

## **Other Issues Struggle Against Mining MNCs**

Date: 30/12/03

Appeal from Kashipur, Orissa

PRAKRUTIK Sampad Surakshya Parishad (P. S. S. P.)  
KUCHEIPADAR, KASHIPUR, RAYAGADA- 765015 (ORISSA, INDIA)

Dear Friend ,

We the people of Kashipur, Orissa have been struggling against the bauxite mining companies and the state for last 8-9 years and today we want to bring certain facts of gross violation of human rights in our land.

Our land is full of bauxite. Bauxite is useful for aluminium. Now a days aluminium is used for making missiles, bombs, war weapons. This would help to cause so many Iraq, Afghanistan in future. Besides this, aluminium is useful for aero planes, food packages and cokes. Companies want profit. They want to make profit out of our land. They want to throw us from our land. Our government has joined its hand with these murderer companies. Once firing took place on 16th December, 2000 at Maikancha and three people died in the firing. But we have not yet left our land. We know that if we leave our land we will die. Why should we be the victims of an unrighteous development?

Just after the firing because of a lot of pressure from our sympathizers the Orissa government constitutes a judiciary Commission appointing justice P.K. Mishra. The Mishra Commission has given it report. It is the matter shocking that though the Commission has said "it was not necessary for the police force to go inside the village. Having gone they should have maintained almost restraint in dealing with the situation". The Commission has concluded "the action of police in assaulting two tribal women had the effect of magnifying the tension". The allegation that there was a firing from the side of villagers, which had damaged a police jeep, was not accepted by the Commission. The Commission has included that grossly excessive force had been used. The Magistrate had merely given the order for firing which "was not necessary". Even after that the Commission has not recommended any action against the person held responsible for their acts of commission and omission in the firing which is against the natural justice. (For more, you see the attachment)

Not only that the Commission has felt "the extraction of bauxite need not have any significant adverse impact on the environment, particularly relating to protection of water" and gave green signal for establishment of the Utkal Aluminium Plant (joint venture of Hindalco of India and Alcan of Canada) which is again our

wishes. We have not yet accepted such step of the government and several times we have communicated it to the government making rally, dharna, and road blockade and also through Gramsabha several times.

We feel that the recommendations of Judiciary commission has come from the Company's quarter and in stead of giving justice according to the law of this country the Commission has not only acquitted the persons who are responsible for firing but also welcomed the establishment of plant in our land. The state cabinet has accepted all these recommendations. We apprehend that more firing could take place in our areas to force us to accept the company.

We request that all our friends who have stood with us in our difficult time to exert pressure on the state government (writing to: Naveen Pattnaik, Chief Minister, Sachivalaya Marg, Bhubaneswar, Orissa E-mail : [cmo@ori.nic.in](mailto:cmo@ori.nic.in)) for cancellation of recommendations of the Commission and cancellation of the MOU with the bauxite mining companies and punish its officers and political leaders who are responsible in the firing .

You should also write to the Chief Justice of Supreme Court, (Justice V.N. Khare, Chief Justice, Supreme Court of India, New Delhi-1) against the Mishra Commission ?How a Justice could give such type of conclusions? This is also not healthy sign for all people who are struggling like us and also in justice system of this land specifically in the era of liberalization and privatization.

Hope you will do this and forward a copy of your action to us.

Yours,  
Bhagaban Majhi  
Convenor, Prakrutik Sampad Surakshya Parishad (PSSP)  
Kucheipadar, Kashipur, Rayagada, Orissa.  
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Attachments:

A letter to the Chief Minister, Orissa/ Chief Justice,  
Supreme Court, India  
Synopsis of the findings and recommendations of Mishra Commission Report  
Fact sheet of the Kashipur Struggle

P.S.: write to US if you feel more people should be requested for this signature campaign

**Letter to Chief Minister**

To ,  
The Chief Minister, Bhubaneswar Orissa / Chief Justice, Supreme Court,  
India, New Delhi

Subject: Cancellation of recommendations of Justice Mishra Commission and  
punishment of guilty officers in the firing

Dear Sir,

We have been associated with the ongoing Kashipur struggle for a long time and we were shocked when we heard the police firing in 2000 at Maikancha. How a struggle for livelihood could be targeted as a law and order problem?

In the mean time the Justice Mishra Commission's recommendations on the firing has been accepted by your government. It is a matter of shocking that when entire world knows the police and administration are responsible for the firing how the Commission has acquitted all responsible officers. Also the Commission has recommended for establishment of the plant. Here we all concerned citizens of this country condemn the firing and recommendations of the Commission. It is not a good sign in the justice system of this country.

Forceful entry of Mining companies including MNCs will not solve the problem of this country rather will enhance the problem.

So we demand that all responsible officers should be punished and the memorandum signed with the company should be cancelled.

Yours

Name and Address/ E-Mail Signature

**Synopsis**

Government of Orissa

**Home Department**

**CABINET MEMORANDUM**

1. Three persons had died in police firing on 16.12.2000 in village Maikanch of Kashipur Police Station in the district of Rayagada. All the persons who died were members of Scheduled Tribe. Several others were injured by the firing.
2. Considering its seriousness, the Government of Orissa had ordered an Inquiry into the incident. Notification No. 496/C, dated 20.01.2000. Under Section 3 read with Section 5 (1) of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952 was

issued, appointing a Commission of Inquiry consisting of Justice P.K.Mishra, then a Sitting Judge of High Court, Orissa. The terms of reference of inquiry are produced as below:

1. Analysis of the sequence of events leading to the police firing on the 16th December, 2000;
  2. Whether measures taken, and quantum of force used, in anticipating preventing and handling situations were adequate, inadequate or in excess of the requirement and the responsibility for such acts of commission or omission;
  3. The role, conduct and responsibility of organizations, groups of individuals or persons, if any, in influencing, precipitating or escalating the incident and
  4. Any other matter connected with or incidental there to as the inquiring authority may consider appropriate, including any suggestions, in relation to such matter."
3. Commission took cognizance of the matter on 01.03.2001. It visited the spot on 08.03.2001 in the presence of Collector, Superintendent of Police, Rayagada Chief Judicial Magistrate (Joint Secretary of Commission), Rayagada and local inhabitants. Notices were published in newspapers inviting filing of affidavits and other papers / documents on or before 20th April, 2001. In all 108 affidavits were filed on different dates. The examination of affidavits had revealed allegations against many persons. Consequently, the Commission had issued notices under Section 8 (B) of the Act to several persons likely to be affected prejudicially by the inquiry. 32 witnesses were examined several documents, filed as annexure to the affidavits and as exhibits, were also examined by the Commission.
4. The first sitting of the Commission had taken place at Kashipur on 02.05.2001 subsequently, number of sittings had taken place at Rayagada Cuttack.
5. After all the evidences were recorded, the Commission had on 29.07.2002 visited the village of Maikanch, Baphilimali (mining area), Nuagaon and Kucheipadar. Similarly, after hearing oral submissions and filing of written submissions the Commission had visited Bauxite mines of NALCO at Damonjodi and had held discussions with the company officials to have an idea of Bauxite mining operations and its effect on the environment and the neighborhood. The Commission had submitted his report structured along the lines of terms of references on 17th January, 2003.
6. The report of the Commission and its conclusions are briefly described as below.

#### **6.1. Sequence of Events leading to the police firing on 16th December, 2000:**

'A' private sector company in the name and style of Utkal Alumina Industries Limited (UAIL) was formed in 1993 for establishing an alumina refinery plant near Domba-korala in Kashipur. It was granted a lease for extracting bauxite

from Baphilimali hills in Kashipur Police Station area of Rayagada district. Muth—of protests were raised to this grant of lease by some local organizations. Subsequently when the process of acquisition of land commenced, the protest against establishment of the industry gathered momentum with the encouragement and support of some social activists and NGOs. The wisdom of establishing alumina refinery plant was also challenged in several write petitions in Hon'ble High Court of Orissa. All the writ petitions were dismissed. The movement against establishment of industry however, did not abate. The protest, earlier confined to filing of memorandum and holding of meetings, turned some what violent in the sense that there was forcible blockade of roads, destruction of roads constructed by UAIL, damaging of horticulture nursery established by them and thefts of their property and material. A Committee was constituted taking the representatives of various political shade and Government officials to consider to matter, particularly relating to rehabilitation of persons likely to be adversely affected by establishment of the industry. There had been several meetings of the committee but resistance to alumina industry did not diminish. ii. A call was given on behalf of anti-industry groups to observe local bandh on 20th December, 2000 at Rupkona. At the same time attempts were made by pro-industry people to grant public opinion in favor of establishment of industry. The anti-industry people had gathered on 15.12.2000 in Maikanch village to discuss the proposed bandh. Some of the pro-industry lobbyists, while proceeding towards Nuagaon village. Came in clash with anti-industry people at a place near Maikanch crossing. The pro-industry people were roughed up. Their vehicles were damaged by anti-industry people, who had congregated there. iii. News of such confrontation had reached district administration on the same day. The Superintendent of Police, in consultation with Collector, sent three platoons of armed forces and Magistrate to Maikanch on 16.12.2000 ostensibly for the purpose of conducting investigation into the incident of 15.12.2000 and a prior incident of theft which had occurred a few days earlier. The police force had entered Jhodiasahi of Maikanch village. They were confronted by unarmed but protesting ladies of the village. In course of such confrontation., two tribal ladies were assaulted. Hearing the cries for help, the male members of village. Maikanch and other nearby villages came out of their hiding. Some of them were armed with bows and arrows and stones. The aggressive postures adopted by both sides led to inevitable firing, after the executive Magistrate had declared the assembly unlawful and tear-gasing and lathi charge did not succeed in dispersing the mob.

## **6.2. Responsibility of persons or organizations:**

After detailed analysis of evidences and examination of various documents and exhibits, the Commission has concluded the following:-

i. Antipathy between the pro-industry and anti-industry lobbyist is well known.

There have been allegations and counter allegations made in the affidavits against each other. These were generally found without any basis.

- ii. There is no denying that the police firing on 16th December, 2000 is interlinked with the incident dated 15th December, 2000, in which the pro-industry lobbyists were assaulted by anti-industry tribal people and others.
- iii. The blame for excessive use of forces lies squarely on the head of Shri Prava Shnakar Naik, the then OIC, Kashipur Police Station, who had implemented the orders being passed by the Executive Magistrate. By continuing firing for 19 rounds, he had exceeded the requirement.
- iv. Shri K.N.Patnaik, the then Deputy Superintendent of Police, Rayagada, was the senior most officer holding the highest rank among the police officers who had gone to the spot on 06.12.2000. He could have assumed more prominent role and exercised better control instead of leaving everything to Shri Prava Shankan Naik, OIC, Kashipur Police Station.
- v. Even though there might have been some justification for giving order for firing on the mob, the Executive Magistrate (Shri Golal Chandra Badjena), should have given proper direction to maintain restraint. He should not have left the extent of firing for police officers to decide.

### **6.3 Adequacy of measures:**

- i. Commission has expressed its doubts about the stated purpose of the visit of police forces to Maikanch of 16th December, 2000 that it was to maintain law and order. If the intention was the investigation into the previous day's incident, such a large police force, armed with guns, was not necessary to have been deployed. It was not necessary for the police force to go inside the village. Having gone they should have maintained almost restraint in dealing with the situation. Irrespective of the provocation by the ladies. The Commission has concluded that the action of police in assaulting two tribal women had the effect of magnifying the tension. The allegation that there was a firing from the side of villagers, which had damaged a police jeep, was not accepted by the Commission. The Commission has included that grossly excessive force had been used. The Magistrate had merely given the order for firing. But number of rounds to be fired was decided upon by police officials, particularly the OIC, Kashiopur. In all 19 rounds of firing was used. This was not necessary.
- ii. However, the Commission has not recommended any action against the person held responsible for their acts of commission and omission.

### **6.4. Other conclusions and suggestions:**

The Commission has made many valuable suggestions not directly connected with the law and order. Each in itself is worth pondering over. These are:

- i. The lack of concern of Government servants posted in underdeveloped areas has created a space for NGOs. NGOs can at best supplement the Government agencies and not supplant them. It is high time that appropriate measures should be taken by the Government to see that sincere and dedicated officers

are posted in grossly under developed areas even by giving incentives. If necessary.

ii. There is a crying need to sensitize all police officers and particularly those posted in tribal area regarding the attitude of the tribal people by imparting proper counseling and training. The police officers are there to serve the people. They must work in an impartial manner and shake off the conception that they work under the influence of political masters or for the rich and the influential particularly in comparatively less developed areas.

iii. While there should not be senseless destruction of environment, particularly the forests, we can not afford to remain backward merely for the sake of so-called environmental protection. A balance has to be struck between the need for growth and the necessity for protection of environment.

iv. The extraction of bauxite need not have any significant adverse impact on the environment, particularly relating to protection of water, as is evident from the mining operations undertaken by NALCO at Damanjodi. The plan submitted by an industry need be implemented carefully and there should be proper monitoring of plantation scheme. Instead of trying to export minerals as such, it would be more beneficial if manufacturing units are established, which would give rise to more scope for employment and reaping of more benefits of industrialization in the long run.

v. There is a scope for improvement in the rehabilitation package offered by UAIL. The possibility of giving land as compensation in lieu of land taken should be seriously considered by the Government.

vi. In establishment of any big industry in an area, the possibility of entrusting all connected works to well organized co-operative societies of the locality need be examined.

vii. In addition to ex-gratia compensation already sanctioned on given, a further sum as below may be given to the affected families.

**a. Rs. 1.50 lakh may be given to the family members of each deceased person.**

**b. A sum of Rs. 25,000 should be given to each of the injured person due to firing.**

**c. A sum of Rs. 5000/- should be given to the owner of each cattle died due to firing.**

**d. A sum of Rs. 2,500.00 each should be paid to the tribal ladies, namely Dhanei Jhodia and Mukta Jhodia, who were assaulted in Jhodiasahi and to other villagers, who were injured not by bullets but by other means during the incident.**

**e. Rs. 7,500/- should be given to each of the families of Harijan Basti of village Maikanch, who had to flee the village as an aftermath of the incident of firing. Proper steps be taken for rehabilitation of all such affected persons, who have not returned to the village.**

The following proposals are submitted for consideration and approval of the Cabinet.

1. Since the Commission has not recommended any action against the person held responsible for their acts of commission and omission, no such action need be taken except to issue the displeasure of Government to Sri Prava Shankan Naik, the then OIC of Kashipur Police Station after calling for his explanation and consideration thereof.
2. The D.G. of Police may be advised to come up with a plan of counseling and training of sub-ordinate rang police officials for their sensitization and to strengthen their resolve to act impartially.
3. The Revenue Department may be advised to try to improve the rehabilitation package offered by UAIL. They may seriously consider given land in lieu of land

### **The Kashipur Struggle**

#### A FACT SHEET

- Orissa possesses 69.7% of the total bauxite deposited in India and are mostly concentrated in KBK districts ( Koraput, Kalahandi and Bolangir).
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- 2130 lakh ton is deposited in the Gandhamardan areas (Bolangir-Sambalpur) and the rest are in 5 adjacent blocks of undivided Korput and Bolangir.
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- 1957.3 lakh ton in Baphli mali and 810 lakh ton in Sasubahu mali of Kashipur block , dist. Rayagada; 860 lakh ton in Siji mali and 400 lakh ton in Kutru mali of Rayagada-Kalahandi district; 914 lakh ton in Kodinga mali of Laxmipur block of Koraput district. Bauxite is also deposited in Ghusuri mali and Sijli mali of Dasmantpur block and also in Niyamgiri area of Lanjigarh block in Khadual mali of Thuamal-Rampur block of Kalahandi district. This is a vast bauxite zone, which constitutes a sizeable portion of KBK area.

The Utkal Alumina Project will source bauxite through opencast mining from Baphli mali of Maikanch Panchayat. Bauxite will be transported to the plant site at Doraguda, Kucheipadar panchayat (25 km from mining area) through conveyor belt. Alumina will be exported through Visakhapatna port. Utkal Alumina is a joint venture. In 1992, INDAL, TATA, Hydro (Norway) and ALCAN (Canara) were part of the venture. Hydro and TATA have withdrawn. HINDALCO of Birla India have replaced INDAL. Earlier the production was scheduled to begin by 2002 now rescheduled for 2005. According to project report people's agitation is a worrying factor.

The plant at Doraguda will directly affect 2500 people of 24 villages of Kucheipadar, Hadiguda and Tikri Panchayat (for plant, red mud pond and ash



pond). But the company claims that 147 families of 3 villages will be affected. 42 villages of Chandragiri, Maikanch and Kodipari panchayat will be directly affected for the open-cast mining at Baphli mali. But the company claims that not a single village will be affected. In the year 1995, L & T started survey work in Siji mali and Kutru mali of Kashipur-Thuamal-Rampur blocks of Rayagada-Kalahandi). The proposed plant was to be set up at the village Kusumsila, Sikarpai panchayat, Kalyansingpur block, dist Rayagada. Due to strong opposition the company has stopped work. Recently Sasubahu mali has been leased to Sterlite Company. Villagers of 5 panchayats around the mali vehemently opposed the survey team and did not allow them to survey. Under the banner of "Khadualmali Surakhsya Vahini" people of 8 panchayats of Thuamul-Rampur block, dist Kalahadi are protesting against bauxite mining. Similar voice of protest has been raised against Sterlite company in Lanjigarh area (specifically in Botlima and Lanjigarh panchayat).

### **Some Important Moments in the Movements in the Movement**

**11.11.1993** – A 18-member team met the then chief minister late Biju Pattanaik and demanded cancellation of the project. For some time company activities slowed down and but again got activated. December, 1994 – Villagers of Kucheipadar snatched away instruments of survey team and set their camp on fire.

**1995** – Protest against L & T gained momentum in Srunger area. Protestors destroyed the camp of the survey team. Police arrested 15 protestors. The case is still running.

**14.02.1996** – Formally Prakrutik Sampad Surakshya Parishad (PSSP) was formed in a mass meeting. Many important leaders of various people's struggles participated in it. March 1997 – Company floated an NGO – Utkal Rural Development Society (URDS) to win over people through developmental work like distribution of plants, construction of roads etc. PSSP opposed work of URDS and did not allow it do any thing. Protestors destroyed the Resettlement Colony of the company.

**5.1.1998** – To stop entry of the company a barricade was raised at Kucheipadar. Police tried to break the barricade forcefully and resorted to lathicharge and lobbed teargas. Nearly 50 people got injured including 12 women.

1998 December-1999 January – A 15 day foot march was organised to co-ordinate all the agitation of the area from Laksmipur to Baphli mali.

**8.2.1999** – A call for united struggle of Kashipur and Laxmipur was given in a massive meeting at Tikri.

**1999-2000** – All developmental activities of the company were stopped and at many places they were destroyed.

**16.12.2000** – Police gunned down 3 tribals (Damodar Jhodia, Abhilash Jhodia and Raghunath Jhodia) and injured 8 others. Behind such firing with company officers the district police, district administration, political party leaders of Biju Janata Dal (BJD) Congress and BJP are responsible who want that the company should

be established in Kashipur. Later Justice PK Mishra Commission was established to inquire the firing incident.

**20.12.2002** – A road blockade was organised at Rapkana. 5000 people with traditional weapons participated in it. The success of the programme gave a new life to the movement.

**30.1.2001** – In protest against Maikanch firing, an 'Oath March' from Maikanch to Kashipur was organised.

" We are not afraid to die, we will not leave our land" – taking this oath 10,000 people with their

traditional weapon went on a march to Kashipur to give a befitting reply to the killer govt. Many people from various struggles of Orissa participated in it.

**18.9.2001** – A charter of demands were placed before the govt. to solve the problem of starvation death wherein irrigation facility through check dams and mobile medical team were demanded.

**Nov. 2001** – The survey work of Sterlite company in Sasubahu mali area was foiled.

**March, 2002** – With the support of local tribals the survey work at Thuamul Rampur (dist Kalahandi) was opposed.

**May 28 , 2002** – Demanding cancellation of all bauxite projects in KBK districts, a big rally was organized at Tikri.

**March 06, 2003-** people in large number under the banner of PSSP came in thousands in a rally to Rayagada , the district head quarter and pressed the demand for cancellation of the project . Through the District Magistrate the memorandum was sent to the Chief Minister.

**March11-13, 2003-** A National Consultation was organized at Kucheipadar for the coordination of all existing struggles. Groups from JOAR from Jharkhand, Adivasi Aiyakya vidika from Andhra Pradesh and others participated in the discussion.

**December 02,2003-** Under the Banner of "Sansadhan Loot Ke Khilaf Abhiyan" several groups from all over India including PSSP protested 19th World Mining Congress and Expo in Delhi and exposed the Government of India's plan to welcome the MNCs for plundering of natural resources.

### **Our Experiences:**

Ours is a tribal dominated area. For our day to day life, we depend so less on market and Govt. that if the Govt. unleashes terror on our struggle, we can withstand it and can continue to fight. We do not feel the Govt. is for us. |Our experiences of the last 10-years struggle are as follows:

a. In a public interest litigation (1998), filed against the UAIL, the High Court in its verdict said: " the project will not pollute the environment as it is using the latest technology. It will no affect the environment, tribal culture and fauna of the locality. Hence the project should be allowed." This makes us believe that the court is for the company not for the people.

- b. All the major mainstream political parties (BJD, BJP & Congress) formed a Committee – All Party Committee – to support the company. We are fully aware of the complicity of the committee in the Maikanch police firing on 16th December 2000.
- c. There is a lot of talk on the unlimited powers of "Gramsabha" in Scheduled areas. The Gramsabhas of Kucheipadar and Maikanch panchayats had recommended for scrapping the treaty signed with the company. Again after Maikanch firing, Govt. on its own, had organised Gramsabha meeting on 29th December 2000 in 6 Gram Panchayats (Kucheipadar, Maikanch, Gorakhpur, Tikri, Kodipari, Srunger) to seek the opinion of local people on the project. All the GPs had given opinion against the project and for the scrapping the treaty. We feel the slogan 'power to people through Gramsabha' is nothing but eyewash.
- d. The Maikanch firing has opened our eyes to the real face of the Govt. It is our vote and revenue (land) that is running the Govt. The same Govt. is raining lathis/bullets on us. Though the Govt. is giving BPL rice and old age pension, we do not think it would not be oppressive.
- e. Big industrial projects in Kashipur are touted as developmental activities. We do not feel so. So we are opposed to them. We have seen what has happened to our people in undivided Koraput district because of these development projects. We are opposed to all big projects (dams, mining, plants, sanctuary & reserved forest area etc.) because we do not feel they will do any good to us, tribals and dalits.
- f. We feel that we are left with no option but fight. We will continue to fight and develop solidarity with all other struggling people to strengthen the resistance of all of us.

**DEVELOPMENT:** the way we see Our opposition to big industrial projects is being dubbed as 'anti-development'. But we want our own development, in our own way not the way leaders, bureaucrats, contractors, traders see it. They find our development in big projects like Damanjodi, Indravati, Kolab etc. For us those our graveyards. We have been made the sacrificial goats for this sort of development. Others have reaped benefits. Our area is known outside for its backwardness and starvation death. In 1987, Rajiv Gandhi, then Prime Minister had come Kashipur when starvation death was reported in the press. Then, within a decade (1990-2000) 100 crore was spent, 60 crore by IFAD and 40 core by TDA for the development. But most of the money went to the pockets of leaders, bureaucrats, contractors, traders etc. IFAD, as part of its development activity started planting eucalyptus and J. K. Paper Mill got cheap raw material. Hybrid seeds, chemical fertilisers and pesticides were distributed for agricultural development. Pucca road from Tikri to Kashipur via Maikanch was constructed. This was done keeping in view the coming of UAIL. To sum up, all these so called development projects no way helped us Dalits and tribals. Again in the year 2001, starvation death was reported. All political parties found solution in the industrial projects. But we see our development in:

- a. Agricultural development not in big industrial projects. Many a perennial streams flows in our area. By building small check dams on them irrigation facility can be provided to the available plain land. Thus we can have two crops in a year. This will help lessen the dependence on shifting cultivation and more area will be available for regeneration offorest.
- b. Easy access to medical facilities. There is hardly any medical facility available in our area. The medicine being distributed by ANM and Anganwadi workers are not working. Allopathic medicines are too costly purchase. So we want a medical facility which will be easily accessible to us. For example, if medical facility can be developed taking the locally available resources and knowledge, we can have easy excess.
- c. Access to education. The spread of modern education is almost marginal in our area. But the education being imparted in schools is not giving importance to our cultural values. We want an education system in harmony with our culture, tradition and history.

**We demand:**

- a. Cancellation of treaties signed with various companies.
- b. Cancellation of all recommendations of Mishra Commission and punishment of responsible officers in the Maikancah firing.
- c. Irrigation facility through small check dams
- d. To develop medical facility keeping in the easy accessibility of local people
- e. To develop education in harmony with our life pattern, cultural values and tradition
- f. To scrap all the big projects in tribal-dalit dominated area and to rehabilitate all the tribal and Dalits adisplaced earlier.

**We conclude:**

We, through our organisation, are also trying to improve educational, medical and irrigation facility in our locality. We are also building solidarity with all struggling people to strengthen our resistance.

FOR ALL CORRESPONDENCE  
BHAGABAN MAJHI  
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