

DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS BEING MUZZLED

6, 300 PEOPLE CHARGED WITH
SEDITION IN TWO YEARS

(Janabadi Bureau): The country's Supreme Court, in its two cases on May 25, 1953 and 1995, made it clear that the government's negotiations were not treason without the spread of violence, discontent and anarchy. Nonetheless, in a democratic country like India, the government continues to file treason cases to silence the voices of citizens who are discussing the government's injustice, negligence and failure. According to a research report by the Hindi daily Bhaskar, 6300 people have been charged with sedition in the last two years. Between 2016 and 2019, 5922 sedition cases were filed. In 2020, 25 cases of sedition were registered against the CAA and 26 after the Delhi riots. On an average of 3000 people, cases were registered. According to the report, 47 treason cases were registered in 2014, 30 in 2015, 35 in 2016, 51 in 2017, 70 in 2018, 96 in 2019 and 101 in 2020.

331 HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS SLAYED

6 IN INDIA

'Janabadi' Bureau Review

By the end of 2020, an average of 331 human rights defenders have been killed in the world. Two-thirds of the total killings were committed by human rights defenders working for the protection of the environment, land and tribal rights, according to a report by Global Analysis 2020. Among the victims of the killings were 6 Indians, the report said.

The report said the highest number of human rights defenders have been killed in Colombia. The number of killings is 177. It was followed by 25 citizens in the Philippines, 20 in Honduras, 19 in Mexico, 17 in Afghanistan, 16 in Brazil, 15 in Guatemala, 8-8 in Iraq and Peru, and 6 in India. The four human rights defenders killed in India include Pankaj Kumar, Ranjan Kumar Das, Shubhamani Tripathi, Baber Qadri, Begji Maheshwari and Rakesh Singh.

The highest percentage of human

rights defenders fought for the environment, land, and tribal rights constitutes about 69 percent. 20 percent fought for women's rights, and 20

are being falsely accused and killed. They were being sent to prison under false accusations. False arrests are being made in 20 percent of cases in order to muzzle their voices. According to the report, between January 2020 and December 31, 2020, 919 cases of torture of human rights activists were reported. Only in 19 percent of cases, legal action was taken. In 13 percent of cases, the defenders were physically assaulted.

In 7 percent of cases, they were harassed through separate means. In 9

percent of cases, the homes of human rights defenders were raided. 11 percent of defenders working for women's rights were charged with false criminal cases. Ranjan Kumar Das, from Kendrapara district in Odisha, is one of the four Indian defenders killed as per the Global Analysis report 2020.



percent fought against corruption. Of the 331 defenders killed, 44 were women. Last year, 26 percent of the defenders were killed because they fought for tribal rights. Since 2017 till date, 331 people have been killed fighting for tribal rights, the report said. Even in our state of Odisha, such human rights and information rights activists

TREES PLANTED

LANDLESS TRIBAL HOMES UPROOTED!

'Janabadi' Bureau Review

In Odisha, hundreds of people have been displaced from their domicile, sometimes for industrial establishments, for irrigation projects, for power projects, and for road construction. The oppressed, nomadic farmers are the most affected by this displacement process. The state government's resettlement and rehabilitation policy remains only for namesake. For years, the displaced have not been able to receive compensation. This case is to be seen in mineral-rich districts of our state. Concerns have been

raised over the recent relocation of Kanigumar Taragaon, Thuamul, Rampur block of Kalahandi district. According to the data, Taragaon village is located in Taramali hills. There are hundreds of acres of flat plains on this hill, where about 300 tribal, oppressed, landless and nomadic farmers from villages like Pitamandi and Purunagumma have been making a living by cultivating their ancestors land for hundreds of years. But now the state government's forest department is planning to displace the tribals from their

hundreds of acres of farmland on that Taramali hill. There has been intense dissatisfaction among those tribal residents over this. While the government has adopted a policy of giving farmland under the Forest Rights Act, locals are now fearing that if the Odisha Mining Corporation grants trees plantation again, it will lead the way for the digging mines and suffering of indigenous and poor downtrodden people in the area. Officials from the forest department are visiting this village and threatening the poor innocent

tribals, as expressed by a tribal. A meeting was held by the villagers in anticipation of the displacement and in writing they strongly opposed the banning of the mining and informed the higher authorities to cancel it. The agitation will intensify they said if the Tara village and Pitamandi villagers are not given ownership of the farmland on Taramali under the Forest Rights Act. "We will not leave our domicile even if we have to die," he said in a statement issued to the chief minister on behalf of the Taragaon tribals.

Editorial

Poverty and rising prices

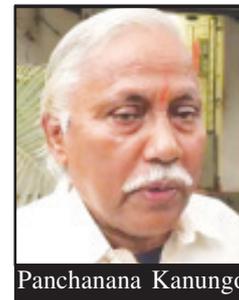
After the recent budget in Parliament for the 2021-22 financial year, people's hope regarding rising prices were broken. But five agricultural items, including diesel and petrol, were put to an end. Since then, prices have skyrocketed. The government says it will not affect the general public. But the reality is that the price of diesel and petrol is intensely affecting the pockets of people. Diesel is going to touch 90 per litre and petrol 100. This is what is being said on social media, yes, now the Modi government! Not only did the price of oil go up, but the price of everything from onions to edible oil went up. For months now, the peasant movement has been going on. Farmers have also been outraged by rising prices. All political parties in India make the issue of poverty an electoral issue and hope that giving power for five years will alleviate poverty and increase inflation. But when it comes to power, political parties do not take steps to control prices. In other words, they fail to reduce inflation. No ruling party government acknowledges its failure. This is the case with the current BJP-led central government. The indirect message is that the government does not want it or the government does not have the sincerity to reduce the number of poor people. Government records show that the number of people living below the poverty line in the country and the state is declining. According to a UN report from 2004 to 2014, more than 26 crores people in our country have been lifted out of poverty. But that is only official information.

The actual facts are different. During the Corona pandemic, the central government distributed food to 70 crores people to provide food security. According to official figures, more than 34 crores people in the country still live in poverty. But under the Food Security Act, 40 million people have been provided with food at a lower cost. Admittedly, the main reason for the growing number of people living below the poverty line in the country is population, corruption everywhere, racism, unemployment, illiteracy, disease, epidemics and failure to develop agriculture and farmers. The government continues to neglect the agricultural sector. Farmers are being pushed into poverty. In addition, the government has not been able to reduce prices. It is for these reasons that the number of poor people is increasing rather than decreasing. Natural disasters are a major threat to the public. But they are not acknowledging their failure to curb inflation, nor are they taking strong steps to control inflation!

Atal Bihari Vajpayee's government was dissolved in the recent past due to rising prices. But the current wave of public outrage over wage hikes has not taken the form of a movement. As a result, the current government does not take the issue seriously. More and more natural resources are now under the control of capitalists. As a result, the general public is running out of resources. Clearly, if inflation rises, it will have to be higher, especially for diesel and petrol. The rise in the price of oil has led to an increase in the price of all other consumer goods. The government is talking about self-reliance, but the crisis for self-reliance is inflation. So how can ordinary citizens be self-reliant? The car itself is the victim of this price increase. Lack of jobs, or lack of jobs, unemployment, rising prices, so poverty is on the rise. In a society where the government cannot control hunger, theft, the plunder of natural resources and the suicide, the government cannot benefit or ensure the development of society. The government needs to think about how many categories of people are benefiting from the rise in prices, and how many more ordinary people are living in poverty. Why doesn't the government take this issue seriously? The price hike in 2004-06 was why the government was spending it openly, and today the Modi government is spending it openly in all areas. This does not benefit the general public. Industry growth is also unrealistic. Indigenous bicycle companies, such as Atlas, were shut down. Economics says demand will increase when consumers have money. "Consumers no longer have the money, the industry is growing, the people are getting jobs, and the price hike is being controlled." In December 2020, the government's inflation rate showed that inflation was declining. But the question is which product? The government should understand why the price should be increased and why the number of people living below the poverty line is not declining. Rising petrol prices are the reason for the rise in prices for all other commodities. "In each case, the people have, for the first time, been offered a chance to vote. The issue's end has the recaptured Domsday in the control of the KGB.

THE CENTRAL BUDGET UNDER GRIP OF CAPITALISTS !

According to the current constitution, the central government makes an annual estimate for each year based on receipts and expenditure in that year. Although the estimate is not based on the precise mathematics. Of course, it added to the cost of the previous five-year plan and prepared an annual budget for the target. Although the goal was limited, the dream was a reality. Now the five-year plan has been removed. A policy commission has been set up. If the policy commission and the government were in harmony, budget estimates, cuts and progress could be easily measured. Because of this, it is difficult to compare the results of the budget with the calculations of income and expenditure (mathematics). But with digital system, Profit and loss has to be determined.



Panchanana Kanungo

Economists and thinkers have differed in views on the details of the 2021-22 budget. While it has been suggested that the "nectar rain" is "extraordinary," but rather it is "historic" and the best way to "fix" the corona-affected economy. One of the first things to consider when making comments on the budget is that there is a huge imbalance in the budget in 2020-21 due to the Corona epidemic. But many economists argue that the central government's faulty economy is more responsible for the country's situation. According to them, due to the wrong economy of the government, the annual growth rate of the country's gross domestic product (GDP) has fallen from 8% to 7% to 6.2 % in the previous year (2016-17) and rather fallen more to 4 % in the year 2019-20. The financial chain was already broken. The fiscal deficit is projected to increase from 3.5% in 2019-20 to 4.6% and 7.5% in 2020-21. However, if you look at the revenue and expenditure in 2020-21, it is projected to go up to 9%. It is planned to keep 5.2% in the forthcoming budget. Income from goods and services was not as expected. Unemployment has risen sharply. As inflation rises, so does purchasing power. According to the credit score, about 10% of the income of the income earners is around Rs 60,000 per month. Similarly, those earning Rs 20,000 per month reduced their income by 37%. It was found that 80% of household income was reduced. Bankruptcy and bankruptcy were at an all-time high. There is no reason to not blame the corona epidemic for all this. In the current budget, however, it is hoped that the budget will at least bring the state back to normal. It is important to pay more attention to health services. But one should not think that it will help the overall growth.

Combining this budget with income

and expenditures, you can see who will benefit the most by the end of the year. Judging by the country at first, it would be clear that the budget was made with complete commitment. Even with the expansion of health insurance, the share of foreign capital increased from 49% to 74%. The dividends from the insurance will go to their hands. The central government is dependent on more foreign loans and more foreign capital. It has increased its investment opportunities in its two major infrastructure, banking and insurance companies from 49% to 74%. The budget depends on the sale of the country's assets. That is why it has been said that money is being exchanged for assets and said to be asset monetisation. Arrangements have been made to withdraw Rs 175,000 crores from the sale of hard-earned assets in PSU. The country's total debt is estimated at Rs 121 lakh crores by March 2021 and will be Rs 137 lakh crores by the end of 2022. This means that there are more than 15 lakh worth loan arrangements this year. The new debt is expected to be Rs 12 lakh crores this year. In view of all this, dependent capital is volatile. Therefore, the prosperity of 2021-22 does not seem to be above 2%. In 2020-21, real prosperity will be at the bottom of the list (according to many economists). Judging by the outline of the budget, it is clear that it will be more harmonious than the interests of the country. The economy will be in a shambles.

Under the federal system, states look at all central budgets. In addition to the Finance Commission's distribution process (grant-in-aid), the grantee wants all of the central government-initiated schemes, special programs (Ruktramsabaksha Chabmalabashar). It has a fee. It is clear that in the 2013-14 budget, 76% of the total budget transferred from the Center to the states will not be more than 60% of the budget. The 14th Finance Commission's proposal has reduced the number of states by Rs 7 lakh 97,000 549 crores in the five years from 2014-15 to 2019-20. Three centrally-initiated schemes have been cut. While the Modi government, on the one hand, is talking about co-operative federation, it has plans to make the states more central. The weaker the financial position of the states, the more central they will look.

34.83 lakh crores in 2021-22. Currency If you look at the growth rate, it will be lower than in the previous budget. And again, these would mean that you have to spend for these processes. Jammu and Kashmir and the two newly formed Union Territories and Defence. In fact...

DREAM OF SLUM-FREE CITY

STONE-BOUND SLUMS : 270 HOUSES FOR 27 YEARS

It will be a slum-free city. Residents will find permanent land and buildings. The city will look beautiful. The Bhubaneswar stone based accomodation project was launched with this dream in mind. The plan was launched before the election during the tenure of the late Chief Minister Naveen Babu's father, the late Biju Patnaik. In 1994, he managed to bring millions of slum dwellers to life. He promised to provide permanent housing and housing to all the families living in the slums under the Kalinga hut scheme. Biju Patnaik himself formed the Urban Slum Development Federation. He started the program to provide land to the stone-based Mahisiakhal slum dwellers. He signed a letter handing over seven and a half acres of stone for the dam and 5 acres for 200 decimile of land for Mahisiakhal to the BDA. He even rallied on behalf of the slum-based slum organization formed by him, "Let the land be given to us immediately." The land could not be transferred to the slum dwellers during lifetime. A huge vote bank was created in the hope of permanent land and land leases. Socially, politically, economically and academically backward slum dwellers continued to vote but his land lease dream did not come true.

Then in 2001, the current Chief Minister Naveen Patnaik came to power. The BJD-BJP coalition government lasted for nine years. In 2001, in the presence of BJP's LK Advani and many Tung leaders, millions of slum dwellers in the state gathered at the exhibition grounds and announced that the slum dwellers would be housed under the Balmiki Ambedkar Housing Scheme to build a slum-free city. In five years, the city will be free of slums. Buildings will be provided to all slum dwellers and homeless people. Millions of slum dwellers from Bhubaneswar and various cities in the state were brought to the meeting. Thousands of people from almost all slums in Bhubaneswar, including Saliasahi, gathered. After the widespread publicity of the announcement, my hopes were dashed. The difference was that Biju Patnaik asked the slum dwellers to give them permanent land and land leases. However, the BJP and BJD jointly announced that they would give up one small house in a multi-storey building,

excluding land in the harvest. Many slum dwellers, including the Saliasahi slum dwellers, did not like the house, but did not protest. The plan and housing supply were not discussed and the same was said before the election and the Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Scheme was announced under the Basic Services to Urbanpur (BSUP), Integrated Housing Slum Development Project (IHSDP). Prior to the by-elections, house-to-house surveys were conducted in all slums and a Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) survey number was written at each door. The government announced plans to provide housing to all families included in the survey.

In 2014, a new majority government came to power at the centre. The Rajiv Awas Yojana Scheme was replaced by the Prime Minister's Awas Yojana. The House of Commons announced the Central Guidelines for All. At the time of announcing the plan, the Union Narendra Modi government had announced that by 2022, all slum dwellers and homeless people in the country would be provided with housing in urban and rural areas. After 2022, there will be no more homeless or dirty homes. Announced a deadline accordingly. In the two years from March 2025 to March 2018, the construction of houses for all the slum dwellers and homeless people in one of the country's top 100 cities will be completed. The work will be completed in two hundred cities from March 2018 to March 2018. The final phase will be completed between March 2019 and March 2022, with all 500 slum dwellers and homeless people in the rest of the country to be provided with all-weather facilities. January 2021 is over. Modi's final term in the next 18 months will also expire. At the same time, the state's new government has succeeded in maintaining its vote bank by creating a fascination among the slum dwellers by seizing the authority and seal of the state government in tandem with the Center. It has been 21 long years since the new government declared the slum dwellers a building and a slum-free city. During his 21 years in power, he has won several seats in the Legislative Assembly, the Lok Sabha, the Council, the Corporate, the Chairman,

the Mayor, and the Government. But he has given people nothing but dreams and deceit.

The embankment decided to give the slum dwellers a house inside the apartment, not land. It was decided to provide a single room and a very small bathroom, bathroom, kitchen and a Thai house in a 5-story elevator-free apartment. People were forced to agree, even though they were reluctant to do so. The ruling party's leaders and its allies have been widely involved in the polls, with hundreds of thousands of people protesting against the ruling party. It was also successful. However, the statistics coming out at the beginning of 2021 are not encouraging at all. By the end of 2021, only 260 houses have been completed in six blocks of the stone slum. There are 40 houses in each block. There are 4 houses on each floor up to 5 floors. There is no lift system. No other construction is underway. This bus According to a government survey, 140 households were identified as eligible beneficiaries by 2011-12. They have been with the ruling party for a long time, voting today, hoping to get it tomorrow. Cheap voter turnout for the ruling party. Although 270 houses have been built to date in 28 years, only 114 of them have been handed over with allotment orders. But with the exception of a few vacant homes, many of the slum families have gone on their own, with no allotments in their names. Even electricity and water were not provided. The families are climbing 5 locks and walking down the aisle. A total of 37 blocks have been constructed and DPR has been set up to provide housing to a total of 180 households in a single block of 60 families. In just 24 years, only six blocks have been completed and only 280 houses have been completed. Work on the remaining 31 blocks has not yet begun. If the rate is taken into account, the distribution and construction of the building will not be completed even after the next 150 years. But as a result of the government's anti-people policies, more and more families will be forced to move to urban areas and build new settlements. The slum-free city is just a puzzle. It's a dream come true for cheap voters, but it may take a while to figure it out.

IRRIGATION PROJECT WASHED AWAY, KHAIRKANI FARMERS WORRY



Bargarh (Bureau): Irrigation project washed away by floods. As a result, three villagers, who depend on agriculture for their livelihood, have been deprived of farming. A similar picture was found in Khairkani village of Tuhilamal panchayat in Riamal block of Devgarh district. The government built an irrigation project in 2005-06 to provide irrigation to farmland, causing flooding in several parts of the project. The

irrigation project, built on the Arakhei canal near the village, irrigated nearly 400 hectares of farmland in three villages, Khairkani, Jhimpabira and Nilgandia. Due to the project, the villagers used to cultivate rice and grow various vegetables.

Two years ago, floodwaters in the canal caused cracks in several parts of the project, leaving one side completely washed away. The project has reduced

water storage capacity. Irrigation projects are no longer able to supply water to farmland. As a result, farming in the area has been completely affected.

The financial backbone of those who have been farming depends on irrigation projects. It simply came to our notice then. Locals have demanded that the administration provide irrigation facilities to farmers again.

WASTED LIFE UNDER POLYTHENE COVER

MURALI'S PLEA TO THE ADMINISTRATION, IF NO HOME, THEN DEATH !

Jatani (Bureau): The Central and State Governments have come up with various schemes to accommodate the poor and keep them in their homes. However, the case of a helpless wage earner who has been living with a family of 5 for a long time has been spotted by the administration, but instead of helping, he has been tricked into leaving the village of Benangjangri Pachanyat under Jatani block. Ironically, Murali repeatedly ran to the officials saying in a painful voice with tears in his eyes, "The neglected administration will give us house or we will die".

According to sources, Murli

Singh's family lives in Tangi in Budhangara village of Pachanyat in Jatani block. The family includes a wife, 2 daughters and a son. Murali earns his living by supporting his family. He appealed to the administration for a house for four years, but no one listened. However, he repeatedly ran to the Jatani block. But Basudev Mahari, the then BDO, said he had left her with various harsh words. He even threatened to put him in jail if he comes again to the block. However, on May 3, 2019, Murali's hut collapsed due to cyclone Fani. But he received from the government Rs 500, polythene cover. Murali, had been living

under the polythene cover as house shed for a long time. Recently, after some people went to the block and reported Murali's problem, he received an Indira Awas scheme order in 2018 through Sarpanch. After receiving Rs 20,000 in the first phase of the scheme, Murali borrowed some more money and started building house by adding money. The second round of money was no longer paid to him. After applying for the block, your home is on government land. "So you can't be included in the plan," he said. However, the BDO and Sarpanch said in a statement to murali that his house is on government's land

and can't be included in the scheme. Administration said they could not do anything about it. Helpless Murali says kept silent. One of Murali's youngest daughters was bitten by a snake in the shack recently, and another girl fell into a well. Rescued by villagers from the well. Murali's problem is not so limited. His father, Sukdev Singh, died of malnutrition at the age of 75, while his mother died of cancer. Murli, the only earner at home, said his parents died prematurely because he could not afford to pay for his father and mother. All of this seems to have shaken humanity, but the administration seems to have

turned a blind eye to it. Murali's only government plan, is a ration card containing 'tankikya' rice. Leaders have made several promises during the election. "But no one else has come here since then," Murli said. Negligence has crossed the line. It is unbearable to have 5 family members under the torn polythene cover. "Let the administration give me a house to shake my head or kill us," Murali said. "I went to Murali's house in the Tangi area of Budhangara and investigated and recommended the Indira Awas scheme," said Benapanjari Sarpanch Shek Riaz Ali. He said Murali also received Rs 20,000.

TERRIBLE LIFE STORY IN INDRABATI

Jaypatna (Bureau): What benefit did the poor get, who without any hesitation for the Indrabati Reservoir, abandoned their houses, their precious crop fields? In the 110-square-kilometer stretch of the Indrabati Reservoir 74 villages were submerged, 6133 families were displaced. The 2630-square-kilometer area, once a natural habitat, has been merged into a reservoir destroying the land with water logging. In the beginning of project, people hoped that the power plant from Indrabati would be irrigated and the remaining black pots would be developed, Kalahandi will be self-sufficient in food security and electricity generation. Financial identity will be doubled. This dream is still a dream, but those who have lived a simple life in the midst of nature,

holding men and women, have vanished. The amount of assistance they received as displaced families became similar as shells to the sea for their new way of life. Some families have relocated, began their life by settling in a higher place around the reservoir, holding some old memories. But as the reservoir became complete, their plight began to increase. The identity also changed. Little did people know that the reservoir would expand. Reservoirs have also emerged as a test for those who survive in the lap of nature. They were later described as people in water logging. For them, the lifeline

turned into a wooden boat. This wooden boat became the only hope for the survival of the locals who were living in the water. And it was



this wooden boat that sometimes brought the fear of death. Due to the overflowing reservoirs of the Kasur, Murana, Podagarh and Indrabati rivers, Mahulpatna, Atari, Gopinathpur, Maligaon, Patepadar,

Talnagi sub-district panchayats in the Thuamul Rampur block are affected. The social relations, business economics, and health care in all these areas were affected. People were forced to rely on wooden boats for everything from food to medical care. In addition, the number of boat accidents continues to rise.

For example, on April 10, 2003, three unmarried girls, Pira, Brinda and Janaki of Dalguda, were carrying rice in a boat when three people drowned. On May 4, 2004, 24 people from Atari Panchayat were travelling in a wooden boat when 17 people died due to boat capsizing. On April 30,

2011, Madei Majhi and a baby boy drowned while bathing in the Kodijota Chepta Ghat. Ramesh Majhi, Anant Majhi and Bhuvan Sahu were killed when the boat capsized on August 20, 2014 while travelling from Podapadar to Rayagada. Diarrhoea and malaria have also claimed lives in the Indrabati area. In 2007, more than 80 people were killed in Diarrhoea. Many still remember that tragic scene. People are dreaming of a bridge at Kenduguda Ghat for their transportation, while there is a demand for another bridge at Ghutrukhalinkat. It is rumoured that the bridge could have slowed the water flowing if the bridge was built. Many social activists are of the opinion that the implementation of a special scheme of the government will bring an end to a terrible lifestyle.

THE CENTRAL BUDGET...

it is worse than worthless, it consumes time and resources but returns no sales. States like Odisha have alleged that they have lost Rs 12,000 to Rs 14,000 crores in the state budget. There will be severe damage to all middle classes. There has been no reduction in income tax for the past seven years. The announcement, which has been made for seniors over the age of 75, will be less than 0.001%, which will be clear after the re-enactment. As petrol and diesel prices rise, prices will rise and their costs will be under pressure. There is a possibility of rising prices for many household items. Their gratuity provident fund has been under control. We will have more clear picture after the budget.

It has a big impact on the poor. The budget for Mahatma Gandhi NREGA has been reduced. In 2019-20, Rs 71,000 crores was set aside, while the revised estimate for 2020-21 was set at Rs 1 lakh and 11000 crores. It is estimated at Rs 42,000 crores in the 2021-22 budget. On the other hand, as far as prices go, so do travel costs. These are unlikely to get enough work. Budget and previous economic surveys also indicate that food subsidies will be reduced soon.

There has been a lot of pressure on employees to save money and interest rates have risen. The middle class and the lower middle class will suffer a lot.

Agriculture and micro, small and medium enterprises are likely

to shrink. For them, bank-dependent loans, as in previous years, have become more and more debilitating than they have been in recent years due to the lack of bank support.

Due to the wrong economy, what is being bought in this market is called FMCG. In 2014, the market slowed. Negative rates (0.1%) were down, 2.2% in 2019 and 4.2% in 2020. Sales of soaps, medicines, sanitizers, biscuits, toothpaste, etc. in the year of Corona increased significantly (11.7%). That's why there was no trade in other areas, but it was 4%. Purchases will be reduced. Unemployment will rise if small and medium enterprises do not grow.

However, the benefits have been confirmed by a category of

2021-22 budgets. They are rich people. Foreign investment companies will also benefit. This information comes from the growth of the stock market after the budget. The situation in the automobile sector was stable. Due to the stalling policy for the sale of old vehicles, the government may be standing by the car dealership as a major buyer. The market will be volatile because of the government. The benefits of asset monetization will be felt by big business billionaires. Many of the railways' assets are likely to be handled in the budget.

Union Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman's budget speech lasted more than two hours. It's not fair to think that everything is over. She may

announce a number of new things before the end of this budget session. She made several announcements in the past during ministry after the budget. This is not to say that there will be no recurrence this year. So during the end of the year, current expectations and estimates can be accurately determined. It is clear that the 2021-22 central budget is more "dependent" on capital accumulation and more "cost-effective" at all, rather than "multi-stakeholder interest" in spending. Poverty will increase. The income of many will be reduced. The income gap will be further strengthened.

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