

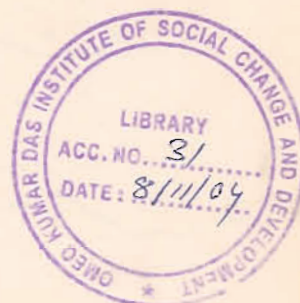
**STUDY REPORT ON
PROBLEMS OF LAND ALIENATION
IN THE RURAL AREAS OF BARPETA DISTRICT**

**SUBMITTED BY
Mr. SADIQUR RAHMAN M.Com
BARPETA, HOWLY**

FOR JUNIOR SHORT TERM FELLOWSHIP PROGRAMME

SUPERVISED BY
DR. GUNINDRA DAS, M. COM

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
B. H. College, Howly
BARPETA



SPONSORED BY GOVT. OF ASSAM AND ICSSR

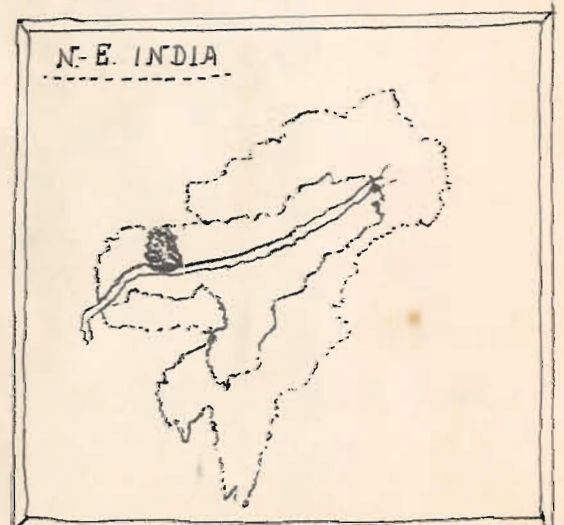
CONDUCTED BY
**INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL CHANGE AND
DEVELOPMENT, GUWAHATI: I
1993**

333
DAS
JRP
1993-94

: BARPETA DISTRICT:



INDIGENOUS AREA = o
 IMMIGRANT AREA = +
 BORO-TRIBE AREA = x



Land, as a productive asset, have been playing unique part in the economy of rural India. It helps in changing the fate of different groups of rural masses. The area of holding of land usually measure the power of the household. In the rural areas it is found that, larger area holding leads more economic power in the society. As a result, peasants of our country have highly been interested to hold more land and hence, the matter of land alienation take the place in the rural India. Both indigenous and exogenous variables, have been leading to alienation of land. The indigenous variables are usually known as nature of land, growth of population, pattern of distribution of land, socio-cultural institution etc.. Similarly, exogenous variables are, legislation affecting landholdings, large scale immigration, State participation, interms of cash loan on short-term basis, irrigation, transport, purchase of seeds, fertilisers, natural intervension in the from of flood, draught and fluctuations in world trade affecting the market for agro-base production. So, an empirical study in this regards is also essential.

The agricultural labourers and poor peasants are usually involved in exchange of their human power in different operations. Since the labour market is very un-certain about the opportunities of

work and the amount of wages. Though, ~~the~~ numbers of inactment passed in the parliament for there poor groups of rural masses, still they have failed to get according to the provision of law, So that, manytime they have been arrested by the pausity capital in both peack and slack season. As a result, they have been engaged for dispossed or alienation of their little plots of land in exchange of cash or kind to meetup their basic need.

In the recent years alienation of land has been identified as one of the major courses of unrest among the different groups. Being land is the principal asset and the primary source of livelihood of any masses mainly in the rural areas, its deprivation by way of transfer, sale, mortgage, acquisition have caused a great resentment among the masses.

In this stady an attempt is made to findout the extent of land alienation, systems of land alienation, factors releting to land alienation, effect of land alienation, in the socio-economic life of the rural masses of Barpeta district.

It is observed that, struggle between the various groups of the rural society has mainly revolved round the question of the ownership of land. As has been almost universally recognised by sociologists and state-ment all over the world. The problem of land relations is the basic problem in all backward and semi-backward

countries of Asia and even of some countries of Europe like Spain and Itali. The peasant movement in those countries have had their basic objective of abolition of feudal or semi-feudal forms of land ownership and transfer of land to actual tillers. Struggle over the question of land has, infact, provided the main dynamic to the political life of the rural society in the present period. The inter-group struggle among the various sections of the rural people revolving round the land problem.

In the course of advancement of economic planning through decentralised system of in the district of Barpeta for social transformation towards socialist goals, by awaking the rural people from economic poverty and social neglect as one of the prime consideration in economic planning and emphasising the special ameliorative measure for rural masses.

Since the establishment of Agro-economic Research centre, Jorhat, have been conducted number of studies in the different field of agriculture in the rural areas of North-East India and found various observations. The Report of '7th would Economic Congress of the International Economic Association' Published some articles in respect of ownership of land and observed that lacking of secure ownership of land by farmers, are expected to have less incentive to invest and less productive.

A Specific type of study was not found on land alienation in the rural areas of North-East India still. Bordalo, B.N. Conducted a study individually on transfer and alienation of Tribal land in Assam, with special reference to the karbis of the karbi Anglong District; Majumder D.N., Doley D., Sarma Thakur G.C. published paper as regard land alienation. They highlighted their findings, during the course of their studies that the socio-economic conditions of rural alienators are basically poor and such a unavoidable reason most of the families alienated their land. Their ignorance and illiteracy also encourage them for land alienation.

The problems of land alienation is one of the vital problems of the rural areas of Assam and North-East India as a whole. Due to heterogeneous social structure and taboos in the rural areas of Assam sometimes, it creates a burning problem which hamper their economic development.

Barpeta is one of the most backward districts of the state Assam. In the rural areas of Barpeta district there are three dominating groups of rural masses like, indigenous Hindus, Immigrant Muslims and Boro-Tribes. They have been inhabiting with their distinct cultures and religion. Among the each group of rural masses the problem of land alienation have been found. As a result it leads them unending poverty, indebtedness etc. More-over the role of village politicians,

V

intermediaries among them is also existing. They are interested to earn miser amount of money, leaving the interest of sound alienation of land. These all kinds of problems are existing due to their ignorance in the diferent aspects of living.

It is a micro-study on land alienation in the rural areas and delienating the picture of rural masses of Barpeta district emerging out of various studies and field survey.

The present study is the result of ththrough guidance of Dr. Gunindra Das who has been the constant source of inspiration to me throughout the period of work ; without his valuable comments and suggestions as well as constant encouragement the work would not have been completed. Here, I express my sincere grati- tude to him.

Further, I keep my sincere gratitude to prof. M. Sikdar, Prof. R.A.Sarda, Prof. D. Doley, Prof. B.K.Bose, Prof. Gita Devi, for their valuable suggestions and help during the period of study. Without support of my friends Mr. Pradip Das, Mr. Jahurul Khan, Mr.Mrinal Choudhury, Mr. Subhas Saha and village leaders of the different villages, I couldnot complete my study at the time.

I express my sincere thanks to the staff of the library of National Institute of Rural Develop- ment, library of Institute of Social Change and

Development, library of Gauhati university, library of B.H.College, library of Guwahati College, library of Cotton College, district library, Barpeta, for their helps and Co-Operation.

To my mother and other family members, I express my sense of obligation for their inspiration and valuable suggestions. I further express my sincere thanks to the typist Mr. N. Das for his sincere performance.

I have attempted in my effort to workout the selection in such a manner that it may help the readers to draw an outline of the condition of land alienation that is emerging in rural India. It is my earnest hope that my Report will enable the policy makers, planners, administrators, scholars, social-workers, social scientists and the other interesting readers to understand the aspect of land alienation in its proper aspect. I am too much hopeful that the ISCD will welcome and appreciate the Report heartfully.

DATE :- 15.4.94

Mr. S. Rahman.

---X---

_C_O_N_T_E_N_T_S_

	<u>PAGE</u>
<u>CHAPTER-1 : INTRODUCTION.</u>	<u>1 - 14</u>
Introduction.	1
Demographical Representation.	2
Working force with Occupational pattern.	4
Literacy Position.	6
Land holding pattern.	7
Others.	8
Meaning of Land Alienation.	9
Significance.	11
Conclusion.	13
<u>CHAPTER-II; DESIGN OF STUDY.</u>	<u>15- 21</u>
Introduction.	15
Statement of the Problem.	15
Research Question or Hypotheses.	17
Coverage of the Study.	17
Methodology of the Study.	18
Analysis of data.	19
Chapter scheme.	19
Limitation of data.	20
Conclusion.	21
<u>CHAPTER-III; PATTERN OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE</u>	<u>22 - 34</u>
Introductory.	22
Sources of Income.	23
Pattern of Expenditure.	26
Saving Pattern.	30
Conclusion.	34

	<u>PAGE</u>
<u>CHAPTER-IV: LAND ALIENATION</u>	35 - 59
Introductory.	35
Purposes of Land Alienation.	36
Rule of land Alienation.	36
Reasons for land Alienation.	38
Effects and Consequence of Land Alienation.	42
Problems of Land Alienation.	45
Govt. policies regarding land.	52
Conclusion	59
<u>CHAPTER -V: SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION.</u> ..	60 - 68
Introduction.	60
Findings and recommended suggestions.	61
Conclusion.	68

---X---

LIST OF TABLE(s)

TITLE OF TABLE :

PAGE:

<u>Table No.- 1.</u>	: The Distribution of sex-ratio, density of population and the growth rate of population	4
<u>Table No.- 2.</u>	: Distribution of Annual income to its sources of the land Alienated Households of Barpeta District.	24
<u>Table No.- 3.</u>	: The distribution of pattern of Expenditure of land alienated households of the rural areas of Barpeta District.	28
<u>Table No.- 4.</u>	: Statement of surplus or deficit of the land Alienator groups of Barpeta District.	32
<u>Table No.- 5.</u>	: Statement showing the house- hold engaged in land alie- nation and the areas of land alienation according to the group of masses.	37
<u>Table No.- 6.</u>	: The Distribution of Reasons for land Alienation among different group of masses of Barpeta District.	40

1

CHAPTER-I.
INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION:

District Barpeta is a newly created district of Assam. It was bounded in July, 1989 with Head quarter at Barpeta Town. The geographical extents of the district is from 90'40 E to 91'20'E longitude and 26.15' N to 27.5' N latitude and bordered by the Bhutan hill on the North; Kamrup and Goalpara district on the South ; Nalbari district on the East and on the West Bongaigaon and Kokrajhar District. Topographically the district varies from low lying plains to elevated land having a small hill on the Southern part, which is called Bagbar. The northern part comprises by the foot hill of Bhutan and grassy-land which are not suitable for agricultural operation; comparatively, the southern part of the district is low lying marshy land through which the largest rivers of the state flows. Originally the northern part of the district was covered with natural forest but in course of time some have been deforested by the people for agricultural purposes. The geographical distance from the foothill of Bhutan to the bank of Brahmaputra is about 100 kms. The rivers Kaldia, Pahumara, Manah, Choulkhowa, Pallah, Benki have been flowing throughout the fertile land of the district, which have made more suitable for agricultural operations. The whole district have been occupied by a vast plot of agricultural land, drained by the few rivers from the North to South, broadly, except a narrow forest on the northern part.

inhabitants about 93 percent of the total population and in urban only 7 percent. As per census 1991 the total population of the district 1382715 of which 1285453 have been living in the rural areas and the rest 97260 in the urban areas, i.e. 92 percent in the rural areas and only 8 percent in the urban areas, of the total population of the district.

Number of male was 508147 in 1971 where as in 1991 it increased upto 712861. Similarly, the number of female population as per census 1971 was 463553 and 669854 in 1991. The sex-ratio between male and female as per census 1971 was 12:11, whereas in 1991 census it shows 39:37.

Assam is located in the far North East part of India, covers on areas of 78438 sq. kms. and constitutes 2.4 percent of total geographical area of the country. About 199 lakhs people live in the both plain and hills areas of the state of Assam in 1981.² Where as it comes to 22294562 in 1991. The total number of the male and the female population of the state Assam is estimated at 11579693 and 10714869 respectively as per population census 1991.

Under the plain areas of Brahmaputra valley the district Barpeta covers 3245 sq. km. in the western part of the state of Assam. The density of population of the district is estimated at 426 per km. according to the census Report 1991.

*2. Report, Register general of India.

But 1971 census it was 299 per km. The following table represents a view of total population in the District of Barpeta with the state of Assam as a whole.

T A B L E N O - 1

The distribution of sex-ratio, density of population and the growth rate of population.

State/ District	Sex ratio female per 1000 male		Density of Population		Growth rate of population	
	1971	1991	1971	1991	1971	1991
Assam	896	925	186	234	34.95	52.44
Barpeta	912	940	299	426	35.31	42.71

Source : Assam census report , 1991.

It is observed that the population structure of Barpeta in respect of Assam is more dangerous. Because, since sixties numbers of immigrant Hindu Bengali and Muslim have been migrated from the Bangladesh and the neighbouring state of India. As a result demographic picture of Barpeta has been very rapidly changed than the picture of Assam. Further this problem of population have been created tremendous economic pressure on the indiginous area.

WORKING FORCE WITH PATTERN OF OCCUPATION:

Population is a basic factor in determining the economic and social development of any region. The Barpeta district has 7.2 lakhs unemployed population and 2.5. lakhs active

population. Among the active work force about 2.09 lakhs engaged agriculture and allied activities and it represents about 84 percent of the total work force of the district. The others were 3 percent in manufacturing and processing of household as well as non-household activities - construction 7 percent, trade and commerce 5.7 percent, transport and communication 0.9 percent and other services 6 percent.*3

A large number of livelihood in the rural areas of Barpeta district consists of unskilled labour, who doesnot possess any land of their own. They are available for engagement in household agricultural operation. There are 500 registered small scale industries in the district, such as the ghani, rice haular mill, atta-chaki, oil mill etc., which engages to a little over thousand of population of the district.

Like the other parts of the state of Assam, the district Barpeta has also been considered the fifteen to fifty-five years as the basic age-group of the working force. Morethan 50 percent of the total population of the district belongs to this category. Moreover, about 43 percent of the total population of the district belongs to age group within fifteen years, of which 17 percent is under the age group of five years. The population below fifteen years generally include school-going-students, disable person, children except a small percentage of child labour. The working force of the district can specially be grouped as agricultural and non-agricultural forces Of the total rural population of the district, about 84 percent are

*3. Report, Deputy commissioner, Barpeta Draft, Sub division plan P-2.

engaged in agriculture and allied activities.*⁴ Agricultural farm, livestock farm, bell-metal, cane and bamboo craft, potteries, brass metal, fishery, attachaki, oil ghani etc. are the cottage industries of the district of Barpeta, which have been provided a few employment opportunities. As a result, unemployment problem have been increased rapidly. The Report of 1971 census revealed that about 722725 of the total population of the district were unemployed and only 249022 were getting employment in agricultural and its allied activities, cottage industries, business, construction etc. due to non-availability of employment opportunities. The major part of the rural population suffer from not only the lack of occupational avenues but also from the unscientific, inadequate condition of living.

LITERACY POSITION :

Education is an essential part of human being. So, the literacy position of Barpeta District should be taken into account. Total literate person, as per census 1971 was 226076 ; out of which 159969 were male and the rest of 66107 female, similarly, as per census 1991, the total literate person has become 473097, out of which 296877 and 176220 were the male and female respectively.*⁵ The percentage of literacy in 1971 was 28.14, out of which 70.78 percent male and 29.22 percent female; According to census in 1991, about 34.22 percent of the population is literate out of which 62.74 percent male

* 4. 9-bid - 3

* 5. Office of the Economic and Statistic, information.

and 37.26 percent female. The effective literacy rate for the state of Assam as a whole is estimated at 53.42 percent, the rate of male is 62.42 percent and for female 37.58 percent.

The district Barpeta bears very poor educational facilities except few primary schools, high schools, Colleges. As a result the poor and uneducated rural people don't get the opportunities for learning at minimum cost. Moreover, due to low level of economic status they have failed to get education properly. It is observed that the literacy and the illiteracy rate of the district is uneven. Since, education is closely linked with employment generation, so it is a part and parcel of human being.

LAND HOLDING PATTERN :

Barpeta district bears an average operational holding of land equal to 15 bighas, of which 65 percent bears ownership of land and the rest lease land as rented.*6 Moreover more than 9 percent of the total population of the district under the landless group whose economic holding of land is below/equal to 2 bighas per family (3 to 8 bighas are considered as basic economic holding per family). A total of 87492 persons, owned, holding of 8 bighas of operating and non-operating land. The marginal farmer group covers 80 percent of the total holdings of the district. The size of land holding is indicative of the type of agriculture practiced and also the per capita availability of land.

*6. Revenue Department, Barpeta, D.C.

OTHERS :

There are 23 Registered Beel Fisheries and 15 Registered River Fisheries in the district Barpeta. *7. These Beel and River Fisheries have been playing a unavoidable role among the rural masses of the District. Due to lack of scientific machanisms, tools and techniques the productivity seems to lesser than that of expected.

Communication facilities of the rural areas of Barpeta district is very poor. It may say that all the roads of rural areas are katcha and narrow, there is no gravel in there. Bus connection from the town such as-Barpeta Road, Barpeta, Howly, Sarthebari, Pathsala, Sarbhog to different villages of the district is very very poor. Therefore the rural people have been not able to do their day-to-day essential work in time.

The district comprises of eight development blocks, fifty six panchayats, six police station covering one thousand eighty one villages. There are also two veterinary hospitals and fifteen dispensaries, one each the livestock farm and the poultry farm.*8 Of course their practical operations are very poor.

From the sericulture point of view, the district Barpeta seems to rich. There are 128 sericultural villages in the District; there are 6953 number of families engaged in Eri, 428 in Muga and 680 in Mulberry.*9 There are 7 weaving training

*7. Director of Fisheries, Assam, Source.

*8. Direcorate of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary, Assam, Information.

*9. Directorate of Sericulture, Assam, 1992 report.

centres, 1 handloom production centre and 22 number of weaving demonstration centres in the district Barpeta covering 539 villages.*10,

Banking facilities become too much essential now-a-days. Mainly, the role of commercial Bank, state banks, Regional rural banks, Co-operative banks, are too much essential for the resource mobilisation. In the district Barpeta there are 63 offices of scheduled commercial bank, 23 offices of Regional Rural Bank within the Barpeta district, upto March, 1992.*11 Of course, the deposits and the credit facilities are not sufficient. It is observed that the offices of Banks are mostly town oriented. Due to ignorancy or unwillingness or far from the offices, or poverty there is little habit of banking among the rural masses of the district Barpeta.

MEANING OF LAND ALIENATION :

Land is a vital part of nature, although it is made arable by human being and they consider it to be one of the basic material possessions and the means of production in the countryside ; it is most dominant single aspect of society as a whole and resources is a base of economic development of Regions.

The dictionary meaning of alienation is transference of possession. The words 'land alienation' is self-explanatory and it may define the meaning of land alienation as the

*10. Directorate of handloom and Textile, Assam.

*11. Reserve Bank of India, Report 1992 March, source

transference of possession of land of persons in the system of non-voluntary sale or disposal or acquisition or in the form of mortgage, or lease or gift or share-cropping and as well.

"Land alienation is not only uprooting hundreds of thousands of small farmers but also adding to the population explosion in the urban areas which are already tottering under the weight of too much population." *12 Land alienation is attributable to marriage, education, purchase of other land, repayment of debts, opening of shop, construction of houses, purchase of fertilisers- sewing machine- tube-well- chaffcutter- pump-machine- buffaloes-tractors etc., evade from ceiling laws, litigation, family quarrel and as well.

Alienation of land in the different groups of rural masses have been identified as one of the causes of group unrest not only in the district Barpeta, but also in the whole of Assam. Land alienation in an agrarian economy characterised by highly skewed distribution of land, adverse land-man ratio and landlessness has important bearing on the dynamic of rural transformation, various forces- institutional as well as technological, determine its contours and a delineation of such forces is necessary for a correct understanding of dynamic of land market. (ICSSR)

Over the years and specially since the enactment of land ceiling laws in a number of states in the country in 1950's, agricultural land has changed lands in a manner that needs a searching enquiry for academic purpose by the planners

*12. Kripa Sankar ; land transfer, a case study, ch. Reasons for land alienation.

and rural development agencies and as well. Land transfer is of utmost significance as it offers vital clues to the emerging agrarian structure.

SIGNIFICANCE:

Land alienation plays a vital role in both side of internal and external, being as a major part of society, in the field of land market. Land is the most secure and productive and also the most scare asset in the rural economy. The bulk of the same is generally with castes which are not traditionally agriculturists coupled. The desire to own land is universal and every one seemed to clutch to land market, has exhibited certain distinct desperately. Even the lessors of land preferred to retain the ownership of the other sources of livelihood.

It is a fact that large land owners who had enough surpluses which would enable them to purchase land, were not going for such transactions of land. Whatever may be the impact of ceiling measures as regards redistribution process, it has created a feeling among large landholders that, ceiling may be further lowered as has been done in the past on account of pressure from poorer sections; it does not safe for further investment in acquiring more land. The impact of the ceiling laws in changing the psychesis of the top landed gentry is worth -noting. It has definitely abated the land acquisitive instinct of such classes which in the past particularly in the Zamindari period played havoc with the life of the peasantry. But it does not mean that they no longer aspire to extend their economic and

Social domination. It is now being done through other devices. We also found that, the large landowners who in the past would take pride in telling the extent of their land-ownership now hide their motive of that and area getting the same sub-divided fraudulently to circumvent any further lowering of the ceiling.

On the other hand the middle and the intermediate sections are keen to acquire more land. The better-off among them do manage to purchase some land but as the price of land have sky rocketted and people sell land only as a last resort, the operation of land market is restricted. The lower land-holding would want the same but they have not the wherewithal to purchase the land and the landless can only look to some Governmental measures like re-distribution of land for getting land. In an economy where the technique of production is backward and very little surplus is generated the chances are that, little dynamism can be provided to the economy. A highly skewed distribution of land ownership may be conducive for generating a larger surplus in the sense that the larger land owners will be left with surpluses as the vast majority will have to contend with inadequate consumption. The poor households are further squeezed in such a framework for, on the one hand, their land is not enough to sustain them hence they have to sell their labour power to large landowner as wage labour. Having no other sources of livelihood they have no option but to accept the minimal amount offered by the employers. The employers will be

interested in offering them a wage which will be just enough to keep their body and soul together. The 'object poverty' of the money weaker section, will force them to take consumption loans and other debts to meet the durable requirements. Besides, in time of illness and other misfortunes as well as to meet various social obligations, by and large they will have to depend on the employers and other such persons for debts.

The tradition bound society, expends a degree of money, say on marriage, shradha (i.e. death ceremony) to determine the status of a man. Thus we find that the section spends a much larger amount of equipments on such ceremonies, than is warranted by their economic condition. Debts incurred for social ceremonies account for a significant portion of total debts for all classes of the rural people.

31 So, it is said that indebtedness leads to alienation of land under settled cultivation. Poverty leads to indebtedness and indebtedness leads to loss of land. The poverty of the farmers is caused by low farm prices, higher prices that farmers have to pay for non farm goods they buy, introduction of newer consumer items, monetisation i.e. those who have recently come to use money will always lose in bargain both as buyers and sellers etc. as stated by Biman Kar.

CONCLUSION :

The economy of the Barpeta district is under developed in nature. More than 90 percent people live in the

rural areas of the district. It is one of the agrarian based district of the state, Assam. It can be said that, industrially the district is very very poor. Government has been neglecting the district since independence from all sides. At all, the district has been suffering from problems of each and every aspect of environment.

INTRODUCTION:

This chapter is devoted to analyse about the procedure of conducting the undertaken study. Without considering a systematic order of any study, it is very difficult to achieve the objective of the study properly. Therefore, to satisfy the basic goal of the study a systematic procedure is to be followed. The problems of land alienation is a very difficult as well as a critical tasks, which is closely related to the day-to-day life of the people, particularly poor rural masses. Therefore, a systematic analysis of such problems are essential to find out its root and solutions.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEMS:

Barpeta is one of the newly created district of the state, Assam. The whole district is a vast plain areas except a small hill in the Southern part called Baghbar hill. The land of district is suitable for agricultural purposes. More than 90% of the total population of the District live in the rural areas and their primary sources of income is agriculture and its allied activities. Above 70.79% of the total households belong to the marginal farmer groups of which the size of land holding ranges between 1 acre to 2.49 acres. According to the report of "Revenue department, Barpeta", the fragmentation of holding of rural people in the district are as upto 1 acre by 41.2%, 1 acre to 1.5 acres by 29.6%, 1.5 acres to 2.5 acres by 21.5% and more than 2.5 acres by 7.7% of the total land holding household of the district.

The rural areas of Barpeta District are inhabited by mainly three groups of rural people. Such as Hindus, Muslims and Bodo-tribes with their distinguish social status and socio-religious culture and mind. Various factors of environment, encourage them to alienated their land with different forms. The community-wise distribution of the rural households is 39.37 percent indigenous Hindu, 35.43 percent immigrant, Muslims and 25.2 percent Baro, Tribes.

Taking into account the various aspects of land alienation and considering the above scope, the study has aimed specially the following objectives which would be tested and analysed during the course of the period :

- To study the impact of land alienation among the different groups of the rural people.
- to identify the factors relating to the problems of land alienation.
- to discuss the system analysis of land alienation
- Govt. policies if any, and its implication for removing the problems of land alienation.

The land alienation problem is one of the vital problems of the rural masses. For adequate improvement of any segment the holding of title of that is very much essential. Since, Barpeta is an agricultural district, therefore the ownership of land is required for adequate production of agricultural goods. Because farmers lacking secured ownership of land are expected to have less incentive to invest. Further due to their inability to use land as a collateral, such farmers will face limited

access to credit for investment and working capital. Consequently Land which is not legally held by its occupant will be less productive. Since the market price of land reflects its productive potential, it follows that land which is not legally held will have a lower market price.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS OR HYPOTHESES:

For highlighting the objectives of the undertaken study the following hypotheses are to be considered:-

- Land alienation which have been prevailed in the district have a favourable result for increasing the agricultural production,
- Land alienation in Barpeta district have been followed some sound systems as a result it leads to improve the productivity,
- the present system of land alienation in the Barpeta district is free from any problem,
- Govt. policies relating to land alienation are implemented properly.

COVERAGE OF THE STUDY:

Due to limitation of time period, the undertaken study has covered in few pockets in the rural areas of Barpeta district with the help of sampling frame out of 1081 revenue villages of Barpeta district, the study has taken only 2% of villages. The villages were selected on the random sampling method of sampling investigation. Only 10 percent respondents were taken into consideration out of the total household of the

taken villages, for highlighting the project study through the stratified random sampling method. Emphasis was given to the pre-report of village leader regarding land alienation family.

METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY:

To achieve the objectives of the undertaken study a questionnaire had prepared, considering the all informations relating to the land alienation in a specific manner. All the primary and the secondary informations are also included in the questionnaire. More-over, the dependent and the independent variables are also be included separately in the same questionnaire. The independent variables like - system of land alienation, area under land alienation, purposes, reasons etc. and the sameway, independent variables are - impact of land alienation in income, productivity, creation of employment etc. All classes of rural masses are included for collecting the required informations for the purpose of preparing their Report. The questionnaires were filed up through the personal interview method with the subsequent respondents.

To determine the required data of the Report some statistical equations and techniques primarily used during the process of work. Further, the whole study had been divided into different chapters, such a brief accounts of Barpeta district, design of study pattern of income expenditure of the study level, land alienation summary and recommendations etc. during the course of preparing Report. More-over, for the purpose of collecting secondary information, different kind of books, journals,

bulletins, have been observed, and also visited to the Government offices, voluntary organisation, department of Economics and Statistics, Barpeta, Blocks, Mauzas, Educational institutions such as Gauhati University library, District library, National institute of Rural Development, Govt. Press at Bamuni-maidan etc. for collecting various informations as regard land alienation.

ANALYSIS OF DATA:

To determine the income, consumption and saving of the rural families of land alienation, the average, standard deviation, index, qualitative variation of the respective variables have been utilised and for the purpose of presentation of the collected data, the necessary statistical tables are used in a proper manner. A measurable interpretation has also been given for the purpose of upliftment.

CHAPTER SCHEME:

The whole study has been divided into five chapters as mentioned below:-

CHAPTER- I : INTRODUCTION:

Introduction -- Demographical representation -
Working force with occupational pattern -- Literacy position -
Land holding pattern -- others -- Meaning of land alienation --
significance -- conclusion.

CHAPTER- II : DESIGN OF STUDY:

Introduction -- Statement of the problem -- Research questions or hypotheses -- Coverage of the study-- Methodology

of the study-- Analysis of data -- Chapter scheme -- limitation of data -- Conclusion.

CHAPTER-III : PATTERN OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE:

Introductory -- Sources of income -- Pattern of expenditure -- Saving pattern -- Conclusion.

CHAPTER -IV : LAND ALIENATION:

Introductory -- Purposes of land alienation -- rule of land alienation -- Reasons for land alienation -- Effect and consequences of land alienation -- Problems relating to land alienation -- Govt. policies regarding land -- Conclusion.

CHAPTER- V : SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION:

Introduction -- Findings and recommended suggestions -- Conclusion.

The study was conducted during 1993-94. The report attempts to bringout the position of land alienation considering the objectives and the situation.

LIMITATION OF DATA :

There are limitation of economic data collected by interview method, inherently. Due to non-availability of records of the undertaken household, only memory of the respondents are taken into account, as such memory lapse might possibly distort data to a considerable extent. As the investigators visited the households, there were certain difficulties on the part of the respondents to state properly the data acquisition

and disposal of land and other assets, Yet at the time of recording information, the investigators recored the data with careful consultation with the respondents.

Experience of field investigation in this particular study in that, the household did not properly furnish the required informations and there is a motivation of un-express of actual materials.

CONCLUSION:

Agrarian based these all communities of the Barpeta District have been contributed a lions share to its economic development. But it is observed that, since the ages, they have been living under various problems. They are under unpriviliged from all side like- economical, social- political- environmental and as well. The developmental activities are found very little. The leaders of the state as well as Union have also been depriving the people of Barpeta district since the inception. It is observed that, the undertaken study will contribute major strenght to highlight the basic causes of their low level of living. Moreover, it will help the Government to take appropriate steps for speedy development of the District.

:PATTERN OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE:INTRODUCTORY:

This chapter has attempt to the analysis of the level of income and the pattern of consumption expenditure along-with its effects on upliftment of the land alienated groups of rural masses of Barpeta District. The income derives from the agricultural operations are termed as 'agricultural income' and the income earned from other than agri-operations are termed as 'non-agricultural income'. Here the concept 'income' indicates the average prices of the marketable goods produced from the meagre economic resources and the value received in cash or kind or in both. Kinds income includes perquisites these alienator family received from the various aspects. Income is a essential co-related part of life and it is a criteria for measuring the economic condition of any community. The non-agricultural income includes primarily the income from non-agricultural wages, employment, animal and husbandary, business and professions and income from other tertiary sectors etc.

The consumption expenditure of these strata of rural masses is one of the aspects of measuring the level of living directly, consumptions are primarily in such way for satisfaction of basic needs and for meeting certain social obligations. It relates to such short of expenditure as are usually spent on purchase of various types of consumption goods, both durable or non-durable, such as fooding, housing and repairing, clothing

and footwearing, education, medical and health, litigation fuel and lighting and miscellaneous; these are on the other hand known as basic needs of human being. The social obligatory expenses are like as marriage ceremonial, funeral, other social functions and religious rites etc. As a member of the society, there are also some unavoidable expenditure. But the capital structure expenditure, gifts, loans and advances etc. are not considered as a part of household consumption expenditure. Therefore, the pattern of living of the land alienation families can be measured on the basis of consumption expenditure of their livelihood.

The term 'saving' boardly known as surplus, arise from current income and expenditure statement. of course, the result of the statement may show two different aspects like - possitive or negative one. The income over expenditure of a family is generally termed as 'surplus' and on the other hand 'deficit' which represents the excess of expenditure over income.

SOURCES OF INCOME:

The different sources of income helps to determine the pattern of income of the rural masses. Moreover, the level of income reflects the socio-economic status of household. From the investigation of the adopted study it shows that the rural masses of Barpeta district generally performs their works on agriculture and allied activities, due to non availability of industrial engagement, in a few family only one or two members of each household are found occupational earning and the other members of the family depends upon his/their income. It is also

found that among the masses number of disguise persons are too much.

The following table shows the pattern of income of the group of land alienators according to their sources of income :—

T A B L E N O - 2

Distribution of Annual Income to its Sources of the land Alienated Households of Barpeta District. (percentage wise)

Masses	Agricultural	Wages	Employment	Animal and Husbandry.	Others	Average per family income	Per capita income
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hindus	43.09	16.38	21.98	8.96	9.59	3155.00	1150.14
Muslims	40.60	11.06	26.78	9.38	12.18	7108.57	1027.56
Baro-Tribes	51.96	10.50	13.98	13.98	9.58	7006.93	1010.24
Combine Total.	45.22	12.65	20.91	10.77	10.45	7423.50	1062.65

Source : From field investigation :

The table reflects that 43.09 of the total income derives from the agriculture of the group of Hindus. The comparative percentage to the agricultural income of the Muslims and the Baro-Tribes are 40.60 and 51.96 respectively.

From the above table, it is also found that the lowest percentage of income is arised from the animal and Husbandry operation only in the group of Hindus households. Among the Muslim communities the percentage of income also very few in the case of animal operation, which is 9.38. But the lowest percentage of income among the Baro Tribe are found in the additional occupation. It is due to their pattern of living and they are not interested to work, other than agricultural operation.

From the above analysis it can be said that agricultural income is playing a vital and principal role in case of upgrading of percentage of income of the rural masses of Barpeta District. Due to lack of industrial counterparts and other employment opportunities, the rural people have been diverted their working condition to agricultural operation.

The income structure in the rural areas has its own feature. As a result, cumulative effects of certain basic factors such as seasonal agricultural variation, traditional outlook of rural folks, low level of literacy, widespread under employment etc. have developed. All the groups of rural masses of land alienated families suffer much difficulties to meet their two square meals, except a few families who earn a little more income than consumption needs.

During the servey period, it is also observed that, there are two types of variation shown in the household income. The first one is temporal variation and the next one internal

variations. The temporal variations of income may be arrived due to the factors like productivity. Because, the variation in production is more reliable of the present study. As regard internal variation the factors like land-operation size by the household, wage opportunities, sources of non wage income etc. are the main factors of income variation among the rural masses.

PATTERN OF EXPENDITURE:

The analysis of pattern of consumption expenditure is most essential to measure the economic position of any community. The changes of expenditure is depends on the change of the level of income of the people, i.e. the change of level of expenditure is due to change of level of income in general. It also depends upon the changing nature of economic system of an economy. Because the basic needs of consumption expenditure of different variables may generally be incurred for household needs of consumption expenditure or different variables may generally be incurred for household needs. Rural masses are basically spent their income on consumption of recurring items such as fooding, Housing and reparing, clothing, social functions etc.etc.. It is obvious that the rural people are not in a habit of maintaining any family Budget ; Hence it was difficult to collect precise data regarding the expenses incurred by the families on different items. At the time of interviewing the respondents, the interviewer had to calculate the values of the different items. So, the only approximated values of expenditure are taken into account, of course, it is tried to reflect the actual amount of expenditure for the purpose of the study.

It can be noted that, the percentage of total food consumption in the rural areas of Assam is about 71.46 percent of the total per capita consumption expenditure, of which 46.32 percent was spent on food covering rice, wheat, Jowar, Bajra, barley. Among the non-food consumption expenditure like fuel and lighting, clothing intoxicants and other durable goods constitutes about 28.54 percent of the total per capita consumption expenditure in the rural areas of Assam.*7.

Being a predominant agricultural district, Barpeta has been provided an ample scope of employment opportunities in agricultural operations. The following table shows average annual consumption expenditure of the land alienated household, of Barpeta District.

Table No. 3 reflects a significant picture of consumption expenditure of various items of rural masses. It is revealed that more than half of the total expenditure on consumption was incurred on food items among the all communities of masses. The other items are known as non-food items. Litigation is a item of expenditure which was found among the land alienators. Of course, a minimum amount of money was spent for this item though it is not a consumption expenditure, yet it was included in the total expenditure only for the convenience of discussion. Table No. 3 clearly focuses the pattern of expenditure of the various rural masses.

*7. Govt. of India, Report of N S S O, 1989, P- 18.

It is needless to say that the pattern of expenditure of different items of rural masses not significantly different. The variation is there but measurable. The variation of nature of eating habits among the Hindus, Muslims and Baro-Tribes of the rural areas seems to be far different, though the total expenditure is not significantly different.

The residential houses of this masses are found as Homestead, Hut, Kutcha, Pucha-cum-Kutcha. The houses are once constructed with bamboo, timber, wood, thatch, etc. have been gone up to nearly 8-10 years except the thatched roofs until damage, by natural calamities like floods, storms and as well. So only a recurring expenditure is essential in a year.

The consumption of different types of items depend upon the necessities and size of the household. Comparatively smaller size of rural families have low cost of family maintenance than that of their larger counterpart.

From the above analysis of the Barpeta District, it has further been indicated that a large amount of annual income of the rural masses is spent for the consumption purposes, which is termed as unproductive ; therefore, it is found that, there is no chance to generate additional income to gearup their strenght of income. Further it is needless to say that the pattern of expenditure of any masses of rural areas is basically dipended upon the extent of annual income. Moreover, the pattern of consumption is to some extent depend upon the pattern of occupation of the villagers, since income is the output of occupation and the input of consumption.

It is observed that, some expenditures are incurred by the rural masses due to socio-religious rites and habit of their nature. The Hindus land alienators spend more expenditure on socio-religious cultural satisfaction than that of Muslims or Boro-Tribes communities. But from the statistical study of the different classes of rural people, it is also found that there is no significant differences among them in the level of their consumption expenditure.

It is essential to test the degree of relationship between income and consumption pattern of the rural land alienators. From the statistical point of view it may say that there is a high degree of negative co-relation between the pattern of income and consumption of the District Barpeta.

SAVING PATTERN:

It is observed that there are two direct methods i.e. (a) Assets Accounting Method and (b) Current Accounting Method, are used for saving which is a part of income of the rural land alienators. It is found that, the expenditures are more than that of income amount of the undertaken groups of rural masses. Therefore, it is very difficult to save any income from current account. So, it is needless to say that, no family can save their part of current income as saving. When there is surplus after satisfying the needs, it means that, there are availability of cash to satisfy their obligations and if deficit arises then it would be vice-versa. Therefore, the surplus or deficit by current account method may be arrived at from the current per family consumption

expenditure. *8. The current period is bound for not exceeding one year.

Apart from the above discussion on income and consumption pattern of the rural masses of Barpeta District the analysis of surplus or deficit arising from current account are also essential to know the economic conditions of the alienators. The surplus amount arises from the excess of income over expenditure which is occurred for meeting up all necessary consumption needs of households. The deficit means the excess of expenditure over income of households and it obviously indicates the debt part of the families. Naturally, the part of deficit is to be met from loan taken for meeting up the consumption needs. The loan, taken for satisfaction of their basic needs may be of cash or kind. It is found that every families of land alienators group involving by debts.

The following table shows the position of land alienator families as regard to current position, which have been recorded from the sources of field survey:—

*8 Govt. of India Journal of agricultural economics.

T A B L E N O-4

Statements of Surplus or Deficit of the Land
 Alienator groups of Barpeta District (annually, in Rs)

Group of Masses.	Average per family income.	Average per family expen- diture.	Effects surplus/ Deficit.	Per capita income.	Per capita expen- diture.	Effects surplus/ Deficit.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hindus	8155.00	8861.52	-706.52	1150.14	1275.03	-124.89
Muslims	7108.57	7924.70	-186.13	1027.56	1209.79	-182.23
Boro- Tribes	7006.93	7629.37	-622.44	1010.24	1104.35	-94.11
Combined Total	7420.16	8138.53	-718.38	1062.65	1196.38	-133.71

Source : Field survey:

The above table gives an idea about the nature of family Budget of land alienator groups of rural areas of Barpeta District and it shows whether they have any scope for savings or not. The conclusion may be drawn as that, all the land alienators are in a deficit position of their own, resulting in large scale indebtedness. So, it is observed that, the land alienated households are financially not sound. Of course, the degree of backwardness varies from masses to masses and from households to households to a considerable extent.

This financial backwardness naturally turn the rural people to indebtedness and thus they tend to do the task of land

alienation. When the families fail to get rid of from indebtedness, their parts of lands got dispossessed either through sale or temporarily in the form of mortgage, lease etc. The debts from individual etc. have adverse position on land alienation. Thus more or less indebtedness is existed among the rural people of Barpeta District. From the physical visit in the rural areas of the District, it has been confirmed that indebtedness and land alienation are so interlinked that it may be called the two sides of a coin and one can't occur without the other.

It is observed from table No.4, that every land alienators shows the deficit balance of average annual income and expenditure Budget and thus deficit balance of per capita income and per capita expenditure. The continuous flow of this deficitness of income for several years are automatically lead them to involve in land alienation. Some well-to-do families have also been involving in land alienation due to the case of indebtedness as temporary or permanent basis.

If the financial institutions like Bank, Co-operative societies. D.R.D.A. don't provide sufficient assistance to them, then these groups of rural masses will further be involved in land alienation.

As per the data revealed by Agri-economic Research centre, Jorhat, Assam, 63.03 percent of total rural masses belonged to the deficit group. On an average households having land holdings below 5 acres have deficit family budget and above 5 acres have surplus family budget.*9

*9. Indian Journal of Agricultural economics, 1970, P-23

It is observed from the Report of the planning Board of Assam that, the average income of the rural population comes from agriculture, which is not sufficient for family maintenance, very little surplus or no surplus is left in their hands for meeting other sundry expenses. Due to their adverse economic condition the rural people have to take loans at higher rate of interest from the private sources for meeting household sundry needs and as already mentioned this lead to land alienation to a large scale. The above all analysis of rural masses shows the economic position of the land alienators.

CONCLUSION :

The income, consumption and saving analysis of the group of population, shows the economic position in which they are involved. It is observed from the investigation on income and expenditure pattern of the rural masses of Barpeta district, specially, land alienated households that, the groups are suffering from inadequate amount of income and thus resulting deficit budget in every year which, may due to be inadequated earning. They have been failing to make surplus for meeting their other basic needs. It may further be sumed-up that the inadequate earning leads to get loans and result of which they engaged in land alienation themselves.

LAND ALIENATIONINTRODUCTION

Under this chapter, an attempt has been made to highlight the different aspects of land alienation of Barpeta district. Thus this chapter is going to focus mainly the purposes of land alienation, role of land alienation, reasons for land alienation, effect and consequences of land alienation, problems relating to land alienation, Government policies regarding land etc. .

The purpose of land alienation may be of meet up short-term as well as long-term needs of the people. Land alienation may also be satisfied the social obligation. The role of land alienation is taken from the view point of engagement of households to land alienation and what extents they have been alienated their land.

Why the people engage themselves to land alienation is an important question. Due to some unavoidable circumstances such as repayment of debts, household consumption needs, left the village, socio-cultural rites etc. the people engage themselves to the act of land alienation. The effects of land alienation is also not satisfactory in nature. Generally, it effects on income, landholdings, productivity, consumption, employment etc. ^{adversely} except few non-countable instances. The problems of land alienation also taken into account from different factors point of view. Social influences and Govt.

policies regarding land are also going to focuss in a comprehensive manner.

PURPOSES OF LAND ALIENATION:

The purposes of land alienation may be due-

1. to meet up the short-term as well as long term needs of the people,
2. to upliftment of the social relationship among the hairs.
3. to satisfy the social customs,
4. to donate, out of faith to God to the religious Institutions,
5. to intansion of not to include himself into the Govern-ment ceiling Act. .

It is observed that, majority of the masses involved in land alienation usually for their low level of economic condition. As a result, they have been failed to meetup their day-to-day domestic needs. During the period of investigation, it is also found that land are usually alienated in exchange of cash or kinds. Of course in few cases land alienation may arise due to alteration of land. At all, the main purpose of land alienation is to satisfy themselves to the day-to-day domestic needs, and thus they have been engaged in land alienation.

ROLE OF LAND ALIENATION:

Land alienation have been playing a vital role in the economy of the rural areas of Barpeta District which hamper a large extent of its upliftment. Moreover,

the whole areas of Barpeta district is one of the backward areas of Assam and majority of the masses are engaged in agricultural operation. Therefore, due to unwise alienation of land of the poor rural masses, many time they have been failed to manage their socio-economic needs of living.

The following table reflects the role of land alienation among the rural population of Barpeta District:-

TABLE NO-5.

Statement: showing the household engaged in Land alienation and the areas of land alienation according to the group of masses (Percentage-wise).

Sl. No.	Particulars	Hindus	Muslims	Boro-Tribes	Combined Total
1.	Percentage of household engaged in land alienation.	15'35	14'08	12'44	13'96
2.	Percentage of land alienation area to the total of holdings.	46'03	48'11	51'11	48'42

Source : Field investigation.

The above table signifies the percentage of rural household engaged in land alienation and also their extent of land alienation of the study areas of Barpeta District. It is observed that, 13'96 percent of the total households of rural areas of Barpeta District engaged in the direction of land alienation. When we look in the different groups of rural masses, it is found that, the different percentage of their engagement. In the case of Hindus, the percentage of land alienated households to total households is fixed at 15'35; similarly in the case

of Muslims and the Boro-Tribes the percentage are 14'08 and 12'44 respectively.

Further, the extent of land alienation have been reflected that 48'42% of the total landholdings of rural people of Barpeta District alienated their land under different circumstances. The Hindus group of rural masses have been alienated 46'03% of the total holdings, where as 48'11% of total holdings among the Muslims and 41'11% in the case of Boro-Tribes. Therefore it may conclude that major area of land of the Bodo-Tribes are involved in land alienation.

From the above discussion it is observed that, the incidence of land alienation is significant in both the cases. Further, the role of land alienation has significantly been increased among the rural masses of the District. But unfortunately realised value of land alienation are used in unproductive nature. The possitive role of land alienation among the masses are found vary negligible in the District Barpeta. It is a fact found during the period of investigation that, a major share of realisation from land alienation are usually used by alienators to meet the household domestic needs and thus ultimately in the long run land alienation plays an adverse role.

REASONS FOR LAND ALIENATION:

The study of reasons for land alienation is very much essential, while going to discuss the problems of land alienation of any region. It is already discussed

that land alienation have been playing a significant role among the rural people. Due to some avoidable as well as unavoidable reasons, the rural people have been engaged themselves in the course of land alienation. There are various reasons behind land alienation such as- repayment of debts or loans, for medical treatment, marriage, socio-cultural rites, domestic household needs, congested areas of inhabitant, gambling, purchase of agricultural equipment, employment, left the village, extreme poverty, purchase of shop, buffalos, cows, pumpset, litigation, self-employment tools purchase, education, family quarrel, Govt. acquisition for public purposes etc. . These are the common reasons for land alienation.

It is a fact that in the past ages when land was plenty and readily available and the pressure of population on land was not so high as it finds today, the masses in Assam had not attached much importance on land. But now they consider land to be one of the basic material possessions and provides sufficient importance in attached by them to land. So, regarding land alienation, number of questions are arisen.

As already noted that Barpeta is one of the backward district of the state of Assam. The low level of living, leads most of them to engage in land alienation. Following table reflects the contributory reasons of land alienation in the rural areas of Barpeta District:-

TABLE NO.-6

The Distribution of Reasons for Land alienation among different group of messes of
Barpeta District(Percentage-wise).

Group	Repay- ment of debts.	Marri- age.	House- hold domes- tic needs.	Sick- ness	Em- ploy- ment	Educa- tion.	Socio Cultu- ral rites.	Purch- ase of agri. equip- ment.	Liti- gati- on.	Left the vill- age.	gamb- ling.	Pove- rty.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Hindus	28'25	5'54	30'22	7'38	4'69	5'32	4'44	4'36	1'85	3'05	1'96	2'94
Muslims	27'33	6'67	28'28	8'25	6'02	4'22	3'25	4'32	2'02	3'33	2'55	3'76
Boro-Tribes	38'87	3'25	26'24	4'33	2'76	3'21	3'45	4'04	0'48	2'39	1'11	9'87
TOTAL	31'50	5'15	28'25	6'65	4'49	4'25	3'71	4'24	1'45	2'92	1'85	5'54

Source : Field Investigation.

The aforesaid table shows the reasons behind land alienation in the rural areas of Barpeta District. Repayment of Debts, Marriage, Household domestic needs, Sickness, Employment, Education, Socio-Cultural rites, Purchase of agri-equipment, Litigation, Left the Village, Gambling, Extreme poverty are the reasons in which rural masses are engaged in the act of land alienation.

Further, the "Repayment of debts" stands in top among the reasons of land alienation in the rural areas of Barpeta District which leads to 31'50% of the total land alienated households. Similarly, 28'25% of the household involved into land alienation due to the cause of meet up the domestic needs. But only a few was found during the period of investigation i.e. 1'45% due to litigation. The remaining causes have been varied with this range.

Moreover, from the group profile, it is observed that household domestic needs is the main reason for land alienation among the Hindus and the Muslims, which are in percentage of 30'22 and 28'28 respectively. Where in the case of Bodo-Tribes the reason of "Repayment of debts" takes the highest place among the other reasons for land alienation i.e. fixed at 38'87% .

Further, it is observed that, due to litigation, a minimum percent of land alienation have been arisen i.e. 1'85 and 2'02 percent among the Hindus and Muslims group respectively. Similarly, the gambling have been playing a little role for involvement of land alienation among the

Bodo-Tribes which is 1'11% only.

From the above discussion conclusion may be drawn that the major causes of land alienation are "Repayment of debts or Loans" and "Household domestic needs" in the rural areas of Barpeta district. So, steps should be taken to reduce this major causes of land alienation. Otherwise the flow of land alienation will be created a tremendous problem for the overall economic development of rural masses of Barpeta District.

EFFECTS AND CONSEQUENCES OF LAND ALIENATION;

Where and How the act of land alienation relates to a household is an interesting subject. From the physical investigation it is observed that, the economic position of land alienators have not been improved after alienation of there a plot of land, than before, except few households. In the rural areas of Barpeta District it is found that, most of the families have been alienated their land due to meetup their basic domestic needs or repayment of debts. Therefore, after alienation of their a plot of land, this act of land alienation lead themselves to more poverty. It is a fact that alienation of land can't improve the overall family condition significantly. Further it is found that, there are few families who alienated their plots of land for productive purposes, but due to unavoidable reasons only a few familys seems to achieve this purpose.

Repayment of debts or loans is an usual reason for alienation of land. This repayment of debts or loans through the realised money from land alienation may overcome or reduce the mental tension temporarily and may increase the social status, but it is only for a limited time. Alienation of land may be happen through ^{UNUSUAL} sale or dispose off, or in the form of mortgage, lease, share-cropping, etc. . Further aggravated the situation leading the concerned households to fall a prey to the hands of the money lenders through indebtedness. Moreover, whatever cash money realised by the land alienators are mostly spent for domestic basic needs, which rather perpetuated their needs for more cash money and thus the families are affected adversely.

Moreover, it is observed that realised amount through sale or mortgage is less than the prevailing market price of such plot of land. Thus this dominated pricing policy have been badly affecting the land alienators, in the course of land alienation. Of course, the lands which are not suitable for agricultural operation, that may be advantageous if the land will alienate for the household purpose and vice-versa. This process will lead the opportunity to use of waste-land.

During the course of physical investigation of the land alienators, it has been found that most of the Muslims and the Boro-Tribes are affected adversely, after the alienation of their plots of land than the Hindus.

Domestic consumption purposes which are rather perpetuated their needs for more cash money or kinds . As a result, land alienators are affected adversely in the long-run.

Further, the effects of land alienation to the different groups of masses can be discussed from the income, land holdings, productivity, consumption, employment point of views and hence, these are taken into account.

The survey reveals that most of the land alienators of different groups of masses affected negatively in raising their 'income' by the act of land alienation. The realised money are consequently spent for to meetup their consumption needs, which often in downward flow of agricultural income. But when they invest the money for purchasing of agri-land then their total production of agri-product will be increased to some volume.

Generally, the extents of landholdings of the land alienators have been decreased, after alienation of their plot/plots of land. It has been observed that, except few families, who have been alienated land due to purchase of more cultivable land, otherwise landholdings have been decreased.

Further, it is observed that the productivity of land after its alienation has adversely affected due to decrease of agricultural production. But when the realised value of alienation used in better alternative processes, then productivity may be increased upto certain extents.

It is found that, the household consumption expenditure of the land alienators may also be increased upto certain extents, after the alienation of land taken place. It is due to that almost every alienators have been spent a part of realisation value of land alienation to their consumption needs. Therefore, it is observed that, the land alienation affects the consumption needs also.

Employment is a vital part of human generation. Each and every task of development of man power usually related to the employment opportunities. The act of land alienation can't increase the employment of populations in general. If any person can engage in land alienation to any institution, then the employment opportunities may increase upto a certain extent ; Otherwise it has been observed that, the land alienation has not been affected towards the employment of alienators.

As such, the economic conditions prior to land alienation of their plot of land were far from satisfactory, due to ignorance and mis-use of realised value of alienation.

PROBLEMS OF LAND ALIENATION;

Problems of land alienation is a vital problem of socio-economic condition of the society. Due to some environmental factors, such as-economical, political, social, locational, ethical, historical, natural, etc. the problems of land alienation arises, among the human being. Because

of poor economic condition of the majority of rural masses, they have been failed to manage their two square meals and as a result, they have engaged unending pressure of poverty. It has been observed that poverty is the major cause of land alienation. Hence, economic backwardness is one of the problems of land alienation of the masses.

Political pressure and influence have been creating the problem of land alienation. The village politicians, intermediaries have been arising critical problems while alienating the land. Because, they are interested to earn miser amount of money leaving the objective of sound alienation of land.

The private money lenders, mahajans, Village leaders etc. have been playing a vital role in the field of land alienation. The money suker masses have been taken loan in cash or kind from the society living moneyholders at the time of financial crisis. The money lenders, mahajans, etc. were tried to take this opportunity of the weaker sections. The weaker sections of the rural areas have been extended their hands for land alienation in exchange of money for meeting their household domestic needs. Therefore, it is being problem of land alienation from society point of view.

The location of land is a vital point of the problem of land alienation. A large extents of agricultural lands have been used by the rural population of Barpeta District which are not under the jurisdiction of residential land, but situated nearly the town areas. At the time of

alienation of such type of land, problems may be arisen due to there are some instances that no agricultural land can be transferred for residential purposes.

It has been observed that, the rural people have a greater pre-position of religion than what the urban people have. Animism, magic polythesim, ghost beliefs and other forms of primitive religion are rampant among the rural people to a greater extent than among the urban one. The religious outlook of the rural people overwhelmingly dominated their intellectual, emotional and practical life. It is difficult to locate any aspect of their life which is not permeated with and coloured by religion. Their family life, caste life, general social life, economic and even recreational life are more or less governed by a religious approach and religious norms. Religious conceptions also largely dominated their ethical standard. Therefore, no doubt ethically the problem of land alienation may arise. Moreover, dominating motivation of people to people also assists, in creating problem.

At the time of division of household, the family quarrel has been creating problem of land alienation and it is mainly observed among the Muslims. Further, by any way the immigrant occupied the land which have been created problems; thus, there has been a large scale of land alienation and they are occupying land without any permission of Government authority. Therefore unauthorised holding of land may create the problem of land alienation.

Natural calamities such as floods, famines etc. have created problem for land alienation. They have a disastrous effect on the flora and the fauna of the zone which often considerably influences the economic life of the people. The rural collectivity lives in the midst of a specific geographical and geological milieu and manipulates them through agriculture and other operations in the district. This natural calamities bring problems to the any aspect of rural masses.

The Realisation value of land alienation itself has been a part of problem. When realised values are not found sufficient from the alienatee for meeting the legal needs then they may further engage themselves for land alienation.

It is observed that, some plots of land are lying as grassland or encroached govt. land and some are occupying by mainly immigrants within the district Barpeta. If govt. takes steps for proper authority of such land then the problem of land less and land grabbing surely arise, for alienation of the land.

It can be said that any problems of the society, may be the grass-level problem of land alienation. Therefore, all these generally hamper in the economic development of the population.

Bhudan and Gramdan Operation

A fundamental weakness of Bhoodan is that, its appeal is directed not to the poor and landless, but to the rich and landed. There are the very people who have succeeded to in getting around or defeating all types of land reform.

When the Bhoodan campaigners march into their village, these well-off folk make a good shown by giving away a few patches of land. But they are careful to retain securely in their grasp the holdings and associated economic operations upon which their control of the village rests. The basic concept of Bhoodan, spreading the ownership of land, is a generous one ; but even if realised in practice it would not amount to thought going land reform. For like ceilings, Bhoodan fails to come to grips with the central elements in India's agrarian problem. These may be of ---- as stated by Daniel Tharner, (a) a peculiarly complex property structure topped by the State's claiming what amounts to a proprietary right to rent ;

(b) the survival, despite land reforms and abolition of intermediaries of a class of non cultivating proprietary right holders who continue to take substantial rents from the working peasantry tenants, tenants-at-will, or cropsharers; where these proprietors cultivate by hiring labours they pay low wages ;

(c) The consequent persistence, after land reform, of a considerable gap between proprietary right-holding and the physical cultivation of land;

(d) the actual cultivation of land by tillers who are chronically and seriously short of physical capital and financial resources ; severely limited use of improved implements and low yields ;

(e) In this setting the lack of impetus to economic re-organisation ; land remains subdivided and fragmented , the unit of production in agriculture is tiny.

These elements form part of a rural context in which a small minority of villagers generally enjoy and effective concentration of local, economic, social and political power. Where land is generally given out to tenants or cropsharers, they are likely to give out the most ; where servants or labourers are engaged to work the land. The some fortunate few are active in rural money lending, marketing and processing i.e. grinding, crushing, milling etc.

Some of the salient trends of the present power dynamics in the rural community masses may be shown as ---

(a) The upper castes and classes such as Brahmins, ex-landlords and money lenders till continue to hold power in villages . The only difference from village to village may be that in the one, domination may be direct and manifest and in others, it may be indirect and latent.

(b) The increase competition for power has been energised from the section of lower caste and class groups on an organised basis. This tendency is relatively more true for the caste groups rather than class groups. At the caste level this participation takes the form of faction alliances. This has both sub-divided the village

Community and increased social tension and insecurity in village life.

(c) The secular democretic value system which had been anticipated to work as the basis of the new power system of villages has not as yet succeeded in finding acceptance or root in the rural value system and social structure. Both household and individual till remains the unit of social, cultural and political participation in villages.

(d) The village polity still continues to be deeply affected and determined by the pattern of economic deprivation and privileges of the various masses and castes. The power system has a tendency to incline in favour of the groups who can control the economic expectation of the people in villages. From this point, however, any future dynamic of rural power system will be in direct response to the economic change introduced and the pattern of rural economic development.

The crux of the problem of rural poverty and backwardness is that those who own the physical assets and the surpluses are unable to utilise the vast army of employed and the underemployed. It is in the ultimate analysis, the inability of the system to utilise optimally the given physical, financial and human resource that lies at the root of our poverty and backwardness.

The land systems of Assam were changed after the annexation of the province in 1826 by the British. British established two main type of land system in the country, India, viz. the Zamindari and the Raiyatwari. Under the Zamindari tenure, the rights of property in land were conferred upon the native tax-gathers who had so far never taken any interest in actual cultivation of the soil. As a result of this step, millions of persons who had been proprietors as well as cultivators of their lands from time immemorial were reduced to the position of mere tenants-at-well on their own fields.

Under the Raiyatwari system, no intermediary proprietors were recognised and the actual tillers of the soil were vested with a heritable and transferable right of property in their lands.

Under the Zamindari areas the consequent inability to meet these revenue demands led to the compulsory transfer of land on a vast scale from the traditional mobility to the more rapacious money lenders and speculators.

However, the proprietary rights either of the Zamindars or of the Raiyats were not absolute. Under both systems the rights of the British Government were supreme in so far as it was free to determine the amount of revenue assessment on land that was payable to state. The revenue

demands were appressive and enfortionate both in the Zamindari and in the Raiyatwari areas.

The Raiyatwari system was preferred to the Zamindari as the authorities became aware of the defects of the Zamindari through their experiences in other part of India. There are several districts land systems in Assam and the property rights or tenures of the holders of land under these systems considerably vary. Excepting the areas under permanent settlement, the general character of the land sattlement in the Assam plains in Raiyotwari. The principle of the Raiyotwari settlement is that the Govt. deals directly with the actual ocupant and his separate holdings without the intervention of middleman¹³. Of course, this does not mean that the Government has direct contact with the actual tiller of the soil. It should be noted that the land system of Zamindari has been aboillished from 1955.

In the period from 1921 to 1946 the immigra-
nt sattlers came from East Bengal took up land in many parts of the Brahamaputra valley, specially in the lower districts. The immigrants were mostly Muslims, came into the low lying areas near the Brahmaputra river previously used partially only grazing cattle or for shifting cultivation of early rice or mustard.

In 1920 the Line system was taken into account to arrange planned settlement of the immigrants and thus a
13. The Economic Development of Assam, P.C. Goswami.P-99

line was drawn on the map as or boundary protecting the areas of villages occupied by Assamese from being settled by immigrants¹⁴. The line system didnot succeed as it became difficult to segregate areas into Assamese immigrants and mixed regions. It could not prevent transfer of land from one section to the other within the segregated region. Therefore, there is no trace of line system in any region of the state Assam, at present.

It was done to restrict immigrants to areas not likely to be required by Assamese and to prevent them from entering Assamese villages where the unruly persons among the Land hungry immigrants, were disposed to drive out Assam by every means. Of course, this only could control the transfer of land on annual lease and could not prevent Assamese from selling their lands held on periodic lease to an immigrant in any village. The immigrants were given annual leases in selected areas known as the colonisation Scheme. This arose many troubles and thus some Assamese who held larger areas on annual lease, employed immigrants ostensibly as hired, labourers but in reality as tenants who paid rent as a share of the crop or possibly in a few cases, in cash. Some immigrants refused to pay rent thus and claimed settlement. Whole villages of immigrants were thus found in prohibited areas or in grazing reserve by superior Land Revenue officers and no reports having been made of these encroachments.

14. The Economic Development of Assam, P.C.Goswami, P-322.

The State government has relaxed the refusal to convert annual leases into periodic ones so that immigrants can develop a permanent interest in the hands held by them, recently. The tribal people living near the hills were pushed back to the foot of the hills, as infiltration spread to the interior parts. Causing much discontent among them. An Act was passed in 1947 to form Tribal Belts and Blocks in the backward tribal areas of the plain to remedy this.

The Act emphasised on no person living outside these belts or blocks can take up any land within them without the permission of the Government and thus try to satisfy the need of the local people first. The right of transfer of land in these areas has been restricted to persons belonging to the backward classes.

The Assam State Acquisition of Zamindari Act. 1951 was passed to provide for the acquisition by the State of the interest of the proprietors and tenure-holders and certain other interest in the permanently settled areas .

Out of the total of 1'7 million acres of permanently settled Zamindari estate in Assam , the state has acquired about 1'27 million acres, upto 1957. The claim officers are compiling the details of the compensation payable, in the acquired estates.

Emphasis was given to the Land Reforms and the main tasks to be performed for the execution of the

reform provisions, such as preparation of the records of rights, calculation of the compensation, settlement of land with tenants, fixation of Adhiars shares, measurement and distribution of excess land etc mainly falls on low paid subordinate revenue officers like Mandals and Kanongos, who are generally susceptible to temptation and indifferent to accuracy and promptness.

Though land reform measures have been enacted several years ago, the progress of their implementation has been seems to very slow. The Adhlar Act. 1948 has been implemented in recent years particularly after 1957. The ceiling on land holding Act. 1950, has not yet been enforced in any part of Assam. So it can be clearly said that although the Government of Assam was very prompt in enacting revolutionary land reform measures, in practice, no significant implementation of them seen. The Government of Assam amended twice the Assam Fixation of ceiling on land Holding Act. 1956. In the early seventies the Act. was amended to reduce the ceiling to 75 bighas from the earlier provision of 150 bighas. This figure again reduced to 50 bighas by the amendment of 1975, excluding the land allowed for orchards and this limitation is still continued.

In 1961, the Assam Gramdan Act. was enacted for donation of lands and declaration of a village as Gramdan village. The Assam Bhoodan Act. 1965 was taken

for donation of land by people for distribution amongst the landless farmers. Acharyya Vinoba Bhave initiated the Bhoodan movement throughout the country and for his heartial inspiration the two above mentioned Acts were adopted.

The Assam Rural indebtedness Relief Act 1975 has tried to solve the problem of rural indebtedness. Prior to this, the Assam Money Lenders Act, 1934 and the Assam Debt Conciliation Act 1936 were not very much effective and as a result, indigenous money lending at exhorbitant rate of interest much head way. It is seen that whatever institutional credit facilities are available in the rural areas, this have not reached the rural families who have become victims of explotation. As a result the power sections live in perpetual debt, lose their landed property thereby swelling the member of agricultural day labourers. Government have tried to solve this knotty problem by establishing banks and Co-Operative Societies. But it is observed that Co-Operative Societies in the rural areas are not making much process. The G.P. level Co-Operative societied didnt function as desired due to various drawbacks particularly in management and implentation. The age old poverty and ignorance of the rural masses are no less responsible in this regard.

The Assam Rural indebtedness Relief Act, 1976 proceeded in the right direction, although much remains to be done even after enactment of this piece of regulation. This Act relieves the burden of indebtedness in respect of the scheduled debtor i.e. landless agricultural labour and artisan belonging to Scheduled tribe or Scheduled caste with not more than 3 bighas of agricultural land in possession. This Act has not solve the problem of entire rural indebtedness. Further, it has not provided for an alternative source of credit required by the poor families to replace the credit source of the private money lenders.

Just after independence, the Congress Economic programmes committee of 1947 put far reaching proposals for changes in the agrarian structure and safeguards against resumption by landowners.

During the Five year plan, the every planning period more or less have been emphasised on land policy and reforms in various aspects of land such as land holdings, ownership of land, patta system, price of land, settlement of land, tenancy reforms and as well. Regional Land Tribunal has been also playing significant part in the case of land transfers and fixation of reasonable price of land of such transfer of land.

Thus the various aspect of land problems have been taking into consideration during the plans period.

But due ignorance of the rural people about the provisions and its implementations, the red-tapisms of the officials has been come only which have created great problems among the land alienation groups. As a result, the problems of economic development have not been freed.

CONCLUSION:

The overall studies of land alienation in the Barpeta District, it is found that, due to some avoidable and unavoidable reasons, the rural masses, have been found to engage in land alienation. The result of which as we have observed during the period of investigation are more tedious in their level of living. Moreover, therefore number of enactment to control the evil alienation of land but their implementation in the rural areas of this district are found very limited. As a result, all the government laws and provisions have failed to satisfy the social obligation of the human being.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONINTRODUCTION:

This chapter is attempt to summarise the findings of undertaken study and providing some important suggestions for removing the problems arises from the land alienation in the rural areas of Barpeta district. During the period of investigation, it is observed that problems arises from the land alienation have been shown a tedious picture. As a result rural masses of the district have faced tremendous abstracles in the upliftment of their livelihoods. Therefore, Government and other voluntary and non-voluntary agencies should pay their attention to safeguard the interest of rural masses, so that they can keep their standard of living intact.

It is found that, land alienation is playing a significant role extending the whole masses of Barpeta District. About 13.96 percent of the total households of the rural masses have been engaged in the act of land alienation. Due to poverty they have been mostly engaged themselves to land alienation.

It is also observed that, the economy of the rural areas of the district Barpeta is underdeveloped and the agrarian base in nature. At all, the population of the district is backward not only from economic but also from other all aspects of environment and have been being deprived by the Government since ages.

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDED SUGGESTIONS:A. Poverty Removation:

It is found that, poverty is the basic cause of land alienation among the rural masses of Barpeta district. The alienation of land will be continued until the economic condition be improved of the population. Therefore, some policies for upliftment of their economic condition are most essential---

(a) Though the system of institutional credits provide for productive purposes to augmenting their income earnings, but due to lack of knowledge of implementation of such scheme and red tapism of the officers, they have been failed to meet their expectation of undertaken loaned capital. Therefore, Government should provide knowledge of implementation of the scheme, so that loan can utilise in proper way.

(b) The Government should provide more emphasis on eradication of poverty in the rural areas, introducing some family welfare economic programmes like- self employment programme, training opportunities etc. for increasing their pattern of living.

(c) Due to unending pressure of poverty, rural masses have been failed to pay their litigation fees and other such charges. In such cases Government should come forward with free legal assistance to such poverty stricken masses.

(d) The rate of panchayati Raj, Co-operative and other village institutions should be improved. Because, during the

period of urgency of cash requirement, these institutions can provide more financial assistance to these groups of rural masses which will reduce the involvement of land alienation.

(e) It is observed that, there is an imbalance economic growth prevailed in the Barpeta district. It is due to unplanned introduction of developmental programme implemented in the Barpeta district. As a result, during the slack period rural masses are engaged in disposing their land. So an area developmental programme through integrated endeavours is most important. Because it will help to uplift the per-capita income of the population.

(f) It is observed that, due to unholy alliance of some officers of rural development authorities, the programmes undertaken by the rural development departments are not properly implemented. As a result, cost and output ratio takes an adverse scenario. Therefore, to remove such evil activities, some bold attempts are required to conscious the public about such developmental programmes through publicity, public participation in developmental programmes etc..

B. Health and Education:

Alienation of land can't be prevented through the legal devices alone; more emphasis should be taken for development of human resource through some practical devices such as health, education, technological training etc.; so that they can use themselves to productive activities by least spare of money without touching their little area of land.

(a) It has been found that there is a negative correlation between the level of literacy and the incidence of land alienation. Lower percentage of literacy tends to higher percentage of land alienation among the masses. Therefore, for a 'need based' land alienation, proper education among the rural masses are essential. Moreover, for productive implementation of Government policies, public knowledge on adopted policies are highly required. Hence, the literacy among the masses particularly rural areas should be improved so that, they can tackle any problems of the society.

(b) To minimise the literacy among the rural masses, the more educational institutions should be setup. The role of adult education programme should be upgraded more effectively. Because, education should reach at the grass-root level of the society.

(c) The voluntary organisations, clubs, local associations etc. should take steps through Government assistance for education to all group of population through some functional programmes which may turn the mind of rural people to the real value of education.

(d) It is observed that, the rural areas of Barpeta district have been in need of public health institutions, dispensaries, proper medicine etc. Therefore, the health conditions of the populations are mostly weak in nature and thus they have been depriving from any physical labour task. Steps so, should be taken for set-up health institutions and treat the patients according to their diseases.

It is needless to say that the Barpeta district is based on agrarian economy and the main source of income of the rural masses is agriculture. Therefore, steps should be taken for improvement of the agro-based-products --

(a) It has been found that the technologies used in the agricultural operation of Barpeta district are still outdated. As a result, productivity of land and input-output ratio of operation is too low than the other parts of our country. Therefore, an integrated agricultural development programme through modern technology is must important for overall agricultural development.

(b) The Government of Assam has been advancing loans in recent years for agriculture, housing and cottage industries. Such loans are generally operated by the respective departments of the Government. A little use has been made of the Co-operative institutions in the management of these loans. But it is observed that the departmental operations are often influenced by political pressure, official nepotism and redtapism. Even the distribution of seeds, fertilisers and emergency reliefs etc. have been carried out departmentally. Due to departmental operation ordinary villagers are generally ignorant of the existing facilities and a large proportion of the amounts spent goes into unscrupulous pockets; as the rural people live far away from the departmental headquarters and as there is no system to inform them, the interior villagers even don't know about the existing credit facilities from the Government. The cumbrous and lengthy procedures also discourage rural people from approaching the Government for

loans . Therefore, steps should be implemented to overcome these problems in a effective manner.

(c) Due to lower yielding seeds used in the agricultural operation, the overall productivity of agriculture have been reduced. The poor farmers of Barpeta district have been paid full capacity of their existing resources through the lower yeilding seeds. So, supply of high yielding seeds at free of cost by the Government through the village institutions is most important. So that rural masses can take opportunities to use such seeds properly.

(d) During the period of investigation, it is found that since the inception, Government have been provided financial assistance in the form of loans and subsidies to the needy farmers. But due to some unavaidable occassion they have been failed to utilised their loan properly. As a result, at the time of repayment of loan they are to sale their little plot of land. Therefore a well-managed Governmental machinery is most essential for proper implementation of Government scheme to the poor farmers.

Land Reform policy:

(a) The implementation of land Reform policy have been found as vague in the district. As a result, these rural masses have been holding large areas of land due to improper implementation of land Reform. They have alienated their land among the relatives. Ultimately poor farmers are not benefited from the land reform measures. Therefore implementation of land Reform should be prepared, so that poor masses can take the opportunity to holding such surplus land.

(b) Due to unholy-alience of Government officials with socalled town-based buearacrates, the policy of land Reform is not implemented properly. Therefore, a planned committee should be prepared, from the grass-root level of the society to the top, to regulate the policy of land Reform in appropriate way in the Barpeta district.

(c) In the Barpeta District no rehabilitation scheme for landless group of rural masses has been found. As a result, that group of rural masses are resided at any place on persue of some worthy persons. So, a programme of rehabilitation for the landless group of rural masses are most important not only to develop their economic condition but also to safeguard the tenancy right of them.

(d) The objective of Bhoodan to reconstruct the rural society on the proclaimed philosophy of sarvodaya, thus power should be decentralised from village to village; every body should have a right on land and property, there should be no distaiction in the matter of wages etc..

D. Religions :

(a) The poor rural masses are far away from the reality. They faith much more on the funeral activities, considering God is everywhere, he can do everything. So, for satisfying God, they spend large amount of money even by selling their little plot of residential land, so far called religious functions. Due to such ignorance, sometimes they lost their economic status also. So, a proper knowledge on reality is most essential to reduce the pro-blems of land alienation.

(b) In the case of few social ceremonies, there is a provision of Bhudan to the priest. It is one of the views of feudal system in which uneducated and religious mainly Hindus masses are alert its significance. So, a proper education against this evil activities of feudal system is most essential.

E. Agri-Market :

Like as the prices of industrial products, there is no scope of fixing the price of agro-based-products. Because, usually the prices of those are fixed on the basis of market prices. As a result, the poor agriculturists are sometimes sold their products below the cost. Moreover, the lack of provision for stock, they are bound to sell their product without single paise of profit and thus they loss for further production. Due to meet-up their past burden, most of the time they have engaged in alienation of land according to their whims. Therefore, a policy for fixing the prices and storages of agricultural product is most important, for reviving the economic conditions of the rural masses.

F. Minimum Wages Act:

Most of the time, the groups of rural masses are failed to get their minimum wage as per Minimum Wage Act. As a result, they have been unable to manage their two square meals and thus they are bound to alienate their small plot of land in exchange of little return. Therefore, Government should provide highest sincerity in implementation of Minimum Wage Act, so that they can receive the proper wage etc..

CONCLUSION :

A rejuvenation of the rural economy requires mass mobilisation of labour and collective action where the interests of a few are not incompatible with the interest of many. The present structure of the rural economy simply precludes it. The findings of the study indicates that, the strata of rural people require financial assistances through the employment opportunities to gearup and thus uplift of there economic and environmental atmospheres. The schemes should be implemented thus that, which will always bring possitive change as a whole. At all , remedy requires, human resource development to change their mind and aim and thus automatically it will focus the aspect of development in real scence.

1. Borah, K.C. 'Income, Expenditure and Savings in Rural India, a micro-level study'.
2. Sarma, J ' Barriers to Rural Development in Assam'.
3. Sarma, M.L.and Punia R.K.'Problems in implementation of land Reform'.
4. Shankar, K. 'Land Transfers, a case study'.
5. Yadav, N.P. 'Land Reforms and Agricultural Development, a study of their impact on small farmers'.
6. Mishra, S.N.'Land Reform and Distributive Justice'.
7. Lichfield, N. and Drabkin, H.D.'Land policy in planning'.
8. Bhaumik, S.K.'Tenancy Relations and Agrarian Development.
9. Mandal, R.B.'Land Utilisation:Theary and practice'.
10. Misra, K.C. 'Land systems and Land Reforms'.
11. Sharma, M.L.and Punia, R.K. 'Land Reforms in India'.
12. Bordoloi, B.N.'Alienation of Tribal Land and indebtedness.
13. Sankar, K. 'Pattern of Land ownership and Backwardness'.
14. Mathur, H.S.and Binda, P.R.'Land Resource evaluation by Remote Sensing'.
15. Roy, S.C. ' Land Revenue Administration.
16. Karthykeyan T.K.'Long-term Financing of Agriculture, Land development Bank in a Multi-Agency system'.

17. Wishwarkarma, R.K. 'Land and property values-An analysis of environmental impact'.
18. Challanwong , Y and Feder, G ' The impact of land ownership security'.
19. Bellclive, 'The Choice of Tenency contract'.
20. Khachatirov, T. 'Intensification of land utilisation'.
21. Deves G. 'Changing Pattern of Land use in the Barpeta District of Assam(India)'.
22. Das G. 'Socio-Economic Conditions of Bodo-Tribe' Barpeta District.
23. Das G. 'Rural wage Labourer in Assam, a case study of Barpeta District'.
24. Goswami, P.C.'The Economic Development of Assam'.
25. Goswami, P.C.'An introduction of the Economy of Assam'.
26. Ghosh, A. 'Indian Economy, its nature and problem'.
27. Ghosh, B. 'Profiles of Social change'.
28. Hiramoni A.B.'Social Change in Rural India'.
29. Mishra, J. 'Indian Economic Development'.
30. Thakur, D. Rural Development and Political leadership'.
31. Agro Economic Reseach centre, Jorhat, 'Pattern of Consumption expenditure in Rural areas of Assam, 1977'.
32. Directorate of Economic and statistics, Assam, 'Barpeta at a glance'. (1986).
33. Government of Assam, 'Handbook of land reform, 1989.
34. Government of Assam, 'Statistical hand book, Assam, 1992.'
35. Desai, A.R. 'Rural Sociology in India'.

36. Bordoloi, B.N.'Transfer and alienation of Tribal
land in Assam, spacial reference
to the Karbis of the Karbi-Anglong
district.

37. Reserve Bank of India, Report, 1992.



OKDIS