

FOOD FOR THOUGHT, NOT SELLING LIKE HOT CAKES !

TEMPLES BEAUTIFIED BUT TOKEN SYSTEM SPURS DISTRESS SALE !



Bargarh (Reporting by Jayaram Bagha): The paddy field in Mandi has not been sold yet, as it was announced on March 1 to re-register farmers to sell Rabi paddy. It was found that when token was showing then there was no target and when the target was reached, the token was no longer available. Lakh of packets of paddy are lying in western Odisha. Farmers have been protesting but however, the state government does not want to buy crops. Government is donating crores of rupees to beautify the temples, but unfortunately the state government does not have the money to buy farmers' paddy. The state government has set up tokens to facilitate the sale of paddy, but the token management system in the entire state comes from Bhubaneswar. The government has said it will not run in the by-elections until the end of the rice buying and selling period. Ironically, is the token system controlled by any deity or natural force, as if once that gets exhausted it can no longer be seen or generated on a computer screen? Lot of chaos was seen at Vidhan Sabha regarding the paddy sale but yet the government has not taken any strict measures. Government had promised that it would purchase the paddy but promises not yet fulfilled.

Padmapur farmers' movement has been suspended for some time after the district administration promised to buy the paddy by March 4, and has warned of a hunger strike if the paddy is not bought as promised.

FROM DELHI TO ODISHA - THE MOST INTENSE MASS MOVEMENT HISTORY PROVES : GOVERNMENT GROVELS BEFORE THE PEASANTS !

‘Janabadi’ Bureau Review

Even today, agricultural occupation accounts for 70 percent of the country's rural population. Eighty-two percent of the country's farmers are poor, modest. The country now has 14 crore hectares of farmland. In 1992, the rural families owned 11.7 crore hectares of land. As of 2013, the farmland had been reduced to 9.2 crore hectares. The reason is, government's ignorance & naivness towards agriculture and farmers. There is no benefit from farming, no fair prices for produce, lack of labor protection or security; farmland is being taken away in the name of development. The government is not fulfilling its responsibilities towards agriculture and farmers. Around 20.14 crore hectares of farmland is used for Industrialization. Around 14.5 crore peasant families do not get security and facilities. On other hand, corporations have handed over the field of agriculture by the government. The three Agricultural laws are its example. The farmers' movement has been launched against the law, which has turned into a mass movement.

From the Delhi border to Bhubaneswar, there is a wave of peasant movements. The Peasant Movement has crossed 100 days, but the government is only discussing and reluctant on repealing three laws. Agitation

increased against such anti-farmer measures of the government. The peasant leader says that they had changed history. History proves that the imperialist British government has been defeated in the face of our demands. He also complied with our demands. Today, India has an elected democratic government. The government



has enacted three agricultural laws to give the corporate world access to agriculture. The government should not forget history. In 1859, 1873, 1918, 1871-72, 1914, 1928, 1923, 1935, and 1918, the peasant movements in the country government tried and failed to break it. Today, the democratic government of the country is trying to adopt a policy of exploitation and repression of the former imperialist British government. The government cannot suppress the peasant movement by suppressing it in this way. Farmers cannot be denied of their rights. Lingaraj, the leader of the All India Farmers' Struggle Coordination Committee,

said the farmers' movement would be victorious and the government would bow its head. This is because of the plight of the farmers is increasing. In the meantime, the government is building a way for corporate access to agriculture. Such anti-farmer policies will not succeed. The victory will come from the peasants and the government will bow their heads.

According to sources, a huge bike procession led by the All India Farmers' Struggle Coordinating Committee, demanding the rights of the farmers, starting from the Cuttack-Puri-Bhubaneswar National Highway bypass junction and passed through Rasulgarh, via vani vihar junction on the Janpath road, reaching in front of the assembly on Mahatma Gandhi Road. Earlier, the ull gulaan yatra led by the West Odisha Farmers' Organization Coordinating Committee, on the occasion of the sacrificial day of freedom fighter Birsurendra Sai from far-flung Bargarh, joined the procession on February 28 in Bhubaneswar. A three-member delegation from the Farmers' Struggle Coordinating Committee, comprising Shri Lingaraj, Ashok Pradhan and Shashi Bhushan Swain, presented a six-point memorandum to the Governor. Similarly, another memorandum has been handed over to ...

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AAP: OUTCRY FOR BASIC AMENITIES

‘Janabadi’ Bureau Review

Rayagada (Bureau): Government neglects agriculture and farmers and it is on the rise. In addition, the government is not taking the necessary steps to address the ongoing problems for the general public. The AAP has reacted about it.

The AAP has reportedly staged a protest in front of the Rayagada district commissioner's office over the issue. Recently, there was a protest led by Janmejay Swain, the party's state secretary. He also issued a demand letter to the CM. Aam Aadmi Party (AAP) state leader Nishikant Mohapatra joined the protest and slammed the state government. He also demanded that Odisha be implemented in



the Delhi framework. He said the Delhi government was providing free electricity and drinking water to the people and demanded Rs 3,000 for the workers.

On the other hand, while the revenue of the Delhi government is increasing, the Odisha government is borrowing. It turns out to be a shameful thing. In addition to providing housing to landless slum dwellers, the provision of housing to the landless slum dwellers in the railway area was pre-demolished, providing all the poor and middle class with free electricity up to 200 units and up to 400 units per month at half price and increase monthly payouts to 1500 rupees. Such has been the foresight.

Editorial

FARMER'S JUSTICE IGNORANCE BY THE GOVT ?

The peasant movement has been going on for more than 100 days. Not only farmers in Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, but also farmers in all the states of the country have been agitating against the three agricultural laws enacted by the government. The agitation continues to demand justice without fear of all forms of government repression. The central government hoped that the farmers' movement would not last long. Leaders of one or two farmers' organizations staged a sit-in to protest the killings. Even then, the government calculated that the movement had no basis. The three agricultural laws that were passed by Parliament after the President passed them cannot be disarmed. The government, which has held talks with the agitating farmers' leaders four times, did not support the farmers' demand for justice. Recently, Prime Minister Modi made it clear that it was not wrong to enter the corporate sector in agriculture. This will benefit the farmers. In other words, PM Narendra Modi is in favor of promoting privatization in agriculture. A few months before Modi's remarks, the government passed three agricultural laws in parliament. The law provides for indirect access to corporate property, from the mandi to the warehouse. Farmers' leaders say the law is anti-farmer, and that they are working on it. The government, however, has taken a hard look at the movement, saying it is being run by some activists. Which, of course, made the video an overnight sensation. While 75 per cent of the people in the country are directly and indirectly dependent on agriculture, the way in which the central government does not accept their rights claims through the agricultural sector and farmers must be insensitive. The government is forgetting the history of the Peasant Movement of India. The peasants one day shook the British government. Prime Minister Modi is forgetting that his party also staged agitation against the government through its farmers' organization before coming to power. Coming to power today, Prime Minister Modi is forgetting his past agitation background and trying to get farmers out of agriculture and into corporate hands. The Modi government's efforts to hand over India's agricultural sector to many national companies must be anti-people. The budget of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare is only Rs 1.31 lakh crore in the recent budget of Rs 34.83 lakh crore. This is only 1.31 percent of the total budget. In 2020, there was an allocation of Rs 1.16 lakh crore for the agriculture scheme, while in the 2021 budget, Rs 1.05 lakh crore was allocated for the scheme and an average of Rs 1,111 crore was spent. The Modi government at the Center is also forgetting that it is not easy to suppress the rights of farmers through false propaganda. The government should look at how the developed and developing countries of the world have failed in the 1980s and 1980s by liberalizing the agricultural sector. Farmers can only get justice if the public procurement system is enshrined in the law to guarantee the minimum support price. The liberalization system will bring down the farmers. By adopting this approach, the UK's rural population increased from 62.2 percent to 17 percent in the nineteenth century. The industrialization of the agricultural sector has reduced the agricultural sector and increased the number of workers. This suggests that raising agricultural land to corporate hands is tantamount to hitting rice in the hand. Agriculture is a state issue. The big question is why the central government passed 3 agricultural laws in Parliament without consulting the state. The relevance of all this talk and pain of the farmers is that even after 3 long months, the government has not been sensitive to the agitating farmers. Authorities opposed the protest with all available police forces, special services and the army. This has hampered the country's democracy, democratic values, civil liberties, and economic prosperity. The government should reconsider. "Once an elected government has been in power for five years, this should not be done, which would take away the rights of a large number of citizens." Without farmers, the rural economy will be destroyed. It must be ironic that the government is interfering with the law to make farmers cleaner. Accept the demands of the farmers, PM Modi will not always be the Prime Minister. That's the decent thing to do, and it should end there. Therefore, it would be better to accept the farmers' demands for justice and repeal the three agricultural laws.

CHAMPARAN, JALLIANWALA BAGH AND THE CURRENT PEASANT MOVEMENT!

Prior to the British occupation of our country, agricultural land was not privately owned. Farmers inherited the land and paid the king. But there was no provision for the land to be bought or sold. After the permanent settlement of Lord Cornwallis, the zamindari system was established and the farmers then paid the land to the zamindar. Subsequently, Thomas Munroe introduced the Population Law in 1820. John Stuart Mill, a well-known British economist, was an officer of the East India Company at the time. He elaborated on the law, which would give land ownership to registered farmers. He can sell the land, mortgage it, donate it, as long as he owns the land. In this regard, Fakir Mohan Senapati wrote -

Explaining the treasure to the landlord
Consumed, who took away the land?
The land of the five men was the capital,
The government took pity on the brave,
Democracy continues to be legal,
The farmer grew a livelihood,
Land purchase and sale at the registry
office

There is no rice in the house every day
He extended his hand to sell the land
Gone are the days when my son sold
out,

How much did he sell when his father
was pure?

(Fakir Mohan's Books)

During the two hundred years of rule, the British rulers divided the peasants in India into different classes. In the past, crops were grown in agriculture to meet their needs. But during the British rule, agricultural produce was intended for the market.

Before the 75th anniversary of independence, the business of farmers' land and agricultural crops was in danger of falling into the hands of corporate.

Champaran:

Sixty years after the defeat of the first independence struggle in 1857, the Champaran Nilchashi movement paved the way for the independence movement in 1917. In 1917, when Lenin's victory in Russia led to the victory of the Bolsheviks, the Champaran peasant movement, led by Gandhi in India, was defeated. Gandhi was not a member of the Congress at the time. But since the Champaran Nilchashi movement, Gandhiji has been referred to as "Bapu".

Before Gandhiji went to Champaran, the British rulers were forcing the farmers of Champaran to cultivate blue, and the farmers were being subjected to unspeakable exploitation. He was arrested by police as soon as he arrived. But millions of farmers gathered in front of the courthouse to demand Gandhi's release. The British magistrate reluctantly released Gandhi. Farmers in Champaran wanted to



Janardana Pati

cultivate paddy and grain on their land, but the British government forced farmers to cultivate blue. Gandhi claimed that the British government could not remove the right of farmers to grow their own crops. After Gandhiji's Satyagraha, the British government passed a law

called the Champaran Agricultural Act. All the recommendations made by the Gandhiji-led mission were included in the law.

Champaran's Nilchashi movement was a Satyagraha, a test of Gandhi's first Satyagraha in India. The success of the Satyagraha spread like lightning across the country. Champaran's farmers' victory has been an example.

Jallianwala Bagh:

World War I ended in 1918. The British government forcibly recruited millions of young people from Punjab to the military, and as a mercenary soldier of British imperialism, stood in front of the enemy camp. Thousands of children from Punjab's peasant families have died as British soldiers in foreign countries.

Soldiers who returned to their homeland after the end of World War I erupted in hatred and anger at the British government's crackdown on India. British intelligence reports that Russia was once again affected by the Russian revolution.

The war for independence like 1857 could begin. The British government is also in a state of panic over the activities of the revolutionaries in Bengal. So the British government decided to permanently enforce the wartime art law in India. The commission, led by Sidney Rowlt, made the recommendations of The Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act-1919 legal. This law is known as the Rawlt Act. The law gave the police unlimited rights. Police could arrest anyone without a warrant, and detainees were being held without trial.

After Champaran, Gandhi launched a Satyagraha against the Rawlt Act. Protests were staged in Bombay, Ahmedabad, Delhi, Lahore, Jalandhar and Amritsar. On April 4, 1917, Gandhi ordered a nationwide strike. However, on March 30, Gandhi canceled the six-day Satyagraha due to violence in some places.

Twenty people were killed and hundreds more were injured in what became known as the Hindu-Sikh-Muslim Rally in Amritsar on April 10 during a joint Hindu-Sikh-Muslim rally. Five British people were killed in what became known as the Cold War. Then the cop comprehensive arrest, aging and anger, cutting off power and water supply, but still was not cooling signal and the biggest date of any violence. A brigade of unarmed people attended a meeting on April 13, the Sikh Baishakhi festival,...

CENTRAL AGRICULTURAL ORDINANCE; HOW MUCH IS IN OUR FAVOR ?

While the whole world has turned a blind eye to the corona virus, there is a change in laws, policies, and privatization in our country. The most important changes were the three ordinances issued on agriculture and its production, namely (1) the Essential Goods (Amendment) Act 2020 for the betterment of the agricultural sector and farmers, (2) the Farmer-Produced Business and Trade (Promotion and Simplification) Bill 2020, (3) Farmers (Empowerment and Protection) Agreements, Pricing and Agricultural Services Bill 2020 on Price Guaranteed and Agricultural Services.

Commenting on the agriculture ordinance, Prime Minister Narendra Modi said the bill would put an end to the reign of brokers who exploit farmers and alleviate many of the problems and complexities related to agriculture. It will continue to support the Minimum Support Price (MSP) of agricultural commodities and government procurement. "It simply came to our notice then. Many new technologies can be used in agriculture." "It simply came to our notice then that we were not able to save the farmers from financial hardship and solve many problems related to agriculture."

The use of essential items was first introduced by the British rulers to continue the supply system for their troops in the event of war. Realizing its importance after the country's independence, our government enacted it in 1955. The main goal of the law was to provide affordable basic necessities at an early stage. The essentials were various medicines, fertilizers, food, edible oils, petroleum products, fruits, vegetables, seeds of various food grains, etc. which were enacted by the common man, whether he was a farmer or a miller, keeping in view the needs of all citizens. Available at all times. Anyone who violates the law faces up to four years in prison or a fine, or both. After all, the law gives the government unlimited power to control the stockpile, sales prices, etc. of essential goods.

Seeing the daily market prices, no one will believe that the government really has this power. Does the government really control the prices of essential goods? Has anyone been fined for uncontrolled pay to date? Maybe the answer won't come. This is because the representatives elected by the general public and formed the government are in complete control of the reverse market.

The Essential (Amendment) Act, approved by the President on September 28, amended Section 3 of the 1955 Constitution. Under the amended law, the central government can control the food, grain, pulses and pulses of every foodstuff, potato, onion, edible oil and grain (mustard, etc.) only in exceptional circumstances such as war, famine or natural disaster. The law also stipulates that if the market price of horticultural products is increased by 100% and 50% on non-perishable food grains, the central government will impose sanctions. In other words, the central government has lifted the ban on the basic food of millions of people in our country.

The government has openly raised the market prices of rice, pulses, potatoes, onions and oil. Isn't the government's direct strike on the stomachs of the poor, the destitute, the working class and the lower middle class?

Since 2012, the Odisha Workers' Forum and later the Women's Workers' Forum and its members have been fighting for food security. They have repeatedly demanded that the government provide basic necessities, such as rice, pulses, edible oils and salt, to all eligible households at discounted rates. "It's important that the law be amended," said Anant Pradhan, the party's secre-

tary general.

The second Farmers' Trading (Promotion and Simplification) Bill 2020, approved by the President on September 20, states that the ordinance provides for free trade in agricultural products. "Farmers and traders will have a lucrative market that is different from competitive businesses where they can buy and sell freely as they wish, so that there is no waste of time between the state and the state, and there is no barrier." It has been announced that it can sell in or outside any market or market area, and the state government will not levy any levy or tax on it.

If the farmers of our state do not get a fair price in their area, they can sell their produce elsewhere or in other states. There are no restrictions on this. Is this really possible for the farmers of our state? If the price of a tomato in the market is Rs 50 per kg, the price goes down as soon as the farmer goes to the market with the tomatoes. So every year we see the news of farmers being forced to throw tomatoes on the streets. The market, which is completely under the control of traders, has never been a farmer "It simply came to our notice then.

This means that the government is going to abolish the Mandi system by enforcing this law. If the Mandi system is abolished, it will be the traders who control the buying and selling of the market, etc., so that the poor farmer will be forced to sell his produce at his own price and depend on the market price. The government's role in controlling this rate will gradually disappear.

Another important point in the law is that the case is being heard. If any dispute arises between the farmer and the concerned businessman, he may go directly to the door of the sub-district magistrate. If there is no success, they will be at the door of the district attorney's office. If he does not get justice from there, he will be directly at the door of the central government. Here we should know, is a farmer in our state able to go to the central government with his complaint? Doesn't this law make it easier for farmers to tolerate their grievances?

The law does not specify the minimum support price for a company or business farmer. During the harvest, the trader or company buys the goods at a lower price and stores them in the warehouse and then sells them back to those farmers at inflated prices. This is still going on in our tribal areas. The government sets the price of mahogany, but regulates the sale of mahogany so that a poor tribal man sells it at a price lower than the government price to meet the needs of local traders or money-lenders. Whether it's for use at her party or for her own fatigue, or for a party at a party, she buys that mahogany at a price that is at least five to six times higher than her selling price. Now the government has made arrangements to take the situation of farmers across the country to that level.

The third law is the Farmers (Empowerment and Protection) Agreement on Value Guaranteed and Agricultural Services, Value Added and Agriculture Services Act 2020. The ordinance reflects an agreement on agricultural services and agricultural products. This means that farmers and traders, whether they are companies or traders, will have an agreement between them. Under the agreement, farmers will sell their produce. The term of the contract could be a seasonal limit of five years or more. Under the agreement, the company or business will have a direct relationship with the farmer. The company will always



Aruna Prasad Dihudi

law is the and Trade Simplification which was President on The law ordinance pro-

interfere in the farming of the farmer and turn the farming into a business based farming or the company will suffer if there is a loss in the farming. In a state where a poor farmer cannot dare to confront his village panchayat officer about his khauti card problem or MNREGA problem or allowance, how can he deal with a for-profit private company again ?

"It simply came to our notice then that some of the more transparent farmers and groups that benefited from them had the power to act and to protest." They also get all kinds of government benefits all the time. But their numbers are negligible. So if the government issues this capability, ordinary farmers will go to the abyss and the definition of "subsistence farming" will be lost forever.

According to the World Hunger Index 2020, India ranks ninety four out of 107 countries in the world. This means that the number of malnourished people in India is much higher than in our neighboring countries. Can such agricultural laws help prevent malnutrition in our country? Unfortunately, before the three bills were passed, the central government did not consult with any of the political parties or the country's conscious civil society or farmers involved in the legislature or seek the help of any digital media for comment. In other words, the government was in a hurry to approve the bill. So in both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha, despite opposition from the opposition and the government-backed party, the anti-farmer bill was passed by a verbal vote, which is completely undemocratic.

The biggest thing is that these three bills are interrelated. For example, under the Secured and Agricultural Services (Empowerment and Protection) Agreement, Pricing and Agricultural Services Act 2020, who will he sell to when a trader or company takes his produce from a farmer and stores it in his warehouse? That they paid more Will show so they will want to sell at a higher price. At the same time, the Amendment to the Criminal Code will help to reduce the cost of food for the general public. Across the country, only two or three companies, including Reliance, Big Bazaar and others, sold pulses, rice and vegetables. But now, during the lockdown, Reliance bought the Big Bazaar.

As a result, Reliance will be the only company in the country to sell single-serve essentials such as pulses, rice and vegetable milk. So the question is, hasn't the government introduced such a law at the instigation of Reliance?

Harsimrat Kaur Badal, an elected member of the Shiromani Akali Dal in Punjab and an ally of the NDA, which is in the Khod government and comes from a farming family for such an anti-farmer and anti-farmer law, has resigned in protest. The ruling BJP party in the state of Haryana Jana Nayak, an ally of the Janata Party, also opposed the bill and its chief minister and state deputy chief minister, Dushyant Singh, said he had promised to double the farmers' livelihoods while now making electoral promises. Opposition parties have stated they will not run in the by-elections. It's time to dump her and move on.

Hundreds of farmers are committing suicide every day in the country. In the name of more efficient farming in the modern system, the debt burden of the farmers is increasing, which means that it is up to the welfare state to hand over the farmer and farming system to the traders and companies without any law. At a time when India and the world are in the throes of a global economic crisis, the Farmers' (Empowerment and Protection) Agreement on Agricultural Services, the Value-Added and Farmer-Friendly Business and Trade Act has become a challenge for us.



Lingaraj Pradhan

PATHWAY OF THE CURRENT PEASANT MOVEMENT

In view of the government's fears of austerity measures during the covid pandemic, the central government

issued the first ordinance in the first week of June last year (2020) and passed the bill in Parliament in the second half of September (2020). The government and its spokesmen have been calling the three laws "historic and revolutionary" since the beginning. But the law has been widely described as a "death bell" in the interests and future of the country's farmers, first and foremost in the past five months in Punjab and the rest of the country, in the true sense of the word, the current farmers' movement and the inevitable.

For the first time since the enactment of the ordinance, farmers' organizations in Punjab have been aware of the long-term consequences, and have been campaigning since July 20 to raise awareness among the farmers. In the next two months, when the bill was passed in Parliament, there was widespread unrest in other states over the corona cuts, and in Punjab, there was a mass movement with the participation of various sections of society and people of all walks of life. Following the passage of the above three laws in Parliament (only in a contentious atmosphere in the Rajya Sabha), the protests in Punjab intensified, forcing both the ruling Congress party and the opposition Akali and Aam Aadmi Party. To repeal the central law in the state legislature and pass a special law; Although the bill was unlikely to get the approval of the president, in such a context, the joint platform of the Punjab agitating farmers' organizations would form a' Kisan

Morcha 'with active farmers' organizations / coordination committees in other states of the country. "It simply came to our notice then. Various attempts by the central government and the ruling party to discredit the movement (allegations of infiltration of Khalistani / Maoist theories, China / Pakistan-sponsored allegations, etc.) and to prevent the people involved in the movement from appearing against the enemy. It seems strange. In the wake of the blockade on Delhi, millions of agitating farmers have been languishing in the limelight for months, despite severe weather conditions on the highways along the border at Singhu, Tikiri, Ghazipur and Shahjahanpur.

Within two months of the siege on the Delhi border, it was possible to realize the strength inherent in the movement and to hold a meeting with 11 demands of the three-member cabinet of the central government along with a delegation of 40 members of the agitating organizations. The government's strategists may have wondered if the agitating farmers' leadership would accept the demands raised by the agitators, who would back down or create divisions within them to make the agitation a mockery or to ignore their original demands. January 26, 2021: Two incidents of the same day (March 1) in lalqila by a group in lalqila are carried out by a group in lalqila to thwart the demonstration of hundreds of farmers by marching on Delhi on the occasion of General Tantra Day. The government-backed media outlet, which has been widely reported by pro-government media outlets that the peasant movement has been seized by violent, non-violent orders, has already come up with a plan to thwart the movement, but the historic peasant movement has failed. In the first months after January 26, thousands

of farmers (hundreds of millions of people) have been organized in hundreds of places in the states to spread the word to one state after another.

During the eleventh round of talks on January 23 between the two parties (representatives of the central government and the leaders of the agitating farmers' organizations), the government signaled a slight backlash (three laws were suspended for a year and a half). "It simply came to our notice then. The Delhi government has made it clear that the government has approached 13 barricades and munitions on the streets in the form of hostilities at the border. The leadership of the Kisan Morcha, which is committed to making the movement more long-lasting and widespread, continues to show their solidarity and maturity. Rather, it must be said that the unwavering struggle of the common peasants involved in the movement continues to force the leadership to become baseless. "We will not return to the village unless the black law is repealed," he said, pointing to the inherent strength of the peasant movement.

The leaders of the farmers' movement have called for the repeal of the "Three Art Laws and the Legal Aid to the Minority Aid". They can handle the government's crackdown. Despite Prime Minister Narendra Modi's repeated protests that "there was MSP, there was MSP and there will be MSP", the government has continued to reject the demand for legal recognition of MGSP. The government is completely silent on the amendment to the legal requirements for stockholders and black marketers under the Essential Goods Act. The three laws are not for the benefit of the farmers, but for the benefit of the big companies, which is clear

from the above approach of the Modi government. Blind devotees of the Modi government may not admit this, but ordinary farmers are still grasping the truth.

The farmers of Punjab, who have achieved the most prosperity due to the modern (green revolution) agricultural system in our country, were the first to understand the long-term consequences of these three art laws and blow the trumpet of the movement. The Sikhs have made up the largest population of the movement at home and abroad due to Modi's efforts to falsely accuse the movement of being sponsored by the Khalists. The 'services' and gender 'displayed by the gurus within them play a major role in strengthening and prolonging the other Sanskrit peasant movements. Attempts by the ruling BJP at the Ghazipur border movement to end the violence have been thwarted and the entire Jatah community of Uttar Pradesh-Haryana has joined the peasant movement. Armed with these, the BJP has been pursuing Hindu-Muslim divisive politics since 2014. The recent peasant movement is once again playing a vital role in re-establishing communal unity in the region during the time of Charan Singh Mahendra Singh Tikaat. The three anti-art peasant movements have already taken the form of an anti-corporate (anti-Adani-Ambani) mass movement in the public consciousness of Punjab. The longer the movement, the more positive this movement will be nationwide. Needless to say, the impact of this movement is beginning to fall on the world stage.

Host, West Odisha Farmers' Organization
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FROM DELHI TO ODISHA...

the Chief Minister. The petition states that the three anti-farmer agricultural laws enacted by the Modi government have been brought in the interest of the corporations and against the farmers. These anti-farmer laws should be repealed immediately. In addition, as per the recommendations of the Swaminath Commission to provide the minimum support price for all agricultural products, MSP. The enactment of a law to provide for all the paddy of the farmers in the mandis of the current kharif crop lying in the mandis of the state and receiving tokens is MSP. Buying at a price, paying a bonus of Rs 1,000 per quintal of paddy, strengthening and systematizing the mandi system in the state, giving farmers the status of farmers and all the government benefits available to the farmers to the sharecroppers, tribal and traditional forest dwellers.

Farmers leaders Kshirod Kumar Singhdeo, Yameshwar Samantaray, Ashok

Kumar Pradhan, Lingaraj, Prafulla Samantaray, Valchandra Sadangi, Jyoti Ranjan Mohanty, Shri Gopal, Mohanty Mohanty, Amiya Patnaik, Byemkesh Thakur and other key leaders sharply criticized the anti-farmer policies of the Center and the state government.

It has been announced that a state-level farmers' rights rally will be held in Bhubaneswar on March 23 for the rights of farmers and a statewide farmers' rights march will be held in Bhubaneswar. Women leaders Pramodini Sahu, Pramila Behera, labor leaders Ramakrishna Panda, Sur Jena, Pradeepta Rayak, Prabhat Panigrahi, Radhakant Sethi, Mahendra Parida, Purnachandra Behera, Rajendra Kumar Burma, Shambhu Prasad Mohanty, Jitendriya Behera Pratap Pradhan, Alok Barik eminent social activists Devprasad Roy, Devi Prasad Pristi, Madhusudan Sethi, Jayaprakash Bhanjdeo, tribal leaders Chambaru Soren, Rabindra Tudu and many others took the lead.

CHAMPARAN, JALLIANWALABAGH...

in Jallianwala Bagh. Thirty-three people were killed and more than 1,200 were injured in what became known as the "Day of the Dead." The Hunter Commission was set up to investigate the Jallianwala Bagh massacre, and the Hunter Commission convicted Dyer. The incident caused a stir across the world. But in the end the British government was forced to repeal the Rawlt Act.

Peasant movement in the capital Delhi: 2020, the time of the corona epidemic. The whole world is terrified of Corona. Prime Minister Narendra Modi issued three agricultural ordinances in June 2020. Farmers in Punjab, Haryana and western Uttar Pradesh were the first to protest. The ordinance was enacted in September. The farmers' idea has been going on for about 40 days, demanding the complete repeal of the three agricultural laws, the repeal of the electricity bill and the enactment of a law to set the minimum support price for crops. Under the direction of the Prime

Minister of the Democratic Republic of India and the Central Government, large-scale arrests have been made, including water cannons, sticks and tear gas, at peaceful peasant rallies. The government is promoting the protesters as traitors and terrorists. Anyone who supports the peasant movement is being arrested for treason.

India's ruling class is in a state of panic and distress. They see ghosts at noon. The 21-year-old girl has worried the central government as it may lose power due to her Twitter account's tweet. The more violent the rulers are, the more arrests they make, the more they will be imprisoned as traitors, the more they will be cut off from the public. The education of history is the peasant movement of Champaran, the self-sacrifice of hundreds of martyrs of Jallianwala Bagh. That is what inspired the peasant movement today.

Senior CPI (M) leader,