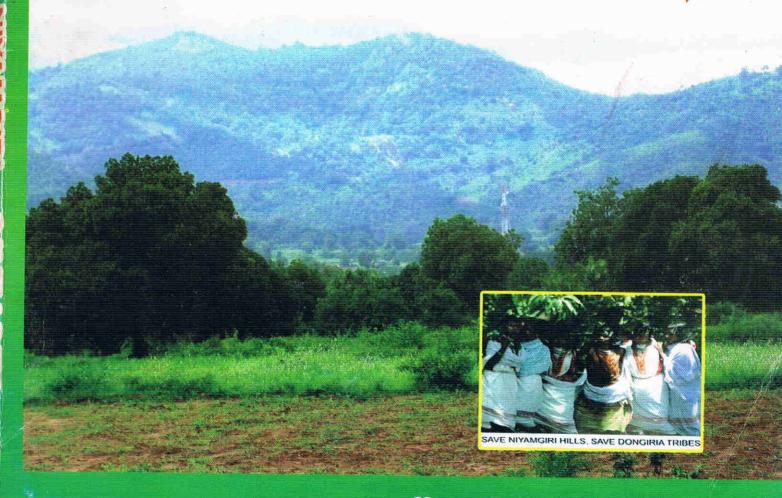
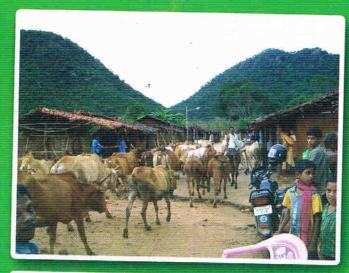
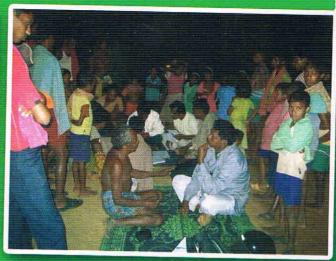
# SAVE MYAMBIRI SAVE LIVES

(Protect and Conserve its Rich Bio-diversity)



A joint effort of NATIONAL ADIBASIALLIANCE (NAA) & SEBA JAGAT







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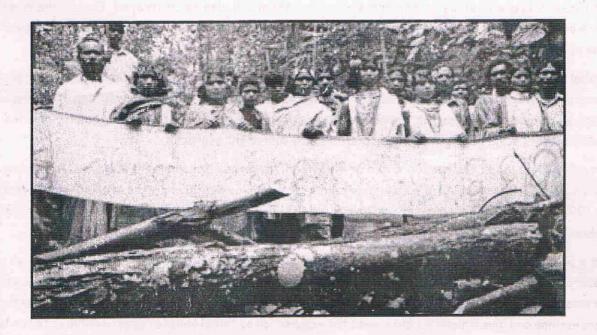
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# SAVE NIYAMGIRI SAVE LIVES

(Protect and Conserve its Rich Bio-diversity)



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### Pretace

The low, flat - topped hills of South Orissa have been the home to the Dangaria Kandhs since time in memorial. These lands have been used, preserved and protected by them since long much before the formation of Independent India and also Orissa. They not only watched over these hills but also revere and worship them as their living Gods. But now the situation is different. These hills have been bold to Vedanta Company for the bauxite deposits. That means the Kandh's home, life, livelihood and God have been sold for destruction and the central and state Governments are the parties for such deal.

If these hills are destroyed, the forests around them will also be destroyed. So will the rivers and such other perennial streams which originated from this place. Thousands of Tribal families including one of the most primitive tribes will perish.

Tribal opposition to new industrial projects is not new. When most of the irrigation and power projects came up between 1950 to 1990, gullible tribals were clueless about the monostrosities of displacement. They were made homeless for the cause of greater public good. But the bitter reality dawned when policy makers saw the plight of those displaced by different projects.

Tribals have been at the receiving end of industrialization and development projects. According to an estimate, about two million people were displaced by developmental projects in orissa in between 1951 to 1995, of which 40 percent were tribals. A large chunk of displaced people were never resettled and rehabilitation packages offered to them were taken.

As a part of the world Bank's package of economic Reforms which stresses privatization of public enterprises no state has thrown open its natural resources to private investment with such eagerness. Orissa is the first state to offer handsome subsidies to investors in the form of guarantees, tax concessions and investment subsidy, even the acquisition of tribal lands at questionable rates on behalf of the investor. Poor Adivasis, whose only wealth is a small patch of land for crops and natural environment have been pushed off their land to make way for mines or industry and their air and water have grown steadily more polluted. Their clean and hygienic environment has been fouled with all kinds of toxic pollutants. The biggest and worst sufferers are the indigenous tribes, Economic and cultural pauperization has become their Right and fate but we make high sounds of Tribal Development.

Thus, the major concern at present is, a peace of natural land which is giving motherly care to thousands of people since thousands of years, by destroying it what the leaders and bureaucrates will get? and why they are interested? After 25 or 30 years what will be the fate of this Area or land and people if it is destroyed?

Mr. V.S Roy David, National Convenor, National Adivasi Alliance



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# **VIEWS AT A GLANCE**

This book concerns on the struggle for survival of more than 3,82,573 tribal people of Kalahandi district in the state of Orissa. They comprise numbers of various communities. Who have been subject to victimization through various developmental projects inclusive of hunters, jungle Maphias and Governmental staff. Among these people Dongria Kondh an oldest group of the tribals experience the hazards caused through the so called developmental programme scheduled of the government. Schedule Fifth of our constitution reflect the ideals frame for managing crucial changes in these areas. But it is the most difficult task to bring these people under the process of development with these current thoughts and policies.

The book presents a historical perspective and a sound vision of our founding fathers. It also critically analyses the greatest confusion, which prevailes on their part. There is a callous dereliction of duties with the policy makers, which caused irreparable loss to many a people .some of the weaker sections extinct in the process.

Hence the strength of the fifth schedule of our constitution is now in question mark. The tribal people are demanding their rights. Even the Hon'ble Supreme Court gave its verdict in their favor. But the state instead of creating positive responses playing negative roles coming under duress of international process about command over forest and natural resources, which put a big question mark on the very survival of these tribal people. If unchecked it many create havoc in the history of mankind. The relevant constitutional provisions the historic judgment of the Supreme Court and the list of the scheduled tribes and scheduled areas are also reproduced for ready reference.

At present throughout the world there is a cry for Gandhian economy. Cottage industries are given due importance instead of bigger industries But why the union and state governments are inviting the multinationals is a matter of great concern.

The reason should prevail while thinking for tribal development. Let our future generation do not blame as that we have swallowed their properties.

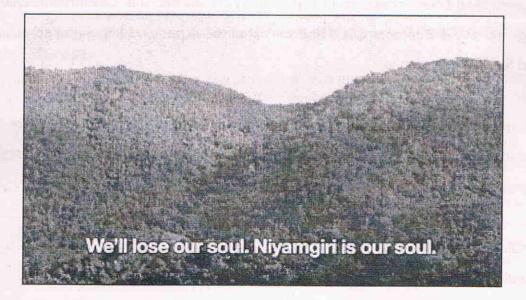


# STREET, STREET

### Introduction:

The state of Orissa forms a part of the Indian union being gifted with rare mineral wealth along with other natural resources such as five hundred kilometers of sea coast, green mountains and valleys, rivers and perennial streams, and sal, teak and other forest resources apart from its vast stretching agricultural land being the basement of Orissa's economy. Even though agriculture is the base of economy its mineral wealth, forest resources containing the sum total flora and fauna of rare species feeds back its economy in the second line. As told earlier the mineral wealth lying in the heart of green mountains and valleys. Here our analysis pertains to the attention of the national and international Mega Industrial houses those stepping down to state of Orissa for processing, manufacturing and converting to the industrial product that demands high price in the national and international market.

Our report / document that studies this processing of minerals of rare deposit like bauxite, iron ore, graphite, etc which are being given away to those mega houses in throw away price has forced the intellectual, professionals and other conscious civilians to raise their voice against the noxous of the state power and state machinery with the industrial houses and to this effect people i.e tribals, Dalits and other poorer section of the people as a whole creates furore to uphold their interest pertaining to natural resources of the state. Here we draw a comparative analysis that revolves round the Bauxite mining of Vedanta Alumina Ltd, here after called "VAL" which has been a disputable figure in the whole episode for its fraudulent activities and that causes a great loss to the people and state in lieu of a negligible amount of royalty to be paid to the state coffer.



# Wealth / resources contained in Niyamgiri hill

Niyamgiri hills ranges in Kalahandi district where dense reserve forest spreads to an area of 2001 hundred hectors and another 2005 hundred hectors is scheduled as non reserved forest where varieties of vulnerable trees mainly sal, piasal, sisu and other general trees non-sal, rare medicinal plants, bamboos, fruit bearing trees like Kendu, Chahar, mangoes, other rare creepers are contained in Niyamgiri hill ranges. Most striking facts that river Vansadhara and Nagabali along with other streams originate from Niyamgiri Hills which have proved to be life line of tribals living downstream of these rivers also and their farming/their livelihood depend on the waters of rivers Vansadhara and Nagabali and other streams and on the both sides of the rivers stretch vast



vally land producing bumper crops and varieties of vegetation other than the faunal importance.

# Niyamgiri, the Rivers and Streams

The Niyamgiri hill range abounds with streams. More than 100 streams flows from the Niyamgiri hills and most of the streams are perennial. Niyamgiri hills have been receiving high rainfall since centuries and drought

is unheard of in this area. Some of the major streams originated from Niyamgiri hills include Vansadhara, Nagavali, Sakta nallha. Barha nalla and etc.

Vansadhara River, which is know as 'Life Line' of Kalahandi originates from Niyamgiri. A number of perennial streams and nallas feed the water of Vansadhara river at different points. It passes thrugh a number of distrcts in orrisa and Andhra Pradesh and enter the bay of bengle at Kalingapatanam in Andhra Pradesh. It stretches over a length of 230 kms out of which 150 kms is in Orissa and the total catchment area is 11500sq. kms. It provideds drinking water as well as water to the agricultural fields of million of people in both the states.



Similarly, another important river, know as' Nagavali', also originateds from the Niyamgiri hills as well as the Bijipur hills of the Estern ghats near Lanjigarh. It is 210 kms long out of which 100 kms is in Orissa. It has a total catchment area of about 9410 sq. kms.

Some of the majore streames that originated from Niyamgiri Hills

SI. No.	Local Name of the stream	Hill of origin	Nearby Village Settlement
1.	Kadituni	Surgabata parapabata	Karjodi
2.	Bamanadeu	Bata Karjodi	Karjodi
3.	Matkeni nerengasus	Priskudi Horu	Prskudi
4.	Latikanu	Lakdatarga	Khambesi
5.	Dumberihua .	Adanaka	Khambesi
6.	Ambagorada	Purgi Dongar	Manduavali
7.	Bijhua	Baplakata	Hundi Jhala
8.	Kaman	Neba Horu	Arisakani
9.	Baming jadi	Batigari	Thuaguda
10.	Dindenjhua	Tudangapadi	Dindeni
11.	Panche Jadi	Sraledong	Ghartuli
12.	satahua	Kupdingapatra	Ghartuli
13.	Jambusua	Papibangeni	Ghartuli

SI. No.	Local Name of the stream	Hill of origin	Nearby Village Settlement
14.	Banjipanche	Kajapadi	Khajuri
15.	Latikanu	Mandepambu	Khajuri
16.	Kdaninga Pambu	Madangkala	Khajuri
17.	Panchejadi	Bengdavali	Talaguma
18.	Biamanghuda	Paranga Kuda	Uparaguma
19.	Kayukakadi	Tudangpadi	Uparaguma
20.	Kakadipau	Kdangar jala	Uparaguma
21.	Takusua	Hergi haru	Kadaraguma
22.	Derukuta	Sapta Amba	Kadarguma
23.	Bamanddeu	Kumarvalli	Kadarguma
24.	Binjanghua	Madabasa	Khajuri
25.	Taddli	Paklakaska	Khajuri

# Impact of Bauxite mining on Diversity of Flora and Fauna.



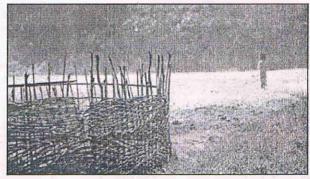
Niyamgiri is the oldest forest with range of hills and peak forming a topographical high land in the area with an elevation of 1636 meter from the sea level. More than 75% of the total area is covered with dense forest full of rare species of flora and faunas. The average density of the forest in Niyamgiri's land mass is about 0.6. The report of forest survey institute Deheradun prevails density of forest is contiguous from Devgiri in Rayagada to Niyamgiri Boader of Kalahandi district and spreads to Karlapat and Thuamul Rampur closing to the boarder of Kasipur, taking a turn to south connecting Guma

Forests and then to Narayanapatna forest in Koraput district. Thus this forest links to total forest belt of three districts of Kalahandi, Rayagada and Koraput.

The TATA AIG risk management services mention in their report that the mining lease given to Vedanta is located on the plateau of Niyamgiri Hills. This steep escapement runs round the plateau covered with dense forest of variable tree density of 13 hundred to 14 hundred trees per one Acre. In the central part of plateau patches of land false barren. The major land use/ land cover known through satelite imagery surrounds with in 10 km from project site. This portion is an area of ever green and some over green in nature with multiply rare species, the mining of Vedanta will completely divested the green scenario of Niyamgiri Hill Ranges.

A group of taxonomists in their preliminary assessment confidently concludes the flora of the hill ranges intoto envisages the rich and varied assemblage of plants species owing to its diversified topography with peaks and numbers of deep valleys and innumerable springs and fountains and diversified vegetation resources. Further they also mention chain surrounding the Niyamgiri hill areas distinctly eight kinds of vegetations are visible depending on local geographical reality.

Also the other species found in the Niyamgiri hill ranges are Dharua(Anogeisses), jammu (Eugenia jambolana), Tangan (Xylia xylocarpa), Kasi (Biridelia), Bandhana (Ougeinia dalbergioides), Sisu (Dalbergia latifolia), Bija (ptrocarous marsupium), Kuruma (adina cordifolia), Gambhari (Gamelina arbrae), Kusum (Scblechre trijgagu), Mouha (bassia latifolia), Kendu (Diopyros mealaxylon), Amla (phyllonthud embilica), champa (Micbelis champaca), Dharua (angiessus litefollolia, Amba (Mangefira indica), Arjun (Termilian arjun karanj (Pongamia pinnata) and etc.



The group in the said report also mention three hundred plant species are available out of which seven species are appearing to be rare /endangered. According to them Niyamgiri Flora is of 'phyto-Geogrphical importance. It is because high altitude plants of Niyamgiri is similar to that of Himalayan /North Indian and Nilagiri/South Indian species. They also observe and identify five such other high altitude plant which has not been reported from the concerned agency/administration These are mostly herbaceous and quite sensitive and they can't survive if shifted from their habitats. The team discovered about fifty species of very important medicinal plants, other twenty species of wild ornamental plants and more than ten species of wild relatives of crop plant which are not only medicinal purpose, also serves as vital source of pure genetic material for generating new and improved sugar cane.



### HIGH ALITITUDE PLANT SPECIES

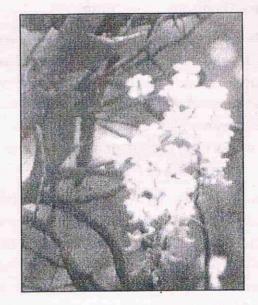
- Bupleuram falcatum
- 2. Clematis Gocuriana
- Laggera alata
- 4. Themenda arundinicea
- 5. Tephrosia roxborghiana
- Exacum perottitti
- 7. Vernonia divergens
- 8. Eusteralis stellata ver. Roxborghana
- 9. Bidens picta
- 10. Uraria picta
- 11. Plectranthus nigherricus
- 12. Seutellaria discolor
- 13. Stemona tuberose
- 14. Asparagus gracilis
- 15. Spilanthes calva



Latest orchid logical studies indicate that the number of orchidaceous species found in the Niyamgiri region is much higher than earlier reported / suggested. In the first phase of the latest study that was conducted when the ground orchids were absent due to unfavorable season an dforest fire, at least 15 epiphytic species of orchids have been recorded, among which Dendrobium transparency is an uncommon species with large and showy flowers. The dominant species is Cymbidium aloifolium, which is an indicator of the presence of mature forest trees as it thrives on mature trees. The other species are Acampe carinata, Acampe praemorsa, arides multiflora, arides odorata, Dedrobium applyllum, Dendrobium berbacetem. Dendrobium macrostachyum. Luisia trichorbiza, Oberonia falconneri, pelatantberia insectifera, Rbynchostylis retusa, Vanda tessllata and Vanda testacea. In fact, field observations support this indication as the good forests of Niyamgiri have been found to have mature forest crops, and species like Michelia champaca have been found to be growing with huge girth sizes along the streams.

# The present orchid flora of Niyamgiri accounts for 31 species (19 epiphytric,12 terrestrial).

- 1. Acame carinnata (Griff.) pangir .
- 2. Acampe ochracea(Lindi). Hochr.
- 3. Acampe praemorsa Blatt.& mccann
- Arides odorate Lour.
- 5. Bulbophyllum polyrhizum lindi.
- 6. Aerides multiflora Roxb.
- 7. Crepidium mackinnoni (Duthie) Szlach.
- 8. Cymbidium aloifolium (L.)Sw.
- 9. Dendrobium aphyllum(Roxb) Fisch.
- 10. Dendrobium bicameratum Lindl.
- 11. Dendrobium fimbriatum W.j.Hook.
- 12. Dendrobium herbaceum Lindl.
- 13. Dendrobium macrostachum Lindl.
- 14. Dendrobium transparens Lindi.
- 15. Eulophia spectabills(Dennst.) Suresh.
- 16. Geodorum recurvum(Roxb.)Alston
- 17. Hobenaria digitata Lindl
- 18. Habenaria diphylla Dalz.
- 19 Habenaria furcifera Lindl.





- 20. Habenaria panigrahians S. Mishra
- 21. Habenaria reniformis (D.Don) J.D Hook.
- 22. Habenaria stenopetala Lindl.
- 23. Luisia zeylanica Lindl.
- 24. Oberonia falconeri J.D.Hook.
- 25. Pelatantheria insectifera(Rchd.f.) Ridl.
- 26. Peristylus constrictus(Lindl.) Lind.
- 27. Peristylus constrictus(Lindl.) Lindl.
- 28. Rhynchostylis retusa (L.) Bl.
- 29. Seidenfia rheedii(Sw.) Szlach.
- 30. Vanda tessellate(Roxb.) Hook.ex G.Gon.
- 31. Vanda testacea(Lindl.) Rchb.f.

Among the plant species threanted elsewhere but found commonly in Niyamgiri are Persea macranth, Rauvolfia serpentine, and gloriosa superbs, etc. While the latter two are importents in the herbals sector, the farmers has it greate commercial importance in the agarbatti industry. Rare plants like Kurshna Jubaraj (Melasma Thomsonii) have been found inbivores such a this region (Saxena, Brahamam, 1995,). Recently, the proctological socity of India during a survey found that Niyamgiri was among the four major spots of Orissa where medicinal plants were found in abundance and in reach diversity.

Many plants species, which were observed in the area, are classified as threaned by the IUCN in its list for Orissa (the species and the category is given below):

- 1. Rauwolfia serpentina Vulnerable
- Gloriosa superba Vulnerable
- Persea macrantha Rare
   Melasma Thomsonii Rare.

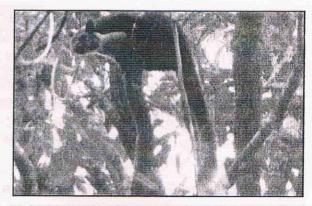
Niyamgiri hills is the natural habitat for many endangered, threatened and conservation dependant fauna species because of its diversified topography with high mountain peaks, plain plateaus hill tops. Innumirable deep nalleys and gorges, abundant spring, divers vegetation resources and its distance from so called mainstream development process. The open spaces on the top of Niyamgiri have profuse grass growth and important feeding sites for herbivores as breaking deer, mouse deer etc.

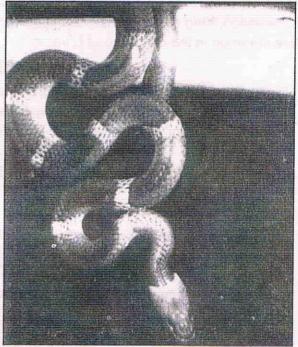
On founa front of view, the REIA report mentions that being mainly a forest area, the study area (the area within 10 km from the project site) shows wide faunal diversity and abundances. The area exhibits a well-balanced ecosystem with a poised prey-predator relationship. The secondary data identifies a variety of faunal species under categories like and donger and vulnerable as for the zoological survey of India's red data book.



### LIST OF ANIMALS

SI. No.	Name of the Animal	Scientific Name	Classification/ Catagorization in WPA
1	Elephant	Elaphas maximums	Schedule -1
2	Tiger	Panthera tigris	Schedule -1
3	Leopard	Panthera pardus	Schedule -1
4	Pangolin	Manis crassicaudata	Schedule -1
5	Palm civet	Paradoxurus hermaphroditus	Schedule -1
6	Sloth Bear	Melursus ursinus	Schedule -1
7	Mouse Deer	Tragulus meminna	Schedule -1
8	Giant squirrel	Ratufa macroura	Schedule -1
9	Bison	Bos gaurus	Schedule -1
10	Four horned antelope	Tetracenus quadricornis	Schedule -1
11	Leopard cat	Felis bengalensis	Schedule -1
12	Indian Wolf	Cansis lupas pallipes	Schedule -1
13	Rhesus Monkey	Macaca mulatta	· Schedule -2
14	Wild dong	Cuon alpinus .	Schedule -2
15	Fox	Vulpes bengalensis	Schedule -2
16	Monkey	Presbytis entellus	Schedule -2
17	Smooth Indian otter	Lutra perspicillata	Schedule -2
18	Mangoose	Hypestus edwardsi	Schedule -2
19	Sambar	Cervus unicolor	Schedule -3
20	Spotted Dear	Axis axis	Schedule -3
21	Hyena	Hyaena hyaena	Schedule -3
22	Barking Deer	Muntiacus muntjack	Schedule -3
23	Porcupine	Hystrix indica	Schedule -4
24	5 Strip palm squirrel	Funambulus	Schedule -4
25	Rat	Rattus rattus	Schedule -5





Niyamgiri hills falls on the path of migration corridor of elephants, and comes within the territory of Royal Bengal Tiger. The latest tiger census figures indicate the presence of four tigers in Kalahandi South Division and Rayagada Forest Division, which use these forests.

Apart from the wild animals Niyamgiri hills are also home for rare birds like hill myna and pied hornbill. Besides these jungle fowls, patridges. Peacock, Owls, green pigeon etc are also found. No detailed ornithological study has ever been taken up, and it is expected that these mountain fastnesses may yield previously on recorded species.

Recently, a team consisting of herpetologists visited Niyamgiri Hills for three days only and discovered rarest lizards like golden gecko, Large termite Hill Gecko, unrecorded varity of Pit viper, Travancore Wolf snake. The golden gecko is of special interest to world herpetologists as it represents one of two known genus who are considered as Gondwana relics. This gecko is one of the rarest lizards of India, and is endemic to the Eastern Ghat of India and was previously located at only one location in Padua to its extremely rare status, this lizard is classified in the schedule 1 of the wildlife protection Act, 1972, large colonies of the Golden Gecko were found in Niyamgiri hills. Experts say that they are adapted to vertical rock surface near hill stream and their breeding places are localized on these rock surface, Any habited disturbance (losses of rock face or perennial streams) would

lead to their rapid extinction. In addition there is a species of large terminate hill gecko(Hemiidacatedtlyes subtriedrus), which share the same habitat .The again is the first record from Orissa from this place. No photo of this species is available so far in any published book in India so far.

A specimen of green Pit viper was noticed which could be new species or sub species of pit viper from India, since this could not be matched with existing pit viper records of India. The Travancore wolf snake, which was last reported from Orissa by the British herpetologists in preindepence era, has been rediscovered from here recently .A species of skink, which was hitherto underreported in any published literature, could be a new report.

These species were recorded in a brief three days visit and it is expected that a more detailed study would yield other rare and undiscovered species. A part from the above others reptiles like Monitor Lizards, Chamelion, King cobra, Krait, Indian cobra, Banded Krait, Rat snake ,keel back, Sand boa, python and etc, are common in the hill range of Niyamgiri.

# Niyamgiri & Dongaria Kondh

Niyamgiri is better known as the 'Dongria Kondh country.' The Kalahandi (Kondh) tribals are in majority among the scheduled tribe of Orissa. While Kutia Kandha & Dongria Kondh are the hill dwellers the Deshia kondhas live in plain areas. The Dongerias have derived their name from 'dongar' meaning agricultural land on hill slopes. The Dongars are created through shifting cultivation.

Dongrias have a distinguished heritage. While the kutias are more primitive and the Deshias more civilized than them



(Dongrias)in their practices, the Dongrias are Distiguised particularly for their expertise in horticulture though they give equal importance to shifting cultivation chiefly due to scarcity of leveled land.

### Socio-cultural importance of Niyamgiri:

It equally important to examine the socio-cultural aspects of the life of the rare indigenious tribes in niyamgiri since they have developed ,practiced and nutured their life and livelihood patterns around forest and wildlife forming a formidable system of mutual dependence. If for any reason, one of them is disturbed the other two get automatically disturbed.

The Dongrias believe that the hill-country belongs to niyam Raja penu, a male deity represented by a sword and worshipped during dussahera and jura parab. The top most hill of Niyamgiri hill ranges Niyamgiri is regarded as his seat and hence is sacred to them.



They believe themselves as the descendants of Niyam Raja and hence consider (Being royal descendants) wage labour as derogatory to their culture. Therefore they do not prefer to work as wage labourer for outsiders. However, they do work for other members of the community either in exchange of some nominal wage or labour; but in that case the employee-employer relationship dose not exist and they treat others as their equals.

The Dongrias consider that the right to cultivate hill slope has been conferred to them by Niyam Raja and unless the hills are tilled ,one can hardly call himself a Dongria. The right over swidden can never be confiscated or changed since donger plot is hunted by an ancestor sprit who helps in bumber growth of crops. They distinguies immovable properties. Hill plots (Haru), roof of the house (temberi) and frouit orchards are considred immovable property and one must possess them anywhere in the Niyamgiri hill to claims himself to be Dongria.



The Dongria Kondhas economy and its major sources of livelihood are directly related with Niyamgiri Forests. They collected various types forest products and sell it nearby weekly haats. Around 40 to 50% of their annual income drived from by selling of forest products like Siali leaves, Myrobalans, Amla and etc. They grow fruit cropes like pineapple under the thick forests Dongria Kondhs are not at all known for hunting. No literature developed in vernacular or in English suggests that the Dongrias were hunters at any point of time in history.

The census for 2001 reveals that the total population of this tribe is limited to only 7952 which include 3458 males and 4529 females.

# Niyamgiri - Centre of bauxite mining

Niyamgiri, a massive cluster of hills being tail portion of eastern ghat hill range spreading 250 to 300 sq. k.ms in area lying between 19.33 North latitude and 83.25 East longitude stands connecting to the districts of Kalahandi and Rayagada, the domain of Kondh tribes i.e Jharania, kutia and Dongria and it runs south west alignment with an elevation of 1306 meters from the sea level. However Niyamgiri serves as the lap for hundred 112 Kondh villages in 4 blocks and 6 Gram Panchayats of both the district of Kalahandi and Rayagada.

For the purpose of mining by VAL 723.343 hectors of land is required and out of this total requirement of VAL 232.75 hectors of land scheduled as private land acquired under Land acquisition Act 1894 for 'public purpose' and this land belongs to scheduled tribe. Another 721.323 hectors of land required for mining on the top of the Niyamgiri hills. Most of these land fall under the category of reserve forest. This apart, land required for Alumina refinery belong to the tribal people and comes under Panchayat Extension Scheduled area Act (PESA-1996) as per the provisions of part-9 of the Indian



constitution. Scheduled area enumerates the area referred to in clause I of Article 244 of the constitution.

Extension of part IX of the constitution – The provision of part IX of the constitution relating to Panchayat are here by extended to the scheduled area subject to exception and modification as provided in section-4

Exception and modification to part-9 of the constitution not withstanding anything contemplated there in. The State legislature shall not make any law under the part not inconsonance with the customary law, social and religious practices of communities' management resources.

The prior recommendation of concern Gram Sabha/Gram Panchayat at the appropriate level shall be made mandatory for the grant of mineral exploitation.

In clause III of (M) the power to prevent alienation of land in scheduled area and to take appropriate action to restore any unlawfully alienated land of the scheduled tribes is inserted there.

# Identity / Background of Vedanta Alumina Ltd. (VAL)



Vedanta Aluminum limited. a subsidiary of M/S Sterlight Industries Limited, plans to exploit the Niyamgiri bauxite reserve located on top of Niyamgiri Hill in Kalahandi district of Orissa for commercial exploitation of bauxite. This company is going to mine bauxite deposit from Niyamgiri hills jointly with Orissa mining corporation Limited as per the lease agreement signed in between VAL AND Orissa mining corporation in October 2004. According to the memorandum of understanding signed by SILL and govt. of Orissa 7<sup>th</sup> June

2003, SILL would set up an Alumina Complex, which includes 1.0 MTPA Alumina refinery plant, 3.0 MTPA of bauxite mining and 75 MW capacity power plant at Lanjigardh in the district of Kalahandi at an aggregate investment Rs.4000/- core. SIL gas been now named as Vedanta Aluminum Ltd.

The parent company of Vedanta Alumina Ltd. (VAL) is Vedanta Resources Plc., a British metals and mining company. Anil Agrawal, the promoter of starlight industries, listed his operations in London stock exchange, and in 2003, transferred his and his family's shares into a new holding company Vedanta resources plc. The Indian operations held by the Vedanta resources plc are Madras Aluminum Company Itd. And sterlite industries (India) Itd.Sterlite industries (India Itd). In turn holds Vedanta Alumina Itd., Hindustan Zinc Itd and Bharat aluminum Itd (BALCO). Vedanta resources Plc. Holds majority stake in all these companies.

Vedanta resources Plc. and its subsidiaries have record of poor environmental and social responsibility. A report called "Vedanta Resources Plc Counter Report: Ravages through India" by Nostromo Research illustrates the poor environmental record of the company and its subsidiaries. It quotes the Supreme Court Hazardous Waste Monitoring Committee (SCMC) Report of September, 2004, on the Vedanta's Tuticorin Copper Smelter, "it can be seen that the Company has expanded the plant without consent from the Board and without environment clearance and that it has openly violated the provisions of the EIA Notification and the Environment Protection Act, 1986".

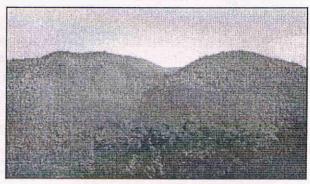
Vedanta Resources Plc and its subsidiaries tend to hold the law of country in contempt in their pursuit of profit. This is further illustrated by the allegations of large-scale illegal tree felling by BALCO, a subsidiary of Vedanta Resources Plc, in Chattisgarh in 2005. Similar contempt by the company for the established laws

of the land, especially regarding constitutional protection for Scheduled Tribes' land, has been observed in the project at Lanjigarh. It seems that this arrogance is a consequence of the connections of Anil Agrawal with the level politicians and bureaucrats in India and abroad. The company's first Board of Directors included P.Chidambaram, the present Cabinet Minister and an ex-UK High Commissioner to India. It seems that "Revolving Doors" between company and Government officials guarantee that Vedanta has the highest backing and is able to break laws with impunity.



# Why VAL is Interested for bauxite mining on Niyamgiri Hills

Bauxite, the mineral ore is the basic ingredient for production of Aluminum. Such Bauxite is available in Niyamgiri hill ranges is of the best grade. Not only in Niyamgiri, the deposit of Bauxite through out Orissa is of such quality which have in maintaining the cost management to get the end product. Including the royalty the cost of bauxite per MT comes to rupees 225 to 250 (cost in maximum) like wise Nalco's rasing cost in thoses vicinity where the real raising cost is only 160 rupees( excluding cost of royalty) Since the low grade bauxite rate is rupees 1000 per MT Vedanta will be getting a margin of about Rs 775/-. This factor if taken into account Vedanta is making Rs 6132/- crores abouts as per the



prevailing market Price from the Niyamgiri hills deposit of 73 million tones. Only Three tones of bauxite make one tone of processed Alumina which carry the value of Rs 9000/- per tone. The total value of Alumina from Niyamgiri bauxite deposit will be twenty three thousand crores at present market price. Further two tones of Alumina if processed, will result into one tone of Aluminum. On this account VAL gets twelve million tones of Alumina fetching Rs 156000/- as per internal price. Towards payment of royalty to Orissa Govt. Vedant will pay only Rs 400 crores. Niyamgiri hills bauxite gives bumper sell proceeds to Vedanta for which Vedanta fights with tooth and nail to over come the hazards confronting. Other than Niyamgiri Alumina Project Vedanta has been able to keep Orissa Govt at its command to loot the entire state in the pretext of development education and so on this is the beginning.

In view of this connotation one has to focus what people of Orissa get on the other hand loosing their vast natural wealth. At the cost of poor peoples life, wealth, a negligible section of upper class i.e people in power and politics, their allies and their Maphias will gain. After 22 years (the deposit will exhaust) the next generation will look forward to the open sky. This is the greatest tragedy on the part of future generation of the state.

# Case Study, People Memorandum etc. Our Experience - in this syndrome

A team of our staff inclusive of other people of walks values of life i.e, social activities, environmentalists etc. moved inside the affected area to assess the reaction of the people and relevant facts there with the team traversed the full length of the vicinity and conversed with numbers of people. Their pains and agonies, distrust on the govt. machinery and the white collars of the upper class society. They flouted before the learn. From among them, here below, 4 to 5 case study given, for us to draw a total picture of protest against Vedanta Alumina Itd.

### Cases:

### 1) BILASHA MAJHI,

Resident of Kendubardi Village.

We depend upon the cultivation, even the cost of farming is gone up. However we could manage some how or other, but the arrival of Vedanta has enhanced our sorrows. The reason is we lost little land. In lion of our land, as

promised, to provide jobs to our boys in how far off since Vedanta has deferred.

Commencement of mining with allied works has disturbed our peaceful life, due to the roaring of machinery. Due to crushing of metals and blasting there with has brought pollution and this pollution invite many other diseases. We are deprived of clean water since the water source in interfered by Vedanta. Further we managed our living on the forest produce. That has been also affected to the extent of minimizing the earnings from seasonal fruits, needs and other forest produce.



### 2) LAKA MAJHI

Resident of Tentulibhatta.

We are the people of Jungles and Nature. We survived for generations depending on forests for our food, water and earnings and all that the Nature provides since ages. Vedanta Company set its foot on our forests, ravaged, devastated, ultimately leading the death to our door steps. We lost land, forest and water. Our nature is ravished who was taking care of our life. Vedanta mining has caused health hazards. The survival is impossible. We will die, but why not to give a fight before our demise.

No body listens to our sorrows and miseries. The govt. and its people all together straightly or zigzag, support Vedanta. We are undone, that's why all our tribal folks determine to fight and die.



# NABEEN MAJHI

Kutedeli Village

We are 30 families of Kutia Kondh dwelling here. We have little land. However we manage. The forests give us life. It gives us fooding and clothing. It is the major source of our earning. Vedanta before taking away our land conditionally to appoint us in the factory, but nothing of the short we could see. Collector, commissioner – all came to us to advocate on behalf of the Vedanta. We took recourse to strike. Vedanta asked us to develope our skills so that there will be way out to get jobs. We joined ITI. Yet till date not a single of ITI passed candidate has got job in Vedanta. Our strike continued. Revenue commissioner, pollution Board officer dropped here. We presented our demands pollution both sound pollution and water pollution, the diseases due to pollution, and other problems,



nothing has taken a shape. In our village there is no boy with education. Who will give us job? They only console us = "Yes, you will get job". But when? All these talk of theirs is only bamboozled.

# 4) BHIMA MAJHI

Turiguda Village, Age- 50 yrs.

Mr. Majhi, a tribal leader of the Lanjigarh locality speaks out.

Mainly we depend on farming and forest. Our haunting vicinity is surrounded by 3 nos. of hills. We get our earnings from there. Seasonal flowers & fruits, roots, edible leaves we get. Also we sell out the seasonal forest produce and that is the only way of cash flow to our hands.

This opportunity will be far off, since Vedanta has occupied. We can't accede even to these areas. To say in a single line, we lost land and forest. Even our drinking water is contaminated by now. It means, all the ways of survival is blocked. We have to think how to survive.

Not only people of our village or near by villages, people from adjacent areas of Rayagada also have been burdened mentally. A rally to protest

was organized, and 2000 people from neighboring villages joined to drive out Vedanta. This is the cause of our sorrows and discontentment.

We must save Niyamgri Hills our mother who has fostered us for generations.



### 5) LINGARAJ MAJHI

Resident of Rengapali Village. Age - 40 yrs.

Vedanta has given us nothing, as trumpeted, but given us diseases due to the pollution of air and water. People in our region have been Victims to T.B and many other langs disease and stomach diseases. Also it total that Red Mud Pond, Ash Pond will recharge the ground water with poison, resulting to severe incurable diseases. This was brought to the knowledge of collector and superior authorities' but paid no dividend. I wrote to HRC. Fews days after, the RDC and collector, with pollution Board authority came to us we submitted all facts and figures. They listened to us and formally with assurance went back nothing to this effect.



We feel undone. This is otherwise torture on us. We calmly bear if how many days we have to be silent. At the cost of our life Vedanta will mint money with silent support of the Big Bosses.

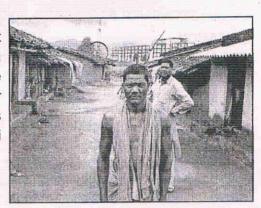
### 6) DAKA MAJHI

Resident of Bandhaguda Village, Age - 40

On May' 15th 2006 the villagers of Bandhaguda took a rally against Vedanta on rehabilitation and employment. As per the view of Daka Majhi, during survey time collector of kalahandi went to their village and called a gram sabha. Villagers were gathered and the collector said the Alumina Company Vedanta will start its work here. It needs some acres of land. During the meeting collector of kalahandi committed with villagers

- 1. Their earning process will increase from 1% to 3%.
- They will get job in the plant.
- 3. Sufficient money will be given to them against their lands.
- 4. Vedanta will construct its colony to rehabilitate the displaced families.
- 5. Education, Electrification and communication facilities will be provided to them .

The villagers of Bandhaguda lost all their land except 5 acres of their hamlet. Vedanta started its plant but the villagers of Bandhaguda did not get employment inside the plant. As this village is situated nearest to the plant the people are facing different types of problems. Then they planned for necessary steps rehabilitation and employment. Nearly 2000nos of people gathered and peacefully demonstrated in front of the Vedanta gate. Result was 32 people were arrested by police. Then the villagers of bandhaguda filed a petition in the hon'ble high court for rehabilitation. Then collector of Kalahandi visited Bandhaguda village and review and submitted the report to hon'ble high court. Now the people of this village are suffers by different diseases and due to dust of the plant, yet 2nos of people died by T.B.. The water also polluted by the dust and while domestic animal would have take drink, they also suffers by different diseases. Now Vedanta convery belt is going over 2 acre 10 Dicimil land of Daka Majhi. Vedanta staff requested to Daka Majhi to provided this land. He said formerly I also provide 10 acres land to Vedanta, but yet we have not get any opportunities as per commitment. So at first Vedanta agreement with us, then will provide 2 acre 10 dicimil.



### DEMANDS OF LOCAL M.P.

Before the initiation of refinery plant work at Lanjigarh, Vedanta has assured to its people to full-fill their demands. But till now it has not taken any step as per its commitment. So, the honorable member of parliament of Kalahandi Sj Bhakta charan Das has demanded to Vedanta on different issues which are mentioned below.

### **EMPLOYMENT**

- The company should be committed to provide employment opportunity and livelihood to approximately, two lakhs Families of the District, to achieve this, dairy and poultry farming should be promoted. A diary and Food processing unit should be established. This should be in a phased manner through a trust, cooperative society or mutually decided body. Efforts should be made to achieve these targets within five years.
- 2. One person from each project (Factory and Mines) affected family will be provided employment with minimum monthly wages.
- 3. 10,000 jobs to the unemployed youths of the district as announced by the state Govt. & the company officials.
- Preference and facilities will be provided to the local entrepreneurs to setup ancillary units for the projects to create large scale employment opportunities.
- 5. If any local entrepreneur wants to setup aluminium based factory, the company should provide raw materials on subsidized rate.
- 6. The Dongria and Jharnia tribes of Niyamgiri hills along with the displaced and affected people should be considered as the share holders of the company.

### **EDUCATION**

- 1. 500 bed medical college and hospital at the district head quarters.
- 2. Ten Vocational Training Centres will be setup in the District.
- 3. Two schools with 100% residential facilities shall be provided for the tribals of the District.
- 4. A female Nursing Training Institute for 100 students with hostel facilities shall be provided.
- 5. Reservation in seats in Nursing Institute at Vedanta University at Puri for eligible girls from the district to the extent of 10% of the total.
- One secondary school will be adopted by the company from each block of the District and its infrastructure, teaching tools, sports and other facilities like lab, IT etc will be brought at par with Novodaya Vidhyalaya standard.
   An extension wing of the Vedanta University shall be acted in the District and its novel.
- An extension wing of the Vedanta University shall be setup in the District focusing on studies on Mineral Science, Tribal Studies, Traditional Medicines and Anthropology.
- 8. A lower cut off will be set for the students of District in the University at Puri in all subjects. All eligible students of the district qualifying for the admission in Vedanta University shall be provided scholarship.
- 9. All students from the district qualifying for any Govt. Medical or Engineering college in the country shall be provided tuition fees by the company. Likewise for all the students of the district qualifying for any Top ranking management institute such as IIM, Xavier's, IIFB, ISB etc tuition fees shall be provided.

### **HEALTH**

- The existing Primary Health Centers of the District will be upgraded with modern facilities to make a full fledged hospital. It will be managed by an expert agency.
- 2. All project displaced families and project affected families shall have access to free health care facilities including medicines. The people of the district who are below poverty line will be provided free diagnosis and free treatment. The lower income group people of the district will have to pay for the diagnosis and will be provided free treatment for major ailments.

### HOUSING

 The company should provide housing facilities to each family of Dongri tribe with sufficient facilities (Electricity, Water etc).

### WATER

- 1. Safe drinking water supply for the people of the district shall be taken up if there is public Private Partnership.
- 2. A check dam shall be erected to ensure that the ground water levels are not depleted. An all out efforts shall be made by the local political representatives and the company to see that the Central and State Government agencies facilitate this endeavour. In case the effort doesn't succeed the check dams shall be erected by the company.
- The villages adjacent to the water pipeline laid by the company shall be provided water supply.

### POWER

- 1. Solar lights shall be provided at strategic location in the villages of the districts.
- 2. Solar lantern shall be provided to the families below poverty line.

### **ENVIRONMENT**

- 1. In addition to CMPDI Report other reputed scientists of the nation and also the experts of the region the company should ensure that mining activities will not adversely affect the environment of the area.
- 2. The company will ensure that general environmental condition is not adversely affected.
- 3. Quarterly visit and review by the local/central team of the mining site.
- 4. Annual review of the environment clearance by Govt. of India.
- 5. Annual review by Govt. of India to assess the health impact on the local populations owing to various activities carried out by the company in the region.

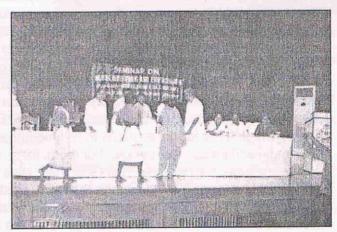
### **INFRASTRUCTURE**

- 1. The roads which are being used by the company for Commercial purpose should be maintained by the company in association with the State Government.
- 2. Infrastructure facilities of two railway station's should be upgraded and one should be adopted by the Company.

### SPORTS AND CULTURE

- 1. One sports complex with hostel facilities shall be created and aspiring sports talents shall be supported by appropriate scholarship schemes.
- 2. A self supported activity centre to preserve and publicize the age old culture and art of the district.
- 3. Two community resource centers exclusively for the tribal focusing on training the tribal on sustainable livelihood programms shall be setup.
- 4. A world class training institute with hostel facilities and scholarship provisions for developing archery talent of local tribal People.







# Memorandum to the chief justice, Supreme Court from Niyamgiri Surakshya Samiti Kalahandi

To
The Chief Justice
The Supreme Court of India
New Delhi

Sub: A prayer for not allowing the mining of bauxite from the Niyamgiri Hills to Vedanta or any Other Company.

Your Honor,

Most earnestly we, on behalf of the Niyamgiri Surakshya Samiti, Lanjigarh, and Kalahandi pray for the legal redress of the grievances as mentioned hereunder.

The case involving Niyamgiri & the Vedanta Company has reached the Supreme Court. The people of the districts of Rayagada & Kalahandi, who have been agitating against the proposed mining activities of Vedanta or any other Company in Niyamgiri Hills, are awaiting the verdict of the Supreme Court eagerly as they are fully aware of the grave peril that looms large because of the presence of the Vedanta Company in Lanjigarh, Kalahandi district. We pray for a fair, impartial and considerate trail of the case. In this connection, we would like to put forth the following points for your kind perusal.

- 1. It is known to almost everybody in Lanjigarh that all the construction works including the refinery, the red mud pond; the ash pond and the power plant by Vedanta Alumina in Lanjigarh have been made illegally in a hasty manner. The Company has dared to do this only because of the protection and encouragement extended by the Orissa Government. The Company succeeded in laying down its clutches on the Government land, rural forest, reserve forest and the land belonging to the people of the SC and the ST category. No law of this land could hinder the company from the illegal possession of all these categories of land. Muscle power also has played a key role for all the above mentioned construction works.
- 2. The Company has shamelessly prepared a false report of the different "developmental activities". The statement made by Anil Agrawal (the owner of the Vedanta Company) that his Company has made a women's college (where more than three thousands students are being provided education) and a super-specialty heart hospital for the people of the Kalahandi district (The Economic Times dt. 18.12.2007) is a blatant lie. Anil Agrawal should be told to show where these institutes are located. The statement of the Company that no jungle, no animals, no stream and no tribal people exist in Niyamgiri in nothing but falsification of truth. The law of our country provides that Gramsabhas must be held for securing the consent of the villagers, if they are to be displaced from their land for the establishment of any industry. But no Gramsabha has ever been held in Lanjigarh area before the acquisition of land by Vedanta. All the consent reports prepared by the Company are nothing but downright falsehood. Signature of people have been garnered in return for lavish meals in the Company guest house. And many of the signatures are also forged ones.
- 3. The dense forest of Niyamgiri is rich in natural resources. A home to many precious and rare medicinal plants, the Niyamgiri hills are also a haven for the wild animals. Two perennial rivers and thirty six streams have also originated from these hills.
- 4. About twenty thousand tribal people, namely, the Dangaria and the Jharania Kandhs have been dwelling in the Niyamgiri Hills for generations from time immemorial. There is an inextricable bond between the 'holy' Niyamgiri and these tribal people. For them, these hills have been synonymous with life, livelihood and God. In every village, they worship their God, their "Niyamraja", who is believed to exist in the 'holy' Niyamgiri hills. If they are displaced from these hills their very existence will undergo a serious threat. Now they are haunted by the very question, "Why the government is so anxious to hand over their land to a single owner (namely Vedanta or Sterlite or any Other Company) at the cost of the lives of twenty thousand poor tribal people?"









- We have heard some of the high officials of Vedanta Company saying that it will not be difficult for the Company to have ownership over the Niyamgiri Hills. They further say that for Anil Agrawal, who is one among the very rich persons of the world, buying the supreme Court and even the Central Government is quite easy in spite of all this we were not disheartened because we had faith on the Apex Court. But this faith started to crumble when the Apex Court ignored the opinions and the suggestions made by the central empowered committee (CEC). Had the Supreme Court accepted the views of the CEC,
  - Niyamgiri along with the foothills and the nearby forest area could have been saved from sure and certain destruction.
  - The lives and the livelihood of lakhs of people could have been protected.
  - The rive biodiversity of the area could have been maintained.
  - The rich and precious natural resources including rare and valuable medicinal plants, the habitat
    of the wild life of the area and two rivers originating from Niyamgiri hills could have been saved
    from destruction.

It is shocking and utterly surprising that the Supreme Court is not ready to accept the suggestions made by a committee (CEC) set up by itself. Is not it all an absurd drama? Must the people of our area be compelled to believe the remarks made by the above mentioned high officials of Vedanta Company?

6. Another of the Supreme Court's verdicts has also shocked and surprised the people. After the Vedanta Company was blacklisted by the Norway Government, the Supreme Court of India declared that bauxite reserves of Niyamgiri could be leased out to Sterlite, thereby making it clear that the Supreme Court has found out another way of helping the Vedanta Company for its mining operations in Niyamgiri, as Sterlite is nothing but a sister concern of the Vedanta Company. Now, it transpires that the people of the subcontinent have been befooled and that life of the common man is valueless. But it must known to everybody that the decision of safeguarding the interest of the business tycoons and neglecting those of the common man is abominable and unacceptable.

Any industry based on mining, invariably brings about harm, hazards and sufferings for the local people and whatever they gain is very little and almost negligible. The farmers undergo heavy loss. Only a handful of people get benefited while thousands are rendered homeless and jobless. Agriculture suffers. Whatever the land losers receive is only very meager and their condition worsens day by day. And those who do not lose their land get nothing but misery and suffering. This invariably happens because the land, air and water of the area get severely polluted. All the above statements have held good in the case of the people of aniigarh also. More and more misfortune awaits them. If mining operations are allowed in Nivamgiri, all the rivers and streams originating from these hills will dry up and lakhs of acres of land of Kalahandi and Rayagada will turn to deserts. This will force lakhs of jobless farmers and tribal people to join the Maoist organization. This will certainly happen because the Company will in no case pay anything to those who have not lost their land. It is worth mentioning at this point that the recent Maoist activities in Orissa have raised the heartbeat of the authorities not only in the Orissa Government but also in the Central Government. It must also be noted here that Maoists have already started their operations in the districts of Rayagada and Kalahandi. So, should the Government concentrate on fulfilling the interests of one or two business tycoons or start focusing on the problem and save Niyamgiri? The option is yours, your honor. It is high time, Your Honor, that the Apex Court realized the implications of the two options.

Though there remains much to be written, it is impossible to pen on all these things. We hope the Apex Court will try to maintain its sanctity. Let Niyamgiri be saved so that the faith of the people on the Apex Court will be strengthened.

With regards, Yours faithfully,

(Niranjan Acharya) Niyamgiri Surakshya Samiti, Lanjigarh, Kalahandi





### Memorandum to the Hon'ble president of India from Affected Farmers and villagers Down the Niyamgiri Hills

To Hon'ble President of India Rastrapati Bhawan New Delhi

Sub: illegal construction of bunds, red mud pond etc. By Vedanta Alumina Ltd. for its refinery project at Lanjigarh in Kalahandi, Orissa.

Most respectfully we are to state the following few lines for your kind information and necessary action.

The scenario of Kalahandi district is known to all at national and international level for its starvation death, drought, distress sale of agricultural products, selling of children by hungry mothers and suicide of farmers etc. Of late the plight of the people of Kalahandi has worsened because of the illegal and unlawful construction work of Vedanta Aluminium Ltd. A London based Multinational Company for its Alumina Refinery Project at Lanjigarh. The illegalities committed by Vedanta Alumina Ltd. Namely violation of human rights, atrocities on women, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, and forceful possession of tribal lands in Vth schedule area, which is unconstitutional etc. have been highlighted by the newspapers and electronic media.

The Central Empowered Committee (CEC) formed by the Honorable Supreme Court of India have also expressed serious concern at the illegalities committed by the Vedanta Alumina Ltd. The CEC after making proper inquiry, suggested to "Stop construction work of Vedanta Alumina Refinery at Lanjigarh" immediately. But the company is doing its construction work on a war footing basis, ignoring all the laws of the land.

That the perennial streams flowing from Niyamgiri Hills and running through the tribal lands of villages Lothopada, Dongaragarh, Narayanpada, Lanjigarh were providing water for irrigation, drinking water for human and animal consumption from time immemorial. These are going to be damaged by the construction of red mud pond etc. by Vedanta Alumina Ltd. We have attached a copy of map showing the drainage-line, nallah and cultivate lands of the tribal people.

That the village forest areas near the villages Basantpada, Kinari, Kahduar, Rengopali, Jagannathpur were damaged by Vedanta Alumina Ltd. The reserve forests are also affected badly. The construction work of the company for its power plant and Alumina Refinery Project within 8 kms. Of the Reserve Forest violates forest laws and is illegal.

That the construction of the petrol filling station and stock yard of Iron Angle materials of conveyor belt is illegal. This had damaged the agricultural lands of the tribal people of Rengopali and Kothduar village. Also, no compensation has been given to the affected tribal people.

That very recently 32 tribal people of village Bandhguda were illegally arrested in false allegations and were put in the jail custody for seven days when they peacefully demonstrated before the office of the Vedanta Ltd. Against the illegal construction of the compound wall over their agricultural land, only bathing pond, a wall and a stream which are the only sources of drinking water and burial ground etc. Out of these 32 falsely accused persons who were in jail custody for 7 days, two are physically handicapped and one is below 15 years of age and was in the juvenile jail at Berhampur vide case no GR374/06 pending before the court of SDJM, Bhawanipatna & Juvenile Court Nuapada.

That after the arrest of 32 male members of Bandhguda village and remanded to jail custody when their wives were peacefully protesting and agitating before the office of Vedanta Alumina Ltd. At Lanjigarh, the police officials stormed into the place and misbehaved their tribal women violating all human rights and law. This has been recorded in electronic video camera and has also been telecast by the local electronic media.





That the construction of the many big earthen barriers and bunds, everywhere surrounding the tribal agricultural fields and blocking the flowing of water, the drainage lines from Niyamgiri Hills, the only source of water to these tribal agricultural fields poses serious problems for the very survival of the tribal people. There can be no crop production and the tribal people are sure to suffer certain death.

That to save the crops, many water harvesting structures, diversion weirs, and other water management strictures were built by integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA), Soil Conservation Department, lift Irrigation Department, National Watershed Mission. All these structures down the Niyamgiri Hills are being damaged by the Vedanta Alumina Refinery Project for its illegal constructions. It seems, Vedanta Alumina Ltd. Has got the governmental licence to devastate the tribal of Lanjigarh area. And worse, the innocent tribal people are being terrorised by the police and the goons of the company when they peacefully protest against the illegal and unlawful activities of Vedanta Alumina Ltd.

In these circumstances, we the poor tribal farmers of Lanjigarh area petition the Honorable Supreme Court to stop further construction work by Vedanta Alumina Ltd. Immediate steps may kindly be taken at your end so that the poor tribal people and farmers of Kalahandi can be saved.

Yours faithfully
Affected Farmers and villagers
Down the Niyamgiri Hills of
Lanjigarh Block
Kalahandi

### SEMINER ON "VEDANTA IN KALAHANDI"A BEAUTIFUL DREAM OR PAINFUL REALITY? 29.30.April 2006

VENUE- Bhawanipatna, kalahandi Oraganised by- KBK Samachar.

Dear friends.

Appeal to save Niyamgiri and Khandul Mail Hills of Lanjigarh and and Karlapat (Th. Rampur) in the district of Kalahandi.

This is an appeal to all right thinking and environmentally conscious citizens of the globe to rally to the cause of saving Niyamgiri hill & Khandual Mail hills one of the most important bio-diversity hotspot in the Eastern Ghats of orissa. The top of these hills are proposed to be mined by Vedanta Alumina Ltd., a subsidiary of sterlite India Limited for Bauxite which will be used for their 1 million ton Alumina refinery to be set up in Lanjigarh, a schedule 'V'area for Niyamgiri hills and for karlapat, khandual mali hills including Vedanta so many other M.N.C's like BHP billiton's project proposal are in the pipe line for Bauxite mining. While the former Niyamgiri hills is rich in Bio-diversity point of view dense sal reserve forest unique for its other species proposed "Elephant Corridor" and the later khandual mali hills comes under karlapat Tiger Sanctuary project under karlapat reserve forest where Govt. of India wild Life Deptt. of state as well have all ready started their project [Tiger sanctuary] work.

Now the climat change is a big threat in the globe. This climate change will affect everything and every where. It is among the greatest rist to human existence. It is like a nuclear war in slow motion. In fact, its likely to cause much more havoc, climate change threatens every nation, the humanity at large. Water resources, agriculture, food security, human health, our 'houses, industries and all our resources are all at ritk. It is important to understand the nature and cause of those risk, where natural and human systems are likely to be most vulnerable in developing countries and among the disadvantaged groups.



Niyamgiri Hills, named after the Niyamgiri,the main deity of the donagria and other kondhs, are one of last untouched wildernesses of orissa. Rising to a height of more than four thousand feet, it is the source of vamshadhara river as well as major tributaries of Nagaveli rivers. It forms a distinct phytogeographical zone because of its height and its highly precipitous topography. It also has some of the most pristine forests in Orissa. Niyamgri flora is of 'great photo-geographical importance' as the hilltops harbot high altitude plants with Himalayan/North Indian and Nilgiri/South Indian elements. Preliminary studies show that it has approximately 50 species of important medicinal plants, about 20 species of wild ornamental plants, and more than 10 species of wild relatives of crop plants such as sugarcane(protected under the International Undertaking on plant Genetics Resources (Rome, 23 November 1983). These wild relatives are important for agriculture science to develop new verities and hybrids of food crops to feed a hungry world since they are important pure gene base. These can only be preserved in the wild in situ condition since they will die of shifted from their present locations.

Niyamgri hills are home to a number of vulnerable wildlife species including tiger, leopards, elephant, sloth bear, pangolin, palm civet, giant squirrel, mouse deer and sambhar, etc. most of which are in the IUCN red list of endangered species. It is also a part of migration corridor of elephants between forests of Kondhamal and of Kalahandi / Koraput. Niyamgiri hills are also home for rare birds like Hill myna and Hornbill and are one of the few habitats in Orissa for the king Cobra. Recently, the Golden Gecko has been discovered for the first time in Orissa for the first time in Orissa from the Niyamgiri hill, Which happens to be the only habitat in the state.

The Golden gecko (callodactylodes aurous) is of special interest to world herpetologists as it represents one of two known genus callodactylodes, who are considered as Gondwarman relics. This gecko is one of the rarest lizards of India, endemic to Eastern Ghats of India. Due to its extremely rare status, this lizard is classified in the Schedule I to the wildlife protection Act, 1972 and is treated as equal to the tiger and the elephant.

Experts say that they are adopted to vertical rock surfaces near hill streams and their breeding places are localized on these rock surfaces. Any habitat disturbance (loss of rock faces or perennial streams) would lead to their rapid extinction. In addition this a species of large termite hill gecko (Hemidactlyus subtriedrus) share the same habitat. This again is the first record from Orissa from this place. No photo of this species is available so far in any published book in India so far.

A specimen of green Pit viper was noticed which could be a new species or sub species of pit viper from India, since this could not be matched with existing pit viper records of India. The Travancore wolf snake, which was last reported from Orissa by the British herpetologists in pre-independence era, has also been rediscovered from here recently. A species of skink, which was hitherto unreported in any published literature could be a new report.

In view of its ecological importance, Niyamgiri hill was declared as nature conservation / game sanctuary by the erstwhile King of Kalahandi and was proposed as a wild Life Sanctuary in the working plan of Kalahandi forest Division. The state Wild life organization has also proposed to declare this area as south Orissa Elephant Reserve as mentioned in the Vide memo no. 4643/3WL (Cons.) 34/04 dated 20.08.2004.

The ecological importance of the Niyamgiri forests has been recognized even by an expert team. The Central Empowered committee set up by the supreme Court of India had sent a Fact Finding Export team to carry out an inspection who in their report dated 14<sup>th</sup> January 2005 also expressed their concern over the mining and recommended for alternate option of sourcing bauxite ore. To quote their report:

"Any mining in this area is bound to destroy the biodiversity + + + Under these circumstance, alternative sources of ore should be Explored for the project." (Finding of the team (iv), fact finding Team report). It is also in the Report of C.E.C. – 11 dt. 21.09.05 after their visit to Kalahandi, Niyamgiri Hills Vedanta area and discussion with intellectuals and public hearing held in Kalahandi.



The ecological diversity in the Niyamgiri hills in linked to the hundreds of perennial streams flowing from these hills, even though Kalahandi is one of the most perennial streams flowing from these hills, even though Kalahandi is one of the most perennially draught prone areas in the country. Most of these emerge from just below the bauxite deposit on the top of the mountains, providing suitable for microclimates for diverse flora and fauna. The Niyamgiri Hill is sacred to the dongaria Kondhs, a unique primitive tribal group found only in the Niyamgiri Hills. This tribe, which is no less important that the endangered jarawas of the Andamans is on the brick of extinction since the 2001 census, reveals a total population of around 7,500 only. They consider the mountaintop of the Niyamgiri as inviolate and project the forests on the top as "Kaman "forests, where their good Niyam penu resides.

The ecological and cultural sacredness of Niyamgiri is threatened by the proposed bauxite mining by the Vedanta Aluminum Ltd. The area is going to be destroyed even before a complete documentation of its biodiversity wealth is carried out. The company has already partly constructed its factory just below the Niyamgiri hill and is waiting for the environmental and forest clearance from the ministry of environment and forests, GOI. The mining of the hill top involving heavy equipment and blasting would destroy the rich wildlife and its habitant completely. Many endangered species of flora would disappear even before documentation. In flux of outsiders because of the factory already has led to large scale tree feeling and habitant disturbance in Niyamgiri Hills. More seriously the mining of bauxite which retains water, will lead to draying up of all the streams, almost all of which originate just below the bauxite deposit, destroying the unique humid microniches were many species are found.

We are about to sacrifice this sacred hill with its Vedanta treasures and destroy the future for an innocent tribe who would disappear for no faults of theirs. How can this abominable ecological crime be tolerated in independent India when our constitution protects and guarantees the tribals the right to livelihood and life with dignity in a schedule V area. This area is notified scheduled V area where commercial activities are not supposed to be encouraged as per the guideline issued by the MOEF under the FCA,1980(No.F.N. 2-1/2003-FC, DATED 20th October 2003) unless it is for a defense purpose.

To support our views, we are enclosing a very brief report on the biodiversity wealth of Niyamgiri Hills for your kind perusal.

Though the honorable prime minister has expressed his commitment to save India's wilderness and its wildlife, sadly his opinions have been ignored so far by the government of Orissa and the mandarins of the MOEF while considering the mining proposal at Niyamgiri. We, therefore, request you to spare a few minutes to write a letter or send and mail protesting this proposed criminal despoliation of one of the last bastions of wildlife and biodiversity in Eastern Ghats and to sleep the proposed mining project forthwith in Niyamgiri Hills and Khandual mali hills of Kalahandi.

Big and small, rich and poor, powerful and powerless all will have to co-operate to achieve a global objective for the global good.

This can only happen it there is a sense of fairness in the burden-sharing arrangements which raises some very difficult questions.

For example, is one tone of a green house gas produced by the New Yorker or a Londoner equal to a tone of the same gas produced by a peasant in Guatemala, Chad or Bangladesh?

The simple, moral answer is 'No'. The farmer is the result of luxury. The latter, basic survival. Both of them go into the atmosphere. But one need to be controlled and the other needs to supported ...... (C.S.E., New Delhi)

So my suggestion for this seminar is "Vedanta in Kalahandi is not a beautiful dream but a painful reality."



Memorandum to the CEG, Supreme Court from the Kalahandi Nagarika Sachetan Manch, Bhawanipatana.

The Kalahandi nagarika Sachetan Mancha welcomes the members of the central Empowered committee, supreme Court, on your visit to Kalahandi and Niyamgiri. We, as citizens of this unfortunate part of the nation of India, would like to place the following for your consideration:

- Kalahandi infamous for its starvation death and common drought, can 't afford the mining of one of its most important sources of water, Niyamgiri, Which is the origin of Vamshadhara and a major tributary of Nagabali. In this parched landscape, Niyamgiri gives th local inhabitants perennial flow of water from its multitude of springs, allof which originated from or just below the bauxite deposit on the top of Niyamgiri.
- Along with the Karlapat area, Niyamgiri is one of the few intact forests left in the district. It is also a wild life corridor between forests of kandhamal and forests of kalahndi and Rayagada. It has highest biodiversity and has been proposed as a wildlife sanctuary. Allowing a massive open cast mining on top of the Niyamgiri Mountation will destroy this existing forest and drastically effect the wildlife, including elephants, sambher and leopards.
- Niyamgiri also ameliorates the climate of Kalahandi district the recurring heatwaves with temperatures rising upto 47 C will be further intensified by Niyamgiri's destruction and by the establishment of the massive Alumina refinery at Lanjigarh.
- The Niyamgiri hill range is also home to the unique primitive tribal group- the Dongaria Kondha. The opening of a massive mine and industry in the are will completely destroy the Dongarias culture and economic. The Niyamgiri mountain is also sacred to the Dongria and allowing mining on this mountains will mountain will amount to a cultural genocide for them.
- The plans below the Niyamgiri are inhabited mainly by the Majhi Konds, simple and subsistence oriented scheduled tribes who depend completely on forests and their agriculture. Their agriculture is also dependent on the water flowing from these hills. The establishment of a massive alumina refinery has resulted in displacement of these simple people and destruction of their way of life. The mining on Niyamgiri will destroy the downstream agriculture, create pollution and destroy the way of life of these people, pauperizing and marginalizing them for generations
- The local tribals resisting the destruction of their sacred Niyamgiri hill and the establishment of the
  alumina plants have been tortured and beaten up repeatedly, in violation of protection provided by the
  constitution. The administration and police have refused to take action against the company and in
  fact aid them in their reign of terror.
- Protection provided to scheduled tribes by the constitutions and laws as OSATIP,1956,have been repeatedly violated in the transfer of land to the company by the district officials
- The company has illegally occupied forest land, and in spite of its averment in front of CEC still continue
  to be in possessing of these lands, after felling trees on forest land. The local administration, including
  the forest officials, has colluded in this blatant violation of forest laws, thereby committing contempt of
  Supreme Court.
- In spite of the proceeding in front of the CEC, the constriction of the alumina refinery continue at a fast pace. We apprehend that this is an attempt to present a fait accompli to the CEC and supreme Court of having invested high amount of capital and therefore the necessity of obtaining the mine.







The company started work on its refinery before receiving the environmental clearance under the EPA. The
Company, in collaboration with the district administration, has violated Forest laws, environmental laws and
providing protection to scheduled tribes. In spite of this, no action has been taken against the company.

Our faith in the law of the land has been shaken by the blatant violaton of laws by the company and the district administration. The petitioners to the CEC have provided detailed information to the CEC about all the above. Inspite of this we find that the violation of laws continue along with the constriction of the refinery. Weapprehend that the people of Kalahandi ,specially that of Niyamgiri and Lanjigarh are again going to be denied justice because the opposing party is avery powefull and rich company, which ad persons like P Chidamram, the current fiancés minister on its Board. The Government of orissa as well as the Ministry of Envionment, instead of regulating the violation of law, aare closing their eyes and in fact in some cases abetting the violation of the same laws that they are supposed to uphold. In this situation, We the citizens of Kalahandi and lanjigarh, wonder if we should belive that we live with law of the jungle or whether we are in fact living under the protection of one pf the gretest constitution and consequent rule of law.

We know that as per law, there is no way that the Niyamgiri will be allowed to be mined for bauxite. We also know that the power full Vedanta company has impertinently challenged the majesty of lw with its mony power and its strong political connections. The questions is whether the law of the land will prevail. As of now we see no chance of the same, with the construction continuing apace and with the rision ofterror and the oppression of Adivasis. We doubt whether our precious, sacered and irreplaceable Niyamgiri, the repository of biodiversity and wild life, the source of live giving water, will be from the rapacity of Vedanta or not.

It is for you uphold our faith in the constitution and in the majesty of law.

We request you for the following:

- Please uphold the laws of the land and ensure that the lives and livelihoods of the people of Niymagiri
  hill and lanjigarh are nit destroyed by the rapacity of one company. We request you to take into account
  the irreplaceable environmental values of Niyamgiri and stop the proposed mining and alumina rifinary.
- The alumina refinery is being contracted in violation of environmental and conservation laws .The
  construction is continuing apace . Please immediately stay the construction of the refinery.
- Please allow the person affected by the mining and project to speak with you directly .A massive campaign of intimidation has been started by the goondos of the company ,and the ruling party to threaten and intimidate people who are opposing the mining and the refinery and we are apprehensive that they may not be allowed to meet you
- Please ensure that those persons and officials who are responsible for the violation of the environmental laws are punished suitably to send out a signal that such violations by powerful will not be tolerated by the law and justice is blind to the power and position of the guilty.

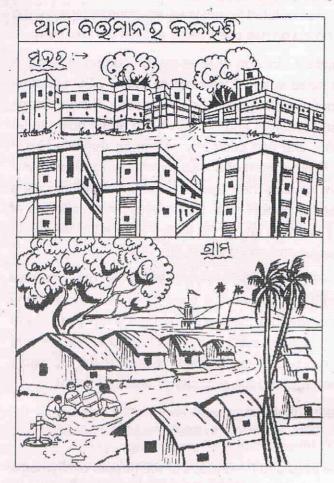
We reiterate our faith in your upholding the laws of the land and in obtaining justice for the poor and disenfranchised of Kalahandi.

Yours faithfully, Kalahandi Nagarik Sachetana Manch Bhawanipatana.





### **Picturial**

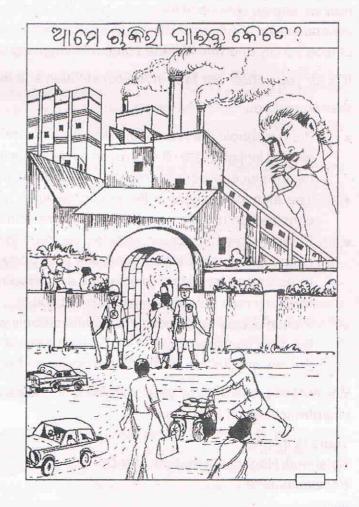


This is Connotation of Development:

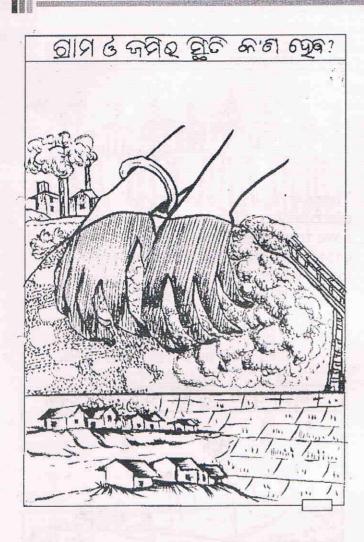
Brazen castles in place of cottages, Nature revised, Social being is not the man at present - A Mechanical being calculates in terms of money and matter.

This is the end result of Development:

We have given away our land, we shall be away from the lap of Nature, instead of farming, we shall avail Jobs in factories of our localities - Jobs of Bearers, Gardeners, Sweepers, Security, Helpers for them for their swat slumber.



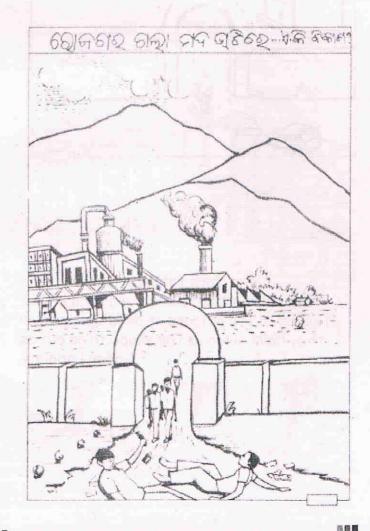


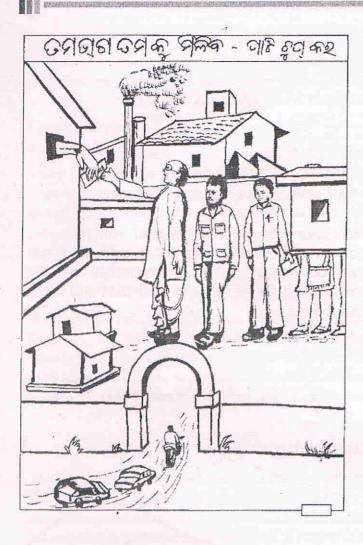


The path of development will lead to Liquor Den, Their partners have opened and we shall deposit there all our earnings from their factories

# This is real development:

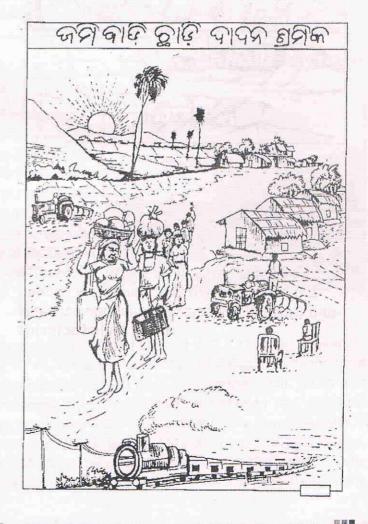
Villages will vanish in place of village culture their will stand urban culture, their will cover a block layer on man, his village and on his farming field - All that will turn to diart.

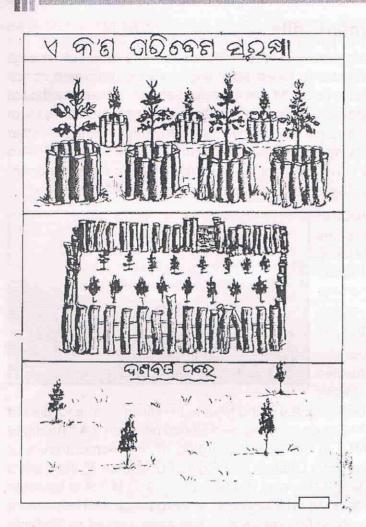




There is nothing to worry; nothing to distrub, you will have your dues since you have traversed a long distance for we to capture all the wealth / resources of the locality.

Our fore fathers never had the opportunities to see towns and cities. Thanks to the patrons of development for they have given us the scope to go out as Dadan Labours.

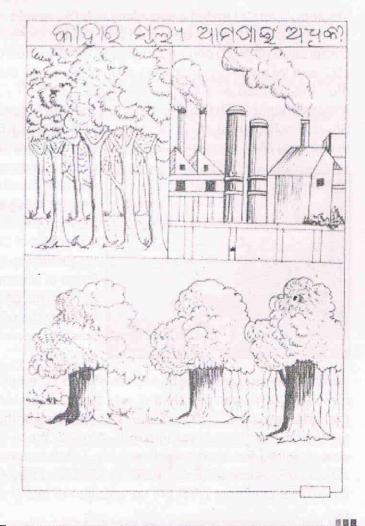




because all the felled, Trees will prout again, So that there would'nt be any neeed for plantation and govt.s burden will minimise. This is development protection

This is protection of environment in reality,

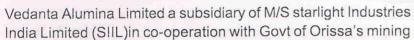
This is high time for us to decide and determine to choose the precious.

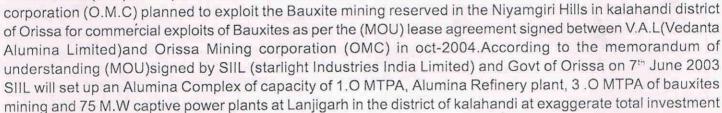


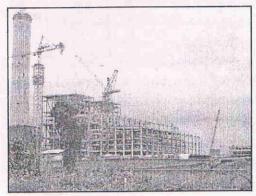
# Save Niyamgiri Hills

Niyamgiri hills situated in the south eastern part of kalahandi district with dense reserve forest of an area about 2100 hector. And another 2500 hacters of non reserve forest adjoining covering deep and dance vegetation. Varieties of vulnerable tree mainly sal, piasal, sesumetc and a large varieties of rare medicinal plants, Bamboos ,Fruits bearing trees, like harida, Bahada, Kendu, Amla, Chahar, Mango etc. Varieties of creeper, jungal flowers etc. are increasing the scenario and natural peoples living Niyamgiri Hills are called the Dongria kandhas an unique primitive Tribal group living in Donger (Hills) and jgarania kandhas (Living near the stream (Jharana). These P.T.G are found only in Niyamgiri hills. This tribe which in more important than the endangered jarawas of the Andamans, are on the brink of extinction since the 2001 census.

This Niyamgiri Hill range situated in Lanjigarh Block of kalahandi district in the state of Orissa. Indian history names it as "Banka sama" which is more than 4000' above sea level. It is the highest mountain of the district adjacent to Rayagada district of Orissa. There are about 112 Dongria and Jharania kandha villages in 4 Blocks and 6 G.P.S of both Rayagada and Kalahandi district which are situated in and around the Niyamgiri Hills.







of approximately Rs 4500 /- crore SIIL has been named as Vedanta Alumina Limited. But after the protest of local people, Tribals of Lanjigarh, Niyamgiri hills, some Social Activists, Environmentalist, Wild life exports, Geologists filed public interest litigation (PIL) cases in the High court of Orissa, Supreme court of India (Apex court of the country) for justice to the Tribals, Farmers and to save rich Biodiversity and forest of Niyamgiri hills, the supreme court found the Vedanta's (V.A.L) documents as baseless and fraud. Hence Vedanta (VAL) again applied in the name of starlight Industries India Limited (SIIL) to get the mining lease to exploit Bauxite ore of Niyamgiri Hills for Alumina refinery at Lanjigarh.

For these propose 723.343 Hecters of land in required by the Vedanta Alumina Limited out of which 232.75 Hectors of land was private and was acquired under land acquisition Act 1894 for 'public propose. 'Most of the land belonged to scheduled Tribe and as another 721.323 Hecters of land is required for the bauxites mining on top of the Niyamgiri Hills. Most of these lands are categorized as forest & Reserved forest .The land required for Alumina refinery are Tribal farmers Land which is coming under panchayat extension to schedule Areas Act (PESA) 1996,no 40/1996 date 24th December 1996. An act to provide for the extension of the provision of part 1X of the constitution of India relating to panchayat in the scheduled Areas.

28



Be is enacted by parliament in the forty- seventh year of the Republic of India as follows:

- (1) This act may be called the provisions of the panchayats (Extensities to the scheduled Areas) Act, 1996
- (2) In this Act unless the contest otherwise requires" scheduled Areas "means the scheduled areas as referred to in clause (1) of Article 244 of the constitution.
- (3) Extension of part ix of the part constitution –The provision of the part ix of the constitution relating to panchayat are here by extended to the scheduled areas subject to such exception and modifications as are provided in section 4.
- (4) Exceptions and modifications to part IX of the constitution not withstanding anything contained under part IX of the constitution. The legislature of a state shall not make any law under the part which is inconsistent with any of the following Features.
  - (a) A state legislation on the panchayat that may be made shall be in consonance with the customary law, social and religious practices and traditional management practices of communities management resources.
  - (b) A village shall ordinarily consist of a habitation or a group of habitations or a hamlet or a group of hamlet comprising communities and managing its affair in accordance with traditions and customs
  - (c) Every village shall have a gram sabha consisting of persons whose names are included in the electoral rolls for the panchayat at the village level.
  - (d) Every Gram Sabha shall be competent to safe guard and preserve the Traditions and costums of the people, their cultural Identity, community recourses and the customary mode of dispute resolution.
  - (e) Every Gram sabha shall.
    - I. Approve the plans, programmes and projects for social and economic development before such plans, programmes and projects are taken up for implementation by the panchayat at the village level.
    - II. Be responsible for the identification or selection of persons as beneficiaries under the poverty alleviation and other programmes .
    - III. Every panchayat at the village level shall be required to obtain from the gram sabha a certificate of utilization of funds by the panchayat for the plans, programmes and projects referred to in clause. (iiii) Extract of "PESA" Act 1996 and summary important roles in this act to bind the tribals rights over properties like –The recommendations of the gram sabha or the panchayat at the appropriate level shall be made mandatory prior to grant of perspective license or mining lease for minerals in the schedule area.

The prior recommendation of the Gram sabha or the Panchayat at the appropriate level shall be made mandatory for the grant of exploitation of minerals.

In clause III of (M) the power to prevent alienation of land in the schedule areas and to take appropriate action to restore any unlawfully alienated land of the schedule tribe.

Though the above rules are there as per the provisions of the "PESA" act 1996 still the state Govt. in commerce with the VAL/SIIL fraudulently have made and managed the entire forged document in favor of VAL/SIIL and the peoples agitation started.

In 1997 OMC entered in to an MOU with sterlite industries Ltd for setting up an Alumina referring and captive power plant in kalahandi District. After that in 6<sup>th</sup> June 2002 collector Kalahandi issued notice for acquiring land for the alumina refinery project.

Then the tribal of Lanjigarh Block started agitation and protest against Vedanta alumina as most of the tribal are landless and the land they were in cultivable possession since generations forcefully vacated by the goons in the company in the presence of the police and the bureaucrats of the state Government. The tribals of Lanjigarh, thousands in numbers started agitation, rally, Public meetings, Gheraos etc. Peacefully in the name of Niyamgiri. Surakshya Samittee.







On 2<sup>nd</sup> April 2003 the tribal of 10 villages protesting refinery in a rally were severally beaten up by police personals and goons of the company (V.A.L). The old tribal men & women were severely beaten as a result of which some of them got bleeding injury in head, shoulder, leg and hand. Several times the tribals were beaten, murdered by accidental death (Sukru Majhi of village Kansari)sent to jail for months together in the false cases instituted against them. President of Niyamgiri Surakhya Sammittee Kumuti Majhi, Purna Naik, an activist of

Jagannathpur village and Kendubahali village were in jail custody several times in illegal cases instituted by V.A.L authorities. When Daka Majhi of Bandhaguda village protested not to give his farm land for the construction of conveyor belt and road to refinery (VAL) Lanjigarh he was detained in police custody for two days and threatened by goons of the company.

The tribal of Kansari & Bandhaguda village were sent to jail several times in false cases because of the protest against the refinery. Vedanta resources p/c (V.A.L) a British metals and mining company and its subsidiaries tend to hold the laws of the country in the content of their pursuit of profit. This (V.A.C) have record of poor environmental and social responsibilities. A report called Vedanta resources plc. Counter report Ravages through India" by Nustromo Research illustrates the poor environmental record of the company and its subsidiaries. It courts the supreme court Hazardous wastes monitoring committee (SCMC) report of Sept 2004, on the Vedanta's tuticorin copper smelter" It can be seen that the company has expanded the plant without consent for the board and without environment clearance and that it has openly violated the provisions of the EIA notification and the environment protection act 1986".

The key issues related to the Vedanta project in lanjigarh are

- 1. Violation of envirmental law and forest conservation Act.
- 2. Violation of 5th schedule provision of protection of tribal land alienation.
- 3. Negative environmental impact of the mining and alumina refinery project.
- 4. Impact of water regime including on river Banshadhara and Nagabali.
- 5. Forcefully construction of a project against the local people including Tribal interest.
- 6. Destruction of an important primitive tribal cultural and religious land mark.
- Violation of all laws of the land and constitution to benefit a multinational company.

Violation of Forest Conservation Act and environmental protection; owes with impunity while implementing its project. The violation are: - Forest land required for Alumina refinery involved 58 hac.of forest land for diversion of forest land, the forest conservation Act, 1980, Requires that forest clearance need to be obtained from the Govt of India. The company dehiberately hide the fact that it requires forest clearance for the project and went ahead with the construction of the plant. It has also cleaned the forest land and felled the trees in complete violation of forest conservation Act 1980.

The construction work of refinery started much before the environmental clearance was obtained.

As per the provision of environmental protection Act 1972 the Vedanta Alumina refinery project required Environmental clearance before the construction work of refinery but the company [VAL] obtained the environmental clearance for refinery on 22<sup>nd</sup> sept, 2004, however the construction of refinery started in February 2004 much before it received environmental clearance.



The Central Empowered Committee, when in the direction of the Supreme Court started enquiry the 'CEC' twice visited Lanjigarh refinery project area and Niyamgiri hills, its forest, biodiversity, river, water bodies, streams wild life everything and recommended the supreme court to stop illegal construction of vedanta's Allumina refinery at Lanjigarh (VAL) but the company did not listen to 'CEC's recommendation and started construction hurriedly to complete the project. The details of C.E.C report and Supreme Court report as:

Lanjigarh Situated in 83 \* 22' E and 19 \*42' 30" N is situated to the South- east Bhawanipatana near Kalahandi, Rayagada boarder. The 4284ft high summit of Niyamgiri Hills is just on the boarder of the district.

Niyamgiri is the origin of Vansadhara and a major Tributri of Nagabali .Niyamgiri gives the local inhabitants perennial flow of water. There is a huge Buxite deposit on the top of Niyamgiri. It is a permanent source of water to the entire area including Kalahandi and Rayagada Districts . The highest range of hills, Niyamgiri controls the climate of Kalahandi district. Thuamul Rampur and Lanjigarh get heavy rain because of Niyamgiri hills. It has been proposed to notify as a wild life sanctuary and Elephant reserve.



The primitive tribal groups, Dangria kandhas live in Niyamgiri
Hill range. The plains below the Niyaamgiri Hills are inhabited by Majhi kandhas. Niyamgiri is also a sacred place for Dangria kandhas. Niyamgiri forest is historically recognized for its rich wildlife population. Twenty two water harvesting structures are located in the foot Hills, which provide water round the year. Vansadhara and Nagabali two major rivers of south orissa emanate from this hill.

The Alumina plant and the Mining project linked with will have serious adverse effect on the flora and fauna due to mining, over burden dumping, liquid and gaseous effluents emission, blaring with explosives. There is an intimate relationship between bauxite topped mountains in Orissa and the perennial flow of water. All flat topped Hills with bauxite deposits have a large number of perennial streams and springs which form the major sources of lean season flow to the rivers in the region. It is because the bauxite is politic and pisolitic with high level of porosity giving it a high water retention capacity. Mining the bauxites deposits on the top of the Niyamgiri will mean destruction of water capacity and the entire system of the perennial springs will be adversely affected.

Transfer of Land Violation of samata judgment: A highly endangered primitive tribe the Dongria Kandh whose population is less than 6000 reside in the Niyamgiri hills. The Dongria kandha are dependent on farming /agro forestry and have no other sources of livelihood. Niyamgiri Hills is a sacred hill for the Dangaria kandha tribe. The hill is worshiped as Niyam Raja. Transfer of land to the non adibashi in this area is violation of samata judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court Vs Andhra Pradesh case.

Red mud pond and the ash pond are being established on the banks of river Vansadhara. A flash flood in the river can cause breach in the pond and it could result in a massive spill in the river of noxious and poisonous red radioactive element all of which could have disastrous consequences.

The overburden from the mining will flow in to the stream and pollute them and in the process will destroy the habited unique species and the drinking water source for the wild animals. The alumina refinery project will require 3 million tons of bauxite per annum which would be sourced from Nigara Hills . The land required for the alumina refinery is 723 343 hac. And the mines cs 721. 323 hac. Out of the land required 58.943 hac. For alumina refinery and 672.018 hac. For Bauxite mining are forest land and environmental clearance could have been granted only after the forest land problem is cleared. Similarly the environmental clearance for the alumina refinery could not have been accorded with out taking a decision on the mining component which is an integral part of the project. The alumina Refinery plant being set up by Vedanta Alumina Itd Which cost about - 4000/-Corers has deliberately and consciously concealed the involvement of forest land in the project.

Though it is commonly understood that the use of forest land for the mining of Niyamgiri Hills is absolutely necessary. If the alumina refinery is to be established at Lanjigarh, the environmental clearance is required and it has been accorded by overlooking it. The construction work of the alumina refinery was started on the project site much before the environment clearance accorded.

#### Forcible Eviction from land.

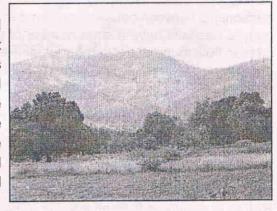
The people have been displaced from their houses through physical eviction by the district administration. Many were beaten up by the employees of Vedanta .The national R and R Policy says that land for land should be given after due process of consultation, Particularly in the case of the tribals, contrary to the above cash compensation was offered to them, which was not acceptable to many. The displacement was vehemently opposed by the tribals despite being offered large cash compensation by Vedanta . in the face of resistance, the district collector and the company officials collaborated to coerce and threaten them. An atmosphere of fear was created through the hired goondas. After being forcibly removed they were kept under watch and ward by the armed guards of Vedanta.

The land is in 5th Schedule area, which can not be transferred to private companies without the consent of tribal people. The tribal communities have not given the required written consent to validate the transfer of land to Vedanta. But the people who were promised to be given market price with an extra 30 percent for their properties ,new land in another village who would have to leave their homes and work for those who have education. These promises are not been honored by the company.

Mr. Sidhartha Nayak

#### Niyamgiri: waiting for justice

The Vedanta and Niyamgiri case is a prime example of how powerful multinationals and corporate sector have been able to subvert democracy and the rule of law in India in pursuit of profits. Vedanta has not only subverted laws and institutions, it seems to have the potential of even subverting the highest judicial authority in the country. People in Lanjigarh and kalahandi are awaiting the judgment of the Supreme Court in the case of Vedanta's bauxite project, hoping against hope the Supreme Court will follow the strong recommendations of the Central Empowered Committee and cancels the project and the proposed mining lease on Niyamgiri hill.



#### Background

Vedanta Alumina Limited, a subsidiary of M/S Sterlite Industries (India) Limited (SIIL), plans to exploit the Niyamgiri bauxite reserve located on top of Niyamgiri Hill in Kalahandi District of Orissa for commercial exploitation of bauxite. This company is going to mine bauxite deposit from the Niyamgiri hills jointly with Orissa mining Corporation Limited (OMC) as per the lease agreement signed in between VAL (Vedanta Alumina Ltd) and Orissa mining Corporation (OMC) in October 2004. According to the Memorandum of Understanding signed by SILL and Govt. of Orissa on 7th June 2003, SILL would set up an Alumina Complex, which includes 1.0 MTPA Alumina Refinery Plant, 3.0 MTPA of bauxite mining and 75 MW Captive Power Plant at Lanjigarh in the district of kalahandi at an aggregate investment of approximately Rs.4000/- core. SIL gas been now named as Vedanta Alumina Ltd.





For this purpose 723.343 ha of land was private and was acquired under Land belonged to scheduled tribe. Another 721.323 ha. Of land is required for the bauxite mining on top of the Niyamgri Hill. Most of this land is categorized as forest. The mining lease is to be in the name of the "Orissa Mining Corporation Ltd" however, for all purposes the mining and the use of bauxite will be done by Vedanta Alumina Ltd. Given the extremely high quality of the bauxite on the Niyamgri Hills and the low cost at which it is being given to Vedanta, the proposed project would have been one of the most profitable in the world.

In its hurry to start the refinery, Vedanta broke many laws including Environmental and forest conservation laws In this it was aided by the district and state administration. Following an uproar on these issues, petitions were filed in front of the central Empowered Committee set up by the Supreme Court to look after cases involving forests. These petition were filed by Sridhar of Academy of Mountain Environics, Biswjit Mohanty of wildlife Society of Orissa and Profulla Samantra.

#### Vedanta's background:

The parent company of Vedanta Alumina Ltd. (VAL) is Vedanta Resources Plc., a British metals and mining company. Anil Agrawal, the promoter of sterlite industries, listed his operations in London stock exchange, and in 2003, transferred his and his family's shares into a new holding company Vedanta resources plc. The Indian operations held by the Vedanta resources plc are Madras Aluminum Company Itd. And sterlite industries (India) Itd.Sterlite industries (India Itd). In turn holds Vedanta Alumina Itd., Hindustan Zinc Itd and Bharat aluminum Itd (BALCO). Vedanta resources Plc. Holds majority stake in all these companies.

Vedanta resources Plc. and its subsidiaries have record of poor environmental and social responsibility. A report called "Vedanta Resources Plc Counter Report: Ravages through India" by Nostromo Research illustrates the poor environmental record of the company and its subsidiaries. It quotes the Supreme Court Hazardous Waste Monitoring Committee (SCMC) Report of September, 2004, on the Vedanta's Tuticorin Copper Smelter, "it can be seen that the Company has expanded the plant without consent from the Board and without environment clearance and that it has openly violated the provisions of the EIA Notification and the Environment Protection Act, 1986".

Vedanta Resources Plc and its subsidiaries tend to hold the law of country in contempt in their pursuit of profit. This is further illustrated by the allegations of large-scale illegal tree feelings by BALCO, a subsidiary of Vedanta Resources Plc, in Chattisgarh in 2005. Similar contempt by the company for the established laws of the land, especially regarding constitutional protection for Scheduled Tribes' land, has been observed in the project at Lanjigarh. It seems that this arrogance is a consequence of the connections of Anil Agrawal with the to level politicians and bureaucrats in India and abroad. The company's first Board of Directors included P.Chidambaram, the present Finance Minister and an ex-UK High Commissioner to India. It seems that "Revolving Doors" between company and Government officials guarantee that Vedanta has the highest backing and is able to break laws with impunity.

#### Key issues related to the Vedanta Project in Lanjigarh.

The main issues related to Vedanta Lanjigarh project are:

- Violation of environmental laws and forest conservation laws by Vedanta.
- Violation of Vth Schedule provision for protection of tribal land
- Negative environmental impact of the mining and alumina refinery project.
- Impact water regime, including on river Vanshadhara and Nagavali
- Destruction of an important cultural and religious and landmark
- Enforcing a project against the desire and interest of local people, including tribal
- Violation of democratic norms and constitution to benefit a multinational company







Violation of environmental laws and forest conservation laws by Vedanta: The Vedanta company has violated environmental and conservation laws with impunity while implementing its project. Some of these violations are listed below.

Forest land required for alumina refinery: The construction of the Alumina refinery involved 58 acres of forest land. For diversion of forestland, the forest Conservation Act, 1980, requires that forest clearance needs to be obtained from the Government of India. The company deliberately hid the fact that it required forest clearance for the same, and went ahead with the construction of the plant. It has also cleared these forest land and felled trees, in complete violation of Forest Conservation Act, 1980.

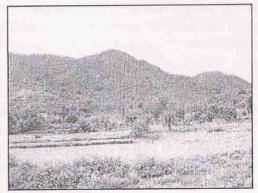
Construction started before environmental clearance was obtained: Under the Environmental Protection Act, 1972, the Vedanta Alumina Refinery project required Environmental Clearance before construction can be started. The company obtained the environmental clearance for refinery of 22<sup>nd</sup> September, 2004. However, it started the construction of the refinery by February 2004. Much before it received environmental clearance.

Violation of MOEF Guidelines: The Guidelines for environmental clearance issued by Ministry of Environment and forests. Government of India clearly says that in any project which involves both forest land as well as non forestland, work should not be initiated on non-forest land until release of forest land under the Act is approved by the Central Government under the FCA, 1980. As the bauxite deposit is on forest land, the company cleverly bifurcated one single project into two projects, one for alumina refinery and another for mining. It has obtained environmental clearance for the alumina refinery and gone ahead with the instruction, even though forest clearance for the bauxite mining hasn't been received. Since the project involved the use of the forest land for the alumina refinery itself, the environmental clearance could have been granted by the MOEF only after the use of the forest land was permitted under the F.C. Act. Similarly, the environmental clearance for the alumina refinery could not have been accorded without taking a decision on the mining component which is an integral part of the project; The Company has done this to force the government and the MOEF to provide it forest clearance as it has already allegedly spend thousand of cores of rupees on the refinery.

#### Environmental impact of the mining and alumina refinery project

The bauxite mining is proposed to be done from Niyamgiri Hills, which is one of the richest biodiversity hotspot in whole of Eastern Ghats. It has rare species of plants and of animals. It is also the origin of Vamshadhara River. The mining of Niyamgiri hill will adversely impact the biodiversity hydrology of the region.

The Environmental importance of Niyamgiri Hills: Biodiversity wise, Niyamgiri hills are extremely rich and significant. It has some of the most pristine forest in Orissa. In view of its ecological importance, it was declared as nature conservation / game sanctuary and also was proposed as a Wild Life Sanctuary in the Working Plan of Kalahandi Forest Division. A recent study reports the occurrence of about 602 plant species distributed over 114 families of angiosperms, gymnosperms, and pteridophytes. The study shows that there are 15 plant species appearing to be rare / endangered / conservation dependent. Niyamgiri flora is of 'great phytogeographical importance' as the hilltops harbor high altitude plants with Himalayan / North Indian and Nilgiri / South Indian elements. This



study has been able to identify about 15 such high altitude plants. More than 70 species of important medicinal plants, about 20 species of wild ornamental plants, and more than 20 species found in the Niyamgiri region is much higher than earlier reported / suggested. The present orchid flora Niyamgiri accounts for 31 species (19 epiphytic, 12 terrestrial), one of the richest in Orissa. Niyamgiri is one of the last untouched forest of Orissa.





A number of wild animals like Leopard, Tiger, Elephant, Palm civet, Mouse Deer, Barking Deer, Sambar, Striped Hyena, Chital, Wild Dog, Sloth Bear, Bison, Nilagai, Giant Squirrels, Porcupine, Four horned antelope etc. are found in Niyamgiri hills. Most of these are in the IUCN red list of endangered species. A Niyamgiri hill also falls on the path of migration corridor of elephants, and comes within the territory of Royal Bengal Tiger, which often visit the area. Apart from the wild animals Niyamgiri hills are also home for rare birds like hill Myna and pied hornbill. Besides these Jungle Fowls, Patridges, Peacock, Owls, Green pigeon etc. are also found. Keeping in view the wildlife richness of Niyamgiri hills, the revised working plan for the reserve forest and proposed reserve forests of Kalahandi Forest Division recommended for creation of the Niyamgiri Wild Life Sanctuary comprising an area of 9129.19 hectares.



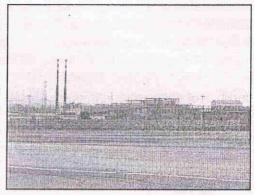
Vamsadhara River, which is known as 'life line' of Kalahandi, Rayagada and Gajapati districts originated from Niyamgiri. A number of perennial streams and nallas feed the water of Vamsadhara River at different points. Similarly, another important river, known as 'Nagavali', also originated from the Niyamgiri hills as will as the Bijipur Hills of the Eastern Ghats near Lanjigarh. 36 perennial streams originated from the portion of Niyamgiri hills which has been planned to be given to Vedanta Alumina Limited

Environmental impact of bauxite mining: bauxite mining probably destroys more surface area than mines of other materials. It is not land extensive, but also noisy and dusty. The proposed mining area is located on a plateau on top of Niyamgiri hill ranges, which includes Niyamgiri R.F, Niyamgiri P.R.F; Khambesi PR.F and some protected forest blocks. The approach road to the proposed mining site and conveyors belt for transporting of ore from the mining site to refinery plant passes through very dense and rich forests. As it is open cast mining, it will generate high noises during excavation, drilling, transportation, blasting and crushing operations. The mining will also pollute the air through emissions from various sources like drilling, blasting, transportation and crushing operations. The constant traffic on the road by the heavy machinery and trucks, continuous operation of machineries, blasting, influx of outsiders and run-off water from the mining site during the monsoon season would destroy the rich ecosystem of Niyamgiri hills and lead to the destruction of wildlife natural habitat. The impact of the plant construction is already being seen in quarries in the foothills of Niyamgiri and the continuous felling of trees inside the forest. It is feared that the local tiger, leopard and elephant population will abandon the hill once the industrial activities commence.

Bauxite deposits are situated on the upper portion of hills as 'caps'. They are by nature porous and permeable, which makes them good retainers of ground water up 30% of volume. This water manifests itself in the form of perennial streams where the bauxite layers meet the underlying impermeable layers of rock. Located at great heights, they effectively act as overhead aquifers, similar to the glaciers in Himalayas, feeding the rivers with water during the lean season. Mining of bauxite will destroy the aquifers. Perennial streams, which owe their origin either directly or indirectly to the bauxite 'caps', will dry up. This will result in the drying up of streams, underground water resources and Vamsadhara and Nagabali Rivers, leading to desertification of the area.

Environmental impact of Alumina refinery: The Vansadhara River rises from the Niyamgiri Mountain and passes next to the alumina refinery. In fact the Project seems to have acquired land on both the sides of the river. Red Mud Pond and the Ash Pond are being established on the banks or river Vamsdhara with a part of the river actually covered by the red mud pond. A flashflood in the river can cause a breach in the pond and which could result in a massive spill in the ricer of noxious and poisonous red mud. Red mud is a mix of highly toxic alkaline chemicals and heavy metals including radioactive element – in case of spill heavy metals and the chemicals may leach into ground water.

The water for the Alumina refinery to the extent of 40,000 cubic meters per day will be sourced from the Tel River. This river is an important source of water for irrigation and drinking for the lakhs of people of Kalahandi & Bolangir districts downstream. It is basically a dry river with very little water flow. The temporary flow in Tel River even during the lean season is because of thefact that the canal system in the command area of the Indrawati Multipurpose Irrigation Project is yet to be fully developed and implemented. After completion of the Indrawati Multipurpose Irrigation Project there will be severs shortage of water creating major environmental and social impact downstream of Tel River.



Also, the Captive power plant and the alumina refinery will give out a number of gasses including sulphur dioxide, which will create air pollution in this pristine tribal area.

Impact on water regime, including on river Vamshadhara and Nagavali: Many perennial streams originate from the Niyamgiri hill top. It is permanent source of water to the entire area including Kalahandi and Rayagada districts. 22 water harvesting structures are located in the foothills which provide year round water supply. Vamshadhara and Nagvali are two major rivers of South Orissa which emanate from this hill. Lakhs of people of South Orissa and Andhra Pradesh depend for drinking water and irrigation on these Rivers. The mining of bauxite is bound to destroy the water recharging capacity of the hill and will also cause the desertification of perennial streams; there is an intimate relationship between the bauxite topped mountains in Orissa and the perennial flow of water. All flat topped mails and streams along its slopes and which form the major source of lean season flow to the rivers in the region. This is because the bauxite is colitic and pisolithic with high level of porosity literate-capped plateaus and is characterized by the existence of a plateau supported by relatively imperious literate layer with poor water retention capacity. In the present case the mining of bauxite deposits on the top of the Niyamgiri will mean the water capacity will be destroyed and the entire system of the perennial springs will be adversely affected. The overburden from the mining will flow into the streams and pollute them and in the process also destroy the unique micro-niches along the streams as well as the habitat of many of the unique species and the drinking water source for the will animals. The streams will dry up in the summer and no surface flowing water will be available for drinking / agricultural use. Considering the acute water scarcity in the Kalahandi district one of the few sources of perennial water should not be allowed to be destroyed.



Social and Cultural impact of Vedanta Project: The Lanjigarh area is primarily inhabited by Kondh tribal and dalits. 22 villages, mainly of Kondhs, have already been displaced by the alumina refinery. The Kondhs are a simple tribal people, totally dependent on agriculture and forests product collection.

Displacement has led to tremendous dislocation and disruption in their lives, making them landless, even though they have no other livelihood skills apart from agriculture. This has led to massive resentment and despondency amongst

the tribal people in Lanjigarh. The construction work going on in the factory site in Lanigarh has also led to influx of large number of outsiders, and opening of liquor vends, which is further destroying the socio-economic structure of the local tribal community. Establishment of such projects and its consequences in tribal areas is contrary to the spirit of schedule V protection provided in the constitution.

The Dongaria Kondhs, a unique primitive trial group is found only in the Niyamgiri Hills. This tribe which is no less important that the endangered Jarawas of the Andaman's, is on the brink of extinction since the 2001 census reveals of total population of around 7,500 only. Niyamgiri Hill, whose top is proposed to be mined by Vedanta, is one of orissa's most sacred mountains, regarded by the Khonds all around it as the origin of Life itself. The entire territory inhabitated by the Dongaria Kondha is thought to be the Kingdom belonging to Niyamraja. His abode, the Niyamgiri hill, is covered by a dense forest, in which several wildlife species exists. Niyam Raja is worshipped as the main local deity in Hindu temples too.

The forests on the top of the sacred hills in the Niyamgiri hill range is considered as "Kaman forests" by the Dongaria Kondhs. As per the Dongaria Kondhs, beliefs "In Niyam Raja's reign in the land of the Dongaria, the cutting of trees from a Kaman is a violation of his sovereignty." Therefore the Kaman forests are protected as per the cultural and religious beliefs of the Dongaria Kondhs. They believe that Niyamraja's love of animals made it essential for the dense vegetation to be kept intact, that is why hunting and game and the felling of trees in a Kaman was forbidden during Niyamraja's reign. The



hill Niyamgiri, named after the king, testifies to this belief as its Kaman forest still meets the needs of a vast animal population. Since a hill top Kaman is believed to be a decorative part of a penu's (deity's) abode, large tree on certain hills and mountains are never chopped. Therefore an abundance of tall, broad trees still cover the peak of Niyamgiri hill. It is the same Kaman forest area, extremely sacred to the Dongaria Kondhs, which is sought to be mined by Vedanta. For the Dongria Konds whose 200 or so villages nestle up in the folds of the Niyamgiri range, the idea of mining the top of this mountain is an assault on their most basic values. The Dongaria Kondhs are extremely agitated about the proposed mining of Niyamgiri Hill, and have held rallies and protests, including through coming to Bhubaneswar. They see mining of Niyamgiri Hill as a sacrilege against their deity.

#### Violation of Schedule V protection in Land for STs:

Apart form this, the company and the administration have directly violated Schedule V protection to tribal land; Section 3(iii) of OSATIP, 1956, (law framed under Schedule V of the constitution) clearly states that "a member of scheduled tribe shall not transfer any land if the total extent of land remaining after the transfer will be reduced to less than two acres of irrigated land and less than five acres of unirrigated land". The objective is to safeguard access of scheduled tribes to land as provided in the Vth Schedule. However, the land acquisition and the rehabilitation package of Vedanta Project has no provision for providing land to the displaced tribals and has left almost all tribal families whose land has been acquired landless. Instead they have been given cash compensation. This violates the section 3(iii) of OSATIP Regulation, 1956.

Apart form the land acquired through the district administration, the company has also illegally taken over the land of a number of tribals of Bandhaguda and Rengopali village for the plant construction or conveyor belt construction. No land acquisition notice has been served to such persons. The forcible takeover of the land of schedules tribes is in violation of Schedules V protections, and in violation of section III of OSATIP Regulation, 1956 and section 3(iv) and (v) of the Schedules Tribes and Schedules Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities Act), 1989.

64 landless kondh household of the Jaganathpur village had been cultivating land which is in Khata no 186 and categorized as Revenue wasteland. Encroachment cases for the cultivation had been filed by the Revenue Department against many of these people. These encroachment notices show that the Schedules tribe persons have in physical possession of these lands. As per the section 7(a) of Orissa Prevention of Land Encroachment Act, 1972, such land should have been settled with the landless persons to the extent of one standard acre



(equivalent to 2.5 acres of medium land or 4.5 acres of uplands) However, instead of setting this land with the tribal cultivators cultivating these lands for generations, they were summarily evicted by force in 2002 from the land being cultivated by them without any compensation, thereby taking away their main source of livelihoods. The land was then handed over by the district administration to Sterlite/Vedanta Company for the construction of their rehabilitation colony. This action directly violates the protection provided to the Schedules tribes in Schedules V of the Constitution and the section 3(iii) of the OSATIP Regulations (1956) by turning schedules tribes "effectively" landless, even through there are clear provisions in the OPLE 1972 to settle these lands with landless ST cultivators. This is in spite of the fact that these Schedules tribes have proof of the possession of the land in form of encroachment notices. The district administration has clearly violated the benchmark in section 3(iii) of OSATIP regulation (1956) by throwing off landless schedules tribes persons from the land cultivated by them for generations. Unlawful eviction of the ST cultivators which dispossessed them of their land also violates sections 3(iv) and 3(v) of the SC/ST Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989.

Reign of terror of the company: The resistance by the helpless tribal to the project has been sought to be countered through bribery, coercion, threat and violence by Vedanta. A reign of terror has been let loose on the tribal who are protesting the establishment of the Vedanta project. In one such incident, Lingraj Azad, one of the leaders of the anti Vedanta movement was arrested on 1st April, 2003. In order to protest his arrest, around 350 people from six villages, including children and woman, were going in procession to Lanjigarh Thana. Around 100 m. from the Thana, approximately 50 persons led by Simadri peshniya, Launda Mahakhud, Nalu Mahakhud, Sundar Mahakhud, Subash Mahakhud and Abhiram Dalapati who are goons of the company attacked the procession with cricket bats and stumps. All those attacked are non-tribals and both the Mahakuds and the Peshniya families are rich, well off landowners (Gauntias) in the area. The unarmed processionists including women, children and the elderly, were chased by the goondas for all most five km. till Basantapada Village, all the time being hit by bats and stumps. Two Commander Jeeps carrying drinks and sticks followed the goondas till Basantapada with a police Jeep following these jeeps at a distance. However, the police didn't intervene to protect the tribals from the Goondas. In Basantapada, the attackers broke down roofs of huts, destroyed trees and fruits and beat up one old man called Maya Nayak, who was severely injured and died after two months. 17 persons were badly beaten up, including 14 tribals and three others. Maya Nayak couldn't be taken for treatment to Lanjigarh due to fear, and he died after two months due to head injuries. The incident illustrates the climate of fear being created through hired goons with complicity of the police and administration. This has been followed by regular threats by the same hired goons to the tribals who are protesting the project. In another incidence, three tribal youth & were beaten up by the security guards at the Vadanta Plant site on 26th January, 2005.

Resistance and Protests: The attempts to establish the factory and the mining have been resisted since the beginning by the local residents. The people's struggle under the banner of Niyamgiri Surakhya Samiti is going on. In between the concerned citizens of kalahandi came forward to be associated with this struggle under the banner of kalahandi Sachetan Nagarika Manch. Now another new organization named Green Kalahandi has been formed to join in the movement against Vedanta Alumina Company. Initial resistance was primarily by those households and villages who were slated to be displaced. Large number of protest meetings and rallies were held, many of which were disrupted and disturbed by the company goons and police.



As the Dongaria Kondhs also came to know of the proposed mining on their sacred mountain Niyamgiri, they have also joined the protest and have even staged demonstration in Bhubaneswar against the project in 2005. By 2004, as the environmental implication of the project have become clearer to the people of kalahandi, a larger movement centered around Bhawanipatna has begun, with the intellectual and educated youths of kalahandi supporting the tribals against Vedanta. A number of demonstration and rallies have been held in various places in kalahandi.

Petition filed in the Supreme Court: Given the environmental violations by Vedanta, environmentalists and Social activists filed petitions in front of the Central Empowered Committee of the Supreme Court. The CEC sent a two member fact finding consisting of Shri S.C. Sharma, Former Additional Director General of Forests (Wildlife),

MoEF and shri S.K. Chandha, Assistant Inspector General of Forest (Wildlife), MoEF to carry out site visit between 18-23rd December, 2004. The Fact finding team gave a report which was critical of the Vedanta Project.

After the FFT report submissions a number of hearings were held by the CEC. Finally, the CEC submitted its report the Supreme Court on the basis of all available evidence and hearings. The report is scathing about the manner in which Vedanta, Government of Orissa have violated the law. Some of their main observations of the CEC can be summed up as follows.

The Fact Finding Team (FFT) deputed by the CEC to look into the various issues raised about the alumina refinery project and the associated mining project has made several adverse observations about taking up of the refinery construction work in violation of the FC Act guidelines, issue of show- cause notice by the Orissa Forest Department for encroachment of forest land by way of land breaking and leveling by M/s Vedanta. Necessity of environmental clearance for the mining site before the refinery site, the rehabilitation package for the displaced persons not being in the interest of sustainable livelihood of the local communities, Niyamgiri Hill being a rich forest from the bio-diversity point of view and proposed for Wildlife Sanctuary, Hills being origin of Vamshadhara river and other trivulets, likely adverse effect of mining on bio-diversity and availability of water for the local people, agreement entered into by the Orissa mining corporation for the allotment of the mineral without first obtaining the clearance under the FC Act are against the spirit of the FC Act etc.

That serious allegations have been made by the applicants about the use of force for evacuating the tribals from their land, non-payment of compensation to the tribals who were traditionally using the Government land for cultivations etc., no land for the settlers, emotional attachment of the tribals with their land etc. have been threatened.

Out of 58.943ha. Of the forest land for which the FC Act approval was sought, M/s Vedanta has been found to have encroached 10.41 acre land by way of levelling and breaking of land. For this offences under the relevant Acts have been registered by the forest Department and the Revenue Department.

The CEC was of the view that though the forest land is required for the alumina refinery project itself and also for the associated mining component, the environmental clearance has been granted on the wrong premise that no forest land is involved and by inappropriately delinking the mining component. Even after the State of Orissa pointed out about the involvement of the forest land in the project no corrective measures were taken. On the contrary I violation of the MoEF guidelines the work was allowed to continue. The 'stop work' order was issued by the MoEF only after the validity of the environmental clearance was questioned by the CEC. Thereafter, instead of stopping the project work, M/s Vedanta sought the withdrawal of the forestry clearance proposal itself which was immediately accepted without examining its effect, propriety, linkage with environmental clearance and 'stop work' order and that use of at least part of the forest land is totally unavoidable for the construction of the approach road and the conveyor belt for the transportation of the bauxite mineral.

The project is based on and is totally dependent on mining of bauxite from Niyamgiri Hills, Lanjigarh, which is an important wildlife habitat, part of elephant corridor, a proposed wildlife sanctuary, having dense and virgin forest, residence of an endangered Dongaria Kandha tribe and source of many rivers/rivulets. But for the grant of environmental clearance on the wrong premise, violation of the FC Act guidelines and the subsequent permission given in haste for the withdrawal of the forestry clearance proposal without proper examination, the alumina refinery construction work could not have been started / continued.







The allegations about the improper rehabilitation and the forceful eviction need to be looked into carefully through an impartial and unbiased agency. The alumina refinery project should have been allowed to be constructed only after carrying out in depth study about the effect of the proposed mining from Niyamgiri Hills on water regime, flora and fauna, soil erosion and on the Dongaria Kandha tribes residing at Niyamgiri hills and after careful assessment of the economic gains vis-à-vis environmental consideration, by delinking the alumina refinery project from the mining component an undesirable and embarrassing situation has been allowed to happen (by the MoEF) where in the event of Niyamgiri Hills forest not being approved under the FC Act for mining lease, the entire expenditure of about Rs. 4000 crore on the alumina refinery project may become infructuous as the project is unviable in the absence of Niyamgiri Hills mines.

Based on its observations, the CEC has recommended to the Supreme Court as below.

"The CEC is of the considered view that the use of the forest land in an ecologically sensitive area like the Niyamgiri Hills should be permitted. The casual approach, the lackadaisical manner and the haste with which the entire issue of forest and environmental clearance for the alumina refinery project has been dealt with smacks of undue favour/leniency and does not inspire confidence with regard to the willingness and resolve of both the State Government and the MoEF to deal with such matters keeping in view the ultimate goal of national and public interest. In the instant case had a proper study been conducted before embarking on a project of this nature and magnitude involving massive investment, the objections to the project from environmental / ecological / forest angle would have become known in the beginning itself and in all probability the project would have been abandoned at this site. Keeping in view all the facts and circumstances brought out in the preceding paragraphs it is recommended that this Hon'ble Court may consider revoking the environmental clearance dated 22.9.2004 granted by the MoEF for setting up of the Alumina Refinery Plant by M/s Vedanta and directing them to stop further work on the project. This project may only be reconsidered after and alternative bauxite mine site is identified".

The CEC report was submitted to the Supreme Court. Inspite o its unambiguous recommendations, the Court, in an interim order in February, 2006 has again asked the MOEF to constitute a committee to look into the environmental aspects of the project and submit the report in three months. This interim order favors Vedanta which is going full speed ahead with the construction of the alumina refinery which will come online by the time the Case is heard again by the Supreme Court.

#### Politics of industrialization: State as a partner in lot of Looting

The role of the State Government and its administration vis-à-vis the Vedanta refinery needs to be carefully analyzed to understand the larger political economy of FDI and corporate sector led industrialization in Orissa. The reason Orissa has attracted so many companies interested in setting up mineral based industries is the best quality bauxite and iron ore deposits in the world, and willingness of a corrupt and morally bankrupt ruling class to provide these minerals at a throwaway price. At the expense of the state and its common person, the elite political and bureaucratic class has entered into an alliance with companies, Indian and foreign, to loot the state of its mineral resources. It is only when this assumption is accepted that the events of the last five to six years in Kashipur, Lanjigarh, Kalinganagar or Jharsuguda become a part of a larger story, and the carefully constructed myth of "industrialization for the development of the State" is exposed. A discussion of the economics of the bauxite mining and aluminum industry in Orissa is in order to illustrate this.

The Economics of bauxite mining and aluminium industry: The total bauxite reserves located in Niyamgiri Hills is 73 million tones. The average rate of bauxite as delivered in US ports was \$30.80 per ton (USGS Website) and \$20.50/- at port of shipment. Thus a lower estimate for international price of bauxite to an alumina producer may be safely taken to be\$25 or 1000/tonne. Orissa's gibbsitic bauxite deposits are some of the best in the world with lowest processing cost, and therefore would have fetched a premium. NALCO's raising cost of bauxite from its captive mines at Panchapatmali is estimated to be Rs.\$5 or Rs. 225/- (including royalty and Cess of Rs. 64/-ton). Excluding royalty, the raising cost comes to only Rs. 160/-ton of bauxite.



Thus the costs for Vedanta to raise the bauxite from Niyamgiri (including the royalty) can be expected to be same (approximately Rs. 160/-tonne) or less as it is going to follow the same made of mining and transportation (by a short conveyor belt). Vedanta is going to get the Bauxite on the same terms and conditions as NALCO, i.e. a royalty and cess of Rs. 64/tonne of bauxite. Even that the market rates of much inferior quality of bauxite is approximately Rs. 1000/-tonne, Vedanta is getting bauxite at a discount of Rs. 776/- ton as compared to marked price. Vedanta is thus being provided a net subsidy of Rs. 6132/-crores on the market price of bauxite for the Niyamgiri Hills Deposits by the Government of Orissa.

These figures become useful when one considers the value inherent in the Niyamgiri deposit. I terms of the market value of bauxite, alumina and aluminium. The market price of bauxite from Niyamgiri is Rs. 7200 crores. Three tonnes of bauxite are processed for one tonne of alumina, whose spot market price is approximately \$200/- (Rs. 9000/-) per ton. Thus the value of alumina produced from Niyamgiri bauxite deposit will be Rs. 23000/- crores at present price. Two tones of alumina is used to manufacture one ton of aluminium Thus Niyamgiri Deposit of bauxite is equivalent to approximately 12 million tonnes of aluminum. The current market price of aluminum in India is approximately Rs 130,000 per tonne. This implies that the value of aluminum extracted from Niyamgiri will be more than Rs. 156000 crores. However, Orissa will get a paltry of Rs. 400 crores as royalty for the bauxite from Niyamgiri Hills.

That Vedanta would make huge profits from the project is corroborated by the massive profits being made by NALCO. In last five years from year 2000, NALCO has made a profit of **Rs. 5043 crores** on a turnover of Rs. 15538 crores, a profit margin of almost 33%. Such exorbitant profits are possible because NALCO obtains the bauxite from Panchpatmali Hill in Koraput Orissa at throwaway costs. In last five years, NALCO has paid less than Rs. 250 crores as royalty and cess to Orissa, compared to its profits of Rs. 5033 crores. Now the bauxite from the Niyamgiri Hills is being offered at the same rate to Vedanta, a multinational Company, which will allow it to reap a windfall and unprecedented profits.

#### Returns and costs to Orissa from Vedanta Project :

The total royalty to the State of Orissa from the proposed Vedanta's exploitation of Niyamgiri Hill's bauxite over 25 years is approximately Rs. 400 crores. Unlike NALCO, which employs a large number of people, Vedanta will provide employment to only 300 persons in its refinery and mining operations, and assuming that all employees are from Orissa (which doesn't really hold true), another inflow of over Rs. 400 crores as wages and salaries to Orissa's citizens could be expected. Thus the total benefit from Vedanta's Lanjigarh project over the next 25 years will be Rs. 800 crores, i.e. approximately Rs. 37 crores per annum. This flow of benefits when brought to its current value (Net present Value) will be equivalent to Rs. 372 crores.

The environmental cost of the project in terms of the environmental value of the forests lost and the cost of Carbon Dioxide emission itself works out to Rs. 1101 crores at current values (net present value) as per a calculation done by us. The net present value of forest area to be diverted for mining at Rs. 448 crores and the net present value of carbon dioxide emission work out to Rs. 663 crores. This costing doesn't include the cost of loss of water from the destruction of Niyamgiri's perennial streams (Niyamgiri's bauxite deposit acts like an overhead aquifer, feeding 32 perennial streams), the opportunity cost of 40,000cu. M. of water from Tel River, the social and cultural costs, which if calculated, even in traditional economic terms, would be extremely high. There are also costs of the pollution of Vamshadhara River and the risk cost of accidental spillage of the red mud into the River.

The estimated benefits of the Vedanta Project to Orissa are much less than the costs to the state, even without taking into account the opportunity cost of the bauxite deposit (Rs. 7200 cores as market value of bauxite; Rs. 23000 if the value of alumina taken into account; and Rs. 160000 crores if the value of Aluminum is taken into account)



A sold out ruling class: This preliminary analysis based on very conservative assumptions, shows that the cost of the Vedanta project to Orissa is much higher than the benefits and that the bauxite is being given to Vedanta at one-fourth of its market value. In fact, assuming that the rulers of Orissa have its interest at heart, it is inexplicable why Government of Orissa and its bureaucracy are pushing this project so strongly. In fact they feel so strongly about the Vedanta project that they have resorted to the suppression of their own vulnerable citizens, turned a blind eye to the murder of adibasis and have resorted to all kind of ploys and tricks in their efforts to win the Supreme Court case.

This behavior of the politicians and bureaucrats can only be understood if one accepts that they are sold-out to the companies like Vedanta as individuals and as a Class. This rot starts right from the top of the national politics — our current Finance Minister was a paid Board Member of Vedanta Resources Plc till the day before he became the Finance Minister. One must also remember that BALCO, a public sector company was sold to Sterlite (now a part of Vedanta) at a price which was much less than the value of even the real estate and the liquid reserves of BALCO by the NDA Government. When Vedanta can purchase national level politicians, what problem it has in purchasing the Orissa rulers.

A palatial mansion in Delhi for a bureaucrat, two Taveras to a politician, a steady flow of few lakhs to local bureaucrats and politicians, junkets and parties for journalists, jobs to local goons and to the relatives of senior bureaucrats – Vedanta has done it all. No wonder all bureaucrats and politicians are falling all over themselves to make things easy for the Company. For Vedanta, these few crores don't matter, for once it gets the Niyamgiri Bauxite, it will laugh its way to tens of thousands of crores.

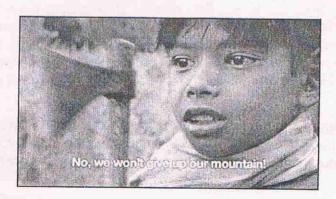
It is rumored that Vedanta even offered to do financial favors for the Central Empowered Committee but was turned down. It is also rumored that it has influenced over a Supreme Court Justice – the interim order of the Supreme Court provides no hint to discount this rumor.

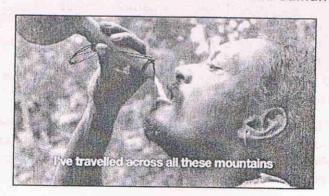
Vedanta's project illustrates the dynamics of the current industrialisation drive. The same pattern repeats in the cases of TATAs, POSCO, Jindals, Bhushan, Mittals and all the companies flocking to Orissa to grim its fabulous mineral wealth at a throwaway price. The state's Ruling classes and the bureaucrats have become the facilitators of this naked loot of Orissa's mineral resources, laying waste lands, water, forests and the lives of its people. Dissent and opposition is sought to be crushed through brutal force and killings, and voices of sanity are painted as madness by a bought out media. Democracy is being murdered and corporate-mining mafia based fascism has taken over the land of Jaganath.

As per reports in the newspapers the wildlife institute of india's study on impact of bauxite mining in Niyamgiri hills, it is observed that it will lead to irreversible changes in the ecological characteristics of the area.

Niyamgiri and her children are awaiting for justice. But ultimately the people's struggle will bring victory.

Prafulla Samantara





#### Land problem in Kalahandi District

Since time immemorial land and livelihood of man is closely related to each other and hence man considers earth as his mother. Mother is responsible for the birth of the child so also the land is responsible for his or his growth and development. But the pitiable thing is there is growth in the population and not with the land. With this sense we can visualize the picture of Kalahandi, which covers a land of 8367 sq. kilometers and its population crossed 13 lakhs 56 thousand. The worse thing is majority of the original inhabitants of this district have no land. They have no 'pattas' or land records. They have no residential proof hence the land and its acquisition is a major problem through out. Most of the land either directly or indirectly owned or controlled by outsiders.

As per the constitutional amendment acts along with the declarations of the govt. of Orissa it is very clear that the Adivasi will get land pattas. There is no doubt. The Orissa land reforms Act. 1960, 23(A), 23(B) may be cited here.

Similar other Act of the government of Orissa clearly says that the tribals, those who are residing in the forest regions prior to 1980 Oct..25 will be given pattas and their settlements will be declared as revenue villages.

The Orissa land reforms Act1960, 23(A) and 23(B) makes it clear that in case of ownership of a tribal land by a non-tribal, the same land will be handed over to the original land holder or to his family members after an enquiry by the local revenue inspector within a period of 30 years.

#### Tribal land ownership Act:

As per the revised Act

- 1) If any tribal people possess 2 acres of irrigated or 5 acres of non-irrigated land or even less than that he can not hand over or sell it to others.
- For agricultural loan purpose a tribal man can mortgage his land in a nationalized Bank. In case of decree for not repaying the loan the same land may be sold to other tribal man but not to a non-tribal.
- 3) Prior to this the unpaid land tax tribal lands and decree lands were sold to non-tribals without taking prior permission from concerned authorities, which created legal complications
- 4) Ownership of the tribal land by a non-tribal man on the ground that he has married a tribal women also illegal.
- 5) If a non-tribal has purchased a tribal land in the name of a tribal man, this will also be treated as illegal.
- 6) The sub-collector or any concerned authority by virtue of the land settlement Act of 1962, if decided to hand over a tribal land to a non-tribal, it should be approved by the Gram-Panchayat.
- 7) If a non-tribal has acquired a tribal land, he should intimate the same to the sub-collector in the prescribed form within a period of two years from the date of its implementation. In case of disobedience the same land will be handed over to the original tribal man or to his family members.
- 8) After due enquiry if the sub-collector feels that the purchase of the tribal land is illegal then the same land will be handed over to the original tribal man. In case of construction of a house or building in the same land the differential amount will be paid to the seller
- 9) Without obeying this order if any non-tribal purchases the tribal land then he will be arrested for a period of two years or will be penalized with a fine of Rs 5000/-
- 10) Once the land ownership is shifted to the original tribal man and the non-tribal is again trying for its ownership, in that case, imprisonment for a period of three years or a fine of Rs10000/- or both will be imposed.
- 11) If the court so feels, it can give the full or a part of the fine amount to the owner of the tribal land. The government makes laws for public benefit but its executive officers are not giving importance to the same. For example- It is found in these areas of Narla, M.Rampur, Bhawanipatna, Lanjigarh, T. Rampur, and junagarh that there are nearly 8072 landless families where as the government has given 4 dicimil land for house purpose to each family and it is confined to 654 families only. Rest of the families are deprived of obtaining the same who are even facing problem for getting residential certificates for the purpose of the education of their children.



Sane Majhi and Tete Majhi who are illiterate and innocent do not know abc of these laws. Since long their forefathers were staying in the village Kuchaijore and they had 69 acres and 64 D.C.M land. At present they are land less. Their lands are now owened by two non-tribal families. In spite of several requests and appeals the government officials are not doing any thing. They are still waiting for justice.

In conclusion it can be said that in order to solve such problems (1) The government officials should keep direct contact with the villagers (2) Frequent Tahasil camp courts should be established in each and every village on a regular basis.(3) The SC \$ ST development agency / Department of the government must take keen interest to solve these problems arising out of water, forest and land rights of the tribals and this should act at three tiers of the Panchayat Raj system.

Sita Devi

#### Reports of central empowered committee

This report is being filled by the central empowered committee in IA No.1234 regarding the one million tonne per annum capacity alumina refinery project together with the 75 MW coal based captive power plant being set up by M/s Vedanta Aluminium Limited(M/s Vedanta) at an estimated cost of about Rs.4000 crores at Lanjigarh, Dist-Kalahandi, Orissa and the associated bauxite mining project at Niyamgiri Hills, Lanjigarh

#### **OBSERVATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS**

- 30. After considering the submissions made by the applicants, M/s Vedanta, the State of Orissa, MoEF, Site Visit report of the MoEF, report of the Fact Finding Team, Site Visit by the CEC from 14-16<sup>th</sup> June, 2005 and other relevant documents jt is seen that:
- i) M/s Vedanta is constructing a one million ton alumina refinery project at Lanjigarh at an estimated cost of Rs. 4000 crore. The basic raw material 'bauxite' is planned to be obtained from the nearby Niyamgiri Hills;
- ii) In the notice dated 6.6.2002 issued for the land acquisition for the alumina refinery project by the Collector, Kalahandi (refer Annexure-R1), it was mentioned that "lands for compensatory forestation shall be provided at other places in lieu of 118 Acres of existing village forest coming inside the project area." Thus, the State Government even at an early date was aware about involvement of forest land in the project;
- iii) In the application dated 19.3.2003 filed by M/s Sterlite (parent company of M/s Vedanta) for seeking environmental clearance for the project (refer Annexure R 2) against column number 3 it is stated that "nil" forest land is required for the alumina refinery and that within a radius of 10km. Of the project site there is no reserve forest, which is contrary to the facts on record;
- iv) Subsequently, on 16.8.2004 a proposal for allowing the use of 58.943 ha. Forest land, consisting of 28.943 acre of "Gramya Jungle Jogya" land and 30 ha. Of reserve forest, was moved under the FC Act through the State Government to the MoEF. Out of the above, 26.123 ha. Forest land was required for the refinery, 25.82 ha. For the mine access road and the balance 7.0 ha. Was required for the construction of the conveyor belt for the transportation of the mineral from the mine site to the plant.

Thus though forest was required for the project, the environmental clearance was sought stating that no forest land was required and during the pendency of the application for the environmental clearance, a proposal for the use of the forest land for the same project was submitted for seeking the approval under the FC Act;

- v) though the proposal for the use of the forest land was pending with the MoEF, the environmental clearance for the alumina refinery was accorded by it on 22.9.2004 (refer Annexure R 4) stating that "The project does not involve diversion of forest land";
- vi) After the grant of the environmental clearance the State Government vide letter dated 24.11.2004 (refer Annexure R 6) informed the environmental wing of the MoEF that ".... This communication refers that area required for the project is 720 ha. And the project does not involve diversion of forest land. ...

The proposal for diversion of 58.943 ha. of forest land in Lanjigarh Tahsil in Kalahandi district for setting up of Alumina refinery and 75 MW Captive Power plant by M/s Vedanta Alumina (India) Ltd. Has been received. The total project area is 723.343 ha., which includes 58.943 ha. of forest land with a status of reserved forest and village forest. ........ The proposal has been recommended in F&E Department letter No. 12328/F&E, dated 16.8.04 to the MoEF, Gol (FC Division). This is for your information and necessary action towards issuing corrigendum if any" However, the environmental clearance stipulations were not modified and the work on the project vii) was allowed to be continued. It may be seen that para 2.3 (iii) of the guidelines laid down by the MoEF (refer Annexure - R 7) states that "..... For projects requiring clearance from forest as well as environment angles, separate communications of sanction will be issued, and the project would be deemed to be cleared only after clearance from both angles......" Thus the environmental clearance granted by the MoEF becomes effective only after the clearance for the use of the forest land under the FC Act is accorded unless and until both i.e. the FC Act clearance as well as the environmental clearance had been obtained. No work on the project could have been started by M/s Vedanta. Had the guidelines issued by the MoEF been followed, or the environmental wing of the MoEF had taken cognizance about the involvement of the forest land in the project or if M/s Vedanta had furnished the correct information in its application for the environmental clearance, the construction work on the alumina refinery would not have been started at all;

- Normally, the environmental clearance is accorded by the MoEF after assessing the environmental issues associated with the linked mining project. In this case also the MoEF vide letter dated 24.3.2004 (refer page 8 of M/s Vedanta affidavit dated 16.2.2005 at Annexure R 25) earlier took the stand that "since the functioning of the alumina refinery would be dependent on the proposal for mining it had been decided to consider the two proposals i.e. mining and alumina refinery project together." Thereafter, M/s Sterlite vide letter dated 25.3.2004 sought the environmental clearance for the alumina refinery plant on the ground that it would take three years to build the refinery whereas the bauxite mines can be opened (made functional) in one year (refer page 8 of M/s Vedanta affidavit dated 16.2.2005 at Annexure R 25);
- though normally in all the big projects varying time periods are required for implementing the different components of the project the MoEF had granted the environmental clearance for the refinery project vide letter dated 22.9.2004, thereby in effect delinking the alumina refinery project from the mining project. Such delinking is objectionable because the alumina refinery project has been located in Lanjigarh because of its proximity to the proposed mining site at Niyamgiri Hills, Lanjigarh. In the event, for the mining component the environmental clearance and / or the forest clearance is rejected, the expenditure of about Rs. 4000 crore being incurred on the project will become in fructuous;
- x) As per para 4.4 of the guidelines laid down by the MoEF (refer Annexure R 7) states that "Some projects involve use of forest land as well s non-forest land. State Government / Project Authorities sometimes start work on non-forest lands in anticipation of the approval of the Central Government

for release of the forest lands required for the projects. Though the provisions of the Act may not have technically been violated by starting of work on non-forest lands may prove to be in fructuous if diversion of forest land involved is not approved. It has, therefore, been decided that if a project involves forest as well as non-forest land, work should not be started on non-forest land till approval of the Central Government for release of forest land under the Act has been given".

- instead of stopping the work, M/s Vedanta vide letter dated 24th March, 2005 informed the MoEF and the State Government that they will implement the refinery project without involving the use of 58.943 ha. Of forest land and that since the refinery project does not involve any forest land, the directions issued by the MoEF to stop the work are not applicable (refer Annexure R 14). The state Government vide letter dated 27th March, 2005 which happened to be a Sunday, recommended (refer Annexure R 17) that the proposal pending under the FC Act may be allowed to be withdrawn which was accepted by the FC division of the MoEF on 28th March, 2005 (refer Annexure R 18). On the very same day the environmental wing of the MoEF informed M/s Vedanta that the Ministry's letter dated 23.3.2005 stands withdrawn (refer Annexure R 19);
- the intentional or otherwise concealment of the fact about the involvement of the forest land, grant of environmental clearance by delinking the mining project from the refinery project, no action taken on the State Government's letter dated 24.11.2004, violation of the guidelines issued by the MoEF and later on prompt permission granted to withdraw the FC Act proposal itself enabled M/s Vedanta to take up the project construction work without obtaining the FC Act clearance for the plant / mine site which otherwise would not have been possible;
- while permitting the withdrawal of the proposal, the reason for withdrawing the proposal, its effect on environmental clearance, whether the project could be implemented without the use the of the forest land, whether the conveyor belt for transporting the bauxite and the approach road could be constructed without the use of forest land, why the certificate about the absolute necessity of the forest land for the project was given by the concerned officials and whether the withdrawal of the proposal is linked with the stopping of the work by the MoEF and other related issues do not appear to have been examined or analyzed. It was also not ascertained whether the forest land, could be retained as 'forest' when it is interspersed at various locations within the other project land and is enclosed by the compound wall of the alumina refinery plant;

- after the 'stop work' order was issued by the MoEF on 23.3.2005 the proposal for withdrawal was moved by M/s Vedanta immediately on the following day and then forwarded by the Orissa industrial Development Corporation, recommended by the State Government (on a Sunday) and the decision to allow the withdrawal of the proposal as well as to withdraw the 'stop work' order was taken by the MoEF on 28.3.2005 all within a period of five days. On the other hand it took months to take cognizance about the involvement of the forest land in the project and to issue 'stop work' order. It may be seen that the MoEF vide affidavit dated 4.4.2005 (refer Annexure R 10) had confirmed that pending filing of the report by the CEC and directions thereon by the Hon'ble Supreme Court the proposal under the FC Act for the mining project will be kept in abeyance. If the forestry and the withdrawal not accepted by the MoEF, the work on the alumina refinery would necessarily have had to be stopped till the entire matter was examined by this Hon'ble Court;
- in the affidavit dated 16.2.2005 (refer Para 5.1 of the affidavit at Annexure R 24) the state of Orissa had taken an unequivocal stand that "The 58.94 ha. Of forest land (28.94 ha. 'Suitable for village forest' + 30 ha. Of reserve forest) is an integral part of the Vedanta Alumina Project. This land is required for development of Alumina Refinery complex over 26.12 ha. And construction of service corridor, conveyor belt and approach road over 32.82 ha. Accordingly, the applicant has submitted forest diversion proposal through the State Government to the Ministry of Environment & Forests". The site inspection report of the Regional office of the MoEF (refer Annexure R 12) also corroborates this. The pillars for the ropeway have been constructed by M/s Vedanta on the non-forest land acquired for it. 10.41 acre of the said land was found to have been encroached by M/s Vedanta by way of land breaking and levelling activities for which forest offence cases have been registered and show-cause notices have been issued by the Orissa Forest Department (dealt with in this report under the heading "Use of 58.943 ha. of forest land earlier sought for the Alumina Refinery Project" page 56);
- Inspite of the above, the forestry clearance proposal for 58.943 ha. Of forest land has been allowed to be withdrawn and thereafter work on the project allowed to be continued. The withdrawal of the proposal has been justified by M/s Vedanta taking a stand that "Further since the proposal for diversion of 30 ha. Was for mine access road and conveyor corridor and could also be included in the mining proposal VAL withdrew the entire 58.943 ha. forest diversion proposal" (refer Para 7 of M/s Vedanta affidavit dated 22.7.2005 at Annexure R 28) and that "With regard to the query as to whether withdrawal of the proposed diversion of 30 hectares of forest land sought for by this Respondent for the mine road and conveyor would not be reactivated at a late stage by this Respondent, it is stated that this Respondent would not do so. The mining lessee being OMC it is only such party who would be assessing their requirements for effectual operation of any mining lease" (refers Para 6 of M/s Vedanta affidavit dated 28.4.2005 at Annexure R 27). Apparently, the proposal for obtaining forest clearance has been withdrawn by M/s Vedanta to basically circumvent the 'stop work' order issued by the MoEF (after CEC questioned the validity of the environmental clearance) and not because the use of the forest land was avoidable;
- The bauxite mining project involves the use of 672.018 ha. forest land in the Niyamgiri Hills (660.749 ha. forest land for mining and 11.269 ha. for safety zone). The area is rich in wildlife, has dense forest cover and has been proposed to be notified as a Wildlife Sanctuary in the Working Plan of the area duly approved by the MoEF under the FC Act (refer Annexure R 21). It is also constituted as an Elephant Reserve by the State of Orissa vide order dated 20.8.04 the importance of area being rich in wildlife has been acknowledged by the State of Orissa;



- The CEC had deputed a Fact Finding Team (FFT) to look into the various issues raised about the alumina refinery project and the associated mining project. The findings of the FFT, which are dealt with in this report under the heading "Report of the Fact Finding Team" has made several adverse observations about taking up of the refinery construction work in violation of the FC Act guidelines, issue of show-cause notice by the Orissa Forest Department for encroachment of forest land by way of land breaking and levelling by M/s Vedanta, necessity of environmental clearance for the mining site before the refinery site, the rehabilitation package for the displaced persons not being in the interest of sustainable livelihood of the local communities, Niyamgiri Hills being a rich forest from the bio-diversity point of view and proposed for Wildlife Sanctuary and to be included in elephant reserve, Niyamgiri Hills being origin of Vansadhara river and other rivulets, likely adverse effect of mining on bio-diversity and availability of water for the local people, agreement entered into by the Orissa Mining Corporation for the allotment of the mineral without first obtaining the clearance under the FC Act being against the spirit of the FC Act etc. The FFT has recommended that the project authorities should explore alternative source of bauxite mineral;
- The Regional Office of the MoEF has made observations about the commencement of the work in violation of the FC Act guidelines, necessity of submitting a comprehensivce proposal for the use of forest land for the project including for the mining, linkage of the mining project with the refinery project, alternative source of bauxite mineral, importance of the area from the wildlife point of view, likely effect of the proposed mining on water regime etc. and recommended that the FC Act proposal for the refinery should not be examined in isolation. It has also recommended for an in depth study on the following aspects through reputed institutes before taking a view on the project (a) impact on wildlife; (b) impact on water regime; and (c) impact on soil erosion (dealt with in this report earlier under the heading "Site inspection report of the MoEF" page 50);
- As per the applicants Niyamgiri Hills forms the source of the Vamsdhara River and a major tributary of the Nagvalli. 36 streams originate from within the mining lease site. Most of these streams are perennial due to springs originating just below the bauxite escarpment. These are used for irrigation as well as a source of drinking water by the people living in the adjoining villages. By mining of bauxite deposits at the top of Niyamgiri the water retention capacity of the bauxite deposit will be destroyed. The mining will lead to the flow of mineral overburden into the streams. In the process it will destroy the unique micro-niches along the streams (refer submissions dated 5.7.2005 by the applicant at Annexure R 20). On the other hand the State of Orissa and M/s Vedanta have taken the stand that the mining will not have any adverse affect on the water regime in this area:
- M/s Vedanta had earlier taken a stand that the bauxite mines at the Niyamgiri Hills are absolutely necessary for the alumina refinery project without which it cannot survive. In fact, the location of the alumina plant was based on the availability of the 'bauxite' from the Niyamgiri Hills. After the issue about the linkage of the project with the mining and the consequent validity of the environmental clearance was raised, M/s Vedanta took a stand that the proposed mines at Niyamgiri Hills are not necessary for the alumina refinery project and that it will make alternative arrangements if the same are not approved. After it was pointed out by the CEC that the use of the forest land for the Niyamgiri Hill mines can be approved under the FC Act only if the use of the forest land is absolutely necessary and no viable alternative is possible, M/s Vedanta again changed its stand and stated that the mines are absolutely necessary (dealt with in this report earlier under the heading "Whether the mining from Niyamgiri Hills is critical for the Alumina Refinery Project" page 60);



- The agreement signed between the Orissa Mining Corporation (OMC) and M/s Vedanta for establishment of a joint venture company for bauxite mining from Niyamgiri Hills, Lanjigarh and another mine provides that though the mining lease will be in the name of the OMC and it will be responsible for securing and complying with all the statutory approvals and legal requirements, M/s Vedanta will be de facto managing the mines and will be the principal beneficiary on payment of development charges, royalty and other statutory dues. Thus, it will be getting all the benefits of a captive mine without being responsible for obtaining onerous statutory clearance (dealt with in detail in this report under the heading "Agreement between Orissa Mining Corporation and M/s Vedanta for mining of bauxite" page 38);
- Serious allegations have been made by the applicant about the use of force of evacuating the tribals from their land, non-payment of compensation to the tribals who were traditionally using the Government land for cultivation etc. (by way of encroachment, for which the State Government stands committed to regularize), no land for the settlers, emotional attachment of the tribals with their land etc. This has been refuted by the State Government as well as the project authorities;
- Dongaria Kandha tribe resides in Niyamgiri Hills. As per the applicants, they have unique culture, they worship Niyamgiri Hills, are dependent on it for their survival and that undertaking of mining at Niyamgiri Hills will result in extinction of the tribe. In support a publication namely "Adivasi- A journal of Anthropological Research" published by the Government of Orissa has been relied upon (refer Annexure R 22). The project authorities as well as the State Government have taken a stand that project would not have any adverse effect on them;
- Initially, about 30,000 cubic metre water per annum for the project was proposed to be drawn from Vamsdhara River after construction a dam thereon. Now, it has been decided to draw the water from Tel River. Detailed Impact studies for the withdrawal of water from Tel River do not appear to have been done;
- Out of 58.943 ha. of the forest land for which the FC Act approval was sought, M/s Vedanta has been found to have encroached 10.41 acre land by way of levelling and breaking of land. For this offences under the relevant Acts have been registered by the Forest Department as well as the Revenue Department. Later on, for this very forest land M/s Vedanta withdrew the proposal earlier filed under the FC Act;
- As per the applicants the location of the pond for the red mud, which is a mix of highly toxic alkaline chemicals and contains a cocktail of heavy metals including radioactive elements and the Ash pond on the Vamsdhara River may cause serious water pollution. The breach of the red mud and the ash pond may cause severe damages downstream. The potential of such an occurrence has not been properly assessed M/s Vedanta has refuted this; and
- The applicant has pleaded that the present project is of a mega dimensions and is expected to continue operations for several decades. Instead of taking a rapid EIA, a detailed EIA study should have been done before considering the project in an eco-sensitive area.
- 31. The CEC is of the view that though the forest land is required for the alumina refinery project itself and also for the associated mining component, the environmental clearance has been granted on the wrong premise that no forest land is involved and by inappropriately delinking the mining component. Even after the State of Orissa pointed out about the involvement of the forest land in the project no corrective measures were taken. On the contrary in violation of the MoEF guidelines the work was allowed to continue. The 'stop work' order was issued by the MoEF only after the validity of the environmental clearance was questioned by the CEC. Thereafter, instead of stopping the project work, M/s Vedanta sought the withdrawal of the forestry clearance proposal itself which was immediately accepted without examining its effect, propriety, linkage with environmental clearance and 'stop work' order and that use of least part of the forest land is totally unavoidable for the construction of the approach road the conveyor belt for the transportation of the bauxite mineral.

The project is based on and is tetally dependent on mining of bauxite from Niyamgiri Hills, Lanjigarh, which is an important wildlife habitat, part of elephant corridor, a proposed wildlife sanctuary, having dense and virgin forest, residence of an endangered Dongria Kandha tribe and source of many rivers/rivulets. But for the grant of environmental clearance on the wrong premise, violation of the FC Act guidelines and the subsequent permission given in haste for the withdrawal of the forestry clearance proposal without proper examination, the alumina refinery construction work could not have been started / continued.

The regional office of the MoEF has made adverse observation against the splitting of the project in two separate proposals and has recommended in depth study through reputed institutes on effect of the project on wildlife, water regime and on soil erosion before taking a view on the proposal. Though use of 30 ha. Of reserved forest is necessary for the project, presently it is neither part of the refinery project nor that of the mining proposal.

The allegations about the improper rehabilitation and the forceful eviction need to be looked into carefully through an impartial and unbiased agency. The alumina refinery project should have been allowed to be constructed only after carrying out in depth study about the effect of the proposed mining from Niyamgiri Hills on water regime, flora and fauna, soil erosion and on the Dongaria Kandha tribes residing at Niyamgiri Hills and after careful assessment of the economic gains vis-a-vis environmental considerations. By delinking the alumina refinery project from the mining component an undesirable and embarrassing situation has been allowed to happen (by the MoEF) where in there event of Niyamgiri Hills forest not being approved under the FC Act for mining lease, the entire expenditure of about Rs. 4000 crore on the alumina refinery project may become infructuous as the project is unviable in the absence of Niyamgiri Hills mines.

#### Development at whose cost ?

(Aseries of humane treatment and environmental accounting)

It is the unfortunate practice now-a-days that extensive developmental programmes to initiate hastily conceived general programmes of economic improvement without giving due importance, thought and study to nature which is man's greatest beneficiary. The more varied in detail the programmes of economic development, the better will be balanced basic economy of each area. Industrial development and agricultural development is not the only economy to suit all the area. There is no single uniform pattern of policy and the effort pattern; character, food and habits of the people are based on the historic struggle for existence of the community in the physical habitated. The task of the tribal development department or Agency is to assist the patterns of economy without a shock to the prevailing or existing system and without demanding thoughtless confirmity to the whims of the politicians and administrators. The development of a sound basic economy in the tribal areas needs a series of surveys.

Human beings need food shelter, clothing, education, entertainment, cultural and spiritual sustenance, health care and host of other material and non-material things. The process of "development" is supposed to provide for these things and to ensure that everyone has access to them. However, India's model of development has focused to heavily on certain material goods and services that a number of other essential aspects have been ignored. Without doubt, Weare today extracting natural resources like water, forests, fisheries, soil nutrients, minerals and so on at a rate far greater than their capacity to regenerate and we are pumping pollutants back into natural eco-systems at rates far higher than they can absorb or we can clean up. The result is profoundly unsustainable system one that could collapse at any time.

Much attention has been given for the development of tribal people in different plan periods since independence but it is likely that there is certain amorousness in our activities and it also likely that there are honest difference of opinion as to the contain and more and manner of implementation.



#### CULUTRE AND ECONOMY:

The tribal culture is cognated to tribal economy. Tribal economy can be understood in the purview of its cultural factors. In the conventional wisdom of economic science, non-economic factors like social and cultural relations are considered non-essential though they are the tribal reality for the very organization of their economic progress.

The tribal India live in forest hill a naturally isolated regions known as rule by different name, meaning there by people of the forest or the hill or the original inhabitants and so on. The popular name are vanyajati (folk people). Adimjati (primitive people), janajati (Scheduled Tribe) and so on. Among all these terms adivasi is known most extensively and Anusuchit janajati Scheduled Tribe is the constituent name covering all of them.

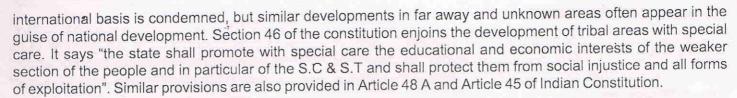
All the tribals were traditionally closely associated with forests and some of them who even today spend the greater part of their lives in proximity of trees and streams. It is for this reason that these aboriginals were often referred to as Jangali, today a derogatory term standing for "untouched" or "uncivilized" but literally meaning "forest dweller". Tribal communities living in settlements surrounded by forest regard these wood as much their own. Tribes living in forests depend on them for building material, fuel, fodder and often also food in the shape of wild fruits and tubers. Preservation of these resources on which they relied for so many of their needs was in the tribe men's own interests and as long as there was no interference by advanced population the ecological balance was usually well maintained.

The basic economics of tribal communities spring from their natural physical environments. Hunting economic, grassland economy based on domesticated animal herds, agricultural economy, fishing economy, etc develops in the forest & grassland environment. Their basic economics are affected by atitude and elevation, Climate and soil, natural water and rain fall and the flora and fauna and other natural resources of the regions. Forest economy is based on the exploitation of forest raw products. Agriculture in the forest areas come to be developed as shifting cultivation as a secondary economy. It is desirable to pay attention to belts of grasslands that are usually found on the fringe of hilly regions. If there is adequate water, there is also scope for developing animal husbandry as a basic economy with agriculture as supplementary economy of some region.

#### CHAGING PATTERNS:

The human habitat of settled communities is either a product of history of selection, or it is an enforced settlement in underdeveloped areas as a result of pressure of more competent or competitive groups. Very often tribal communities are so rooted, soiled and so adopted to climate and soil situation that they manage to survive the ills of a hostile nature with its semi barren soils. Poverty of rainfall and water supply and a flora and fauna not too helpful for their economy. But the situation in many tribal areas is quite different. They are more adjusted to nature and unless disturbed by outsiders, they live in a habitat. But the march of history and national development is impatient of the kind of life. Their desire, effort and satisfaction patterns which are the result of centuries of experience are not congenial to the restlessness and materialism of our age.

Hence, the tribal in the natural forests became outcastes in their historic home. Hunting is not possible in commercial forest and therefore naturally economy has to give way to other patterns of economy, which are conceived for the tribal by the agents of economic development who live outside the forests. These agents of an advanced economy forget that all economic development must contribute directly to the economic welfare of the people that inhabit the region on which the economy is based. Adequate efforts have not been made to make the tribal the primary instruments and main beneficiaries of the forest and grasslands inhabited by them. Often they are compelled to migrate. Often external and clever communities with opportunities, occupy the tribal areas to reap the benefits of the homelands of the tribal. Colonialism on



#### GOVERNEMNTS INTERVENTION :

The forest conservation Act 1980 (FCA)was meant to stem forest destruction . However it made, it mandatory for states to seek permission from the center for diverting only notified government forestland to other uses. The Act does not require verification of whether notified forest lands actually have real forests. Neither it ensures natural forests, where these exist nor government lands that are actually conserved. it simply freezes legal land use for about 22% of the country's land area to official records on the date of the FCA's enactment.

But how much of government forest 'land' actually has forest on it? contrary to common perception, there are serious discrepancies between real forests on the ground and the area recorded as "forest" on paper. This is rooted in the historical process by which huge areas of land have been declared state property as legal 'forests''. Large scale reservation of forests was an instrument of colonial forest policy for commercial exploitation of timber. Due to major protests and rebellions against reservation, the colonial government introduced a process for settling the customary rights of existing users under various sections of the Indian Forest Act 1927 (IFA). In addition to carefully selected goods, commercially valuable forests, declaration of large areas as state forests was also adopted as means of laying claim to the uncultivated commons.

A forest sector review exercise revealed that only about 22% of the state's total area could realistically be brought under tree cover whereas the forest policy prescribes that 65% of the hilly areas should be under tree cover. Such large scale freezing of land, its management for timber production by a tree-focused forest department has been the cause of serious conflict not only between the forest department and the villagers due to its negative impact on most rural agro-pastoral livelihood systems, but also between the forest department and other line departments charged with development functions.

As colonial rule co-existed with several princely states and zamindari revenue settlement system, a great diversity of community managed systems for common lands and village forests, both under princely rule and the zamindars, survived. Although pushed out of commercially valuable reserve forests, shifting cultivators, hunter-gatherer, primitive tribal groups and other dwellers inhabiting forest areas continued practicing traditional livelihood systems. Many of these areas, however lacked comprehensive surveys and the existence of such communities their cultivated land settlement, found limited space in official records.

Many of the tribal dominated areas were originally declared "partially" by the British administration and after independence these areas were covered under schedule-V by our constitution. Apart from Chhattisgarh, other states which have schedule-V areas are Orissa, Bihar, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat. In response to the various movement and struggles of the tribal population over last 52 years an act was passed, that would empower the traditional communities in their own areas.

#### THE PESA ACT (1996):

Panchayat Extension to schedule Area Act (PESA ACT) was passed in 1996 and each state with schedule-V Areas was required to amend the respective state Panchayati Act accordingly. This act is path breaking in term of the power that it grants to the Gram Sabha .Which is the fundamental unit of governance .Section 4 (d) states "the gram Sabha shall be component to safeguard and preserve the traditions and customs of the people , their cultural identity , community resources and the customary mode of dispute resolution. "In the same spirit section 4 (I ) states that the "Gram sabha " or the panchayat at the appropriate level shall be consulted before the acquisition of the land in the scheduled area for development projects and before resetting, rehabilitating persons affected by such projects in scheduled areas.

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#### **SAMATAH JUDGEMENT:**

The state of Chhattisgarh had been in the news for the disvestment of Bharat Aluminum Company (BALCO) and atrocities against adibasis in Nagarner. What is clearly visible is the alienation and displacement of the traditional communities in Chhattisgarh and many other states. Recently the supreme court upheld the disvestment of the erstwhile public sectors company BALCO situated in the scheduled - V area of Chhattisgarh. Now sterlite a private company has a 51% stake in the company. The disvestment was challenged on the grounds that it violated the samatha judgment, which prohibits issue of mining lease to private parties in schedule - V areas.

It is well known that most tribal in the schedule V area depend largely on the forest. One of the main sources of livelihood for adivasi has been collection of flowers, fruits and roots, seeds and other items broadly called (MPF). For example mohua flowers, Sal leaves, bamboo and such other products have a good market and adivasi find out a minimal living by selling them . Many fruits, roots and seeds serve as an essential sources of food and nutrition for these tribal. Further it is worth to mention here that these tribals basically depend on herbal plants for their medicinal purposes.

#### · HYDRO ELECTRIC PROJECTS & DISPLACEMENT :

There is a joint hydro-electric project of orissa and Andhra Pradesh constructed across river Machhkund or Sileru in pursuance of the agreement between the two states in 1962. 50% of the water from the reservoir at Chitrakonda is let down the river towards the share of Andhra Pradesh. Government and the remaining 50% is let in to the Balimela power house and then for irrigation in Potteru irrigation project. Here is also a joint powerhouse of orissa and Andhra Pradesh Government at Machhkund. Nearly 2000 tribal families were displaced due to this reservoir.

The upper Kolab dam project was constructed in the eastern part of Koraput. Nearly 3000 families were displaced due to the construction of this dam. During the construction of Indrabati project 44 villages in Koraput district and 51 villages in Kalahandi district were affected that caused the displacement of 2073 families &1652 families respectively.

The upper Indrabati irrigation project envisages diversion of water from Indrabati basin to Mahanadi basin after catching the tailrace discharge of its power project at Hati barrage and canalizing it into main canals and its distribution system in Kalahandi district. It caused a heavy loss to the down stream people pf Nabarangpur district as they are deprived of their natural water rights.

The displaced people of parajabadapada. Kularsingh ,Atanda , Galuru,Pantulung ,Bali put and Padua panchayats under Nandpur Block have lost all their common minimum necessities and facilities of life and livelihood . Similarly a particular Ancient Tribe known as "Didayi " who were residing in 26 villages with in a range of 20 sq. miles af kondakamberu hills range of chitrakunda .Reservoirs lost their traditional natural gifts, home land, agricultural lands and now is poverty. The land pattas, Which were distributed to them, have no demarcations till now due to the rift between the forest department and revenue department. They have no minimum facilities of health, education, food and communication even though they lost everything. The same fate prevails over maximum displaced tribal & due to the construction of these reservoirs. They were not given humane treatment.

The issue becomes even more serious in view of the submergence of an area extremely rich in biodiversities both on terms of species and ecosystem. These reservoirs are in close proximity to the habitats of rare and threatened. These areas had a wide range of wild animals like tigers, leopards......etc and many other species. There were also several threatened and endangered plant species, including medicinal plants.

This is what about the deplorable conditions of the displacements caused or likely to be caused by the industries are.....





#### DISPLACEMENT DUE TO INDUSTRY :

The Parjakandha tribals living in the kashipur block of Rayagada district of orissa have been displaced because of bauxite mining in spite of several protest movements. The government entered in to a contract with the company Utkal Alumina international ltd . (UAIL) in 1993 . Today the company is consortium of worsk hydro of Norway, ALCAN of Canada and Hindalco of India, 100% export -oriented venture. AT no stage the Gram Sabhas were consulted. The same thing happened in case of the sterlite company (Vedanta Alumina) which is going to establish an industry for exploring Aluminum from the area's of Lanjigarh in the district of Kalahandi .While the problem caused by development projects are serious and draws considerable attention. The issue of ensuring the livelihood of adibasi has been largely ignored. The provision that vests the Grama sabha with ownership of miner Forest products (MFP) addresses this question. The community and Adibashi activists have greeted this provision with much enthusiasm. The tribals of Kuchaipadar had strong protest against the jindal and denied to leave their home land for which the company had changed its original map. Very recently these tribal's with their traditional arms against the construction of a police out post at its entrants went on a rally and some of them were arrested . The niyamgiri surakhya samiti has also several protest movements to safeguard the traditional rights of the tribals of this region. It came to the notice that the government of orissa has not given any importance to the reports submitted by the concerned department and thus made the mining deal with sterlite.

Niyamgiri near Lanjigarh is an area which is full of natural resources, bio-diversities ,dence forest and rich minerals lying close to Andhra Pradesh , Orissa and chhatisgarh and termed as Dandakaranya . The tribals living in this hill and forest areas are Biagas,Gonds,Kutias & jharnias. This region has its importance in the history of freedom movement in India due to the crucial role played by two brave warrious like Birsa Munda and Rindo Majhi . This hill region is also rich with valuable materials.

As per 2001 census and economic status survey of the government of India 49%people are below the poverty line. The people of the K.B.K. region lie in acute poverty. The starvation death of kashipur and child selling in Kalahandi are its burning indicators.

Only two parts of Kalahandi have been recognized as schedules –Vth areas under 73<sup>rd</sup> constitunal amendment Act and these are the Thuamul Rampur Tahasil and Lanjigaarh Block .The Lanjigarh is situated in the south eastern corner of Kalahandi district and more than 50,000 people live in 517 villages of 14 gram panchyats of which 50% are scheduled tribe and 25% are scheduled caste. The geographical area of this block in 401.94sq Kms ,which is full of natural resources popularly known as "NIYAMGIRI HILLS" lying between lanjigarh &Bate lima panchyat towards the east of Niyamgiri hills .There are as many as 31 streams which are the eternal source of water. Two big rivers Bansadhara and Nagabali ,the only hope for water for lakhs of people of Kalahandi and Rayagada district in orissa and Sikakulam district in Andhra Pradesh . This is also a centre for different wild animals. The tribal's of this area are also a centre for their spiritual worship. Besides, it helps in providing first hand herbs. Herbal medicines , fruits and roots.....

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#### If the Alumina Industry will be constructed at Lanjigarh

#### Opportunities

- An Aluminum industry will come out where Rs
   4.500 corers will be invested.
- 2- Employment for nearly 900 unemployed Youths may be generated.
- 3- Nearly 2500-3000 laborers may be employed on daily wages earners.
- 4- Communication facilities will be developed.
- 5- Business transition will be improved to a greater extent.
- 6- The life style of a negligible section of displaced tribes may be improved.

#### Threats

- 1- Violation of the constitutional provisions for the developedment of scheduled –Vareas.
- 2- Disobedience to the judgment of Hon'ble supreme court (Samatha Judgment)
- 3- Nearly 15000 people of 300 village of Rayagada, Kalahandi &Gajapati will be affected either directly or indirectly.
- 4- Nearly 3000 Tribal family will be displaced.
- 5- Extinction of valuable plants & animal species including timber, herbals plants ,Flora, Fauna and wild animals .
- 6- A great damage to the emotional spiritual and cultural links of these Tribal with their home land.
- 7- A great non-recurring damage to the Biosphere due to the destruction of dense forest and Natural resources.
- 8- Soil erosion and degradation.
- 9- Bad affects on two major Rivers like Bansadhara & Nagabali and such other perennial streams.
- 10- A damage to the agricultural lands, grass land, traditional fruits, roots, flowers..... etc on which tribal economy depends largely since long.
- 11- Land owners will be converted in to wage earners.
- 12- The displaced tribals to Vedanta colony are leading a miserable and arrested life, lost their freedom, they are not allowed to meet the outsiders.



Almost 16000 species of flora and fauna are at risk of extinction, largely because of environmental damage caused by man kind, according to comprehensive study published recently. According to the report of world conservation union, 23 off mammals, 32 of amphibians and more than 49 of all turtles are threatened with extinction, as are about 8000 plant species. The Global species assessment warns that extinction rate have increased 1,000 fold in the past few decades among the 1.9 million species of plants and animals known to man. A study by conservation international, an American organization found nearly one third of frogs, toads and other amphibians were likely disappear within 100 years "Amphibians are one of nature's best indicators of overall environmental health" Their catastrophic decline serves as what we are passing through a period of significant environmental degradation.

As just an indicator, the Tata Energy Research institution (TERI) estimates. That the economic looses due to soil degradation, diseases caused by pollution and forest degradation is between Rs.1000,000 to 450,000 crores every year and this does not include a series of other losses due to ecological degradation. Added to this are the glaring inequalities of the current development model in which a minority of the population receive significantly high proportion of the benefits and many millions actually lose out because of the erosion of natural and other resources they depend on.

The verdict of the Hon'ble High Court Orissa (Nov-18-2002) on the controversial Tangarapada chromite mines deal with jindal opened the eyes of Orissa people that how clean is the government of Orissa in its mining deals and to what extent the Government is honest to protect the interest of the State. Non-acceptance of the Geographical survey report for such mining deal clearly reflects the clandestine understanding between the company and the government of orissa. In an administration where majority of the officials are corrupt and under vigilance raid and the rest are honest because vigilance has not touched them. Here clean administration is a false slogan.

#### NEED FOR ENVIORNMENTAL ACCOUNTING:

In the past ,development policies tended to be viewed as those that promoted growth in human activity, while environmental policies were seen as those that tried to restrict it. But in recent years, the ideal of "Environment as constraint "has given way to an acceptance of "Environment as partner." Development policy makers increasingly recognize the importance of environment and gave stress for environmental accounting.

From the earliest days of modern accounting system .economist have emphasized the limitation of using monetary transaction to measure total economic activity .With Environmental issues attaining world wide prominence, the nation that environmental resources should be viewed as capitals is certainly graining acceptance.

The environmental concerns here pertain to the quantitative effects of economic activities on natural resources. Their concern stem from three main kinds of activities ,extraction ,deforestation and use and degradation.

The depletion of natural resources and the loss of trees immediately affect the future income generating capacity of the natural resources extraction and logging activities . Also the land transferred from the environment to economic activities in agriculture livestock holding and for future purpose of urbanization will have an immediate impact on the income generating capacity of economic activities . qualitative degradation in contras will have almost immediate effects on the welfare of the population. In long-run these effect on their productive and income generating capacity. The quality of life will be impaired through the affect on air, water and solid waste. Pollution on health through the effect of land erosion on the quality of recreational area and through ground water loss , which immediately affects the consumptive activities of household ultimately. Degradation will have an impact on production, either through its effects or the health in the production.





#### CONCLUSION:

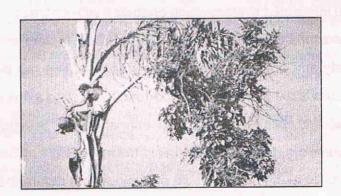
There is a popular saying "when the British took our forest away we were angry but we could understand, they were colonizers after all. After independence whatever was left with us was slowly taken away. we thought how would a plainsman know what forests mean to a hill women... we fought...lost our beloved ones but gained a separate state. Now when we have our own people in governance... who lived and seen the hardship like us and yet forest policies take a step back... we don't understand... we cant understand....."

God created the environment, environment created Corporation and it provides required resources to business Corporation. If the environment is non existent there will be no question of living and non-living things, subsequently it is impossible to conceive a business corporation.

Several factors and forces are responsible for destruction of the environment and these growing industrialization is a major culprit. Though industrialization is a prerequisite for economic growth, yet it is damaging the environment drastically. The Governments of various countries have framed various rules to protect them but the implementation process is ineffective. To protect the natural environment deterioration and make it green, it is necessary to force to explicitly recognize environmental accounting.

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#### Some Thoughts on Niyamgiri

- Jatindra Kumar Mund

It is appropriate to initiate anything on Niyamgiri from its very name itself. The residents in and around it, mostly the tribals, have named it so signifying the perpetual and unalterable principle (Niyam) which the hill (giri) represents. It would be naïve on our part to assume that the residents dependant on Niyamgiri ecosystem, in any way are ignorant about the ever changing process of life-cycle that is embedded in its womb. Through centuries of interaction with Mother Nature in this case Niyamgiri – they have gained the wisdom that certain basic principles of survival inherent in its continuity are not to be tinkered with. Founded on this practice, the life cycle of these peoples has been revolving on the fixed axis of happiness and self-sustainability.

Come the so-called modern time - the wonders of empirical science, and mankind is so unhingingly enamored of it that some of its wise and visionary protagonists themselves have now started making prognosis about the doomsday unless a fresh universal drive on its philosophy and application is undertaken on a war footing. Coming down to a more immediate profile on the whole issue one is to incontrovertibly conclude that the very objective of applying science in our interaction with nature is designed to ensuring for us a comfortable material wherewithal which in turn will guarantee us a life of permanent happiness. Those of us subscribing to the above tenet of living and the civilization would not find it hard to see the reason behind the present juncture to which mankind has been pushed by its leaders. Though it a universally accepted fact that we must eat to live, must not we but live only to eat (consume) thus hastening up in the process a suicidal culture which is what the present trend seems to be hurtling down towards.

Turning on the more pressing and mundane issue of the day, let me put my humble understanding that behind the apparent diversity of the flora, fauna, the topography and the climate runs, an interdependent and integrated system which endows it with its typical individual characteristic which is called its eco-system. There are a large number of contributory factors ensuring its continuity which requires deeper scientific study and broader human understanding. The rub behind the whole issue is that if we disturb anyone of these visible agencies that are functioning like a link in a chain, the entire arrangement will sooner or later snap and collapse because its inner chemistry is disturbed. In the same vain, the eco-system that Niyamgiri represents, is only a small link in the large chain of Eastern Ghat Mountains which itself in turn forms a very small part of a holistic cycle of ecology that determines the survival of this our only planet earth.

The richness of Niyamgiri hill range, in flora and fauna is largely owing to the bauxite deposit which lies within its entrails. Scientists say that all such pits of bauxite deposits have dense forest atop them because the spongy character of bauxite is capable of retaining a large quantity of water which cozes out of its outer crust round the year. This perennial flow of water is the source of sustaining the bio-diversity on its surface. This is precisely the reason why we see a large number of aquifers in Niyamgiri. Unfortunately, however, if any effort to extract the sub-terranian deposits is made the source of water will dry up leading eventually to a state of fast desertification. Once the link of Niyamgiri in the larger chain of the eco-system of the eastern ghat of mountains is broken it is bound to result in unimaginable negative consequences which will be felt in the immediate surrounding of Dandakaranya and still larger damage in the long run will be done in wider areas of natural climatic order. Exploitation of natural resources in Niyamgiri is like killing, once for all, the hen that lays the golden eggs. I am sure that even in terms of a strictly financial calculation also the loss incurred by way of disturbing the ecological balance of Niyamgiri will far outweigh the expected profit to be made out of it. Please pay a thought on the issue which affects you and me and expand on it.

#### SALINETES

#### TIME LINE OF THE VEDANTA'S PROJECT

SL NO	PERIOD	EVENT	ORGANIZED BY
01	1997	OMC centers into an MOU with Sterlite Industries Ltd. For setting up an alumina refinery and captive power plant in Kalahandi district	Govt. of Orissa
02	06.06.2002	Collector, Kalahandi issues notice for acquiring land for the Alumina Refinery Project	Govt. of Orissa
03	2002	Tribal households cultivating plot no 186 (government land) were forcefully evicted by the district administration to make way for the Vedanta's rehabilitation colony.	Govt. of Orissa
04	02.04.2003	Tribals rally protesting refinery beaten up by goons in presence of Police	Niyamgiri Surkshya Samittee
05	Febryary, 2004	Inhabitants of the villages Kinari, Borbhata, Sindhibahali and Kothduar removed forcefully to the rehabilitation colony. Land clearance and tree felling at the plant site commences.	Govt. of Orissa
06	29.04.2004	To Stop refinery work at Lanjigarh	Kalahandi sachetan Nagarika Mancha
07	09.08.2004	A rally against Vedanta to stop refinery work	Niyamgiri Surakshya Samiti Kalahandi Sachetan Nagarika Mancha
08	22.09.2004	Environmental clearance is given for Alumina Refinery Project by the MoEF, GOI.	Govt. of India
09	05.10.2004	Agreement signed between Orissa Mining Corporation and Vedanta Alumina Ltd. Setting up a Joint Venture Company for raising the buxite from the Niyamgiri and Karlapat buxite deposits	Govt. of orissa & VAL
10	18-23.12.2004	Fact Finding team deputed by the CEC for enquiring into allegations of violation of environmental and conservation laws visit plan site	Central empowered Comittee

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SL NO	PERIOD	EVENT EVENT	ORGANIZED BY
11	20.01.2005	Strike against Vedanta to proceted perminal stream line Vansadhara & nagabali	Lokasakti abhijan.
1:2	26.02.2005	Proposal for Forestry Clearance for the mining site recommended by the State Government to the MOEF	Govt. of orissa
13	04.04.2005	MoEF files affidavit before the CEC stating that the F.C. Act clearance proposal will be decided only after filing of the report by the CEC and direction thereon by the Hon'ble Supreme Court	Govt. of India
14	10.06.2005	Don't kill to the mother Save water land and forest of Niyamgiri	Lokasanti Abhijan, ORISSA
15	21.09.2005	CEC Submits its report to the Supreme Court recommending that Niyamgiri be not allowed for mining and that the environmental clearance to the Lanjigarh Refinery project be revoked	Central Empowered Comittee
16	11.11.2005	Rally against Vedanta to with drawn from Lajigarh.	Niyamgiri Surakhaya samiti Kalahandi & Sachetan Nagarika mancha,Kalahandi tribal Union ,Ektaparisd Kalahandi.
17	03.02.2006	Supreme Court Passes interim order askinng for further studies to be conducted by the MOEF, GOI	Suprime Court of India
18	29/30.04.2006	Seminar on Vedanta in Kalahandi A beautiful or painful Reality.	Kalahandi Sachetan Nagarika Manch
19	10.08.2007	Save water, land &forest of Kalahandi.	Green Kalahandi
20	29.01.2009	Strike against Vedanta to save Niyamgiri through human chain	SEBA JAGAT, Green Kalahandi, Kalahandi sachetan Nagarika Mancha
21	5.10.2009	Rally against Govt should cancel on agreement of Niyamgiri mining clearance to starlit Vedanta	Niyamgiri Surakshya Samiti, Rayagada



### ECO-TECHNOLOGY AND SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE FOR TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT

Dr. Hariprasad Tulo M.Phil, Ph.D., L.L.B

Orissa has been in the news for last 20 years for the attempts to intervene in the poverty stricken region of Kalahandi. Thanks to the efforts made by late lokanath Choudhury, M.P., who led an all party M.P's delegation to the then Prime Minister late P.V. Narasimha Rao in April 1993. As a result of which the long term action plan (ITAP) for the Kalahandi, Bolangir-Koraput, popularly known as KBK Region, came into force since 1995. This plan mainly put together all the existing rural development programmes rather than bringir,g structural changes. However, it embodied a special attention from the central Government as India's most backward area. From the time of late'. Rajiv Gandhi's visit to Kalahandi (1985) there is a special cell in the Prime Minister's office and also in the planning commission to monitor the relief and developmental activities in this region, which is at present consisting of eight districts. The NHRC has also been entrusted to monitor such relief measures and developmental activities in KBK.

After almost 60 years of our independence, what we hear from the Governments of the past and present are just empty promises about making education, health, water, electricity and roads available to every village in the country. We have so many five year plans, budgets and what not. But the real problem is the Government whether at the centre or state, which does not have adequate managerial skills to plan, monitor and control the affairs of the Government. If one compares our plans over the last few decades since independence and the actual achievements, it would put our politicians & bureaucrats to shame. Everyone is busy in making money through corruptive practices except a honest few.

The KBK plan is basically a relief and rural development programme. After it's implementation, there was a greater hope of development of this region. But the continuing distress conditions of these people Jed them from bad to worse. For the immediate benefit of the tri9als of this region the Government would have been taken measures like land reforms, agriculture development, employment generation through forest-based and agro-based industries, rural reconstruction etc. Instead, the Government of Orissa joined its hands with the forces of globalization and opted for selling off its mineral resources by evacuating the local tribal inhabitants forcefully. This ultimately led to tribal protest and unrest. Thus the Tribal Development, by reducing their poverty and unemployment is replaced by displacement and foreign investment.

The state of India's Environment Report released currently by New Delhi based centre for science and environment painted a gloomy picture about likely impact of growth of mineral sector in Orissa saying the present model of development would no way benefit the state.

Since Orissa accounts for 07percent of India's forests and 11 percent of its surface water resources, it also holds 24 percent of India's coal, 08 percent of its chromite and 51 percent of its buxite. Mineral industries are naturally, flocking to the state.

But for all its mineral wealth, the state performs very poorly in terms of human development, Indications. The State has a Human Development index (H.D.I.) of 0.404 -Worse than that of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal. "Orissa's per capita income has actually declined during the second half of 1990s- precisely. the period when the State went on an industrial overdrive".

"All the mineral rich districts of the state feature in the list of 150 most backward districts of the country". In Keonjhar, the most mined district in the state, 62 percent of the population lives below the poverty line. In Koraput, the bauxite capital of India, 79 percent live below the poverty line.



Statistics indicate that the Income from mineral extraction rarely benefits the local people from where these mineral come. In fact, poverty is increasing in many of these districts. The growth of mineral sector in the state has led to many violent protest In Orissa. There is no adequate discussions on taking recourse of mineral exploitation for development. The State's six million strong Tribal population had borne the burnt of these environmental impacts. Mining has displaced about 5 Lakh people, mostly tribals, in the state. Government's argument that the new Industries would provide employment is just a chimera, history has proved it. Between 1999 and 2005, the value of mineral production in the state increased three-fold and at the same time, employment reduced by 20 percent.

The CSE Report also highlighted the growing Naxal menace in the mineral belts; as such 40 percent of the top 50 mineral rich districts affected by this.

In actual practice tribals have not figured in the priority list of development. It is very clear from the conditions of our tribals even after 60 years of our independence. Similar fate also prevails with Our environmental protection. In a meeting held in 2005, Chief-Minister warned that any forest officer holding up forest clearance files would be taken to task. This message to the rank and file made it clear that environmental protection should be ignored so that industrialists or mine owners do not face delays in setting up their units.

The scheduled Tribes constitute a larger group in Orissa and most of them live in hills, Jungles and suchother relatively inaccessible areas. For this reason, since long they are in partially isolated environment. This resulted in their lagging behind modernization and also in social life in comparison to the rest of the world. Hence, they are called as "Paharis" or "Jungalls" or "Vanajatis" or "Vanabasis" meaning thereby the Forest inhabitants or dwellers and are also the aboriginals.

There is a symbolic relationship between the tribes and the Forest and Forest resources. There is a saying "Tribal life blooms in the Woods". Forests have a close link with the Tribal economy and their life style. Basically, they depen,d on forests for food, fuel, wood, housing materials, herbal medicines, fooder for cattle and materials for agriculture implements. Hence Tribal life means Forest Life and Tribal Economy speaks about Forest Economy. Most of the tribes, even today spend most part of their lives in proximately to the forests, rivers and small water resources.

Thus, preservation of these natural resources on which the tribes totally - depended for centuries together was in their own interests and so long as there was non-interference by the advanced people, their age old rights, economy and ecological - balance was well maintained.

Every community, thus has its own way to meet its basic needs for the existence of its members failing which they are threatened with extinction. Nature here comes forward and joins hands with them to fulfill their needs, fashioned, of course, in their own way depending on their customs, traditions, beliefs, demographic structure..... etc. owing to this, people with the same natural surroundings have developed different economic processes to meet their own needs. In the conventional wisdom of the economic conditions of the tribes, non-economic factors like, social and cultural relations are considered to be non-essential though they are the tribal reality for the very organization of their economic development. Forestland is the main stay of the tribes and more than 80 percent of them are dependent on agriculture and its allied activities. Their economy is primarily agro-based. Forestland is the only tangible asset of the tribes and they have emotional attachment to their lands. Hence, tribals development is mostly related to the development of forests, its resources and in the active participation of these people in the Forest based and agro-based economy.

Human beings need food, cloth, shelter, education, entertainment, health care spiritual and cultural sustenance and a host of other material and non-material things. The process of "development" is supposed to provide these things and to ensure that everyone has access to them. However, Orissa's model of development has focused so heavily on certain material goods and services that a number of other aspects have been ignored. Without doubt, today we are extracting natural resources at a rate far greater than their

capacity to regenerate. Unfortunately, much of the mineral resources are found in hill and forest region whose owners are actually the tribes since long whether they are officially recorded or not. Another major problem is, non-coherence in the official records maintained by the Revenue Department and Forest Department, that disheartens the tribals many a time.

Changing paradigms of development demand increase concern about environmental degradation, depletion of natural resources, loss of ecological and genetic wealth, etc. however; for an environmentally safe, socially desirable and economically viable development module, our policies and practices have only been moderately successful in addressing these issues in a harmonious manner. There are various reasons for such slow growth e.g. lack of efforts to harmonise social and environmental concerns with economic considerations, dearth of institutions to regulate consumption and production behavior of domestic markets and non existence of mechanism to support eco-friendly activities, etc.

#### NEED OF THE HOUR Eco-TECHNOLOGY & SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

The Green revolution in rice and wheat contributed significantly to narrowing the gap between food production and population. The food security depends on the conversion of green revolution into ever green revolution routed in the principles of ecology, economics, social equity and employment generation. We have several alternatives if the old concept of crop centered green revolution is abandoned and is substituted by farming systems centered evergreen revolution to produce more food from less land, labour and capital. This is only possible through an evergreen revolution rooted in the principle of ecology, economy and equity. For sustainable agriculture let us explore how the green revolution of yesteryears can be transformed into an evergreen revolution in the time to come.

Technologies rooted in the principles of ecology, economy and equity are referred as eco-technologies or frontier technologies. These are a blend of traditional practices and modern developments in the field of science & technology. These eco-technologies along with various integrated management system make a sound base for an evergreen revolution. The traditional farming system has emerged after a long cultural evolution, which represents the accumulated experience and knowledge of the farmers interaction with the environment without any access to external inputs, capital or scientific knowledge. These traditional methods accumulate and cycle natural nutrients positively protect soil from erosion and refy on genetic diversity. This is the control of insect and weeds through natural mechanism rather than chemicals. For these reasons we carl not Ignure the usefulness of traditional methods. By employing these methods and blending them with new technologies we can make an ever green revolution a success. Among frontier technologies those relevant to sustainable agriculture are biotechnology, information technology, remote sensing, organic farming, agricultural extension and Green house, agriculture.

In this critical phase in the history of development, an opportunity has come when, the poor, who has been dependent for his living on the natural resources, albeit in miserable condition, but had no rights over them, can be put to a new use which can provide him an opportunity for leading a good life. If their right to make a living from these resources is accepted, they will have something which they can call as their own. This is the high time that they should be given proper education at every level with special care. Protection of natural resources and environment should be given much priority instead of making money by selling the mines to big industrial groups. This is how tribal development can be achieved. We should honour tribal sentiment, psychology and culture and they should not be exploited any more due to their innocence and illiteracy.

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# ହେବ ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ପରଚୟ

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A STATE STATE ପୁକୁଯା ଆଇମ ହୋଇଛି । ଇହାତ, ଆଲୁମିନିୟମ, ସିମେଷ, ଶକ୍ତି, ତୈକ ବିଶୋଧନ, ବହର ନିର୍ମାଣ ଆଦି କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ ପ୍ରାୟ ୬ଲକ୍ଷ ନୋଟି ଟଙ୍କାର ପୁଞ୍ଜିନିତେଶ ପାଇଁ ରାଜ୍ୟ ସରକାର ବିଭିନ୍ନ ସଂସ୍ଥା ସହ ବୁଝାମଣାପତ୍ର ସ୍ୱାକ୍ଷର କ୍ରିପରି । ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ୨୯ଟି ଇହାତ କମାନୀ ଓ ଗୋଟିଏ ଆଲୁମିନିସମ କମାନୀ ଆଂଶିକ ଉପାଦନ ଆରକ୍ଷ କରିସାଭିଲେଣି । ଆସନ୍ତା କିହିକର୍ଷ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଓଡ଼ିଶା

# ନୟମଗର ବଞ୍ଚାଓ ଆନ୍ଦୋଳନ

(ଜନ୍ୟ) ମହନ୍ତି ହେନ୍ତ୍ର ବର୍ଷ କରିଥିବା ଜନ୍ୟ । ୍ମ ନାହାଣ ଓ ଲାଣ୍ଡଟଡ଼ା ଜିଲ୍ଲାରେ ଥିବା କଥନ୍ତି । ଧ୍ୟ ବିଲ୍ଲ କଞ୍ଚଳିକ ଉପ୍ତୋଳତ ଆର୍ଥ ଅନୁମନ୍ତି ନ ଦେବା ବାହିତର ଆର ୍ର ଫୋଡ଼ିକ ନାହଳ ଶ୍ରହ୍ମଳ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରିମରେ ହଜାର ଓଲାପ য়ের বি বর্ম করি ক্রিকের বা কেইছে বর্ম বর্ম করিছে। ବିଶ୍ୱମଣ୍ଡିଆ ପ୍ରତିହେ ପ୍ରତିହେଇ ଅବନ୍ୟେକ୍ତର୍ଯ୍ୟତ୍ୟ ୍ରତିଖର ପର୍ଯ୍ୟ ହାଇଁ ୭୫ କି. ମସାହାଳ ମନ୍ଦ୍ର ମଧ୍ୟ କରେ ଅଧ୍ୟର କଳି ଇପିଥିଲେ । ହ୍ରାନ୍ କଳାନାର, ନିୟମନିର ସୁକ୍ରୟ ବ୍ରମିତ୍ର, ନାଲ୍ୟ ଏକତା ପରିପଟ୍ଟ, ପଟେଡଳ ନାଟରିକ ଅଧି, ଓଡ଼ିଆଇ (ଏମ୍ବ), ହିପ୍ରଥାଇର ମନ୍ତର ଆହାର ହାରେ ଅଧୃତ୍ତିକ ଏହି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମନ୍ତି କଳାହାଣି ଓ ସାୟରତ ଜିଲ୍ଲ ଟା କରାଧିକ

ପ୍ରମନ୍ତି ବଳ ଲେ ଆଧ୍ୟର ହୋଇଛନ୍ତି । ଏହି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କ ରାୟଟନୀ ଧାନନାହାଁ ଜିଲାନ ବ୍ୟସ୍ଥାଗିର ସହାନ Sai alconer, estaleia, Bas ତ୍ୟେକ୍ତ ଦୂର ଅମତାପ୍ରଦର, ବେଶେନସିକା, ମିଲ୍ଲେ ଖେମ୍ଫ୍ରେମ୍ଟ ଅନ୍ତେଗୀ, କ୍ରୀୟାନ୍ତ ହ୍ୟନ delar, doct releases, classes carraga, 200600, estable, direger aviegos, indices, afronte en esclai ବେଲ୍ଗା ବ୍ୟେଟ ବିଲେକ୍ଟ୍ର ମହିନ୍ତାଙ୍କ ଚଳକ୍ଷା ମାଧ୍ୟକାହାଳ, ଶାହ୍ୟପ୍ରତ୍ର, ମସାହାଳ ଅଥାଗ୍ୟର ଆଦିହାୟ ନିପ୍ରମିଷିକ୍ତି ଓ ଅନୁଦଳ୍ପ ୧୩ ୧୩ ୧୩ ଫେଖନ୍ତ

Save Niyamgiri People Movement raised Sambad-28.01.09

23/16,000

# ୍ରେଦା ବିରୋ ସ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାନୁଷାନ ପାଇଁ କେନ୍ଦୀତ ବିଟିର ସ୍ପାର୍ଶ

ପୂକ୍ଟେମ୍ବ. ୧୯୮ (ଇଥିସ): ଫଲକ୍ସମ୍ୟରିବିନ୍ନ ସମସ୍ୟକ୍ ପାଇଥିବା ଓଡ଼ିଶା ମବାଦ ଆଧି ଦେବାୟକୁ ହଲି ଲିନ୍ ଦେବା ପ୍ରବକ୍ଷର ଆପ ଅପି ଶ୍ର ଅବା ଧରା ହାଉଛଛି । CAT VESS OF IN DIOSERS वरित्र राजिशाम दायक अवस्थित ୍ରେମ୍ବର ଅଧି ଶଙ୍କ ଓଡ଼ି ଅପ୍ରକ୍ରେକ୍

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ମନ ନିକ୍ତର କରିବାକ୍ ମମିତ 🗥 19,581, ୍ଟ (ମୁନ୍ଦ୍ର) ପ୍ରସ୍ତେଶ

Take Vedant to Task Gentral Committee Recommends Sambad - Dt. 28.1.2009

# ଜନ ଆନ୍ଦ୍ରୋଳନକୁ ୍ଦବଦ୍ୟ

## ଖୁବ୍ଶୀଘ ନିୟମଗିରରୁ ବିକ୍ଲାରଟ୍ ଉନ୍

ତ୍ ବଳେ ଶ୍ୱର, ୪ । ୧ ( ଦୁ ଏରେ । ) - ତେ ଦୀର ର ଜନାଗଣି ଆନୁମିନିଅମ ବିଶେଧନାଗାଇ ପ୍ରକଳ ପାଇଁ ଗଣି ଏବଂ ପ୍ରତାରେ ବିଶ୍ୱବିଶ୍ୟାବର ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ଭରଣ ଅନରେ ଜନ୍ମଧାରେ ବେମାନଙ୍କର ବିରୋଧ ଅବ୍ୟବତ ରଞ୍ଚଳି । ବିଭିନ୍ନ ସମୟରେ ଆରୋଜନ ପାଣିଟି । ହେଲେ ଏ ପ୍ରବୃତ କମାନ୍ୟର ଖାତିର ନହିଁ । ଶୁକ୍ଷାପ୍ର ଜଙ୍ଗାଣି ଭାଗିରତ ପ୍ରକଳ ଭାଗି ଲଥମ୍ବରି ପାହାତ୍ୟ ଦକ୍ଲାବ୍ୟ ଉଗ୍ୟେବନ କଥାଣିତ ଦେଂ ନିଧ୍ୟବିଶ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ତ୍ୟ ଆରମ୍ଭ ହେବ ବୋଲ କ୍ୟାବ୍ୟ ପ୍ରଧ୍ୟ ଅନିଷ୍ଠ ଜମ୍ପରି ।

ଅନିକ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠ ନ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠୀ ଉଷ୍କରେ ଆସିଥିବା ଅବସ୍ତରରେ ଶନିକାର ଉତିବାହଣଠାରେ ମୁଖମମତୀ ନଦୀନ ଓଡ଼ମଣ୍ଡଳ୍ମ ରେଖି ହାଇଁ ଓ ସଂକାରୁ ଅଧିକ ସମୟ ଧର୍ବ ଆଲୋତନୀ କରିଥିଲେ । ଆଲୋଚନୀ ପରେ ସେଠାରେ ଇପ୍ଲିଡ ଥିବା ମାନା ଅନ୍ୟା ଏହେ ଡହିଥିଲେ ଯେ, ବିଶ୍ୱ ଅନ୍ଧଳୀତିର ମାନା ଅନ୍ୟା ଏହେ ଓଡ଼ିଶାରେ ପେଇଁ ୫୦ ହଳାର କୋଚି କଳାର ପୂର୍ଚି ନିବେଶ ପାଇଁ ଘୋଷଣା କରାଯାଇଥିବା ତାହା ଜପରେ କୌଣସି ପ୍ରଭାଦ ପ୍ରତିକ ନାହିଁ । ଜପରେ କୌଣସି ପ୍ରଭାଦ ପ୍ରତିକ ନାହିଁ । ଂହିଶ୍ୱର ପହାଥିବି । ଏହାର ଉଦ୍ୱରାଟନ୍ନ, ଅଧି ( ପ୍ରାୟମତୀଙ୍କୁ ଆମନ୍ତଶ ନରିବା ଜାଗି ଆସିଥିଲେ 🍅 ମୁଖ୍ୟମନ୍ତାଙ୍କ ସହ ଏଥିନେଇ ଆରୋଜନା ହୋଇଥ । ମୁଖ୍ୟମନ୍ତୀ ତାଙ୍କୁ କେତେକ ଜାଯ୍ୟକୁମ 🗠 😭 'ବରିବାକୁ କହିଛନ୍ତି । ଜଳାହାଣିରେ ଜନ୍ମର ୧% ବଂଶ୍ର ଯାଏ ୧୪ ହେଉ ପିଆଙ୍କ ଅଙ୍ଗମଧାରି ୧୯୬୬୯ ମଞ୍ଚିତର ଖାଟ୍ୟ, ସ୍ଥାୟ ଓ ଟିକ୍ଷା ହିଆଯାନ୍ତି 🗀 🥱 ପଂଖ୍ୟା ୧୪ ହଳାରତ୍ୱ ଓ ବହାରତ୍ୱ କ୍ଷରତିକ । ସଥିବା କମାବାଣି ଓ ମେବା ପ୍ରାଚମିତ ବିଦ୍ୟାତ ଓଡ଼ାମାର ହରାଇଥାବ DELL' GEOR CHILD CHILDERING AL ତାତ୍ୟ ସରକାରଙ୍କ ପଞ୍ଚଳ ହୁହାଯାଇତି ଯମ, ୧୯ ଦେଶରେ ଆକ୍ରମିଶିୟନ କହାଦନର ନ ହେବାକୁ ଯାଉଛି । ଝାର୍ଷ୍ଟର୍ଡ୍ଡେଗ୍ରେ ଆନୁମିନିୟମ ପାର୍କ ବରିକା ପାର୍କ ଲେ - 11 00G PP 6010V | BRIGHT ପ୍ରଶ ପ୍ରକ୍ଷା ହେବ । ଏହି ପେତାର ମଧ୍ୟ ପ୍ରାୟ ୪୫୦୦ ମେଣାଥିଏ ବିଦ୍ୟବ ରଠାବନ ତ ଦେଥିର କଳି କିତ୍ୟୁ ଏହି ଆକୁମିନିୟମ ସାହି ଲେଉ ପ୍ରଦାନ କରାଚିକ ଏକ ଅନ୍ୟ ସମ୍ବାଦୀ ନିଲ

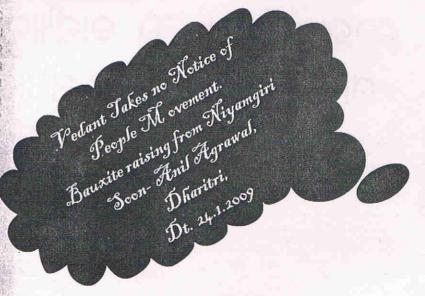
# ି ବେଖାଡିର

### କ୍ରିଲି:ଅନିଲ ଅଗ୍ରଓାଇ

"ଧ୍ୟୋଷାର ବିଆସିବ । ଅନ୍ୟ ଏକ ପ୍ରଶ୍ରମ ହଉଇଟେ କହାହାଣି ଲାଞ୍ଜିଗତର ବିଶୋଧନାଗାର ଉତ୍ପାଦନ ଆରମ୍ଭ ହୋଇନି । ଏଥିଠାରୁ ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ବହାରତ ଇଭୋଳନ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଖୁବ୍ଷୀପ୍ର କରାଯିବ । ସ୍ପିମକୋଟିର ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ଆଦେଶନାମାଂ ମିକିଛି ଦୋଇଁ ଅମୁଖ୍ଲ କହିଥିଲେ । ଉଲ୍ଲେଖରୋଗ୍ୟ ସେ, ଗ୍ରୀନ ଜଳାହାଣି ପକ୍ଷର ନିଷ୍ଟାର୍ଗରି ଡାହାଡର ହାଞ୍ଚିତ୍ତ ପ୍ରକଳ ପାଇଁ ବହାଲଙ୍କ ଲଭୋବନକ ବିରୋଧ କରି ଆହୋଳନ ଜୁଆଯାଇଛି । କାରଣ ସାହାତରୁ ଦ୍ୱାଅ କର୍ତ୍ତୋଳନ ହେଲେ ପରିବେଶ ଉପରେ ଏହାର ପ୍ରତାକ ପତିତ । ନିୟମସିହିରେ ଥିବା ବହୁ ଆଦିନ ଆଦିବାସୀ ସେନାନଙ୍କର କଳା ଓ ସଂଷ୍କୃତି ନର୍ ପାଇବା ସହ ସେମାନେ ଟାବିକା ହରାଇତେ । ଅନ୍ୟପକ୍ଷରେ ସାଣି ଖନନ ହାରା ଜନ୍ମର ଦନ ହୋଇଥିବ । ଏହା ଇପରେ ନିର୍ଭ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣ ନହାଗୁଡିକ ଶୁଖ୍ୟିତ । ଏହାଜତା ନଣନଗଣରେ ଥିବା ବହୁ ବିରଳ ସରୀସ୍ତ ବିଲ୍ଲାନ ହୋଇଥିଲେ । ଏତେ ପ୍ରତିବୃତ ପ୍ରଭାବ ଖଣି ଉଦ୍ରୋଜନ ଦ୍ୱାରା धरेश के बलाश हैं।

# ବନ ଆଣୋଳରକୁ ବେହାଞ୍ଚର୍ଣ୍ଣ

ଖନ୍ୟରୁ ସିଧାନ ହେଉଚ<sup>୍ଚିତ</sup> । 'ମୁହିନ୍ଦ୍ରମାନ୍ତ ପ୍ରମୁଦ୍ର ପ୍ରହତରେ ଜୀ କହିନ୍ତର ରେ, ପ୍ରାରେ ୬୦୦୦ ଏହର ସୌ ବିଶ୍ବବସ୍ଥନେ ପ୍ରସ୍ଥ ପାଇଁ ଆବ୍ୟାନ । ଏଥିରି ଅଧୀ ନମି ନିର୍ମ୍ବାରିଲାଣି । କୁଅମ ପ୍ରଥମଣ ଓ ଉଦ୍ଧ ଓ ଅଧା ହିଛିଏ ବୃଦ୍ଧିକ । କ୍ରାଣିକ । ସେଠାରେ ଜାନିଥିବା ଆରୋଜନ ସମନ୍ତେ ପୁର୍ମ ହେମୁ ଅନୁଧାର କରିଥିବେ ରେ, ହାନୀର କୋହଳ ଉପ୍ତତ୍ୟାନ୍ତ ହୁଝାନିକ । ଜଳମ ଅବଥାନ ବ୍ୟବହା ହଳାଣିକ । ଏକ ରଚୋହିତ ଭାଷ୍ଟ୍ରଣେ ପୋକଟ କଥାକୁ କୃତ୍ତିକ୍ ଦେଇ କାର୍ଣ୍ଡ କରାଯିତ । ସେଠାରେ ଏ ହାସ ଦ୍ୱିନା ପାଠପଞ୍ଚିତ । ପୁରା ଏକ ମିନାର ସହରରେ ପରିଶତ ହେବ । ସାମିତୋବ ଓ ହାରାହି କଳି ପରିବେଶ ପ୍ରେଠାରେ ବୃଦ୍ଧି ହେବ । ଏହାକୁ ଓଡ଼ିଶା ସଂଗତ କହିବା ବଳକ୍ଷର । ବିଖି ଅର୍ଥମେତିକ ନାଧା ଅବଧା ବୃହତ ନାମନାର ନେବେ । ।ପି ଦେଇଥିବା କେଇ ମୁଣ୍ଡ କଥାଥିବାରୁ ମୌଣସ୍ଥି ଛଣ୍ଡ ହେଞ୍ଚଳ୍ଫ ବୋଲି ହେ ଜସ୍ଥନ୍ତେ । ଜିନ୍ତୁ ଅନ୍ତିକ ତିହି ପ୍ରଧାରିକ ନାର୍ବ ବିଦିନ ନାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ମନ୍ତର କ୍ରାମନ୍ତି । ଅନ୍ତର ବଳକାରକୁ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠିତି ଦେଇନ୍ କାରସୁକ୍ରତ ଓ ବିସ୍ତିତ ୧୯ ଅନ୍ତର ବିଶିଶ କ୍ରେତ୍ତ the a compres a pain of peenth the hylpa i colorated इबार क्षात्रकार होते पहर पहरूरा शाह देशाहांत्र सु एटा होटा हम होते हैं दरमाद्वरक । वर्शदर्भक समा वस्त्र सकत् दरशाद व ए । अस्त्र व वर्षाय ବହର ବେଳ ଉପିଆରଣି । ଏହେ କଳାନୀ ଅଂଶ୍ରମନ ମୃତିକୁ କିଛି ଓ ଓ ନିର୍ମ୍ଦର ମାଳନାନୀ ଅଧିକ କାହିତ କଳିକା ଲଣି ଅନ୍ତମ୍ମ ହୋଇଛି । ଏହା ହଂଶଧନ ହିନ୍ଦି । ଆଲ ଯହାନାର कार्यक, कर्मत वर्गकरत देशाचिकतांद्रक तथा क्रिकेट वय क्रिकेट देश କ୍ଷୋକି ହେଉନ୍ତେ ଏହାରି ଭିଲିନ୍ତ ପ୍ରକ୍ଷାପାରେ । କେତେ ଜଣାନର ଓ ହେଉଚ ଖୋଦ ବ୍ୟାର୍ପ ନିନ୍ଦର ଅଞ୍ଚଳ ନିର୍ମ୍ବିତ ନାହା ଦିର ସ୍ଥୋପନ୍ତି ହୋଇ ହହି ଅବ୍ୟ ହୋଉରି । ତ୍ରିଶନ ଜଣତା ନ ଦେଇ ମଧ୍ୟପ୍ରପତ୍ତର । ତହାଯାତ୍ର ପ୍ରେ, ଏହି ପ୍ରଥମନ୍ତ ଜଣାନୀ ହୋଇ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟାନ୍ତ ନିନ୍ଦ୍ର ଅବଧନପୂର୍ବକୁ କଥି ମହିତ ହୋଁ ନର୍ଜକୁ ଅତିହାରଣ 699 de verso el di dis l'angera essa i



# ବେଶତ ମମଲା: ବାବି ସହାବ୍ୟବ କବାବ ବିଅ ସୁପ୍ରିମ କୋର୍ଟ କମିଟିଙ୍କ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ: ଅନୁମତି ବିନା ଜଙ୍ଗଲ କଟାଗଲା କିପରି ?

ଜ୍ୟୁ ସହର ଥିଲା । ଜ୍ୟୁ ସହର ଥିଲା ଓଡ଼ିଆ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟର ଅଧି coorgig stid the coveryment. ଆଲ ଅଳି ଶ୍ୱ ଅବା ମାକ୍ତର DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF orgener atten and oner graphs ceres estrement other organ and pers ප්පාත්තම මෙස් ප්රේල්ල් සම අතුරුප්පේ ඉකු පරිම සිටිම අතුරුප්පේ ඉකු පරිම සිටිම वानुका प्राप्त कार्याच्या कर्माच्या ଧାର କରିଛନ୍ତି । ଆରକ୍ତ ବାର୍ପ ମଧାର ताराज्य करार ठावंच बर्धवाय SIGH DOGGGG ARY BUSE CANADA I BONNESS (CA. CONC. ಾಲ್ಯಂತ ಅವರ ಕಟ್ಟಾರ ಅನ್ನು ಆ ಅಂಕರ್ಕಾರ ಕೊಂತ್ರ ಕಟ್ಟಾರ್ දේඛණයට පදක්ක යන්න ක්රීම එක්කු රෝම සින්නේ අවල්ක ප්රක්ක කිරීමේ ර ପ୍ରମୟରେ ଅନୁଧାରେ କଣିକ ସ୍ଥ ଆଧାର ଅନ୍ତର ସଂଖ୍ୟ ଅ අත සහස ඉම්බම්වර්ද සම්පද රජය පහෙමිනේ මේ ඉම්බ G16 699956 表別な ୍ରାପ୍ରତିଆର ଜବିଷ୍ଟ କରି ସେଖନ୍ତଙ୍ଗ ଅନ୍ୟୋଧ କରିଟି ଭିଟେବର ବାହର පදිත පදව සාව පදාස දේශව वेद्वावरीया । पाव । प्रविधावि

යන්ට යුත් පාර්ය ප්‍රයේ සිය අති ය ස්ත්රීම් ප්‍රයේ සිංජලිය අතු මින්න ආසි සිංජලිය ප්‍රත්රයේ සුදියි. ප්‍රයේ සිය ප්‍රත්රයේ සියි. ප්‍රයේ සියි සාභිය සම්පිර ප්‍රත්‍ය ප්‍රත්‍ය සියු සම්පිර ප්‍රත්‍ය ප්‍රත්‍ය සියු සම්පිර ප්‍රත්‍ය ප්‍රත්‍ය සියු සම්පිර සම්ප්‍රත්‍ය ප්‍රත්‍ය සියු සම්ප්‍ර සම්ප්‍රත්‍ය ප්‍රත්‍ය वृत्तवी तक्का छाणा प्रवृत्ता का देशम् वर्षे वर्षेण, क्का ८, ज वर्षेण के मुक्कू १५५१ वाकाम कावार केला

୍ଟ ପ୍ରସାଦର ବୃଦ୍ଧ ମହନ୍ତରକୁ ଜଣତି ବେତେ ଗୁଣ୍ଡପୁଣ୍କ, 1ଣ୍ ସିଲ୍ ପ୍ରମହନ୍ତି ପୁଣ୍ଡମନ୍ତ, ଗଣ ସିଲ୍ ଜନ୍ମ ବ୍ୟବର ଜନ୍ମବଳ, ପୁଟିଙ୍କୁ ସମୁଦ୍ର ପିଟ ପୁଟଣ୍ଡମନ୍ତ, ନିୟନ୍ତି ଦ୍ୟବାଦର ସୁଷ୍ଟ ଦେଶଦୁ

କମିଟିର କେତେକ ଭୋକ୍ତୋକ୍ତାକ୍ ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ପ ରଚ୍ଚିତ୍ର ସମ୍ପର୍ଶ ସମ୍ପର୍ଶ ସମ୍ପର୍ଶ ହେ

ପ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶର ବର୍ଷ ପର ୧୯୮୯ ବିଆ ସହେ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟନା ପ୍ରତିଷା ବୋରଣାରିକ ବିହ

ୀ ଆକୃତ୍ୟିକ ପୁରିଧା ମୁଞ୍ଜି ବୟ ନ ଯାୟ କାର୍ଗାନାସ ଫିର୍ଲାଣ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ବିଷୟି ଅଧିବାଦି କୟ?

් රහල පෙක් ම සම්බන්ධ වාස්ත්වේක ප්රතිර න බිති ප සාක් 87 අතර එයක් වසිටු එහි මිප්ටී මේ

ධ දිනවිර සමසක් නියමර පරිල් මැන් වනුවාද ය න ගෙකුමයි. ?

යුදින්ත අතර ඉදින් අත්වේ යුදුවෙන ල පුදුවිණ අතර ඉදුව පැති වූ විදුවෙන ල පාත්තිය අතර ඉදුව පැති වූ ව

ପ ଅନୁଧାରତାରୀ ଟିମ୍ ଗିଗୋଟିର ସେବି ( ଉଠାରୀରତି ବାହାର ପିଠିକ ଉଷର ରା

Legrene Governission. Surfaced St. 19.1.2001

୍ୟୁଞ୍ଜିମ୍ବରେଟ୍---

तिवध संक्रील अञ्चालक concrete and the SHIP THEY ର୍ବ ଓ ପ୍ରଥମର ସ୍ଥର୍ଗ । ପ୍ରେମ୍ବର୍ଗ ପ୍ରଥମେ ଓ ମଧ୍ୟର ବୃଦିଆ ସୁକ୍ଷାକ୍ତ କ ନାର ବାର୍ଗ୍ରମୟର ବ୍ୟସ୍ଥ ବ୍ୟସ୍ଥ ଦଧ୍ୟର ହୁବ୍ୟେଷ ବିବୟକ । ଦେଇ ସହରାହଣ୍ଣି ଓଲେ ସହ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଶ୍ୱ भवति विश्ववित्त त्राच्या स्थापित व्यव warm or eligible stransports Fr. mo age odd all co. ଦ୍ରକାରର ସେଥିବେଲ ହିଅଟି ହିଲ୍ଲା ମୁଖର ହେଁତା ପଡ଼ ଅନୁସର୍ଜ୍ୱର Sum of souses a valid କ୍ଷେତ୍ରକ ଅନ୍ୟାତ କର୍ଯ୍ୟ କଥାଚିତ୍ର କ୍ଷେତ୍ରକ ନାଶ ମହର୍ଷ୍ଣର ହେଉଛନ୍ତି partirio garagino itro qui ର୍ଜ୍ୟ ପ୍ରକାଶକଙ୍କୁ କୁହାଯାଉଛି ଂବ୍ୟବ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତ ଜଳବାନ AND STREET, CO. L. Christophican chaf wingset ପିନାଶକ କଳର କଳିକ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଶକ ଓଡ଼ାନ କଥିଥିବା କଥାଯାଇଛି । dement action of process COLUMN COLUMN SERVICE GIENG GOOD WARD DOOR SHIP with dight crossing within . ୍ୟ ପ୍ରକୃତ ଜଣ ହୋଇଥା ।

ගැන්නු ප්රථ ය ගැන්න නැත් නැත් ඉසින්නෙස් සේක ම පතිර දේ ඉසින්නෙස් සැබී විශානි ජ පත් පත්තර මුණිද සේවන් පත්තරක් දේ සේවන් නැත්තර සුභි දේ ස්වර නැත්තර සුභි දේ ස්වර්ත නැත්තර සේව ද්යාග් වෙන ගැනී නොසේ සුභි ද පත් වේ දේ ස්වර්ත පරිකානු සෙවසුවන්නා

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ନିଶ୍ୱମସିଧିରେ ହାମ୍ମ ଅବଯ୍ୟବଣ୍ୟ ମଧିବା ପଣିବାନ୍ତ ପର୍ବବାଣ ଫ୍ଲାନ୍ତିକ ପ୍ରଦାନ ପଞ୍ଜିଥିଲେ । ବହାଳନ କ୍ରଫ୍ରେନ ଲିଥିକା ମୋକ୍ତି କ୍ରମ୍ମନ ପିରେଥନ ଜାନ୍ତିକାନ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାନ୍ତ୍ରବାନ କ୍ରଫ୍ରେନ କରିଚ ଅନ୍ତି ପୁରାଭିଶ ମସିମିଲେ ।

බය ප්රත්රේද ශ්වීම සම්බ සම්බේ තබ් මින්ස හා ගැන ගැනම ගැනී විශ්ධ ම නම්ව ගුම පතිව ගැන ගැනමේ සම්වී ගෙම පතිව ගැන ගැනමේ සම්වී ගෙම පති ගැන ගෙනමේ සම පති පතිව ගැනමේ සම සම්බන්ධ මේවිය ගැනමේ සම්බන්ධ සම්බන්ධ ගැනමේ සම්බන්ධ සම්බන්ධ විශ්‍ය ගැනීමේ සම්බන්ධ පතිව විශ්‍ය ගැනීමේ සම්බන්ධ පතිව විශ්‍ය ගැනීමේ සම්බන්ධ පතිව විශ්‍ය ගැනීමේ සම්බන්ධ පති පතිව වනා ගේ ගේම්මක් සම්බන්ධ

වැරසුණෑ ලුපිණ පවස් ගැනී අයේ සහ තිබේ පිරිවෙන ගැනීම වේ සහ තිබේ පරිවෙන ගැනීම අදුගැන්න ගිව්මා සහන්නට පරිවැති සැක්කදුක්වෙම මේ පත්ත සහජාව වැරිකදුක්වෙම මේ පත්ත සහජාව වැරිකදුක්වේ මේ පත්ත සේ වීමට ඒ බොහැදී පත්තිව සේ වීමට සම්බීම ගුම හම්ම ව පරිවැති සම්බීම සම පා කෙරමු පරිවැති සම්බීම අපවේ සමය

ප්‍රත්‍රවේද නැතිවීමේ ප්‍රත්‍ර ප්‍රත්‍ර ව්යෝජ්ම්ම මේමේ ප්‍රවීම ප්‍රත්‍ර පෙක්කදාම් (ලේම පෙන්ම ප්‍රත්‍ර ප්‍රත්‍ය ප්‍ර ප්‍රත්‍ය ප්‍ය ප්‍රත්‍ය ප්‍ය ප්‍රත්‍ය ප්‍

# ବ୍ୟାପକ ଜଙ୍ଗଲ କାଟ ଓ ପର୍ବେଶ ପଦ୍ୟଣ, ଅନୁଧ୍ୟାନ ପାଇଁ କେନ୍ଦୀୟ ଦନଙ୍କ ଲାଞ୍ଜିଗଡ଼ ଗଞ୍ଚ

ନିର୍ମାଶୀଧୀନ ବେଦାର ରିଫାଇନାରୀ ପ୍ଲାକ ଓ କନ୍ତେମ୍ବର୍ ବେଲ୍ଟ ଶିଲ୍କ୍ ନିର୍ମାଣର ତବର

CONTRACTOR SOLVE (CANAL) CONTRACTOR SERVICE MACHINERY STEETS CHANGE CHEST WASH कार क वहांकाचे क्रिक्ट कार्यक ଏହାର କୁରୁଗଣ ଜନ୍ମଣ ଅଧ୍ୟର୍ଗଣ nemor vog essent i card country segtings and on one or ত্ৰভাৱন প্ৰেইটাৰ ব ওপৰ্যক্ষ THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF Congression of the second of t preparation socials CONTRACTOR PROPERTY OF A PORTION OF A PORTIO THE CONTRACT THE PROPERTY OF THE OF THE PROPERTY OF LICENSE AN EXECUTION ENGINEE WEEKSEN CONTRACTOR SCHOOL SET LING FOR CONCERNS ESPECIAL SERVICE CONTROL CHEMICAL BONDE CHOICH CHEST GROW COM PROCESS SUPPLY දන්න, රිදුද උනැගරික සමනැත්. ode ode abore dee Common english ere, or or sign paget Onea Deep better in me. विद्यानिक कार्य के कार्य कुटि

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are usuales circeminated added sacrate classes measured to east oración cangrationes des apolici CO MOR COR CHOC CON auton con act surger chance राष्ट्राकानकातृत्वक वर्षात्रकात्रकात्र nerthalfile (5. pe debatis CHART CHIEF DESIGNATION INCHESTED copo desp Coles uso con प्रकार वर्षने याच्या नामाने स्थान contemperate within the project cont स्वतिकार स्थानिक क्वतार क्षामध्य वाराज्य विकासकार क्रिकेट विकास ଅଧିକୃତ୍ୟ କଠାଣ ଅଧିକା ଓ ୨୦ ୧୧ରେ often ngaras na pega est escoci ଗ୍ରାମ୍ଫ ଜଳର ଜଣିଥିବେ ଦୈ ଜଣାକ ଖ COUNTY PROGRAMMENT OF THE PROGRAMMENT ଅଧ୍ୟର ଜଣ ଜଣ ଜଣ ଜଣ ପ୍ରଥମ Chine at occurs ou a libral refleriti aprificia igo- esca artha ameni actorii cilibrig MOUNTAIN OF MORRISH COLD व्यक्तिका व्यक्तिम

හදි රට්වල ගැහැවත සහගේ සාල්ටන व्यवस्थान विश्व विश्व 1 කරියාල කරල ලදන හරිකමයා

CHARGO OF COCKRIDE OFFICE estation traction of the sale वाश्वास्त्रकार । तथा व्यक्तिकाराका क्रमाना काल्या क्रमान क्रमान विस्तान कार्यका विशेष विशेष क्षित्र क्ष्मिक ශ්රීම පොම් ලපත ඉතින්නේ මානත්. CHOOM, SCHOOLS, COLOSIO, STARS द्वविषय प्रति ए कालाव प्राच्छा हो SH. BU GOOD OFF ON (CO) ecocococa ad or mees/ eno. e (. ou) ingresqueces care ট্রলভোত্ত করে ইর্লনা করে। করিছ ଶ୍ୱରଥିବାରେ ହେବ କରାର ଓ ପରିବରଣ क्षत्रकारकार के जिल्लाकार कार्यकार कार्यकार कार्यकार कार्यकार कार्यकार कार्यकार कार्यकार कार्यकार कार्यकार कार कार्यकार का BONG GOOD SHIP ପ୍ରକ୍ରେପ୍ରପାର୍ଡ୍ରକ୍ରମ ସମ୍ପର୍ଶର ନମି ହେଉଛି কর্মান্তর নার্থী ০.২ অসন্ শীন চলার 2000 කරනු විශා නාදාහරියකු තිබේණ කරේම एरद्वी राजिन एरचेशक सक्ता स्त्रका ରଥରେ ତାସ୍ଥର୍ଗରି ହେତ୍ୟକ ପାଦ ଦେଶ CIERO CANO C NORMA CANADA ନ୍ଦ୍ରଶ୍ର ପ୍ରାୟସ ବଣ୍ଡ ଓ

CALCULATION OF WHICH ONLY INCOME ගලද පහත නැතු විශ්ක පැදෙනැති ଦାରି ବ୍ୟେପ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣୀଥ ଓ ବିଶାସନ୍ତର ଅନ୍ତି PRESENT CHECKENERS WORLD BIT eleaseth elean edgest)

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हात करिया कर का क्षेत्र करिया है। ଦାହଣକୁ ପ୍ରକ୍ୟବଶ୍ୟକ ବସ୍ତି ରହି ପ୍ରୟ alleb Levergy property de, expert (0 දුම්ත්ර අ අතෙත්වල වැන්ව පම correspondence against a const CHICA COST CHE COST CONTRACTOR कारीय कर्ज में किये हैं से करिय change the popular country COORDINATION OF STREET SERVER! Me to the desire some sope in Emission of the state of the said ନଦାନତ ପେଲାପିତ କସିଥିଲେ ।

द्विद्वाद्य प्रदूष्ताहरूकात्वादा वसमद् ଶ୍ରୀ ବହାଙ୍କୁ ଅଧିଯୋଗର ପଡ଼୍ୟାପ୍ରନେ ପ୍ରଖଣ୍ଡରେ ମତର୍ଭାଣିକରେ ସେ ଜିଲ୍ଲିଲେ co, opiacie, qi cigenai ettirii গঠার নির্ভাত রাজনুহত মন্ত্রকোঞ্চল গ্রহম্ম চার্কার মিরের রুপ্ত স্থাসত ପ୍ରତିବର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଓ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୁଟ୍ଲ ସମସ୍କ ପ୍ରତିବର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଓ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୁଟ୍ଲ ସମସ୍କ ପ୍ରପାନତ ହାର୍ଗର କରିବା ପରର ଜିଲ୍ଲ ମଧ୍ୟ ପ୍ରଦାନ କରିକୁ ହୋଲି ପ୍ରାଧାଶ କରିଥିଲେ ।

Widely Forest Cleaning and environmental Pollution, Gentral Committee Moves to Lanjigarh to probe of Rifinery Flant and 69 GIA Conveyor Best Pillars under Construction Sambad, Dt.21.12.2004

6 016(問題的): 风中的时期的, ଫୁଲ୍ଲଗ୍ରନ୍ ମଧ୍ୟ ଅବ ସାଧ୍ୟର ହେଏ ଧାଇଥିବା ଓଡ଼ିବା ପର୍କାଶ ଆଦି ବେବାଖନ୍ତ ବାହି ଲିକ ଦେବ। ପ୍ରସମ୍ମର ଗାଳ ଏକ ଶଳ ଧଳା ପାଇନ୍ତି । ନମ୍ପର୍ଶ୍ୱର ବ୍ରେଗ୍ରେ ବ୍ରେଗ୍ରେମ୍ବ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠା ପାଇଁ ଗ୍ରାମ୍ୟ ସଂକ୍ରଥିତ ଜଣକକୁ ଦ୍ରଦ୍ୱାହାରଟ୍ଲ ଏକ ଏଥିଶାସ କେତ୍ର ତ୍ରକଳ ଓ ପର୍ଲିଦେଶ ନର୍ଯ୍ୟ କଥନ । ରାକଶ୍ୟର ଅନୁମତି ପ୍ରଥମେତ ବାହିଁ କୋଲି କେଥିଏ ଅନୁଧ୍ୟରକାଶ යය හැස සියෝල්ගේ ඉන්ගෙයි.) ମୁକ୍ତିମବେଧାର୍ଥରୀ ଅପ୍ଟେଶ୍ୱର ପାଞ୍ଚାମର ଲାପ୍ରତା, ବିଅ ବସ୍ଥାନା ଅବଦ୍ୱୟ अतुरुगातकार्जा दक वर्ष्ट केंद्र विकार्यका ୧୯୦୩**୯** ଓାଟିୟାରୀ ପଥିଲି ସାଥ बारकर अन्त्र श्रीत वर्षे वर हुइला कर्का कर ବର୍ଷ ପ୍ରଥମ ଓ ବ୍ୟବ Continue 1

लब्बु हो दशाक्षर, DRIVER (3 w 2 4 C) (4) 050 在中代 191 ଦୋଇଥିବା କ୍ରିକାମାରେ କ୍ରେମ୍ବ ල්වාගේ විශාව වර් කළේ ශ්රීව legal degrad **磁位图**额1 ଅନ୍ତର୍ଥୀତା ପହାଇଥିଲା ।

माका ସରକାରାଙ୍କ ଶକ୍ତ

-ଏଥିରେ ଦ୍ୟବରଣ କଲି माकाक ପଦ୍ୟାଗତ । ଅନୁଧ୍ୟାତ ବର୍ଷ ପ୍ରତ୍ତାର जहां द्या काला क हराका वास ଏସ.ପି ଶର୍ମାଫ୍ ନେଲ ଗଟିର ଏକ oaks opening opening ପ୍ରକାଟର ଅନୁଦ୍ୟା ଅଟେ । କୁଷ୍ଟି ଜିନ୍ଦୁ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୁ କୁଷ୍ଟି କୁଷ୍ଟି ଜିନ୍ଦୁ କୁଷ୍ଟି See of Direct Cashe

ඩාවය ප්ණ **ව**රය ශ ලමුළු क्षात्र वालका वालाकर ଆସ୍ଥିବ ବର୍ଗୋତା 791章 କ୍ଷ୍ୟାର ଜତୀରୁ ଗାଣ ଶୁଖିଥିବାର व्यक्ति। वधा वहति। କ୍ଷୋକଟ କ୍ଷାଧାରୀ ନମର ପାଣ କ୍ଷାକ୍ତ କେଳ ସମସ୍ୟା ପୃଷ୍ଟି । ଦେବ ସବ ନଧ୍ୟ — ପୁଦୁଷିତ ହେବାର ଆଣଙ୍କ ରହିଛି । ଏଲ୍ଲିକ ଶ୍ୱଶିଥିତିରେ ସେଠାରେ ଦ୍ରହନ बेट्डका क कड़ी राष्ट्रवाद्य बका उक ଯାନ ନିରୁପର୍ଣ କରିକାକୁ କରିଟି ମନ ଦେଉକଞ୍ଜି । ଏଠାରେ ଏକି ଅଲୋକଣ୍ୟ ପ୍ରିଷା: ଜଣିତା ଶାଇଁ ରାନ୍ୟ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟାବଙ୍ଗ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟକ ଶହିଥିବା ହେଲେ ක්ෂුත්ත්ව ප්රේක ක්ෂුත්ත්ව ප්රේක මේදී එයුව විසින් පුර වලක් වාද

# ଖଣି ଖନନକାରୀଙ୍କ ଦ୍ୱାରା ୫ ବର୍ଷରେ ୧୮ ଥର୍ ଜଙ୍ଗଲ ଆଇନର ଉଲଂପନ

ଅନ୍ମତି ନ ଥାଇ ସଂର୍କ୍ଷିତ ଜଙ୍ଗଲରେ ବେଦାନ୍ତର କାର୍ଖାନା ନିର୍ମାଣ

ରାଜ୍ୟରେ ଖଣି ଖଳନ ବେଳେ ବିଭିନ କଂପାନୀ ଓ ସଂଶା ବାରା ଦାର୍ମାର କଳାର ଆଇନ୍ସ ଉଲଂସନ ହେଉଛି । କେନ୍ ପର୍କାର୍ଟ ବାରା ୧୯୮୦ ମସିହାରେ ପ୍ରଶୀତ ଦନ ମହଣା ଆଇନ ଶତ ଯାଅ ବର୍ଷ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଅବିଶ ହେ ଥର ରହଙ୍କ ଜରାଯାଇଛି ଦୋଇ ପର୍କାରୀ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟ କଥା ପ୍ରଶିଛି। SOCIETA DEL CONTROLO चरकृष्ट् । आर्ट्स विश्ववेद १६८। ଠାଣ୍ଡ ଗତ ୨୪ ବର୍ଷ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ରାଜ୍ୟ ପ୍ରଶଳାକ ସୋଟ ୧୦ ଚଳାଇ ୬୪୭ ଉତ୍ୟକ୍ତ ଜଳୀର ଜନିତ୍ର ବାଣି ବାହନ

କୁବନେଶ୍ର, ୧୧.୧୧ (ଲ.ମି.ସ. ) ପାଇଁ ଦ୍ୟବହାର େ ସାକୁ କେନ୍ଦ୍ର ବନାକର୍ଣ କ**ରିବା ପାଇଁ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେ**ଣ ସର୍ଜାତଙ୍କ ଓ ବୁ ଅନୁନତ ଓ ଇଛନ୍ତି । ଦେଇହଲି । ଲୋଟିଏ ମାମଲା ଫରସଲ ଭାଜ୍ୟ ପର୍ବାର୍କ ନ ୁପାର୍ଗେ ହେବାକ ବାକି ଅଛି। ଅଭିଯକ୍ତ କେତାନ୍ତ -ଏହି ଉଲ୍ଲଂସନ କରିଥିବାର द्वाभाव द Eighteen time Violation of Farest Laws.

Fighteen time Violation without Authority

Dt. 12.10.2005 ମାନ୍ୟବର୍ ପ୍ରଥିନ କୋର୍ମଙ୍ଗ ଦାରା ଗଠିତ ବ୍ର ଜଣ୍ଡୋ ହେବି ପ୍ରଥାନ ଶେବାର 46 60 00 00 00 00 00 00 이 아이 아이의 이번 등을 asi Catao

# ଆବିବାସୀଙ୍କ ଜୀବନ ଓ ଜୀବିକା ସହଖେଳିବାକୁ ଦିଆଯିବନ 🖫 : ସ୍ପେତ୍ଥାସେବୀ ମହା ସଘ

ପରପୃଷ୍ୟ କରିଆନୁଥ୍ୟାତେନ ହିଲା ଶହନ୍ତ୍ର 🐭 👢 କାଦ୍ୟାରେ ବିୟୁଗରିଣିକୁ ବସାହର ହୋଇଥିବାରୁ ବହରି କଣି ହେ 88.46 ଦ୍ରାମର ୬ ବଦି ପରିବାର ଚାସନ୍ୟନ କଠାଇଛି ଓ ୧୯ଟି ପୁରାମର ୩୦୬ଟ

ଉଚ୍ଚାଣିକ ପର୍ଚତ୍ୟ ଏକଟ ବଳ୍ଷାଇଟ୍ ଗହିତ ଅଛି । ଏହି ସହେତ ପୁଳନ କରି ଅଣୁ େତ୍ତେକ ବ୍ୟାମ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରକାରତ ବ୍ୟସ୍ଥରତ୍ ହେଉାବନ କରି ପ୍ରେମ ବ୍ରଣ୍ଡାର ପ୍ରବାର ୍ୟତ୍ତ ଓର୍ଯ୍ୟ କରାଯିକା ନହାରି ଆନୁମନା ଓ ଆନୁମନାରୁ ପରେ ପୂଦ୍ୟନ କୋଗ ନ୍ତାହାର , ସଳପତି ଓ ଏହାର ଆକ୍ଷଳୟନ୍ କପ୍ତନ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଆମାର୍ଗରୀ ଦିବା ଜନ୍ମନାବର ଓଡ଼ିଶା ବର୍ଷର ୪୦୬୩ ହେଲ୍ଲ ଅଧାନ ସ ମହ<mark>େବର ବାକୁ ପ୍ରତିହ୍ନିୟା (ଖଣିବାର୍ଗ) ଓ ୨୨୦ ହେଣ୍ଟ</mark>ର ଦ୍ର୍ୟ କଟର : ୧୭୭୩.୪ ହେଲ୍ଲ (ଲିଫାରନାର କାରଣାନା ପାଇଁ) ପ୍ରତ୍ୟାତ ଏହି ପର୍ଷ୍ଟର ପ୍ରାକ୍ତିକ ଜମି କ୍ଷେତ୍ତିକାର୍ କହୁଦେଶାଣ୍ ଅନ୍ତ ଏହାଏ ଅପରୋଖ ଥିବା କଧାରତ ଦେଉଥିବା ପର୍ଜ ପର୍ ଜନନାଦାଳ ଜାବନ ଓ ଜାବିଶାକୁ ଆକ୍ଷ୍ୟକ ମୋଟ ୧୭୮୯ ୫୪ 변화하다 전환경로 무취하는 1800 / X 2 5000 전환하다 ବିଷ୍ଣି ବାୟ୍ଟେଗ୍ରନ୍ତ ଓ କଣ୍ଡିକ ନଥାଛି 'କମ୍ବାଶି' ଓ BHISS ARE SIG SECON ୧୦୮.୧୩୮ ହେବୃତ ଫରିଷଟ ଜିଲାକାସଙ୍କ ପାଇଁ ଅଭିଶେ ନା ଜଳତ ନଶ୍ଚ ଦେବା ସହଳ ୬ନି ଆଶାହିତ ତୋଣ ନହାଙ୍କ ପ୍ରଣ

ଜମ୍ପାନ ହୃଦ୍ଧ : ୬୦୦୦ ଲେଓ ଏହି ଓଣ୍ଡି ଓର

ପ୍ରକଳାଶୀ, ବା ୬ ୪ ୧୬ ବେଛାବେକ ମହାଙ୍କ ନିଷ୍ଣ ଏହି ନିଯ୍ନି ପାଇଁ ଆକଶ୍ୟକ ଜଲିଡନାହି ଔ ପୂ.) - ଟଣଧରା ଓ ମନାକାଳ' ନେଇଛି । ଏହି ପର୍ଦ୍ଦରେ ଯୋଗ୍ୟତା କଳାହାଶି ଶିଖିତ **ଅବଲ** ନଧ୍ୟର ଉତ୍ପରତ୍ୱଳ ନିୟମର୍ବର ନଳ୍ପ କଳ୍ପମାଳର ୬ . म କୋଟି ସମ୍ଭ କେନାରଙ୍କ ପାଖରେ ଅଛି ନା ନାହି Federation Beacts;
Federation Beacts;
We Federation Beacts;
We federation Beacts;
With tribals life line with tribals life line ପ୍ରତିକର୍ଷ व शक्रवाह द ଦ ବୋଣି ହାବି ଷଣ ଜାଇଟ୍ ପ୍ରଦାବର୍ ଞଳ ଜଣି, ପାଣି ଓ ଗିଟେଶକ୍ କଥାଇତା ହାଇ ଲ ସରକାତ ବିରୋଧ ଅନ୍ନୋତନ ୍ଟମଧ୍ତ ହୋଇପାର କଣିତା ପାଇଁ ପ୍ରତିଶ୍ୱର ହେବା ଆକଳା କଳା ବଳା ବଳର ଅନ୍ତର୍ଜଣ ପ୍ରଥମିତ । ମହାନ୍ତର ହେ ବଳାବ୍ୟ ଓଡ଼ିଶ୍ୱର ହେବ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଜଣ କଳାବ୍ୟ ବଳା ବଳାବ୍ୟ ପ ୁଖିରୁ ନିସ୍ନଶିକ ଆଧାରାକନକୁ ପ୍ରକ୍ରେଟ ୨୯୮୨ର ପାଇଁ ନାଡ଼ ନମଧ୍ୟରା ଲେପଥାର ନମ ସେହା ଯୋଗଲ ଦେବାକୁ ସେହାସେକ ଆହୁର ବ୍ୟାତକ କର୍ଯ୍ୟତ ତୋଲି ୬ ୫.୬ ରୋକଙ୍କୁ ନିଯୁକ୍ତ ମହିଳ ଓ ଉମନ୍ତ ଓ ଜିଲ୍ଲିମ୍ବାନ ତୀନ୍ତ ଓ ମହାସର ପ୍ରତିଶ୍ରୁଷ କର୍ଯ୍ୟ । ଓସିଠାନ୍ତ୍ର ଭାବ୍ୟ ପରାପଟି ପ୍ରପୃତ କ୍ଷେତଭାକଟକୁ କଂସନ୍ତ ନିର୍ମଣ ସାଇଁ । ହାଟର କରିଛନ୍ତି । ସ୍ତମ୍ୟରୀ ତିର୍ଗନ୍ଧ ପ୍ରମାଣ ସହ ହୃତି ପରିଡେଶ ମଲଣାହଣ୍ଡର ଅନୁମତ୍ତି গুনুটকা কথানত নির্নাধ কর্মে 💳 ଟେଆରମ୍ଭ ଗୋଲି ସୋଖଣ କରିତା ଉଦ ଦୃଶ ୧୪୬ର୍ ୪ଧାର ବର୍ଷ କମିତି ନିକଟରେ ୍ରପ୍ୟ ପରିଟେଶ ମନଣାକ୍ଷ୍ୟ ପ୍ରାୟ ପରିବେଶ ଅନୁନାଧି ପରୁକ୍ତ କର କରିତା ପାଇଁ ବାବିକରି ଅନ୍ତିଲିକ 🚟 ପତ୍ର

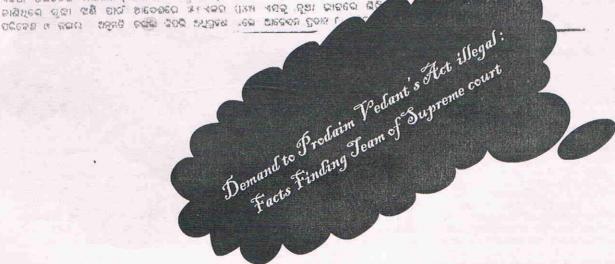
# ତଥ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ଧାନ ଅଭିଯୋଗ

ଭୂକନେଶ୍ୱର । ତୀଃ ୪୮୧ ୬ ପିଆଯାଇନପ୍ରକଳେତ ହୁକ ପ୍ରଥ ଗତା ନଧ୍ୟ ମଧ୍ୟଳ କିଲେଥ । ତାଳ (ବ.ପୁ.)-ପ୍ରପ୍ରିମରେନ୍ଦ୍ରୀଙ୍କ ହାରା ଆବକ୍ରିଆ ଅନୁନତି ଦେବା ଅନୈଧ କିରୋଧରେ ଜାର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ୍ରଙ୍କ କ୍ରହଣ ୍ରପ୍ରତ୍ତ ହାନ୍ତ ଅନୁଧାନକାରୀ ଓ ଉତ୍ତେଶନନ । ଏହି ପ୍ରାୟ ଓ ପାଇଁ ସୁପାରିଶ କରିବା ସହ କମି. ଡିରେଖନ ସନ୍ତଳ ସହ ଅନ୍ୟତ୍ତ ମାଇନ୍ ଗୋଟିଏ ଜାପାନିତ ଓ ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣକୁ ନାକକ କରାଯାକ ନକ ପିଟିସ୍ନର ଭାବେ କୋଳଶଭି ଗୋଟି ଏ ହ୍ରାନଗେ ହେବ । ଦୋଲି ସେ ଲିଜିଗଲାକେ ଅଭିସୋଗ

ନିୟମଟିଟି ପର୍ବତ । ପ୍ରହାତିତ ୍ରଶ୍ରୀତ ଟେଠାର ଷ୍ଟାରବାଲଟ ପତ୍ର ଦିଆକରା ୬ ହେନ୍ଦ୍ରେପର ଖଣି ଅନନ ପରିସରରୁ ନିର୍ଯ୍ୟ 🚎 ବଂଶଧାରା ନଦାର ଉଦିୱାତ କଣ ଦେବ ପରିଦେଶ ମୁହାବ ମୁହାଯ୍ୟ ହରାଯାଇନାହିଁ । ଏହି ନତା ଓ ଜନସ୍ଥୋଟ ଗୁଡିକ ରାୟ୍ଟକ, ଗଳପତି ନିଲାର ନାଦନ 🚃 ରେଝା । ତେଶ ଖଣି ଖନନ ଦେଲେ ପ୍ରାନ ୨୦୦୪ରେ | ଜିଲ୍ଲ ନମାଁଶ ଜାଣ୍ୟ ଜଳ ସହ ଜଳର ଧୃଂସ ହେବ କଦିଇଟି ଗୁଅନତ୍ୟ କେମ୍ବ ପରିକେଶ ଆଦ୍ରର ଦେଇାଣି ଏକଟର୍ଷକୁ ପର୍ଷ୍ଣ ଯାହାର ପ୍ରଭାକ, ଧ ତାଖା, ନରାଶନୟ ଆଲୁନିତା ପୂାଷ ପାଇଁ ସମୟ ପୂର୍ବତ୍ର । ଜୁନ ୨୦୦୩ରେ ଅନିକାଶ ନିଜର ଜାତିକା ଓ ବାସ ୍ରେଖ୍ ରଚିଧରୁ ପରି ୧୯୭୭ ଧିଆଧାର ହେଥାଏ ଅଟ୍ର ନଥା ଅଧେ । ବଳି ଅରା ସେଥିତର ବେଶାଯାଇଛି ଉଟ୍ଟର କମି କୁଝାମଣା ପଡ଼ କ୍ଲାଷ୍ଟରିତ ହୋଇଛି କଞ୍ଚନୀନେ ମହର ଅସ୍କିତ। ନ୍ତି ତୋର । ଜିଲୁ ଅନୁଧାନକାତା ଅଟକ୍ଲାରର ୬୦୦୪ରେ । ଓଲନ୍ଧ୍ୟ ହରାରକେ । ୧୯୮୮ ଜଣାର ନାଧି ଏକ ଆଲୋଟନାବେଳେ ଗ୍ରଳାର ପକ୍ଷରେ ମାନ୍ଦନ ପାର୍ଚ୍ଚ ସମୁଣ୍ଡିକ ଅନୁଯାୟୀ ସେଉ ଓ ଭାଜାର ଏକ ଦଶ୍ୟରି ପ୍ରତ୍ୟ ଉଦ୍ଧର ଗଣି ବର୍ଷୋଳ ଜଳଭାରେ ପରିବେଶ ଅଧିକ୍ରଟି ବ୍ରତ୍ୟୁଣ୍ଡ ଜମି ଜଳଭାରେ ଜରା । ଏହା ଅନ୍ତଳ୍ପ ରାଜିଛି । ତେଣୁ ନିଲିନ୍ଦ୍ରନ୍ଦେଳ ଓ ହୁଏ ପାଇଁ ମଧ୍ୟ ହେଳା -୯୬% ପ୍ରହେ । ୬ । ତେଶୁ ଓଣ୍ଡୋର ତଥ୍ୟକୁ ଲୁହାଇ ସେଖ୍ୟେଇ ୨୦୦୪ପୂର୍ବକୁ ଏହାକୁ ରକ୍ଷାକ୍ତକ ମନେକରି ଗରାଣୀତ ଅନୁମତି ପାଇତୀକୁ ଓଠିକେଶ ଅନୁମତି ନଣ୍ଡଲକ୍ତେ ଓଡ଼ିଆର ଜଗର ଓ ଜନସଂପଦକୁ ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ଦୁଇଟି ଖଳର ହାରତରେ ଦେଇଥିଲେ । ସେମନେ ନିର୍ମିଶଙ୍କୁ ଆକର୍ଷଣ କରିଥିଲେ । ସାମନନାଙ୍କ କିଞାସନ ଆକାରରେ ପ୍ରକାଶ ଦେଇଁ ଏକଥାକୁ ଜୁକାର କଅଧିରେ । ସହ ଇଉଁପେଟେ । ମିତିଆର ଦରିବାକ୍: ଦିବୁ ତାହା ଟେଣୁ ଏହି ମୃକ୍ୟ ମମାଣକ୍ ନହେଁଶକ ସ୍ଥରେ ପକନାୟକ, ବଦ୍ୱାଯାଇନିନ୍ଦି । ଏକଥାକୁ ବେହୁୟ କେଅଲନ କେଖଣା କରିନାମ ଓ ଲୋକପଣର ରୀରେତ୍ର ଷଟକୀ ଦଳ ମନିହଳ । ପ୍ରତି ପୂଜ୍ୟ ପାଇଁ ବାମଲଳ। ବାଦି କସିଥିଲେ । ରପସ୍ତିତ ଗତି ନିୟନ୍ ଡିକର୍ ଯୁଦ୍ଧି ଆଜଣାକ ଜଳସାଇତ ବରି । କଳାନାଳ ଜିଲ୍ମସାଳ ଓ ସମୟ ତାତିଥିଲେ । ଏହା.ଯୁ.ସିଭ ନେତା ଏକଥା ପର୍ଣ୍ଡେଶ ମଲଶାକ୍ଷ ଜଣର ମନ୍ଦର୍ଗତ୍ୱର୍ମ ଜନା ସ୍ଥୋଦିତ ସମ୍ଭ ନାୟକ ମଧ



ଶନ୍ତଧାର ହୋଇଛି । ପ୍ରମୟ୍ ୨୦୦ ଶତଶ୍ୱରୁ ନିର୍ମଣ ଜଣ୍ୟ ବାସ୍ତି ଫରଣିଡ ଗଣିଡା ପାଇଁ ଗଣି ଗନନ କଳାହାଣି ହିଲ୍ଲାର ଗଞ୍ଚିତନ୍ତର ନିର୍ମିତ ହେଉଥିବା ବେଠାର ଆକ୍ରମିନା ଅନୁମତିପତ୍ର ବ୍ୟୁ ୬ ୪ ୯ ୦ ୪ ସମ୍ପଳ ହେଲା କିପରି ଦୋଇ ଉପରେ କହଲଣା କାରି ବରିବାକୁ କିଶୋଧନବୀଲ ବିଲୋଧରେ ଆଗତ ଅତିଯୋଗପୁଡ଼ିକର ଅନୁଧାନ ପାଇଁ ପର୍ଷରେ ଦିଆଯାଇଛି ଓ ସେଥିରେ ପ୍ରତୀର୍ଭ କୃତ୍ୟାନକାଲୀ ଅନୁଧାନକାଲୀ ରଚ େ ଏକ ଓ ନାନ୍ୟାକର୍ ପୁସ୍ତିନକୋଟିଙ୍କ ଦ୍ୱାରୀ ନିଯୁତ କେନ୍ତାମ୍ ଅନୁଧାନକାଲୀ ବର୍ଚ୍ଚ କ୍ରମନାକୁ ନର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ ଅନ୍ତ ହେ ପର ପର୍ଯ୍ୟମାନତ ଏହି ପ୍ରଶ୍ୱଦି ମୂଖପ୍ରସ୍ଥ ଓ କୃତିମାଳୋକିଙ୍କ ପାଷ୍ଟରେ ମତ କଥାଲି । ଦେଖଣ୍ଡ ପଟ୍ଟମନ୍ତ ଏକ ତେଧାରା ପ୍ରଧାନ ପ୍ରମୁଖ ପ୍ରକଳ ପାଇତାର ଏକ ଉପାନ ମଧ୍ୟର ଅତି କୁଲୁଡୁପୁର୍ଣ କୋଲି ମହମ୍ୟ ଦେବାକୁ ଶ୍ରୀ ଭାଗତନା । ପୃଷ୍ଟ ପ୍ରକ ବଥା ଅତିମ୍ରହ କଳର ତୃତ୍ତାଇ ଦେଖାରଣେ । *ଗଟମ* । ଜନ୍ମଣ



# ସପିମକୋର୍ଟ କମିଟିଙ୍କ ରିପୋର୍ଟ: ବେଦାନ୍ତ ଜଙ୍ଗଲ ଆଇନର ଉଲ୍ଲ 'ଘନ କରିଛି

ପୂର୍ବଦନ୍ୟ, ଜା ୧୬.୧ ର୍ଜ୍ଞୀ - ଦେଉବର ଅନ୍ତମ୍ୟନ DESCRIPTION OF STATE SALES SERVICE PROPERTY AND SERVICE **अटिस्ट रेटा**। त विक्रिकेट युव ବୋଲି ସୁସ୍ତିନକୋର୍ଟିକ ହାଳା ଅବନ୍ଧ ପ୍ରଥିତ ବଳକ୍ଷରଣ କରିଟି ଦେଇଥିବା ଘିଟୋଟିସ୍ ସ୍ୟ enegical to dended কর্মের হয় হয় ক্রমায়র අදිනු කෙරුනු කිසුවීම අය අති හැර මෙන අ ODGGG DILYG 69836000 00 1981 dettina 6350 tiend advicage dolls 545 BENESS 999 696 PRINAPA DOZDA A GEG FROM BURGARION EUS AN DEDIS BIEN ବରଦାବାହ ପ୍ରଣି ଏହ ଅପ୍ରାମନ୍ତ୍ରକ ପୁଡ଼ିଲେ ୧୯୫୫ 1.000 t

PRIPISO DISCREC राज्यंका क्षत्र क्षत्र व्यक्त

#### ରପୋଟରେ ଅହିଁ ଜ'ଣ

⊯ ଜଣାଲ ଫର୍ଷଣ ଆଇନ ୧୯୮୦ ରଲ୍'ଘନ

ଅ ୫୮.୯୩ ହେଉର ଜଣର ଜଣି ଦେତାର ଅଫାନରି ଦେଇଛି ।

m ମାଇନିଙ୍ ପାଇଁ ପରିକେଣ ମୟରୀ ମିଳିକ। ପ୍ରଶ୍ୱ ଘିଟାଇନାରି ଭାଗି ପରିତେଶ ମଖୁରୀ មិសលេខទី (

s କେହାରେ ଅଇଥାନ ସ୍ୟାଟେ ବହିନ୍ଦ୍ର B ନିୟମ୍ବରିଲ ଜଳାଲଭେ ମାହାନଙ୍କ ଅନୁମର୍ଚ୍ଚି ମନିଲେ କୈତ ବିହିଧତା ଧ୍ୟ ପାଇଚ

୍ ଚଂଶଧାୟା ନଦୀ ପ୍ରହଶି ହେବ, ଶହ ଶହ ଓାଦିହାସୀଙ୍କର ପାନୀୟ ଜନ ଇହ ଶୁଖ୍ୟିକ ।

ଅ ଗ୍ରାମ୍ୟ ଡ଼ଣାଲ ଦଖର ଜଭିଥିବା ଯୋଗୁଁ କେତାର ବହିତ ହେବ। ଉଦିକ ।

ଅ ରାଜ୍ୟ ଓଡ଼ି ନିଜାନ ଜଣାନ ଓ ପରିକେଶ ୯ଇଥା ଆଇଁପ୍ଲେ ପ୍ରପଥୋପ କଗୁଛି । ଓ ଜରୁଲାଗଡ଼ ଅନ୍ୟାଦଶ୍ୟ ପାଞ୍ଚଳ ବହାଲ୍କ ରରୋଜନ ପାଲ୍, ଅନ୍ମତି ଦିଆଯିବା 

CHEVED ECHH DESENT DETE कर्तीत्व ६ ठ.वृत्तेत्वता व्य ক্রীর দা কাছত কর্বার্থ क्ष प्रकार प्रथप ପ୍ରଶାପର ପ୍ରବସ୍ଥ ପ୍ରଶାପର ପ୍ରବସ୍ଥ CODER 1990 Supreme Court Speaks: प्रदीख प्रार्थन 601000000 alaga (98) Violation of Forest laws by Vedant. 500 PC10 ସଂସ୍ଥଳିତ ନହାହ ଦ pida bios 596019 6VID eastes eigie e ପର୍ଯ୍ୟପର୍ଶେ ପାହ୍ୟ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟ ENGINEER SIEG STEE CHORDIO ESPASSION 1 FEE COS & OCCOS PSASSO ମନ୍ତା ନିଦ୍ର ପୂର୍ବସ୍ଥ ଭାବ୍ୟ ସହକାର କେଧାରକୁ ସିଖିଶ ନାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଅଟେ ପାଇଁ ଅନୁନତି ଦେଉଥିଲେ । ଏପ୍ରସିଦ୍ଧି ଜନ୍ମର ଜନିତ୍ର ଅନ୍ତର୍ଜନ ନମି ଭାବନ ବିହୁଦ ଦବନା ପ୍ରାସ ପ୍ରତ୍ର ପ୍ରତ୍ର ପ୍ରତ୍ରଣ EDIDADIT ADI DEDISED ପ୍ରକଳ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଟିୟା ପ୍ରକାଶପାଇକୀସ 686 888 9 0000c **तक्षकावयं वृद्यतकार्त दावा** STORED IS SERVING පමණිල පහස්වාද ප්රත පත්

ବେଦାନ୍ତ କମ୍ପାନୀ ଓ ରାଜ୍ୟ ସରକାରଙ୍ଗ ଅସାଧମେକର ସିବିଆଇ ତଦନ୍ତ ଦାବି

201066 BURNET BER END DER TODION

ଦେଖିକା, ତା ୬୧୧୧ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଫର୍ଡଣ କରେ କେନ୍ଦ୍ର ପ୍ରଶ୍ରମ ଅନୁକ୍ରିକ ଅନୁକ୍ର (କି.ପୁ.) - ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ପୂର୍ବତମ କୁପ୍ରଭାବନେ କମ୍ବୃତ୍ୟତା 🐫 । ଜାବଦନା ପାଇଁ କର ଭାନୟନର ବଥା ଦଂଗ୍ରେସ ନେଧା ପରରେ ଅଧୀୟ କରାଇ ଏଥିବେ ପଞ୍ଚରୁ ବଥା ଜିଲାକାର වුවෙන සම්බන්ධ සදහනයක් වියම නම්බන්ධ පදවාවේ වනු ඉමළ **වැඩ එදුම්** । අවි व्यक्ति व व्यक्तिक स्थान व्यक्ति । अस्ति । अस्ति व व्यक्ति व व्यक्ति व्यक्ति व ଦେବର ଅନ୍ତିଧିକ ଦେବ ପ୍ରିପତ୍ର ପ୍ରଧାନ ପ୍ରେଥିଆ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟ ସହ ଏ ଉତ୍ତର ବୟ କ୍ଷିତ୍ର, to tell of the contraction of the other and ත දෙකු මදවරයා පමණම | දාකල සැහැක සහ දු ක කලක්කය **දුරුම** ප ସେ ସୋହିଆ ଭାରତ ଓ ଓଡ଼ିକ ଓଡ଼ିକ ଅଟେ ଅଟେ ଅଟେ ପ୍ରତିକୃତ୍ୟର କେନ୍ତ୍ର ପ୍ରତିବେଶ ବହରାବର ପ୍ରାରୀଣ୍ ସଂସ୍କୃତି, କର**ଣ ଅଧ୍ୟର ବଶ । ତ**ର୍ଗଣର cidad cidas eg estas cosos do cuero dos tagos o doba seated ගතර අතුරයට පෙරම වර වන්ට විදිනණ රමුව අ**වදිගර අතුරග** කය රමු our one energes at expression of ca., toppens ene our ନିୟମତ୍ର ଉଦ୍ଧାନ୍ତର ମଧ୍ୟ ହେତତ୍ୱର । ଏହାର ବିହିତ ହାହିତ୍ର ହାଣ ପରକାରଙ୍କ ଅଧ୍ୟାକ୍ତ ହେବ ସ୍ଥେତିକ ବାର୍ଟ୍ର ପର୍ଗ୍ରେପ୍ଟ ଖଣ୍ଡ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଜ । ଅନ୍ତର୍ଶ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟକ ହର କରି ଅନ୍ତର୍ଶକ contratica powers son that project the sed sound date to be ලදුරු අදහස්ත ලදු දුරු විධ කර අයදුරුවකට කර අදුරුව පුරු සමුදුර

ବର' ବାର୍ଣ୍ୟ ଅବେଲକା ହେବା

Noxious between Vedanta & State Govt. Demand TBI Probe

### ଲାଞ୍ଜିଗଡ଼ ଆଲୁମିନା ବିଶୋଧନ ପ୍ରକଲ

# ଦ୍ୱିତୀୟ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟାୟ ଳମି ଅଧିଗହଣ ପାଇଁ ଗାମ ସଭା

क्रकार कार्यक एक सक्रिक අත්යාදය අදවුට ම සම්පල කියුවම සමුව විමුදුර විමුදුරු वसायक सक्तेत्रका वेशवका त्वतिक स्थानिक विश्व वर्ष तद्य स्मित्वयाच तह वृत्ताच सक्षेप द्यावस्थ ।ए co do asa ugos assorbe quivosperaneo वर्णां कर कर मुख्या मुख्या कर कर है। करावत ରାଚନ୍ଦି ଓଟ ଓଟର ଅନ୍ତର ଅନ୍ତରର ଅନୁକ୍ର ଅଧିକଥାଏ ଧୃତ୍ୱିତ ଓଡ଼ି ଅଧିକଥାର ୧୯୦ ଓଡ଼ିକ । ବର୍ଷ ଅଟେ ବର୍ଷ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ବର୍ଷ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ବର୍ଷ ଓଡ଼ିଆ වේදාදය සඳහද පුණිවන ස්විමි 198500861

बुक्का बुक्त वर्त ६००६३ वृक्षण्डविष्टी।

(Y 2 අමුදුම මිල්ම්පු ' රාමැසිමේම සොදේශවල්ම ( වේ.ය.) or අ. කතාවගල अभी कार्का अस्त ? वार्तभावत्वराहर office and assess ones samel to a See can prosest older and की क्षेत्रकों व सर्वत हैं निव न्त्रेश के प्राचन क्षेत्रका संस्थित ଓଡ଼ିଆ ବେଥି କହିଥିଲେ । ଏହାକୁ । ଏହି ଗଟି ହୁଲମ୍ପ ହିଣ୍ଡାମାକ ଯାଉଚ ନିରଣ ଏହି ପାଇଁ

සම ගැන පු,ගසුණය මේ සමඟ සහපාපතයේ සෙත ඇදර වීළ, අතුල් පමණය, කරනස් මේ ක්රිලිකය ବରିତ୍ୟର (ଏହି ଓଡ଼େଖିଲି । ଏହି ବହିଳି ଅଧିକୃତ୍ୟ ପୂର୍ଣ ସମୟରେ ସହିଲା ମହିଲା ସହିଲା ପ୍ରଥମ ଅଧ୍ୟର କରିଥିଲେ ବିହାର ହେବିଥିଲେ । ମୁହାରିକ ହେଉଥିଲା ଅଧିକ୍ରୟ କୁ ସିଶ୍ରର ହେବିଥିଲି । ମହିଲା ମହିଲା ମହିଲା ସ୍ଥେମ । ଏହିଲା ୧୯୬୧ ଅଧିକର୍ଯ୍ୟ ହେବିଥିଲି । Equipm of equipment, making every to the edges grounds rect व्यापु क्रमाद्रा महत्वते पूर्वेत हुन्। १, व्याप १९१० वक्र उत्पत्नका शिक्षा भारत होक १८०१ . १, १८०० १५ क्षत २००६ पहेलाई टाइ है। अपने हुन्त व्यवस्था कार्य, बंदावर्क तुन्त होत रामाराज्येतियास्त वारुक्त सम्हताम् अस्ताम् अस्ताम् व्याप्तान् स्थापन व्याप्तान् व र्यात्र एत एएस සමුණ පසන හෝ අත අතම් කරන අතුම් කරන අතුම කරන අතුම කරන අතුම සමුණ කරන අතුම් කරන අතුම් කරන අතුම් කරන අතුම් කරන අතුම තමාට අතන ගැනු හතුන්තුර කරනුවෙන්නේ අපේදිස් කරනුවක් වන පාරාශයේ බාගේ දැදුන් පෙනේ අව සංවේත්ව මේ ඇත. පුර්ගයේ අත්යෙන් මේ සඳහර්වෙන් පාරාශයේ කරන වලට මේ එකත් ඉද්දේ සිදුල් අත්යෙන් කිරීමට දැදුන් පෙනේ දේ සංවේත්ව මේ ඇත. පුර්ගයේ අත්යෙන් ශාලික වර දෙක්ව සැක්වුණා. මහ විශාල එකා සමුත්වය පළමුවක පැවසිය සහ පළමු පළමු දෙක් වෙනව වනවා පළමුව පළමුව රක්සා කයාල රේකා, සමුත්ත් විසයිට අතම අතම සහ පතුවා. පතු අතතාව දෙස්වෙදයක් හැරිපති නොකරයුව මාව අප්පාර පෙවන අතල පව දුරිදුව, දුරුව ඉදිරුව ල් අපු දින් කරන්න පුත්ත පත්තර අත්තර වර භාවාද්වල අතර විද්ය විදුන් මාණ වේදය අතර

्रात्वववद्वाराज्ञ अवस्थात्र व्यवस्थात्र व्यवस्थात्र

प्रकार क्षेत्र तका रक्ष व्यक्तप प्रस्त्व, वाक्ष्य होते त्यार पद्मा वदाविक। वह विभाव वस् कर उद्देश को महिला पूर्व की उद्देश कुछ महा करें। का अवसार तानु उद्देश के एस स्थाप की तुमा रखन कर स्थाप स्थाप का व हर्विष्टि कर कर कर है है एक एक एक कर करेंद्र एक कर है। reportation the content of the participation of the content of the यूक्तावद्याका दक्ष वर्ष प्र

effect dates ଜିମ୍ବୋଧ ଜଣ୍ଡି ରାଉନାହିଁ, Tee dures

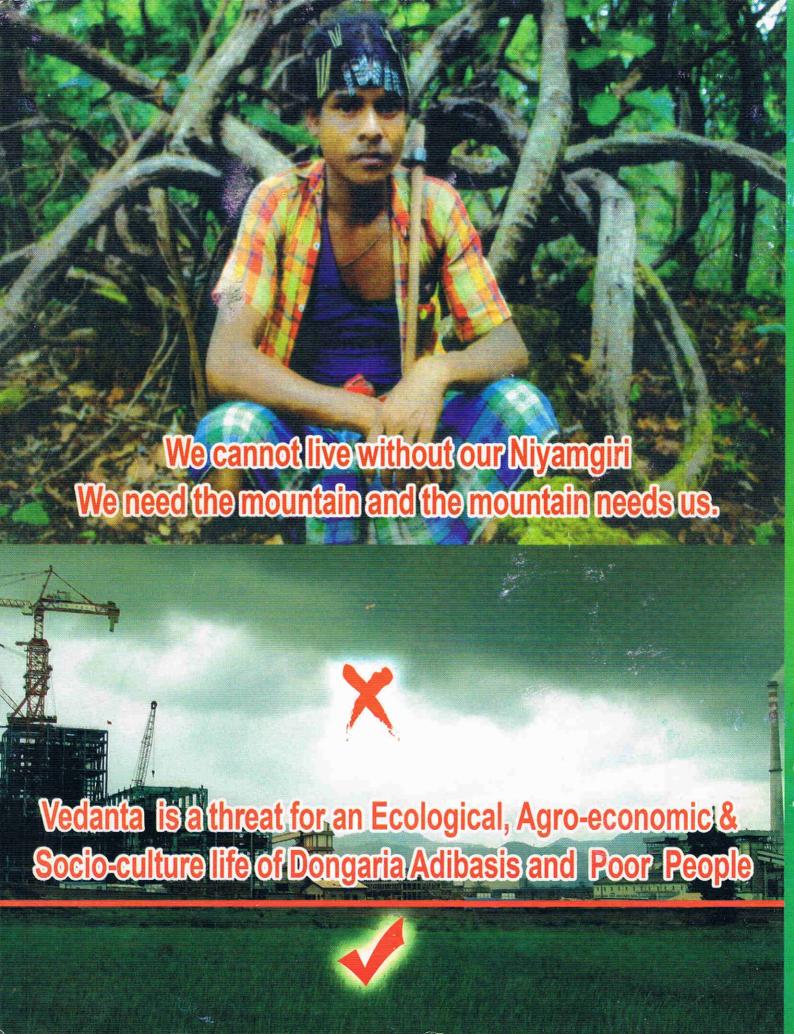
5606 or asces sad sh a क्षाका प्राप्ते में कर्म क्षा कर कर पारकार कर कर कर देखा है। ed med du conse con, en recordeção des ses planes esta producio.

ଦ୍ରାପ, ଦୋବନ୍ତିକ ନଳ ନଳ କଳେ ଅନ୍ୟାପ ସ ଅଟେ ପଳିବାତ

Lanjigarh Alumina Refinery Plant Gram Sabha held for Second Phase land Acquisition

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Road Block and protest by Triballs of Lanffgarh to stop Construction of Road to Niyamgiri.



Dharana & Protest in Village Kadamduda of Lanigarh
Stop Minflings in Niyamgiri.



Tribal Perorming Traditional Dance
"SAVE NIYAMGIRI HILLS, SAVE DONGIRIA TRIBES"



Road Block by School Students to stop Vedanta Minings at Niyamgiri Hills.