necessary data. Peda Soma Reddy and others were landholders and their land has been alienated. They have shared their experience from Reddynagampalem.

To estimate the family income per annum among labour households, Per-capita income is multiplied by number of earners of that family. Per-capita agricultural income is estimated in Chapter-VI. Here, Per-capita income is combined of both agricultural and non-agricultural incomes. The incomes among labour households is estimated for Permanent farm servants households, Annual farm servants households, Usual wage labourers households, Usual subsidiary labour households and Non-timber minor forest produce collecting households. The cost of agricultural implements belongs to agricultural labourers does not excluded in the estimation of their net income.

The net income among self-cultivating farming households and tenant farming households are estimated by reducing total cost of cultivation from the total income of the family. The total income contains income from cultivation, income of family labour. The total cost contains cost of cultivation, cost of hired labour, and interest on borrowings. There will be no tenancy cost for self-cultivating farmer, but it includes as cost for tenant farmer and it includes as income for landowning non-cultivating households and there is no cost of cultivation for non-cultivating land owning households. Cost of cultivation is varying crop-wise, technique-wise farmer-wise and soil-wise. The average cost of cultivation of all crops is taken into consideration to keep it simple. The average cost of cultivation per acre is multiplied with the average size of the operated landholding to get average cost of cultivation size wise for different years for three years. In the cost of

cultivation, cost of labour, cost of machinery and cost of inputs (other than fixed capital) are considered as main components.

The estimation of poverty for the tribal economy is a big exercise. Most of the collected data is not recorded; though it was cross-checked with the available official data wherever needed. The justification of using Income Corresponding Poverty Line (ICPL) to estimate the incidence of poverty for tribal economy is explained in the methodology. The Planning Commission estimated ICPL as Rs. 6400.00 in 1985-86 at 1980-81 prices during Seventh Five Year Plan at all India level. It is estimated as Rs. 6161.19 at AP level in 1985-86 at 1980-81 prices in A.P. The ICPL for different years is estimated on the basis of Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers (CPIAL) at A.P. level. The CPIAL is noted as 443 in 1952, 546 in 1960 at 1935-36 prices. It is noted as 184 in 1970, 186 in 1971, and 377 in 1980-81, 488 in 1985-86, 639 in 1990, and 769 in 1991 at 1960-61 prices. It is noted as 356 in 2004-05 at 1986-87 prices. All these CPIAL at different base years are converted into single base year 1960-61.

The base year 1935-36 is shifted to 1960-61 through the following equation;

$$Y_t = \left(\frac{Y_0}{Y_1} \right) \times 100$$

Where Y_t New index of current year

Y_0 Index of current year as per previous base

Y_1 Index of new base year as per previous base

Spliced index from 1986-87 to 1960-61 through the following equation;

$$Y_0 = \left(\frac{Y_1 \times Y_2}{100} \right)$$

Where Y_0 = Old index of current year

Y_1 = Index number of 1986-87 (1960-61 base)

Y_2 = Index number 1999-00 (1986-87 base)

Then all indices at 1960-61 prices are shifted to at 1980-81 prices.

Then the ICPL is estimated for different years through deflating/inflating methods.

$$ICPL \text{ in } 2004 - 05 = \left(\frac{ICPL \text{ in } 1985 - 86}{\text{Index in } 1985 - 86} \right) \times \text{Index in } 2004 - 05 \text{ at } 1980 - 81 \text{ prices}$$

$$\text{Instance, } \left(\frac{6161.19}{129} \right) \times 477 = 22782.07$$

$$ICPL \text{ in } 2004-05 = 22782.07.$$

ICPL is estimated as Rs. 859.70 in 1950-51, Rs.2340.30 in 1970-71, Rs.8931.34 in 1990-91 and Rs. 22782.07 in 2004-05 (Table-7.2).

The official data difference from the personal survey data. For instance, the collected nominal prices of different agricultural produces through personal survey from the tribal villages were lower compared to prices of the same produces in general market prices which are noted in the official records. The official poverty line is appeared more compared to prices of tribal market, because, the official poverty line is constructed on the basis of prices of food products in general market (urban and rural). As a result the incidence of poverty among agricultural labour households is noted as 100.00 percent in the three studied tribal villages in 1950-51 and 1970-71.

The Compound Annual Growth Rate is calculated to understand the changes in the net incomes among different categories of farming households in the villages while studying during 1950-51 to 2004-05. The CAGR is estimated through the following formula:

$$\begin{aligned}
P_t &= P_0(1+r)^n \\
&= \frac{P_t}{P_0} = (1+r)^n \\
&= 1+r = \left(\frac{P_t}{P_0}\right)^{1/n} \\
&= r = \left[\left(\frac{P_t}{P_0}\right)^{1/n-1}\right]
\end{aligned}$$

Where P_t = Current year value

P_0 = Initial year

r = Compound growth rate

n = Number of years

7.1. The income levels and incidence of poverty among agricultural labour households in the selected villages in 1950-51

The Average Total Family Income of agricultural labour households (ATFIAL) is said to be Rs.337.55 in Reddyganapavaram, whereas it was noted as Rs.464.57 in Darbhagudem. It was more in Darbhagudem due to more number of working days of (147.63) and wage rate (Rs.1.45) in Darbhagudem compared to 108.50 working days and Rs.0.80 wage rate in Reddyganapavaram in 1950-51. The average number of earners was lower in Darbhagudem compared to Reddyganapavaram, but the level of non-agricultural earnings was more in 1950-51. The average level of income was more among farm servant households due to more earnings of a farm servant from the family in 1950-51. The ATFIAL is noted as low as Rs.228.86 in Reddynagampalem in 1950-51. It was due to low level of number of working days of 48.75 and lower wage rate of Rs.0.91 compared to Darbhagudem. The number of agricultural working days was low but non-agricultural working days were more in Reddynagampalem. The average size of the family was more in Reddynagampalem. The wage was more in Reddynagampalem than in Darbhagudem but less than in Reddyganapavaram in 1950-51. There were no farm servant households in Reddynagampalem. It was also a reason for lower number of working days in

Reddynagamapalem in 1950-51. The average number of earners in a family was more in Reddynagampalem (Table-7.RG.1, 7.DG.1, and 7.RN.1).

The incidence of poverty is noted as 100.00 percent in three villages. The average annual family income was lower than the Income Corresponding Poverty Line (ICPL) in 1950-51. The ICPL is noted as Rs.859.70. The average income of all kinds of agricultural labour households was estimated to be lower than the ICPL in 1950-51. There was no saving habit among tribes in 1950-51. The major share of their income or grain (earning in kind) that is around 95.00 percent immediately was spent for consumption. Tribes get food grain like korram, ragulu and sajjalu, from cultivation, remaining all other food commodities like roots, fruits, honey, sweet toddy and others are collected from forests at free of cost. The value of these items was estimated as income from non-timber minor forest produce collection in different years.

7.2, Changes in the incomes and incidence of poverty among agricultural labour households during 1950-51 to 1970-71

Number of agricultural labour households increased from 21 to 51 during 1950-51 to 1970-71. It was increased from 12 to 25 in Darbhgudem, and from 11 to 14 in Reddynagampalem during the same period. The increasing rate of agricultural labour households depends on increase in population growth and the degree of land alienation. The growth rate of labour households was more in Reddyganapavaram (4.54 percent) compared to Darbhagudem and Reddynagampalem (3.74 percent and 1.89 percent). The transformation of economic holdings into non-economic holdings is one of the reasons for land alienation. The most of the economic holdings has been transformed as non-economic holdings due to fragmentation of landholdings and that was due to more population growth rate during 1950-51 to 1970-71.

Average size of the family among agricultural labour has increased from 5.25 members to 5.80 members. Among farm servants it has increased from 1.5 to 2. Among usual labour households it has increased from 5 to 6, and it has same as 6 among usual

subsidiary status households during 1950-51 to 1970-71 in Reddyganapavaram. The average number of earners in a family was noted the same as 2.30 among agricultural labour households. It has increased from 1.5 to 2 among farm servants. Among usual labour households and wage labour households. It has declined from 3.00 to 2.50 during same period in Reddyganapavaram. Particularly among usual subsidiary labour households, on one hand the family size has increased and on the other the number of earners has declined during same period in Reddyganapavaram. There was no much change in the size of the agricultural labour families in Darbhagudem during same period. The average number of earners has been noted same among all categories of agricultural labour households during same period in Darbhagudem. The average size of the family increased from 4.75 to 5.75 in Reddynagampalem during same period. The average number of earners has been noted as 2.25 during same period in Reddynagampalem, but it declined among usual subsidiary labour in Reddynagampalem.

The average annual income of agricultural labour family increased from Rs. 337.55 to Rs. 1487.97 in Reddyganapavaram. It increased from Rs. 464.57 to Rs.1367.57 in Darbhagudem and from Rs.228.86 to Rs.934.17 in Reddynagampalem during 1950-51 to 1970-71. The highest level of income among agricultural family was noted in Darbhagudem in 1950-51, but it was low in 1970-71, that is Rs.1367.57 compared to Rs.14.87.97 in Reddyganapavaram, because of changes in the average number of working days. If observe the CAGR of average number of working days, and it has been 1.09 percent during 1950-51 to 1970-71 in Reddyganapavaram, 0.31 percent in Darbhagudem and -1.15 percent in Reddynagampalem during same period. The CAGR of number of working days was noted higher in Reddygnapavarm than in other villages. The non-tribal landholders have improved irrigation facilities in Reddyganapavaram during the same period. And cropping pattern has changed drastically among non-tribal farmers. Most of non-tribal farmers, who cultivated Korram, have shifted to black-paddy in 1950-51. The demand for labour increased in the village, particularly for the farm servants.

The CAGR of average wage was 4.45 percent in Reddyganapavaram, 6.23 percent in Darbhagudem and 5.63 percent in Reddynagampalem. The CAGR of average wage is noted higher in Darbhagudem than in other villages during same period. The CAGR of

average income of the family is noted as 6.51 percent in Reddyganapavaram, 5.55 percent in Darbhagudem and 6.85 percent in Reddynagampalem. Average income of agricultural labour household is noted higher in Reddynagampalem than in other villages during 1950-51 to 1970-71 due to higher growth rate in number of working days.

The income corresponding poverty line (ICPL) was Rs.2340.30 in 1970-71. The incidence of poverty was noted as 100.00 percent among agricultural labour households in the three villages during the same period. The number of farm servants has increased from 4 to 7, the usual daily wage labour households increased from 6 to 10 and usual subsidiary labour households increased from 11 to 34 in Reddyganapavaram during 1950-51 to 1970-71. The number of farm servants increased from 2 to 3, usual daily wage labour households increased from 4 to 8, and usual subsidiary labour households increased from 3 to 9 during same period in Darbhgudem, The number of usual daily wage labour households increased from 3 to 4, usual subsidiary labour households increased from 4 to 7 during same period in Reddynagampalem. In the three villages the number of usual subsidiary labour households increased more; it means most of the usual daily wage labour households were transformed into usual subsidiary status households during 1950-51 to 1970-71 due to decline in the number of working days. It was due to more land alienation during the same period in the three villages. This was the main reason for all the agricultural labour households falling under the poverty line during 1950-51 to 1970-71 in three selected villages.

If we see the CAGR of annual total family income (ATFI) of farm servant households, it has declined from 7.89 percent to 7.78 percent in Reddyganapavaram, whereas it has increased from 6.47 percent to 7.21 percent in Darbhagudem and they were no farm servants in Reddynagampalem during 1950-51 to 1970-71. The remuneration of farm servants was more in Darbhgudem compared to Reddyganapavaram during the same period. In Reddyganapavaram there was no alternative source of income except agriculture, whereas in Darbhgudem there were forest resources. In Reddyganapavaram some of the landless tribal households preferred to work as farm labour due to uncertainty in working days in agriculture. But in Darbhgudem, the agricultural labour households move to forest resources, when the uncertainty takes place in agricultural works. Under these

circumstances the non-tribal landlords needed to pay more remuneration to tribal farm servants in Darbhagudem compared to other villages (Table-7.5).

The CAGR of average family income of usual daily labour households was as much as 8.06 percent during 1950-51 to 1970-71 in Reddyganapavaram. The increasing number of working days among tribes was the reason. The close relationship between tribes and non-tribal landlords provided access for more number of working days during same period. The CAGR of average family income among tribal agricultural labour households has declined from 8.06 percent to 3.69 percent during 1970-71 to 1990-91. The tribal elders stated that the non-tribes have substituted SC labour in the place of ST labour followed by changes in the cropping pattern from Dry crops to wet crops in Reddyganapavaram. The CAGR of average income of tribal agricultural labour households is noted as 5.53 percent during 1950-51 to 1970-71 in Darbhgudem, and it increased to 7.35 percent during 1970-71 to 1990-91. It increased among tribes in Darbhgudem because; the percentage of SC population was low, in comparison to Reddyganapavaram. The non-tribal landlords depended on tribal labour households only in Darbhgudem during 1970-71 to 1990-91 (Table-7.5).

7.3, Changes in the average annual income and incidence of poverty among agricultural families during 1970-71 to 1990-91

If we see the changes in the average annual income of agricultural labour family from both agricultural and non-agricultural operations, it increased from Rs.1487.97 to Rs.5229.25 in Reddyganapavaram. It increased from Rs.1367.57 to Rs.4443.23 in Darbhgudem, and from Rs.934.17 to 3200.81 in Reddynagampalem during 1970-71 and 1990-91. It was higher in Reddyganapavaram, but it was lower in Reddynagampalem in 1990-91.

If we see the changes in CAGR of average annual income of agricultural labour families, it was 6.43 percent during 1970-71 to 1990-91 in Reddyganapavaram. It was 4.74 percent in Darbhgudem, and 6.98 percent in Reddynagampalem during same period. It was lower in Darbhagudem due lower growth rate of wage than in other villages whereas, it was

higher in Reddynagampalem due to higher growth rate of wage and number of working days. The level of non-agricultural earnings has come down in Reddyganapavaram during 1970-71 to 1990-91, due to decline in the level of non-agricultural working days. These conditions made the tribal labourers to depend on only agricultural operations and on non-tribal landlords in Reddyganapavaram. The wage bargaining power declined due to increase in the supply of labour, as a result the wage became low in 1990-91. The growth rate of agricultural and non-agricultural working days is noted higher in Reddynagampalem during 1990-91. It led to increase in CAGR of income of agricultural families in Reddynagampalem during 1970-71 to 1990-91.

The ICPL is noted as Rs.8931.34, the incomes of all labour households were lower compared to ICPL. The incidence of poverty among agricultural labour households was 100.00 percent in three tribal villages in 1990-91. However, some noticeable changes have taken place during 1970-71 to 1990-91 in three villages. The tribal movements have started again to get their alienated land. The past experience regarding failures of their movements has changed their mind set. To some extent social and political awareness increased. The number of educated persons among youth also increased significantly. Particularly the tribal youth dis-likes to continue the servanism and traditional mentality. They could identify the signs of exploitation through money-lending and farm servanism. Suresh and laxman (tribal young leaders in Darbhagudem) stated that 'no more they wanted to continue the same condition of past'. As a result tribal labour households under non-tribal landholder have disappeared. There were no permanent farm servants in Reddyganapavaram and in Darbhagudem in 1990-91. All farm servants have transformed as usual or usual subsidiary labour households in the three villages. But still the tribal labour households have been depending on non-tribal land holders for work in Reddyganapavaram. Whereas in Darbhagudem and Reddynagampalem the tribes completely controlled to depend on non-tribes for money lending and others in 1990-91. The number of usual daily wage labour households increased from 10 to 16 in Reddyganapavaram as lower level of transformation in the village. It increased from 8 to 14 as medium level of transformation in Darbhagudem, and it increased from 4 to 10 as higher level of transformation among agricultural labour households in Reddynagampalem during 1970-71 to 1990-91. In the case of the number of

usual subsidiary status labour households, it increased from 9 to 26 in Darbhagudem and from 7 to 15 in Reddynagampalem during same period, whereas the degree of transformation among labour households was low in Reddyganapavaram (from 34 to 48) where the tribal households are very close to the non-tribal households in a village. And it was more where the tribal labour households are far or isolated from non-tribes.

7.4, Changes in the incomes and incidence of poverty among agricultural labour households during 1990-91 to 2004-05

The number of labour households increased from 69 to 78 during 1990-91 to 2004-05 in Reddyganapavaram. The average size of the agricultural labour family declined from 5.63 to 5.00. The number of earners of a family increased from 2.25 to 2.50, and the amount of agricultural income of a family increased from Rs. 2092.88 to Rs. 5163.75. And non-agricultural income of the family also increased from Rs.206.06 to Rs.266.88, as a result the total income of an agricultural labour family increased from Rs.5506.75 to Rs.14987.50 during the same period in Reddyganapavaram. The average size of the family was lower 4.50 in Darbhagudem than Reddyganapavaram. It is lower (4.50 percent) in Reddynagampalem than the other two villages during the same period. The average number of earners is 2.00 in Darbhagudem, and 1.75 in Reddynagampalem. The total income of an agricultural labour family is Rs.10843.75 in Darbhagudem and Rs.7721.60 in Reddynagampalem. The average income of the family is low in Reddynagampalem and Darbhagudem due low average number of earners and decline in average non-agricultural income of the family during same period.

The ICPL is estimated as Rs. 22782.07 among tribal households in Reddyganapavaram in 2004-05. Even though the average total income of the labour family is lower in Darbhagudem compared to Reddyganapavaram, the average income of usual labour households was Rs.29595.00 in Darbhagudem, whereas it was Rs.18984.36 in Reddyganapavaram, and Rs.22293.75 in Reddynagampalem. It is more in Darbhagudem due to higher level of average number of working days. The incidence of poverty declined from 100.00 percent to 62.06 percent in Darbhagudem, whereas in Reddyganapavaram and

Reddynagampalem, it was 100.00 during the same period. The average total income of remaining usual subsidiary households is noted as Rs.8168.75, Rs.11987.50 and Rs.9402.50 in Reddyganapavaram, Darbhagudem and Reddynagampalem respectively during the same period. The average number of working days increased due to increase in cultivated land by restoration of land. The extent of land alienated in Darbhagudem is 110.01 acres. It was 118.1 acres in Reddyganapavaram, and it was 60.5 acres in Reddynagampalem during 1933-34 to 1990-91. The extent of land restored was 78.50 acres out of 118.10 acres in Reddyganapavaram, 143.90 acres out of 110.01 acres in Darbhagudem and 58.33 acres out of 78.50 acres in Reddynagampalem during 1990-91 to 2004-05. There is an indirect relationship between incidence of poverty and availability of land.

7.5, Changes in the incidence of poverty and net incomes of tribal land holding households during 1950-51 to 1970-71 in the tribal villages

The number of land holding households has increased from 16 in 1950-51 to 25 in 1970-71 in Reddyganapavaram, from 9 to 7 during in Darbhagudem, from 8 to 10 in Reddynagampalem during the same period. The average family income per annum is noted as Rs. 245.99 in Reddyganapavaram, it is noted as Rs. 289.10 in Darbhagudem and Rs. 168.73 in Reddynagampalem in 1950-51. The incomes of tenant farming households, self-cultivating farming households, and Land owning non-cultivating households were noted as lower than the ICPL in three villages. The incidence of poverty is noted as 100.00 in 1950-51. The incomes of all categories of landholding households are noted as below the ICPL in 1970-71. The incidence of poverty is again noted as 100.00 percent in 1970-71 in the three villages.

If we observe changes in the net incomes of landholding households during 1950-51 to 1970-71, the average income has increased from Rs.136.75 to Rs. 1077.55 among tenant farmers, from Rs.276.10 to Rs.1513.78 among self-cultivating farmers and from Rs.245.99 to Rs.1105.13 among non-cultivating land owners in Reddyganapavaram. It has increased from Rs. 273.83 to Rs. 918.01 among tenant farmers, from Rs.403.45 to Rs. 1836.81 among self-cultivating farmers, and from Rs.289.10 to Rs.1554.55 among non-cultivating land

owners in Darbhagudem village during the same period. In the three villages the net income among self-cultivating farmers is noted as high because, they used family labour optimum and they leased-out some of their land for rent. The main reasons for the low level of average income from cultivation in Reddynagampalem are identified as 1. lower level of productivity and 2. Lower prices of produce compared to other villages. The CAGR among tenant farming households is noted as 10.89 percent, 6.24 percent and 10.24 percent in Reddyganapavaram, Darbhagudem and Reddynagampalem respectively during 1950-51 to 1970-71. The growth rate of net income among tenant farmers was low due more growth rate of cost of tenancy. The growth rate of tenancy is noted as 10.29 percent in Darbhagudem, whereas it was 5.86 percent and 5.83 percent in Reddyganapavaram and Reddynagampalem during the same period. The changing cropping pattern was led to increase the tenancy among farmers. The changed cropping pattern has resulted significant incomes to the farmer. The non-tribal created demand for tenancy of tribal lands. The tribal landholders wanted to leased-out their lands to non-tribes at favorable rates. It was more in Darbhagudem, where the alternative forest resources are available for the existence of tribal lives. If tribal farmers wanted to cultivate, they needed to borrow more money from non-tribal money lenders, it was another risk to the tribal farmer households. To avoid these risks they preferred to lease-out their land rather than cultivation. They preferred to practice their traditional occupations like collection of minor forest produce during 1950-51 to 1970-71 in Darbhagudem.

The growth rate of interest on borrowings and cost of cultivation also reasons to decline the net incomes among farming households in Darbhagudem compared to Reddyganapavaram. The wages were high in Darbhagudem because, the number of agricultural labour households among non-tribes was less; therefore the demand for tribal labourers was more. On the other hand, and the tribal households were not interested to work under the non-tribal landlords due to more availability of forest resources. The wages for labourers has increased due to higher demand for and lower supply of labour in Darbhagudem during 1950-51 to 1970-71.

7.6, Changes in the incomes of landholding and farmer households during 1970-71 to 1990-91 in the selected villages

The average income from cultivation among farming households has increased from Rs.1202.34 in 1970-71 to Rs.8139.47 in 1990-91 in Reddyganapavaram. The net income among tenant farming households has increased from Rs. 1077.55 to Rs. 8291.48 in Reddyganapavaram, from Rs. 918.01 to Rs. 6717.70 in Darbhagudem and from Rs.663.14 to Rs. 7383.01 in Reddynagampalem during the same period. Only marginal and small size farmers have existed in 1970-71, whereas only marginal farmers existed in 1990-91 in Reddyganapavaram. The net income among self-cultivating households and non-cultivating land owning households has noted more in Darbhagudem compared to other villages during the same period. The CAGR of net income of tenant farmer households noted as 10.74 percent, it was noted as 10.16 percent for self-cultivating farmers and 8.50 percent among non-cultivating farmers in Reddyganapavaram during 1970-71 to 1990-91. It increased from Rs. 1513.78 to Rs.10487.77 among self-cultivating farmers and from Rs.1105.13 to Rs.5648.76 during the same period. The CAGR noted as 10.16 percent among self-cultivating households and 8.50 percent among non-cultivating land owning households during same period. It shows the favourable conditions for land cultivation during 1970-71 and 1990-91 due increase in irrigational facilities, changes in cropping pattern due to green revolution and other factors.

In Darbhagudem average net income of the tenant farmer households has increased from Rs. 918.01 to Rs.6717.78 among tenant farming households, from Rs. 1836.51 to Rs.15007.70 among self-cultivating farmers and from Rs. 1554.55 to Rs.10224.30 among non-cultivating landowning households in Darbhagudem during 1970-71 to 1990-91. The conditions among farming households can be understood by examining CAGR of net incomes among them. The conditions of tenant farming households were favourable in the three villages whereas, the conditions of self-cultivating farming households were more favourable in Darbhagudem and Reddynagampalem compared to Reddyganapavaram. In Reddynagampalem, the CAGR of net income is noted as 10.74 percent among tenant farming households in Reddyganapavaram, 10.46 percent in Darbhagudem and 10.24

percent in Reddynagampalem during 1970-71 to 1990-91. It is noted as 10.16 percent among self-cultivating farming households in Reddyganapavaram, 11.07 percent in Darbhagudem and 12.04 percent in Reddynagampalem during the same period. The conditions of non-cultivating farming households were more favourable in Darbhagudem compared to Reddyganapavaram and Reddynagampalem during the same period. It is noted as 8.50 percent among non-cultivating land owning households in Reddyganapavaram, 9.88 percent in Darbhagudem and 8.78 percent in Reddynagampalem during the same period.

7.7, Changes in the incidence of poverty among farmer households in the selected villages during 1970-71 to 1990-91

The ICPL is noted as Rs.8931.34 in 1990-91. The incidence of poverty was declined from 100.00 percent to 54.24 percent among landholding households in Reddyganapavaram, from 100.00 to 63.33 percent among farmer households. The incidence of poverty among farmer households was more compared to among landholding households because, the tenant farmer households are included and non-cultivating land owning households were excluded into the farmer households. The incidence of poverty among tenant farmers noted as 72.42. Percent in 1990-91. It was noted among farmer and agricultural labour households as 77.12 percent Darbhagudem in 1990-91. The incidence of poverty declined from 100.00 percent to 43.90 percent during 1970-71 to 1990-91. It declined from 100.00 percent to 71.92 percent among tenant farmer households in Darbhagudem. Darbhagudem koya tribes have led extremist movement against non-tribes during 1987-89 and they depended only on forest resources at that time of the movement. Whereas in Reddyganapavaram the Koya tribes were dependent on non-tribes on one side for their movement and on the other for agricultural work.

The non-tribes oppressed the aggressive tribal movement by offering more money wages, loan facilities and helped in using ITDA programmes for their development. On one side the non-tribal landlords file the false cases against tribes and arrested them with the help of Police Inspector (Anjaneyulu, a non-tribe) and on the other non-tribal party leaders release the tribes from custody by requesting or compromising or with the kindness of non-

tribal landlords. The political party leader's convince the tribes to satisfy with the increasing wages, getting loans from the ITDAs with the help of non-tribal political leaders and getting agricultural implements from non-tribal landlords because basically they are non-tribes with political interest. Among tribal farmers who compromise with the non-tribal landlords, the non-tribal landlords facilitated to get irrigation facility and fertilizers on credit and other helps. Automatically the tribal movement was suppressed. This kind of attitudes of political parties and some of the tribal farmers and agricultural labour households helped just to increase the money incomes among the tribal households, which helped to decline the poverty among tribal households during 1970-71 to 1990-91.

In Reddynagampalem the incidence of poverty declined from 100.00 percent to 41.66 percent due to changes in the attitudes among tribal households during 1970-71 to 1990-91. The Konda reddy tribes landholders habituated own cultivation from the experience of partition. The agricultural labour households also habituated themselves to perform agricultural occupations instead of hunting and other forest occupations. The Konda Reddy tribes completely restricted the entrance of non-tribes in the affairs of tribes and tribal gudems. The tribes habituated themselves to market their produce directly; it helped to get more income. Konda Reddy tribes preferred fruit/tree crops to reduce risk of cultivation during 1950-51 to 1970-71. The incidence of poverty among tenant farmers declined from 100.00 percent to 72.62 percent during 1970-71 to 1990-91. They habituated to cultivate paddy and other food crops. It also helped to increase their incomes during the same period. All these changing conditions helped to decline poverty among Konda Reddy tribes in Reddynagampalem during 1970-71 to 1990-91.

7.8, Changes in the net incomes of farmer and landholding households during 1990-91 to 2004-05 in the selected village

The average net income among tenant farming households has increased from Rs.6717.70 in 1990-91 to Rs. 38609.31 in 2004-05 in Darbhagudem. It has increased from Rs. Rs.7383.01 to 27053.64 in Reddynagampalem, and from Rs. 8291.48 to Rs. 19874.43 in Reddyganapavaram during the same period. The CAGR among tenant farming

households is noted as 6.00 percent in Reddyganapavaram, 12.34 percent in Darbhagudem and 9.04 percent in Reddynagampalem during 1990-91 to 2004-05. It shows that incremental changes in the incomes among tribal households are more where the alienated land is successfully restored in Darbhagudem. The income levels and growth rate of incomes are low in Reddyganapavaram, where the land restoration was failed during the same period. It has increased from Rs. 15007.70 to Rs. 59834.63 among self-cultivating farming households in Darbhagudem. It is evident that the land restoration has promoted the incomes among farming households in Darbhagudem compared to other villages. The main reasons for lower growth rate of net incomes among farming households in Reddyganapavaram is higher growth rates of cost of cultivation (16.34 percent), cost of tenancy (15.08 percent) and lower growth rate of income from family labour (2.24 percent) compared to other villages.

This drastic change has taken place in net incomes of farming households in Darbhagudem due to changes in the cropping pattern of the farmers. The tribal got the irrigated fertile land in restoration process. It facilitated to cultivate two crops per annum, mostly paddy and blackgram which are the major crops among non-tribes. The tribal farmers shifted from single crop in 1990-91 to double crop in 2004-05. It helped to increase the net incomes of the farmers in Darbhagudem. The restored land to tribes in Reddyganapavaram is not more fertile like in Darbhagudem; due this the productivity is less in Reddyganapavaram, and most of the tribal farmers' cultivated single crop with lower returns.

If we see the changes in the net incomes of self-cultivating farmers (SCF), it is Rs.17574.92 among marginal farmers. It increased from Rs.11007.38 in 1990-91 to Rs.55941.72 in 2004-05 among small farmers, and it increased from Rs.27252.29 in 1990-91 to Rs.110921.17 in 2004-05 among semi-medium size farmers in Darbhagudem. If we see the changes among Non-Cultivating Land Owners (NCLO), it was Rs.9847.89 among marginal farmers. It was Rs.55941.72 among small farmers and it is Rs.48284.29 among semi-medium farmers during same period in Darbhagudem.

7.9, The incidence of poverty among landholding and farmer households during 1990-91 to 2004-05 in the selected villages

The estimated poverty line is noted as Rs. 22782.07 in 2004-05. The incidence of poverty declined from 43.90 percent to 33.33 percent among landholding households. It declined from 57.91 percent to 43.00 percent among farmer households and from 71.95 percent to 57.66 percent among all tribal households in the village during 1990-91 to 2004-05 in Reddyganapavaram. It declined from 54.29 percent to 30.16 percent among landholding households. It declined from 63.33 to 29.39 percent among farmer households, from 72.37 percent to 29.22 percent among tenant farmers and from 77.14 percent to 47.11 percent among all tribal households in Darbhagudem during same period. It declined from 61.66 percent to 49.35 percent among landholding households; it declined from 77.14 percent to 59.35 percent among farmer households and from 80.83 percent to 62.85 percent among all tribal households in Reddynagampalem during same period.

In 1990-91 the incidence of poverty was noted less as 43.90 among landholding households in Reddyganapavaram. It was more (54.29 percent) in Darbhagudem and (61.66) in Reddynagampalem in 1990-91. In the beginning of the tribal movement during 1985-98 which has taken place in the three villages, the tribal landholders in Reddyganapavaram were compromised with the non-tribal landholders at the time of Enjoyment Survey for just temporary benefits like more wages to tribal labourers in non-tribal fields, irrigation facilities to tribal landholders, getting help from the non-tribes for incentives from ITDA and other government departments because they are the political leaders. Although they succeeded in getting temporary benefits during 1985-98 from the non-tribes, but they failed in restoring the alienated land which provides permanent employment and independent life. Because of this reason the incidence of poverty noted highest as 33.33 percent in Reddyganapavaram, which is more than in Darbhagudem (30.16 percent) among landholding households. In the case of agricultural labour households also, it was more as 82.00 percent in Reddyganapavaram than in Darbhagudem (62.02 percent) in 2004-05.

The incidence of poverty was noted highest as 61.66 percent among landholding households in Reddynagampalem than in other villages in 1990-91 because, the Konda Reddi tribes don't know about the government development policies. They did not expect help from any group of non-tribal in the restoration of land but from the activists, N.G.Os and political parties. They failed in restoring the land, which they actually lost. But succeeded in habituating self-sufficiency in production, marketing and changing life style from dependency to the independent life. This kind of socio-economic change helped to reduce incidence of poverty to 49.35 percent among landholding households, to 59.35 percent among farmer households, from 100.00 percent in 1990-91 to 76.35 percent among agricultural labour households and from 80.83 percent to 60.85 percent respectively during 1990-91 to 2004-05.

Table-7.RG.1.
Changes in the incomes of agricultural labourers in Reddyganapavaram in 1950-51

Occupation	N.HH	AMF	NEF	PCAE	NAEF	TEF	AEF	NAF	TEF	FAEF	TFI
Permanent Farm Servant	2	5	1.5	219.00	10.08	229.08	328.50	15.11	343.61	42.99	386.60
Annual Farm Servant	2	5	1.5	177.50	13.98	191.48	266.25	20.96	287.21	42.99	330.20
Farm Servant HH	4	5.00	1.5	198.25	12.03	210.28	297.38	18.04	315.41	42.99	358.40
Usual Daily Status	6	5	3.0	134.38	10.08	144.45	403.13	30.23	433.35	0.00	433.35
Usual subsidiary status	11	6	3.0	46.20	20.48	66.68	138.60	61.43	200.03	0.00	200.03
Wage labour HH	17	5.50	3.0	90.29	11.75	105.56	270.86	45.83	316.69	0.00	316.69
Agri.Lab.HH	21	5.25	2.3	144.27	11.89	157.92	284.12	31.93	316.05	21.50	337.55

Table-7.DG.1. Changes in the incomes of agricultural labourers in Darbhagudem village in 1950-51

Occupation	N.HH	AMF	NEF	PCAE	PCNAE	PCE	AEF	NAF	TEF	FAEF	TFI
Permanent Farm Servant	1	5.00	2.00	219.00	52.5	271.50	438.00	105.00	543.00	18.23	561.23
Annual Farm Servant	1	6.00	2.00	177.50	71.3125	248.81	355.00	142.63	497.63	18.23	515.86
Farm Servant HH	2	5.50	2.00	198.25	61.90625	260.16	396.50	123.81	520.31	18.23	538.54
Usual Daily Status	4	5.00	2.50	185.25	81.8125	267.06	463.13	204.53	667.66	0.00	667.66
Usual subsidiary status	3	5.00	2.00	84.70	97.125	181.83	169.40	194.25	363.65	0.00	363.65
Wage labour HH	7	5.00	2.25	130.33	89.46875	219.79	293.23	201.30	494.54	0.00	515.65
H.H.F.P.C	3	5.00	2.00	39.38	130.375	169.75	78.75	260.75	339.50	0.00	339.50
Agri.Lab.HH	12	5.17	2.08	137.54	109.9219	247.46	286.54	229.00	515.55	18.23	464.57

Table-7.RN.1.
Incomes/ earnings of agricultural labourers in Reddynagampalem in 1950-51

Occupation	N.HH	AMF	NEF	PCAE	PCNAE	PCE	AEF	NAF	TFI
Permanent Farm Servant									
Annual Farm Servant									
Farm Servant HH									
Usual Daily Status	3	6	3	110.70	40.95	151.65	332.10	122.85	454.95
Usual subsidiary status	4	5	2	44.55	49.73	94.28	89.10	99.45	188.55
Wage labour HH	7	5.5	2.5	75.03	45.34	122.96	210.60	111.15	321.75
H.H.F.P.C	4	4	2	21.90	68.90	90.80	43.80	137.80	181.60
Agri.Lab.HH	11	4.75	2.25	44.60	57.12	101.72	100.35	128.52	228.86

Table-7.RG.2
Changes in the No. of Earners and incomes of agricultural labourers in Reddyganapavaram in 1970-71

Occupation	N.HH	AMF	NEF	PCAE	NAEF	TEF	AEF	NAF	TEF	FAEF	TFI
Permanent Farm Servant	4	6	2	730.00	30.38	760.38	1460.00	60.75	1520.75	234.50	1755.25
Annual Farm Servant	3	6	2	603.50	38.25	641.75	1207.00	76.50	1283.50	234.50	1518.00
Farm Servant HH	7	6.0	2.0	666.75	34.31	701.06	1333.50	68.63	1402.13	234.50	1636.63
Usual Daily Status	10	6.0	3.0	592.50	88.88	681.38	1777.50	266.63	2044.13	0.00	2044.13
Usual subsidiary status	34	5.0	2.0	216.00	101.25	317.25	432.00	202.50	634.50	0.00	634.50
Wage labour HH	44	5.5	2.5	249.75	95.06	499.31	1104.75	234.56	1339.31	0.00	1339.31
Agri.Lab.HH	51	5.8	2.3	319.40	64.69	600.19	1219.13	151.59	1370.72	117.25	1487.97

Table-7.DG. 2.
Changes in the incomes of agricultural labourers in Darbhagudem village in 1970

Occupation	N.HH	AMF	NEF	PCAE	PCNAE	PCE	AEF	NAF	TEF	FAEF	TFI
Permanent Farm Servant	2	6.00	2.00	912.50	119.175	1031.68	1825.00	238.35	2063.35	178.50	2241.85
Annual Farm Servant	1	6.00	2.00	532.50	143.01	675.51	1065.00	286.02	1351.02	178.50	1529.52
Farm Servant HH	3	6.00	2.00	630.00	131.0925	761.09	1260.00	262.19	1522.19	178.50	1885.69
Usual Daily Status	8	6.00	2.50	603.00	180.465	783.47	1507.50	451.16	1958.66	0.00	1958.66
Usual subsidiary status	9	5.00	2.00	178.13	195.22	373.35	356.25	390.44	746.69	0.00	746.69
Wage labour HH	17	5.50	2.25	370.88	187.8425	558.72	834.47	422.65	1257.11	0.00	1352.68
H.H.F.P.C	5	4.00	2.00	71.25	360.93	432.18	142.50	721.86	864.36	0.00	864.36
Agri.Lab.HH	25	5.17	2.08	269.79	274.3863	544.18	562.07	571.64	1133.70	59.50	1367.57

Table-7.RN.2.
Incomes/ earnings of agricultural labourers in Reddynagampalem in 1970

Occupation	N.HH	AMF	NEF	PCAE	PCNAE	PCE	AEF	NAF	TFI
Permanent Farm Servant									
Annual Farm Servant									
Farm Servant HH									
Usual Daily Status	4	6	2.5	677.50	120.31	797.81	1693.75	300.78	1994.53
Usual subsidiary status	7	6	2	190.00	163.44	353.44	380.00	326.88	706.88
Wage labour HH	11	6.5	2.25	433.75	141.88	575.63	1036.88	313.83	1350.70
H.H.F.P.C	5	5	2	101.00	227.00	328.00	202.00	454.00	656.00
Agri.Lab.HH	16	5.75	2.25	230.75	184.44	415.19	519.19	414.98	934.17

Table-7.RG.3.
Changes in the No. of Erners and incomes of agricultural labourers in Reddyganapavaram in 1990

Occupation	N.HH	AMF	NEF	PCAE	NAEF	TEF	AEF	NAF	TEF	FAEF	TFI
Permanent Farm Servant											
Annual Farm Servant	5	6	2	3195.00	187.50	3382.50	6390.00	375.00	6765.00	560.00	7325.00
Farm Servant HH	5	6	2	3195.00	187.50	3382.50	6390.00	375.00	6765.00	560.00	7325.00
Usual Daily Status	16	5.5	3	1387.50	18.00	1405.50	4162.50	54.00	4216.50	0.00	4216.50
Usual subsidiary status	48	5	2	594.00	431.25	1025.25	1188.00	862.50	2050.50	0.00	2050.50
Wage labour HH	64	5.25	2.50	958.50	224.63	1215.38	2675.25	458.25	3133.50	0.00	3133.50
Agri.Lab.HH	69	5.63	2.25	1397.81	206.06	2298.94	4532.63	416.63	4949.25	280.00	5229.25

Table-7.DG.3.
Changes in the incomes of agricultural labourers in Darbhagudem in 1990

Occupation	N.HH	AMF	NEF	PCAE	PCNAE	PCE	AEF	NAF	TEF	FAEF	TFI
Permanent Farm Servant											
Annual Farm Servant	1	6.00	2.00	3195.00	201.5	3396.50	6390.00	403.00	6793.00	735.25	7528.25
Farm Servant HH	1	5.50	2.00	3195.00	234	3429.00	6390.00	468.00	6858.00	735.25	7593.25
Usual Daily Status	14	6.00	3.00	2479.50	217.75	2697.25	7438.50	653.25	8091.75	0.00	8091.75
Usual subsidiary status	26	5.00	2.00	735.00	331.5	1066.50	1470.00	663.00	2133.00	0.00	2133.00
Wage labour HH	40	5.50	2.50	1509.75	274.625	1784.38	3774.38	686.56	4460.94	0.00	4460.94
H.H.F.P.C	5	4.00	2.00	225.00	412.75	637.75	450.00	825.50	1275.50	0.00	1275.50
Agri.Lab.HH	46	5.10	1.30	919.50	343.6875	1263.19	1195.35	446.79	1642.14	735.25	4443.23

Table-7.RN.3.
Incomes/ earnings of agricultural labourers in Reddynagampalem in 1990

Occupation	N.HH	AMF	NEF	PCAE	PCNAE	PCE	AEF	NAF	TFI
Permanent Farm Servant									
Annual Farm Servant									
Farm Servant HH									
Usual Daily Status	10	5	2	2640.00	335.75	2975.75	5280.00	671.50	5951.50
Usual subsidiary status	15	5	1.5	825.00	603.50	1428.50	1237.50	905.25	2142.75
Wage labour HH	25	5	3	1732.50	469.63	2202.13	3258.75	788.38	4047.13
H.H.F.P.C	10	4	2	510.00	667.25	1177.25	1020.00	1334.50	2354.50
Agri.Lab.HH	35	4.5	2.25	1121.25	568.44	1689.69	2139.38	1061.44	3200.81

Table-7.RG.4.
Changes in the No. of Earners and incomes of agricultural labourers in Reddyganapavaram in 2004-05

Occupation	N.HH	AMF	NEF	PCAE	NAEF	TEF	AEF	NAF	TEF	FAEF	TFI
Permanent Farm Servant											
Annual Farm Servant											
Farm Servant HH											
Usual Daily Status	56	5	2.5	7357.50	236.25	7593.75	18393.75	590.63	18984.38	0.00	18984.38
Usual subsidiary status	22	5	2.5	2970.00	297.50	3267.50	7425.00	743.75	8168.75	0.00	8168.75
Wage labour HH	78	5	2.5	5163.75	266.88	5430.63	12909.38	667.19	13576.56	0.00	13576.56
Agri.Lab.HH	78	5	2.5	5163.75	266.88	5995.00	12909.38	2078.13	14987.50	0.00	14987.50

Table-7.DG.4.
Changes in the incomes of agricultural labourers in Darbhgudem in 2005

Occupation	N.HH	AMF	NEF	PCAE	PCNAE	PCE	AEF	NAF	TEF	FAEF	TFI
Permanent Farm Servant											
Annual Farm Servant											
Farm Servant HH											
Usual Daily Status	24	5.00	3.00	9225.00	640	9865.00	27675.00	1920.00	29595.00	0.00	29595.00
Usual subsidiary status	7	5.00	2.50	3775.00	1020	4795.00	9437.50	2550.00	11987.50	0.00	11987.50
Wage labour HH	31	5.50	2.00	6500.00	830	7330.00	13000.00	1660.00	14660.00	0.00	20791.25
H.H.F.P.C	3	4.00	1.00	1361.25	1810	3171.25	1361.25	1810.00	3171.25	0.00	3171.25
Agri.Lab.HH	34	4.50	2.00	3452.81	1320	4772.81	6905.63	2640.00	9545.63	0.00	11981.25

Table-7.RN.4.
Incomes/ earnings of agricultural labourers in Reddynagampalem in 2004-05

Occupation	N.HH	AMF	NEF	PCAE	PCNAE	PCE	AEF	NAF	TFI
Permanent Farm Servant									
Annual Farm Servant									
Farm Servant HH									
Usual Daily Status	20	5	2.5	8527.50	390.00	8917.50	21318.75	975.00	22293.75
Usual subsidiary status	7	5	2	3881.25	820.00	4701.25	7762.50	1640.00	9402.50
Wage labour HH	27	4.5	3	6204.38	605.00	6809.38	14540.63	1307.50	15848.13
H.H.F.P.C	4	4	2	1310.00	1610.00	2920.00	2620.00	3220.00	5840.00
Agri.Lab.HH	31	4.25	1.75	3304.84	1107.50	4412.34	5783.48	1938.13	7721.60

Table-7.5.
Changes in the ACGR of ATFIAL households in the selected villages during 1950-51 and 2004-05

Occupation	Reddy Ganpavaram			Darbhagudem			Reddynagampalem		
	1950-51/ 1970-71	1970-71/ 1990-91	1990-91/ 2004-05	1950-51/ 1970-71	1970-71/ 1990-91	1990-91/ 2004-05	1950-51/ 1970-71	1970-71/ 1990-91	1990-91/ 2004-05
Permanent Farm Servant	7.86			7.17					
Annual Farm Servant	7.93	8.19		5.58	8.29				
Farm Servant HH	7.89	7.78		6.47	7.21				
Usual Daily Status	8.06	3.69	10.55	5.53	7.35	9.03	7.67	5.62	9.20
Usual subsidiary status	5.94	6.04	9.65	3.66	5.39	12.20	6.83	5.70	10.36
Wage labour HH	7.48	4.34	10.27	4.94	6.15	10.81	7.44	5.64	9.53
H.H.F.P.C				4.78	1.96	6.26	6.63	6.60	6.24
Agri.Lab.HH	7.70	6.49	7.27	5.55	6.07	6.84	7.29	6.35	6.05

Table-7.RG.6,
**Changes in the No. of Erners and incomes of agricultural labourers in Reddyganapavaram
during 1950-51 and 2004-05**

Year	N.HH	AMF	NEF	AEF	NAEF	TEF	AEF	NAF	TEF	FAEF	TFI
1950-51	21.00	5.25	2.25	143.93	11.89	157.92	284.12	31.93	316.05	21.50	337.55
1970-71	51.00	5.75	2.25	319.40	64.69	600.19	1219.13	151.59	1370.72	117.25	1487.97
1990-91	69.00	5.63	2.25	1397.81	206.06	2298.94	4532.63	416.63	4949.25	280.00	5229.25
2004-05	78.00	5.00	2.50	5163.75	266.88	5995.00	12909.38	2078.13	14987.50	0.00	14987.50

Table-7.DG.6.
Changes in the incomes of agricultural labourers in Darbhagudem during 1950-51 and 2004-05

Year	N.HH	AMF	NEF	PCAE	PCNAE	PCE	AEF	NAF	TEF	FAEF	TFI
1950-51	12	5.17	2.08	137.54	109.92	247.46	286.54	229.00	515.55	18.23	464.57
1970-71	25	5.17	2.08	489.27	274.39	763.66	1019.31	571.64	1590.95	59.50	1367.57
1990-91	46	5.10	1.30	1613.33	343.69	1957.02	2097.33	446.79	2544.13	735.25	3453.23
2004-05	34	4.50	2.00	3930.63	1320	5250.63	7861.25	2640.00	10501.25	0.00	11981.25

Table-7.RN.6.
Earnings among tribal labour households in Reddynagampalem during 1950-51 and 2004-05

Year	N.HH	AMF	NEF	PCAE	PCNAE	PCE	AEF	NAF	TFI	ICPL
1950-51	11	4.75	2.25	53.15	57.12	110.27	119.59	128.52	248.11	1089.04
1970-71	16	5.75	2.25	230.75	184.44	415.19	519.19	414.98	934.17	2580.88
1990-91	35	4.5	2.25	1031.25	568.44	1599.69	2320.31	1278.98	3599.30	9532.85
2004-05	31	4.25	1.75	3304.84	1107.50	4412.34	5783.48	1938.13	7721.60	27300.66

Table-7.DG.7.
Changes in the average number of agricultural working days among tribal agricultural labour households in Darbhagudem during 1933-34 and 2004-05

Occupation	1933-34	1950-51	1970-71	1990-91	2004-05
Permanent Farm Servant	0.00	365.00	365.00	0.00	0.00
Annual Farm Servant	355.00	355.00	355.00	355.00	0.00
Farm Servant HH	355.00	360.00	360.00	355.00	0.00
Usual Daily Status	110.00	123.50	100.50	130.50	184.50
Usual subsidiary status	42.00	77.00	37.50	52.50	75.50
Wage labour HH	76.00	100.25	69.00	91.50	130.00
H.H.F.P.C	110.00	45.00	28.50	37.50	60.50
Agri.Lab.HH	180.33	168.5	152.50	161.33	106.83

Table-7.RN.7.
Changes in the average number of agricultural working days among tribal agricultural labour households in Reddynagampalem during 1933-34 and 2004-05

Occupation	1933-34	1950-51	1970-71	1990-91	2004-05
Permanent Farm Servant	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual Farm Servant	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Farm Servant HH	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Usual Daily Status	94.00	76.00	124.00	155.00	185.00
Usual subsidiary status	0.00	35.00	54.00	42.00	76.00
Wage labour HH	94.00	55.50	89.00	98.50	130.50
H.H.F.P.C	23.00	32.00	44.00	53.00	61.00
Agri.Lab.HH	58.50	47.66	74.00	83.33	107.33

Table-7.RG.8.
Changes in the average holdings of tribal land holders in Reddyganapavaram during 1950-51 and 2004-05

Year	Owned	leased-out	leased-in	Operational	Leased-out
1950-51	9.09	4.13	1.80	5.63	4.90
1970-71	3.64	1.09	1.22	2.79	0.96
1990-91	1.14	1.34	1.78	0.88	0.48
2004-05	1.14	1.09	1.78	0.88	0.00

Table-7.DG.8.
Changes in the average holdings of tribal land holders in Reddy Darbhagudem
during 1933-34 and 2004-05

Year	Owned	leased-out	leased-in	Operational	Leased-out
1950-51	7.01	121.10	12.00	78.90	7.01
1970-71	6.11	75.30	9.00	42.00	6.11
1990-91	4.15	60.10	9.00	45.00	4.15
2004-05	3.86	210.60	64.00	210.60	3.86

Table-7.RN.8.
Changes in the average holdings of tribal land holders in Reddynagampalem during
1933-34 2004-05

Size	Owned	leased-out	leased-in	Operational	Leased-out
1950-51	6.55	3.79	3.45	3.28	3.92
1970-71	3.51	1.85	1.50	2.99	2.35
1990-91	2.11	1.20	1.30	1.78	1.20
2004-05	4.15	3.39	3.33	2.39	0.00

Table-7.RG.A,
Cost of Chalam cultivation per acre in RG in 1950-51

Agricultural operations	Times/Units	labour	Labour	Machinery	Inputs	Hired	Total
		Own	Hired	Hired	Purchase	Cost	
Ploughing	2x1.25	3		2.5		2.5	5.5
Sowing manure	2x1.0	1				0	1
Seeds	10-12 kg				1.5	1.5	1.5
Sowing seeds	1x1	1.25				0	1.25
Transplanting							
Weeding-out	1 (2x1)	1	1			1	2
Spray fertilizers							
Spray pesticides							
Crop cutting							
Fluking fruits							
Threshing	1 (4x1)	2	2		2	4	6
Herdsmen	6-9 months		2			2	2
Other Agricultural works	getting water	2	1.28			1.28	3.28
All agricultural operations:		10.25	6.28	2.5	3.5	12.28	22.53

Table-7.RG.B.
Average cost of cultivation per acre size wise in RG in 1950-51

Size	Cereals		Pulses		Condiments/industrial/topes		All average
	Cholam	Maize	Redgram	Blackgram	Tamarind	Horsegram	
0.01-2.00	20.82	12.95	14.82	0	4.18	7.04	9.97
2.01-5.00	21.72	13.75	15.62	0	4.48	8.01	10.60
5.01-10.00	22.01	14.29	16.57	0	5.26	8.36	11.08
10.01-15.00	25.56	15.16	18.37	0	5.82	9.47	12.40
15.01-20.00							
20.01-25.00							
25.01 <							
All Average	22.53	14.03	16.34	0	4.93	8.22	11.01

Table-7.RG.9.
Changes in the Average cost of cultivation among tribal farmers in Reddyganapavaram during 1950-51 and 2004-05

Year	Cereals		Pulses		Condiments		All average
	Cholam/Paddy	Maize	Redgram	Blackgram	Tamarind	Horsegram	
1950-51	22.53	14.04	16.35	0.00	4.94	8.22	11.01
1970-71	125.47	69.65	46.92	118.50	21.46	28.02	68.33
1990-91	752.00	490.00	0.00	573.00	0.00	0.00	605.00
2004-05	3665.00	2220.00	0.00	1375.00	0.00	0.00	2420.00

Table-7.DG.9.
average cultivation cost per acre size wise in Darbhagudem during 1050-51 and 2004-05

Year	Cereals		Pulses		Condiments/industrial/topes		Average
	Cholam/Paddy	Maize	Redgram	Blackgram	Tamarind	Castor	
1950-51	21.52	13.66	15.67	0.00	4.64	7.80	10.55
1970-71	125.47	69.65	46.92	118.50	21.46	28.02	68.33
1990-91	762.67	501.33	0.00	572.00	0.00	0.00	612.00
2004-05	3532.25	1591.76	0.00	1308.86	0.00	0.00	1064.29

Table-7.RN.9
Average cultivation cost of cultivation per acre size wise and crop wise in Reddynagampalem in 1950-51 and 2004-05

size	Cereals		Pulses		Condiments/industrial/topes		All average
	Cholam/Paddy	Maize	Redgram	Blackgram	Tamarind	Castor	
1950-51	16.14	13.66	15.67	0.00	4.64	7.80	10.55
1970-71	125.47	69.65	46.92	118.50	21.46	28.02	35.91
1990-91	756.50	495.50	0.00	578.00	0.00	0.00	610.00
2004-05	3215.00	2920.00	0.00	1925.00	0.00	0.00	2686.67

Table-7.RG.10.
Changes in the net incomes of tenants, self-cultivators and non-cultivating land holders in Reddyganapavaram in 1950-51

	1	2	3	4 (1+2)	5	6	7 (4+5)	8	9 (3-6)	10 (3-8)	11 (2+7)
Size	IC	SL	HL	TI	CC	Interest	TCC	CT	NITF	NISCF	NINCLO
0.01-2.00	50.645	164.00	10.50	214.65	18.87	22.15	41.02	17.15	156.47	173.62	181.15
2.01-5.00	258.05	133.19	71.33	391.24	116.69	34.92	151.61	87.38	152.25	239.63	220.57
5.01-10.00	514.188	95.17	158.70	609.36	250.46	45.71	296.17	169.05	144.14	313.19	264.22
10.01-15.00	868.16	32.61	291.25	900.77	464.56	58.25	522.81	285.43	92.54	377.96	318.04
15.01-20.00											
20.01-25.00											
25.01 <											
All Average	422.76	106.24	132.95	529.00	212.64	40.26	252.90	139.75	136.35	276.10	245.99

Table-7.RG.11.
Changes in the net incomes of tenants, self-cultivators and non-cultivating land holders
in Reddyganapavaram during 1950-51 to 2004-05

	1	2	3	5 (1+2)	6	7	8 (3+6+7)	9	10 (5-(8+9))	11 (5-8)	12 (2+9)
Year	IC	SL	HL	TI	CC	Interest	TCC	CT	NITF	NISCF	NINCLO
1950-51	422.76	106.24	132.95	529.00	212.64	40.26	252.90	139.75	136.35	276.10	245.99
1970-71	1292.63	668.91	196.33	1961.54	323.34	124.42	447.76	436.23	1077.55	1513.78	1105.13
1990-91	8139.47	3452.46	351.41	11591.93	882.91	221.25	1104.16	2196.30	8291.48	10487.77	5648.76
2004-05	34684.50	4814.00	3855.50	39498.50	8542.80	489.17	8444.07	11180.00	19874.43	31054.43	15994.00

Table-7.RG.12.
The ACGR of net incomes of tenants, self-cultivators and non-cultivating land holders
in Reddyganapavaram during 1933-05

	1	2	3	5 (1+2)	6	7	8 (3+6+7)	9	10 (5-(8+9))	11 (5-8)	12 (2+9)
Year	IC	SL	HL	TI	CC	Interest	TCC	CT	NITF	NISCF	NINCLO
1950-51 to 1970-71	5.75	9.64	1.97	6.77	2.12	5.80	2.90	5.86	10.89	8.88	7.80
1970-71 to 1990-91	9.64	8.55	2.95	9.29	5.15	2.92	4.62	8.42	10.74	10.16	8.50
1990-91 to 2004-05	10.15	2.24	17.31	8.52	16.34	5.43	14.53	11.46	6.00	7.51	7.18

Table-7.DG.10.
Changes in the net incomes of tenants, self-cultivators and non-cultivating land holders
in Darbhagudem in 1950-51

	1			3 (1+2)	4	5	6 (4+5)	7	9 (3-6)	10 (3-8)	11 (2+7)
Size	IC	SL	HL	TI	CC	Interest	TCC	CT	NITF	NISCF	NINCLO
0.01-2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.01-5.00	165.26	242.14	42.44	407.40	70.64	31.32	101.96	43.61	261.83	305.45	285.75
5.01-10.00	504.92	152.71	134.88	657.63	220.64	42.51	263.15	124.76	269.72	394.49	277.47
10.01-15.00	902.57	83.62	262.17	986.19	420.63	55.15	475.78	220.46	289.95	510.40	304.08
15.01-20.00											
20.01-25.00											
25.01 <											
All Average	524.25	159.49	146.49	683.74	237.30	42.99	280.30	129.61	273.83	403.45	289.10

Table-7.DG.11.
Changes in the net incomes of tenants, self-cultivators and non-cultivating land holders
in Darbhagudem in 1933.

	1			3 (1+2)	4	5	6 (4+5)	7	9 (3-6)	10 (3-8)	11 (2+7)
Size	IC	SL	HL	TI	CC	Interest	TCC	CT	NITF	NISCF	NINCLO
1950-51	524.25	159.49	146.49	683.74	237.30	42.99	280.30	129.61	273.83	403.45	289.10
1970-71	2474.59	635.75	561.58	3110.33	1074.72	198.80	1273.52	918.80	918.01	1836.81	1554.55
1990-91	18285.78	1934.30	2276.92	20220.08	4837.16	375.22	5212.38	8290.00	6717.70	15007.70	10224.30
2004-05	71325.36	5717.96	8459.90	77043.33	18470.95	511.84	17208.70	21225.31	38609.31	59834.63	26943.28

Table-7.DG.12.
ACGR of the net incomes of tenants, self-cultivators and non-cultivating land holders
in Darbhagudem during 1933-05

Year	IC	SL	HL	TI	CC	Interest	TCC	CT	NITF	NISCF	NINCLO
1950-51 to 1970-71	8.07	7.16	6.95	7.87	7.84	7.96	7.86	10.29	6.24	7.87	8.77
1970-71 to 1990-91	10.52	5.72	7.25	9.81	7.81	3.23	7.30	11.63	10.46	11.07	9.88
1990-91 to 2004-05	9.50	7.49	9.14	9.33	9.34	2.09	8.29	6.47	12.37	9.66	6.67

Table-7.RN.10.
Changes in the net incomes of tenants, self-cultivators and non-cultivating land holders
in Reddynagampalem in 1950-51

	1			3 (1+2)	4	5	6 (4+5)	7	9 (3-6)	10 (3-8)	11 (2+7)
Size	IC	SL	HL	TI	CC	Interest	TCC	CT	NITF	NISCF	NINCLO
0.01-2.00	73.41	124.74	19.25	198.15	34.60	22.15	56.75	23.10	118.30	141.40	147.84
2.01-5.00	198.02	82.64	61.35	280.66	104.69	34.92	139.61	61.35	79.70	141.05	143.99
5.01-10.00	505.50	61.35	170.00	566.85	283.03	45.71	328.74	153.00	85.10	238.10	214.35
10.01-15.00											
15.01-20.00											
20.01-25.00											
25.01 <											
All Average	258.98	89.58	83.53	348.55	140.77	34.26	175.03	79.15	94.37	173.52	168.73

Table-7.RN.11.
Changes in the net incomes of tenants, self-cultivators and non-cultivating land holders
in Reddynagampalem in 1920-21

	1			3 (1+2)	4	5	6 (4+5)	7	9 (3-6)	10 (3-8)	11 (2+7)
size	IC	SL	HL	TI	CC	Interest	TCC	CT	NITF	NISCF	NINCLO
1950-51	258.98	89.58	83.53	348.55	140.77	34.26	175.03	79.15	94.37	173.52	168.73
1970-71	1093.40	418.06	269.20	1511.46	477.89	124.42	602.31	246.00	663.14	909.14	664.06
1990-91	9034.65	2124.24	961.25	11158.88	2198.32	124.42	2322.74	1453.13	7383.01	8836.14	3577.36
2004-05	40331.58	5258.00	3585.00	45589.58	12284.60	557.17	6585.95	11950.00	27053.64	39003.64	17208.00

Table-7.RN.12.
The ACGR of the net incomes of tenants, self-cultivators and non-cultivating land holders in Reddynagampalem during 1920-
05.

	1	2	3	5 (1+2)	6	7	8 (3+6+7)	9	10 (5-(8+9))	11 (5-8)	12 (2+9)
Year	IC	SL	HL	TI	CC	Interest	TCC	CT	NITF	NISCF	NINCLO
1950-51 to 1970-71	7.47	8.01	6.03	7.61	6.30	6.66	6.37	5.83	10.24	8.63	7.09
1970-71 to 1990-91	11.14	8.47	6.57	10.51	7.93	0.00	6.98	9.29	12.81	12.04	8.78
1990-91 to 2004-05	10.49	6.23	9.17	9.84	12.15	10.51	7.19	15.08	9.04	10.41	11.04

Table-7.1
Shifting base year of the CPIAL index numbers from 1935-56 to 1960-61

Current year	Base year	CPIAL	From 1935-36 to 1960-61	from 1960-61 to 1980-81
1952	1935-36	443	81	22
1960	1935-36	546	100	27
1970	1960-61	184	184	49
1971	1960-61	186	186	49
1980-81	1960-61	377	377	100
1985-86	1960-61	488	488	129
1990	1960-61	639	639	169
1991	1960-61	769	769	204
2004-05	1986-87	356	1798	477

Table-7.2
Spliced index base from 1986-87 to 1960-61

	Base year	1960-61	1986-87	1960-61
1980-81	1960-61	377		
1985-86	1960-61	488		
1986-87	1960-61	505	100	
2004-05	1986-87		356	1798

Table-7.3
Deflating and inflating ICPL for different years in AP at 1980-81 prices

	CPIAL	ICPL
Years	at 1980-81	at 1980-81
1950-51	18	859.70
1970-71	49	2340.30
1985-86	129	6161.19
1990-91	187	8931.34
2004-05	477	22782.07

Table-7.RG.13.

Distribution of tribal agricultural labour households' class wise and status wise and incidence of poverty among them in Reddyganapavaram in 1950-51

Class	Distribution of tribal agricultural labour households						Incidence of poverty		
	PFSHH	AFSHH	UDWLHH	SUSLHH	FPCHH	TALHH	ICPL	HHUPL	%HHUP
0.00-100.00								0	0
100.01-200.00								0	0
200.01-400.00	2	2		11		15	859.70	15	71.43
400.01-600.00			6			6	859.70	6	28.57
600.01-900.00									0
900.01-1300.00									0
1300.01- Above									0
All	2	2	6	11	0	21	859.70	21	100

Table-7.RG.14.

Distribution of tribal land holding and farmer households class wise and status wise and incidence of poverty among them in Reddyganapavaram in 1950-51

Class	Distribution of tribal land holding households					Incidence of poverty					
	TFHH	SCFHH	NCLH	F&LHH	LHHH	ICPL	LHUPL	FHUPL	%LH	%FH	%AL&LH
0.00-100.00											
100.01-200.00	3					859.70	3		3		
200.01-400.00		8	5		6	859.70	8		8	5	
400.01-600.00											
600.01-900.00											
900.01-1300.00											
1300.01- Above											
All	3	8	5		16	859.70	16		100	100	100

Table-7.RG.15.

Distribution of tribal agricultural labour households class wise and status wise and incidence of poverty among them in Reddyganapavaram in 1950-51 and 2004-05

Class	Distribution of tribal agricultural labour households						Incidence of poverty		
	PFSHH	AFSHH	UDWLHH	SUSLHH	FPCHH	TALHH	ICPL	HHUPL	%ALHHUP
1950-51	2	2	6	11	0	21	859.70	21	100.00
1970-71	4	3	10	34	0	51	2340.30	51	100.00
1990-91	0	5	16	48	0	69	8931.34	69	100.00
2004-05	0	0	56	22	0	78	22782.07	64	82.00

Table-7.RG.16.

Distribution of tribal land holding and farmer households class wise and status wise and incidence of poverty among them in Reddyganapavaram in 1950-51 and 2004-05

Class	Distribution of tribal land holding households					Incidence of poverty					
	TFHH	SCFHH	NCLH	F&LHH	LHHH	ICPL	LHUPL	FHUPL	%LH	%FH	%AL&LH
1950-51	3	18	12	21	16	859.70	16	21	100.00	100.00	100.00
1970-71	5	27	10	52	25	2340.30	25	52	100.00	100.00	100.00
1990-91	8	23	12	43	41	8931.34	18	12	43.90	57.91	71.95
2004-05	22	56	17	94	78	22782.07	26	94	33.33	43.00	57.66

Table-7.DG.13.

Distribution of tribal agricultural labour households class wise and status wise and incidence of poverty among them in Darbhagudem in 1950-51

Class	Distribution of tribal agricultural labour households						Incidence of poverty		
	PFSHH	AFSHH	UDWLHH	SUSLHH	FPCHH	TALHH	ICPL	HHUPL	%HHUP
0.00-100.00									
100.01-200.00									
200.01-400.00				3	3	6	859.70	6	50
400.01-600.00							859.70		0
600.01-900.00	1	1	4			6	859.70	6	50
900.01-1300.00									
1300.01- Above									
All	1	1	4	3	3	12	859.70	12	100

Table-7.DG.14.

Distribution of tribal land holding and farmer households class wise and status wise and incidence of poverty among them in Darbhagudem in 1950-51

Class	Distribution of tribal land holding households					Incidence of poverty					
	TFHH	SCFHH	NCLH	FHH	LHHH	ICPL	LHUPL	FHUPL	%LH	%FH	%AL&LH
0.00-100.00	3	4	4	7	3	859.70	3	7	33	58	16.67
100.01-200.00		3		3		859.70		3	0	25	0.00
200.01-400.00		2	2	2	4	859.70	4	2	44	17	47.22
400.01-600.00					2	859.70	2		22	0	11.11
600.01-900.00									0	0	25.00
900.01-1300.00											
1300.01- Above											
All	5	9	6	12	9	859.70	9	12	100	100	100.00

Table-7.DG.15.

Distribution of tribal agricultural labour households class wise and status wise and incidence of poverty among them in Darbhagudem in 1950-51 and 2004-05

	Distribution of tribal agricultural labour households						Incidence of poverty		
Year	PFSHH	AFSHH	UDWLHH	SUSLHH	FPCHH	TALHH	ICPL	HHUPL	%HHUP
1950-51	1	1	4	3	3	12	859.70	12	100
1970-71	2	1	8	9	5	25	2340.30	25	100
1990-91	0	1	14	26	5	46	8931.34	46	100
2004-05	0	0	24	31	3	58	22782.07	36	62.06

Table-7.DG.16.

Distribution of tribal land holding and farmer households class wise and status wise and incidence of poverty among them in Darbhagudem in 1950-51 and 2004-05

	Distribution of tribal land holding households					Incidence of poverty					
Year	TFHH	SCFHH	NCLH	FHH	LHHH	ICPL	LHUPL	FHUPL	%LH	%FH	%AL&LH
1950-51	5	9	6	12	9	859.70	9	12	100.00	100.00	100.00
1970-71				9	7	2340.30	7	9	100.00	100.00	100.00
1990-91	2	7	4	9	7	8931.34	1	3	54.29	63.33	77.14
2004-05	5	59	18	64	63	22782.07	19	19	30.16	29.69	46.11

Table-7.RN.13.

Distribution of tribal agricultural labour households' class wise and status wise and incidence of poverty among them in Reddynagampalem in 1950-51

Class	Distribution of tribal agricultural labour households						Incidence of poverty		
	PFSHH	AFSHH	UDWLHH	SUSLHH	FPCHH	ALHH	ICPL	HHUPL	%HHUP
0.00-100.00									
100.01-200.00					4	4	859.70	4	36
200.01-400.00				4		4	859.70	4	36
400.01-600.00			3			3	859.70	3	27
600.01-900.00									
900.01-1300.00									
1300.01- Above									
All	0	0	3	4	4	11	859.70	11	100

Table-7.RN.14.

Distribution of tribal land holding and farmer households' class wise and status wise and incidence of poverty among them in Reddynagampalem in 1950-51

Class	Distribution of tribal land holding households					Incidence of poverty					% LH&FH
	TFHH	SCFHH	NCLH	FHH	LHHH	ICPL	LHUPL	FHUPL	%LH	%FH	
0.00-100.00	2	3		5	2	859.70	2	5	25	50	12.50
100.01-200.00			7			859.70	0		0	0	18.18
200.01-400.00		4		4		859.70	0	4	0	40	18.18
400.01-600.00		1		1	6	859.70	6	1	75	10	51.14
600.01-900.00											0.00
900.01-1300.00											0.00
1300.01- Above											0.00
All	2	8	7	10	8	859.70	8	10	100	100	100.00

Table-7.RN.15.

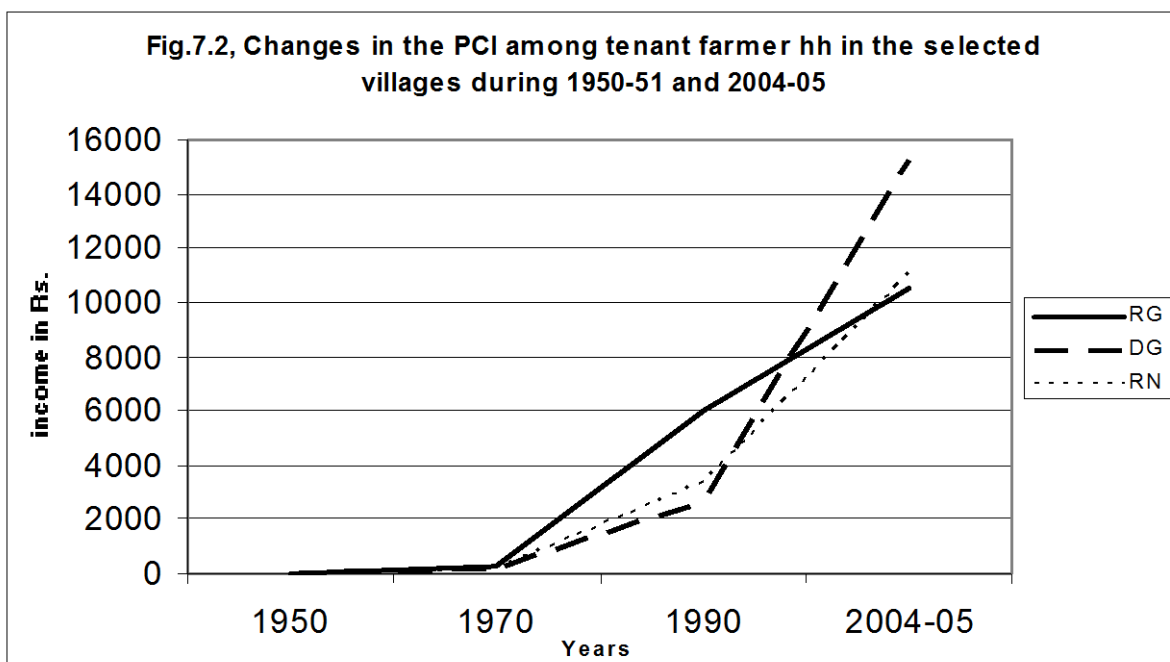
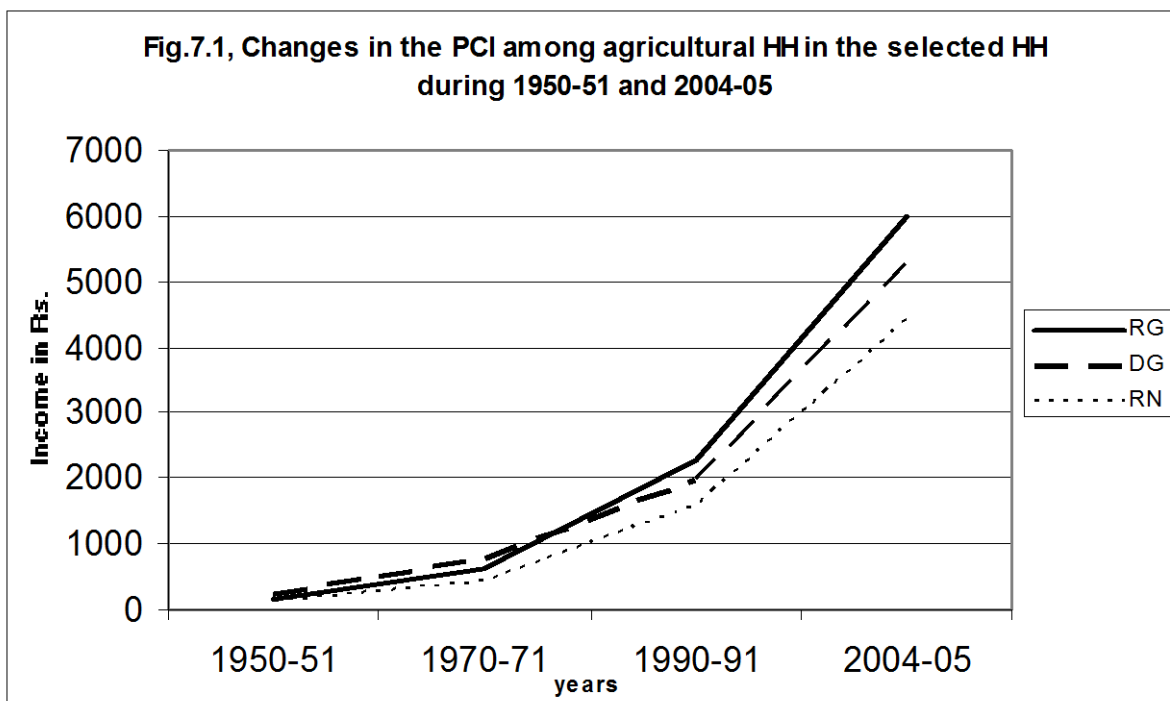
Distribution of tribal agricultural labour households' class wise and status wise and incidence of poverty among them in Reddynampalem in 1950-51 and 2004-05

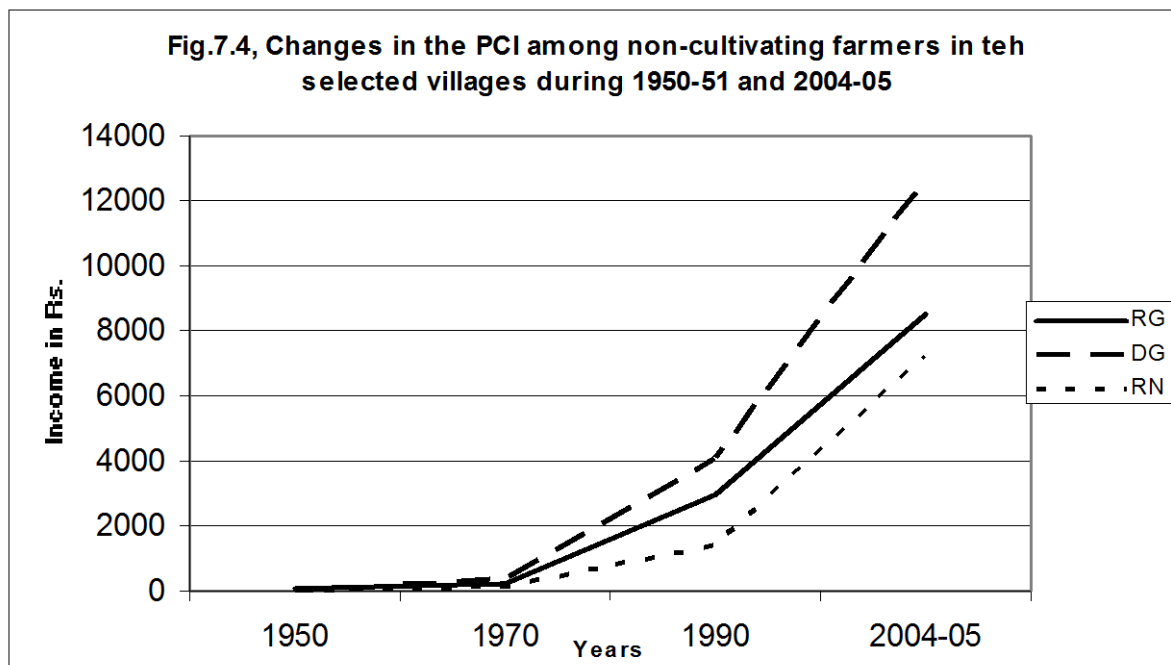
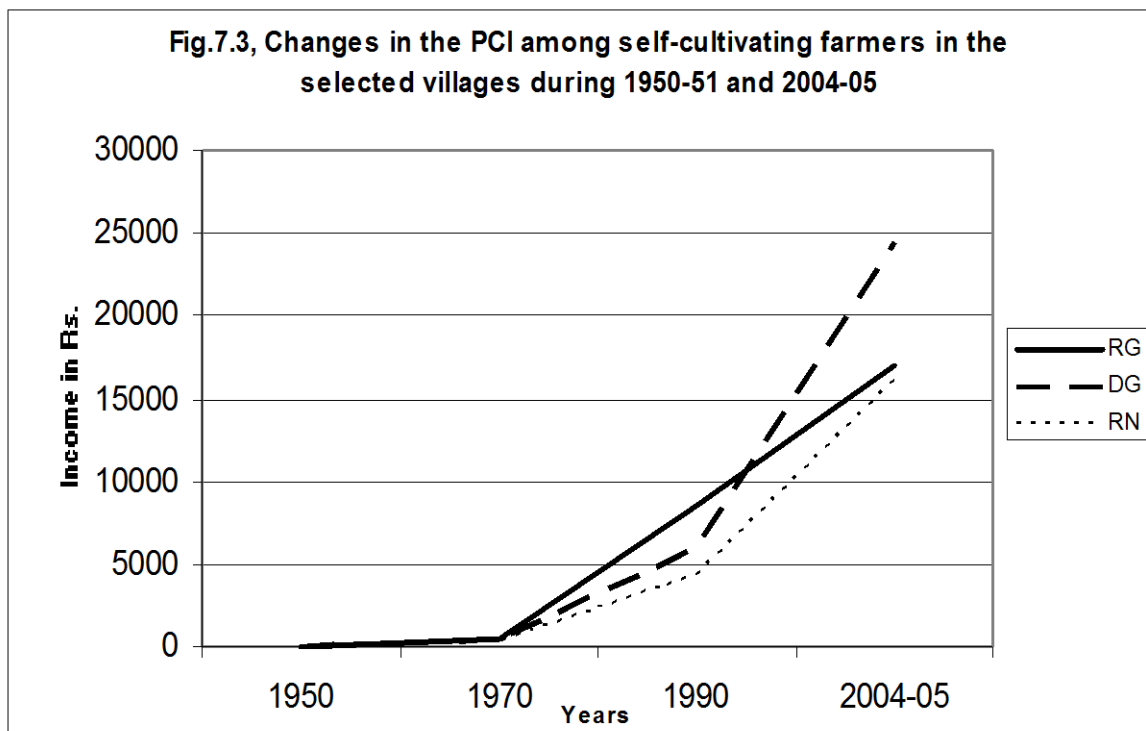
Year	Distribution of tribal agricultural labour households						Incidence of poverty		
	PFSHH	AFSHH	UDWLHH	SUSLHH	FPCHH	ALHH	ICPL	HHUPL	%HHUP
1950-51	0	0	3	4	4	11	859.70	11	100
1970-71	0	0	4	7	5	16	2340.30	16	100
1990-91	0	0	10	15	10	35	8931.34	35	100
2004-05	0	0	20	7	4	31	22782.07	31	76.35

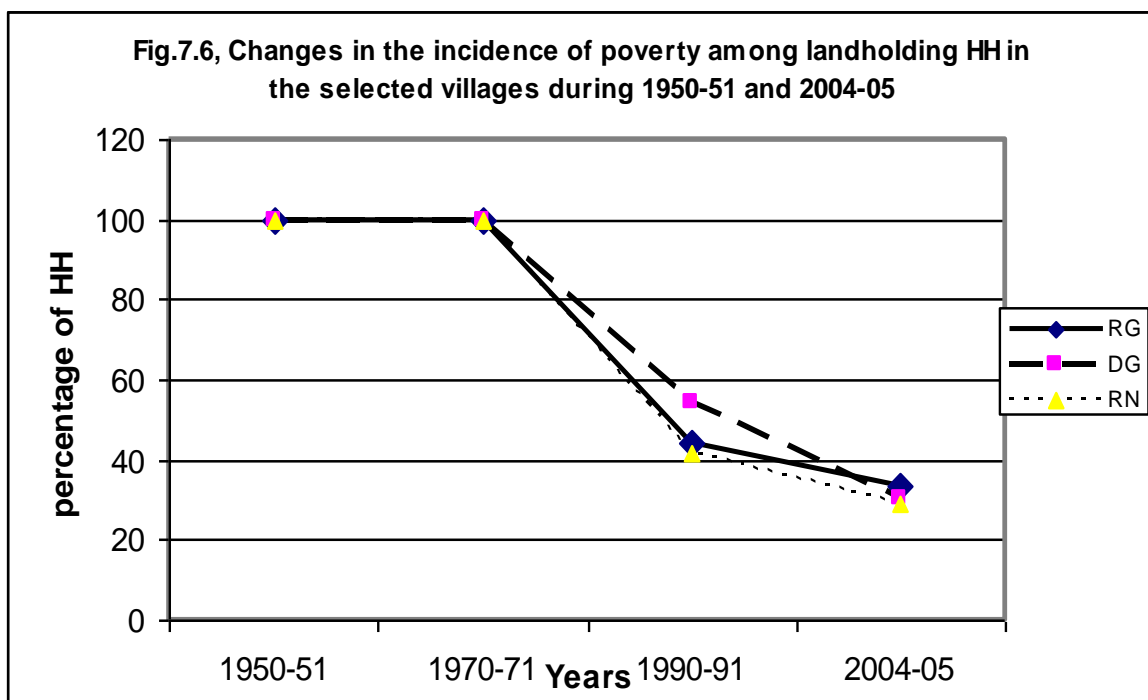
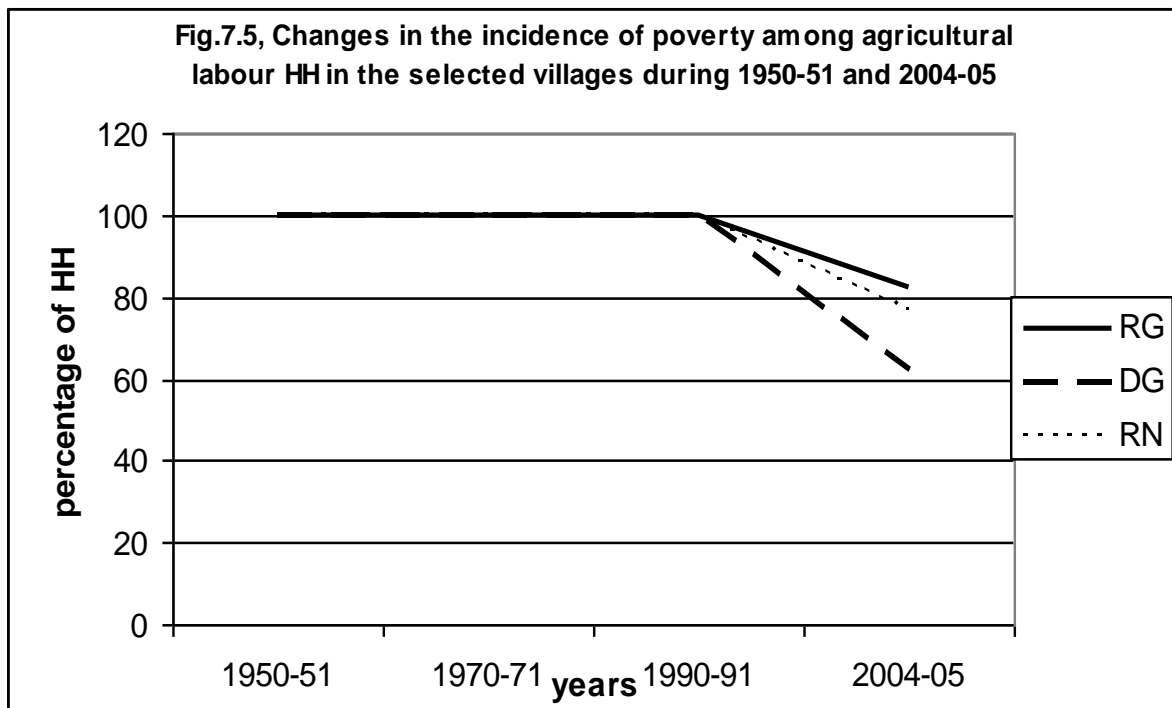
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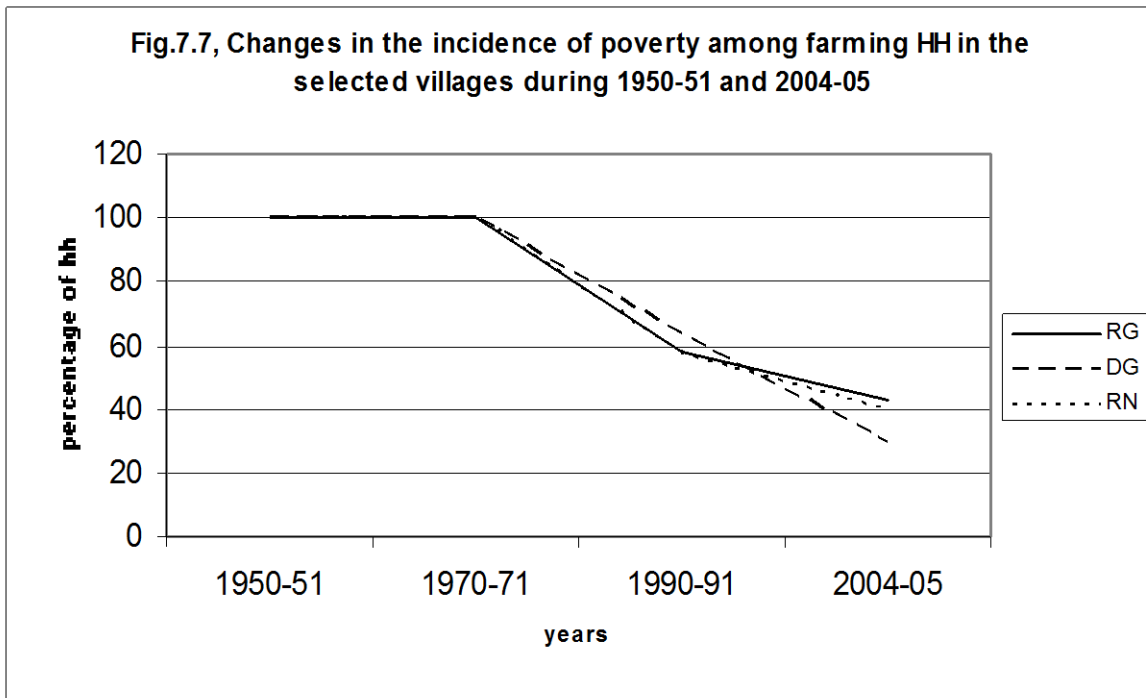
Distribution of tribal land holding and farmer households class wise and status wise and incidence of poverty among them in Reddynampalem in 1950-51 and 2004-05

Year	Distribution of tribal land holding households					Incidence of poverty					
	TFHH	SCFHH	NCLH	FHH	LHHH	ICPL	LHUPL	FHUPL	%LH	%FH	%AL&LH
1950-51	2	8	7	10	8	859.70	8	10	100	100	100
1970-71	1	9	4	10	10	2340.30	10	10	100	100	100
1990-91	2	13	1	14	12	8931.34	5	1	41.66	57.14	70.83
2004-05	6	25	6	31	31	22782.07	6	6	29.35	39.35	52.85









Chapter – VIII

Summary and Conclusions

Tribes are sons of the soil and land is prime source of their livelihood. They are generally called as Adivasis implying original inhabitants. Forest gives them the material to build their home and practice their art. In Indian history the co-existence of established states and independent tribal communities were living according to their own rules and customs dates back to the earliest time recorded. The Hindus recognized the tribal social and cultural separateness and did not insist on conformity to Hindu patterns of behaviour, and this respect for the tribal way of life prevailed as long as contacts between the two communities were of a casual nature. The tribal people, though considered strange and dangerous, were taken for granted as part of the world of hills and forests, and a more or less frictionless co-existence was possible because there was no population pressure, and hence no incentive to deprive the aboriginals of their land (Christoph Von Furer-Haimendorf, 1990). That does not mean that Hindu Social Order was not in contradiction with the tribal society and was not exploiting in nature. But, it injects the problems slowly in terms of religious activities and social superstitions.

Tribes are peace-loving people; their attachment to the land traditionally occupied either for habitation or cultivation is unmatched. They have courageously resisted invasions on their territory. They have also at times reacted violently against their exploiters represented by moneylenders, contractors, liquor vendors, zamindars and government administrators particularly forest, excise, police and revenue officials (Verma. R.C., 1990). High growth rate of population has created many problems among tribes. Increasing rural agricultural labourers, disguised unemployment in the subsistence (primary) sector, and persisting poverty in tribal economy are some of the problems. There is a scarcity of basic needs like food, cloth, shelter and they have limited access to other necessities. These consequences created social unrest in the tribal economy. The problems of land alienation, labour exploitation and persisting poverty in their economy have been continuing since centuries. Land alienation is not only a problem of Andhra Pradesh but also a problem across India. The entrance of non-tribes into tribal areas either for exploitation of natural

resources or tribes or in the name of administration, they have disturbed the tribes ethnically, religiously, economically, socially and politically in India. A number of movements have taken place against these disturbances among different tribes in India. At an all India level regarding tribal land alienation, total number of cases filed is 453603 affecting 1010038 acres in different courts as on 2006. The number of cases decided in favour of tribes was only 202901 (44.73 percent) involving 561485 acres (55.59 percent). The area of land restored to tribes is only 376482 acres (37.27 percent). At State level total number of cases filed against 1 of 1959 in different courts was 65875 with 287776 acres as on 2006. The number of cases decided in favour of tribes was only 26475 (40.19 percent) with 561485 acres (36.91 percent), and within the declared land, only 376482 acres (32.77 percent) were restored to tribes (Ministry of rural development, Government of India).

If we see the present scenario among the tribal agricultural labourers, the percentage of main workers among tribes was more (42.71 percent) compared to among SCs (40.01 percent) and among all social groups (38.11 percent) in 2001 at State level. The percentage of female main workers among tribes was more (35.58 percent) compared to non-SC/ST (9.06 percent) during the same period (N.S.S.O, 1999-00). The percent of marginal workers among tribes was more (10.57 percent) than among non-SC/ST (2.47 percent) to the total population in A.P. Although several employment generating programmes were initiated by the Government for the improvement of the tribal agricultural labour conditions, the gap has been widening between tribes and non-tribes in A.P. The lower level of earnings was a reason for higher level of incidence of poverty.

At an all India level the incidence of poverty was 44.00 percent among STs, whereas it was 16.00 percent among non-SCs& STs in 1999-00. The incidence of poverty was 34.45 percent among tribes whereas it was 15.75 percent among general population during 1999-00 at State level (Economic Survey-2002-03). The implementation of income generating programmes just partially succeeded to improve the conditions of tribes. The widening poverty gap between tribes and general population shows that the performance of the State government departments is not satisfactory in reducing poverty among tribes. In

addition, the State government has been diverting the resources to the general programmes, which were allocated for TSP, ITDAs and others.

The important studies made by anthropologists during colonial and post-independence period are limited to anthropological and sociological point of view and not adopted economic and political point of view. Prof. Haimendorff was the pioneer in that field. During the post-independence period, very few studies concentrated on problems of rehabilitation, land alienation in the tribal areas. Hence, there is a need for studying the inter-relationship among the problems of tribal administration, land alienation, labour exploitation and poverty. The present study attempts to focus on the factors affecting land alienation, labour exploitation and as well as persisting poverty among tribes in forest, hill and plain-based villages of A.P. The following are the objectives of the present study.

1) To estimate the extent of land alienation and find the methods of land alienation in the tribal area, 2) To evaluate the impact of tribal movements and LTR Acts on restoration of alienated land, 3) To study the changing conditions of tribal labour households, 4) To inquire into the incidence of poverty among tribal labour households, and find out the reasons. The following hypotheses also examined 1) The land administrative policies made the way to interference of non-tribes into tribal areas during the pre-independence period, which lead to land alienation, labour exploitation in the tribal economy under British rule. 2) During the post-independence period several Land Transfers Regulations Acts (LTR Acts) and other Regulations in scheduled areas of A.P. have failed to prevent the land alienation and labour exploitation.

To study the above objectives, the empirical investigation is conducted twice during 11th August 2004 to 25th September 2004 and 5th January 2005 to 10th March 2005 in the scheduled villages, Darbhagudem (forest based) village, Reddyganapavaram (plain based) and Reddy Nagampalem villages (Hill based). The three villages are selected because the extent of land alienation is at high level compared to other villages in the scheduled area. The experimental enjoyment survey was primarily conducted in these three villages by the Government of A.P. in 1993. And to understand the variation in the extent of land alienation, conditions of tribal agricultural labourers, incidence of poverty, nature of the

tribal movement and land restoration among the three villages which have different backgrounds. During the first phase the necessary records like R.S.R.-1933, Land Registration Records, and details of land distribution, land utilization, ownership holdings and operational holdings and details of tribal movements are collected. And again during the second phase the necessary primary data is collected. The necessary primary data is collected through questionnaire and interview methods and cross-checked with the official records. The households are selected randomly through Stratified Sampling method. The households in each village are divided into broadly two categories. 1) Land owning households; who have owned land whether they cultivate or leased-out. Generally, marginal landholding households under leased-out status are treated as agricultural labour households by some of the scholars. But here the objective of the study is to identify the extent of tribal owned land, operated land, leased-out land and alienated land. On the basis of ownership right every land owner is considered as land owning households, whether he may cultivates or not. Different sizes of landholdings are taken into account to examine the degree of land alienation. 2) Landless labour households; the landless labour households are again classified into two types a) Agricultural labour households; those who are practicing agricultural operations for wage (in terms of cash or kind) as major source of income during an agricultural year. The agricultural labour households are classified into broadly two types. They are i) Form Servant households and ii) Daily Wage labour households. The farm servants are again classified into two kinds a) Permanent Farm Servants, b) Annual Farm Servants. ii) Daily wage labour households are classified into two types a) Usual Daily status households, b) Usual subsidiary status households to examine what kind of households have fallen into debt and absolute poverty among agricultural labour households. 3). Households who Collect Minor Forest Produce (CMFP); who practice collection of minor forest produce as their major occupation. The actual land owners are identified through enjoyment survey with the help of R.S.R-1933 by the government in 1993 in the three villages. To identify the magnitude of the land alienation, the land owned households are identified on the basis of survey numbers and the extent of land mentioned in the RSR-1933. Only the first transfer from tribe to non-tribe has been taken into account to estimate the extent of alienated land. Thereafter all transfers up to last transfer of a

particular land have been taken into account to identify the present enjoyer of the land. The state of tenancy (leased-out and leased-in status) and cropping pattern details are collected from M.R.O. Offices of three mandals. And it is also collected through household survey. It was crosschecked with the village Adangulu of each of the selected village. The selected households' land leased-out status is identified under the column of cultivator in the village primary Adangulu. The labour exploitation is recognized in terms of variation in the wage payments, working hours, nature of assigned work between tribes and non-tribes. The magnitude of tribal labour exploitation is identified through qualitative measures like freedom, leisure, bonded-ness and nature of work rather than through quantitative measures. 68 households are randomly selected out of 135 households (50.00 per cent) from Darbhagudem, 156 households out of 466 households (33.48 per cent) from Reddyganapavaram, and 62 households out of 124 (50.00 per cent) from Reddynagampalem villages are selected. The Planning Commission has followed a method that is Income Corresponding Poverty Line (ICPL) to estimates the poverty line in rural areas during Seventh Five Year plan. Since tribal economy is a non-monitored economy, this method is more convenient than the expenditure method. Hence, ICPL method is followed in this study.

Simple percentages, averages and CAGR are used to understand the extent of land alienation, changing conditions of tribal agricultural labour households and reasons for poverty in the tribal economy in the three selected villages. This study covers a period of 85 years (1920-2005) in Reddynagampalem. It covers a period of 72 years (1933-2005) in Darbhagudem and Reddyganapavaram. The extent of land alienation is identified on the basis of R.S.R.-1933. The conditions of tribal labourers are measured in terms of number of working days, wages, and nature of work and income levels of the labour families. The incidence of poverty is estimated at different point of time during the study period.

This study is organized into eight chapters. The first chapter deals with introduction of the problem studied. It also presents objectives, hypothesis and methodology of the study. The second chapter deals with the necessary review of literature on the problems of land alienation, labour exploitation and poverty. The third chapter deals with the profiles of the study area, covering village level, mandal level, district level and state level. Fourth

chapter analyses the tribal movements and land legislations in tribal areas during British period. It gives an understanding about the problems in the tribal administration. Fifth chapter is divided into two parts. Part-I studies the extent of land alienation, methods of land alienation and reasons for land alienation against different LTR Acts during 1933-34 to 1990-91. Part-II examines the tribal movements and restoration of alienated land during 1990-91 to 2004-05, methods of restoration, problems of land restoration and necessary remedies. The sixth chapter examines the changing conditions among tribal agricultural labour families during the same period in the three villages. The seventh chapter studies the changes in incidence of poverty among tribal households and impact of restored land in reducing poverty among them in the three villages during 1990-91 to 2004-05. Eighth chapter presents the summary and conclusions with suggestions.

The main findings of the study

1) The highest extent of land alienation is noted in Reddynagampalem (71.43 percent). 60.50 acres of land alienated out of 84.70 acres in the village during 1920-21 to 1990-91, which is a Zamindari Estate village of Scheduled area. It is due the monarchy attitude of Zamindar during British rule and as well as during post-independence period. Tribes could not secure their land due to innocence, charity nature, and curiosity in performing traditional occupations, even though they have isolated life from the non-tribes under the hegemony of a zamindar. The second larger extent of land alienated (64.50 percent) was in Darbhagudem, where the tribes are secluded from non-tribes and forest resources. The availability of forest resources as an alternative means of livelihood and interest in performing traditional occupations like collection of non-timber minor forest produce rather than cultivation caused land alienation even though it is a Government revenue village during post independence period. In Reddyganapavaram village about 118.10 acres of (59.69 percent) land was alienated out of 190.50 acres during 1933-1990, which is lower compared to others villages, where the tribes are closely situated to the non-tribes in the village. The extent of alienated land is noted as low due to the dependence of tribes on land cultivation due to lack of alternative means of livelihood like forest resources.

2) 110.00 acres of land (93.57 percent) out of 118.10 acres in Reddyganapavaram, 94.90 acres of land (86.16 percent) out of 110.10 acres in Darbhgudem during 1933-34 to 1970-71 and 49.70 acres of land (92.11 percent) out of 60.50 acres in Reddynagampalem were alienated by Vaisyas, Kammas, Reddys and Kapus through money lending. Major shares of land were alienated mostly by dominant cultivating communities through purchasing with friendly relations during 1970-71 to 1990-91 in the study villages. The methods of land alienation have transformed from money lending and forcible occupation to purchasing with friendly relations during 1933-34 to 1970-71 and 1970-71 to 1990-91.

3). The LTR Acts 1 of 1959 and 1 of 1917 have failed in controlling land alienation during 1920-21 to 1970-71 in the study villages. It is due to increased demand for land among non-tribal farming community and lobby with non-tribal administrators in the tribal areas. 110 acres of land (93.57 percent) were alienated out of 118.10 acres in Reddyganapavaram. 94.90 acres of land (86.16 percent) were alienated out of 110.10 acres in Darbhgudem during 1933-34 to 1990-91 and 49.70 acres were alienated (92.11 percent) out of 60.50 acres in Reddynagampalem during 1920-21 to 1970-71. The LTR Act 1 of 1970 somehow succeeded in controlling land alienation during 1970-71 to 190-91 in the three villages. 7.60 acres of land (2.43 percent) were alienated out 118.10 acres in Reddyganapavaram, 15.20 acres of land (13.84 percent) were alienated out of 110.10 acres in Darbhagudem and 10.80 acres of land (7.89 percent) were alienated out 60.50 acres in Reddynagampalem during the same period.

4) Their risk-less life style and the psychology of self-sufficiency became advantage to the non-tribal land holders to lease-in tribal land at lower rate of rent during the same period. The changing cropping pattern among non-tribes, un-favourable input and out-put marketing conditions deteriorated the condition of tribal farmers in production and in marketing their produce. These disadvantageous conditions made cultivation among tribes very difficult. In addition to this the tribal communities are not efficient in cultivation compared to non-tribes. These are the further reasons for land alienation during 1970-71 to 1990-91.

5) The methods of restoration of alienated land are slightly different in different villages and the degree of success also varies from one village to another during 1990-91 to 2004-05 in the three villages. In Reddyganapavaram, tribes have approached only political parties like C.P.M., farmers' and tribal's Orgnsiations which have been lead by the non-tribes. The initiatives of Government and political parties made compromise between tribal and non-tribal groups. 78.50 acres (66.47 percent to the total) of tribal land was restored from non-tribes out of 118.10 acres of alienated land. In Darbhagudem, tribes approached the N.G.O. (SAKTI). The N.G.O. awaked the tribes to revolt against non-tribes with the support of land legislations initiated by the Government of India and as well as A.P. Tribes have occupied forcibly their alienated land. They have succeeded in the restoration of alienated land. 143.90 acres (130.70 percent) was restored against 110.10 acres of alienated land. Within the restored land 38.90 acres (27.03 percent) out of 40.10 acres from Vaisyas, 66.70 acres (46.35 percent) against 48.40 acres from Reddys, 33.60 acres (23.35 percent) against 18.30 acres as major share during 1990-91 to 2004-05. In the Reddynagampalem, tribes have approached radical parties like Peoples' War Groups (PWG) in the first phase, and later they approached political parties like C.P.M. The initiatives of C.P.M. could restore only 26.45 acres (53.21 percent) out of 49.70 acres of alienated land.

6) Changes in the socio-economic conditions of tribal agricultural labourers in the selected villages are studied in terms of wages, number of working days and income levels during period under the study. The conditions of agricultural labourers were worse in Reddyganapavaram compared to other villages. More farm servants existed under non-tribal landlords. Wages and income levels were lower in Reddyganapavaram, where the tribes are situated closely to non-tribes compared to Darbhagudem and Reddynagampalem during 1950-51 to 1990-91. The conditions of tribal labourers were better in Darbhagudem and Reddynagampalem compared to Reddyganapavaram.

7) The incidence of poverty were found to be more among agricultural labour households and households who collected minor forest produce than among landholding households in the three villages. Among the three villages, it is more among tribal labour

households in Reddyganapavaram due to lower extent of restored land, where the tribes are situated close to non-tribes compared to other villages. The conditions of tribal households are better and incidence of poverty is lower in Darbhagudem due successful restoration of alienated land compared to other villages.

8) The changing cropping pattern from Sorghum to Paddy, methods of cultivation from dry to wet, free marketing conditions lowered productivity and price of produce, labour wages and number of working days during 1950-51 to 1990-91. It led to substitution of SC labourers who are efficient compared to tribes. It was more in Reddyganapavaram where the tribes depended on non-tribes and were close to them.

9) The usury and high debt burden were the reasons for not only tribal land alienation and also transformation of landless labour households into farm servants in the tribal economy. The lower wages, more working hours, declining number of working days among tribal labourers due to substitution of SCs labourers and unfair agreements of non-tribal landlords with tribal people were the main reasons for chronic poverty among tribes in the study area.

10) In the three tribal villages the wage variation was more between male and female labourers during different periods. The non-tribal landlords have preferred male as farm servants and female as daily labour. Because, the male could perform any work as farm servant and could work for more hours and female labour could perform same work for lower wage, and both are advantageous for non-tribal landlords.

11). Major share of the tribal land was restored through forcible method of tribal movements. The extent of land restored through compromises with the effort of political parties has taken second place. There was no effort of government agents in Reddynagampalem in the restoration of tribal land. The efforts of radical organizations and political parties have failed, while the effort of an N.G.O. has succeeded.

12) Major share of the tribal land was purchased by Vaisyas during 1933-1990, but major share of the land was restored from Reddys in Darbhagudem, Kammas in

Reddyganapavaram because, Vaisyas have sold the occupied tribal land to cultivating communities like Kammas, Reddys and others during the same period.

13) The restored land helped the tribal households to increase their incomes, reduced dependency on forests and non-tribes and to overcome the poverty in the selected villages. The incidence of poverty reduced more among geographically isolated living tribal households compared to closely living tribal households with non-tribal households in the selected villages.

14) The tribal movements have been successfully oppressed by the non-tribes in the closely existing villages, where the movements were led by non-tribes (tribal sympathizers) as tribal representatives. The movements have got weakened some times or failed due to delay in decision making and applying a particular strategy to all areas or at least all scheduled areas without differentiating or identifying the local sentiments and associations among tribes with non-tribes as a part of political strategy. The tribal movement had succeeded where the tribes are living far away or isolated from the non-tribes in a village. In Darbhgudem which is a forest based village, the tribal movements led by the SAKTI an NGO with a systematic planning and strategies have succeeded. Finally tribes have successfully restored 700 acres against 1 of 1959 and 1 of 1970 L.T.R. Acts, where the actual tribal land alienated was 330.00 acres against 1 of 1959, and 750.00 acres against 1 of 1970 in the village.

15) Complicated revenue systems of administration, prolonged court litigations & legal battles and procedures, rules and regulations are in the non-tribal language and which is inconvenient to tribes but convenient for non-tribal groups to exploit/cheat the tribes.

Suggestions

In the light of the above findings the following suggestions are made.

1) The restoration cases take a long time due to the number of appeals against the judgments of the courts allowed under the present system. Besides, the functioning of the courts has been far from satisfactory. It is important that an appellate authority is created with members from the judiciary, revenue department and ST members.

2) Fast track/mobile courts should be established for the timely disposal of cases in the districts, where a large number of cases are pending. It is also necessary that a task force at the circle level should be formed for restoration of land after the restoration orders are passed. There should be monitoring cells at district level and state level for monitoring restoration.

3) In many areas the land acquired for public purpose has remained un-utilised because either the industry became sick or more land than required was acquired. All such land should be identified and returned back to the original owners proportionately for which necessary amendments can be made in the Land Acquisition Act as well as in the Coal Bearing Area Act.

4) Upgrading/updating of land records: One of the reasons for non-restoration of illegally alienated land has been that the records are either missing or they have been mutilated. This, particularly in the urban areas, makes it difficult for adivasis to prove their claim on land. It is important that the land records, which are kept at the district and the circle level, are to be updated and computerised.

5) A crash programme has to be introduced in tribal areas to settle all the land alienation problems as per the provisions of A.P. Scheduled Areas LTR 1959 within a period of two years. All efforts may be put to file counter affidavits in High Court and obtain the orders of the court. Government may provide the required legal aid and if necessary the services of eminent lawyers/advocates may be utilized by paying required amount.

6) The government has to impose total ban on assignment of poramboke wastelands or forestlands to non-tribals in scheduled areas on other.

7) The MROs should make necessary changes in land records and hand over the possession to rightful owner immediately soon after passing the restoration order by SDC/ Agent to overcome legal obligations and criminal counter cases against tribal possessors.

8) The scope of definition of alienation or transfer should include benami transfers, transfers to concubines/ wives of non tribals, bonded labourers, bond friends, adopted children etc. This step will prevent benami transactions in the name of gullible tribals.

9) At every level of the Government bueacrates or personnel should be filled by the tribes only in the Scheduled Areas, so that the programmes and schemes are effectively implemented.

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Appendix-I

Table-7.RG.15, Changes in the real and money wages among tribal agricultural labourers during 1933-34 and 2004-05 in Reddyganapavaram					
Changes in the real wage payments					
Year	PFS	AFS	UDWL	USL	FOL
1950-51	4 Seers	3 Seers	6 Seers	4 Seers	3 Seers
1970-71	6 Seers	4 Seers	8 Seers	6 Seers	4 Seers
1990-91	7 Seers	6 Seers	12 Seers	10 Seers	6 Seers
2004-05	0	0	0	0	0
Changes in the money wage payments					
1950-51	0.8	0.6	1.5	1.1	0.88
1970-71	2	1.7	6	4	2.5
1990-91	0	9	15	12	9
2004-05	0	0	45	45	22.5

Note: forest earnings have taken from DG village.

Table-7.RG.16, Changes in the CAGR of Real and Money wage of Agricultural labourers in RG during 1920-2005					
CAGR of real wage					
Year	PFS	AFS	UDWL	USL	FOL
1950-51/1970-71	2.05	1.45	1.45	2.05	1.45
1970-71/1990-91	0.77	2.05	2.05	2.59	2.05
1990-91/2004-05	0	0	2.08	3.41	0
CAGR of money wage					
1950-51/1970-71	4.69	5.35	7.18	6.67	5.36
1970-71/1990-91	0	8.69	4.69	5.65	6.61
1990-91/2004-05	0	0	8.16	9.9	6.76

Appendix-II

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

LAND, LABOUR AND POVERTY IN TRIBAL ECONOMY

Selected villages

Reddyganapavaram, Darbhagudem and Reddynagampalem.

PART– I

1. Name of the head of the family:
2. Age:
3. Tribe Name:
4. Sub–Tribe Name:
5. Name of the Gudem/Thanda:
6. Name of the Village:
7. Name of the Mandal:
8. District:
9. Distance from the highway:
10. Post-office:
11. Drinking Water:
12. Primary Health Centre:
13. Kind of road
14. Power facility:
15. Transport facility:
16. Sanitation Facility:
17. Type of Irrigation: (Canal), (Bore well), (Wells), (Tube wells), (Tank water).

23. Cost of cultivation crop-wise per Acre in 2004-05 (in Rs.):

Activity/Item	Method/ Category	Source	Name of the Crop		
			Cholam/ Varugulu	Tamarind/ Black Paddy/ White Paddy/	Horsegram/ Blackgram/ Others
Seeds (in Kg.)					
Plantation,	Labour	House labour			
Weed-out.					
Crop-cutting,		Hired labour			
And others					
Ploughing	Machinery	Tractor			
Tilling					
Threshing		Power sprayer			
Transport					
And others		Others			
Fertilisers	Inputs & Implements	Manual			
Pesticides		Machinery			
Irrigation		Others			

24. Cost of cultivation crop-wise per Acre in 1990-91 (in Rs.):

Activity/Item	Method/ Category	Source	Name of the Crop		
			Cholam/ Varugulu	Tamarind/ Black Paddy/ White Paddy/	Horsegram/ Blackgram/ Others
Seeds (in Rg)					
Plantation,	Labour	House labour			
Weed-out.					
Crop-cutting,		Hired labour			
And others					
Ploughing	Machinery	Tractor			
Tilling					
Threshing		Power sprayer			
Transport					
And others		Others			
Fertilisers		Inputs & Implements	Manual		
Pesticides	Machinery				
Irrigation	Others				

25. Cost of cultivation crop-wise per Acre in 1970-71 (in Rs):

Activity/Item	Method / Category	Source	Name of the Crop		
			Cholam/ Varugulu	Tamarind/ Black Paddy/ White Paddy/	Horsegram/ Blackgram/ Others
Seeds (in Kg.)					
Plantation,	Labour	House labour			
Weed-out.					
Crop-cutting,		Hired labour			
And others					
Ploughing	Machinery	Tractor			
Tilling					
Threshing		Power sprayer			
Transport					
And others		Others			
Fertilisers	Inputs & Implements	Manual			
Pesticides		Machinery			
Irrigation		Others			

26. Cost of cultivation crop-wise per Acre in 1950-51 (in Rs.):

Activity/Item	Method/ Category	Source	Name of the Crop		
			Cholam/ Varugulu	Tamarind/ Black Paddy/ White Paddy/	Horsegram/ Blackgram/ Others
Seeds (in Kg)					
Plantation,	Labour	House labour			
Weed-out.					
Crop-cutting,		Hired labour			
And others					
Ploughing	Machinery	Tractor			
Tilling					
Threshing		Power sprayer			
Transport					
And others		Others			
Fertilisers		Inputs & Implements	Manual		
Pesticides	Machinery				
Irrigation	Others				

27. Changing pattern in the cost of cultivation in different crops during 1900-2005:

Crop-1	1933-34	1950-51	1970-71	1990-91	2004-05
Infrastructure					
Labour					
Machinery					
Money Investment					
Total					

28. Changes in the tenancy amount per acre (in Rs.):

Year	Leased –in		Leased-out	
	Share crop No. of Bages)	Cash payment (in rupees)	Share crop No. of bages	Cash payment (in rupees)
1920-21				
1933-34				
1950-51				
1970-71				
1990-91				
2004-05				

29. Sources of Financial Assistance (in Rs.):

Type	Source	Rate of Interest	Actually borrowed		Total Amount to the time of payment		Method of payment
			Amount	When	Amount	When	
Institutional Finance	Commercial banks						
	Co-operative banks						
Non-Institutional Finance	Moneylenders						
	Land lords						
	Traders						
	Millers						
	Relatives						
	Others						

30. Changes in the credit price and sources (in Rs.):

Source		1920-21	1933-34	1950-51	1970-71	1990-91	1004-05
Banks Co-operatives	Actually borrowed						
	Rate of interest						
	Time period						
	Actually paid						

Money lenders, Traders Land, lords, Relatives, Others	Actually borrowed						
	Rate of interest						
	Time period						
	Actually paid						

31. Income of the family from cultivation per acre in 2004-05 (In Rs.):

	Total operated land	Productivity per Acre	Market price of the product	Actually selling price	Total income
Crop-I					
Crop-II					
Tennure					
Other sources					

32. Changes in the incomes of the family:

	1920-21	1933-34	1950-51	1970-71	1990-91	2004-05
Cultivation						
Tennure						
Forest Resources						
Non-agricultural						
Total						

33. Details of land alienation

S.No.	Extent of land alienated	Survey No.	Year of land alienated	Value of Debt	Value of land alienated

a). Name of the buyer or grabber?

b). Do you about the Land Transfer Regulation Acts? And from whom you have known?

c). Have you given police complaint against your land buyer/grabber?

d). What are the reasons for land alienation?

34. Details of restored land

S.No.	Extent of land restored	Survey No.	Year of restoring	Value of restored land	Nature of Land

35. What are the sources of movement or struggle?

36. What are the problems you have faced in the restoration of alienated land?

a).

b).

c).

38. Changes in the labour force, working man-days and wages of the family:

	1900			1925			1950			1975			2000			2005		
	M	F	C	M	F	C	M	F	C	M	F	C	M	F	C	M	F	C
Bonded Labourers																		
Casual labourers																		
Daily wage labourers																		
Self employed lab.																		
Total Labour force																		
No. of Unites of work per person in the family																		
No. of W.H. per day																		
No. of W.D. per Week																		
No. of W.D. per month																		
No. W. D. per Year																		
Wages/ payments to the person in kind/Cash/ real terms per monthly or annually																		

Bonded Labourers																		
Casual labourers																		
Daily wage labourers																		
Self employed lab.																		

PART-IV

39. Total earnings of the Family:

Source of earning	Sex	Per day	Per week	Per month	Per Annum
Earnings from land					
Earnings from the labour works as casual, wage labourers	M				
	F				
	C				
Forest products, and other works /services.	M				
	F				
	C				
Total Earnings	Persons				

40. Changes in the total earnings of the family members:

Source of earning	1900	1925	1950	1975	2000	2005
Earnings from land						
Earnings from the labour works as casual, wage labourers						
Forest products, and other works /services.						
Total Earnings						

41. Expenditure on Family 'needs' per annum:

Item	Per day	Per week	per month	Per Annum
Food				
Cloth				
Housing				
Drinking water				
Education				
Health				
Drinking water				
Sanitation				
Transport and				

others				
Electricity				
Cooking fire wood				
All items				

42. Changes in the family Expenses:

Item	1900	1925	1950	1975	2000	2005
Food						
Cloth						
Housing						
Drinking water						
Education						
Health						
Drinking water						
Sanitation						
Transport and others						
Electricity						
Cooking fire wood						
All items						

43. Nutrition of the family:

Items	Per Day		Per Week		Per Month	
	Quantity	Expenditure	Quantity	Expenditure	Quantity	Expenditure
Cereals						
Pulses						
Milk						
Vegitables						
Fruits						
Sugar						
Oil & Fates						
Meat						
Fish						
Eggs						
All Items						

44. Availability of other comfortable goods and services to the family:

	1900	1925	1950	1975	2000	2005
Type of house						
Bicycle						
Radio						
Fan						
T.V.						

Beeruva						
Motor Bike						
Other items						

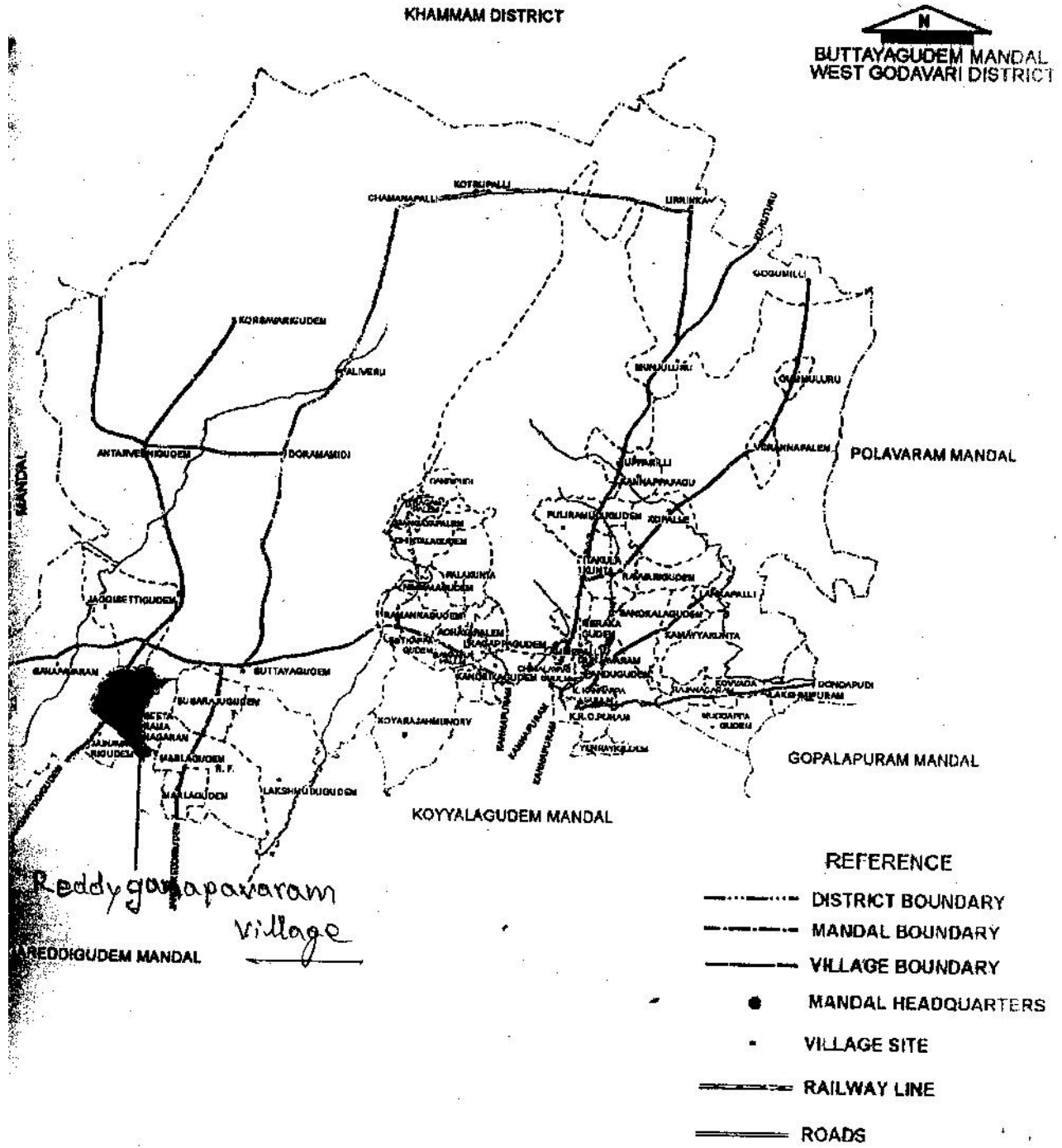
Map.WG.1. West Godavari Distric Mandal wise in 2004-05
And identification of scheduled mandals in the district
(Jeelugumilli, Buttayagudem and Polavaram)

WEST GODAVARI MAP

(Mandal Wise Map)

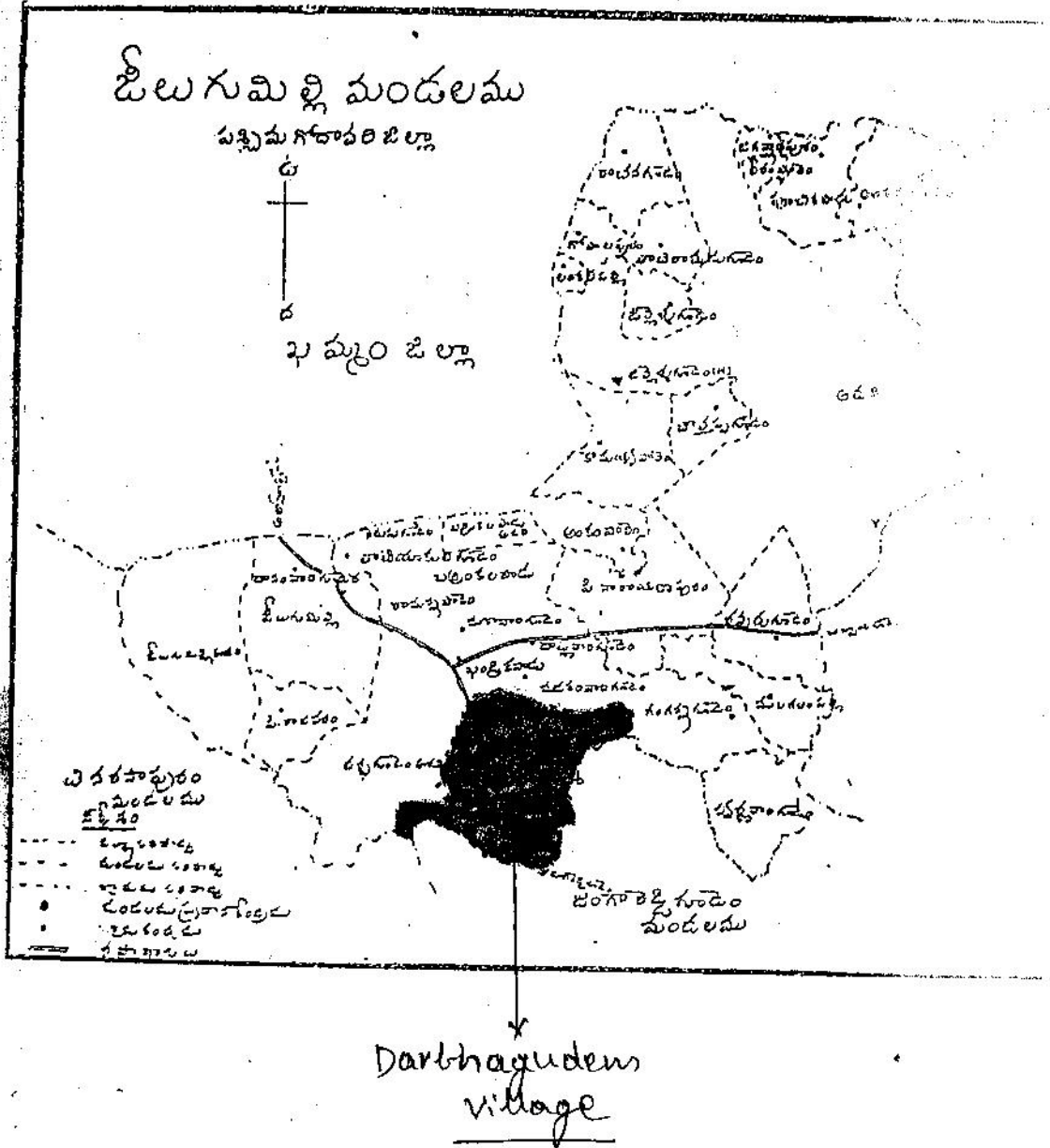


Map.BG.2. Reddyganapavaram village from Buttayagudem Mandal in 2004-05



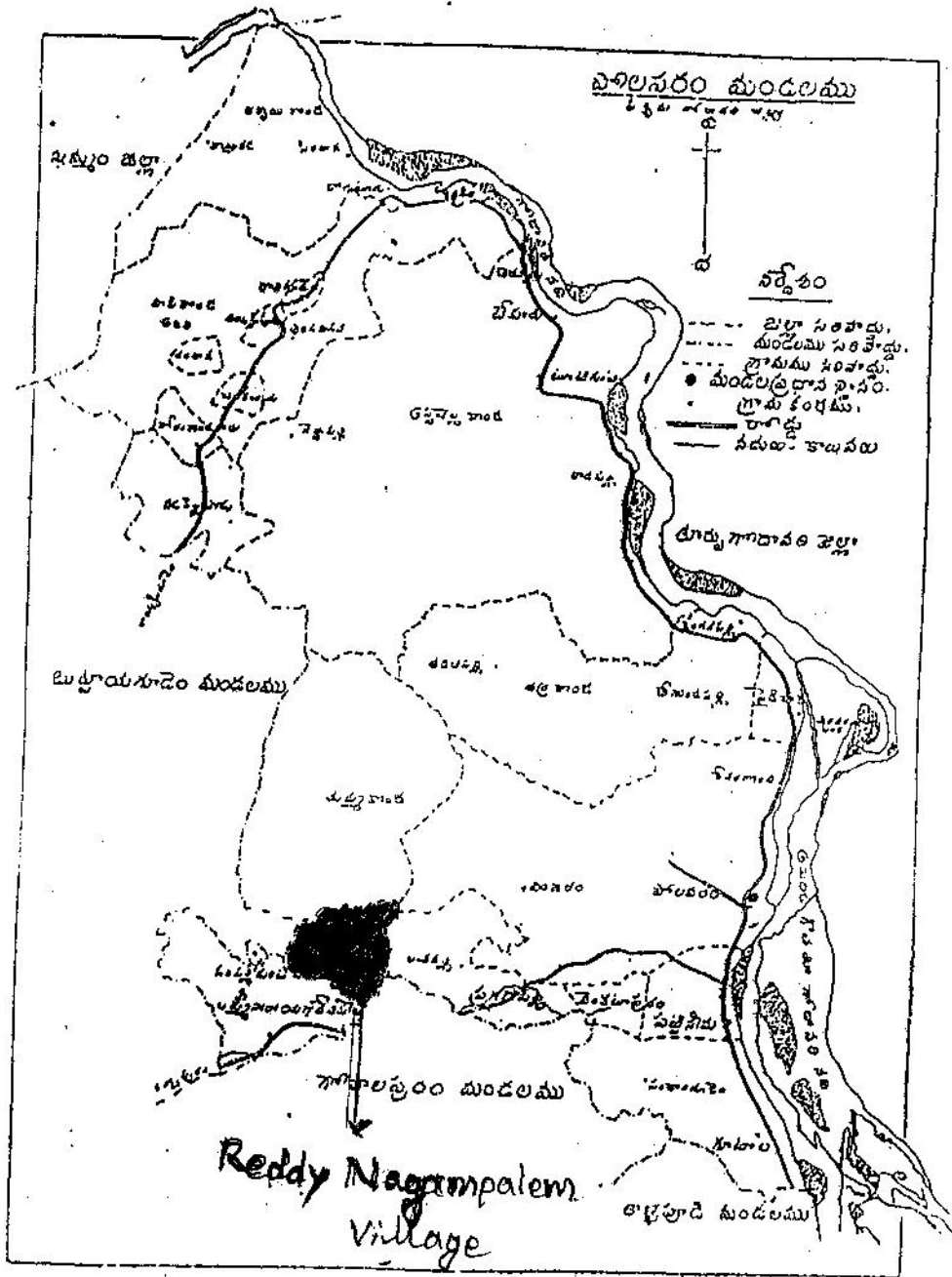
Source: M.R.O.Office, 2004.

Map.JM.3. Darbhagudem village from Jeelugumilli Mandal in 2004-05



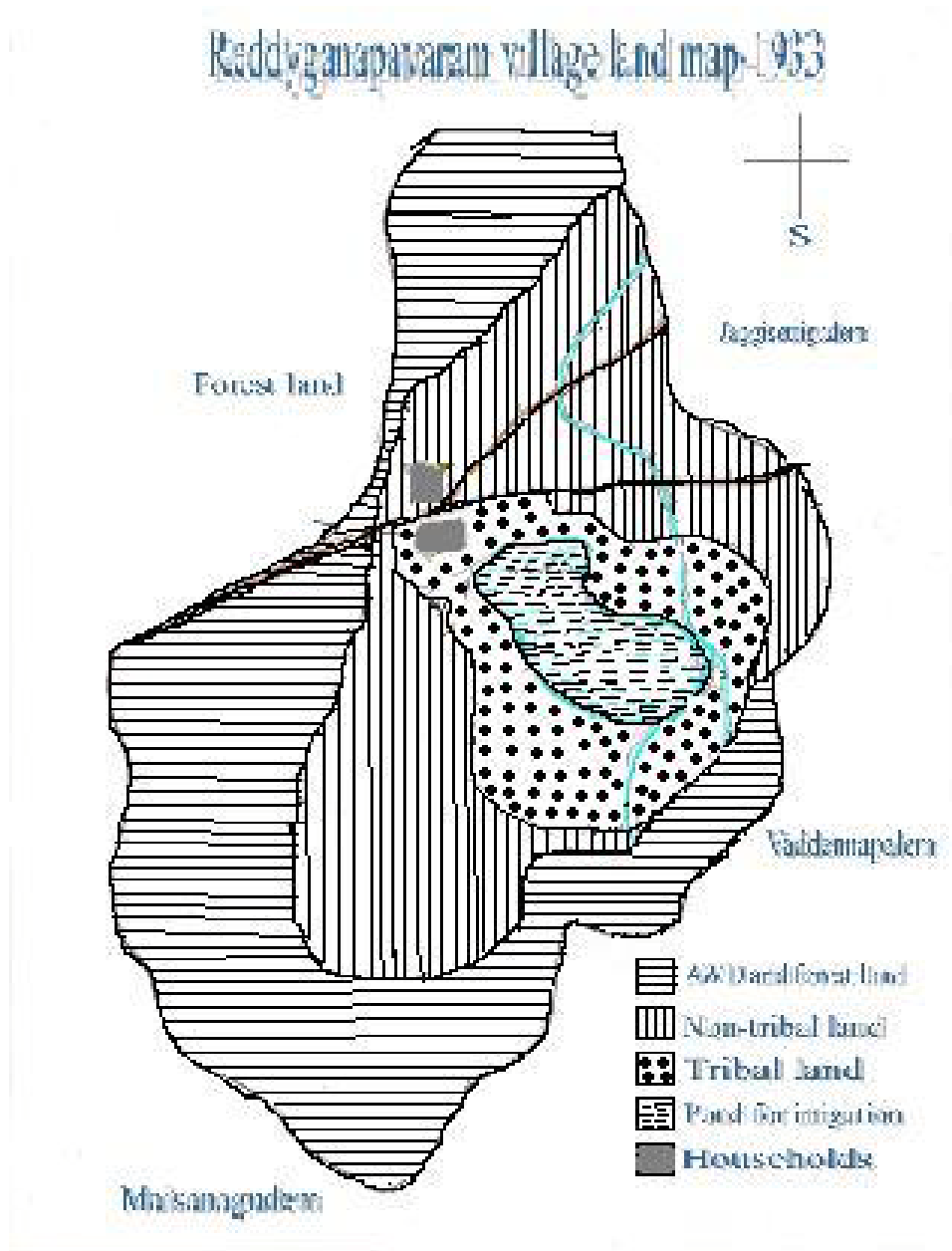
Source: M.R.O. Office, 2004

Map.PV.4. Reddynagampalem village from Polavaram Mandal in 2004-05



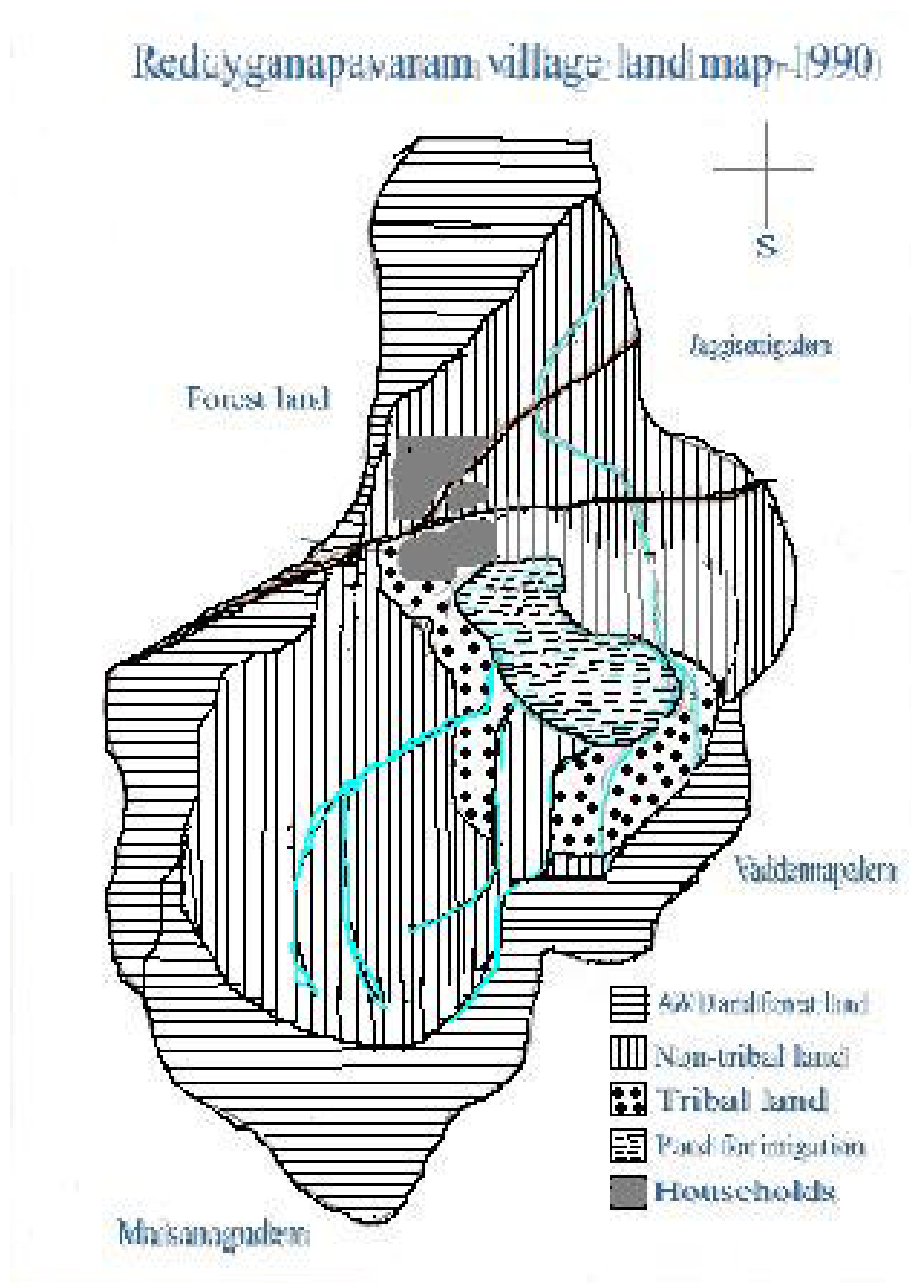
Source: M.R.O.Office, 2004.

Map.RG.5, Reddyganapavaram village land map-1933
 (Distribution of land ownership on the basis of R.S.R.-1933 by Social group wise)



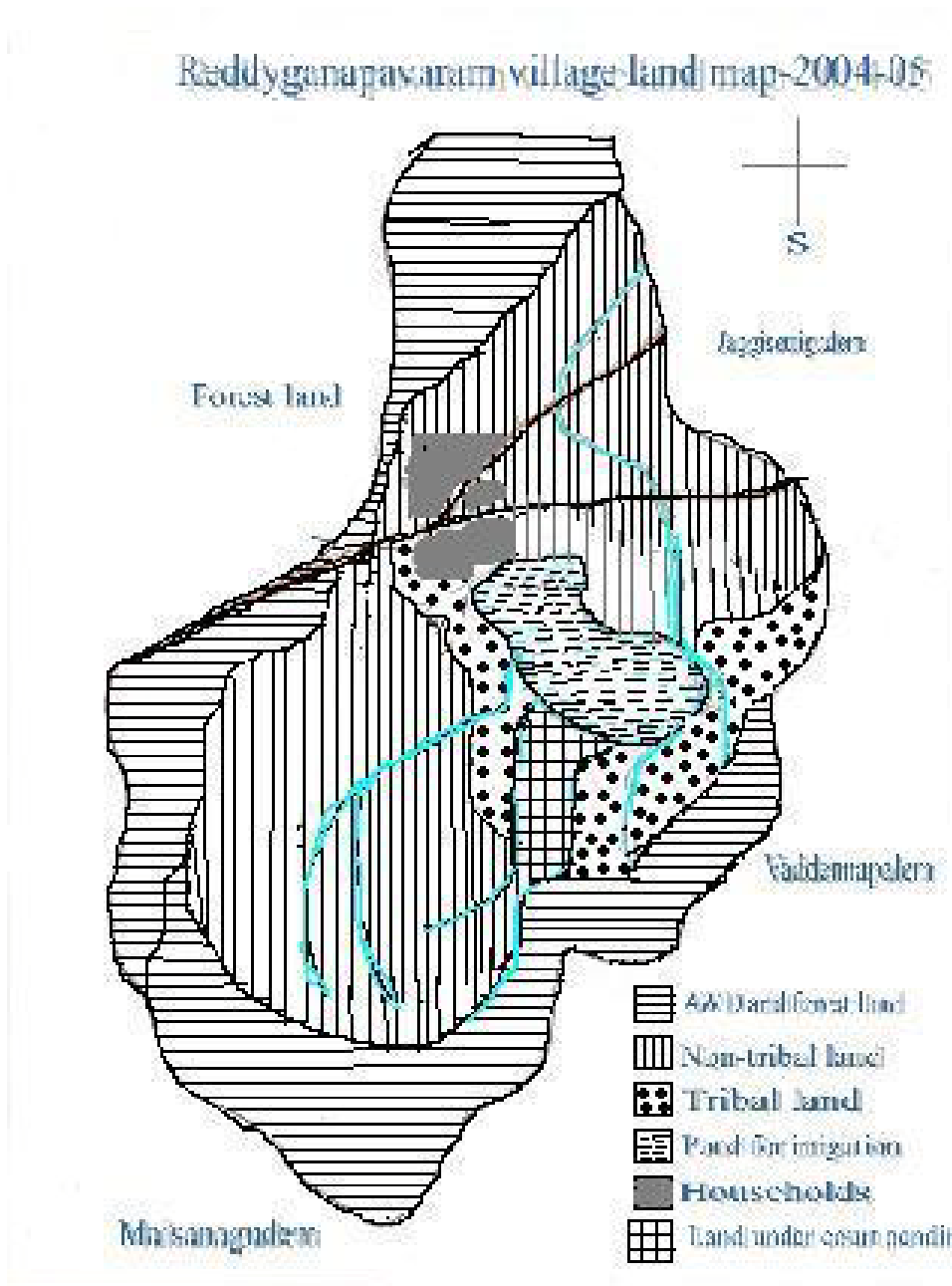
Source: M.R.O.Office, 2004.

Map.RG.6, Reddyganapavaram village land map-1990
 (Distribution of land ownership on the basis of Adangulu-1990 by Social group wise)



Source: M.R.O.Office, 2004.

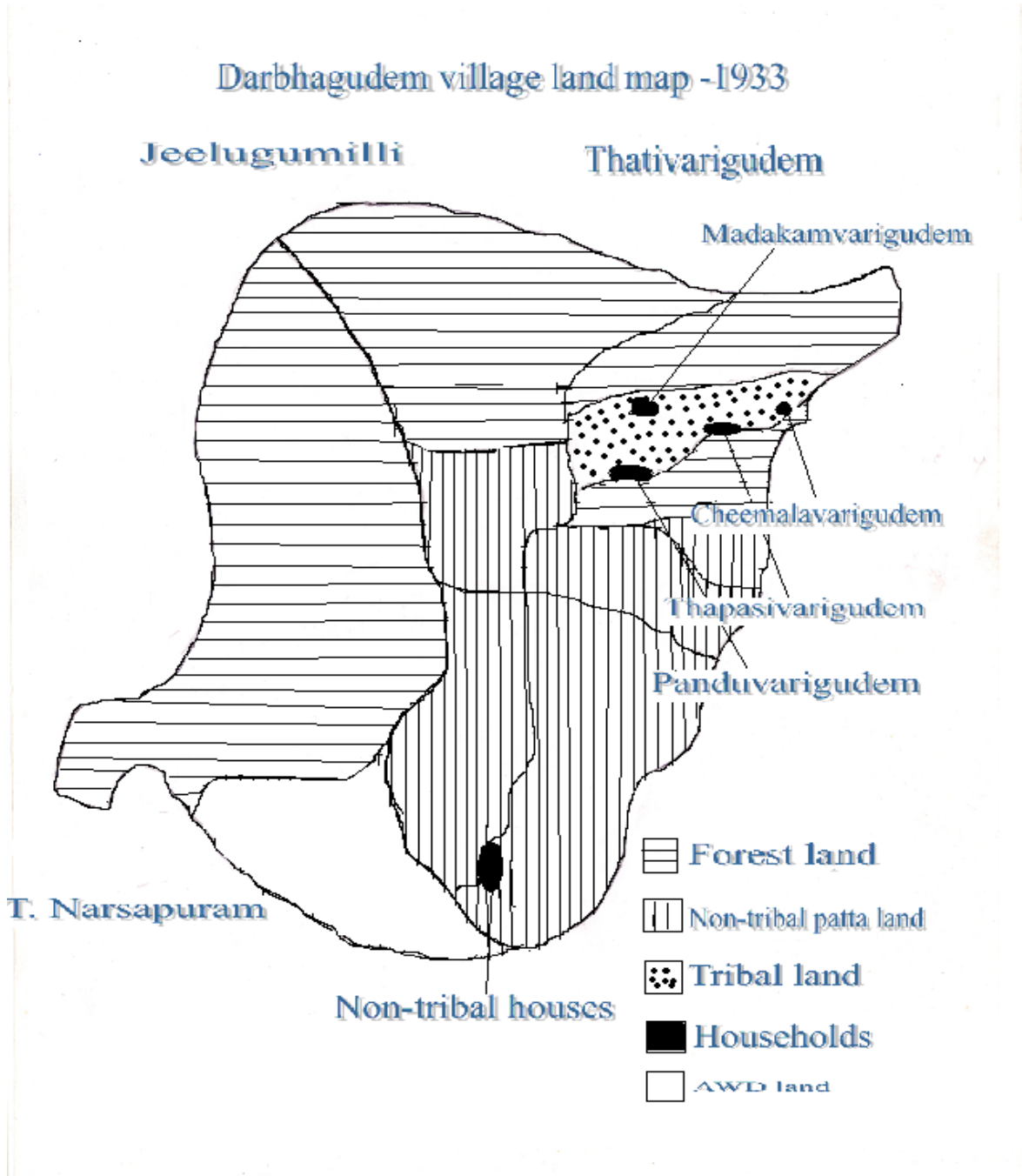
Map.RG.7, Reddyganapavaram village land map-2004-05
(Distribution of land ownership on the basis of Adangulu-2004 by Social group wise)



Source: M.R.O. Office, 2004.

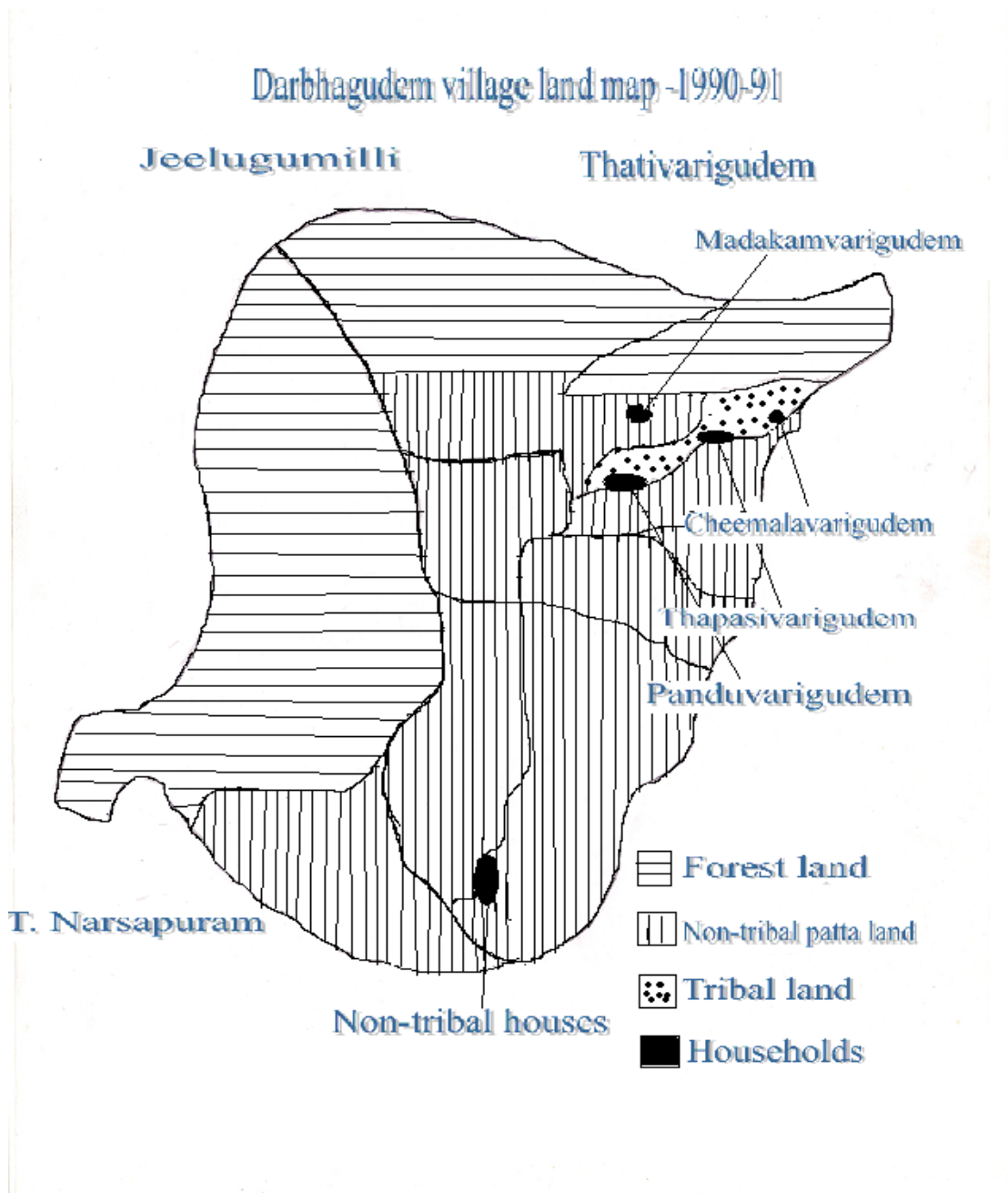
Map.DG.8, Darbhagudem village land map-1933

(Distribution of land ownership on the basis of R.S.R.-1933 by Social group wise)

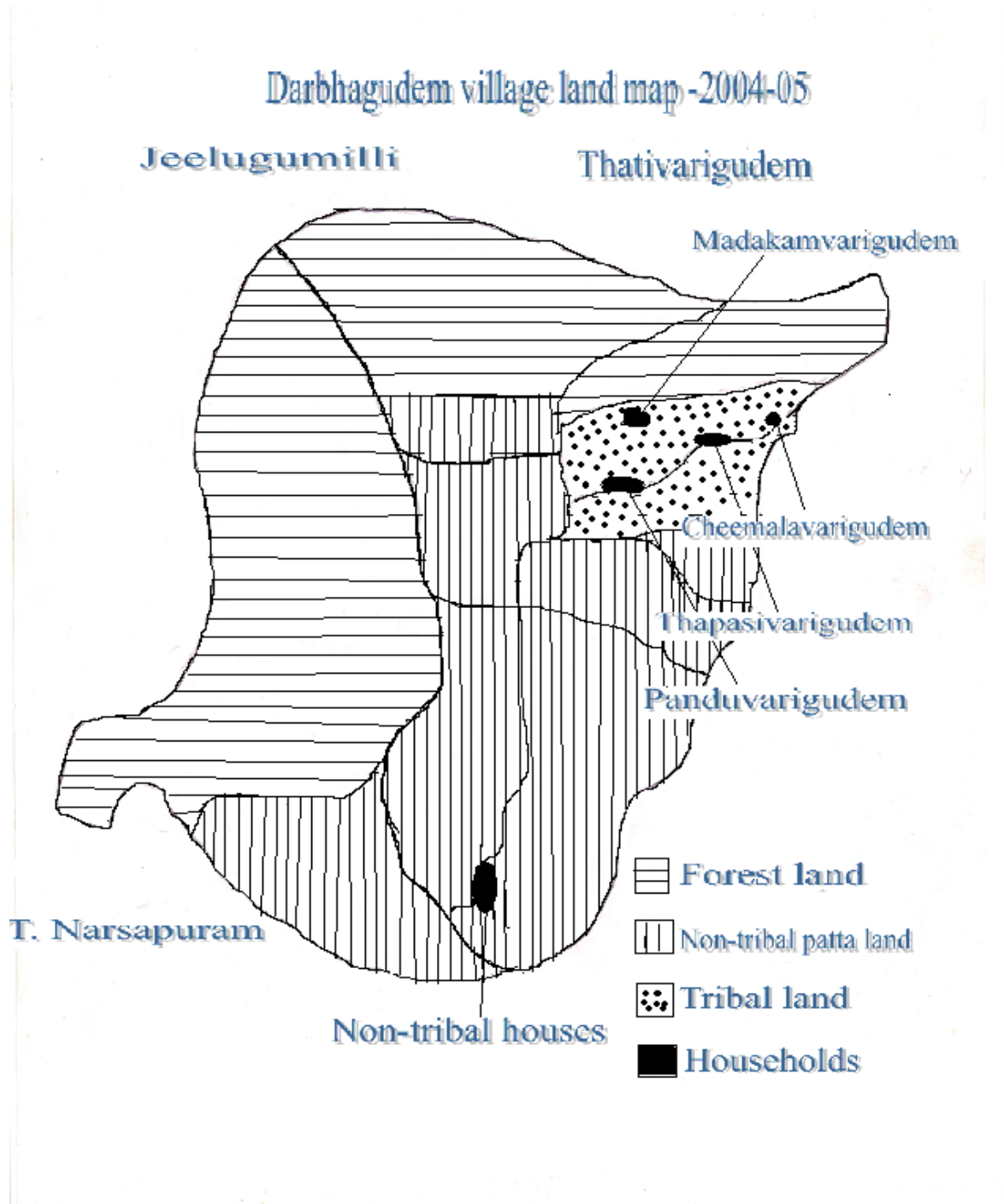


Map.DG.9, Darbhagudem village land map-1990

(Distribution of land ownership on the basis of R.S.R.-1933 by Social group wise)

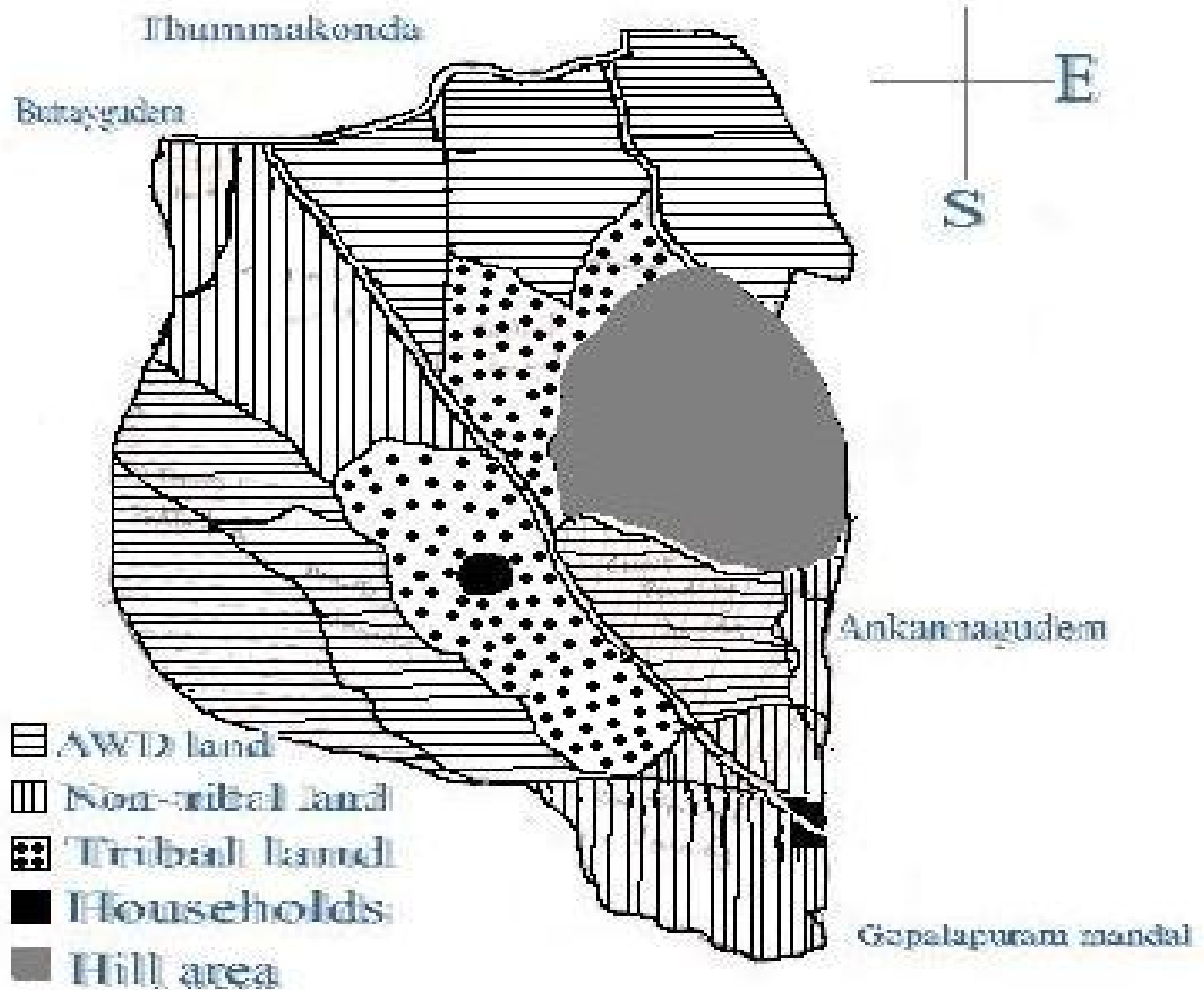


Map.DG.10, Darbhagudem village land map-2004-05
(Distribution of land ownership on the basis of Enjoyment syrvey bySocial group wise)



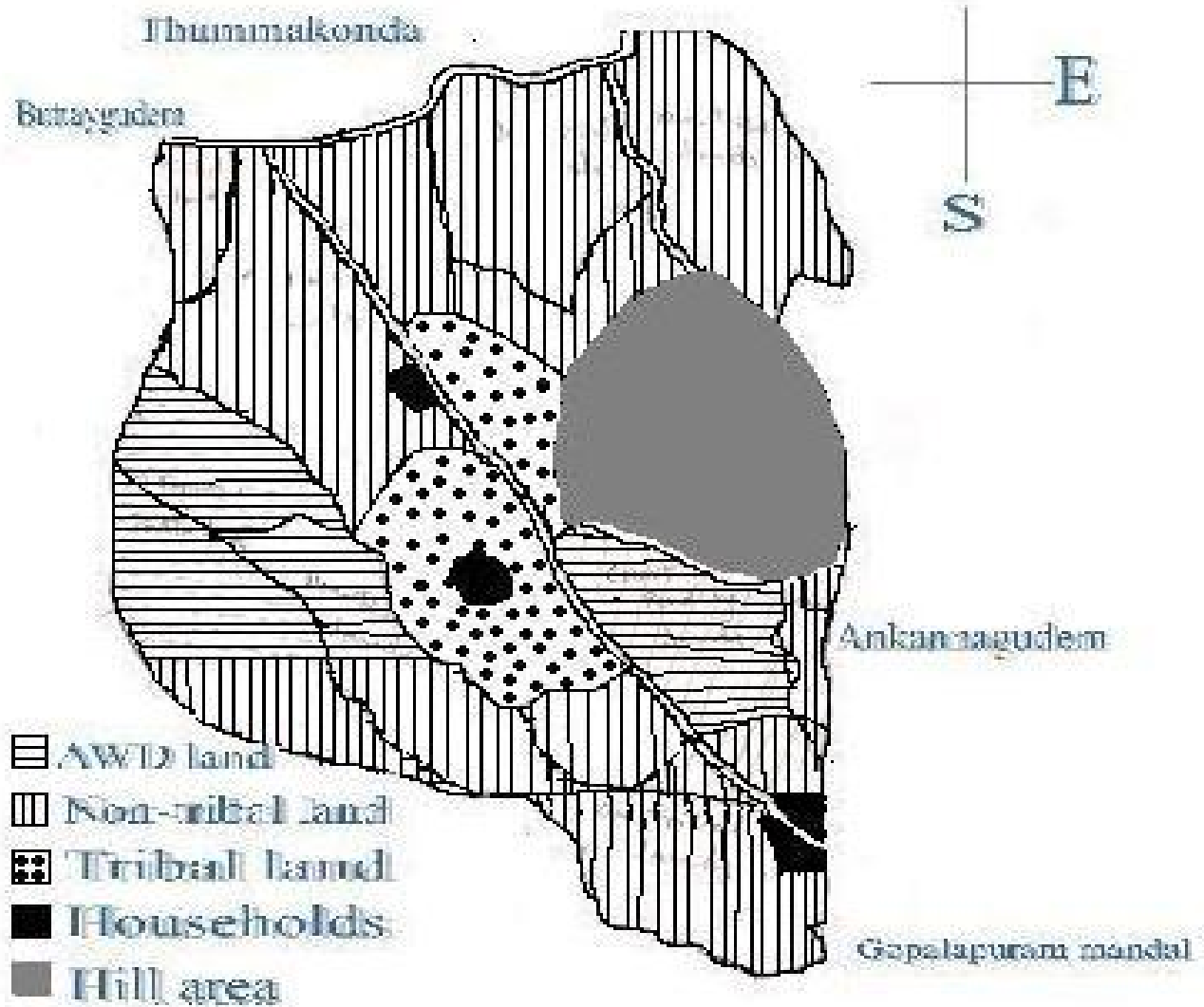
Map.RN.5, Reddynagampalem village map-1950
(On the basis of land registration records, Social group wise)

Reddynagampalem village land map-1950



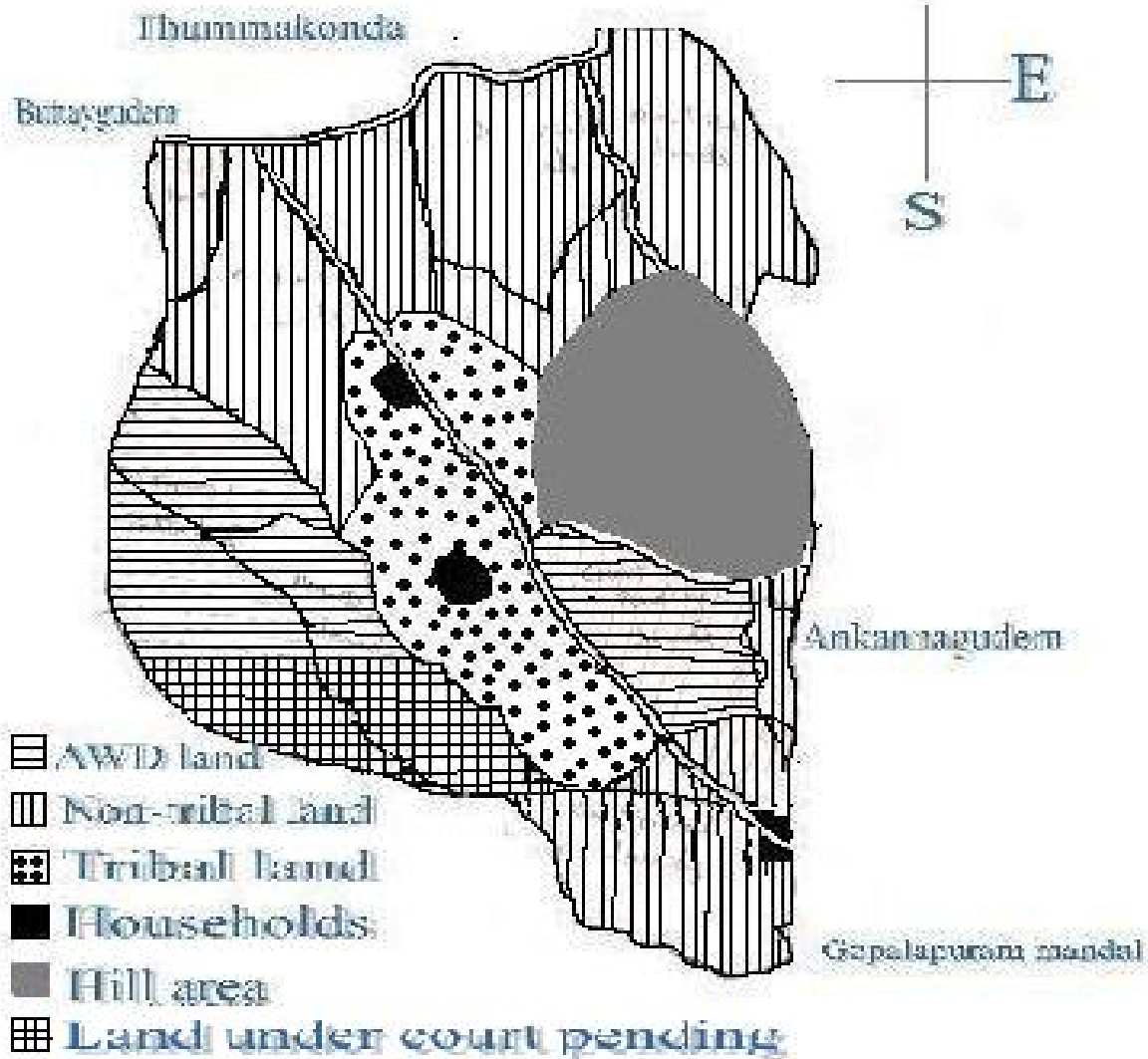
Map.RN.11. Reddynagampalem village map-1990
(On the basis of land registration records, Social group wise)

Reddynagampalem village land map-1990



Map.RN.12. Reddynagampalem village map-2004-05
(On the basis of enjoyment survey, Social group wise)

Reddynagampalem village land map-2004-05



Tribal leaders in Darbhagudem nad thativarigudem during 1993 to 2004-05



Objects use by the tribes in their daily life in Darbhagudem



Hunting positions and implements



Inter-cropping system among non-tribal farmers in Reddyganapvaram in 2004-05



Venkata reddy (a non-tribe who married a tribal woman), Krishnaveni tribal leader and researcher



SYNOPSIS

LAND, LABOUR AND POVERTY IN TRIBAL ECONOMY:

A village study of three coastal villages of A.P.

B. Nageswara Rao.

The term "Tribe" to the ordinary man suggests simple folk living in hills and forests; to the people, who are a little better informed, it signifies colourful folk famous for their dance and song, to an administrator. The famous sociologist Gordon Marshall defined the term as usually denoting a social group bound together by kith and kin associated with a particular territory (D.N.Majundar, T.N.Madan, 1996, p.242). They are generally called as Adivasis implying original inhabitants. A tribe is a homogeneous and self-contained unit without any hierarchical discrimination. Each tribe enjoys equal status. With the growing need of protection, each tribe is organised under a chief of a group. Each tribe has their own system of administration. In Indian history the co-existence of established states and independent tribal communities were living according to their own rules and customs dates back to the earliest time recorded. The Hindus recognized the tribal social and cultural separateness and did not insist on conformity to Hindu patterns of behaviour, and this respect for the tribal way of life prevailed as long as contacts between the two communities were of a casual nature. The tribal people, though considered strange and dangerous, were taken for granted as part of the world of hills and forests, and a more or less frictionless co-existence was possible because there was no population pressure, and hence no incentive to deprive the aboriginals of their land (Christoph Von Furer-Haimendorf, 1990). That does not mean that Hindu Social Order was not in contradiction with the tribal society and was not exploiting in nature. But, it injects the problems slowly in terms of religious activities and social superstitions.

Tribes are sons of the soil and land is prime source of their livelihood. Forest gives them the material to build their home and practice their art. Their attachment to the land traditionally occupied either for habitation or cultivation is unmatched. The concept of ownership of land in the tribal society has not been the same as in the plains and elsewhere in

the country. The tribes have always been seeking comfort of the interior forests, instead of fighting back against their tormentors who are responsible for their sufferings. They have had vast virgin land to settle on. They cleared the jungle and made the land cultivable. As the system of hired labour was not in vogue in the tribal society, a family had as much of land as it could cultivate by itself. The hunger for additional land as a measure of power so evident elsewhere was simply not there, as there was no concept of accumulation of resources as means of perpetuation of power (B.K.Sinha, 1993, pp.106-108). Gradually, due to various structural changes within and outside the tribal systems, the more advanced groups forced the tribals either to retreat to the nearest jungles or to become landless labourers. Tribes were severally deprived due to extreme inadequacy of land which is the major source of livelihood. At an all India level regarding tribal land alienation, total number of cases filed is 453603 affecting 1010038 acres in different courts as on 2006. The number of cases decided in favour of tribes was only 202901 (44.73 percent) involving 561485 acres (55.59 percent). The area of land restored to tribes is only 376482 acres (37.27 percent). At State level total number of cases filed against 1 of 1959 in different courts was 65875 with 287776 acres as on 2006. The number of cases decided in favour of tribes was only 26475 (40.19 percent) with 561485 acres (36.91 percent), and within the declared land, only 376482 acres (32.77 percent) were restored to tribes (Ministry of rural development, Government of India). They have courageously resisted invasions on their territory. They have also at times reacted violently against their exploiters represented by moneylenders, contractors, liquor vendors, zamindars and government administrators particularly forest, excise, police and revenue officials (Verma. R.C., 1990). High growth rate of population has created many problems among tribes. Increasing rural agricultural labourers, disguised unemployment in the subsistence (primary) sector, and persisting poverty in tribal economy are some of the problems. There is a scarcity of basic needs like food, cloth, shelter and they have limited access to other necessities. These consequences created social unrest in the tribal economy. The problems of land alienation, labour exploitation and persisting poverty in their economy have been continuing since centuries. Land alienation is not only a problem of Andhra Pradesh but also a problem across India. The entrance of non-tribes into tribal areas either for exploitation of natural resources or tribes or in the name of administration, they have disturbed the tribes ethnically, religiously, economically, socially and politically in India.

If we see the present scenario among the tribal agricultural labourers, the percentage of main workers among tribes was more (42.71 percent) compared to among SCs (40.01 percent) and among all social groups (38.11 percent) in 2001 at State level. The percentage of female main workers among tribes was more (35.58 percent) compared to non-SC/ST (9.06 percent) during the same period (N.S.S.O, 1999-00). The percent of marginal workers among tribes was more (10.57 percent) than among non-SC/ST (2.47 percent) to the total population in A.P. The differential mode of labour, bonded, contract and wage labour could also be found among the tribal systems of India. This led to the most a disorganized and disrupted social organisation of the tribes. Three major forms of labourers existed during 1900-40.

1. Vetti or Forced Labour (prominently prevalent) used by the land owning castes and state sponsored bureaucracy.
2. Forest and agriculturally leased or contract labour (popularly known as a Paleru) where tribal peasantry become annual agricultural laborers.
3. Daily wage labour

Although the practice of farm servanism stands abolished in the country through an Act of Parliament viz., the Bonded Labour System Abolition Act 1976, a total number of 2.52 lakh bonded labourers including STs were identified in March 1993 in 12 States i.e., Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Kerala, Haryana and Gujarat (National Commission for SCs/STs, 1996). Although several employment generating programmes were initiated by the Government for the improvement of the tribal agricultural labour conditions, the gap has been widening between tribes and non-tribes in A.P. The lower level of earnings was a reason for higher level of incidence of poverty.

At an all India level the incidence of poverty was 44.00 percent among STs, whereas it was 16.00 percent among non-SCs& STs in 1999-00. The incidence of poverty was 34.45 percent among tribes whereas it was 15.75 percent among general population during 1999-00 at State level (Economic Survey-2002-03). The implementation of income generating programmes just partially succeeded to improve the conditions of tribes. The widening poverty gap between tribes and general population shows that the performance of the State

government departments is not satisfactory in reducing poverty among tribes. In addition, the State government has been diverting the resources to the general programmes, which were allocated for TSP, ITDAs and others.

The important studies made by anthropologists during colonial and post-independence period are limited to anthropological and sociological point of view and not adopted economic and political point of view. Prof. Haimendorff was the pioneer in that field. During the post-independence period, very few studies concentrated on problems of rehabilitation, land alienation in the tribal areas. Hence, there is a need for studying the inter-relationship among the problems of tribal administration, land alienation, labour exploitation and poverty. The present study attempts to focus on the factors affecting land alienation, labour exploitation and as well as persisting poverty among tribes in forest, hill and plain-based villages of A.P. The following are the objectives of the present study.

1) To estimate the extent of land alienation and find the methods of land alienation in the tribal area, 2) To evaluate the impact of tribal movements and LTR Acts on restoration of alienated land, 3) To study the changing conditions of tribal labour households, 4) To inquire into the incidence of poverty among tribal labour households, and find out the reasons. The following hypotheses also examined 1) The land administrative policies made the way to interference of non-tribes into tribal areas during the pre-independence period, which lead to land alienation, labour exploitation in the tribal economy under British rule. 2) During the post-independence period several Land Transfers Regulations Acts (LTR Acts) and other Regulations in scheduled areas of A.P. have failed to prevent the land alienation and labour exploitation.

To study the above objectives, the empirical investigation is conducted twice during 11th August 2004 to 25th September 2004 and 5th January 2005 to 10th March 2005 in the scheduled villages, Darbhagudem (forest based) village, Reddyganapavaram (plain based) and Reddy Nagampalem villages (Hill based). The three villages are selected because the extent of land alienation is at high level compared to other villages in the scheduled area. The experimental enjoyment survey was primarily conducted in these three villages by the Government of A.P. in 1993. And to understand the variation in the extent of land alienation, conditions of tribal agricultural labourers, incidence of poverty, nature of the tribal movement

and land restoration among the three villages which have different backgrounds. During the first phase the necessary records like R.S.R.-1933, Land Registration Records, and details of land distribution, land utilization, ownership holdings and operational holdings and details of tribal movements are collected. And again during the second phase the necessary primary data is collected. The necessary primary data is collected through questionnaire and interview methods and cross-checked with the official records. The households are selected randomly through Stratified Sampling method. The households in each village are divided into broadly two categories. 1) Land owning households; who have owned land whether they cultivate or leased-out. Generally, marginal landholding households under leased-out status are treated as agricultural labour households by some of the scholars. But here the objective of the study is to identify the extent of tribal owned land, operated land, leased-out land and alienated land. On the basis of ownership right every land owner is considered as land owning households, whether he may cultivates or not. Different sizes of landholdings are taken into account to examine the degree of land alienation. The state government has also prepared the list of actual first owner and present enjoyer of the land through enjoyment survey, which was completed during 1993-98 on the basis of RSR-1933. In fact, the number of transfers of a piece of land were more than which were recorded in the land registration record due to unofficial transfers or unrecorded transfers either by grabbing and to escape the registration expenses or to avoid the legal procedures. To identify the magnitude of the land alienation, the land owned households are identified on the basis of survey numbers and the extent of land mentioned in the RSR-1933. Only the first transfer from tribe to non-tribe has been taken into account to estimate the extent of alienated land. Thereafter all transfers up to last transfer of a particular land have been taken into account to identify the present enjoyer of the land. The state of tenancy (leased-out and leased-in status) and cropping pattern details are collected from M.R.O. Offices of three mandals. And it is also collected through household survey. It was crosschecked with the village Adangulu of each of the selected village. The selected households' land leased-out status is identified under the column of cultivator in the village primary Adangulu. It was examined with the field survey data, collected through questionnaire and interview methods.

The labour exploitation is recognized in terms of variation in the wage payments, working hours, nature of assigned work between tribes and non-tribes. The magnitude of

tribal labour exploitation is identified through qualitative measures like freedom, leisure, bonded-ness and nature of work rather than through quantitative measures. 2) Landless labour households; the landless labour households are again classified into two types a) Agricultural labour households; those who are practicing agricultural operations for wage (in terms of cash or kind) as major source of income during an agricultural year. The agricultural labour households are classified into broadly two types. They are i) Farm Servant households and ii) Daily Wage labour households. The farm servants are again classified into two kinds a) Permanent Farm Servants, b) Annual Farm Servants. ii) Daily wage labour households are classified into two types a) Usual Daily status households, b) Usual subsidiary status households to examine what kind of households have fallen into debt and absolute poverty among agricultural labour households. 3). Households who Collect Minor Forest Produce (CMFP); who practice collection of minor forest produce as their major occupation. The actual land owners are identified through enjoyment survey with the help of R.S.R-1933 by the government in 1993 in the three villages. 68 households are randomly selected out of 135 households (50.00 per cent) from Darbhagudem, 156 households out of 466 households (33.48 per cent) from Reddyganapavaram, and 62 households out of 124 (50.00 per cent) from Reddynagampalem villages are selected.

It is difficult to estimate exact poverty line for tribal households due to different ethnic characteristic features. Dandekar & Rath (1960-61), N.S.S.O. (1983 and 1987-88), the expert group and Planning Commission have followed either calories method or expenditure method. There are two problems in the estimation of poverty line among tribal households. If we want to follow calories method to estimate the poverty line for tribal groups of A.P., most of the tribal groups in the scheduled area practice sweet toddy collection as traditional occupation and use it as the main food item during summer season, and as secondary food item during remaining season in the year. The scientists tested the sweet toddy and recognized it as one of the most energetic food item that can give more calories of energy than rice and wheat. Estimation of the market value for sweet toddy is difficult (which is a free good) in the tribal economy. Tribes can live months on sweet toddy and bulbous roots alone in the slack season of agricultural work. When every family uses toddy as main food item in summer, easily every person gets 2300 calories of energy with least expenditure, without using other items like fish, egg, vegetables, milk, fruits and others, which are mentioned in food basket by the

planning commission or expert group. Fixation of market price is difficult for toddy due to self-consumption mode of production and seasonal productivity. If we consider this item in the estimation of poverty line through calories method, underestimation of incidence of poverty may take place because, 90 per cent of the families get sufficient calories with toddy in summer season. It is one limitation in the calories method.

If we follow expenditure method to estimate poverty line among tribal groups, primarily we need to identify the number of varieties of food items in the food basket. Then the exact prices of commodities need to be identified in different periods for different commodities of the food basket. The number of varieties of food items is different during the time period between 1920 and 1970; and from 1970 to 2005 among tribes, due to changes in the socio-economic and food habits and cropping pattern among tribal households. Bartered system has existed during 1920-50 in the scheduled area of A.P. Chalam (Konda Jonna), Ragulu, and Sajjalu have been used as main food items during 1920-70. It is difficult to identify the exact quantities they have consumed and prices of different commodities respectively due to lack of availability of official records during the British rule. Some of the official records are burnt by non-tribes during the time of tribal movements. Hence, it is difficult to estimate the poverty line through expenditure method during 1920 and 1970. The Planning Commission has followed a method that is Income Corresponding Poverty Line (ICPL) as an alternative method to overcome the difficulties in the estimation of poverty line in rural areas during Seventh Five Year plan. Since tribal economy is a non-monitored economy, this method is more convenient than the expenditure method. Hence, ICPL method is followed in this study.

As a part of this, to estimate the net money incomes of tribal land holding households; total revenue from the cultivation of farmers and as well as cost of cultivation for different crops in different periods are collected through households survey and are cross-checked with the available secondary data. The main components in the cost cultivation are identified as 1) Cost of labour (Hired labour and own labour), 2) Cost of Machinery, 3) Cost of inputs and other implements. The major agricultural operations are different for different crops. NSSO has identified fixed capital cost and variable capital cost in the estimation of cost of production among farmers, however here; there is no fixed capital cost among tribal farmers during 1920-70. They have hired all the implements for cultivation from the non-tribes and

neighbour tribes. In this study, both costs are combined. Labour cost of cultivation is identifying by the number of working days and money wages during different periods among tribal households. The machinery cost (own fixed capital cost) has taken place only since 1990 among tribal farmers. The tribal farmers have been using the inputs like fertilizers pesticides since 1990 only. The number of working days is different for different crops. Cropwise working days and agricultural operation wise money wages were identified to estimate the labour cost. The data for the period of 1920-05 is collected through household survey from the elderly tribal farmers of the tribal gudems.

Simple percentages, averages and CAGR are used to understand the extent of land alienation, changing conditions of tribal agricultural labour households and reasons for poverty in the tribal economy in the three selected villages. This study covers a period of 85 years (1920-2005) in Reddynagampalem. It covers a period of 72 years (1933-2005) in Darbhagudem and Reddyganapavaram. The extent of land alienation is identified on the basis of R.S.R.-1933. The conditions of tribal labourers are measured in terms of number of working days, wages, and nature of work and income levels of the labour families. The incidence of poverty is estimated at different point of time during the study period.

This study is organized into eight chapters. The first chapter deals with introduction of the problem studied. It also presents objectives, hypothesis and methodology of the study. The second chapter deals with the necessary review of literature on the problems of land alienation, labour exploitation and poverty. The third chapter deals with the profiles of the study area, covering village level, mandal level, district level and state level. Fourth chapter analyses the tribal movements and land legislations in tribal areas during British period and during post-independence period with special reference to A.P. This gives an understanding about the problems in the tribal administration. The need for special protection of native tribes confined to the areas notified as agencies. And in 1919 an Act known as the Government of India Act, 1919, and it was a forerunner of the Government of India Act, 1935. And the Government of India (excluded and partially excluded areas) Order, 1936. "Excluded areas" were backward regions inhabited by tribal populations to which acts of the Dominion Legislature or of the province. The intention of this provision was to prevent the extension of legislation designed for advanced areas to backward areas where as primitive tribes may be adversely affected by laws un-suitable to their special conditions. Fifth chapter is divided into

two parts. Part-I studies the extent of land alienation, methods of land alienation and reasons for land alienation against different LTR Acts during 1933-34 to 1990-91. It examines the affecting factors of land alienation in the tribal areas. Before this study, many studies observed that the usury (External factor) was the major factors for land alienation. In addition to that, this study focuses on internal factors like changes in the cropping pattern, methods of cultivation, cost of cultivation, tenancy and other related (internal) factors. Part-II examines the tribal movements and restoration of alienated land during 1990-91 to 2004-05. It also focus on different methods and strategies followed by the tribes in the restoration of alienated land like forcible occupation of alienated land by tribal people, compromising with the non-tribal groups by the initiatives of local political parties and associations and forcible occupation of alienated land by radical forces (PWG). It also studies strength and weaknesses of the tribal movement in the restoration of the alienated land. The elder tribal people experiences shows that the difference of nature and depth of the movements during pre-independence period and post-independence period. Different sources for the success of the tribal movements are examined in this chapter. Problems in land restoration like identification of actual owner of the land, nature of transfers and transfer under specific LTR Act are also examined in this chapter. The sixth chapter examines the changing conditions among tribal agricultural labour families during the same period in the three villages. It focuses on the working conditions and terms of payments to tribal farm servants among tribal agricultural labourers during 1933-90 and the working conditions and wage levels among wage labour households. This study attempts to study on changes in wage variations between male and female tribal labourers during 1933 to 2004-05. The non-tribal landlords have preferred female for daily field work (on wage basis) and male for farm servants during 1933-70. The economics of this kind of preference and the impact of non-tribal labour on tribal labour are also discussed in this study. The seventh chapter studies the changes in incidence of poverty among tribal households and impact of restored land in reducing poverty among them in the three villages during 1990-91 to 2004-05. This chapter focuses on the reasons for poverty among tribal households like land alienation, exploitation, and introducing the aspects of commercial crops, marketing relations, and surplus into the tribal economy during 1920-21 and 1950-51 in the study villages. It became difficult to measure the poverty among tribes during 1933-34 and 1950-51 due to un-availability of proper data regarding wage payments,

income sources and consumption pattern among tribal households, and consumer price index for agricultural labour households. Hence, the incidence of poverty is estimated during 1950-51 and 2004-05 in the selected villages. It also focuses on the impact of transformation of economic holdings into non-economic holdings on incidence of poverty during land alienation and restoration. Eighth chapter presents the summary and conclusions with suggestions.

The main findings of the study

1) The highest extent of land alienation is noted in Reddynagampalem (71.43 percent). 60.50 acres of land alienated out of 84.70 acres in the village during 1920-21 to 1990-91, which is a Zamindari Estate village of Scheduled area. It is due the monarchy attitude of Zamindar during British rule and as well as during post-independence period. Tribes could not secure their land due to innocence, charity nature, and curiosity in performing traditional occupations, even though they have isolated life from the non-tribes under the hegemony of a zamindar. The second larger extent of land alienated (64.50 percent) was in Darbhagudem, where the tribes are secluded from non-tribes and forest resources. The availability of forest resources as an alternative means of livelihood and interest in performing traditional occupations like collection of non-timber minor forest produce rather than cultivation caused land alienation even though it is a Government revenue village during post independence period. In Reddyganapavaram village about 118.10 acres of (59.69 percent) land was alienated out of 190.50 acres during 1933-1990, which is lower compared to others villages, where the tribes are closely situated to the non-tribes in the village. The extent of alienated land is noted as low due to the dependence of tribes on land cultivation due to lack of alternative means of livelihood like forest resources.

2) 110.00 acres of land (93.57 percent) out of 118.10 acres in Reddyganapavaram, 94.90 acres of land (86.16 percent) out of 110.10 acres in Darbhagudem during 1933-34 to 1970-71 and 49.70 acres of land (92.11 percent) out of 60.50 acres in Reddynagampalem were alienated by Vaisyas, Kammas, Reddys and Kapus through money lending. Major shares of land were alienated mostly by dominant cultivating communities through purchasing with friendly relations during 1970-71 to 1990-91 in the study villages. The methods of land

alienation have transformed from money lending and forcible occupation to purchasing with friendly relations during 1933-34 to 1970-71 and 1970-71 to 1990-91.

3). The LTR Acts 1 of 1959 and 1 of 1970 have failed in controlling land alienation during 1920-21 to 1970-71 in the study villages. It is due to increased demand for land among non-tribal farming community and lobby with non-tribal administrators in the tribal areas. 110 acres of land (93.57 percent) were alienated out of 118.10 acres in Reddyganapavaram. 94.90 acres of land (86.16 percent) were alienated out of 110.10 acres in Darbhagudem during 1933-34 to 1990-91 and 49.70 acres were alienated (92.11 percent) out of 60.50 acres in Reddynagampalem during 1920-21 to 1970-71. The LTR Act 1 of 1970 somehow succeeded in controlling land alienation during 1970-71 to 1990-91 in the three villages. 7.60 acres of land (2.43 percent) were alienated out 118.10 acres in Reddyganapavaram, 15.20 acres of land (13.84 percent) were alienated out of 110.10 acres in Darbhagudem and 10.80 acres of land (7.89 percent) were alienated out 60.50 acres in Reddynagampalem during the same period.

4) Their risk-less life style and the psychology of self-sufficiency became advantage to the non-tribal land holders to lease-in tribal land at lower rate of rent during the same period. The changing cropping pattern among non-tribes, un-favourable input and out-put marketing conditions deteriorated the condition of tribal farmers in production and in marketing their produce. These disadvantageous conditions made cultivation among tribes very difficult. In addition to this the tribal communities are not efficient in cultivation compared to non-tribes. These are the further reasons for land alienation during 1970-71 to 1990-91.

5) The methods of restoration of alienated land are slightly different in different villages and the degree of success also varies from one village to another during 1990-91 to 2004-05 in the three villages. In Reddyganapavaram, tribes have approached only political parties like C.P.M., farmers' and tribal's Organisations which have been lead by the non-tribes. The initiatives of Government and political parties made compromise between tribal and non-tribal groups. 78.50 acres (66.47 percent to the total) of tribal land was restored from non-tribes out of 118.10 acres of alienated land. In Darbhagudem, tribes approached the N.G.O. (SAKTI). The N.G.O. awaked the tribes to revolt against non-tribes with the support of land legislations initiated by the Government of India and as well as A.P. Tribes have occupied

forcibly their alienated land. They have succeeded in the restoration of alienated land. 143.90 acres (130.70 percent) was restored against 110.10 acres of alienated land. Within the restored land 38.90 acres (27.03 percent) out of 40.10 acres from Vaisyas, 66.70 acres (46.35 percent) against 48.40 acres from Reddys, 33.60 acres (23.35 percent) against 18.30 acres as major share during 1990-91 to 2004-05. In the Reddynagampalem, tribes have approached radical parties like Peoples' War Groups (PWG) in the first phase, and later they approached political parties like C.P.M. The initiatives of C.P.M. could restore only 26.45 acres (53.21 percent) out of 49.70 acres of alienated land.

6) Changes in the socio-economic conditions of tribal agricultural labourers in the selected villages are studied in terms of wages, number of working days and income levels during period under the study. The conditions of agricultural labourers were worse in Reddyganapavaram compared to other villages. More farm servants existed under non-tribal landlords. Wages and income levels were lower in Reddyganapavaram, where the tribes are situated closely to non-tribes compared to Darbhagudem and Reddynagampalem during 1950-51 to 1990-91. The conditions of tribal labourers were better in Darbhagudem and Reddynagampalem compared to Reddyganapavaram.

7) The incidence of poverty were found to be more among agricultural labour households and households who collected minor forest produce than among landholding households in the three villages. Among the three villages, it is more among tribal labour households in Reddyganapavaram due to lower extent of restored land, where the tribes are situated close to non-tribes compared to other villages. The conditions of tribal households are better and incidence of poverty is lower in Darbhagudem due successful restoration of alienated land compared to other villages.

8) The changing cropping pattern from Sorghum to Paddy, shifting of cultivation from dry to wet, free marketing conditions lowered productivity, price of produce, labour wages and number of working days during 1950-51 to 1990-91. It led to substitution of SC labourers who are efficient compared to tribes. It was more in Reddyganapavaram where the tribes depended on non-tribes and were close to them.

9) The usury and high debt burden were the reasons for not only tribal land alienation and also transformation of landless labour households into farm servants in the tribal economy. The lower wages, more working hours, declining number of working days among tribal labourers due to substitution of SCs labourers and unfair agreements of non-tribal landlords with tribal people were the main reasons for chronic poverty among tribes in the study area.

10) In the three tribal villages the wage variation was more between male and female labourers during different periods. The non-tribal landlords have preferred male as farm servants and female as daily labour. Because, the male could perform any work as farm servant and could work for more hours and female labour could perform same work for lower wage, and both are advantageous for non-tribal landlords.

11). Major share of the tribal land was restored through forcible method of tribal movements. The extent of land restored through compromises with the effort of political parties has taken second place. There was no effort of government agents in Reddynagampalem in the restoration of tribal land. The efforts of radical organizations and political parties have failed, while the effort of an N.G.O. has succeeded.

12) Major share of the tribal land was purchased by Vaisyas during 1933-1990, but major share of the land was restored from Reddys in Darbhagudem, Kammas in Reddyganapavaram because, Vaisyas have sold the occupied tribal land to cultivating communities like Kammas, Reddys and others during the same period.

13) The restored land helped the tribal households to increase their incomes, reduced dependency on forests and non-tribes and to overcome the poverty in the selected villages. The incidence of poverty reduced more among geographically isolated living tribal households compared to closely living tribal households with non-tribal households in the selected villages.

14) The tribal movements have been successfully oppressed by the non-tribes in the closely existing villages, where the movements were lead by non-tribes (tribal sympathizers) as tribal representatives. The movements have got weakened some times or failed due to delay

in decision making and applying a particular strategy to all areas or at least all scheduled areas without differentiating or identifying the local sentiments and associations among tribes with non-tribes as a part of political strategy. The tribal movement had succeeded where the tribes are living far away or isolated from the non-tribes in a village. In Darbhgudem which is a forest based village, the tribal movements led by the SAKTI an NGO with a systematic planning and strategies have succeeded. Finally tribes have successfully restored 700 acres against 1 of 1959 and 1 of 1970 L.T.R. Acts, where the actual tribal land alienated was 330.00 acres against 1 of 1959, and 750.00 acres against 1 of 1970 in the village.

15) Complicated revenue systems of administration, prolonged court litigations & legal battles and procedures, rules and regulations are in the non-tribal language and which is inconvenient to tribes but convenient for non-tribal groups to exploit/cheat the tribes.

Suggestions

In the light of the above findings the following suggestions are made.

1) The restoration cases take a long time due to the number of appeals against the judgments of the courts allowed under the present system. Besides, the functioning of the courts has been far from satisfactory. It is important that an appellate authority is created with members from the judiciary, revenue department and ST members.

2) Fast track/mobile courts should be established for the timely disposal of cases in the districts, where a large number of cases are pending. It is also necessary that a task force at the circle level should be formed for restoration of land after the restoration orders are passed. There should be monitoring cells at district level and state level for monitoring restoration.

3) In many areas the land acquired for public purpose has remained un-utilised because either the industry became sick or more land than required was acquired. All such land should be identified and returned back to the original owners proportionately for which necessary amendments can be made in the Land Acquisition Act as well as in the Coal Bearing Area Act.

4) Upgrading/updating of land records: One of the reasons for non-restoration of illegally alienated land has been that the records are either missing or they have been mutilated. This, particularly in the urban areas, makes it difficult for adivasis to prove their claim on land. It is important that the land records, which are kept at the district and the circle level, are to be updated and computerised.

5) A crash programme has to be introduced in tribal areas to settle all the land alienation problems as per the provisions of A.P. Scheduled Areas LTR 1959 within a period of two years. All efforts may be put to file counter affidavits in High Court and obtain the orders of the court. Government may provide the required legal aid and if necessary the services of eminent lawyers/advocates may be utilized by paying required amount.

6) The government has to impose total ban on assignment of poramboke wastelands or forestlands to non-tribals in scheduled areas on other.

7) The MROs should make necessary changes in land records and hand over the possession to rightful owner immediately soon after passing the restoration order by SDC/ Agent to overcome legal complications and criminal counter cases against tribal possessors.

8) The scope of definition of alienation or transfer should include benami transfers, transfers to concubines/ wives of non tribals, bonded labourers, friends, adopted children etc. This step will prevent benami transactions in the name of gullible tribals.

9) At every level of the Government bureaucrats or personnel should be filled by the tribes only in the Scheduled Areas, so that the programmes and schemes are effectively implemented.

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