
**LAND QUESTION IN ANDHRA PRADESH: A STUDY OF DALITS
STRUGGLE FOR LAND IN ANDHRA PRADESH**

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ABSTRACT

The Hindu social system is characterised by a rigid system of ascriptive hierarchy in which the existence of polarity, principles of purity and pollution, the social rank and social equality are determined and governed by the values of the Hindu social cultural system. Social inequality is a unique feature of the Indian society. The social discrimination is based on caste and there is inequality in all spheres between the higher and lower castes, between the land owning castes and the landless labourers. The Dalits are considered not only impure in terms of their occupations, their very existence, their dwellings, their movements and even their fall of shadow creates a state of impurity among all the upper castes throughout the country. As a consequence, these castes have remained socially, economically, culturally and educationally backward for several centuries. Due to the inhuman and ruthless practice of untouchability by caste Hindus, Dalits thought that unless they desert that exploitative order, there was no liberation for them. Then they started movement against the inhuman and antagonistic baseless caste system. The protest movements took strong roots in the nineteenth century, which is mostly concentrated on social issues than economic issues as social discrimination is most important. The movements, which were taken up related to the economic issues may not be negligible, it also created awareness among the common people about the economic inequalities and the importance of land in the agrarian society.

In the post independence period the Indian government has taken several measures for the upliftment of Dalits and implemented land reforms to reduce the economic inequalities by the distribution of land. By these efforts, the mobility of the Dalits to some extent was better when compared to the previous situation. The non-Brahmin upper castes became dominant in socio-economic and political fields with the effect of green revolution. This resulted in the attacks on Dalits in Karamchedu and Chundur incidents to retain their caste hegemony. With this situation once again the Dalits started their struggle against the upper castes for their self-respect over social discrimination and economic equality. It has become amply clear that no provisions

of law were beneficial to the Dalits. Hence, Dalit organizations have taken land as a major issue and started struggles against government for equitable access of land. With this background the present paper would focus on the land struggles by the Dalits in the three different regions of Andhra Pradesh as they were unique in features- geographically, socially, economically and culturally.

Keywords: Dalits, Land struggles, skewed distribution, social inequality

INTRODUCTION

Social inequality is a unique feature of the Indian society. The social discrimination is based on caste and there is inequality in all spheres between the higher and lower castes, between the land owning castes and the landless labourers. The Dalits are considered not only impure in terms of their occupations, their existence, dwellings, their movements and even the falling of their shadow creates a state of impurity among all the upper castes throughout the country. As a consequence, these castes have remained socially, economically, culturally and educationally backward for several centuries. Due to the inhuman and ruthless practice of untouchability by caste Hindus, Dalits thought that unless they desert that exploitative order, there was no liberation for them. Then they started movement against the inhuman and antagonistic baseless caste system. The protest movements took strong roots in the nineteenth century, which was mostly concentrated on social issues than economic issues as social discrimination is most important. The movements related to economic issues created awareness among the common people regarding economic inequalities and the importance of land in the agrarian society.

The first quarter of the twentieth century could be noted as a significant transformation period of the untouchable communities all over South India and particularly in Andhra which countered the Aryan Hindu scriptural based social order. The "non-Aryan" theory was developed to seek a new place in the society. It started applying the concept of "adi" to indicate the first born or original inhabitants of the region or the original sons of soil. Andhra has a prominent place in the history of Dalit movement of India. The Dalits were organised under the leadership of Madari Bhagya Reddi Varma in the regions of coastal Andhra and Hyderabad. Dalit organisations which were founded later also continued the movement on the lines of social inequalities, as this was considered more serious than economic issues. At the same time economic issue were taken up by the communists who spearheaded the movement against the intermediaries viz, *Zamindari*, *Jagirdari* and *Inamdari* systems.

The communists had two distinct land struggles in the two regions of Andhra Pradesh. In Andhra region they formed the *Andhra Rastra Raitu Sangam*, which fought against the estates such as Munagala, Venkatagiri, Bobbili, Kalepatnam, Gopalapuram, Challapalli, Venkatagiri, Madasala

ect. These movements were against the *Zamindari* system and high taxation on land. They succeeded in their struggles to occupy surplus land and in distributing the same to poor. The *Telangana Raitu* movement was different from that of *Andhra Raitu* movement as this region was under the Nizam rule till 1948. *Anti-Zamindari* movement and other agrarian struggles led by communists' weakened the authority of landlords in Andhra and this benefited the upper rung of the peasant proprietors. But the lower castes like Dalits could not benefit and did not come to possess land significantly in the colonial period by this movement.

At the end of the colonial period, in Andhra the non-Brahmin upper casts such as *Kamma*, *Reddy* and *Velama* became the dominant forces politically and economically. Various village surveys conducted in post independent years indicated that all over Andhra a significant section of landlords from the *Kamma*, *Reddy* and *Kapu* castes emerged as the dominant peasantry in Andhra. Only in a few places the Dalits were able to benefit through the distribution of surplus land as a result of the communist movement. The Dalits mostly remained as agricultural labourers at the time of independence.

In the post-independence period the Indian government took several measures for the upliftment of Dalits and implemented land reforms to reduce the economic inequalities. These efforts brought some up-ward mobility to the Dalits. However, the land reforms were implemented by the government only half-heartedly as major proportion of SC/ST are landless (Table 1). A comparison with other countries that implemented land reforms shows how poorly India fared in this effort. The extent of land redistributed was 43 percent of agricultural land in China, 37 percent in Taiwan, 32 percent in South Korea, and 33 percent in Japan. Whereas in India, the efforts of the central and state governments over 60 years implement land reforms resulted only in 2 percent of agricultural land being distributed. The land reforms attempted by India were more a political stunt than a genuine attempt to evolve a more egalitarian society.

Table 1: Percentage distribution of operational holdings and operated area of different social groups in Andhra Pradesh

Category	1976-77		1980-81		1990-91		1995-96		2000-01		2005-06	
	Nos	Area	Nos	Area	Nos	Area	Nos	Area	Nos	Area	Nos	Area
S.C	13.4	6.9	12.6	6.9	12.73	7.48	12.12	7.42	11.85	7.86	11.80	7.84
S.T	6.3	6.2	6.4	6.3	6.88	7.23	7.11	7.56	7.47	8.23	7.69	8.36
Others	80.3	86.9	81.0	86.8	80.39	85.29	80.77	85.02	80.66	83.91	80.49	83.80
Total	100	100	100	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Various issues of Report on SC/ST Land Holdings

Even after 70 years of independence in Andhra Pradesh Dalits are still living in deplorable conditions. The non-Brahmin upper castes became dominant in socio-economic and political spheres on account of green revolution. Attacks on Dalits in Karamchedu and Chundur were efforts assert and retain their caste hegemony. In response once again the Dalits started their struggle against the upper castes for self-respect, economic equality and for freedom from discrimination. Dalits realised that no provisions of law were beneficial to the Dalits. Dalit organizations took up land as a major issue and started struggles against government for equitable access to land. With this background, the present paper focuses on the land struggles by the Dalits in the three different regions of united Andhra Pradesh. Each case study is having its own unique geographical, social, economic and cultural features. This paper also examines the extent of implementation of land reforms in Andhra Pradesh.

METHODOLOGY

This study primarily depends upon primary data is supplemented by secondary data. The primary information has been gathered through interviews and focus group discussions. This study has taken up case studies related to various land related acts enacted in Andhra Pradesh in furtherance of its commitment to land reforms. These case studies have chosen to examine and to high light the various dynamics that come into play as struggles are initiated and carried through. While conducting the fieldwork, the author met the victims, local leaders particularly from the dalit community and local NGOs who have stood by those involved in the struggles. Along with those engaged in the struggles he also visited the lands under dispute. The table below gives the samples taken up for study. The secondary data was obtained from various government publications such as Report on SC/ST Land Holdings, Report on Agricultural Census of Andhra Pradesh, Statistical Abstract of Andhra Pradesh, Population Census data, NSSO reports and National SC/ST commission reports.

Name of Village	Region	District	Type of Land	Survey No.	Extent
Vengamukkala-palem	Costal Andhra	Prakasam	Assigned Land	122/10, 122/12	99.36
Kapad	Telangana	Ranga Reddy	Ceiling Land	120/21, 177, 178	99.16
Marellamadaka	Rayalaseema	Kadapa	Assigned Land	441/1,4,5,460 /1,2,6,465	37.1

CASE I:

LAND STRUGGLE IN VENGAMUKKALAPALEM VILLAGE:

For Dalits, getting for themselves legally assigned lands has always been and continues to be a relentless struggle. The land struggle in Vengamukkalapalem village proves this beyond any doubt. The saga of their struggle goes way back to early 1940s. But only on 19th June 2004 when the grand children of those who began the struggle attempted suicide outside the chamber of the Prakasam district collector did the state sit up and take notice. One of the six who attempted suicide died. His sacrifice and memory continues to inspire the struggle. The struggle itself is a constant reminder to us that all laws in this country beneficial to the poor have come after prolonged battles and by the same logic they will be implemented only if one is prepared to continue battle on.

The land under dispute measures 99 acres and 36 cents in Survey Number 122/10 and 122/12. It is situated at Mamidipalem village, hardly two kilometres from Ongole off the Golden Quadrilateral bye-pass, the symbol of the “India Shining” campaign. The land is recorded as “Vagu Poramboke”. The struggle is to get the D.K. Pattas for the afore said land for which provisional pattas were assigned to 60 landless dalit families of Vengamukkalapalem in 1984 as they had been tilling that land since 1940s.

The adjoining land owners belonging to dominant Reddi community perceiving this as an affront had been obstructing the dalits from cultivating the land from the very beginning itself. An attempt was made on the life of Nathala Pattabhi Ramayya who was the leader of the struggle. He was severely beaten up and left to die. He had a miraculous survival and the struggle continued. Since then the Dalits had been approaching the Revenue authorities for assigning the said land to them. Ultimately in the year 1984, the Revenue authorities granted provisional pattas to them for the entire land in Survey Number 122/10 and 122/12. 31 individuals were provisionally granted pattas in S. No. 122/12 to an extent of Ac. 52.02 (The total extent of the land in S. No. 122/12 is 57.94 acres). Provisional assignment was also made in favour of 38 individuals in S. No. 122/10 to an extent of 47 acres and 34 cents (The total extent of the land in S. No. 122/10 is 45 acres and 04 cents). The difference in the extent is due to the duplication of a beneficiary’s name to an extent of 2 acres and 30 cents. The land is classified as “Vagu Poramboke”. Surprisingly some of the ryots belonging to the upper castes who were occupying another piece of land adjoining these lands were assigned DK pattas, where as the Dalits were granted only provisional pattas. This stands as a stark testimony to the bias of the local authorities in favour of the socially and economically powerful sections of the society. The possession of Dalits over the land and their cultivation was recorded in the *adangal*. Land revenue was also collected from them for the cultivation of the land. It appears that till the year 1996 land revenue was collected and their possession was entered in the concerned records.

Although the landlords had been obstructing the dalits from cultivating the land the first attempts to dispossess the dalits of their land was made only in the year 1988. By then the dalits had

started growing cereals. Commercial crops like tobacco were also being raised. On the pretext of assigning the land for the landless poor, the revenue authorities made their move by making a proposal for eventual conversion from “Vagu Poramboke” to “Assessed Waste”. Conversion proposals were submitted to the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ongole, *vide* Tahasildar and Ongole Rc. A713361/83 dated 09-04-1984. The Revenue Divisional officer, Ongole, in his L.Ds 5224/84 dated 08-08-1984 returned the proposals to the Tahsildar, Ongole, with the direction to resubmit proposals after lifting the ban on the assignment of N.S.P lands. The Tahasildar (MRO) and his officers inspected these lands and submitted a report saying that the provisional *patta* holders were not in possession of the land at the time of the inspection. But the fact was that the assignees were paying revenue tax on that land and the same was also entered in the revenue records. The revenue authorities had not even tried to check the official records before concluding that the dalits were not in possession of the land. The MRO, Ongole, in his letter Rc. HA/2016/86, dated 04-11-1988, requested the RDO, Ongole to convert the entire land into a “village site” on the pretext that there were several representations from the public requesting house sites in and around Ongole town and that this was the only government poramboke land available in the vicinity of Ongole municipality. As a result ignoring the long pending application of the dalits for the issue of DKT *pattas* for their land the Joint Collector of Ongole issued orders, *vide* Rc. B3/11455/88, dt. 31-12-1988, for converting an extent of 139 acres 28 cents of land in S. No.122/6, 122/12 and 122/10 of Mamidipalem village from “Vagu Poramboke” to “Village Site Poramboke.” Some token house *pattas* were issued to a few poor people in the same year.

When the revenue authorities issued the notification that the land was being assigned in favour of some others, the dalits (Sri K. Appa Rao and 28 others) approached the High court of Andhra Pradesh and filed a writ petition W.P. No. 1854/1989. The petition challenged the action of the revenue authorities in attempting to assign the land to other persons ignoring those who were in actual possession and enjoyment of the same. The provisional beneficiaries had neither been given notices nor had their provisional assignmentt been cancelled, they contented. The High Court allowed the Writ Petition and held the action of the revenue authorities allotting house sites to others as arbitrary, illegal and against the principles of natural justice. The High court, however, also held that the revenue officials would not be barred from evicting the petitioners (the dalits of Vengamukkalapalem) from the land after conducting an enquiry in accordance with law.

Revenue authorities did not initiate any action in pursuance of the orders of the High court. To this day notices have not been given to them as directed by the court. Instead even after the direction of the High Court, the revenue authorities continued their attempt to help the land grabbers by assigning the lands periodically in their favour. House site *pattas* were granted to

900 people from 1988-2003 in various spells. On many occasions dalits resisted the occupation of the land by others. In 2003 when the struggle for the protection of the land from the land grabbers was intensified by the dalits, the revenue authorities imposed prohibitory orders under 145 Cr.P.C..

When dalits realized that legal action was making no headway and illegal occupation of their lands was continuing with the connivance of the officials of the revenue department, they resorted to hunger strike before the office of the district collector demanding that the entire land be given to them, first by restoring their provisional patta and thereafter by issuing permanent pattas. The relay hunger strike continued for more than 45 days. The concerned authorities did not initiate any action either for granting permanent pattas or for preventing further illegal encroachments of the land. Emboldened by the inaction of the revenue authorities, the village sarpanch, Mr. Linga Reddy, intensified the illegal encroachment of the land. The dalits again approached the district collector to appraise the hectic operations being carried out by the land grabbers. Not only was the collector indifferent to their representation but was also callous to their desperate threat of attempting suicide. Unable to bear the rebuff and insult they carried out their threat by consuming pesticide right in front of the collector's chamber on 19th June 2004. Timely intervention by friends saved the lives of five youth. The sixth, Nathala Hanumantha Rao died. By a cruel coincidence the one who died was the grandson of Nathala Pattabi Ramaiah who survived the attempt on his life in the early years of the struggle. Hanumantha Rao's sacrifice was not in vain, the struggle continues to this day, just as the struggle continued even after the attempt on the life of Pattabi Ramaiah.

Movement leaders met the then Chief Minister Rajasekhar Reddy in his chambers soon after the suicide attempt and apprised him of the situation. Responding to their representation and the discussions which followed in the assembly Sri T.K. Dewan, IAS (1969), Special Chief Secretary to Government Housing Department was appointed to enquire into the matter and related issues. Despite the passing of three years his report has not been tabled in the assembly. While Vengamukkapalem dalits' long wait for justice continues those who attempted suicide and those who stood by the aggrieved were sentenced to imprisonment by the session's court. This sentence was later set aside by the District Court. Some consolation yes, sufficient enough continue the struggle.

CASE II: LAND STRUGGLES IN KAPPAD VILLAGE

This case study revolves around the struggle of landless labourers from SC, ST and BC community who began a movement to gain possession of lands declared as ceiling surplus. Kappad is located in Ibrahimpatnam of Rangareddi district. Pattawari Buchi Reddy alias Sudharshan Reddy, a resident of Kappad, registered his 99.16 acres of land in the name of his

relatives of Tugarthi Mandal (survey no.120,121,177,178,179,210,197,206,207,253 and 254) and wanted to circumvent the Land Ceiling Act of 1973. In 1987-88 the village people, however, identified it as ceiling surplus land. The struggle for this land started in the name of 'Vyavasaya Cooli Sangam' and continues to this day as the just demands of the dalits have not been met.

The author has collected the data regarding this issue from Merupula Janghaiah who participated in this struggle. The landless people who were mostly SCs, STs and BCs, altogether fifty in number, occupied this land and started to cultivate it from 1985-86. In retaliation, the dominant caste people burnt the hut of Jangari Buggaiah, the leader of the struggle, and cut off one of his hands. Conniving with the police false cases were registered on those who participated in the struggle for the ceiling lands. Despite constant threat by the land lords and harassment by the police the landless agricultural labourers were bold enough to hold on to the ceiling lands. The *Munsif*, District and High courts gave orders favourable to the landless agricultural labourers. Sudharshan Reddy moved the Supreme Court and obtained a stay order in his favour.¹ But with the support of Dalit organizations (DBSU, DBF and NCDHR) in a direct action initiative the villagers organized themselves again and occupied 96 acres of the land and started to cultivate the land from 16th of October, 2003. Sudharshan Reddy offered a compromise solution of surrendering 40 acres of the land. The villagers refused the compromise solution and the struggle is on to take possession of the entire extent of land that rightfully ought to accrue to them under the provisions of the Land Ceiling Act of 1973.

Apart from legal action that took the case right up to the Supreme Court and direct action under the auspices of the Dalit Bahujan Shramik Union, concerted advocacy and lobbying efforts were also made. The people on several occasions interacted both with ruling party people's representatives and also opposition party members. This effort took them to the chief minister's chambers of both Telugu Desam and Congress governments. As of now despite the indifferent attitude of both political leaders and administrative officers they are in possession of 46 acres of land. Since 1997 they are cultivating this land and the struggle to gain access to the remaining land continues with a great sense of determination.

CASE III: LAND STRUGGLE IN MARELLA MADAKA VILLAGE

For the last 20 years members belonging to the dalit community of Marella Madaka Village, Chakrayapet Mandal of Kadapa District have been on a struggle for restoration of the lands which had been assigned to them. In the year 1974 the A.P Government assigned 40 acres of land in Survey No. 375/3, 375/4, 441/1, 441/4, 460/2, 460/1, 460/4 460/5, 460/8, 460/9 523/8, 523/12, 524/5, 524/7, 525/3, 525/4, 525/5 to 12 landless Dalit people. From then onwards they

¹ Onthis stay was vacated and final orders given by the SC in favour of Kapad dalits.

were cultivating the assigned land up to 1985. But in 1985, unfortunately the assignees' houses were destroyed in an accidental fire. Three of the assignees, namely Musalaiah, Rathniyalu and Kadiriah approached the village *sarpanch*, Mr. Musal Reddy and borrowed some money (ranging from 1000-3000) to construct their houses. While lending the money the *sarpanch* had not stipulated any conditions. After an year he asked them to repay the money and some of them made partial payments on demand. Due to their economic backwardness they couldn't repay the remaining small amount of money. He insisted that they either sell or lease their land to him. Finally they agreed to lease out their land. The *Sarpanch* then took their thumb impressions on blank stamp papers and told them that he would cultivate this land (10 acres) in lieu of the their outstanding debt. Since then he has been cultivating that land. Since 1986, due to drought situation prevailing in the area no assignees could cultivate the rest of the land

Taking advantages of this situation the *Sarpanch* slowly grabbed the neighbouring lands too and ultimately all the 40 acres of assigned land came into his possession. Due to their social and economic backwardness, the assignees could not dare to oppose the *sarpanch's* illegal activities. From 1986 to 1988 the *Sarpanch* had been in adverse possession of the land. Fortunately "Kadapa Zilla Dalita Vedika" extended their activities into this village and they educated the people regarding their land rights. With the support of Kadapa Zilla Dalita Vedika they began their struggle to reclaim their lands. Dalita Vedika helped the people to submit memoranda to the MRO, RDO and J.C. Meanwhile they held several protests in front of the MRO, RDO and JC offices. Enquiry by the MRO confirmed that those lands indeed were originally assigned to the petitioners and the process of restoration of lands was set in motion. The *sarpanch* with the help of corrupt officials within the revenue department created fake Patta Passbooks in his favour. The struggle continued till 2004 where in a direct action led by the dalit organisations (Dalit Bahujan Shramik Union and Kadapa Zilla Dalita Vedika) the original assignees forcibly took over the land. Finally the Joint Collector was forced to restore the lands to the original assignees. The order excluded 3 acres as that extent was under adjudication by court.

CONCLUSIONS

The case studies reveal to us how the poor gullible dalit agricultural labourers are disposed of their lands and the tortuous route that they have to travel to get justice. The very systems established to protect the interest of the poor, landless agricultural labourers especially of the dalit community become their biggest hurdle in justicing their rights. Every loop-hole of law comes handy to the land grabbers to try and retain their ill gotten possessions with the connivance of both police and the revenue officials. It is small mercy that once in a while they find support from the courts and concerned officials. Lead by mass organisations and NGOs committed to taking up land struggles the dalit agricultural labourers and other landless people are waging a relentless battle to gain access to land. These struggles are every where. For

instance, Dalit Bahujan Shramika Union (DBSU) working in 16 districts, covering just 10 mandals per district has documented the struggles being taken up by its members. The area under dispute is around 1, 22,188 acres. Out of this total dalits have gained access to around 14,359.23 acres of land through struggles (Table 2). This works out to just 11.75% of the land for which struggles is on. The road is long. On that road are dalit women shoulder to shoulder with the men and often leading their men from the front.

All this churning on the ground did wake up the political class and slumbering administration. The present Congress government embarked on a land distribution programme. During 2005-2006 about 4.3 lakh acres were distributed to 3.2 lakh landless poor. Private studies have however observed that most of the lands shown as distributed were already in the possession of the beneficiaries. For instance, the AP government distributed nearly 1,11,330.86 acres on 19-10-2006 in its third land distribution programme. But out of this total land 82 per cent of land was already under the possession of the beneficiaries. Only 18 percent of the land had been new assignments (Table 3). As a matter of fact this land distribution programme is nothing but the official confirmation of existing possession.

All this indicate the enormity of the struggles that are being waged daily by a community that has been for generations deprived of their right to even a small piece of land that they can call their very own. Compare it with the ease with which the hawkers of today's globalised economy gain access to immeasurable extents of land just for the asking. Couple that with the government's efforts to dilute the provisions of the Andhra Pradesh Assigned Lands (Prohibition of Transfers) Act, 1977 by the enactment of the Andhra Pradesh Assigned Lands (Prohibition of Transfers) Act, 2007- Act 8 of 2007 and one realises how difficult will be the process of reclaiming the lands lost by the poor (Table 4). Concerned citizens and mass organisations had petitioned the governor against the proposed act at its ordinance stage without success. Ostensibly aimed at restoring lands to those whose assigned lands were alienated the act purports to use the same for "public purpose" It is another matter that these public purposes will be totally unrelated to the lives of the poor.

Dalit community has found its feet and is willing to march on their own steam, under their own leadership in search of that elusive goal of securing their share of land. They also realise that in this effort they will need the support of all progressive thinking citizens and human rights organisations. There is no stopping the fight now for in this lies their identity, security and future. There is lot of surplus land available for distribution (Table 6), thus the state has to play crucial role to frame policies which will build egalitarian society in all the aspects

Table 2: Details of Land Problems Recorded In 14 Districts of Andhra Pradesh Till 2006

S.No	Type of problem	Extent of area(in acres)	Achieved through struggle(in acres)	Has to be achieved(in acres)
1	Land in occupation but till deed(patta) not given	19195.19 (100)	6802.97 (35.44)	12392.22 (64.56)
2	Patta(Title deed) given by govt but land not given possession	9334.50 (100)	1270.64 (13.61)	8063.86 (86.39)
3	Land illegally alienated from Dalits by dominant castes(OCs)	13700.77 (100)	1331.59 (9.72)	12369.18 (90.28)
4	Land held by ineligible dominant castes in Benami(fictitious/false)names	14063.16 (100)	1641.74 (11.67)	12421.42 (88.33)
5	Land in occupation of Dalits but in dispute between forest and revenue departments	9933.85 (100)	1918.46 (19.31)	8015.39 (80.69)
6	Temple lands in occupation of Dalits but are now being threatened of eviction	11362.24 (100)	645.32 (5.68)	10716.92 (94.32)
7	Land in illegal occupation of ineligible dominant castes(OCs)	34,396 (100)	---	34396 (100.0)
8	Ceiling surplus, Bhoodan land Dalits are struggling for	4741.95 (100)	586.07 (12.36)	4155.88 (87.64)
9	Pending in Courts	5460.34 (100)	162.44 (2.97)	5297.9 (97.03)
Total Land		122188 (100)	14359.23 (11.75)	107828.77 (88.25)

Source: DBSU, working Report, Note: Figures in the parenthesis indicates the percentages in total problematic land issue based

Table 3a: District wise and Category wise Assignment of Government Land during 26-01-2005 and 21-08-2005 (area in acres)

District	Total allotted land	Total beneficiaries	Social group wise			
			SC	ST	BC	Others
Srikakulam	19338	19258	2530	8122	5866	2740
Vizianagaram	9798	9444	2630	2933	3656	225
Visakhapatnam	36771	18860	1479	118 20	4177	13584
EastGodavary	7860	4117	681	2772	412	252
West Godavary	10962	10629	3887	609	3843	2290
Krishna	8125	7762	3382	429	2647	1172
Gunture	6098	5166	1857	1034	1416	797
Prakasam	20400	13548	6132	799	3749	2688
Nellore	28728	23235	8975	3511	7619	2665
Chittor	9408	7940	3338	697	2361	1323
Cuddapah	14978	8868	3464	643	2228	2338
Ananthapur	15727	6727	1826	700	2930	1202
Kurnool	12420	6861	2382	502	3254	502
Khammam	9224	6580	1515	3348	1149	439
Warangal	6630	6531	2011	1869	2465	167
Karimnagar	8997	11469	5702	865	4464	403
Adilabad	25850	10497	2220	5104	2784	320
Medak	32287	29825	10397	2404	14256	1554
Mahabubnagar	10835	8010	2929	959	3634	452
Nizamabad	949431	7535	2090	1625	3288	359
Nalgonda	16334	15019	4826	3558	5699	829
Rangareddy	5338	3254	1029	629	1322	236
Total	325639	241135	75282 (31.22)	54932 (22.78)	82919 (34.39)	24337 (11.61)

Source: Chief Commissioner of Land Administration, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, Note Figures in the parenthesis indicates the percentages

Table 3b: District wise and Category wise Assignment of Government Land in third phase of land distribution dated on 19-11-2006 (area in acres)

District	Total allotted land	Total beneficiaries	Social group wise			
			SC	ST	BC	Others
Srikakulam	6618.29	5095	691	2649	1649	106
Vizianagaram	6000	5095	260	680	1649	158
Visakhapatnam	5877.98	4400	0	1941	3302	0
EastGodavari	2247.41	1941	207	704	0	99
West Godavari	5001.62	1143	1756	156	133	278
Krishna	1947.39	5603	585	85	3413	649
Gunture	3975.1	2008	1744	486	689	596
Prakasam	6730.8	3456	1449	230	630	1029
Nellore	6007.79	3515	1734	609	807	723
Chittor	8050.37	4349	2261	516	1283	2623
Cuddapah	6912.47	5736	931	383	1767	983
Ananthapur	11705.36	3485	728	483	1188	1309
Kurnool	4769.82	4256	777	201	1736	368
Khammam	3593.01	2174	298	1692	828	70
Warangal	4785.5	2194	2266	1661	134	70
Karimnagar	42201.81	5128	1188	608	1131	233
Adilabad	4724.94	2935	384	916	491	82
Medak	5501.55	4583	1625	456	2201	301
Mahabubnagar	4545.35	2884	982	229	1424	249
Nizamabad	3249.8	2613	635	434	1324	220
Nalgonda	4349.55	3802	1289	864	1443	206
Rangareddy	594.95	377	127	144	75	31
Total	111380.9	73550 (100.0)	21917 (29.80)	16127 (21.13)	26554 (36.10)	8952 (12.17)

Source: Chief Commissioner of Land Administration, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, Note Figures in the parenthesis indicates the percentages

Table 4: Details of Pending Land Cases of SC/ST with the Government

Sl.No	District	No. of Land cases	No. of Acres
1	Chittor	91	7246.05
2	Eastgodavari	81	2220.46
3	Guntur	2	23.34
4	Krishna	6	504.93
5	Mahabubnagar	46	755.54
6	Nellor	1	140.00
7	Prakasam	31	718.36
8	Rangareddy	86	5129.69
9	Vishakapatnam	8	549.00
10	warangal	6	145.63
Total		345	17433.00

Table 5: The facts data of third time land distributed by AP Govt on 19-10-2006

Name of the District	Distributed area	Already possessed by beneficiaries(in acres)	Percentage in total distributed land	Newly collected by Govt(in acres)	Percentage in total distributed land
Srikakulam	6618.29	6597.69	99.69	20.6	0.31
Vijayanagaram	6000	6000	100.00	0	0.00
Vishakapatnam	5878	5878	100.00	0	0.00
East Godavari	2247	2247	100.00	0	0.00
West godavari	5002	4865.93	97.28	136.07	2.72
Krishna	1947	1911.25	98.16	35.75	1.84
Guntur	3975	3182.56	80.06	792.44	19.94
Prakasam	6731	3439.07	51.09	3291.93	48.91
Nellore	6008	2843.75	47.33	3164.25	52.67
Chittor	8050	4975.97	61.81	3074.03	38.19
Kadapa	6902	2505.67	36.30	4396.33	63.70
Ananthapur	11705	11667.54	99.68	37.46	0.32
Kurnool	4770	3967.67	83.18	802.33	16.82
Mahaboobnagar	3593	2655.75	73.91	937.25	26.09
Medak	4786	4641.65	96.98	144.35	3.02
Nizamabad	4202	3395.9	80.82	806.1	19.18
Adilabad	4725	3942.49	83.44	782.51	16.56
Karimnagar	5502	4758.94	86.49	743.06	13.51

Warangal	4545	4515.7	99.36	29.3	0.64
Khammam	3250	2962.85	91.16	287.15	8.84
Nalgonda	4350	4088.62	93.99	261.38	6.01
Rangareddy	595	595	100.00	0	0.00
AP	111381	90638.71	81.38	20742.29	18.62

Table 6: Net Availability of Surplus Land in Andhra Pradesh

District	Geographical Area in hect.	Area under litigation in acres	Area surplus declared in acres	Area distributed in acres	Net availability of Ceiling surplus in acres	Cultivable waste in Acres	Total Available extent for distribution	Area available for distribution as per Govt. records
Adilabad	1620381	8787	61290.8	47148.86	5554.94	39815	45169.94	0
Anantapur	1913492	6642.53	64049	56856.19	550.28	129507.5	130057.78	0
Chittoor	1498770	5165.01	16265.28	9584.49	1515.78	98822.5	100338.28	0
Cuddapha	1537838	1408.81	11612.11	5320.29	4883.01	177500	182383.01	1408.81
East Godavari	1081843	19064.5	34347.69	14534.8	748.39	41715	42463.39	49.81
Guntur	1132824	1252.4	9418.78	7427.56	738.82	89650	90388.82	0
Karimnagar	1188499	2545.39	39218.94	28289.45	8348.1	48085	56433.1	0
Kahammam	1580936	23989.68	55744.54	29684.2	2070.66	52702.5	54773.16	0
Krishna	879694	8053.46	22379.9	13390.81	935.63	72877.5	73813.13	0
Karnool	1760034	5115.31	65619.47	60351.87	152.29	196428.22	196580.51	99
Mahabobnagar	1847241	4769.08	51247.03	44088.76	2389.19	37060	39449.19	0
Medak	951903	15666.11	59736.66	42386.01	1234.54	41282.5	42517.04	109.3
Nalgonda	1422324	5384.44	42776.74	33370.53	4021.77	70407.5	74429.27	0
Nellore	1316042	5528.09	64988.89	56396.51	3064.29	221280	224344.29	173.63
Nizamabad	806215	429.34	14595.2	12948.34	1217.52	37697.5	38915.02	0
Prakassam	1714062	1647.4	17957.06	15867.28	442.38	158307.5	158749.88	0
Pranga Reddy	753247	17382.54	58178.99	33522	7274.45	53982.5	61256.95	0
Srikakulam	584290	1722.07	9915.68	8168.27	25.34	1175	1200.34	0
Visakapatnam	1134284	882.66	12759	10642.43	1133.9	22245	23378.9	34.99
Vizayanagar	630038	2943.98	11239.66	6475.62	1820.06	10365	12185.06	63.56
Warangal	1283552	4234.74	52748.98	37215.98	11298.26	85202.5	96500.76	0
West Godavari	779538	4770	13821	8114.84	936.16	62735	63671.16	95.91
Hyderabad	23002					7607.5	7607.5	
Total	27440049	147384.54	786577	582235.09	60155.76	1756450.72	1816606.48	2035.01

Source: statistical abstract of AP, 2006 & commissioner, Land Administration, AP

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