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BMC is under fire over killer drains! Plea To OHRC Seeking Compensation For Bhubaneswar Boy's Death ‘Janabadi’ Bureau Review

Bhubaneswar: The Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation(BMC) came under fire from residents and opposition parties here who held the civic body responsible for the constant neglect of open drains that claimed yet another life. There has been dissatisfaction and agitation over this.
After about 19 hours of frantic search, the Odisha fire service personnel recovered the body of the 15-year old boy who went missing after falling into a roadside open drain at Shatabdi Nagar in the state capital here, police said.
The 15-year old boy was swept away by storm water in Shatabdi Nagar. The city has now witnessed seven deaths including three minors since 2015 after falling into open drains. "The BMC has become absolutely indifferent to the most important issues plaguing our city. It is quick to raise holding... Page-3

The government is a mute spectator ! Debt: Farmer commmits suicide



In the state of Odisha, there is no water or electricity for the agricultural sector, but prices of fertilizer and pesticides are rising. Farmers who feed us, are the victims of hunger, debt, and exploitation. Banks do not provide loans, loans from cooperative societies

‘Janabadi’ Bureau Review

are not enough, so farmers are borrowing from professional moneylenders. If the crops get damaged, the government does not try to make up for it. It turns out that farmers are unable to sell their produce. The worry of debt overwhelms the framers. They do not receive government assistance. Eventually due to mental imbalance, committing suicide becomes their last resort. Such a tragic situation is seen in one place after another in Odisha. A similar tragedy was reported recently in the Bargarh district. According to the report, a farmer from the Bargarh district has committed suicide. Brindavan Bhui aged 62, in Hillipalli panchayat under Atabira block of Bargarh district, consumed pesticide. He was immediately rushed to Godbhaga and later to Burla Bhimsar hospital. He died at around 1.30 am. Brindavan's second youngest son

Gananath Bhui informed about it. Brindavan cultivated paddy on about 10 acres of his land during the last Kharif season. There was also a harvest. But due to the token problem, 100 sacks of rice could not be sold off. Brindavan had borrowed Rs 3 lakh from the society and the rest amount from a money lender. He was worried that the rice could not be sold off. Her son said he was under immense mental pressure as unable to feed the family and committed suicide.
The deceased had three sons, all unmarried, and two daughters who were married. The eldest son works as a migrant labourer in Tamil Nadu. The youngest son is at home after finishing his matriculation exam. When will the government review the rising number of farmer suicides? The government has been asked to address the issue of agriculture and farmers.

Public Hearing on Hindalco's Mining canceled due to opposition

‘Janabadi’ Bureau Review

The public hearing on mining in Mali hills was canceled here due to protests by those opposing mining activities on environmental grounds. The district administration had

organized the public hearing on environmental issues regarding the mining lease granted to Hindalco Industries Ltd at Kankada Amba under Semiliguda police station.

According to the reports, the local villagers along with environmental activists strongly opposed the mining in the hills and created disturbances. Police arrayed in the village failed

to appease the disconcerted villagers and the public hearing had to be canceled.

The cancellation followed an appeal by Lokshakti Abhiyan, an organization opposed to mining and protection of the environment, to the authorities to stop the public hearing.

In a letter to Member Secretary of State Pollution Control Board, the organization's president Prafulla Samantara alleged that the agents of Hindalco, a unit of the Aditya Birla group, were moving from village to village and threatening the activists of Maliparbat Surakhya... Page-3



Editorial

World Peace Day : Underscoring the importance of harmony in times of conflict

Every year on 21 September, the International Day of Peace is observed and celebrated across the world. Also known as World Peace Day, the occasion aims to strengthen peace across nations by observing 24 hours of non-violence and ceasefire.

Furthermore, it is a day completely devoted to promoting global solidarity for building a peaceful and sustainable world. Apart from living in harmony, the day seeks to remind people and nations to think about the importance of universal peace.

In recent times there has been a surge in discrimination, hatred, and stigma across the world that has costed more lives instead of saving them. Therefore as the world heals from the Covid-19 pandemic, the day allows us to think creatively and collectively about how to help everyone recover better, how to build resilience, and how to transform the world into one that is more equal, more just, equitable, inclusive, sustainable, and healthier.

Besides, it must not be forgotten that while strengthening harmony among countries, people must also make peace with nature too. This is because climate change is not on pause and the need of the hour is to build a green and sustainable global economy that produces jobs, reduces greenhouse gas emissions, and inculcates resilience to the ever-increasing climate impacts.

Theme

The theme this year is "Recovering better for an equitable and sustainable world". The objective is to help everyone recover better, transform the world into a place that is more equal, healthier, sustainable, and more just.

History

In 1981, United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) recognized the third Tuesday of September as World Peace Day. It was the opening day of the regular sessions of the General Assembly. Later in 2001, it announced 21 September as International Day of Peace.

Significance

This day is observed as a period of non-violence and ceasefire in all areas across all nations where war is currently on. It plays an important role in promoting peace across the globe. There are a few countries that continue to share borders that have had a violent and bloody past. So, this day reminds everyone to maintain peace.

Meaning of development, advancement, progress !

What does development mean? To get richer? What does it mean to be richer? Does that mean we will have an abundance of everything? That is, more money, more land, more gold, more diamonds, more houses, more jewelry, etc.? Yes! The more you progress, the more money you will make. So you can buy more land, houses, jewelry, etc., and eat more food, also you can save more. Yes sir! Has nature created more land for you? No! It has the same space for each one of us. If you have more land, how will be left for others? Must be less? Yes, of course. That means your development is impacting the progress of others. So is your development against the laws of nature? Yes, of course. Can people who are working harder than you, like farmers, become rich? No! they are farmers-workers, cant get rich. Does that mean hard work is not needed to get rich? It takes intelligence to get wise and rich. What would you say is that farmers and workers do not need intelligence? Have you ever been a farmer or a labourer? No! Then how do you know that farmers and workers don't need intelligence? The workers-peasants did not study. Why didn't they study? Isn't there a good school in their village? Didn't he go to school because he had to work? Is the reason behind they being not educated is, their birth and place? Yes! So what is the fault of that farmer-worker? Or is it that they have no-fault? If he is not at fault, why is he not progressing like you, and why should they lag behind? Why can't the farmer work like me? Is it because they can't work on a computer like me? What is that work which you can do but farmers cannot do? Cant, you get rich if you stay at home and work on a computer? Can one become rich by doing one's work at home? Do we have to work for a company? Well, if the company pays you, will you get rich? The company produces goods, gives us money from it. The company makes products, so where do land and water come from? Does the government give land and water to the company? Does the government produce land and water? Or, does the government bring the land and water from the people and give them to the company? Do people love the government and so they give away their land, water? No, people don't give land and water to the government out of love? Does the government send police to take away land and water from the people? Well, then the people from whom the land and water the government takes, are rich? Well, that means your development will take place when the land and water of the poor are taken away? Yes! That means you need the land of a poor person for your development and you want this land? Yes! Do the police go to get the land? So do you need a weapon for your development? Yes! Does that mean you can't progress without the government's violence? Can't development take place without violence? Is violence necessary for development? What is the model of development? The poor have always been given assurance that he was born poor because of the deeds of his ancestors or previous birth and that he will remain poor until he dies. He doesn't blame the government, the leaders, the ministers, the ruling party, or the rich class for his failure. He only blames fate and has heard and believed since the day he was born that the result of pre-birth karma is poverty! Yes is that true? Look, how are the leaders-ministers-bureaucrats and business owners in the country and our State living happily ever after. And how are our farmers living? Have a look at the leader's car-phone-peon-goons. Well, listen now?

The data revealed that the meaning of development is seen by seeing the palaces of 10 millionaires of India. First of all, Mukesh Ambani has a net worth of 84.5 billion dollars. His palace is valued at Rs 12,000 crores. Secondly Gautam Adani, his total wealth is 55.5 billion dollars.

Its house or bungalow is valued at 400 crores. Shiva Nad's wealth is estimated at 23.5 billion dollars, with a house or bungalow valued at 115 crores.

The data show that as many as 90 percent of Indians do not own property, houses, or bungalows equal to the wealth of India's top ten richest people. It is these rich people who understand and taste what development means. And 90 percent of the country's population looks at the development of these richest people and asks, "What is development, where is development, and how is development gained ?" What is hindering our development? Is it these richest people or the government? The only question of people is, what is the true meaning of development ?

BMC is under fire over ..

tax and fine citizens who violate norms," said Suranjan Sahoo, a resident. "Where has the money gone? Why do the drains continue to remain open? The death of a child in the open drain is disturbing and is the result of administrative apathy," said Congress leader Narasingha Mishra. The BMC has identified about 37 vulnerable locations but failed to follow the government's guidelines. Meanwhile, Himanshu Sekhar Nayak, an activist, moved the national human rights commission seeking Rs.50 lakhs compensation for the kin of the deceased.

Public Hearing on ...

Samiti not to oppose mining for the last two weeks.

Hindalco Industries Ltd was granted the lease for mining in 268.11 hectares in the hills surrounded by Aligaon, Sarisa Padar, and Kanknada Amba villages under Semiliguda and Potangi tehsils of Koraput district. The company targeted to extract 0.6 million tonnes of mineral annually from the area. But its effort to mine the hills have so far not been fully successful.

The question of why the public hearing is being opposed; The Nalco company held a rally in Patangi last August to hand over the Merubandha Mountains, and police the leaders of the Merubandha Safety Committee, which had been protesting against mining just before the public hearing. However, the protests did not go unnoticed by residents. But reports from people say that is just what is happening. Vijay Khola says the media, including the lead minister and the police, have also been sold to the company.

After how many more years will the land receive water ?

Deficient rainfall affects paddy, triggers drought fears in Odisha

Bhubaneswar (Bureau): Odisha's paddy cultivation has been impacted due to rainfall deficit during the Kharif cultivation season, triggering fears of drought among farmers.

The southwest monsoon hit the eastern state early this year. But it also entered the 'break' phase sooner, leaving around 30 percent deficient rainfall till August 15, 2021.

Paddy, the major Kharif crop, is grown over 3.5 million hectares in Odisha. Till August 13 this year, the paddy coverage was only 2.46 million hectares due to low rainfall, according to local sources. The normal rainfall from June 1 to August 15 is 749.5 millimeters (mm) across the state. This year, the state received average precipitation of 524.8 mm during the period, according to the regional center of the Indian Meteorological Department (IMD), Bhubaneswar.

A large deficit in August

Rainfall was deficient in seven districts: Jajpur (54 percent), Bhadrak (51 percent), Bolangir (44 percent), Jharsugurha (42 percent), Kendrapara (41 percent), Angul (40 percent), and Gajapati (40 percent). In six districts, the precipitation was excess or normal: Nuapada (18 percent), Puri (19 percent), Cuttack (17 percent) Koraput (14 percent), Malkangiri (15 percent), and Jagatsinghpur (16 percent), sources said.

There was a rainfall deficit of around 63 percent in August, which brought down the precipitation average of the Kharif months, said Uma Shankar Das, a scientist of the regional center of IMD, Bhubaneswar. All the 30 districts of the state received 68.5 mm rainfall cumulatively till August 15 against the normal of 187.2 mm, he added.

As many as 19 districts have recorded large deficits (above 60 percent) of rainfall in August. Angul (88 percent) recorded the highest deviation from normal, followed by Kandhamal (85

percent), Bargarh (83 percent), Sambalpur (83 percent), Sonepur (80 percent), Boudh (79 percent), Jharsuguda, Puri, Keonjhar (78 percent each), Bolangir, Deogarh (76 percent each) and Nuapada (75 percent).

The lack of a remarkable low-pressure area over the Bay of Bengal after June 10 was behind the weak monsoon in Odisha, said Sarat Chandra Sahu, director, Center for Environment and Climate, Siksha 'O' Anusandhan, a deemed university.

This was the reason for the erratic pattern of the rainfall in the state, added Sahu, who is also the former director of the regional center of IMD, Bhubaneswar.

Widespread rainfall is likely to occur in the state on August 16-18 under the influence of the cyclonic circulation, sources said. The rainfall, however, is unlikely to compensate for the August deficit due to its low intensity, said, weather scientists.

Effect on agriculture

Usually, the Kharif activities start from May end and continue till August end. Farmers across the state worried over the perspective of the crop this year due to deficient rains.

Like every year, the farmers had started sowing in the first week of June after the rainfall, said Jaga Pradhan, a farmer in Chhendipada in Angul district. "But now, we are extremely worried because of the lull in the monsoon rainfall."

The farmers had suffered immense crop loss during Cyclone Yaas in May this year and were hoping for a recovery this season. "The current monsoon trend will shatter our hope of bumper harvest of paddy this year," said Bijay Behera from Chandabali in the Bhadrak district.

There was no report of crop damage in the state despite a shortfall of paddy coverage due to scanty rainfall, officials of the state's

agriculture department said.

"The Kharif activities are going on till the end of August and we are hopeful the situation will improve this month," said Amaresh Khuntia, professor of Agronomy, Odisha University of Agriculture and Technology (OUAT), Bhubaneswar.

He advised continuing the agriculture activities through localized rains and canal water, by removing grass and other samplings from the fields. He also suggested diversification of the crops in the situation.

Irrigation system

The water resources department of Odisha has planned to provide irrigation facilities to around 27 lakh hectares of crops during this Kharif season from different sources. These include major, medium, minor, lift irrigation projects, deep bore-well, and check dams.

But this will depend on the water level of the reservoirs and the monsoon rainfall trend said a senior engineer.

Barring some major and minor irrigation projects, other projects can provide water for irrigation through the canal system. The water level of the reservoirs will be depleted and the situation may turn alarming if the dry spell continues some more days, he said.

The state has around 63 reservoirs, including 10 major ones, which can irrigate 4.3 million hectares, sources said.

In the Kharif season, the irrigation projects only supply around 50 percent of the water needed for cultivation, while the other 50 percent depend on the rain, said J Rath, former engineer-in-chief, water resources department.

"We are monitoring the situation and are well prepared for any drought-like eventuality, state's revenue minister Sudam Marandi said. Rainfall is still possible in the area this season, he added.

Odisha tops in cases of assault on women with intent to disrobe : NCRB

Bhubaneswar (Bureau): In 2014, the National Crime Records Bureau, for the first time, collected data on assault or use of criminal force on women with "intent to disrobe", under a separate category following the December 2012 gangrape in New Delhi.

For the seventh year in a row, Odisha has topped the states in cases of "assault or use of criminal force on women with intent to disrobe" as per the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) 2020 figures released on Tuesday.

In 2014, the NCRB, for the first time, collected data on assault or use of criminal force on women with "intent to disrobe", under a separate category following the



December 2012 gang rape in New Delhi.

Intent to disrobe using criminal force is dealt with under 354B of the Indian Penal Code, which was added to the Criminal Law Amendment Act

2013. It is a cognizable and non-bailable offense with rigorous imprisonment between 3 and 7 years.

In the past seven years, the state has seen a steady rise in the number of cases in this

category. As per NCRB, 3,232 such cases were lodged in Odisha in 2020, 31.5% of the total cases lodged under the section in the entire country. In 2019 too, Odisha topped the list of states with 2,818 cases while it was 2,538 in 2018. In 2017, the state saw 2,457 cases while in 2016, there were 2,107 cases. In 2015, a total of 1,957 cases were lodged while in 2014, the state police applied the section in 1,142 cases.

The NCRB report also revealed that with 615 cases, the state stands third in cases related to outraging the modesty of women; it also figured among the top 10 states in kidnapping and abduction of women with 3,775 cases.

The state also registered 526

cases related to cybercrime offenses against women, the highest in the country. With 292 cases of publishing sexually explicit material, the state stood in second place. As many as 234 cybercrime cases were registered in connection with blackmailing, defamation, and morphing of women's images, again the highest.

The NCRB statistics said in 2020, the overall crime rate against women in Odisha was 112.9, second only to Assam, and marking a rise from 103.5 in 2019. Crime rate is calculated as the number of cases per 100,000 population. As per NCRB 2020 figures, Odisha police registered 25,489 cases of crimes against women in 2020 against 23,183 in 2019.

Laid off 135 AII volunteer teachers are now workers !

Nuapadha (Bureau): The central government launched the DPEP scheme in 2003. The central government has also implemented the DPEP scheme in Odisha. In rural and urban areas, 6 to 14-year-old students who have dropped out of school have been re-enrolled in the Basic Education Scheme and Innovative Alternative Education Scheme. That's why in every small area, certain education planning schools and innovative alternative schools have been opened. EGS volunteer teachers were recruited in certain education schemes and AII volunteer teachers in innovative schools. The guaranteed education plan provides for teaching from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. In 2005, the state government instructed the then DPCs to convert all volunteers into EGS volunteers, as opposed to two types of AII teachers. The state government has converted AII schools into EGS schools in all districts and converted AIIA teachers into EGS teachers. However, in the Nuapadha district, the then DPC did not

convert AIE teachers as EGS teachers. The plan was later discontinued in 2008, and the staff was fired. Despite the layoffs, the volunteer teachers have repeatedly demanded that the state government re-appoint them. The state government later hired a public teacher in 2008. However, as many as 135 volunteers from Nuapadha district were disqualified from participating in the EGS as volunteers from innovative alternative schools were not converted to EGS.

EGS teachers who have been recruited as public teachers have been recruited as regular teachers since 2017, while AII teachers who have been recruited equally have been deprived of this and have repeatedly complained to the state government that the state government has not listened. As a result, these teachers are working to support their families. They demanded the immediate appointment of AII teachers as mass teachers. Otherwise, we will be forced to commit suicide in the coming days, they have warned.

Fakir Mohan Medical College and Hospital Women : No adequate beds after surgeries !

Balasore (Bureau): Lack of beds at Fakirmohan Medical College and Hospital. Pregnant women in particular are suffering from a variety of problems here. Due to the lack of beds, operated women are forced to hold the newborn and sit on the floor. At this point, some of the hospital's unscrupulous employees are betting on them. They are even demanding bribes to give space on the floor or else they are threatening them.

On July 1, 2013, the 100-bed Maternal and Child Health Center (MCH) was inaugurated at the hospital. Currently, there is about 400 cesarean (surgeries) every

month, and 1200 are normal deliveries. Mother and child are expected to stay in hospital for another seven days after the baby is born. But it does not have the required number of beds. Only 50 beds have been reported to grow in the last eight years. The mother and newborn get affected with a cold due to sleeping on the marble floor. As a result, the woman and her relatives also face problems. There is no place to walk after entering the building. One by one, a woman and her relatives are lined up in front of the operating room. In addition, mothers on the bed and the floor in the post-surgery ward are reluctant. This is because

men are moving inside and outside the ward.

On the other hand, bribery during child delivery does not stop. A pregnant woman living in Angargadia first checked at a private clinic and learned that there would be a normal delivery. So when she went to the Balasore main hospital, doctors and other nurses intimidated her and operated on her for Rs 3,000. Her relatives have alleged this. Another important thing is that the woman after her delivery did not get a bed. As a result, she is holding the newborn on the medical floor. Hospital authorities were contacted in this regard but no response was forthcoming.



Village : During early evenings the doors are shut No access to electricity!

Jhriagaon (Bureau): Kusumbahal village in the Jharigaon block of Nabarangpur district have been deprived of basic amenities. According to the villagers of Kusumbahal under the Chaklapadar panchayat, about 30 families have been living in the village for 40 years. Everyone is dependent on agriculture. Rice, maize, beans, etc are the main crops of the people, and by cultivating these, they support their families. So far, the villagers have complained that the village has not been provided with basic amenities by the administration. To get to Kusumbahal, you have to walk about two kilometers on the tar road from Gaibandha village, after which more 2kms on the left you have to walk on a muddy road. The condition of the two-kilometer stretch of road has been completely



deplorable. The road is flooded with dirty water.

Similarly, the bushes have grown on the road. There are two small canals and a river in the middle of the road. Villagers are flocking to the river on a rainy day due to the lack of poles in the canals and rivers. "People are stranded when the water level rises," a villager said. Patients and pregnant women, in particular, have complained that they have to be carried in beds. On

a rainy day, the beneficiaries are having a hard time getting the allowances and rice from the panchayat. Students in the village of Gaibandha, three kilometers away, and children depend on the Anganwadi in Sagjaba village, as there are no schools. Parents are reluctant to send children on rainy days due to bad roads, rivers, and canals. Similarly, the villagers have repeatedly demanded the administration to dig new tube wells in the village but the tube

wells have not been dug. As a result, villagers are using the river water, half a kilometer away. The village has not been connected to electricity to date. During the early evening, the residents shut their doors and stay in. Surrounded by forest hills, the villagers are frightened of forest animals.

When the election comes, the leader promises to solve their problems, but the villagers complain that they forget the promise after the elections. Bishu Jani, Sada Jani, Lachhman Gauda, and Landu Jani of the village have made major demands to solve the various problems. As the group's development officer Satyanarayana Meher drew his attention, he said the first road construction would be carried out in Mnruga and a proposal would be made to the district administration for a pole on the canal.

When will the slum dwellers be included in the Jaga mission ?

Puri (Bureau): Residents of Bankimuhan Nuasahi, Manibaba Colony, backside of Youth Hostel, Darubrahma Colony slum on Chakratirtha Road in the city are not included in the Jaga mission. Despite repeated allegations, the district administration has not paid any attention to it. Forty slums in Puri have been leased and roads have been paved for the slum dwellers. Drinking water is provided, electricity is connected, and ration cards are included. They have also been identified by the vote, Aadhaar card and have been living in the area for many years, raising their families. These are not from any outside state or country. Before the government could implement the land mission, it was necessary to know if many slums were being built on the reservoir ground. They should be included in Jaga mission, incorporate and provide with LRC. According to the petition, the slum dwellers will sit in the district commissioner's office day and night, do hunger strikes if in the next 15 days their demands are not granted, the slum dwellers have said. Led by Das, slum leader Manoj Mandal and student leader Ashutosh Mishra, Bankimuhan Nuasahi under Chakratirtha Road, Manibaba Colony, Darubrahm Colony slum dwellers Upendra Behera, Rashmita Maharana, Satyabhama Majhi, Pushpalatta Bharti, student Led by Das and Augustine Joseph, a member of the family gathered today to present their demands to the district attorney.

8 Odisha Districts Among 50 Most Backward In Country : Survey

Bhubaneswar (Bureau): A joint survey conducted by the US-India Policy Institute and the New Delhi-based Centre for Research and Debates in Development Policy has found that eight Odisha districts are among the 50 most backward districts in the country.

The survey report, released by vice president Hamid Ansari on Thursday, has listed Malkangiri, Boudh, Kalahandi, Mayurbhanj, Nuapada, Nabarangpur, Gajapati, and Kandhamal in the most backward districts category.

In terms of district-wise ranking in Odisha, Nuapada is the most backward district with a rank of 589 followed by Malkangiri (588), Nabarangpur (575), Boudh (574), Mayurbhanj (564), Gajapati (552), Kandhamal (551) and Kalahandi (548).

Taking Human Development Index (HDI) into consideration, Boudh is the most poverty-stricken district of Odisha with 0.12 followed by Malkangiri, Mayurbhanj, and Kalahandi with 0.15 HDI each.

In the field of education, Nuapada has the lowest rank among the 30 districts of the state with 0.26 HDI while Boudh and Gajapati districts come next in this category.

Concerning the Health development scenario,

Malkangiri has the lowest HDI with 0.13 followed by Nabarangpur (0.14), Rayagada (0.18), and Nuapada (0.19).

The survey has also revealed that none of the Odisha districts are in the top 100 developed districts in the country.

As per the survey, Khordha is the most developed and richest district in the state with 0.41 and ranks 104 among the 559 districts in the country while Cuttack is the second most developed district with a rank of 169.

Besides, six Odisha districts have found a place between the 201 and 300 ranking list. They are, Jajpur, Jharsuguda, Kendrapara, Angul, Jagatsinghpur, and Dhenkanal.

Six other Odisha districts which were placed between 301 and 400 in the ranking are Puri, Bhadrak, Sundargarh, Sambalpur, Baleswar, and Nayagarh.

The survey report has stated that gross disparity has been found as financial assistance has not been given to these districts as per their requirements.

According to the Comprehensive Human Development Index, the worst-case scenario in all these districts is that even after 21 years of

continuous rule. Nuapadha is the most backward district in the state (588 rank). It is followed by Nabarangpur (575 rank), Boudha (574 rank), Mayurbhanj (564 rank), Gajapati (552 rank), Kandhamal (551 rank) and Kalahandi (548 rank). Boudha is the most impoverished tribal district and Malkanagar, Mayurbhanj, and Kalahandi districts are also the poorest tribal districts. Nuapadha is the most backward tribal district in terms of education. Boudh and Gajapati districts are the most backward districts in terms of healthcare. No district in Odisha is ranked among the top 100 most developed districts of India. In these 8 tribal-dominated districts, about 62.4 percent of children in grades one to ten drop out of school. Only 15 percent are studying in classes XI and XII. The state still has a child mortality rate of 40 percent in the 8 tribal districts, the highest in India.

Similarly, there are 237 maternal mortality deaths. Around 44.6 percent of children between the ages of 6 and 59 months are anaemic. Malnutrition is also the highest in these eight tribal-dominated districts. The most tragic thing is that these tribals are developing and creating the economic and social resources of the state. But how are these far behind?

Criticism of the government and the income tax, in the wake of the ED

Amlendu Upadhyay



no special political intervention in the work of the Income Tax Department and the Enforcement Directorate. And no matter what happens, it's rare. The most uncomfortable situation, in this case, is the climbing department and its officers. Even if they take action for justifiable reasons, the army points a lot of fingers. You can guess the mood

against the government, and the government has been uncomfortable with the news.

In the recent past, there has been a lot of news about NewsClick. More than 100 hours after the Directorate of Enforcement Directorate searched the house of Prabir Purukayastha, a writer and author of Gita Hariharan (who is also a shareholder on the portal) for more than 100 hours, he returned.

Do not be surprised by the 100 hours, the rise in income tax and ED often lasts for a long time, as it is related to its theft and financial irregularities. It often takes time to check and decode documents, computers, and other technical equipment.

According to ED, the raid was carried out on about 10 locations in the NewsClick online news portal, according to the ED, which was raided on money laundering charges, and News laundry was searched for the lost money from a suspected foreign company.

Prabir Purukayastha, the editor of NewsClick, is a senior journalist. He was jailed in 1977 in a student protest. And Hariharan, a well-known author, has been awarded the Commonwealth Writers Prize for his first novel, 'The Thousand.'

The first raid was carried out on February 9 against NewsClick and its journalists. In a recent raid, different teams of ED raided 10 premises in Delhi and Ghaziabad in Uttar Pradesh, including the office of NewsClick in South Delhi. In addition, NewsClick's studio was also raided.

The biggest news of the ascent is the retreat of Harsh Mandir, an Activist Harsh Mander's home, offices raided by the Enforcement Directorate.

On September 16, the ED raided the home and office of Harsh Mandar, a retired ISS officer, and a prominent social activist. ED officials raided his home in Basant Kunj around 9 a.m., his NGO Center for Equity Studies, and a children's home in Mehrauli.

In 2020, the Delhi Police registered Harsh Mandar's name in a February riot chargesheet in northeastern Delhi. Nearly 140 prominent educators, social activists, and artists from across the country issued statements in support of his condemnation.

In October 2020, the National Commission for the Protection of the Rights of the Child (NCPCR) raided two orphanages in Delhi -

The raid by the Income Tax Department and the Enforcement Directorate (ED) was taking place before 2014. It will continue to do so. The raid, however, is likely to have been carried out by most suspected businessmen or wealthy individuals. It was on the authorities. At the time, no one paid much attention to the news.

What is the difference between an income tax and ED raid and probe of police?

The main difference between the raid in income tax and the ED and the police probe is that the probe of police is based on the number of people involved in a criminal case or a suspect, and is based on the information received. Income tax hikes, on the other hand, take place after some homework and at all the target addresses of the target and lasts for a long time.

The success rate of police raids is not high, on the other hand, tax evasion often fails, as there is a lot of scrutiny before the raid. Their raid disputes are also reduced.

But after 2014, there is a general perception that the income tax department and the ED raids are on the rise as if all of this is being done intentionally instead of departmental professional responsibility. But the purpose of the climb is to raise awareness of the issue on social media. There is usually

of the officials who are uncomfortable with the finger of doubt.

After 2014, there was no report of a raid on the homes and other addresses of major capitalists or those close to the ruling capital. If someone argues that there is no irregularity or theft by them, it would be easily ridiculous. The only downside is that those who criticize the government are the only ones who disagree with the government's policies.

Some of the recent highs have been on media outlets such as The Wire, NewsClick, News London, Dainik Bhaskar, Bharat Samachar.

"The Wire" has been anti-government since its inception. The Wire's office was raided after the pegasus project.

The government has been reluctant to report on the death toll in the daily Bhaskar and Bharat news, and their offices have been raided. Even so, owning one is still beyond the reach of the average person He described the raid as "routine", but said it was "impossible" to identify the government's motives. Bhaskar, meanwhile, is not an anti-government newspaper, but when it began to publish anti-government news, it became more visible.

As far as NewsClick and New laundry are concerned, the two websites have spoken out

Ummid Aman Ghar and Ghusi Renbo Home - to find out that no one had taken part in the Citizenship Amendment Bill here.

The most talked-about raid is the Tax raids at Sonu Sood's offices in Mumbai ended late at night. Income Tax officers spent several hours searching six locations linked to the actor. Sources said the Income Tax department is investigating Sonu Sood's property deal with a Lucknow-based real estate company. "A recent deal between Sonu Sood's company and a Lucknow-based real estate firm is under the scanner. The survey operation has been initiated on allegations of tax evasion on this deal," sources claimed.

While the workers were fleeing during the lockdown, Sonu engaged himself in front of the Indigenous Social Service. Engaged himself on that occasion. The government had no vision at the time. Even in Lockdown, the Prime Minister announced that he would be paid a salary, but the government could not do so. When the escape case was raised in the Supreme Court, the government lied that there was no labor on the road. For about 400 days, hundreds of kilometers of roads were blocked, and half of the people on the road were stranded.

When the capitalist cry out in the Supreme Court over their financial inability to pay their salaries in the Supreme Court, the government stood on the side of those capitalists, not the poor workers, and the government did not force the capitalists to pay.

In such a difficult time, many social organizations and individuals in the country came forward to help the workers. Sonu Sood was one of them. He was also popular for his activism. Now he is affiliated with the Aam

Aadmi Party. At the same time, the rise of the government has raised eyebrows.

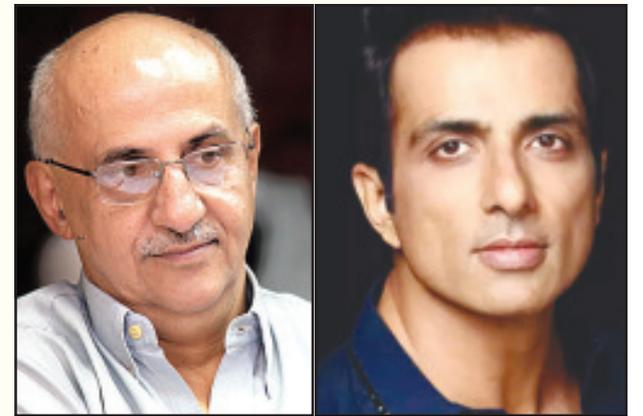
There may have been allegations against those who have been raided, and there may have been arrogance in those allegations, but there was one thing in common- their ideology was anti-government. Is it because the organizations and individuals who are the mouthpieces of the government are the ones who have been accused and the ones who have been harassed?

Not only this, with the help of Aja Tak, Zee News7, India TV and other news channels, and daily Jagran, which have often become government propaganda, they are financially clean; There is no such thing as financial irregularity in their transactions? Has the government 'surveyed' them or are they government-sponsored? If the raids were to be carried out over the financial irregularities of all media outlets and newspapers, then all these raids would have been carried out in a very unprofessional manner only on those who were opposed to the government, which would have raised suspicions and rumors.

If Speaking of corruption, the Panama Papers were exposed in April 2017. The list of Panama Papers includes the names of people from all over the world, as well as the name of the Prime Minister of Pakistan, Namaz Sharif. The Prime Minister of Iceland also had to lose his post because of the name on the Panama Papers.

The list includes the names of more than 500 celebrities from India, in each case. The list includes Amitabh Bachchan and Aishwarya Rai, as well as KP Singh, the owner of a large corporate household, KL Singh, the owner of DLF, and four members of his family, Apollo

Tyres and India Bulls promoter and Gautam Adani's elder brother Binod Adani. In addition to Shishir Bajoria, a West Bengal leader, Anurag Kejriwal of the Lok Sabha has also been named. At the time, Finance Minister Arun Jaitley told Parliament that a multi-agency group (Mega) had been set up to investigate the Indians and that it



Sonu Mandar, Sonu Sood

was functioning as a matter of course.

Now the question arises, what action was taken in the investigation of this Panama Leak case? Was anyone found guilty? Amitabh Bachchan, Aishwarya Rai Bachchan, Binod Adani, or others involved in the case survey or raid, whatever you may say, dare to do so, income tax or ED?

It is often said that raid creates fear in the minds of tax evaders and financial irregularities, and creates a sense of respect among the taxpayers with honesty. But if the system is not passed, what will be the effect on the public and honest taxpayers?

Whether these raids are being carried out to catch up on financial irregularities or whether the raids are being carried out in anti-government camps is a message that the opposition will not be left out. Whatever the current income tax department and the ED are running, it is reaffirmed that the rise is based on Blackmail's strategy; This is especially true of newspapers and the media.

If the use of law enforcement agencies continues in the interests of politics and retaliation, the professional work of all these organizations will have a very negative impact. It will also affect the morale of those officers and employees who want to perform their duties and responsibilities professionally.

Political parties must recognize that all law enforcement agencies should not use political hatred, revenge, and profit. The result will be fatal. The retaliation will trigger an endless series of attacks that will not be fatal to political groups, and these law enforcement agencies, set up for their purposes, will be distracted from their goals, responsibilities, and duties.

(Courtesy: Intervention.com)

(Photo: A satirical picture of Satish Acharya, where the Income Tax officials tell Sonu Sood: We have come here to collect data, how many migrant workers in the country, how many people lost their jobs, died of lack of oxygen in Covid ...)



Odisha: Only 29 percent of children by the age of 6 enroll in schools

Bhubaneswar (Bureau): The state's education system has collapsed due to the Corona pandemic. A large number of children have been affected by it. Such data have emerged from various survey reports. A survey, titled 'Paused Classrooms', which was conducted by 'Save the Children and Odisha Right To Education (RTE) Forum' is also worrying. According to the report, only 29 percent of children by the age of six in the state have enrolled in schools.

Because of the long shutdown of the Anganwadi Center due to the corona, whatever the children had learned earlier has been forgotten. Parents also do not pay much attention



to the free schooling of young children because their livelihoods are affected. Nearly 90 percent of teachers have opined that online education is not as

helpful in children's curriculum, according to the survey report. Eighty-five percent of teachers also opined that YouTube education is not

profitable either. The most worrying thing is, 92 percent of teachers believe that children do not have a smartphone for online learning. Seventy-four percent of people in the survey said it was unclear as to what to do with the child's education in the current situation. The past two years have been spent without classroom education. It has also been shown to affect the mental state of children. Experts believe that to get rid of it, students need to be provided with sympathy and support at the social and parent level. Schools are closed due to corona, and children are studying online. The closure of primary schools and Anganwadi centers has affected children's education.

The life of the Juang tribe in a dilapidated house !

Kendujhar (Bureau): The Juang are the oldest tribe in the Kendujhar district. The government has various plans for the development of Juang. For their overall development, the Juang Development Agency (JDA) was formed in 1978. Lakhs of rupees are being spent on it. In the forest areas of Bamshapal, Telkoi, Ghatgaon,



Harichandanpur, and other blocks This is the Juang tribe. However, the Juang Development Agency has previously worked in 35 Juang-inhabited villages in the Bamshapal block, but now includes Juang villages like Telkoi, Harichandanpur, and Ghatgaon blocks.

According to the 2018 census, 5078 Juang families live in 54 villages in the block. The family recently filed a complaint with the district attorney's office alleging that their family has been denied Covid assistance. The situation in the area where the Juang

Development Agency has been operating for many years has not been seen to have improved. Many Juang families have been forced to flee their homes because of the lack of housing.

Roads in the Juang area, the drinking water problem, and the education system are still unresolved.

In addition, due to lack of awareness and lack of work under the Mnrrega scheme, they are still dependent on traditional podu farming. As a result, forests and the environment are being severely damaged. They are getting help with livelihood projects. But due to lack of

proper supervision, many are not benefiting. Not only the JDA but also organizations like ITDA and block in the area were working on development, but social workers and Juang residents are worried that the picture in those areas has not changed. "The JD (U) is not housing under the housing scheme," said Banj Nayak, JDA is not constructing homes under Awaas Yojna. Road work will also be done by the block. Housing plans are being implemented through blocks. The JDA is providing livelihood projects, agriculture, Mnrrega work, drinking water.

Exploited Odia Workers' Plea for Rescue from Oman

Khallikot (Bureau): Migrant workers' grief has come to the fore again. This grief is not just about one, but for 15 young people. Unable to bear the family's financial burden, they left the country and went to Oman. They thought they could earn a living by working abroad and keep their family happy. But the dream of happiness was shattered. At least 15 workers who were stranded in Oman undergoing a "harrowing ordeal", have appealed to the Government for their rescue from the clutches of their employer. Allegedly tortured and "held captive" by their employers, the workers are stuck, relatives of the stranded plumbers said. 1 of them has already died. Now the 14 workers are urging the government to return to their homeland. However, it is as if their grief is not in the hands of the district administration or the state government is asleep. The 14 workers detained in remote Oman are from Khordha and Ganjam districts.

The family of Pradeep Pahan of Kamalapadar village in Khalikot police station in Ganjam district had gone to Oman a few years back through an agency. He worked for the Dolphin Trading and Investment L.L.T. He was accompanied by 14 other Odia workers. Their visa had expired

within a year. However, the company authorities did not renew their visas. Their company does not allow them to leave campus. So that their visas are not renewed. The company does not allow them to leave the office premises. As a result, they are unable to return home. Now they are living a kind of captive life.

A few days ago, Pradeep had gone to the market to buy a new Sim card. He was returning home when he met with an accident. Locals rushed him to Royal Hospital. He died there. Unable to find Pradeep in his room, his roommates anxiously searched for him and found out later that he had died. Knowing about this, his roommates were more shocked. So they informed the family. The house is bursting into tears after receiving news of Pradeep's death. "I urge the authorities to return the bodies to our land," Pradeep's family said. Parents are mourning the loss of their only earning son. He is survived by his wife and a son and daughter.

Dr. Arun Kumar Prahraj, the founder of 'Odia Samaj', raised his voice at the news of Pradeep's death. He spoke on the phone with company officials. Dr. Prahraj even discussed how Pradeep's dead body would be brought back to the village.