

PEOPLES TRIBUNAL-2008

REPORT ON
“THE PEOPLE’S TRIBUNAL”
HELD ON 22nd NOVEMBER 2008

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Part 1: Introduction

1.1 The problems of Adivasi migrant laborers from Wayanad

The problems of Adivasi migrant laborers from Wayanad in the agricultural labour field in the Coorg district of Karnataka have been in the lime light for about 10 years. Their situation got severely aggravated in the recent past, and reports of unnatural deaths, exploitation and atrocities committed on them were continuously reported in the media.

1.2. Neethi Vedhi (NV), a Human Rights NGO

It was in this context that Neethi Vedhi (NV), a Human Rights NGO¹ working among Adivasis in Wayanad got involved in certain cases pertaining to Adivasi migrant laborers, and subsequently it was felt necessary to make a fact finding study on the issue. The pilot study carried out by NV revealed that the problem is severe than what appeared in the press. NV tried to take up some of these cases to the Law Courts, but it proved unsuccessful on the ground of lack of jurisdiction. The police officers in Karnataka were hand in glove with the farmers and were not taking cognizance of the crimes against Adivasis.

1.3. Initiative of Neethi Vedhi

Neethivedhi organized a district level meeting of the family members of the victims who were dead, missing or victims of exploitation. 62 members participated in the meeting and they shared their agony, helplessness and remorse over the loss of life of their dear ones and the negative responses received from their employers/agents and the government officials. A committee was formed from among them and few awareness programs were organized in some of the Adivasi villages by the committee. Neethi Vedhi submitted number of representations before the Chief Minister, Minister for Tribal Welfare, State Human Rights Commission, Legislature committee for Tribal Welfare, State Tribal Commissioner, District Collector and District Police Supdt. Surprisingly NV did not get any positive responses

¹ Neethi Vedhi is a Charitable Society registered under Societies Registration Act 1860 (Reg. No. 711/03). It was established in the year 2003. It stands for the defense of life, dignity, liberty and human rights of the marginalized group especially Adivasis, women, children and small farmers. Neethi Vedhi aims at radical changes in society that will enable the individuals and communities to become aware of their inherent human rights and civil liberties.

1.4. Order of District Superintendent of Police

It was after long and persistent efforts of different organizations and Adivasi leaders in Wayanad that the District Superintendent of Police (Wayanad) issued an executive order in 2007, making it mandatory to register the names of Adivasi laborers taken to other districts or states. But this order also was not properly complied.

1.5. Decision to organize a Peoples Tribunal

It was in this context that NV and Kerala Adivasi Forum (KAF) decided to organize a peoples' tribunal (public hearing) to address the issues and to ensure public visibility, so that the civil society as well as the government may take note of the problem and find appropriate remedies.

1.6. Identification of victim families

Our field workers got in touch with 122 Adivasi families in Wayanad from where one or the other members either lost their lives or suffered severe exploitation and torture in Coorg. The list of complainants is enclosed in Annexure-1. We are certain that there are more families affected, whom we couldn't contact with our limited resources. These 122 cases were considered in the people's tribunal organized on 22nd November, 2008, at Kalpetta, the district head quarters of Wayand in collaboration with outstanding Human Rights Organizations, Lawyers and well known social activists.

1.7. Organizations participated in the Tribunal

The following organizations collaborated in the Tribunal:

- Peoples Union for Civil Liberties (Kerala)
- Association for Human Rights (Kerala)
- Peoples Watch (Tamil Nadu)
- Human Rights Law Network (Karnataka)
- South India Cell for Human Rights Education and Monitoring (Karnataka)
- Coorg Organization for Rural Development (Karnataka)
- Budakette Karshaka Sangh (Karnataka)
- Anweshi (Kerala)
- Thambu (Kerala)
- Kerala Social Service Forum (Kerala)
- Bodhini (Kerala)

- Wayanad Stthree Kshema Samithi (Kerala)
- Human Rights and Cultural Forum (Kerala)

1.8. Panel Members in Peoples Tribunal

The 21 member Panel was headed by Sri. K. Khalid, former District Judge. The other members were: Adv. P.K.Ibrahim, Adv.Chandrasekar, Adv. Manjeri Sunder Raj, Ashok Mathews Philip, Adv.Siji Malayil, Adv.Josichan Korah Jose, Shammi David, J.P.Raju, Ajay Kumar, K.Ajitha, Dr.Hari.P.G, Prakash Kariyappa, Shiju T.K, A.C.Ramakrishnan, Joji Mathew, E.J.Jose, Rajendra Prasad, Koshy Mathew, Adv. Fr. Thomas Joseph Therakam and Adv. Maria.

1.9. Inauguration of Peoples Tribunal

C.Khalid inaugurated the People's Tribunal. In the first session, all the panel members listened to the depositions of 10 complainants. Later 7 panels were formed and they heard the remaining complainants. Altogether 122 cases were considered by the Tribunal.

Part 2: The Problem

2.1. Adivasi population in Wayanad

The total population in Wayanad is 7,80,619, out of which 1,36,062 (17%) are Adivasis. Sect wise Adivasi population is as under.

Total Adivasi Population	1,36,062
Paniyas	44.77%
Mullu Kuruman	17.51%
Kurichian	17.00%
Kattunaickan	9.93%
Adiyas	7.10%
Urali Kuruman	2.69%
Others	1.00%

2.2. Adivasis of Wayanad

Adivasis can broadly be categorized into three viz., agricultural laborers, marginal farmers and forest dependants. Paniyar and Adiyar communities were traditionally bonded laborers and Urali Kurumar who are traditionally artisans constitute major portion of agricultural laborers. They form nearly 55% of the total tribal population of the district. Kattunaickar who have been classified as "Primitive Tribal Group" (PTG) by the Government depend

entirely on forest for their livelihood either as forest laborers or as gatherers of Non Timber Forest Produces. They constitute nearly 9 % of the total Adivasi population of Wayanad. Kurichiar and Mullu Kurumar, traditionally agricultural communities forming 35% of the total Adivasi population by and large, are marginal farmers. Others form nearly 1% of the total Adivasi Population.

2.3 Livelihood crisis of Adivasis

Wayanad is predominantly an agricultural land. Vast majority of Adivasis do not own land. They earn their livelihood from agriculture wage labor. Due to the ongoing agriculture crisis in the district, they could not get enough work and were forced to seek wage labor outside the district. Restrictions from the forest officials on collection of Non Timber Forest Produce also negatively affected the livelihood prospects of Adivasis.

2.4 Migration to Coorg

Large numbers of Adivasis from Wayanad district were taken to Coorg by farmers who have taken land on lease there, for ginger and banana cultivation. Most of the Adivasis who left their habitat for the first time, did not know the exact places where they were to work, or the language of the place. The farmers or their agents often did not reveal the details of the work place as well as their own identity. This prevented the family members of the victims, from contacting them when situations of emergency arose.

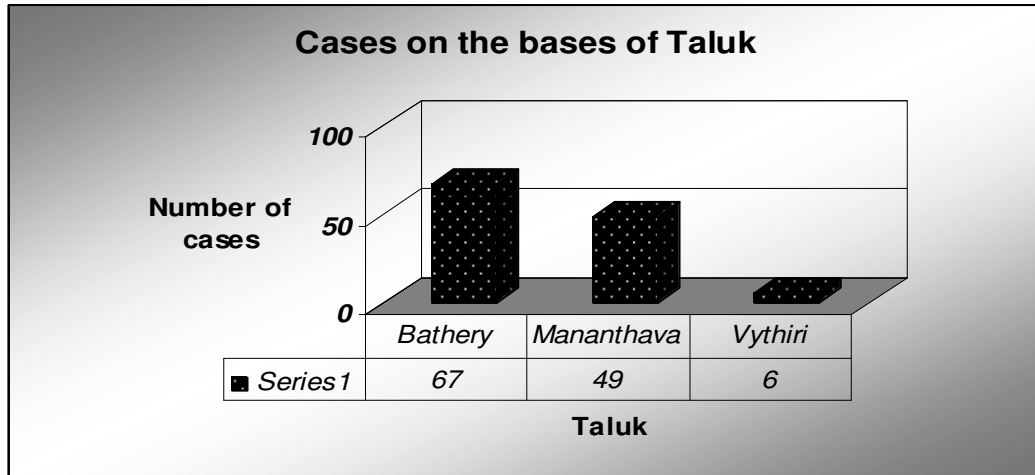
2.5 Problems faced in Coorg

During our investigation and the depositions before the tribunal, it was found that the following problems were widespread in all the work locations of migrant Adivasi laborers in Coorg.

- Large number of suspicious deaths
- Severe torture of Adivasi laborers
- Hard and strenuous manual labor
- No precaution while using pesticides
- No fixed working hours
- Low wages
- Child Labor
- Lack of nutritious food
- No medical facilities
- Alcohol used as a means of exploitation
- Inadequate shelter/residential facilities
- Sexual exploitation

Part 3: Data Tabulation

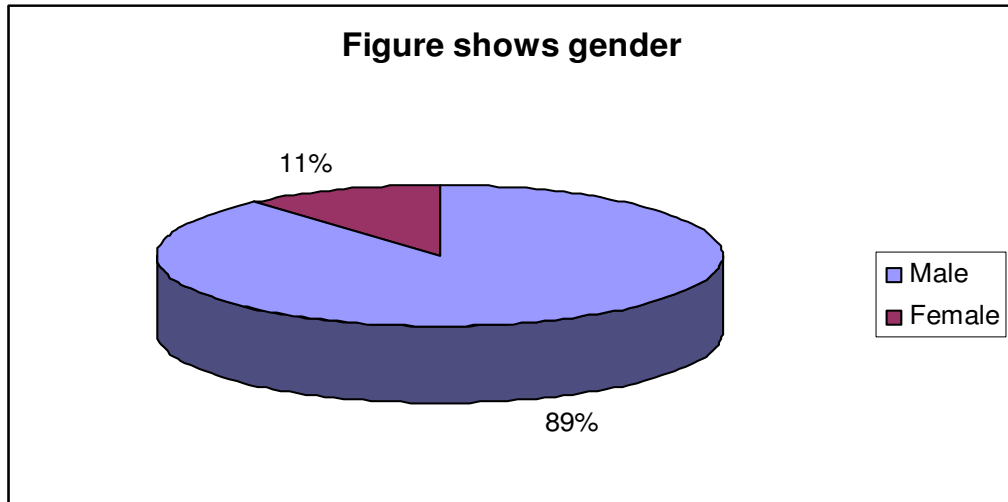
3.1 Figure-1: Classification of cases at Taluk level



3.2 Table: 1: Classification on the basis of Type of cases

Type of cases	No	Percentage
Dead	99	81
Persons missing	7	6
Returned home after being tortured	16	13
Total	122	100

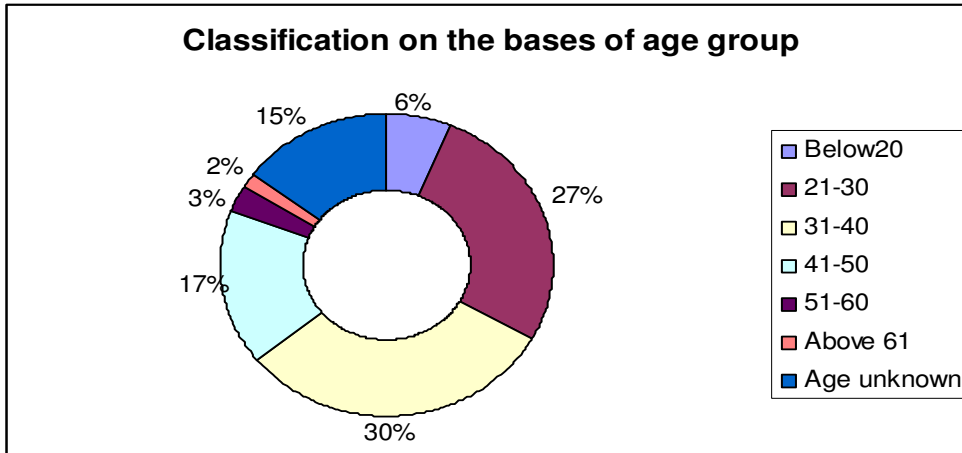
3.3 Figure - 2: Classification of cases on the basis of Gender



3.4 Table - 2: Classification on the basis of type of death

Type of death	No	Percentage
Suspicious Murder\ Unnatural death	34	34
Natural death	15	15
Occupational decease	36	36
Death unknown	14	15
Total	99	100

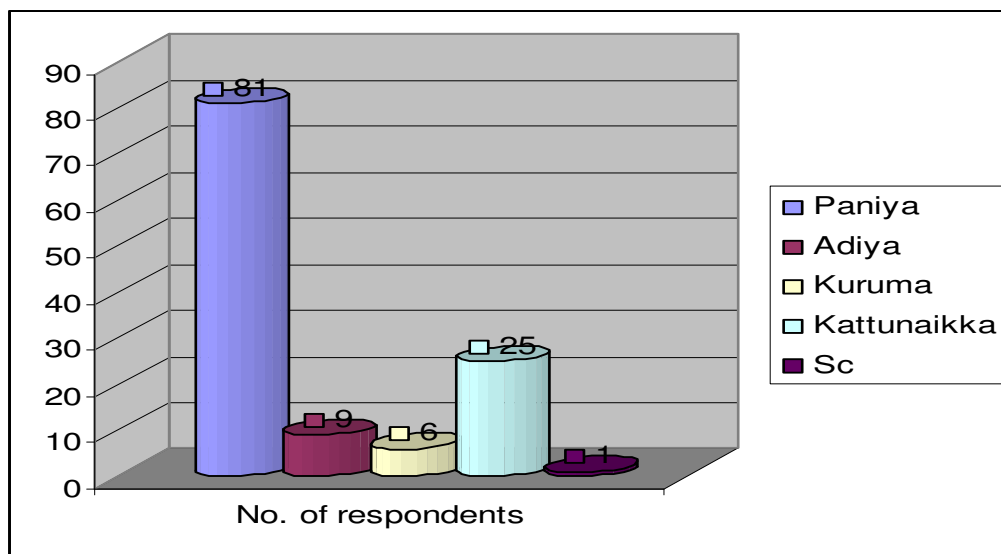
3.5 Figure - 3: Classification on the basis of age



3.6 Table – 3: Classification on the bases of marital status

Marital status	Number	Percentage
Married	94	77
Unmarried	26	21.3
Children	2	1.7
Total	122	100

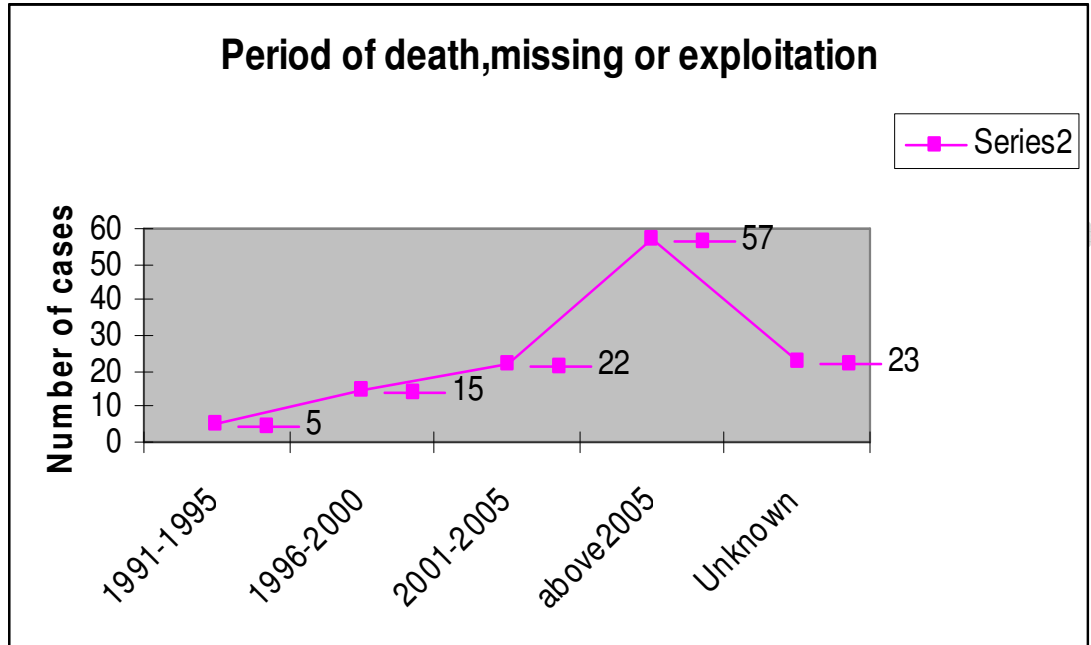
3.7 Figure – 4: Classification on the basis of Castes



3.8 Table - 4: Classification of cases on the basis of type of death

SL. No	Alleged types of death	Number of people	Percentage
1	Hanging	4	4
2	Burned	1	1
3	Drowning	9	9
4	Electric shock	2	2
5	Came back affected with severe illness and dead	36	36
6	Died at the hospital in Karnataka	3	3
7	Died at the work place	23	23
8	By taking poison	4	4
9	Murder	3	4
10	Unknown	14	14
	Total	99	100

3.8 Figure - 5: Classification on the basis of period of death, missing or exploitation



Part 4:

4.1 Findings:

1. When a large number of suspicious deaths and missing of tribals who have been taken to neighboring states as migrant laborers are reported, naturally there is a presumption that these deaths are not due to natural causes, but are caused by human intervention. A thorough enquiry into each case is therefore necessary to find out the actual cause of death or missing of persons.
2. The working conditions in the plantations in the neighboring states are horrible and highly non congenial to the health of migrant tribals. Supply of spurious liquor, beating up of the workers and even sexual harassment of women workers are said to be routine. Minimum wages which is a mandatory requirement under Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act is not being complied with.
3. There is flagrant violation of the provisions of Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act. None of the agents who take tribal workers to neighboring states have obtained license under the Act. The employers are also not keeping necessary records. The Tribal, District and Police authorities are not seen taking any action against those who violate the provisions of the Act. There is a total laxity on the part of the administration in implementing the provisions of Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act.
4. The police authorities and forest authorities are not taking any action against erring persons for violating the mandatory provisions of the law and are not keeping track of the tribals who are taken to neighboring states to work as bonded laborers.
5. The Police authorities are not taking any action to investigate cases of suspected deaths.

6. In the absence of records and registers which are to be compulsorily maintained under the provisions of Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, it has become impossible to claim compensation under Workmen's Compensation Act from the employers in respect of death and bodily injuries sustained by tribal workers during the course of their employment.
7. In almost all the aforesaid cases examined by the People's Tribunal there is an element of atrocity against the tribals and therefore provisions of Schedule Caste & Schedule Tribe (Prevention of Atrocities) Act 1989 is attracted. There is a need to find out the guilty who are responsible for such atrocities and bring them before the law in the true spirit of the said Act.
8. In spite of the provisions of the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979 and the executive order of the District Superintendent of Police, there are no records about the persons who take the tribals to other states or the names of tribals who go for such work. It is surprising that most of the family members of those who are dead or missing does not know where they went to work or who took them for work! Hence it is difficult to file any suit for compensation.
9. In most cases in which victims are dead, there was no proper postmortem or adequate information passed to the relatives before postmortem and they have not received necessary documents of treatment or deaths. This gives an impression that most of them died under suspicious circumstances.
10. There are a number of cases where the laborers who never had any illness before going to work, came back seriously ill and died subsequently in the hospitals in Kerala. It forces us to believe that the working conditions were very miserable and the laborers are forced to work in unhealthy situations without any proper protection. Those who took the Adivasis to Coorg are responsible to compensate for the same.

11. In the available data we note with regret that three children who went to work in Coorg district also died. In spite of all lofty claims on child welfare and primary education, it is sad that child labor still exists.
12. It is not surprising that majority of victims belong to Paniyar tribe. As most of the Paniyars have no land, they have to depend on casual manual labor. They are easily attracted by promises of regular work in other states.

4.2 Recommendations

1. Government must direct the Police department to register cases against those who take the Adivasis to other districts or states without proper registration on the basis of SC/ ST Atrocity Act.
2. All the Adivasis should be given proper opportunity to register their names under National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme. They should be given maximum number of work days and in their case the number of days should not be limited to 100 days per family. Special provisions need to be made to give them wages on daily or at least weekly basis, as their survival depends entirely on the daily wages they earn.
3. Give Rs.5 Lakhs compensation to the family members of migrant laborers who are dead or missing.
4. Appoint a special reporter of the National Human Rights Commission to study this problem.
5. The Central Government must establish a special investigating agency with inter state jurisdiction to try the cases of the victims.
6. A Judicial commission is to be appointed to study and report to the Government regarding the situation of the families of the

victims and the attitude of Police and government departments towards this issue.

7. It is necessary to depute an official agency to visit the ginger fields of Coorg district to get first hand information regarding the working conditions there.
8. The Tribal department, NGOs and Adivasi organizations should make efforts to make the Adivasis aware of the situation in Coorg and to caution them on the problems prevailing there.
9. Tribal department should take steps to file cases under Workmen's Compensation Act against those who have taken the Adivasis to other districts.
10. Make an effective state level monitoring/management system based on a decentralized and participatory approach on migrant laborers' issue.
11. The State Government should honor the promise made to Adivasis for distribution of land to the landless

Part: 5

Annexure: 1 - Case Studies

5.1.1 Ammini W/o Krishnan

From the statement of Smt. Ammini W/o. Krishnan the following picture emerges. Smt. Ammini is an Adivasi. Her husband, Krishnan was taken to Karnataka by one Binu. Ammini gives his address as Binoy, aged 35 years, Cheriyaamburathu, P.O. Moodakolli. After few days his dead body was brought back. The reason for the death is said to be due to drowning. Ammini says that Krishnan knows swimming and the story is unbelievable.

The statement of Smt. Ammini shows that she was not informed about the death of her husband prior to post mortem. Who received the dead body from the mortuary is also not clear. There is obvious foul play in the matter. 'If the cause of death is drowning, why I was not immediately intimated about it and why I was not allowed to see the dead body prior to post mortem? She asks. If the death of her husband is due to accidental drowning while at the work place, she is entitled to compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act. But obviously there is no evidence regarding the employer and the place of employment. It can be stated for sure that the authorities have shielded those who are responsible for suppressing the material facts regarding the employment of Krishnan as a migrant worker in Karnataka, the reason for his death and the employer and place of work. It is a case where the police have a duty to register a case and hold enquiry to ascertain the cause of death of Krishnan and the atrocities on him as a migrant laborer.

5.1.2 Putty W/o Vellu

Smt. Putty belongs to Kattunaika Community. During 2006 her husband Pullu aged 49 years, was taken by an agent to Karnataka. He was engaged in applying pesticides in a plantation. He came back afflicted with severe chest pain. He was not able to speak and was admitted in a Hospital in Kozhikode, where he died. Putty does not know the reason for husband's death.

The enquiry reveals that there is flagrant violation on the part of the Tribal and District authorities in Kerala in keeping track of Tribals who are taken by agents for employing in hard labour in the neighboring states. The provisions

of the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979 have not been followed in the instant case. Under the said Act no contractor shall recruit inter-state migrant workers except with and in accordance with license granted by the appropriate authority. Violation of the provisions of the Act is punishable and the punishment includes jail sentence.

In the instant case, it is evident that the death is due to gross negligence not only on the part of his employer, but also of the authorities who are bound to implement the provisions of the aforesaid Act. Obviously, Pullu died of disease which he contracted due to incessant exposure to pesticide. From the statement of Putty he was not being paid Minimum Wages as required under the aforesaid Act. He was made to reside in the work place in most unhygienic and inclement conditions. Strictly, his death is a homicide in as much as the contractor and the employer who were acting against the provisions of law knew that exposure to toxic pesticide will lead to grave disease causing death.

5.1.3 Radhamani W/o Pylan

Smt. Radhamani is a tribe. Her husband Pylan was taken to Karnataka for plucking chillies. He was employed at Kutta, Madikeri. He was taken by one Kavalth Kumaran of Kalannadi, Kolli. The incident happened in 2005. She was informed about the death only after post mortem was done. She was not present at the time of post mortem. She complained to Kenichira Police Station and Pulpally Police Station. No action has been taken so far. Re-post mortem was not done in spite of request. Smt Radhamani has two daughters. The eldest one is studying in 11th standard and the second daughter is in 10th standard. The reason for the death of her husband is due to drowning. Smt. Radhamani asserts that her husband knows swimming. The provisions of Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979 having been totally violated there are no records relating to the employment, the employer and the agent. This has caused impediment for claiming compensation under Workmen's Compensation Act also.

5.1.4 Madhavi S/o Sathar

Smt. Madhavi's husband's name is Devan. They are tribals. Devan used to be called by others as Sathar. He was taken to Sakalespur by an agent in 2003 for ginger cultivation. His dead body was brought back on 26th June 2003. The reason for the death is said to be electric shock. It was explained

to her that while Sathar was coming back after a day's work the iron rod in his hand touched on an electric live wire and he got electrocuted. The death was not informed to her before the post mortem. In this case also provisions of the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979 have not been followed. The possibility of claiming compensation under Workmen's Compensation Act has therefore become difficult.

5.1.5 Chami, Brother of Vijayan

Chami and Vijayan belong to Adiya community. Vijayan was taken to Karnataka by one Ravi, Varakil House, Payyampilly PO, Wyanad, in April 2006. That was when Chami his brother saw Vijayan last. Vijayan's whereabouts were not known thereafter. A mass petition containing signatures of 60 persons was submitted to the Station House Officer, Thirunelli and the police has registered FIR No.106/2006. No action has taken thereafter. Whereabouts of Vijayan was not known even after 2 years. Chami suspects that Vijayan might have been murdered.

Having regard to the overall picture regarding the conditions prevalent in work places in Karnataka where migrant tribal laborers from Kerala are engaged in ginger and plantations, the possibility of murder of Vijayan cannot be ruled out. The situation in work places in various plantations in Karnataka is highly dismal and gruesome. The tribals engaged in hard labour in these plantations are treated with cruelty and they are harassed and even beaten up. The whole situation points to existence of bonded labour which is prohibited by the Constitution of India.

5.1.6 Lakshmi W/o Raghu

Somewhere in 2008 Lakshmi's husband was taken to Karnataka as an immigrant labourer. Lakshmi and Raghu belong to Kattunaika tribal community. He came back after few days afflicted with severe illness. He was admitted in Government Hospital, Mananthavady. After a week he was discharged and brought home. He died thereafter. The reason for death is not known to Lakshmi.

Obviously, Raghu died of occupational disease which afflicted him while at work place. There is no record or details about his employment since provisions of the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979 have not been followed making it

impossible for Lakshmi to claim compensation under Workmen's Compensation Act.

5.1.7 Kalan, F/o of Narayanan

Kalan and Narayanan belong to Adiya community. Narayanan, aged 22 years, was taken to Karnataka by an agent as a migrant laborer. After few days Kalan got information that his son had committed suicide. No police case has been registered in this regard in spite of complaint.

When a worker commits suicide at work place, there is a general presumption that it was either due to torture by the employer or his agents or at the instigation of the employer or his agent, unless there are evidence to the contrary. It is especially so when the work place is highly non congenial and cruelty and harassment at work place is a routine affair. In the absence of any evidence to the contrary, the death of Narayanan has, prima facie, to be seen as a murder requiring further inquiry by the Police.

5.1.8 Chandran brother in law of Pakki Narayanan

Pakki Narayanan belongs to Paniya community. He was taken to Karnataka as a migrant laborer. The incident happened three or four years back. Narayanan was taken by one Suresh @ Narayanan, Anappara. Narayanan was engaged as a laborer in a plantation at Hassan, Karnataka, and there are persons who have seen him working there. Chandran says that he got information on enquiry from the co-workers of Narayanan that Narayanan was last seen in a liquor party hosted by the employer at the work place and thereafter he was not seen. Chandran suspects that Narayanan has been murdered.

5.1.9 Chadachi sister of Chakkan

Smt. Chadachi and Chakkan belong to Paniya Community. In September 2007, Chakkan was taken by an agent to Karnataka as a migrant laborer. After few days she was informed that Chakkan died due to drowning at the work place. The body was thereafter brought home. She says that she wanted to complain about the suspicious death of her brother but the Member of the local Grama Panchayat prevented her from doing so.

Obviously this is a suspicious death. Having regard to the condition and work environment in the plantations in Karnataka and the cruel manner in which the migrant tribal laborers are being death with and the manner in which the dead body of Chakkan was dealt, possibility of a murder cannot be ruled.

5.1.10. **Radha W/o Karappan**

Radha belongs to Paniya Tribal community. In 2005 her son Gopi was taken to Karnataka by one Vinod, Nhalil House, Ammayipalam, Nenmeni, as a migrant laborer. After few months she was informed that her son who was only 22 years died at work place. His dead body was seen by his relatives, namely his father and his brother, Narayanan, lying in a nearby forest. She suspects that her son was murdered.

Having regard to the nature of the incident and age of the deceased and especially the secret manner in which post mortem was stage managed, possibility of murder cannot be ruled out in this case.

5.1.11 **Thanka W/o Onan**

Smt. Thanka is a tribal. Her husband died 8 years back. He died when the shed he was residing at the work place in Karnataka was set on fire. This was part of a fight between two fractions of the land holders there, out of enmity among them. Most of the inmates of the shed ran away and escaped. Onan died of burn injuries. This is, as is evident from the fact, a clear case of murder or culpable homicide.

5.1.12 **Kallyani W/o Velli**

Smt. Kallyani is a tribal woman. Her husband Velli died in 2006. He was taken to Karnataka by an agent in the same year as a migrant laborer. After 10 days his dead body was brought back. Post mortem was conducted in Public Health Centre, Belur. The reason given for death is Cardio respiratory failure hyporoleumic shock. The circumstances of death are in conformity with the reason for the death given in the post mortem certificate. However the reason for death requires to be investigated in much more detail. In this case also, provisions of the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979 have not been followed, and possibility of claiming compensation under Workmen's Compensation Act, will be difficult.

5.1.13 **Ammini W/o Kolu**

Smt. Ammini is a Tribe. Her husband was taken to Karnataka by one Kurian and Forest Guard Baby on April 21st, 2005. On April 23, 2005 his dead body was returned. The aforesaid Kurian and others came with the dead body in a vehicle. They went back without saying any thing to Smt. Ammini. On 24.4.2008 Shri Ganapathi, brother of Kolu lodged a complained at Sulthan

Bathery Police Station. Police did not take any action. The police said that Post Mortem has already been conducted. On examination of the body it was found that there were injuries on the back and near the eye similar to injuries caused by knife. The reason given by the Police after reading the post mortem report is that the cause of death is due to a fall due to intoxication. When the Son of Kolu, Suresh went and enquired in Vagamandalam Police Station, the employers and their agents threatened him. Smt Ammini submitted complaint to Dy.S.P., Mananthavady. No action has been taken so far. This is a clear case of suspected murder.

5.1.14 **Sobha W/o Chikannan**

Smt. Sobha belongs to Paniya community and is a tribal. In 2003 her son Mohanan, aged 18 years was taken to Karnataka a migrant laborer. After few months he came back severely ill. There was tumor on his neck. He was treated in Government Hospital, Bathery. He was discharged and brought home after treatment. The tumor appeared again on his neck. After a week he died while in the hospital.

Annexure: 2

Complainants lists

5.2.1 Mananthavady Taluk

1. N.P.Kalan, Varinilam Colony, Thrisselery Post, Mananthavady
 Case of Relationship : Narayanan
 : Son
2. Lakshmi, Nedumthana kalakkari Colony, Thoalpatty Post, Mananthavady
 Case of Relationship : Raghu
 : Wife
3. Putty, W/O Vella, Thudukappu Colony, Appapara Post, Thrunelly
 Case of Relationship : Vella
 : Husband
4. Chamy, Kalapura Colony, Pyampally Post, Mananthavady
 Case of Relationship : Vijayan
 : Brother
5. Kaima, Thirumangalam Ambedkhar Colony, Arambatta, Padingrathra Post
 Case of Relationship : Kumaran
 : Brother
6. Geetha , W/O Nagan, Colathra colony, Anjukunnu Post Mananthavady
 Case of Relationship : Nagan
 : Husband

- 7 Thakamany, Ammani colony, Kattikulam Post, Mananthavady
 Case of : Nanjan
 Relationship : Daughter
- 8 Sarojini, W/O Rajan, Mathiyara Colony, Kallody Post, Edavaka, Mananthavady
 Case of : Rajan
 Relationship : Husband
- 9 Sarojini, Nagakunni colony, Puzhamudi Post, Kalpetta
 Case of : Babu
 Relationship : Uncle
- 10 Pathiri, W/O Balan, Thungadi colony, Echome Post, Panamaram Mananthavady
 Case of : Balan
 Relationship : H/S of Pathiri
- 11 Chandrika, Kottrakunnu Colony, Narrowkadav, Vellamunda Post Mananthavady
 Case of : Chala
 Relationship : Uncle of Chandrika
- 12 Vallachi, W/O Chaman, Kollimoola Colony, Kattikulam Post Thoalpatty, Mananthavady
 Case of : Chaman
 Relationship : H/s Vallachi
- 13 Shardha, W/O Vasu, Kollimoola Colony, Begur, Kattikulam Post
 Case of : Vasu
 Relationship : H/S of Saradha
- 14 Ghauri, w/o Sunnayan, Vellara Colony, Thoalpatty, Mananthavady

- Case of : Sannaiyan
Relationship : W/O Ghauri
- 15 Vellan, Puliyoor Ambedkkar Colony, Kattikulam, Palvelicham
- Case of : Madhu
Relationship : Wife's Brother
- 16 Machi, w/o Kalan, Shanamangalam Colony, Bavhali, Kattikulam
- Case of : Kalan
Relationship : W/O Machi
- 17 Pala, W/O Chimbban, Pudiyur Colony, Bavahili Post, Kattikulam
- Case of : Money
Relationship : S/O Pala
- 18 Chilli, W/o somen, Begur Colony, Thirunelly, Kattikulam, Mananthavady
- Case of : Soman
Relationship : wife of Soman
- 29 Thimmi, D/O Basavan, Begur Colony, Kattikulam post, Mananthavady
- Case of : Basavan
Relationship : D/O Basavan
- 20 Vijayan, Putty, Thundukappu Colony, Appappara, Koottiyur
- Case of : Vellu
Relationship : Sisters son
- 21 Kaima, Peringodekunnu Colony, Panthippoyil Post, Mananthavady
- Case of : Chirutha
Relationship : Wife
- 22 Cheera, Peringottu Kunnu Colony, , Padijarathara, Mananthavady

- Case of : Madhavan
Relationship : Husband
- 23 Chathi, Poyyail Colony. Kavummannam Post, Padijarathara
- Case of : Unni
Relationship : Brother
- 24 Putty, Karuna, Nedumthana Colony, Kakkery, Tholpetty
- Case of : Cherria Puttan
Relationship : Husband
- 25 Aswathi, Velukkara Paniya Colony, Kommayad, Karakkamala Post
- Case of : Palan
Relationship : Father
- 26 Kavalan, Melurkara Paniya Colony, Karakkamala Post
- Case of : Money
Relationship : Son
- 27 Sindhu, Begur Colony, Kattikulam Post, Thirunelli
- Case of : Meenakshi
Relationship : Amma
- 28 Vimala (Selvi), Begur Colony, Thirunelly, Mananthavady
- Case of : Somen
Relationship : Father
- 29 Sarasu, Nedumthana Kalakkary Colony, Tholppatty Post
- Case of : Appu
Relationship : Husband
- 30 Vellu, Athattukunnu Colony, Appapara Post, Thirunelly

- Case of : Kali
Relationship : Wife
- 31 Kally, Mudhramoola Adiya Colony, Vamam Post
- Case of : Choie
Relationship : Husband
- 32 Devi, W/O Dasan, Nedumthana Colony, Kakkari, Tholpetty
- Case of : Dasan
Relationship : Husband
- 33 Gauri, Cherukattoor Colony, Kattapally Post, Manathavady
- Case of : Mallan
Relationship : Son
- 34 Kotti, Pachadi Paniya Colony, Kidnganad Post
- Case of : Chikkannan
Relationship : Husband
- 35 Chunda, Koyalipura Colony, Naikatty Post, Tholampatta
- Case of : Vasu
Relationship : Son
- 36 Nirmala , 2nd Gate colony, Kattikulam Post, Mananthavady
- Case of : Chandren
Relationship : Son
- 37 Madhi, Kapiset, Muthalimaran Urali Colony, Chettapalam Post
- Case of : Thakappan
Relationship : Son
- 38 Kurummatti, Eduvakki Colony, Thirunelly Post, Mananthavady
- Case of : Narayanan

- Relationship : Son
- 39 Divakaran, Nedumthana Colony, Tholppetti Post, Mananthavady
- Case of : Prabhakaran
Relationship : Son
- 40 Linkan, Begr Kattinaika Colony, ,hirunelly, Kattikulam Post
- Case of : Undan
Relationship : Father
- 41 Cheera, Kujom Colony, Kujom Post, Mananthavady
- Case of : Karimathan
Relationship : Husband
- 42 Santha, Thazhedakkode Colony, Bavali Post, Mananthavady
- Case of : Chandren
Relationship : Husband
- 43 Mathi, Panavayil Colony, Kattikulam Post, Mananthavady
- Case of : Chalavan
Relationship : Husband
- 44 Coori, Volor Kattunaikka Colony, Tholpetty post, Thirunelly
- Case of : Gnanashan
Relationship : Husbend
- 45 Vimila, Chempakakandy Colony, Echome Post, Vilampukandam
- Case of : Chundan
Relationship : Husband
- 46 Cheera, Perighottu Kunnu Colony, Padijarathara Post
- 47 Suresh, athattukunnu Colony, Thirunelly
- 48 Babu, Achapura colony, Yavanarkulam, Thavinjal.

5.2.2 Bathery Taluk

49 Radhamoney, W/O Pailan, Kariampadi, Kurma Colony, Kalanadykolly.

Case of : Pailan
Relationship : Husband of Radhamoney

50 Chadachi, Chandanchira Colony, Choothupara .Post, Meenangadi.

Case of : Chokken
Relationship : Brother of Chadachi

51 chandran, Eramkolley Colony, Moolankav Post, Thelampatta

Case of : Pakki Narayanan
Relationship : Sisters husband

52 Madhavi, W/O Sathar, Marakadavu Adiya colony, Mullankolley

Case of : Sathar
Relationship : W/O of Dadhavi

53 Ammini, Madayanvayal Paniya Colony, Chitalayam Post, Pullppally

Case of : Krishnan
Relationship : Husband of Ammini

54 Ammini, Chundappadi Colony, Kallur Post, Bathery

Case of : Kolu
Relationship : Husband of Ammini

55 Kalayani, W/O Velly, Vannathra Colony, Chulliyode Post, Bathery

Case of : Velly
Relationship : Husband of Kalayani

56 Thanka, W/O Onnan, Kalluvayal Colony , Bathery

Case of : Onnan

- Relationship : Husband of Thanka
- 57 Radha, Malamkaravayal Colony, Nenmeny Post, Bathery
- Case of : Karuppan
Relationship : H/S of Radha
- 58 Shobha, Annimoola colony, Kidnganad Post, Bathery
- Case of : Mohen
Relationship : S/o of Shoba
- 59 Kavery , W/O Bhojan, Neduthanathakkery Colony, Tholpatty
- Case of : Bojan
Relationship : H/s Kavery
- 60 Marri, w/O somen, Begur Colony, Kattikulam Post, Mananthavady
- Case of : Somen
Relationship : H/s Marry
- 61 Narayani, Nandankolly Colony, Nambikolly Post, Noolpuzha
- Case of : Kashavan
Relationship : S/o Narayanan
- 62 Shanta, Chramkolly Colony, Thollaikunni, Nambikolli
- Case of : Vijayan
Relationship : w/O Santha
- 63 Kullathi, Pulithooki Colony, Nenmenikunnu Post, Noolpuzha
- Case of : Noonjan
Relationship : S/O Kullathi
- 64 Makkha, Chiramoola Colony, Kidanganad Post, Noolpuzha
- Case of : Ratheesh

- Relationship : S/O of Makka
- 65 Revi, Kmili Naika Colony, Muthanga Post, Bathery
- Case of : Vasu
Relationship : Brother
- 66 Chikki, Thervayal Colony, Naikkatti.Post, Noolpuzha
- Case of : Money
Relationship : Son
- 67 Cheera, Chundappadi, Kallumukku Post, Muthanga
- Case of : Bindhu
Relationship : Daughter
- 68 Noonji, Ochalimoola Colony, Puthankunnu Post, Bathery
- Case of : NooJan
Relationship : Husband
- 69 Shanta, Edathara Colony, Muthanga Post, Bathery
- Case of : Poly
Relationship : Mother
- 70 Noonji, Kakkathode, Kalloor Post, Noolpuzha
- Case of : Channan
Relationship : Brother
- 71 Kumki, W/oVelly, Eadathara colony, Muthanga Post
- Case of : Velly
Relationship : Husband
- 72 Nanni, W/O Mathen, Thiruvannur, Kalloor post, Bthery
- Case of : Mathen

- Relationship : Husbend
- 73 Choppa, Kolimoola Colony, Chulliyode Post, Nenmeni
- Case of : Sasi
Relationship : Son
- 74 Ammu, Athikadavu, Athinilam Colony, Milampadi Post,
- Case of : Gopi
Relationship : wife
- 75 Choruchi, Chiramoolayil Colony, Vadakkanad, Noolpuzha
- Case of : Kullan
Relationship : Husbend
- 76 Biju, Kallorkunnu Colony, Noolpuzha 3rd ward, Valluvady Post
- Case of : Chalavan
Relationship : Father
- 77 Kullan, Kallukunnu Colony, Valluvady, Noolpuzha 3rd ward
- Case of : Mathi
Relationship : Mother
- 78 Shankni, W/O Karappan, Achnally Paniya Colony, Amarakuny Post
- Case of : Babu
Relationship : Son
- 79 Santha, Madappally Kunnu Paniya colony, Sasimala Post, Mullankolly
- Case of : Nandan
Relationship : Husbend
- 80 Madan, Kottamurattu Colony, Veliyambam Post, Bathery.
- Case of : Palan

- Relationship : Brother
- 81 Shanta, Madyan vayal paniya Colony, Chitalayam Post, Bathery
- Case of : Balakrishnan
Relationship : Husband
- 82 Malu, Cheeyambam paniya Colony, Cheyambam Post,
- Case of : Rajan
Relationship : Husband
- 83 Velichi, Madaparambu Colony, Athrattukunnu Post, Irulam, Bathery
- Case of : Baby
Relationship : Son
- 84 Velayudhan, S/O Maran, Chettialathur Kaniyaram Colony, Noolpuzha
- 85 Kesavan, S/O Tholan, Chettialathur Kaniyaram Colony, Noolpuzha
- 86 LeelaD/O Palan, Chettialathur Kaniyaram Colony, Noolpuzha
- 87 Velli, D/O Palan, Chettialathur Kaniyaram Colony, Noolpuzha
- 88 Chandan,S/O Karimpan, Chettialathur Kaniyaram Colony, Noolpuzha
- 89 Vellachi.D/O Tholan, Chettialathur Kaniyaram Colony, Noolpuzha
- 90 Rajan,S/O Kullan, Chettialathur Kaniyaram Colony, Noolpuzha
- 91 Shanta ,D/O chathi, Chettialathur Kaniyaram Colony, Noolpuzha
- 92 Vasu.S/O Nunjan, Chettialathur Kaniyaram Colony, Noolpuzha
- 93 ChavananS/O Karimpan, Chettialathur Kaniyaram Colony, Noolpuzha
- 94 SureshS/O Vellan, Chettialathur Kaniyaram Colony, Noolpuzha
- 95 Rama W/O Velayudhan, Chettialathur Kaniyaram Colony, Noolpuzha

- 96 Narayani D/O Palan, Chettialathur Kaniyaram Colony, Noolpuzha
- 97 Thanka, Annimoola Colony, Vadakkanadu Post, Noolpuzha, Bathery
- Case of : Patta
Relationship : Mother
- 98 Rogini, A.K.G , Perikallur.Post, Pulpally, Bathery
- Case of : Sahadevhan
Relationship : Son
- 99 Naikkan, S/O Karukan, Erulam Paniya Colony, Pulpally
- Case of : Raju
Relationship : Father
- 100 Vinod, Nandankolly Colony, Nampikolly Post, Noolpuzha
- Case of : Vellu
Relationship : Father
- 101 Choppa, Kolimoola Colony, Chulliyode Post, Nelmeni
- Case of : Sasi
Relationship : Son
- 102 Leela, Manmadhanpadi Colony, Kalloor Post, Noolpyzha
- 103 Madhavan, Anappara Kattunaika Colony, Pulpally
- Case of : Mathen
- 104 Mini, Kumili Nayikka Colony, Muthaga post, Bathery
- Case of : Vasu
Relationship : Husbend
- 105 Karuppi, Athikadavu colony, Milampady Post, Bathery

- Case of : Velli
Relationship : Husband
106. Kali, Nedumthana Kathery Colony, Noolpuzha, Bathry
- Case of : Raju
Relationship : Husband
- 107 Gangadharan, Chaevayil Paniya Colony, Mandad Post , Muttil
- Case of : Balan
Relationship : Brother
- 108 Karuppan, Kadamkath Colony, Noolpuzha , Bathery
- Case of : Ratheesh
Relationship : Uncle
- 109 Gangadharan, Chaevayil Paniya Colony, Mandad Post , Muttil
- Case of : Balan
Relationship : Brother
- 110 Raghavan, Kunduvayil Colony, Karachal Post , Bathery
- Case of : Kuliyan
Relationship : Brother
- 111 Janaki, Athinilam colony, Milampady Post, Meenaghady, Bathery
- Case of : Kariyan
Relationship : Father
- 112 Babu, Chiramoola Colony , Kidaghanadu Post, Noolpuzha
- 113 Vimila, Kottakolly Paniya Colony, Manalvayil Post,
Case of : Kumbili
Relationship : Husband
- 114 Lilly, Yooukali Kavala Colony, Valavayail Colony , Meenaghadi

- Case of : Kiruki
Relationship : Mother
- 115 Simdhu, Parakadavu Kattunayika Colony, Pulally, Bathery
- Case of : Babu
Relationship : Husband
- 116 Saradha , Vangoor Colony, Kuppady Post, Bathery
- Case of : Balan
Relationship : Husband
- 52.3 Vythiri Taluk**
- 117 Veary, Wif e of Veran, Chanalath Paniya Colony, Mundakkutty Post
- Case of : Shampu
Relationship : Son
- 118 Priya, Gomakuni Colony, Kalpetta Munciplaity
- Case of : chami
Relationship : Husband
- 119 Ammni, Athikadave thekkam Colony, Milampady Post, Vythiri
- Case of : Ayappan
Relationship : Son
- 120 Kllayani, Sugandhagiri Project, Lekkedi Post
- Case of : Karunakaran
Relationship : Brother
- 121 Geetha, Kotottukunnumal Paniya Colony, Madakunnu Post, Vanghapally
- Case of : Velly
Relationship : Uncle

122 Kochy,D/O Palan, Madakunu Colony, Maniyamkode Post, Kalpetta

Case of : Vasu
Relationship : wife

NEETHI VEDHI

Annexure: 3

Pictures of Peoples' Tribunal



Adv.C.Khalid (PUCL) inaugurating Peoples tribunal

Panel members taking evidence





NEETHI VIVE

Annexure: 4.

News Paper clippings





NEETHI VEDHA



ഇഞ്ചി കൃഷിക്ക് പോയ ആറ് ആദിവാസി തൊഴിലാളികളെ കാണാതായി

2018/10 12 മാർച്ച് 20

മാനന്തവാടി: കർണാടകയിൽ ഇഞ്ചിപ്പണിക്ക് പോയ ആറ് ആദിവാസികളെ കാണാതായതായി പരാതി. കർണാടക ചിക്മഗളൂരി ജില്ലയിലെ സോനഗോളിയിൽ കഴിഞ്ഞ ജൂലൈ 14ന് പോയ കാട്ടിടങ്ങളും മുളളൂർകൊല്ലിയിലെ രാഗേഷ, ഗോപി, രവി, മണി, ബാബു, നാരായണൻ എന്നിവരായാണ് കാണാതായത്. ഇവരോടൊപ്പം പണിക്ക് പോയ ഇവർ കോളനിയിലെ മല്ലൂർ എന്ന അജിത് നാട്ടിൽ തിരിച്ചെത്തിയപ്പോഴാണ് സംഭവം പുറത്തറിയുന്നത്.

ഏഴുപേരെ കാണാതായിട്ടുണ്ട്. ബന്ധുക്കൾ സന്ദർശിച്ചുവെങ്കിലും ഇവരെ ഇഞ്ചിപ്പണിക്ക് കൊണ്ടുപോയത്, മുളളൂർകൊല്ലിയിൽ നിന്നും തൃശ്ശൂരിൽ നിന്നുമായി ഇവിടെ തൊഴിലാളി

കൾ പണിക്ക് പോയിരുന്നു. രോഗം മൂലം കോടിയ പീഡനവും പട്ടിണിയും മൂലമാണ് മല്ലൂർ ഒളിപ്പോടി നാട്ടിലെത്തിയത്. മല്ലൂർ നാട്ടിലെത്തിയപ്പോഴാണ് തെളിയിക്കുന്ന പീഡനങ്ങൾ പുറംലോകം അറിഞ്ഞത്. വിവരം നാട്ടിൽ അറിഞ്ഞുവെന്ന് മനസ്സിലാക്കിയ മുളളൂർ ഓണദിവസം മുളളൂർ കൊല്ലിയിലെ വേണു, ചന്ദ്രൻ, രുപേഷ്, തൃശ്ശൂരിലേയിലെ ചുക്രൻ, ചന്ദ്രൻ എന്നിവരെ നാട്ടിലേക്ക് പറഞ്ഞയച്ചു. ദിവസം നൂറു രൂപ കൂലി നൽകാമെന്ന വ്യവസ്ഥയിൽ 450 രൂപ അഡ്വാൻസ് നൽകിയാണ് ഇവരെ പണിക്ക് കൊണ്ടുപോയത്. കാലത്ത് ആറു മുതൽ രാത്രി ഏഴര വരെ പണിയെടുപ്പിക്കുകയും യഥാസമയം ഭക്ഷണം നൽകാമെന്നു പീഡിപ്പിക്കുക

യും കൂടുതൽ പണം മോഷ്ടിച്ചെടുത്തുപോയി കർണാടക പോലീസിനെ കൊണ്ട് കള്ളക്കേസെടുപ്പിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തു. സ്ത്രീ തൊഴിലാളികൾ ഇവിടെ ലൈംഗികമായി പീഡിപ്പിക്കപ്പെടുന്നുണ്ടെന്നും അധികൃതർക്ക് നൽകിയ പരാതിയിൽ പറയുന്നു. ആദിവാസികളെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് പരാതികൾ പണിക്ക് കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നതിന് മുമ്പായി പഞ്ചായത്ത് പ്രസിഡന്റിന്റെ അനുമതിയോടൊപ്പം അനുബന്ധമായി മേലധികാരികൾക്ക് ഉത്തരവ് കോട്ടിയിൽ പാത്തിയുണ്ട്. ജൂലായ് മാസിൽ കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നത്.

ആദിവാസികളെ കാണാതായ സംഭവത്തെ കുറിച്ച് അന്വേഷിക്കണമെന്നാവശ്യപ്പെട്ട് തിരുനെല്ലി പഞ്ചായത്ത് പ്രസിഡന്റ് ഒ.ആർ. കേളു മുഖ്യമന്ത്രിക്ക് പരാതി നൽകി.

പീഡനങ്ങളുടെ ഭയപ്പാടിൽ നിന്ന് ബാബു നാട്ടിൽ തിരിച്ചെത്തി

2018-2019/07

മാനന്തവാടി: കർണാടകയിൽ ഇഞ്ചിപ്പണിക്ക് പോയ ആദിവാസി യുവാവ് പീഡനങ്ങളുടെ ഭയപ്പാടിൽ നിന്ന് രക്ഷപ്പെട്ട് കോളനിയിലെത്തി. മർദ്ദനമേറ്റ പാടുകളോടെ തൃശ്ശൂരിലെ അനന്തോത്തുകുന്ന് കോളനിയിലെ ബാബുവിനെ (25) ജില്ലാ ആശുപത്രിയിൽ പ്രവേശിപ്പിച്ചു.

ചിക്മഗളൂരിലെ ഇഞ്ചിത്തോട്ടത്തിലെ ഷെഡിൽ നിന്ന് സാഹസികമായാണ് ബാബു രക്ഷപ്പെട്ടത്. രക്ഷപ്പെടുന്നതിനിടയിൽ മൂന്നു ദിവസം കോളനിയിൽ ഒളിച്ചിരുന്നു. തുടർന്ന് പട്ടിണിയിലായ ബാബു മഹേഷ് എന്നയാളുടെ വീട്ടിൽ അഭയം തേടി. ഇയാളുടെ വീട്ടിൽ അഞ്ചുദിവസം ജോ

ലിയെടുത്ത് കിട്ടിയ തുകകൊണ്ടാണ് നാട്ടിൽ തിരിച്ചെത്തിയത്. അനന്തോത്തുകുന്ന് കോളനിയിലെ 12 പേരാണ് ഇവിടെ ഇഞ്ചിപ്പണിക്ക് പോയത്. ഇവരിൽ 11 പേരും നേരത്തെ തന്നെ നാട്ടിലെത്തിയിരുന്നു. ബാബുവിനെ ഷെഡിൽ തടങ്കലിൽ പാർപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കുകയായിരുന്നു. രാത്രി ഉടമ മുറി തുറന്ന സമയത്ത് ബാബു ഓടി രക്ഷപ്പെട്ടു. 45 ദിവസം ജോലി ചെയ്തതിൽ 900 രൂപ മാത്രമാണത്രെ പ്രതിഫലം കിട്ടിയത്.

തിരുനെല്ലി പോലീസിനും സ്പെഷൽ മൊബൈൽ സ്കാഡിനും ബാബു പരാതി നൽകിയിട്ടുണ്ട്.





കൂടകിൽ ആദിവാസികളെ ചുമുഷണം ചെയ്യുന്നതിനെതിരെ നടപടിയെടുക്കും- ബുദ്ധമന്ത്രി

കേരള സർക്കാർ ആദിവാസികളെ ഉൾക്കൊള്ളാൻ കഴിയാതെ പോകുന്ന വിധത്തിൽ നടപടി സ്വീകരിക്കാൻ തുടങ്ങിയതിനെതിരെ സർക്കാർ നടപടി എടുക്കുമെന്ന് ബുദ്ധമന്ത്രി അറിയിച്ചു. കൂടകിൽ ആദിവാസികളെ ചുമുഷണം ചെയ്യുന്നതിനെതിരെ നടപടി എടുക്കുമെന്ന് ബുദ്ധമന്ത്രി അറിയിച്ചു. കൂടകിൽ ആദിവാസികളെ ചുമുഷണം ചെയ്യുന്നതിനെതിരെ നടപടി എടുക്കുമെന്ന് ബുദ്ധമന്ത്രി അറിയിച്ചു.

കൂടകിൽ പണിക്കുപോയ ബാലനെ കാത്ത് ഭാര്യയും ബന്ധുക്കളും

കൂടകിൽ പണിക്കുപോയ ബാലനെ കാത്ത് ഭാര്യയും ബന്ധുക്കളും. കൂടകിൽ പണിക്കുപോയ ബാലനെ കാത്ത് ഭാര്യയും ബന്ധുക്കളും.



കുട്ടി പണിക്കുപോയ ബാലനെ കാത്ത് ഭാര്യയും ബന്ധുക്കളും.

ഇഞ്ചിപ്പാടത്ത് പണിക്ക് പോകുന്നവർ പോയ്റൊയുന്നതെവിടെ

ഇഞ്ചിപ്പാടത്ത് പണിക്ക് പോകുന്നവർ പോയ്റൊയുന്നതെവിടെ. ഇഞ്ചിപ്പാടത്ത് പണിക്ക് പോകുന്നവർ പോയ്റൊയുന്നതെവിടെ.



ഇഞ്ചിപ്പാടത്ത് പണിക്ക് പോകുന്നവർ പോയ്റൊയുന്നതെവിടെ.



Taking up tribal workers' case

A Correspondent

23.11.08 P.13
KALPETTA: As many as 70 cases came up for the consideration of the first People's Tribunal held here at the Municipal Town hall on Saturday.

The People's Tribunal was organised by the Kerala Adivasi Forum and the South Indian Adivasi Network in association with Neethivedi, an NGO that probes atrocities on tribal labourers who were taken to work in ginger farms in Karnataka.

The tribunal found that the tribal labourers had been exploited by ginger farmers in Kerala and Karnataka. There were many cases of tribal people having gone missing, their sexual exploitation and

People's tribunal finds that ginger farmers in Kerala and Karnataka exploit them.

The Hindu
 instances, the tribunal pointed out. The tribunal also found serious faults on the part of the police while conducting enquiries into the deaths of tribal labourers.

The tribunal alleged that the Kerala and Karnataka governments had not followed the migrant labour Act of the Centre in the case of the tribal labourers in Wayanad, paving way for human trafficking and bonded labour.

former Law Secretary P. Khalid as chairman; P. Chandrasekhar, People's Union for Civil Liberties (PUCI) State president; P.K. Ibrahim, PUCL national council member; Ajitha, president of Anveshi; Ajaya Kumar, chairman of People's Watch, a human rights organisation and Fr. Thomas Joseph Tharakam, PUCL national council member.

The suggestions of the tribunal will be handed over to the National Human Rights Commission, the Central government, Kerala and Karnataka governments, NGOs in the district and the police authorities of the State for further enquiry within two weeks. Fr. Thomas Joseph

People's tribunal in Wayanad

A Correspondent

22.12.08 P.3 The Hindu

KALPETTA: A 'people's tribunal' organised by the Kerala Adivasi Forum and the South Indian Adivasi Network in association with Neethivedi, an NGO, will be held at the municipal Town Hall here at 10 a.m. on Saturday to probe the atrocities on tribal labourers who were taken to work in ginger farms in Karnataka.

A statement issued by Neethivedi said that more than 100 tribal workers who went to work in the ginger fields in Karnataka were either missing or had died in suspicious circumstances.

According to an order is-

• To probe cases of missing tribal workers

• Over 100 have gone missing in Karnataka

sued in 2007 by the District Superintendent of Police, contractors had to furnish details about the identity of tribal labourers at the nearest police station but this order was not being complied with, Neethivedi alleged.

Usually, contractors offer a huge amount but they would not keep the word when the tribal people reached the

farms. The police were not ready to file a case as the place of occurrence was in another State.

Though representations had been submitted by Neethivedi and various tribal organisations in Wayanad, authorities had not respond so far.

The people's tribunal is a protest against the lack of response of the authorities, the organisers said.

The tribunal consists of Khalid, former government law secretary; Chandra Shekhar, PUCL State president; Manjeri Sudar Raj and Ibrahim, lawyers; and Siji Malayil and Sheela, lawyers from Bangalore.

കൂടകിൽ ഇഞ്ചിപ്പണിക്കുപോയ ആദിവാസി മരിച്ച നിലയിൽ

6-2-09 Pp:8 മാതൃഭൂമി
കൂടകിൽ ഇഞ്ചിപ്പണിക്കുപോയ പട്ടിയാർക്കൽ രാമസംകൃഷ്ണകോളനിയീലെ കുറുപ്പനെ (45) മരിച്ച നിലയിൽ കണ്ടെത്തി ഒരു മാസം മുമ്പ് പനമരം സ്വദേശിയായ ഒരാളാണ് പനസനിൽ പണിക്കു കൊണ്ടു പോയത്.

വ്യാജം പൂർത്തിയെ നെഞ്ചുവേണയെ തുടർന്ന് മരിച്ചുവെന്നാണ് പണിക്കർ കൊണ്ടുപോയതിന് ബന്ധുക്കളെ അറിയിച്ചത്. എന്നാൽ കുറുപ്പന് മുമ്പ് യാതൊരാൾക്കും ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നില്ലെന്നും, ബന്ധുക്കളിൽ ഒരാൾക്കും അയാളെ അറിയുന്നില്ലെന്നും പനസനിയിൽ പണിക്കു കൊണ്ടു പോയത്. മാതൃഭൂമി, മാതൃഭൂമി, മാതൃഭൂമി എന്നിവർ പരസ്യം ചെയ്തതിൽ പനമരം, മിനാക്ഷി, സഹോദരി ചെട്ടിപ്പി.



കുറുപ്പൻ

കർണാടകയിൽ ഇഞ്ചിപ്പണിക്കു പോയ ഒരു ആദിവാസികുടി മരിച്ചു

7-2-09 P.8 മാതൃഭൂമി
കർണാടകയിലെ പാസനിൽ ഇഞ്ചിപ്പണിക്കു പോയ ഒരു ആദിവാസികുടി മരിച്ചു. മണിയകോട് രാമസംകോളനിയീലെ കുറുപ്പൻ (45) ആണ് കൃഷിസ്ഥലത്ത് മരിച്ചത്.

ഒരു മാസം മുമ്പാണ് നടവയലിൽ സ്വദേശി കുറുപ്പനെ ജോലിക്ക് കൊണ്ടുപോയത്. മാതൃഭൂമിയിലെ തുടർന്നാണ് മരണമെന്ന് അറിയിച്ചതായി ബന്ധുക്കൾ പറഞ്ഞു. മക്കൾ: ചന്ദ്രൻ, മുരളി.



ആദിവാസി യുവാവ് കർണാടകയിൽ ദുരുഹ സാഹചര്യത്തിൽ മരിച്ചു

3-2-09 Pg:8

മാനന്തവാടി: കർണാടകയിൽ ഇബിപ്പണിക്കു പോയ ആദിവാസി യുവാവ് ദുരുഹ സാഹചര്യത്തിൽ മരിച്ചു.

കെല്ലൂർ കാപ്പംകുന്ന് കോളനിയിലെ തുറുവിയുടെ മകൻ കയമ (ബാബു -23) ആണ് മരിച്ചത്. ചന്തയിൽ സാധനങ്ങൾ വാങ്ങാൻ പോയ ബാബു വാഹനാപകടത്തിൽ മരിച്ചു. ഇന്നലെ രാവിലെ ലഭിച്ച വിവരം. രണ്ടാഴ്ച മുമ്പ് പ്രദേശവാസിയായ ഒരാളോടൊപ്പം ഷിമോഗയിലേക്കാണ് ബാബു പോയത്. ഇതേ കോളനിയിലെ മണി, ശശി, ബാലകൃഷ്ണൻ എന്നിവരും ബാബുവിനൊപ്പം പോയിരുന്നു. എവിടെ വെച്ചാണ് അപകടമെന്നു വിവരമറിയിച്ചിരുന്നവർ പറഞ്ഞിരുന്നില്ലെന്ന് നാട്ടുകാർ വ്യക്തമാക്കി. മരണത്തിൽ ദുരുഹതയുണ്ടെന്നും ഇവർ പറഞ്ഞു. സഹോദരങ്ങൾ: ചന്ദ്രൻ, കൃഷ്ണൻ.



ബാബു

Map of Wayanad District



Map of Coorg District

