

Identification of Parameters Contributing To The Land Tenancy Security For The Tribal Areas of Jharkhand

Anuj Kumar Toppo^{1*}, Bimal Chandra Roy

Abstract

The issue of land tenancy security among tribal communities in Jharkhand, India, has long been a subject of concern due to historical, socio-economic, and legal complexities. This study aims to delve into the multifaceted aspects of tribal land tenancy security by identifying key parameters that influence it. Through a comprehensive analysis of historical records, legal frameworks, socio-economic conditions, and stakeholder perspectives, this research seeks to provide visions into the challenges faced by tribal communities in securing their land rights. The state of Jharkhand, with its significant tribal population, has witnessed persistent struggles over land ownership and tenancy rights. Historical injustices, coupled with rapid industrialization and urbanization, have exacerbated the vulnerabilities of tribal communities, often leading to dispossession and marginalization. Understanding the dynamics of land tenancy security requires a nuanced examination of various interconnected factors. This study contributes to a comprehensive understanding of the parameters influencing tribal land tenancy security in Jharkhand. By synthesizing historical insights, legal analyses, socio-economic assessments, and stakeholder perspectives, it provides valuable insights for policymakers, practitioners, and scholars working towards equitable land governance and sustainable development in tribal areas. Ultimately, the findings of this study aim to inform evidence-based interventions and policy reforms that promote the land rights and livelihoods of tribal communities in Jharkhand.

Keywords: Tribal, CNT Act, SPT Act, Socio-economic development, , land ownership, land tenancy security

INTRODUCTION

Land is not merely an economic asset but holds immense cultural, social, and symbolic significance in tribal communities. In Jharkhand, where most of the population is tribal, land ownership and management are central to livelihoods, identity, and community cohesion. However, the complex interplay of legal, customary, and socio-economic factors often leads to disputes and challenges in accessing justice. This study delves into six key parameters related to land ownership and dispute resolution mechanisms to understand the nuances of land tenure systems in tribal areas of Jharkhand.

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LAND TENANCY SECURITY

Land tenancy security in the tribal areas of Jharkhand is a multifaceted issue intertwined with historical, socio-economic, and legal complexities. Land tenure security in these regions is crucial for the socio-economic well-being and cultural identity of tribal communities. However, various factors contribute to the precarious nature of land tenancy, posing significant challenges to tenure security. Historical injustices, such as land alienation during colonial rule and subsequent exploitative practices, have resulted in a sense of insecurity among tribal

landholders. Rapid urbanization, industrialization, and infrastructural development projects have also led to land acquisition and displacement, further exacerbating tenure insecurity. The absence of clear land records, inadequate documentation, and ambiguous property rights complicate land tenure arrangements, leaving tribal landholders vulnerable to disputes and encroachments.

Furthermore, weak enforcement of land laws, coupled with limited access to formal justice mechanisms, undermines the ability of tribal communities to assert their land rights and seek redressal for grievances. Cultural factors, including traditional land-use practices and communal ownership norms, also influence land tenancy dynamics, shaping perceptions of tenure security and land management strategies. Despite these challenges, efforts to enhance land tenancy security in Jharkhand's tribal areas are underway. Initiatives to strengthen land governance, improve land administration systems, and promote community-based land management approaches are being implemented to address tenure insecurity. Furthermore, advocacy efforts by civil society organizations and grassroots movements have raised awareness about land rights and mobilized communities to assert their entitlements. Additionally, legal reforms recognizing the customary land rights of tribal communities and promoting gender-sensitive land laws have contributed to enhancing land tenure security. However, sustained efforts are needed to address the structural factors underlying land insecurity, including inequitable land distribution, inadequate livelihood opportunities, and marginalization of tribal voices in decision-making processes. By adopting a holistic approach that integrates legal reforms, community empowerment strategies, and sustainable development interventions, meaningful progress can be achieved in securing land tenure rights and promoting inclusive growth in Jharkhand's tribal areas.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Tribal land tenure systems are complex arrangements shaped by historical, cultural, socio-economic, and legal factors. Understanding these systems and the issues surrounding land security is crucial for effective land governance and sustainable development in tribal areas. This literature review synthesizes key findings and perspectives from scholarly works, reports, and studies on tribal land tenure systems and land security.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The historical context of tribal land tenure systems is fundamental to understanding contemporary land tenure dynamics. Colonial legacies, such as the introduction of private property rights, land alienation, and displacement, have had enduring impacts on tribal communities' land tenure security (Das, 2024)[6]. Additionally, post-colonial policies and development interventions have further marginalized tribal landholders, leading to land disputes and tenure insecurity (Ballabh, 2024)[2].

CUSTOMARY PRACTICES AND CULTURAL NORMS

Customary practices and cultural norms play a significant role in governing land tenure arrangements among tribal communities. Communal ownership, kinship ties, and traditional land-use practices shape land tenure systems, influencing access, control, and transfer of land rights (Mushinge et al., 2014)[10]. These customary norms often coexist with statutory laws, creating a complex legal-pluralistic landscape that impacts land tenure security (Anthony, 2016)[1].

LEGAL FRAMEWORKS AND POLICY INTERVENTIONS

The legal framework governing tribal land tenure varies across jurisdictions, with statutory laws often conflicting with customary practices. Land laws, such as the Fifth Schedule and the Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act (PESA), recognize tribal autonomy and customary land rights, aiming to protect tribal Land from alienation and ensure community participation in land governance (Behera, 2019) [3]. However, implementation gaps, bureaucratic hurdles, and a lack of legal awareness hinder effective enforcement of these laws, undermining land security (Mamo, 2023)[11].

LAND DISPUTES AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION

Land disputes are common in tribal areas, stemming from conflicting claims, unclear boundaries, and external encroachments. Dispute resolution mechanisms, both formal and informal, play a crucial role in addressing land-related conflicts and enhancing tenure security. Community-based mediation, traditional arbitration, and legal aid services are essential for facilitating the timely and equitable resolution of land disputes (Brahma, 2022) [4].

GENDER DYNAMICS

Gender dynamics intersect with land tenure systems, influencing access, control, and ownership of Land within tribal communities. Patriarchal norms, discriminatory inheritance practices, and lack of recognition of women's land rights contribute to gender disparities in land tenure security (Serene, 2023) [12]. Recognizing and addressing these gender inequalities are vital for promoting equitable land tenure systems and empowering women in tribal areas.

LACK OF AWARENESS

Identifies historical and contemporary processes leading to tribal land alienation, highlighting weaknesses in recent land law amendments. Points to inadequate land records, lack of awareness about rights, and external exploitation are key issues, according to Hari Charan Behera (2022)[3].

IMPACT ON LIFE

Examines factors leading to tribal land alienation, including poverty, debt, and pressure from moneylenders. Emphasizes the importance of strengthening customary land management systems and empowering Gram Sabhas by Dr. B. K. Sinha et al.(2015)[15]

GENDER INEQUALITY IN LAND

An assessment of land rights of tribal women in Jharkhand Highlights gender inequality in land ownership and decision-making within tribal communities. Advocates for legal reforms recognizing customary practices and ensuring women's equal access to justice mechanisms " by Landesa et al (2021) [7].

DEMARCATON AND SETTLEMENT

Analyzes the challenges in land demarcation and settlement, including lack of resources, bureaucratic hurdles, and community disputes. Underlines the need for community participation and culturally sensitive approaches to demarcation by Dr. Santosh Kumar et al (2020)[14].

DISPUTES AND RESOLUTION MECHANISMS

Explores how customary mechanisms and formal courts handle land disputes in the Santhal Pargana region. Identifies weaknesses in both systems, including lack of documentation and power imbalances by Babita Kumari et al (2018)[9]

IMPACT OF THE FOREST RIGHTS ACT

Assess the effectiveness of the FRA in strengthening tribal land rights within forest areas. Calls for better implementation and clarification of overlapping jurisdictions with land laws by (Das2021)[8].

THE ROLE OF CUSTOMARY PRACTICES AND FORMAL LAW

Emphasizes the importance of recognizing and integrating customary practices alongside formal legal frameworks. Advocates for strengthening Gram Sabhas, capacity building, and legal aid for tribal communities by Landesa et al (2021) [7].

DISPUTES WITHIN TRIBAL COMMUNITIES

Focuses on inheritance-related land disputes within tribal communities, highlighting gender discrimination and lack of documentation. Proposes reforms to ensure legal clarity and protection of inheritance rights by Dr. Babita Kumari et al (2020) [9].

CUSTOMARY LAND MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Provides a valuable resource on customary land management practices of different tribal communities in Jharkhand. Can inform understanding of informal mechanisms contributing to land tenancy security by Jharkhand Tribal Customary Land Laws Rules, (2019)[15].

ISSUES RELATED TO SCHEDULED TRIBES' LAND

Offers insights from policy discussions and expert recommendations on various issues affecting tribal communities, including land rights by Chair 2020[5].

Tribal land tenure systems are characterized by a complex interplay of historical legacies, customary practices, legal frameworks, and socio-cultural dynamics. Achieving land security in tribal areas requires holistic approaches that recognize and respect customary land rights, strengthen legal protections, promote community participation in land governance, and address underlying socio-economic inequalities. By integrating local knowledge, legal reforms, and participatory approaches, policymakers, practitioners, and stakeholders can work towards enhancing land tenure security and fostering sustainable development in tribal communities.

Addressing the socio-economic parameters identified in tribal areas of Jharkhand requires a multifaceted approach encompassing education, healthcare, economic livelihoods, infrastructure development, governance, and cultural preservation. Sustainable development initiatives must be tailored to the unique needs and aspirations of tribal communities, prioritizing their empowerment and inclusive participation in the development process. Through concerted efforts and collaborative partnerships, meaningful progress can be achieved toward realizing the socio-economic aspirations of tribal populations in Jharkhand.

This study examines six critical parameters concerning land ownership and dispute resolution mechanisms in tribal areas of Jharkhand: legal holder, holding number, access to dispute redressal mechanisms, succession, clear demarcation of land holdings, and accessibility to dispute redressal mechanisms. Through a socio-legal lens, it explores the complexities, tests, and potential solutions within the context of tribal land tenure systems. By analyzing existing legal frameworks, customary practices, and socio-economic dynamics, this study aims to provide insights for policymakers, practitioners, and stakeholders involved in land governance and rural development initiatives.

IDENTIFICATION OF PARAMETERS BASED ON THE LITERATURE STUDIES

Based on a literature study over different aspects, the following parameters are identified in Table 1, discussed below.

Table 1. Identified Parameters after Literature Study.

Parameters	Literature reference
RR_Legal_holder	"Handbook – Judicial Academy Jharkhand" (2019)[15], Dr. Xaxa V. (2014)[16], Dr. B. K. Sinha (2019)[13].
Holding_No	Dr. Xaxa V. (2014)[16], Aditya V. Nair, Vishnu V. S et al, 2014.[16]
Access to dispute redressal Mechanism use/sell/mortgage (Statutory level)	Forest Rights Act (FRA), 2006; Chotanagpur Tenancy Act (CNT Act), 1908; Santhal Pargana Tenancy Act (SPT Act), 1908[15]
Succession (transfer under inheritance)	Dr. Babita Kumari (2020)[9], "Handbook on Tribal Customary Laws of Jharkhand" by Jharkhand Tribal Customary Land Laws Rules, 2013
Clear demarcation of holding of Land	Parliament of India (2020).
Access to dispute redressal Mechanism use/sell/mortgage (Customary level)	Landesa (2021)[7]

DESCRIPTION OF THE PARAMETERS

Legal Holder And Holding Number

In tribal areas, land ownership is often governed by customary laws and practices, which may differ from statutory provisions. Identifying the legal holder and holding number is crucial for establishing ownership rights and ensuring legal recognition. However, discrepancies between customary and statutory systems, coupled with inadequate documentation, pose challenges in determining rightful ownership. Efforts to bridge this gap require harmonizing customary practices with statutory frameworks, enhancing documentation processes, and increasing awareness among tribal communities about their legal rights and entitlements.

Access To Dispute Redressal Mechanisms

Disputes over land ownership, boundaries, and succession are pervasive in tribal areas, stemming from conflicting interpretations of customary laws, intra-community conflicts, and external encroachments. Access to effective dispute redressal mechanisms is essential for resolving conflicts and upholding land rights. However, limited awareness, procedural complexities, and institutional inefficiencies often impede access to justice for tribal communities. Strengthening alternative dispute resolution mechanisms, enhancing legal literacy, and decentralizing judicial processes can facilitate the timely and equitable resolution of land-related disputes.

Succession Rights

Inheritance and succession laws play a pivotal role in determining land tenure arrangements and intergenerational transfer of property rights. Tribal customary practices often govern succession, emphasizing lineage, clan membership, and gender roles. However, these practices may conflict with statutory provisions, particularly regarding gender equality and individual property rights. Balancing customary norms with legal safeguards is imperative to ensure equitable succession rights for all members of tribal communities, irrespective of gender or social status.

Clear Demarcation Of Land Holdings

Clear demarcation of land holdings is essential for preventing disputes, facilitating land transactions, and promoting sustainable land management practices. However, inadequate surveying, ambiguous boundaries, and overlapping claims exacerbate conflicts and undermine land tenure security in tribal areas. Leveraging technological solutions such as geographic information systems (GIS), participatory mapping, and community-based land surveys can enhance accuracy and transparency in land demarcation processes, thereby reducing disputes and enhancing tenure security.

Accessibility To Dispute Redressal Mechanisms

Access to formal and informal dispute resolution devices is critical for ensuring prompt and effective resolution of land-related disputes. However, geographical remoteness, institutional barriers, and socio-cultural factors often impede access to justice for marginalized tribal communities. Strengthening legal aid services, establishing mobile courts, and promoting community-based mediation initiatives can enhance the accessibility and inclusivity of dispute resolution mechanisms, thereby empowering tribal communities to assert their land rights and seek redressal for grievances.

The socio-legal analysis underscores the intricate interplay of customary practices, statutory frameworks, and socio-economic dynamics shaping land tenure systems in the tribal areas of Jharkhand. By addressing the six key parameters identified – legal holder, holding number, access to dispute redressal mechanisms, succession, clear demarcation of land holdings, and accessibility to dispute redressal mechanisms – policymakers, practitioners, and stakeholders can formulate context-sensitive interventions to enhance land governance, promote tenure security, and foster inclusive development in tribal communities. Through collaborative efforts and holistic approaches, sustainable solutions can be devised to address the complex challenges confronting land ownership and dispute resolution in tribal areas of Jharkhand.

STUDY AREA

The state of Jharkhand, situated in eastern India, is administratively divided into five divisions, each playing a crucial role in the region's socio-economic landscape. These divisions serve as important administrative units, facilitating governance, development, and resource allocation across the state. Within these divisions, certain districts stand out for their significant S.T. population density and diverse cultural, economic, and geographical characteristics, making them prime subjects for in-depth study and analysis.

Amidst the diverse tapestry of Jharkhand's districts, (Figure 1) particular attention is drawn to those that exhibit high S.T. population densities and dynamic demographic profiles. These districts serve as microcosms of the broader socio-economic dynamics at play within the state, offering valuable insights into various aspects of governance, development, and community welfare. By focusing on highly populated districts, researchers can gain a deeper understanding of the challenges and opportunities inherent in managing resources, implementing policies, and addressing the needs of diverse populations.

SELECTION OF STUDY AREA

The selection of highly ST-populated districts for study underscores the importance of capturing the complexities and nuances of Jharkhand's socio-economic landscape at a granular level. These districts often serve as focal points for urbanization, industrialization, and demographic transitions, shaping the trajectories of development and transformation within the state (Table 2-3).

IDENTIFIED DISTRICTS FOR THE STUDY AREA

The tribal populated districts of Dumka, Ramgarh, Latehar, Khunti, and West Singhbhum in Jharkhand (Figure 2) represent unique socio-cultural landscapes characterized by rich indigenous traditions, diverse livelihood practices, and intricate land tenure systems. Central to the governance of Land in these districts are the Chotanagpur Tenancy (CNT) Act of 1908 and the Santhal Parganas Tenancy (SPT) Act of 1949, which provide legal safeguards for protecting tribal land rights and regulating land transactions. This paper aims to undertake a comprehensive socio-legal analysis of these districts within the framework of the CNT and SPT Acts, exploring the historical evolution, current challenges, and future prospects of land governance in tribal areas.

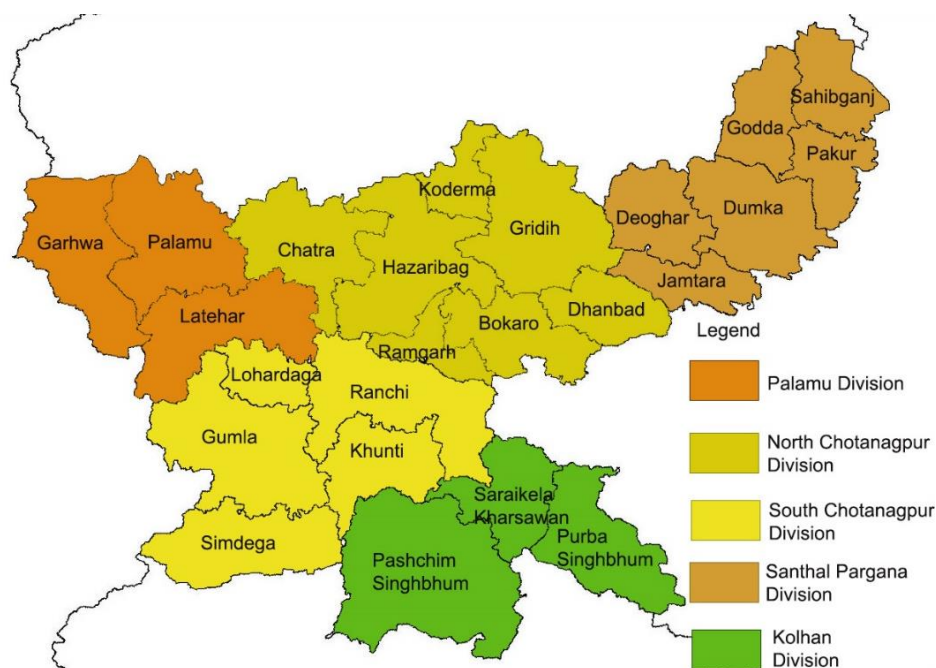


Figure 1. Division map of Jharkhand.

Table 2. Division-wise S.T. Population Details based on Census 2011.

Santhal pargana division		
	<i>District</i>	<i>St population (Census 2011)</i>
1.	Dumka	43.22%
2.	Pakur	42.1%
3.	Godda	21.26%
4.	Sahebganj	26.8%
5.	Deoghar	12.13%
6.	Jamtara	30.4%
North chotanagpur division		
	<i>District</i>	<i>St Population (Census 2011)</i>
1.	Giridih	15.56%
2.	Dhanbad	8.68%
3.	Bokaro	12.4%
4.	Ramgarh	21.19%
5.	Hazaribag	7.02%
6.	Chatra	4.37%
7.	Kodarma	0.96%
South chotanagpur division		
	<i>District</i>	<i>St Population (Census 2011)</i>
1.	Lohardaga	56.89%
2.	Gumla	68.94%
3.	Ranchi	35.76%
4.	Khunti	73.25%
5.	Simdega	70.78%
Palamu division		
	<i>District</i>	<i>St Population (Census 2011)</i>
1.	Palamu	9.34%
2.	Latehar	45.54%
3.	Garhwa	15.56%
Kolhan division		
	<i>District</i>	<i>St Population (Census 2011)</i>
1.	West Singhbhum	67.32%
2.	East Singhbhm	28.51%
3.	Saraikela-Kharsawan	35.18%

Table 3. Division-wise most S.T. Populated Districts in Jharkhand based on Census 2011.

	Zone	District	ST Population (Census 2011)
1.	Santhal Pargana Division	Dumka	43.22%
2.	North Chotanagpur Division	Ramgarh	21.19%
3.	South Chotanagpur Division	Khunti	73.25%
4.	Palamu Division	Latehar	45.54%
5.	Kolhan Division	West Singhbhum	67.32%

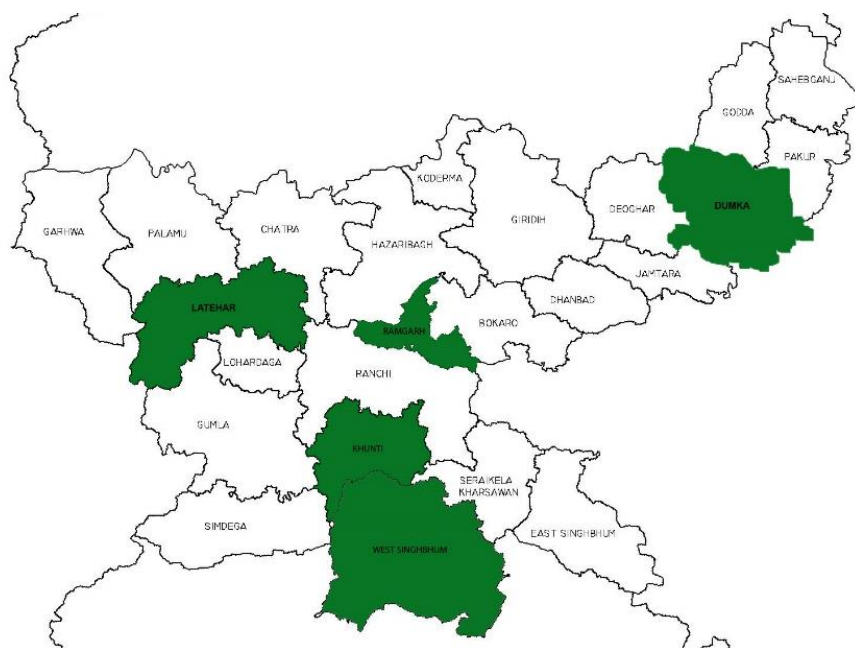


Figure 2. Selected study area map of jharkhand.

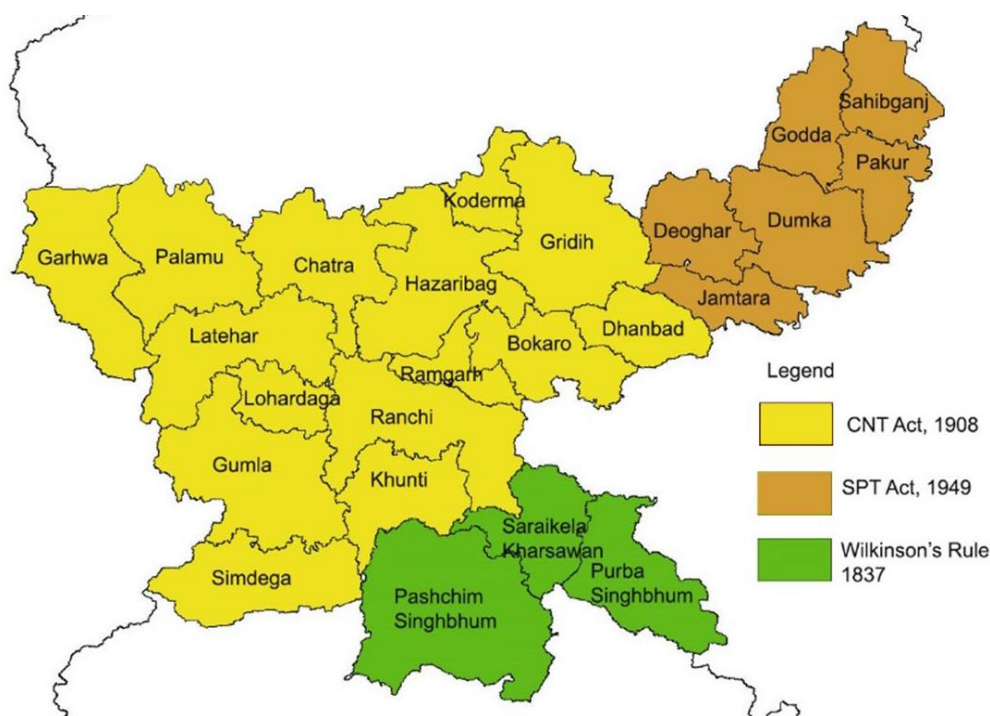


Figure 3. CNT and SPT Acts implimented area map of jharkhand.

HISTORICAL EVOLUTION

The historical context of the CNT and SPT Acts (Figure 3) is rooted in the struggles of tribal communities against colonial land policies aimed at land alienation and exploitation. The CNT Act, enacted during British rule, sought to safeguard tribal Land from transfer and non-agricultural use, preserving the socio-economic fabric of tribal societies in the Chotanagpur region. Similarly, the SPT Act, promulgated after independence, extended similar protections to tribal lands in the Santhal Parganas region, recognizing the collective ownership and customary land tenure practices of indigenous communities. These acts reflect the aspirations of tribal communities to maintain control over their ancestral lands and protect their way of life amidst rapid social and economic transformations.

CURRENT CHALLENGES

Despite the legal protections afforded by the CNT and SPT Acts, tribal populated districts face various challenges related to land governance and tenure security. Encroachments by non-tribal entities, industrial projects, and infrastructure development pose threats to tribal landholdings, leading to disputes and conflicts. Ambiguities in land records, inadequate implementation of land laws, and administrative inefficiencies contribute to land tenure insecurity and marginalization of tribal landholders. Moreover, socio-economic factors such as poverty, landlessness, and migration exacerbate vulnerability among tribal communities, exacerbating land-related grievances.

IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES

The effective implementation of the CNT and SPT Acts has been hindered by various factors, including bureaucratic hurdles, lack of awareness among stakeholders, and judicial interpretations that dilute the spirit of protective legislation. Land administration mechanisms often lack the capacity and resources to enforce land laws effectively, leading to land grabbing and circumvention of legal provisions. Furthermore, the emergence of land mafias and vested interests exacerbates the challenges of enforcing land rights and upholding tribal autonomy in these districts.

COMMUNITY RESISTANCE AND MOBILIZATION

Tribal communities in Dumka, Ramgarh, Latehar, Khunti, and West Singhbhum have demonstrated resilience and solidarity in defending their land rights and cultural heritage. Grassroots movements, civil society organizations, and tribal leaders have mobilized communities to resist land alienation, demand the implementation of protective laws, and assert their autonomy over natural resources. Land struggles, such as the Pathalgadi movement in Khunti, symbolize the assertion of tribal identity and sovereignty over ancestral lands, challenging dominant narratives of development and governance.

The future of land governance in tribal populated districts lies in strengthening the implementation of the CNT and SPT Acts through concerted efforts by government agencies, civil society organizations, and community stakeholders. Capacity building of local institutions, enhancement of legal literacy, and promotion of participatory land management approaches are essential for ensuring effective land governance and tenure security. Furthermore, there is a need for holistic development strategies that prioritize the socio-economic empowerment of tribal communities while respecting their cultural autonomy and land rights. By addressing the underlying structural inequalities and fostering inclusive governance mechanisms, tribal populated districts can realize their potential as models of sustainable development and indigenous self-determination.

The study of Dumka, Ramgarh, Latehar, Khunti, and West Singhbhum districts in the context of the CNT and SPT Acts highlights the intricate interplay between legal frameworks, socio-economic dynamics, and indigenous aspirations for self-governance. While the protective legislation provides a legal framework for safeguarding tribal land rights, its effective implementation remains a challenge due to various institutional, socio-political, and economic factors. By adopting a holistic approach that combines legal reforms with community empowerment strategies and sustainable development interventions, stakeholders can work towards enhancing land governance and tenure security in tribal populated districts, ensuring the realization of tribal aspirations for autonomy, dignity, and justice.

DATA COLLECTION

six specific attributes have been identified for investigation within selected districts. These attributes likely pertain to characteristics or factors relevant to the research objectives. (Figure 4) To ensure representative sampling, approximately 475 samples have been collected using stratified random sampling techniques across the five chosen districts. Stratified random sampling involves dividing the population into distinct subgroups (strata) based on certain characteristics and then randomly selecting samples from each subgroup. This method helps ensure that the sample accurately reflects the diversity within the population. The decision to conduct the survey was made in 2021.

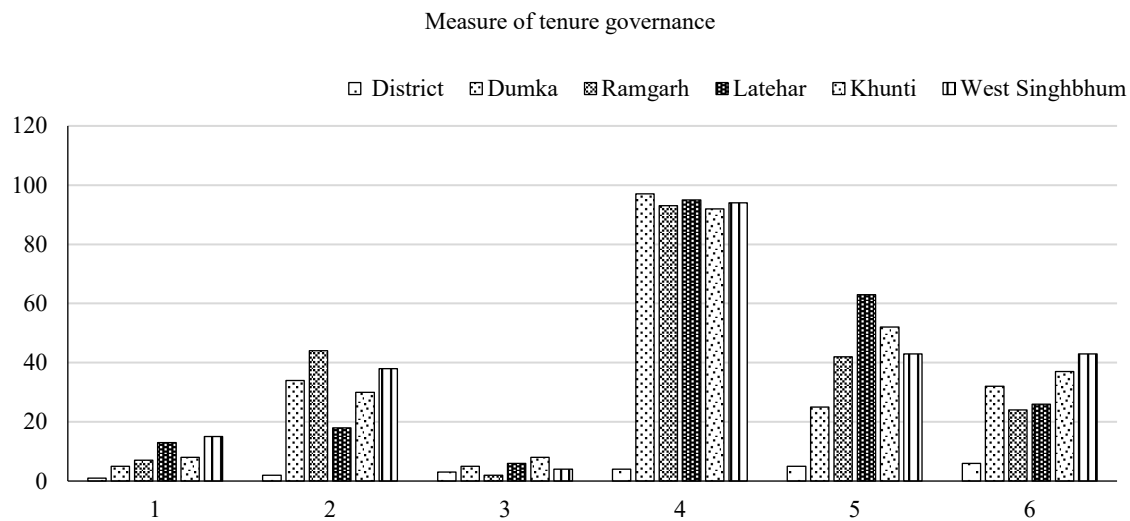


Figure 4. Graph showing parameter responses.

Table 4. Responses of survey.

District	1*	2**	3***	4****	5*****	6*****
Dumka	5	34	5	97	25	32
Ramgarh	7	44	2	93	42	24
Latehar	13	18	6	95	63	26
Khunti	8	30	8	92	52	37
West Singhbhum	15	38	4	94	43	43

1. * Record of rights in the name of current legal holder
2. ** Holding number
3. *** Access to dispute redressal mechanism use/sell/mortgage (Statutory level)
4. **** Succession (transfer under inheritance)
5. ***** Clear demarcation of holding of Land
6. ***** Access to dispute redressal mechanism use/sell/mortgage (Customary level)

RESULTS

Six attributes were selected based on the literature study, and a primary survey was conducted for the selected districts of Jharkhand.

Correlations

Descriptive Statistics

Mean		Std. deviation	N
RR_Legal_holder	.00	.000	500
Holding_No	.33	.470	500
Access to dispute redressal mechanism use/sell/mortgage (Statutory level)	.09	.292	500
Succession (transfer under inheritance)	1.00	.000	500
Clear demarcation of holding of Land	.43	.496	500
Access to dispute redressal mechanism use/sell/mortgage (Customary level)	.32	.468	500

		Correlations					
		RR_Legal_holder	Holding_No	Access to dispute redressal mechanism use/sell/mortgage (Statutory level)	Succession (transfer under inheritance)	Clear demarcation of holding of land	Access to dispute redressal mechanism use/sell/mortgage (Customary level)
RR_Legal_holder	Pearson Correlation	1	.009	.010	. ^a	.008	-.002
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.852	.832	.	.864	.967
	N	474	474	474	474	474	474
Holding_No	Pearson Correlation	.009	1	.456**	. ^a	.700**	.804**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.852		.000	.	.000	.000
	N	474	474	474	474	474	474
Access to dispute redressal mechanism use/sell/mortgage (Statutory level)	Pearson Correlation	.010	.456**	1	. ^a	.364**	.460**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.832	.000		.	.000	.000
	N	474	474	474	474	474	474
Succession (transfer under inheritance)	Pearson Correlation	. ^a	. ^a	. ^a	. ^a	. ^a	. ^a
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.	.		.	.
	N	474	474	474	474	474	474
Clear demarcation of holding of Land	Pearson Correlation	.008	.700**	.364**	. ^a	1	.728**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.864	.000	.000	.		.000
	N	474	474	474	474	474	474
Access to dispute redressal mechanism use/sell/mortgage (Customary level)	Pearson Correlation	-.002	.804**	.460**	. ^a	.728**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.967	.000	.000	.	.000	
	N	474	474	474	474	474	474
**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).							
a. Cannot be computed because at least one of the variables is constant.							

The correlation matrix presented in Table 4 shows that the co-relation values suggest that succession transfer (under inheritance) has no variation in data, as the land tenure was passed on to the family members as a natural process of succession transfer under inheritance.

The finding suggests that the RR_Legal holder is of low significance. It shows the poor condition of updating or digitizing rights records in all the selected districts. Most surveys indicate that the Land is not recorded in the name of the current landholder. The name of the current landholder has either been applied to land records and is pending or has been applied for change.

The co-relation values of Holding numbers suggest that it is highly significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed). Although the co-relation value concerning dispute redressal mechanism (statutory level) is less than 0.5, it is highly significant. The low co-relation values may be due to non-linking or non-updating of the holding number in the name of the current land holding.

The clear demarcation of holding of Land also has highly significant co-relation values. Demarcation plays a very important role in defining the boundary of any land. All the partition related issues arise when the demarcation of the Land is disputed.

In case of any dispute related to all the parameters considered, when people try to solve through the dispute redressed mechanism (Customary method), it is found to be highly significant with respect to all the parameters except the RR_Legal Holder since RR_Legal Holder is directly related to the access to dispute redressal mechanism (Statutory method), which is not that significant due to the long duration of the legal procedure of the civil courts as well as the heavy expense of legal delivery of the disputes.

DISCUSSION

The study mainly attempted to draw attention to the land tenure security and socio-economic development of the Tribal problem of Jharkhand. It is found that land tenure insecurity is one of the vital issues inhibiting development measures, particularly in Tribal areas, for the upliftment of the socio-economic conditions. Therefore, efforts have been made to understand this issue more meaningfully.

The insecurity also leads to the underutilization of agricultural Land and induces households to adopt an alternative source of income as livelihood resilience.

Tenure security is the perception of a household on the degree of security about landholding and the current level of implementation of rights, duties, and obligations for both individual households and implementing agencies. The study reveals a large gap between the statutory and customary, which is reduced by supplementing typical tenure. The gap between the statutory and traditional due to lack of legal tenure implementation through revisions survey settlement, updating the Record of Rights (RoR), and a lack of easy and fast dispute resolution mechanism caused tenure insecurity among the tribal households. The factors associated with customary have a better effect than statutory or legal on the perceived tenure security. More precisely, land disputes have a significantly negative impact on perceived tenure security, and inherited Land, distributed customarily, has a highly positive impact on land security.

CONCLUSION

Strengthening the legal and customary tenure systems should be done simultaneously. By which the tribes of Jharkhand can upgrade their socio-economic conditions. This can be done by reducing the gap between statutory and customary, which should be considered under land governance. In addition, the meagre household landholding and level of tenure security perceived by a household also invite attention, which can only be attained by properly implementing the rule of law about tenure provision in the region.

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