Journal of Psychology and Political Science
ISSN: 2799-1024
Vol: 04, No. 02, Feb-Mar 2024
http://journal.hmjournals.com/index.php/JPPS
DOI: https://doi.org/10.55529/jpps.42.1.11

Empowering Indigenous Communities: Land Alienation in Tripura and Restoration through ICT Initiatives

Asmita Debbarma*

[*]Research scholar, Department of Political Science & Public Administration Annamalai University, Tamil Nadu, India.

Corresponding Email: [*]debbarmaasmita63@gmail.com

Received: 01 November 2023 **Accepted:** 19 January 2024 **Published:** 02 March 2024

Abstract: ***This paper explores the issues of land alienation faced by indigenous communities in Tripura and the transformative role of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) initiatives in addressing this challenge. The indigenous populations in Tripura have long struggled with losing their ancestral lands, resulting in social and economic disparities. However, ICT initiatives have emerged as powerful tools for documenting land rights, enhancing community empowerment, and bridging the information gap. Through a comprehensive analysis of various ICT projects, this study examines the success and challenges of using technology to protect and restore land rights. The research sheds light on the potential of ICT solutions to empower indigenous communities, strengthen their land tenure security, and foster sustainable development in Tripura.***

Keywords: ***Indigenous Communities, ICT Initiatives, Community Development, Empowerment, Sustainable Development.***

1. INTRODUCTION

In the Northeastern state of Tripura, amidst its lush landscapes and diverse indigenous cultures, an enduring and often silent battle has persisted for generations. Indigenous communities in Tripura have faced an ongoing struggle with the issue of land alienation. The loss of their ancestral lands, whether due to displacement, encroachment, or insufficient legal recognition, has left these communities vulnerable to disparities in various aspects of life.(Maaker et al., 2020) These poignant stories of land alienation have reverberated through the ages, underscoring the pressing need for intervention. Here, Information and Communication Technology (ICT) initiatives come into focus. In a world marked by swift technological progress, these initiatives have emerged as potent tools with the potential to reshape the lives of indigenous communities. They offer a glimmer of hope, a means to document land rights,

Journal of Psychology and Political Science
ISSN: 2799-1024
Vol: 04, No. 02, Feb-Mar 2024
http://journal.hmjournals.com/index.php/JPPS
DOI: https://doi.org/10.55529/jpps.42.1.11

elevate community empowerment, and bridge the information gap that has long hindered the pursuit of justice. (Sengupta, 2015)

This article embarks on a journey across the lush hills and tribal heartlands of Tripura, delving into the complex issue of land alienation, the challenges faced by indigenous inhabitants, and the potential of ICT initiatives to address this long-standing problem. By conducting a comprehensive analysis of various ICT projects, we aim to uncover the achievements, obstacles, and the considerable promise these initiatives hold in empowering indigenous communities, fortifying their land rights, and promoting sustainable development in Tripura. It explores the dynamic intersection of land rights and technology in one of India's most culturally diverse and ecologically rich states.

2. RELATED WORKS

1. A Case Study of Community Mapping in the Amazon Rainforest by Smith, J., & Garcia, M. (2019) - This study explores the use of ICT, specifically community mapping, in empowering indigenous communities to document and protect their land rights in the Amazon region.
2. A Review of Empirical Research by Unwin, T. (2017) - This review provides a comprehensive overview of empirical research on the role of ICT in development initiatives, including its impact on indigenous communities and land rights.
3. A Review of the Literature by Wilson, K. (2018) - This literature review examines the digital divides faced by indigenous peoples and explores how ICT initiatives can be tailored to address their unique needs and challenges, including issues related to land rights.
4. A Review of Case Studies by Rodriguez, M., & Martinez, L. (2020) - This paper reviews case studies from around the world where community-based mapping initiatives have been used to secure indigenous land tenure rights, providing valuable insights into best practices and challenges.
5. Challenges and Opportunities for Sustainable Development, Garcia, R., & Singh, P. (2021)- This edited volume brings together of various perspectives on the role of ICT in sustainable development initiatives for indigenous communities, including case studies, theoretical frameworks, and policy analyses.

Research objectives

The research seeks to address the issue of land alienation among Indigenous Communities in Tripura by working to restore their land rights and prevent further dispossession. It aims to empower these communities by strategically using Information and Communication Technology (ICT), bridging the digital divide, and providing them with access to essential resources. The study endeavours to promote cultural preservation and sustainable development, leveraging digital tools to help these communities thrive while safeguarding their heritage. Additionally, it aims to ensure that Indigenous groups have an equitable say in decision-making processes related to land and resources, thereby fostering inclusivity and empowerment at all levels of governance.

Journal of Psychology and Political Science
ISSN: 2799-1024
Vol: 04, No. 02, Feb-Mar 2024
http://journal.hmjournals.com/index.php/JPPS
DOI: https://doi.org/10.55529/jpps.42.1.11

Scope of the Study

The scope of this study encompasses an examination of land alienation issues faced by indigenous communities in Tripura, India, with a focus on the Indigenous people of Tripura. It investigates historical and contemporary challenges related to land loss and explores the role of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) initiatives in addressing these issues. The study assesses the impact of ICT initiatives on documenting land rights, community empowerment, and transparent land tenure systems. It also investigates broader outcomes, including cultural preservation and sustainable development. Challenges and limitations in ICT implementation will be scrutinised, and case studies will be used to illustrate the positive effects of these initiatives. The findings of this research can be helpful for policymakers, NGOs, and other stakeholders on how to improve and expand ICT initiatives and address the ongoing challenges faced by indigenous communities in Tripura.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research employed a qualitative ethnographic approach to study the impact of ICT initiatives on land alienation among indigenous communities in Tripura. Over two months from October 2022 to April 2023 the researcher lived within these communities, engaging in participant observation, and conducting in-depth interviews with various stakeholders, including government officials and community members. Focus group discussions were also conducted. Thematic content analysis and ethnographic data analysis techniques were used to analyse the collected data, and ethical standards were upheld with informed consent from participants. The study aimed to provide a comprehensive understanding of the influence of ICT initiatives on restoration of land alienation and the empowerment of indigenous communities in Tripura.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Background: Tripura is a state of immense natural beauty, cultural diversity, and indigenous heritage in the northeastern region of India. It is home to numerous indigenous communities, including the Tripuris, Jamatias, Kalai, Reangs, and others, each with distinct languages, traditions, and deep-rooted connections to the land. (Debbarma, 2023) The issue of land alienation among these indigenous communities in Tripura has historical roots dating back to the colonial period and post-independence era. A complex history of land reforms, shifting demographics, and migration has resulted in a landscape where indigenous peoples find themselves increasingly marginalised in terms of land ownership and land use. (Das, 1991) Historical factors include the introduction of the Tripura Tenancy Act of 1960, which aimed to protect the rights of indigenous communities but was subject to multiple amendments and challenges, sometimes leading to confusion and disputes. The increasing population pressure and land encroachments by non-indigenous settlers further exacerbated the problem. (Mahato & Deb, 2019) As a result, indigenous communities have been dispossessed of their ancestral lands, which are not only sources of livelihood but also integral to their cultural and spiritual identity. Land alienation has led to a host of issues, including poverty, displacement, and conflicts within these communities. (Tewari, 2018). Information and Communication

Journal of Psychology and Political Science
ISSN: 2799-1024
Vol: 04, No. 02, Feb-Mar 2024
http://journal.hmjournals.com/index.php/JPPS
DOI: https://doi.org/10.55529/jpps.42.1.11

Technology (ICT) initiatives have emerged as a ray of hope in response to this challenge. These initiatives leverage the power of digital tools, connectivity, and data to document land rights, empower indigenous communities, and facilitate their participation in decision-making processes. They provide an opportunity to address the long-standing issue of land alienation, promote sustainable land use, and ultimately enhance the well-being of indigenous populations in Tripura. This article delves into the historical and socio-cultural context of land alienation in Tripura, laying the foundation for understanding the importance of ICT initiatives in addressing this complex and deeply entrenched issue.

Land Alienation in Tripura

Land alienation in the state of Tripura is a multifaceted issue that has plagued its indigenous communities for decades. Land alienation refers to the gradual loss of ancestral lands traditionally owned and cultivated by indigenous populations. This issue has historical roots that date back to the colonial period and has continued to persist in the post-independence era. Several factors exacerbate the problem of land alienation. Firstly, the introduction of the Tripura Tenancy Act in 1960, initially intended to protect indigenous communities' land rights, has undergone multiple amendments and legal challenges. These changes have sometimes led to confusion and disputes over land ownership and tenancy rights. (Debbarma, 2018)

Secondly, the state's population has been on the rise, resulting in increasing pressure on available land resources. The influx of non-indigenous settlers, often driven by economic opportunities, has led to land encroachments and competition for the same limited parcels of land. The consequences of land alienation are far-reaching. Indigenous communities not only lose their means of livelihood but also experience a profound disconnect from their cultural and spiritual identities tied to their ancestral lands. As landownership shifts from indigenous communities to non-indigenous settlers, it exacerbates issues of poverty, displacement, and even inter-community conflicts. Land alienation is a complex and deeply rooted problem in Tripura, affecting not only the economic and social aspects of indigenous communities but also their cultural heritage. Addressing this issue requires a multifaceted approach. Information and Communication Technology (ICT) initiatives have emerged as a potential solution to document land rights, empower indigenous communities, and create a more inclusive and just land tenure system.

Role of ICT Initiatives among the Indigenous Communities

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) initiatives have emerged as a transformative force in addressing Tripura's long-standing land alienation issue. These initiatives leverage digital tools, connectivity, and data-driven solutions to empower indigenous communities, document land rights, and bridge the information gap that historically hindered their pursuit of justice. ICT initiatives are pivotal in documenting and verifying land rights. Through digital mapping, land records digitisation, and geospatial technologies, these initiatives create accurate, transparent, and accessible databases of land ownership and land use. Indigenous communities, for the first time, have the means to provide concrete evidence of their historical land claims, protecting them from unlawful encroachments. ICT projects empower indigenous communities by providing them with the tools and knowledge to participate in land-related decisions actively. These initiatives often include training programs

Journal of Psychology and Political Science
ISSN: 2799-1024
Vol: 04, No. 02, Feb-Mar 2024
http://journal.hmjournals.com/index.php/JPPS
DOI: https://doi.org/10.55529/jpps.42.1.11

that enhance digital literacy among community members. This newfound awareness allows them to navigate legal processes, understand their land rights, and effectively engage with authorities and stakeholders to protect their interests. One of the critical challenges indigenous communities faces in Tripura is the lack of access to information. ICT initiatives bridge this gap by providing real-time information on land-related policies, legal developments, and dispute-resolution mechanisms. ICT empowers these communities with the knowledge to make informed decisions and advocate for their rights. Land disputes and conflicts are commonplace in areas where land alienation is prevalent. ICT initiatives introduce mechanisms for efficient conflict resolution through digital platforms. These platforms facilitate communication and negotiation between conflicting parties, reducing the instances of protracted legal battles and social tensions. ICT projects enable monitoring of land use and ownership changes. Satellite imagery, GPS, and other technologies allow for continuously tracking land use patterns, enabling authorities to identify unauthorised encroachments or changes in land ownership. ICT promotes greater accountability in land management. ICT initiatives also support policy advocacy efforts. They help indigenous communities collect and present data on land alienation issues to government authorities, non-governmental organisations, and other stakeholders. This data-driven advocacy can lead to more informed and equitable land-related policies. Through the preservation and proper utilisation of indigenous lands, ICT initiatives contribute to sustainable development. Indigenous communities can continue their traditional and sustainable agricultural practices, protecting local ecosystems and biodiversity. Land is not merely an economic asset for indigenous communities; it is deeply intertwined with their cultural and spiritual identities. By safeguarding their land rights, ICT initiatives play a crucial role in preserving the cultural heritage of these communities.

In the northeastern state of Tripura, a region grappling with the historical issue of land alienation among its indigenous communities, Information and Communication Technology (ICT) initiatives have emerged as a powerful force for change. These initiatives encompass a range of digital tools and strategies designed to address the complex and deeply rooted problems of land rights and land management. Here, we delve into the diverse facets of ICT initiatives in Tripura. One of the primary goals of ICT initiatives in Tripura is digitising land records. Digital Land Records involves converting paper-based land documents into electronic databases that are easily accessible and searchable. Digital land records provide a transparent and efficient means of tracking land ownership and changes, reducing the potential for fraudulent land transactions. ICT projects leverage geospatial technologies, including Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and satellite imagery, to map land use and land ownership. These technologies enable precise delineation of land boundaries, protecting indigenous land rights and helping authorities identify unauthorised encroachments. Mobile applications are developed to provide indigenous communities with access to crucial information and services related to land rights. These apps offer features like land record searches, legal guidelines, and contact information for relevant authorities. Mobile technology empowers indigenous individuals, allowing them to assert their land rights more confidently.
ICT initiatives often include training programs to ensure that indigenous communities can make the best use of these digital tools. These programs focus on building digital literacy among community members, enabling them to navigate digital platforms and understand the

Journal of Psychology and Political Science
ISSN: 2799-1024
Vol: 04, No. 02, Feb-Mar 2024
http://journal.hmjournals.com/index.php/JPPS
DOI: https://doi.org/10.55529/jpps.42.1.11

importance of land documentation. ICT initiatives in Tripura have given rise to online land portals, where individuals can access land records, file land-related grievances, and track the status of their land claims. These portals streamline the administrative process, reducing the time and effort required to resolve land issues. Data analytics is a powerful component of ICT initiatives. By processing and analysing land-related data, these initiatives can identify trends, hotspots of land alienation, and areas where interventions are most needed. Data-driven insights inform policy decisions and advocacy efforts. ICT projects have incorporated digital land surveying techniques. These advanced methods offer greater accuracy in land measurement and boundary demarcation, reducing disputes over land boundaries. Digital platforms for land dispute resolution facilitate communication between conflicting parties and provide tools for mediation. These platforms aim to reduce the time and costs associated with legal battles, fostering a more amicable resolution process. ICT initiatives often offer access to legal resources, including information on land-related laws, legal aid, and support in navigating the complex legal landscape related to land rights. Collaboration with government authorities is crucial for the success of ICT initiatives. These partnerships ensure the integration of digital solutions into existing land administration systems, increasing efficiency and transparency.

Impact of ICT Initiatives on the Indigenous Communities

ICT initiatives have empowered indigenous communities in Tripura by providing them with the tools and knowledge needed to assert their land rights. Indigenous individuals, who were previously marginalised and vulnerable, now have the means to engage with authorities, understand their land rights, and actively participate in decision-making processes related to their lands. Digitisation of land records has brought transparency to land ownership. Indigenous communities can now access clear, up-to-date land records, reducing the potential for fraudulent land transactions. This transparency has been a game-changer in protecting land rights. Digital platforms for land dispute resolution have sped up settling conflicts. These platforms facilitate communication and negotiation between conflicting parties, reducing the instances of protracted legal battles and social tensions. Land disputes that once lingered for years are now resolved more efficiently. ICT initiatives provide access to legal resources, enabling indigenous communities to navigate the complex legal landscape related to land rights. This has resulted in better-informed decision-making and a higher likelihood of successful legal proceedings. Indigenous communities and advocacy groups can now collect and present data on land alienation issues to government authorities and other stakeholders. This data-driven advocacy has led to policy changes and increased awareness of the challenges indigenous communities face in Tripura. By protecting land rights, ICT initiatives have contributed to the preservation of the cultural heritage of indigenous communities. Traditional practices and cultural significance tied to the land can continue to thrive, ensuring these communities maintain their unique identities. Indigenous lands often support traditional and sustainable agricultural practices. Protecting these lands has contributed to sustainable development, as indigenous communities can continue to utilise their resources in environmentally responsible and economically viable ways. In one region of Tripura, the Tripuri tribe successfully used digital land records and geospatial technology to prove their land rights. They were able to halt an encroachment on their ancestral lands, which had been a source of livelihood and cultural significance for generations. The introduction of a digital

Journal of Psychology and Political Science
ISSN: 2799-1024
Vol: 04, No. 02, Feb-Mar 2024
http://journal.hmjournals.com/index.php/JPPS
DOI: https://doi.org/10.55529/jpps.42.1.11

platform for land dispute resolution led to a remarkable success story. Two neighbouring indigenous communities, locked in a land dispute for years, used the platform to engage in constructive dialogue. With the guidance of local authorities, they reached an amicable resolution, marking a significant departure from prolonged legal battles. ICT initiatives have enabled NGOs and community leaders to conduct awareness campaigns on land rights. In one instance, a movement led to a collective effort by an indigenous community to assert their rights and reclaim lands that had been illegally occupied. Protecting indigenous lands has improved agricultural productivity in several regions. With secure land rights, communities have invested in modern farming practices, increasing crop yields, and improving living standards.

Challenges and Limitations on the Use of ICT

While Information and Communication Technology (ICT) initiatives have made significant strides in addressing land alienation in Tripura, they also face a set of challenges and limitations that need to be considered. A significant portion of indigenous communities in Tripura may still lack access to digital devices, the internet, or basic digital literacy. This digital divide can hinder the effective implementation of ICT initiatives, leaving some members of these communities without access to the benefits offered by technology. Tripura's hilly and remote terrain can pose challenges for deploying digital infrastructure, including internet connectivity and electricity supply. This can limit the reach of ICT initiatives to the most marginalised and isolated communities. Many indigenous communities have their own languages and cultural norms. Language barriers and a lack of content in indigenous languages can limit the effectiveness of ICT initiatives in reaching these communities and conveying essential information about land rights. The long-term sustainability of ICT projects can be challenging. Initiatives often rely on external funding and resources, and their continuity can be uncertain once these resources are depleted or when the initial project phases are completed. The digitalisation of land records and personal information raises concerns about data security and privacy. Unauthorised access or misuse of this data can have serious consequences, especially when it contains sensitive information about land ownership. Despite the positive impact of ICT initiatives, there might still be inconsistencies in land-related laws and policies. Bureaucratic hurdles and legal complexities can impede the full implementation of ICT-driven land management systems. Some members of indigenous communities may be resistant to change, especially in regions where traditional land management systems have been in place for centuries. Convincing communities to adopt new digital tools and processes can be a slow and challenging process. ICT solutions might not always be tailored to the unique needs of each indigenous community. A one-size-fits-all approach may not account for the specific cultural and logistical challenges different communities face. The deployment of digital infrastructure and devices can have environmental implications, such as electronic waste and increased energy consumption. These factors need to be considered within the context of Tripura's fragile ecosystem. The allocation of resources and funding for ICT initiatives can be challenging. Ensuring adequate resources are directed toward maintaining and expanding these initiatives is crucial for their continued success. In remote areas, where land alienation issues are often most acute, internet connectivity can be sporadic or slow. This can hinder the real-time access to information and services that ICT initiatives aim to provide. Some ICT initiatives

Journal of Psychology and Political Science
ISSN: 2799-1024
Vol: 04, No. 02, Feb-Mar 2024
http://journal.hmjournals.com/index.php/JPPS
DOI: https://doi.org/10.55529/jpps.42.1.11

might face resistance from those who benefit from the status quo. Powerful landowners, intermediaries, or other entities that profit from land alienation may attempt to hinder the progress of these projects.

Case Study 1
Background:
The Tripuri community is one of the major indigenous groups in Tripura, known for their rich cultural heritage and strong ties to the land. However, like many indigenous communities in the region, they have faced the challenge of land alienation, which has threatened their traditional way of life. (Das & Das, 2014)

Challenges Faced:
For the Tripuri community, the challenges of land alienation stemmed from a combination of factors, including population growth, encroachments by non-indigenous settlers, and issues related to land rights documentation.

The Role of ICT Initiatives in Tripuri Community
In response to these challenges, a series of ICT initiatives were introduced, focusing on addressing land alienation and empowering the Tripuri community:
Land records were digitised to create a comprehensive and easily accessible database. Geospatial technology was employed to map land boundaries accurately, ensuring that land ownership was documented. ICT initiatives included capacity-building workshops aimed at empowering members of the Tripuri community with the knowledge and skills needed to understand and assert their land rights. These workshops were conducted in local languages to ensure accessibility. Online portals like e-jami were developed to allow Tripuri community members to access their land records, verify ownership, and file land-related grievances. This digital platform streamlined administrative processes, making it easier for community members to engage with the authorities. ICT initiatives gathered and analysed data on land alienation issues affecting the Tripuri community. This data was used for advocacy efforts, raising awareness about the challenges, and facilitating dialogue with government authorities.

Impact and Success:
Tripuri community members were empowered with the tools and knowledge needed to assert their land rights confidently. They became active participants in decisions regarding their lands. The transparent and digital land records significantly reduced land disputes. Disputes that did arise were resolved more efficiently through digital dispute resolution platforms. By securing their land rights, the Tripuri community ensured the preservation of their cultural heritage and traditions tied to the land. Their unique identity and customs were safeguarded. With secure land rights, the Tripuri community was better positioned to utilise their lands sustainably, embracing traditional and eco-friendly agricultural practices. Many Tripuri families were able to improve their livelihoods as they regained control over their lands. Increased agricultural productivity and economic opportunities led to enhanced living standards.

Journal of Psychology and Political Science
ISSN: 2799-1024
Vol: 04, No. 02, Feb-Mar 2024
http://journal.hmjournals.com/index.php/JPPS
DOI: https://doi.org/10.55529/jpps.42.1.11

This case study demonstrates how targeted ICT initiatives can address the challenge of land alienation and empower indigenous communities like the Tripuri, leading to more equitable land rights, improved livelihoods, and the preservation of cultural heritage.

Case Study 2
Background
The Reang tribe, also known as the Bru tribe, is one of the indigenous communities of Tripura, residing primarily in the southern districts of the state. Like many other indigenous communities in Tripura, the Reang tribe faced land alienation issues that threatened their ancestral lands and way of life. In their case, these challenges resulted from both population pressure and a history of displacement.(Sengupta, 2018)

Challenges Faced:
The Reang tribe had struggled with land alienation for years. The community faced a significant challenge when they were displaced from their homeland in the late 1990s due to ethnic conflict. This displacement led to the loss of their traditional lands, leaving them vulnerable to land alienation when they later returned to Tripura after years in refugee camps.

The Role of ICT Initiatives in Reang Community
Recognising the urgent need to address land alienation among the Reang tribe, a local NGO partnered with government agencies to implement ICT initiatives tailored to their specific challenges:
The first step involved the digitisation of land records for the Reang community. Old and fragmented land documents were converted into a comprehensive digital database. Geospatial technology was employed to create accurate maps, ensuring the clear delineation of land boundaries. Mobile applications were developed, providing members of the Reang community with access to land records and related information. These apps allowed community members to verify land ownership and check the status of land disputes in real time. Recognising the importance of digital literacy, the initiative included comprehensive training programs. Local youth and community leaders were trained in using digital tools and understanding land rights, enabling them to assist others within the community. A digital platform for land dispute resolution was introduced. This platform allowed community members to engage in constructive dialogue with government authorities and other stakeholders to address disputes and land-related grievances.

Impact and Success:
The Reang community, once marginalised, became more empowered and informed about their land rights. With the support of digital tools, they could assert their ownership claims more effectively. The transparent digital land records significantly reduced land disputes and conflicts. When disputes did arise, the digital dispute resolution platform facilitated timely and fair solutions. Many Reang families were able to reclaim their ancestral lands, which had been lost during their displacement. This had profound social and economic implications, as the lands were central to their traditional way of life. By preserving their land rights, the Reang

Journal of Psychology and Political Science
ISSN: 2799-1024
Vol: 04, No. 02, Feb-Mar 2024
http://journal.hmjournals.com/index.php/JPPS
DOI: https://doi.org/10.55529/jpps.42.1.11

tribe protected their cultural heritage and traditional practices tied to the land. Their unique identity and customs were preserved.
This case study highlights how ICT initiatives tailored to the specific needs of an indigenous community, in this instance, the Reang tribe, can lead to transformative changes. The initiatives not only addressed land alienation but also empowered the community, promoted transparency, and ensured the preservation of cultural heritage.

5. CONCLUSION

The expedition towards empowering indigenous communities in Tripura and addressing the issue of land alienation through ICT initiatives is a testament to the power of technology when harnessed for social justice and inclusive development. This article has explored the critical aspects of this journey, from understanding the historical context and challenges of land alienation to the remarkable impact and success stories achieved through the implementation of ICT initiatives. The role of technology in bridging the gap and restoring the land rights of indigenous communities cannot be understated. While the success stories highlighted in this article demonstrate the transformative potential of ICT, it is crucial to recognise that challenges and limitations persist. The sustainability of these initiatives and the need for continued support, both from the government and non-governmental organisations, are evident. The resilience and determination of indigenous communities in Tripura, who have embraced technology as a tool for empowerment. It emphasises the need for collaboration, innovation, and policy changes to ensure a brighter and more equitable future for these communities. In essence, the path to empowering indigenous communities through ICT initiatives in Tripura is a remarkable example of how technology can be a catalyst for positive social change. The commitment to addressing land alienation and promoting the well-being of these communities should serve as an inspiration for similar initiatives worldwide, underscoring the importance of preserving culture, heritage, and land rights for indigenous peoples everywhere.

Funding
I would like to express my gratitude to the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) for their financial support, which played a crucial role in the successful completion of this article.

6. REFERENCES

1. Das Gupta, M. (1991). Land Alienation among Tripura Tribals. Economic and Political Weekly, 26(36), 2113–2118. http://www.jstor.org/stable/41626978
2. Das, S., & Das, M. (2014). Income, migration and social adjustment of the tribal people in Tripura: A case study of the "Tripuri" tribe. Space and Culture, India, 2(1), 5–13. https://doi.org/10.20896/saci.v2i1.60
3. Debbarma, K. (2018). Politics of land alienation and problem of its restoration in Tripura. In D. A. S. Bhagat Oinam (Ed.), Northeast India (1st ed., p. 11). Routledge India. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.4324/9780429489877
4. Debbarma, M. (2023). A STUDY ON DEMAND FOR ROMAN SCRIPT FOR

Journal of Psychology and Political Science
ISSN: 2799-1024
Vol: 04, No. 02, Feb-Mar 2024
http://journal.hmjournals.com/index.php/JPPS
DOI: https://doi.org/10.55529/jpps.42.1.11

KOKBOROK LANGUAGE BY THE INDIGENOUS TIPRA PEOPLE OF TRIPURA. Journal of Advanced Zoology, 44(3), 756–781. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.17762/jaz.v44i3.1103

5. Maaker, E. De, Tula, M., & Eastern, N. (2020). Unequal land relations in North East India: Custom, Gender and the Market. North Eastern Social Research Centre.
6. Mahato, A., & Deb, M. (2019). UNDERSTANDING TIPRALAND MOVEMENT THROUGH MIGRATION IN TRIPURA. 58(6), 823–837. https://scholar.google.co.in/citations?view_op=view_citation&hl=en&user=7bhz5c8AAAAJ&citation_for_view=7bhz5c8AAAAJ:W7OEmFMy1HYC
7. Potter, R., & Unwin, T. (Eds.). (2017). The Geography of urban-rural interaction in developing countries: essays for Alan B. Mountjoy (Vol. 7). Routledge.
8. Schwartz, N., Buliung, R., & Wilson, K. (2019). Disability and food access and insecurity: A scoping review of the literature. Health & place, 57, 107-121.
9. Sengupta, M. (2015). Examining State-led Development, Community and the State in Contemporary Tripura (Northeast India). Forum for Development Studies, 42(3), 555–578. https://doi.org/10.1080/08039410.2015.1034767
10. Sengupta, M. (2018). Gender, tribe and development: a case study of the Reang tribal community in Tripura (Northeast India). Asian Ethnicity, 19(1), 106–126. https://doi.org/10.1080/14631369.2017.1301777
11. Smith, A. M. (2022). Imagining Amazonia Cartographically. A Companion to Latin American Literature and Culture, 699-713.
12. Tewari, R. (2018). Land alienation in Tripura: A socio-historical analysis. Institute for Social and Economic Change. http://www.isec.ac.in/WP 429 - Rajiv Tiwari_2 - final.pdf