

4 VICTIMS OF MURDER, 60 INJURED AND VICTIMS OF FALSE CASES INSECURE INFORMATION RIGHTS ACTIVISTS !

‘Janabadi’ Bureau Review

One welfare scheme after another is being implemented by the central and state governments for the development of the people. Although the scheme has been in place for more than five decades, it does not address the needs of the vulnerable. The big reason behind this is corruption. Some government ministers, village sarpanches, panchayat committee chairpersons and even legislators in the name of implementing the scheme are squandering the money of the scheme. The Right to Information Act is an invaluable weapon in preventing corruption and misappropriating funds. However, activists who play a key role in enforcing the Right to Information Act are now being targeted by corrupt officials and politicians. "More than 40 such incidents have taken place in Odisha in the last 20 years," Pradeep Pradhan, a spokesman for Odisha's Right to Information, told Janabadi. Ranjan Das, an information rights activist from Kendrapara, was assassinated in 2020. Kripasindhu Sahu, an information rights activist from Niali, was killed in 2014, Ganesh Panda of Berhampur in 2015, and Abhimanyu Panda of Kandhamal in 2019. More than 70 RTI activists have been attacked and harassed in the case of false information. Recently, a well-known information rights activist from Jajpur



district's Dharamsala area, Sarveshwar Behura, was attacked with bomb. The attack on Sarveshwar was due to the fact that he exposed one corruption after another. Asked for information under the Right to Information Act, he uncovered the real whereabouts of administrative officials and political leaders. He is thought to have survived an earlier attempt to oust him following Mr Jiang's intervention. According to sources, his wife has lodged an FIR with the Jajpur District Dharamsala police station in connection with the bombing of RTI activist Sarveshwar. In the FIR, she mentioned the name of Dharamsala MLA Pranab Balbantrao. In

addition, illegal mining in the Bichakhandi hills, black stone theft in the Arua hills, crusher units in the Jajpur district without government approval and corruption in the construction of the Kelua dam during the last floods have been cracked down on. Her husband has been demanding legal action, alleging that MLA Pranab Balbantrao and the mining mafia were involved in all these mining theft scandals. Ms. Behura wrote that the Lokayukta had accepted all the above allegations and ordered an investigation and issued a notice to the Jajpur district magistrate to appear in person. The mining mafia and MLA Pranab Balwant Roy's party thugs have been harassing and

threatening my husband to withdraw the case from the Lokayukta. My clear guess is that MLA Pranab Balbantrao and the mining mafia conspired to kill my husband by throwing bombs and sending thugs. Sarveshwar's wife has also called for immediate legal action against the main conspiratorial legislator and the mining mafia, while providing security to his family as there is a danger. It is noteworthy that RTI activists are being attacked in one place after another in the state due to exposure to corruption. There has been a general demand for the Chief Minister to review the matter and take strong action against the attackers.

FOR COLLECTING WATER, TOKEN SYSTEM VALID ?

‘Janabadi’ Bureau Review

Seven decades after independence, one government after another has changed. More than 20 welfare schemes have been implemented. But there are still more than 200 inaccessible villages in Odisha. More than one million people have no roof over their heads. Lack of drinking water in more than a thousand villages. Millions of people do not have access to health care. This is just one example of how a responsible government has failed to fulfill its responsibilities. The scalp is dry, and people are running out of drinking water. The government cannot be said to be sensitive to water shortages. One of the worst cases was in Rayagada district. Wherever you look, you will find water. It is unknown at this time what he will do after leaving the post. But that fact must be taken into account."

The fact is, water is eternal. Such a strange sight can be seen in the village of Nelameta in the Rayagada Sadar



block as the whole state is in turmoil in the scorching summer heat. Villagers are collecting water from tube wells, taking it from the Anganwadi workers. Especially in the village of Nela Meta in the Sadar block of Rayagada. There is a long line of women near the well. Some have buckets in their hands. Looks like a long que. Villagers have to show token and only they can take water. Everyone would be surprised to see this scene. But every day, the women of the village collect water from the Anganwadi workers for water. Token system has become very challenging for these poor people. There is only one tube well for 20 families, but that doesn't work. But after 10-20 pots of water came out, people complained that there was no more water coming out.

Editorial

FARMERS IN THE CAMPAIGN TO SAVE THE CONSTITUTION

The agitation, which has been going on for three months against three anti-agriculture laws, will go to the Delhi Parliament on May 1. The United Kisan Morcha has announced this in the Singhu Border. The farmers will walk towards the parliament building. The campaign is against the government's anti-farmer and anti-farmer and corporate gratification policies. On March 31, 2021, the Krishak Morcha demanded the repeal of the government's anti-people policies, saying that the BJP-led government at the Center had been trying to suppress the farmers' democratic movement for months.

A democratic government is not reluctant to violate the constitutional rights of citizens. On the contrary, the tyrannical behavior of the peasants, known as the breadwinner of the country, has been perpetrated on them. India is the largest democracy in the world. In this country, every citizen has the right to speak out against the wrong policies of the government. The government should respect this right to freedom of expression and expression. But there are exceptions to this rule. Instead of being sensitive to the people, an elected government is adopting anti-people policies. The government is not fulfilling its responsibility to protect the rights and freedoms of expression and expression of the Constitution. But the government is committed to protecting the interests of certain handfuls of corporate houses. Not only farmers but also human rights activists, social workers and RTI activists are concerned. "It simply came to our notice then. One after another, human rights activists have been attacked. Workers who violate the Right to Information Act are being killed and even attacked. Intellectuals, conscious citizens of the country who are dissenting against the government's flawed policies, against repression and corporate gratification are being attacked. "She was released this morning; she's talked to her father and she's fine.

On April 14, on the occasion of Bhimrao Ambedkar's birth anniversary, the United Kisan Morcha will celebrate Constitution Preservation Day. Labour Day will be celebrated on May 1 at the Delhi border. Workers 'and peasants' unity is being strengthened. This is the announcement of the Krishak Morcha. In addition, the country's banks, insurance and employees have also staged agitations against the government's misguided policies. Rising prices in the country are uncontrollable. The communal power itself is trying to undermine the goodwill and brotherhood of the country through the medium of religious insanity. Demonstrations such as the government's attempt to overthrow the democratic movement that undermines the fundamental rights enshrined in the constitution also indicate that the country's democracy is in danger. The country's minorities, Dalits, tribals and backward classes do not receive social justice. The issue's end has the recaptured Domsday in the control of the US Government again and again. It is unknown at this time what he will do after leaving the post. This is because of the fact that certain types of corporate housing loans are being waived, labour exploitation is going on. The government is not doing what it is supposed to do in giving workers their fair rights. Ordinary citizens are unable to meet basic needs such as food, clothing, and housing. Purchasing power is declining. The country's financial situation is not improving. Some rich people are fleeing the country with loans worth hundreds of crores of rupees. Farmers and workers, however, did not receive loans. This shows that the government is helpless in front of the corporate house. This shows that the government is not in a position to uphold its constitutional rights in the country. Instead, ministers and party officials in the government are calling for a change in the constitution. "It simply came to our notice then. So it's time to support the United Farmers' Front, which is moving towards a constitution-making campaign. The Constitution gives us the right to live with dignity. Has given equal rights. The constitution clearly states that it should raise its voice against the pitfalls. The government is not fulfilling its responsibility to grant this right. The threat to the constitution must be understood as a threat to the rights of ordinary citizens. More than 70 percent of the country's population today does not have access to constitutional rights. So the protection of the Constitution is of great importance today.

FEWER PEOPLE WILL GET FOOD: LESS FOOD DISCOUNTS!

Suryamani Mishra

The Food Security Act was enacted in the country during the Congress-led Deputy Government. No one in the country will go hungry, everyone will get food. This is the legal system. But the current BJP-led NDA government is reportedly reviewing food subsidies and giving food or groceries to less people. In 2020-21, the central government is providing more than Rs 4 lakh crore in food subsidies. The policy commission, meanwhile, has advised the government to provide discounted food to less people.

The Policy Commission has suggested that under the Food Security Act-2013, food and groceries will be provided to less people in cities and villages. The proposal calls for reducing food subsidies to make food available to only 50 percent of the population in the country. The government currently provides food to 4 percent of the population, including rice and wheat. In 2020-21, the government has provided more than Rs 4 lakh crore in food rebates. The policy commission estimates that if the government cuts the rate, it could save Rs 6,226 crore annually. The commission said in a statement that it had "developed over the past decade". It would not be wrong to say that the reason behind the proposal to reduce coverage under the Food Security Act during the epidemic is not in the public interest. As of February 1, 2021, the Antyodaya Anna Yojana under the National Food Security Act had a population of more than 4 crore out of 2.34 crore households. These people are being given 35 kg of rice per month. Thus, 40.35 crore people are being provided with 5 kg of rice per head per month as per the law. The Policy Commission has asked for a census of the population. This is because the 2011 census is being used to provide food. This figure has not been updated since July 5, 2013. From the outset, the government decided to abide by the law on food security. In 2011, as many as 71.35 crore people received food subsidies. Based on the growing population, the number will be 7.52 crore. This means that 4.18 crore people will be covered under the Food Security Act. But if the recommendations of the Policy Commission are taken, the

number of people receiving food will be reduced to 71.62 crore. This means that 16 crore people will go outside the Food Security Act. Clearly, the Ministry of Food does not have the power to implement the recommendations of the Policy Commission. The right to change food security laws is only possible through amendments in Parliament. A high-level committee set up to assess and change the Food Corporation of India's report said in its report that the committee has now recommended an assessment of 6 percent coverage. The committee said the coverage of 7 percent of the population was too high. The committee suggested reducing it to 40 percent. Under this threshold, that is, all households below the poverty line, and above 40 percent of them, can be provided with food items under the Food Safety Act. Ritika Kheda, who teaches economics at IIT Delhi, said she did not agree. "The advice to reduce the number of beneficiaries of the National Food Security Act is not right," he said. It should also be noted that the financial survey called for a cheaper increase in the price of food. The rice, wheat and rice are now being distributed at Rs 1, Rs 2 and Rs 3 per kg respectively. The FCCI has tightened its rules on buying wheat and wants to buy wheat for less. On the one hand, the country's food supply is declining and declining, while on the other hand, it is increasing the number of people who are unable to maintain their food security by half or half. On what basis is the policy commission advised to reduce food subsidies or reduce the number of people receiving food? This will have an adverse effect on the poor. Jawaharlal Nehru University Professor of Economics Himanshu said that reducing the number of people who are given cheaper food under the National Food Security Act would have a detrimental effect on the poor. The consequences will be dire. If the food is reduced, the poor will suffer from food insecurity, and will starve to death. It is important that the Policy Commission does not accept this advice and that the Food Safety Act be properly implemented.

THE PEASANT MOVEMENT HAS THE POWER TO CHANGE THE ECONOMY

The biggest crisis in the world is facing corporate capital. During the last thirty years, there have been several blockades in the process of profiteering, but no such major disruption has ever been seen. In the wake of the crisis, corporate capital has launched its latest offensive.

The greedy eyes of corporate capital are now on the land and the farmers after swallowing up the industry, business and the financial sector. The purpose of the corporate capital, including agriculture, is to move

away from publicly available roads, railways, airports, insurance companies, ports, and public services to education, health, and social welfare.

The main thing is that the eyes of this corporate capital are on the soil of our country and the climate of our country is heated and semi-heated.

Remember, this attack on capitalism is not new to our agriculture and land. The British invaded India during the colonial period in the eighteenth century. They not only forcibly farmed their crops and changed our crop cycles, but also imposed all kinds of taxes on agriculture, resulting in the world's worst famines, which claimed millions of lives. History repeats itself.

After the end of the colonial era, the welfare state in India provided new opportunities for those involved in agriculture. New technologies and positive interventions from the state have led to agriculture, and as a result, the country has become more self-sufficient in food production. This changed the lives of every herdsman involved in agriculture at the grassroots level. "It simply came to our notice then. But in the face of all this change, there was a promise to improve the whole community of farmers. Now that promise and the potential for improvement is about to come to an end.

The current threat to India's farming community is in the form of agricultural law, which, if implemented, would destroy parts of the agricultural system in Punjab, Haryana, West, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan, which are better off than those of small and medium-sized farmers. With the implementation of the three new agricultural laws, it will also pave the way for decentralized transactions in India's agriculture-related rural finance system for corporate capital. The strategy of the government and the Center for Corporate Capital to attack agriculture and farmers is clear from the government's point of view on the minimum support price (minimum support price) for the crop. The bottom line is that people in power do not want to impose minimum support prices on all crops in all states. They never wanted to do that. Why MSP is the main point of progressive change in agriculture.

So the peasant movement that began, naturally, began among the peasants of all the regions, on which all these laws were directly blamed. This peasant movement was organized only by the peasants and it was formed in the movement itself. The movement received support and support from farmers across the country. Whether these farmers were below the class or those in the backward areas of the country, the movement went on to face the challenges of racial and communal discrimination in the middle of the rural agricultural society. Authorities opposed the protest with all available police forces.

The peasant movement has shown a conscientiousness and foresight to keep a safe distance from political parties, which is why the neutral political interests and narrowness of political parties would have hampered the integration of the masses with the movement. But that does not mean that there is a lack of political understanding within the movement. At



the political level, the movement has made itself more political and has developed a broader political consciousness. So many appeals for support and support from the working class, from young women to the unemployed, from the small businessmen, and from the mediators. Young people are and still are the victims of corporate capital attacks. It is also true that there are still some weak points in the movement. The movement has to think carefully about how to prevent these gaps from growing and how to fill them all. The clearest gap is that there are large farmers on the one hand and small and small farmers on the other hand and landless landowners on the other. It is noteworthy that the extent of their damage will not be the same. Yet they have so far maintained unity in the movement despite all efforts by the government to divide the farmers and create divisions among them.

The recent onslaught of corporate capital and the insecurity of the financial situation of the entire rural community related to agriculture have brought with it all the small farmers and field valuers. On the one hand, it is the main source of resources for large-scale farmers to keep the movement strong as much as there is a role, on the other hand, the same role is played by those small farmers and field valuers, who would not have been able to do so without the participation of the people. The Khap Panchayats of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan and the Kisan Mahapanchayats also play a key role in shaping the movement. However, further steps need to be taken to maintain this unity for a long time to come.

The most important step will be to re-establish the rural agricultural economy on a cooperative basis. This will enable small and medium-sized farmers to become financially viable.

When agriculture is reorganized on such a cooperative basis, it will further reduce the need for valuers. This means that fewer people can work together as much as they need to. The additional workers who will be left behind and the fields that will be valued will have to be organized in groups of workers. The workers have to be organized. These workers can be employed in all aspects of the agricultural economy. Such as seeding, fertilizer, pesticides, etc., and its distribution, distribution, sale, distribution, etc. after harvest. In addition, they can be used to build a holistic framework for education, health and social services.

Such radical change cannot be possible without the central role of the nation. So why would the corporate capitalist want this to be a good thing for the current nation?

But with the unity and political power of the peasantry, the state may be forced to do so if it does not want to.

Another weakness in today's peasant movement is their insufficient involvement in the environment. The movement has to look into this. The revolution brought with it excessive use of water, chemical fertilizers and pesticides. This has had a detrimental effect on land and water. There is a situation where only one crop can be grown in any particular area.

The farmer did not do this knowingly. From the beginning,

he did not know about the widespread use of fertilizers, water, and chemicals associated with the Green Revolution, and what the consequences would be in the long run. They started farming as the then government and scientists said at the time, and as a result they reaped a bountiful harvest. They did not allow farmers to worry about how the environment would affect them. Now the groundwater level has dropped to thousands of feet. Soil quality and productivity have declined, and pesticide use has led to widespread

unemployment in many villages, such as Kenzar, which has become a major environmental issue.

The farmer now understands that. "In each case, the people have, for the first time, been offered a chance to vote. Which, of course, made the video an overnight sensation. The role of the government in doing this again will be very important. The government must first take steps to formulate a welfare policy that has a scientific basis for the use of land and water in agriculture and rural economies. The government also has to completely stop selling land to protect farmland from corporate encroachment. As the Cuban government has shown, if biodiversity in agriculture and crops is encouraged and more research and development is invested in exploring new technologies, the dependence of agriculture on chemical fertilizers and the use of water can be reduced.

The third weakness in the face of the peasant movement is the International Trade Organization's (WTO) bond on agricultural production and trade. The government will use those conditions as a final argument to move forward with its so-called 'reform agenda'.

The World Trade Organization (WTO) has linked India's agriculture to the global market, which is home to some of the world's largest agricultural corporations. This process is completely unreasonable, unjust and imperialistic. The cultivation of developed countries is completely different from the cultivation of our country. Its structure is different, its quality is different. The contribution of agriculture to all GDP in those countries is negligible. Similarly, the number of agricultural dependent workers is not high. Yet the situation in our country is the complete opposite. The share of agriculture in our country's GDP is 15 percent, while the population dependent on agriculture is 50 percent.

The vast majority of people in our country are poor. Their income is not so high that they can even eat the food they need. Therefore, the government cannot just ignore the need for grain subsidies and push the people of the country towards food insecurity. In order to provide food to its vulnerable people at a fair price, the government has to cultivate the right crops in its own country and also distribute and distribute large quantities of grain through the public sector.

The global market for agricultural products is notorious for its uncertainty in prices. There will always be a risk of unnecessarily displacing large numbers of agriculture-dependent workers as a result of the direct link between our agricultural production and marketing with the rising prices of that market. "For the sake of social and economic stability, we must do our utmost to protect our agricultural system from such aggression and unrest."

Looking back at the history of the Gate and before the formation of the WTO, it is clear from the long and deep trade between the European Economic Community (whose new form is the European Union) and the United States that agricultural production and trade are important.

GOVERNMENT'S PLAN, DISTANT DREAMS



one leg and one arm due to lack of treatment. Some people in the village are struggling to make ends

Athamallik (Bureau): Four years after India's independence, the tribals are still deprived of basic amenities. Jujesti Naik, a tribal man living in Nikiti Deul village in Basudebpur village panchayat of Athamallik constituency in Angul district, was paralyzed 52 years ago and lost his livelihood a few years ago. The family says no one is on their own. At a young age, his parents left him and moved away, but he was living in his own home when one day a sudden black cloud overshadowed him and he suffered from paralysis and lost

meet, but today there is no one to help them. The government plan was to get 5 kg of rice from the ration card, but unfortunately they didn't receive even that today. Neither strength in body nor money in pocket. There is no justice, no Prime Minister's Housing Scheme, no Biju Pakka Ghar Yojana Government Scheme, distant dreams for him. How welcoming government assistance has become today it is seen. After news is broadcasted, Jujesti Nayak's appeal to the government can be addressed.

MAHUL FLOWER PRICES UNDER THE CONTROL OF BROKERS



Dharmagarh (Bureau): The smell of Mahul flower is now spreading in the forest area of a village near the forest. Early in the morning, a rural woman was seen collecting flowers near a mahogany tree with baskets and children in her head. The buds are falling from the tree to the growing friend. Amulani Baradonga Dudukatenga Mahima Gotomunda Podaguda Panchayat, which is located in the Koksara block of Sahajkhol forest, is now collecting flowers in various villages of the Podaguda Panchayat. Some moneylenders and winemakers go from village to village at the price set at Rs 15 to Rs 20 per kg, which is considerably lower than the

collector's labour. In the tribal-dominated area, there are many traditions that the tribals offer to the worship of the goddess Mahul in the month of Chaitra, which is celebrated in the month of Chaitra. In each panchayat, they are the ones who buy the forest products and set the price of the flowers. Each panchayat has a law on the purchase of forest products. At the panchayat level, collectors may benefit if there is a provision to buy mahogany flowers. Asked by Koksara Block Panchayat Officer Narayan Bhoj about this, each panchayat has a policy of buying forest products. If there is a provision at the panchayat level to buy mahul flowers, the collector may

benefit. Asked by Koksara Block Panchayat Officer Narayan Bhoj about this, he said that there was no such provision in the Panchayat for the purchase of forest products, but that the OTDC had not yet received any forest products. However, flowers are being collected in large numbers from different parts of the panchayat in the Koksara block. Due to the lack of a market at the government level, local moneylenders and winemakers have been forced to sell their flowers at a very low rate, and traders have been exploited by collectors. Mahulful Gothalis in the Koksara block area have demanded to arrange the Mahulful market.

THE REST OF PAGE 3 ...

THE PEASANT MOVEMENT...

The agribusiness lobby of the United States and Europe is very powerful and global. The lobby has achieved two important milestones under the WTO's Comprehensive Agricultural Agreement (Agreements on Agriculture). Now they have convinced their respective governments to support the agricultural sector, as their agricultural products are cheaper. He also succeeded in opening up the markets of developing countries to the export of subsidized agricultural products from their respective countries. On the contrary, developing countries are still fighting for a minimum security measure from importers of WTO. They are fighting for their rights to legally be included in the WTO's Agricultural Agreement (AOA), which has the right to distribute food to their countrymen at government expense.

Meeting after all these small claims have been going on for the past two decades, but the results are still zero. "Now we need to make a concerted effort to ensure that countries like ours have a special, unique and fundamental place in agriculture, and as a result, the WTO's Agricultural Agreements (AAAs)

have a comprehensive policy on the country's own agricultural production and business."

On the basis of the earlier arguments in the Gate Court, the United States was given a permanent policy rebate on its agricultural products and trade, and the European Economic Institute was allowed to continue its agricultural policy. "It simply came to our notice then. The legitimacy of all those arguments was neither before nor after our needs. "Our country needs food security, and then there is the need to prevent the unintended and unexpected displacement of large populations dependent on agriculture." Our argument for greater autonomy over agricultural production and business is stronger than theirs.

This is exactly the style of governing the country that he has used in Russia. The WTO meeting is scheduled to take place in November 2021, and the WTO has already agreed on two common justifications for India and China (as already mentioned). It is imperative that India take steps to expand the scope of the agricultural agenda on this occasion. India should lead a vigorous campaign to achieve comprehensive policy independence for developing countries in the field of agricultural

products and trade.

This is a good time to take this step. There is a global economic downturn. Due to the Covid-19 epidemic, hunger and malnutrition are on the rise in the world, and food security is taking a toll on national self-sufficiency. This whole situation will help us advance the national self-sufficiency agenda in terms of food.

In the end, the WTO is currently at its weakest point in its 25-year history. This is because of the sharp regional and global movements that have paralleled the WTO. Such as free trade agreements (free trade agreements) and financial and trade cooperation agreements. In addition, another major reason for the weakening of the WTO is that the United States is often taking a leave of absence from the role of the main protector of the multilateral trade agreement.

We do not expect our government to surrender to the WTO and then tell farmers to abide by the so-called "agricultural law" under the terms of the WTO. In this way, we will put a large number of people in our country in danger and implement our secret agenda of welcome from corporate capital. Rather, the government should reverse it. The WTO should vigorously address the need for greater uniqueness in formulat-

ing appropriate national policies on agriculture as needed. On the whole, there is the unity of the peasant movement. The peasant movement needs to take new steps to understand that the agitation that has been created in this movement can go further and that all the questions and concerns that have been raised should not be removed from the eyes of society.

This is a great opportunity to properly organize farming and the associated rural economy. The rural financial system should be in line with the scientific and public welfare policies of land and water use. Currently, non-agricultural use of corporations and corporations can be banned. At the same time, small and marginal farmers' groups can be formed. In rural areas, groups of workers and cooperatives may be set up to provide basic services such as roads, water, electricity, school facilities, etc., which are not required for cultivation. Those who are extra and those who are in the village just because there is no work outside for them. They can be assigned to various pre-agricultural and harvesting processes, such as seed collection, seed preparation, and post-harvest processing, storage, transportation, and so on. "It simply came to our notice then. Based on the informa-

tion on which regions are in need of which cheeses and which cheeses are widely available, plans can be made according to the region based on the balance of products between the cooperatives. So that the cooperative's network can be mutually reinforcing and mutually reinforcing. Public distribution Non-compliance (PDS), i.e. grocery stores, can be linked to food collection. Local cooperative crops can be harvested, and their distribution and distribution can also be given to local rural cooperatives. Such local projects can be taken. In which more workers can be employed and less machines. The role of the public or co-operative sector in domestic and international trade can be enhanced, as well as in the implementation of WTO discipline in the areas of agricultural production and trade.

The peasant movement has so far shown its strength and patience. They have also shown a new way in the movement that their movement is not centered on narrow interests but has in fact become national. "It simply came to our notice then. Rather, it will build a financial system that is built on sustainable development with the cooperation of the people.

(Courtesy: NewsClick)