

TOXIC AIR QUALITY: HEAVY SMOG ENGULFS STEEL CITY



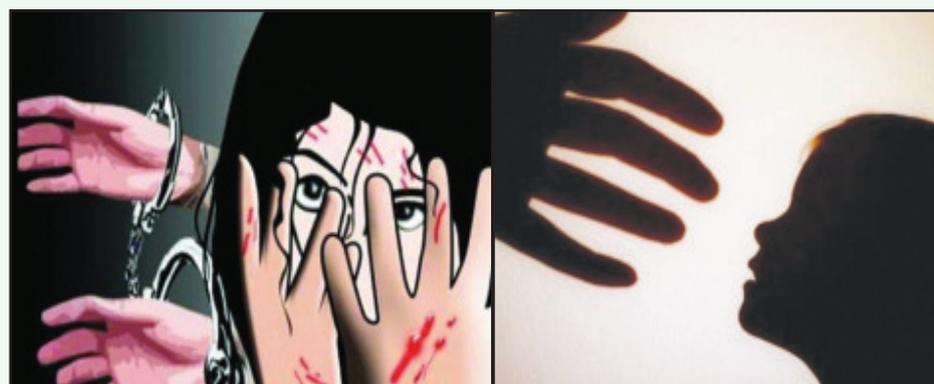
Rourkela (Bureau): Rourkela has been witnessing bizarre weather condition since the past few days with a thick blanket of smog covering the Steel city as the local administration urged residents to use masks and avoid unnecessary outings till the situation improved. River water is polluted. From villages to the city, pollution is increasing. Somewhere there are poisonous chemicals from the factory and somewhere there is poisonous smoke. Be it Talcher or Badbil, Jajpur's kalinga nagar or Rourkela. According to recent data, Steel City Rourkela is now under the toxic zone. Pollution is plaguing the city dwellers. As per reports, the increasing amount of pollutants in the air in the Steel City is not only resulting in an unpleasant dry weather with heavy fog since last some days, it has also contributed to many airborne ailments among residents. Residents said the heavy smog is reducing visibility while driving while burning sensation is felt while breathing. In that case, people are worried about leaving home. Although officials from the Regional Pollution Control Board could not say for sure what caused the sudden increase in pollution in the city, the air pollution is estimated to be caused by the industry and damaged roads.

A LOOMING DARK FUTURE

ARE NOT THE ARMS OF LAW LONG ENOUGH ?

‘Janabadi’ Bureau Review

Questions are being raised about the safety of women and children in Odisha. Those who are said to be the future of Nation are insecure and not safeguarded. There are still 1,14,155 pending cases against women related crimes. The number of cases pending against children related crimes is 866. With 3 rape cases along with murder, 677 only rape cases, 4379 insulting women, cases are pending for trial. The data clearly indicates how insecure women and children are in the state. The government's promise is, it being committed towards protecting women and children. But the reality is different. Looking at the number of cases of female abuse on social media, 62 have been registered in 2017, 228 in 2018, and 437 in 2019. Such child abuse cases were 7 in 2018 and 5 in 2019. In 2016-17, the government was focusing on the development of children, with 4.2 per cent of primary schools and 5.1 per cent of secondary schools. At the secondary level, 28.9 percent of children have dropped out of school. In 2017-18 and 2018-19, 5.8 per cent, 5.4 per cent, 28.3 per cent and 3.4 per cent, 5.0 per cent, 9.5 per cent children dropped out of school,



respectively. According to the state, there are 9,2087 as child labourers between the ages of 5 and 14. 1372, 1928, 1249, 1887 and 2036 cases were registered against children in 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19, respectively.

According to the data, the crime rate against women in the country is only 23.7 per cent, while in Odisha it is 10 per cent.

According to the report, 1,18,324 cases of crimes against women were pending in Odisha in 2019, of which only 4169 were provided with a decision. Of these, 415 were convicted, while 3,754 were acquitted. In general, 4 percent of all criminal cases against women are not resolved in a year.

According to the NCRB, the national crime rate for crimes against children is 35.2 per cent, while in Odisha it is limited to 10 per cent. Similarly, more than 50 per cent of the cases under various sections of the Indian Penal Code are found in national records, while in Odisha the conviction rate in such cases is limited to 21.5 per cent. This fact proves that women and children are insecure in Odisha. The law cannot be enforced to prevent the government from committing crimes against women and children. Development plans are also lagging behind. As a result, women and children are lagging behind in development and living insecure lives.

FROM MURLAPUT TO GUSMAHA

FROM INDEPENDENCE TO NOTHINGNESS !

‘Janabadi’ Bureau Review

Even after 73 years of independence, there are still more than 100 villages in the state where development has not reached. There are neither roads, nor basic amenities like drinking water. Villagers are surviving in a state of nothingness. Months and years has passed by, yet development is not seen.

Both the central and state governments are announcing a number of schemes to integrate the development of people in inaccessible areas. But still developmental plans are a distant dream. For Electricity supply to all villages in Laxmipur block under government schemes poles have been dug into the ground for establishing electricity.

However, in some of the villages, poles have been dug but there is no electricity. But there are some villages in the Laxmipur block where, despite 73 years of independence, the villagers have not seen electricity.

The name of the village is Murlaput village, 14 km from the Laxmipur block headquarters. There are 25 houses in the village, but there is electricity in Kermiti village, two kilometres away from the village. However, for Murlaput



village, that has become a distant dream. Seeing the electricity burning in the nearby village, people are sitting there looking at the village similar to a chatak bird eagerly waiting for its prey. Such is the village of Gusmaha on the Ganjam-Kandhamal border. In this village, only mud houses and straw huts are present. The clay walls are a sign of development. Neither basic amenities are reaching here, nor education and healthcare. Electrical wires, poles are

dug but when electricity will be available in reality, is a question and dream. People have been living in such a deplorable state of disarray for many years. Schools in the village are closed, and health care is a distant dream. Plans such as Ujjwala and allowances are inaccessible to the villagers. People in two villages in the two districts are living in such a terrible situation. The villagers are asking when the basic amenities or rights will be available to them. Government has given its promise, but day after day, month after month, situation remains the same. The village continues in darkness.

Editorial

WHOM IS THE CONSTITUTION TALKING ABOUT ?

Today in India, the constitution is talking about which people? Aren't farmers among the people of India? Are students not included among the people of India, among the youth and the working class? If all these people are associated with the people of India, then why are these people deprived of their rights to live? Everyone is demanding their basic rights. So why are these people called traitors, terrorists, Pakistanis, Khalistani and 'TukdeTukde' gangs? Is the government reluctant to understand and implement the relationship between the masses of people(gana) and the system(tantra)? Does the government want to impose a special ideology on these masses of people? Does it want to destroy their National Identity or Nationality? Do you want to paint a secular country with religious colours? If the government, which is talking about the constitution every day, is committed to implementing the basic principles of the constitution, then why are the citizens of the country being oppressed? Every citizen has the right to life. Again with respect But today, whether in the country or in the state, the government is doing something to protect the interests of a handful of people instead of the collective development of the people! The government is supposed to act responsibly to the people in accordance with the constitution, but it is seen that the common people are being deprived of their constitutional rights by being slaves to the capital. As the picture of hatred and oppression is widely seen, the oppressed, weak, backward, very backward, tribal, oppressed, minority people in the country do not have the right to basic rights and dignity. Humanitarian, secular and democratic writers, judges, philosophers, writers who disagree with the government's policies are anti-national, say government ministers and MPs. The constitution provides for the right to question anti-people policies, decisions, actions, and plans. Yet if anyone is questioning the citizens, agitating against the government's policies, taking the anti-people route, they are being campaigned against as anti-national or anti-national. The job of the government is to ensure the collective development of the people. The job of the capitalist is to plunder the country's resources. It is the responsibility of the government to stop this looting. But the government seems to be protecting the looters. As a result, the looting and exploitation of capitalist or corporate houses is widespread. Corruption is on the rise in the country. Those who are looting the country's property are being protected, but the government is not accepting the demands of farmers and workers. Citizens who oppose the looters are being identified as unjust. Oppression and exploitation are not the religion of the nation. Protesting is a constitutional right of every citizen in a democratic state. The manner in which the government is using police force to muzzle this right is not democratic.

Such images also show that criminals, thugs and profiteering black marketers are being encouraged at the government level. The question of the government is how the propaganda of the Urban Naxals in terms of human rights is ironic to the country. Officially, such propaganda is an obstacle to the development of the country. Indigenous, oppressed and women are neglected in the country. Women have neither rights, nor freedom, nor progress, nor empowerment. Everything is going on in propaganda and statistics. Unemployment, corruption, exploitation and repression are on the rise in the country. Citizens need to stay healthy for a healthy and prosperous democracy. But citizens here are not able to meet basic needs like education, health, housing, food, and clothing. The government, however, says in publicity that the chariot of development is moving forward. In addition, atrocities against civilians are on the rise in the country, which violates the constitutional rights. So let the government review who the constitution is talking about. What rights are the government responsible for ?

THE COUNTRY'S DEMOCRACY IS RUN BY CAPITALISTS - KANSIRAM JI

The late twentieth century saw a dramatic change in Indian politics. In particular, a new chapter was created in Dalit backward politics. In 1956 December 6, after the death of Baba sahib Ambedkar, the scenario of dalit backward was affected. Just 10 years after Ambedkar's death, a new great personality Kansiram G. had risen in 1966. He was born on March 15th, 1935 in the village of Khabasapur in the Ropad district of the Punjab to a Ramdasiya Sikh family. He passed BSc in 1956 from Ropad Degree College and later on worked at Bhabha atomic research centre, Mumbai as assistant scientist.



Jayram Bagh (Advocate)

An incident took place and Kansiram learned about Babasaheb Ambedkar from a fourth grade employee at the workplace there. Ambedkar's book, 'An Annihilation of Caste', impressed him so much that he wanted to work for a non-racial, non-partisan society. He made a great promise, saying,

- 1) He will never marry in his life and will never return home, whether in happiness or in sorrow.
- 2) He will not keep any money in the bank under his name.
- 3) He will not keep an inch of land under his name.

In a grand oath, he travelled all over India on a bicycle to study the socio-economic situation of the people. In 1978, he formed an organization called BAMCEF(The All India Backward and Minority Communities Employees Federation). The term got its significance from the Constitution of India, which intersects the oppressed and exploited Indians into classes on the basis of their status: Scheduled Castes (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST), Other Backward Classes (OBC) and Minority Communities.

In 1984, April 14th he formed a new political party, the Bahujan Samaj Party. He was twice elected to the Lok Sabha. First in 1991-1996 UP's Itawah and in 1996 Punjab's Hoshiarpur.

When Kansiram was addressing the Lok Sabha, all the

members of the Lok Sabha listened to him, forgetting the party differences. I say there is no democracy in India. There is a game in the name of democracy. The game in which the game is being played with the votes

of the poor in the notes of the rich is called democracy. "When democracy was first introduced in the country in 1951-52, Ambedkar said that if elections were held with the money of the rich, only the rich would be heard." What I am seeing now is that the money mafia media has a huge impact on the democracy of this country. "Kaurava was eating, so he was fighting for Kaurava. Bhishma was asked why he didn't say anything when he stepped up against Kaurav's injustice?" "We are telling the people of the world that we have democracy, that our country is the most democratic country in the world. From 1951-52 we see that, under rich people's vote and poor people's money vicious game is being played and we tell everyone that we are the largest democracy in the world. Therefore, it is imperative that the electoral process be revised in this country. We have been doing this from 1972 to 1990." Since then, a number of cabinet committees have been formed with 14 major election commissions to date. "Every election commission has said that there should be an amendment to the election process. But so far nothing has been done that we are demanding. The reason for the non-amendment is that the government does not want to amend it." Will Social democracy and economic democracy not been possible without political democracy in the country. If we want a successful political democracy, it is important to pay attention to social and economic change. "In fifty years if we did not do something about it, then this whole year we must think deeply to have an agenda for what is missing and how to deal with it". Thank you for allowing me to speak in the house for so long !!

FAMILY THRIVES UNDER POLYTHENE IN SMART CITY

THE GOVERNMENT HAS VIOLATED ALL BARRIERS



Sivram



The Sainath slum family is lying under polythene shed in the smart City capital Bhubaneswar. The head of the oppressed working class family of Sainath Basti has been undergoing intensive care at the Aiims Hospital in Bhubaneswar since March 1. But Swagatika Behera, an oppressed woman, kept her 2-year-old 6-month-old daughter in the neighbourhood slum and waiting beside bedside of husband for 7 days. Eight days later, she was discharged from the AIIMS Hospital and returned home to find any furniture or home belongings. Everything is shattered. He has no money. On March 3, the BDA, BMC and the Commissionerate of Police, led by a local ruling party leader, demolished the family's slums. The miserable family is pulling polythene outdoors in the open air near their broken house with their sick husband. In addition, the homes of 24 other families have been forcibly demolished by bulldozers. Electricity and water connections have also been cut off from the last three days for families whose homes have been half demolished and whose houses have not been demolished. Even after complaining to the electricity department, they do not provide electricity connection. These poor slum dwellers are in a state of helplessness, carrying water from afar without electricity. The children's lessons are completely interrupted. These working-class families have been struggling to survive a hunger strike for 11 months. Now he started working a little. Their homes have been demolished without notice, much like one burden upon another, leaving them homeless. The incident is very brutal and inhumane. "It simply came to our notice then that the government was in a state of disarray, and that the government was in a state of turmoil." Can the state government declare itself inhumane, barbaric, anti-poor, anti-slum after the incident? Can the Chief Minister of the State, the Minister of Urban Development, the Secretary of Fiber T and the Bhubaneswar administration make their clarifications public? Deepika Bhatra, a downtrodden woman from the slum, was assaulted while her family was inside the house. Mancheswar police received an FIR after threatening to kill him and pour him gasoline on his life, but did not register. "The demolition is neces-



sary for the road, so you have been given a place, you have been given money, why don't you leave the house," he said. "The BJP and the BMC have informed us," he said. "It simply came to our notice then. No notice has been issued before. Not only the police, but also the victim's family met DCP Dr Umasankar on March 5. The DCP himself said, "You have been evicted. You have been paid. Why is he not leaving the place?" "The rescue squad

wasn't called for him," she told the Associated Press. "We have been told this," the DCP said. He then called departmental officials in front of the victim and ordered them to investigate and report the incident. A senior official of the Public Works Department also said that crores of rupees had been handed over to BMC Bhubaneswar for the rehabilitation of those affected and affected by the road construction. "It simply came to our notice then. So where is that going?"

Sainath clarified that the slum dwellers have not been given any notice so far. No financial assistance, no land, no alternative options were provided. No government representative or administration has discussed the matter with them. Only the former corporator's husband, the builder, and the land mafia have repeatedly come to the slums with the bouncers, threatening to leave the garage on their own and move elsewhere. Also on March 3, at the behest of the builder, BDA, BMC and police personnel aggressively planted four dozers around the slum families, dragged them out of the house and knocked down 24 houses. "It simply came to our notice then. If they have been given land and money before the demolition, on which land, on which account no., On what plot no?. How much money has been given to which family, how many families have been given a total of money through which check or cash or account transfer from which account? The villagers have demanded that the government and the administration clarify the matter to the public and the media, but all

are silent. The parallel main road from Palasuni to Nandankanan is heard through the Sainath slum area, which is not opposed by the slum dwellers.

But what land will pass, what is the complete sketch map, what does its detailed project report say? To date, no such identification has been made. They were not immediately available for comment. The Right to Information Act does not provide for information provided by residents in this regard. Which they have appealed against. The government and the administration have demanded that the road be cleared first. The demolition, on the other hand, appears to have been carried out in a joint effort by senior and local leaders of the ruling party to provide parking space for roads and a large high-rise welfare pavilion. Live officially Forced evictions are completely illegal, undemocratic and unconstitutional without information about the truth.

The survey covers the Sainath slum under the Prime Minister's Housing Scheme. The list is published on the BMC website. 154 families in the slum were promised housing. Declaring slum dwellers as the lifeline of the city, the Land Rights and Property Rights Act has been passed in the Legislative Assembly since 2014 and has been approved by the Governor. There are rules and regulations for the Tennessee Residents to make permanent improvements on their existing land and to make it appropriate for the non-Tennessee Residents to negotiate with them elsewhere before eviction. Recently, our Chief Minister announced in September 2020 that all the slum dwellers in the state would be provided with four basic facilities

and a model colony. The Modi government has set a deadline of 2022 to provide permanent housing to all slum dwellers and homeless families across the country. The deadline will expire in just 12 months. The government has announced a number of schemes, including the Balmiki Ambedkar Housing Scheme, BSUP, IHSSDP, Rajiv Awas Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, Kalingi Kutir, etc. to accommodate urban slum dwellers and workers. The government has been campaigning for land leases. For the slum dwellers, the world's historic law continues to beat its own dime. Wins the World Habitat Award. But the Sainath slum eviction campaign is putting the real face of the government.

The helpless slum dweller is dragging polythene on the same land near the wreckage and carrying the children. However, the Hon'ble Odisha High Court on March 4 ruled in favour of the working-class slum dwellers. The Hon'ble Odisha High Court, D.H. (U), has asked the government to stop the eviction and demolition of the slums completely before providing alternatives where appropriate, following the lawful approach. The order was heard at a hearing of WPC No. 4753 of 2021. The families of the temporarily affected slum dwellers are a little reassured. Their ultimate goal, however, is to unite and fight for the right to housing in order to live a dignified life near the workplace. The slum protection platform stands firm with them in this fight.

DESTITUTE & PARALYZED NEELAMANI !

Cuttack (Bureau): The Wrath of misfortune. Since the day of accident, husband's broken leg has not yet been operated, and on the other side there is news of 17-year-old son, diagnosed with cancer in his throat. It is often said, misfortune hits from all the sides rather than one. As the throat swelled, her son's pain began to increase. Lakh of funds are needed for his son's treatment. It is impossible for a mother who works in other houses even to manage one time meal for her family, on other side son's treatment is challenging task. Be it government or private, treatment is utmost urgent for this family. Today's episode is about meeting a family from Cuttack who lives a miserable life. Neelamani Rout lives in a rented house in Balisahi, Nuapada, Cuttack. He was working as a day labourer, lost his leg in an accident a few months ago. Survived by 2 sons and a wife at home. Meena went out to work as a day labourer to support her bedridden husband. The swelling of the throat is also increasing the son's pain. The son



being diagnosed with cancer. The son, who was preparing himself to help his parents, is now slowly getting into bed. Rahul himself has appealed for his treatment. The boy, who grew up in poverty stricken home, was diagnosed with

cancer, when it was his time to see the world. On one side is a broken leg of husband and on the other is a son battling with cancer. As much as Mina earns a living for the two of them, Mina has been unable to feed her two sons and her husband. Then how to treat her son? Mina and Neelamani are crying day and night with their helpless condition. Earlier, they went from one medical to another, but Rahul could not be treated due to lack of funds. The big thing is that earlier Neelamani and Mina used to live and work in Calcutta with their children, so there is no identity card here, so God is the only hope for this sad family. On one hand, the doctor says Rahul will need Rs 3 lakh for treatment. Which, of course is a distant dream for this family to manage such huge amount as funds. Rahul's parents have appealed for help at the government level. If the government extends a helping hand to Rahul's treatment, the child would get a new life to begin with.



Panchanana Kanungo

PEASANT MOVEMENT NEEDS AN IMMEDIATE SOLUTION

For more than twenty-five days, farmers have been blocking the entrance to the capital, Delhi, in the cold. They wanted to protest at Ramlila Maidan in Delhi. But the government did not allow it. In the meantime, more than 20 farmers have died and one supporter has committed suicide. The central government has cancelled the winter session of parliament for some unknown reason. The Supreme Court expressed concern and suggested that a committee be set up immediately to resolve the issue. It remains to be seen when and how the stubborn government will form the committee, and whether the two sides will abide by it. The country's financial situation is deteriorating day by day. "It simply came to our notice then. If agricultural production is disrupted, the country's economy will collapse.

It is important to understand that this is not just a peasant movement. "Everyone is worried about the interests of the people." "The interests of the states are being harmed and the economy of the country and the state are at risk."

As the country's economy plummeted, the country's central government suddenly enacted three laws to make the situation worse for agriculture and farmers. The Modi government, which has plagued the economy every year, has introduced goods and services in the name of Bimudrayan 2018-19 Tarbaria Tax Reform in 2017-18, weakening the country's labour force in 2017-18 and harming agriculture and farmers in 2020. In India, it has been shown that agriculture is the only way to recover from the effects of coronary heart disease or any other economic catastrophe in the world. While the rest of the country is in dire straits in the overall growth of the country (GDP), the agricultural sector has taken a toll on the downward economy and anyone who has come to terms with it will admit. Yet that agriculture and farmers are in danger today. The country's leading farmers' organizations and farmers have been seen protesting against the law, regardless of party affiliation.

The three laws are inter-dependant. Agricultural scientists, agronomists, and intellectuals who believe in agrarian economics have joined the peasant movement, pointing out that all of these laws are intended to weaken agriculture and agriculture.

The three main questions of the law are the possibility of competition within the peasant mandis, in which the government-run mandis will be weakened and gradually withdrawn. Large companies will take over the purchase and

sale through self-employed brokers, and at the same time, the dependent minimum support price (MSP) will fall. One law (the Farmers produce and commerce) Promotion and facilitation if focused upon deeply gives and suspicion on the government means (Aims and objectives). Farmers' produce includes fruits, vegetables, coconut, sugarcane, cotton, spices, chicken, fish farming, dairy farming, pig farming, and goat farming, including wheat, rice, pulses, and oilseeds. Therefore, the law covers almost all types of farming and farmers of all walks of life. The law also appears to have a purpose behind defining a person. Definitions include "one-to-one farming", "company", "cooperative agriculture" and so on. This means that as a farmer, a company will benefit from all the announced government benefits. The law regulates market regulation in the states (APMC).

The law calls for an open market for farmers and a market for the whole country. This can help in the purchase and sale of corporate houses and the storage and storage of all materials in his warehouse. It is unknown at this time what he will do after leaving the post. Two things that will make it easier for companies. Factories such as small-scale food processing units such as Bharat Masala and Boti Masala in Odisha will be closed. Everything will be transported to established processing units such as Reliance, etc. It will not be easy to establish any industry within Odisha for maize, sugarcane, cotton, turmeric, ginger oil, ghee pulses, etc. from Odisha. In such an unfortunate situation, the employment situation in many agricultural-dependent states will be reduced. Daily migrant workers will go to Surat to work for lower wages than before. Farmers are worried that the law will allow farmers to buy produce at lower prices. Because it has MSP. There is no provision for punishment for anyone who does. A.P.M.C. The money collected from the mandis will also be closed to farmers or the state. Farmers and many political parties do not want to reform the law in different states. "It simply came to our notice then. The sub-divisional magistrate has a provision for the settlement of any objections to the purchase and sale of the law. It remains to be seen how much it will provide protection to ordinary farmers. It seems very difficult for a small nominal farmer, a sharecropper, to go to such a court. The lawsuit was probably funded by a lawyer, but if it weren't for business, it would be a waste of money. Then any intention of trapping the farmer in the Mali case is reprehensible. The issue's end has the recaptured Doomsday in the control of the Knesset and the government is in the process of finalizing the decision to suspend the government. And it is clear that there will be a

lot of misery in the future for the farmers. No, tribal farmers will suffer the most.

In order to strengthen the business community, another law has been introduced to address the issue, including the provision of basic necessities, in accordance with the provision of essential commodities amendment 2020 Act. "These traders will have to keep the produce for as long as they want, and farmers will be harmed."

The third law is to keep farmers tied to a contract-based farm and to sell any agricultural produce under a contract and on time. It is about selling at a fixed price, setting its level (grade), determining the level of production at the time of setting the price ie standard, and so on. Whose interest will all this be? Producer farmer or buyer company? All of these questions are of concern to farmers. What is the interest protection system for participants? The agreement is expected to last for five years. So there is a law to increase it as well. Farmers are skeptical that anyone who goes into a cycle and hands it over to a production company may not be able to pay a fair price in various ways. At that point, there is no provision for how he will get the subsidy. Farmers are of the opinion that the legal provisions that exist to resolve any disputes in this regard (dispute settlement) are not at all to protect the interests of the farmer.

Overall, the bill has raised suspicions among farmers that the bill is against the interests of farmers.

Under the federal system, agriculture is the responsibility of the state. Sadly, without consulting the states, the Center has enacted laws in the name of one country, one market. In protest, some states have enacted separate laws to protect the interests of their respective states.

Consumers in the country also think that as a result of this law, "stock companies will be stronger. They will increase their prices at will. Potentially, the price of potatoes and onions will be raised at the same time, which will strengthen the risk.

Everyone thinks that this government will completely abolish the minimum support system, the mandi system, on the basis of the Santakumar Committee, and then the Food Corporation of India (FCI) will be closed later. The fate of farmers and khauti in the name of free markets will go to the hands of big traders. Concerned neo-hippies and their global warming, i'll tell ya. The government is adamant. Duryodhana has repeatedly said, "We will not give you the information, Medini." It is important to understand that farmers' dissatisfaction will affect the country's economy and that the country's economy is likely to become volatile in the coming days.