

‘ଜନବାଦୀ’ର ବାର୍ଷିକ ଗ୍ରହଣ ହେବା ପାଇଁ ଉତ୍କଳ ପାଠକ-ପାଠିକା ୨୫୦ ଟଙ୍କା ନିମ୍ନୋକ୍ତ ଆମ ବ୍ୟାଙ୍କ ଏକାଉଣ୍ଟ କିମ୍ବା ସିଧାସଳଖ ଜନବାଦୀ ଅଫିସରେ ଜମାଦେବାକୁ ଅନୁରୋଧ ।

ପରିଚାଳକ, ‘ଜନବାଦୀ’

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**Government : 26,000 people committed suicide in 3 years; Unemployment and debt forced**



The Union Home Ministry told the Rajya Sabha on Wednesday that during the years 2018, 2019, and 2020, about 10 thousand people committed suicide due to unemployment in the country. At the same time, 16,091 people committed suicide during these 3 years due to bankruptcy and debt. That is, a total of 26,000 people committed suicide due to these reasons. The Ministry of Home Affairs has given this information based on National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) data.

Center replied in Rajya Sabha Minister of State for Home Nityanand Rai, in response to a written question, told the Rajya Sabha how many people have given their lives due to unemployment from.... [Page-3](#)

## Endangered human rights 5221 people died in judicial custody in last 3 years, 348 died in police custody

### ‘Janabadi’ Bureau Review

The main purpose behind the implementation of the police system is to protect the livelihoods of citizens. The responsibility of the police is to allow citizens to live in peace and to maintain law and order. But instead of protecting civilians, the police are torturing them in custody. In the past three years, 348 people died in police custody in India, while 5221 died in judicial custody, informed the Union Minister of State for Home, Nityanand Rai, while answering a question in the Lok Sabha. In the state of Uttar Pradesh, the number is 23 casualties in police custody and 1295 deaths in judicial custody during the same time. Many former prisoners at the Agra District and Central Jails told



India Today that the atmosphere in the prisons is not safe. A former prisoner who came out on bail recently said that since the murder of the prisoner in Tihar jail by the prison staff, the prisoners have been living in fear.

The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) records report that in the past 10 years, 1,004 people died in police custody out of which 40 per cent died naturally or due to sickness

while 29 per cent committed suicide. However, these reports do not clarify whether the illness was long-term or it happened due to police torture. Also, the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) and NCRB figures differ considerably on custody deaths.

A human rights activist claimed that the accountability of police officers cannot be fixed... [Page-3](#)

## Odisha : Mob Thrashes Villager, Family For Opposing Steel Project At Dthinkia

### Reported by Achyuta Mahanty

Paradip: Tension erupted at Dthinkia village of Jagatsinghpur district today when a group of villagers supporting the proposed JSW's steel plant beat up a villager and his wife for opposing it. The violence occurred in presence of a five-member Advocates' Committee and police officers at Dthinkia.

Reportedly, the supporters of the proposed JSW project thrashed Pradeep Satpathy, who has been opposing the proposed steel project,

his wife, and his children in the middle of Dthinkia village road in presence of the Advocates' Committee appointed by the Orissa High Court for an assessment of the ground situation. The attackers even tore the dress of Pradeep Satpathy.

The wife of Satpathy alleged, "The police have arrested my family members after framing them false charges as we are opposing the proposed steel project. The police have also threatened us with dire

consequences. Today, while a hearing before the Advocates' Committee was going on, some villagers supporting the proposed JSW project attacked my husband and me."

A member of the Advocates' Committee refused to comment on the violence and said, "We will submit a report to the Orissa High Court while taking into account today's incident."

Inspector In-Charge (IIC) of Abhayachandpur police station, Jeevan Prakash Jena, however,

claimed the situation is under control while terming the tussle as a result of an argument during the hearing.

"One person has been injured and he has been provided the first-aid. Overall, there is no tension in the area," Mishra said.

Villagers of Dthinkia, which has been the epicenter of the anti-steel project, had a clash with armed police on January 14, 2022, over land acquisition. Activists opposing the industrial project in the... [Page-3](#)

Editorial

## Religion is on the rise in politics

Our country, known as the largest democracy in the world, was liberated and it was hoped that everyone in the country, all citizens, would be given the same rights. Religious intolerance will end. Violence over communal discrimination will end. But even after seventy-five years of independence, food security remains a nightmare for more than a million people in the country today. The grief and misery of the country do not stop here. At the age at which the child is supposed to be studying, he or she is working as a child laborer. The ruling party in the country is pushing back the image of the plight of the people, not just making a concerted effort to address the fundamental problems of the country, such as food, clothing, housing, education, and medical care. "Economic inequality is on the rise, and as a result, more than 70 percent of the population is denied constitutional rights." At the moment, the ruling party and the opposition are focusing on religion in politics, but not on the issue at hand. Prime Minister Narendra Modi is seen worshipping on the country's TV channels. Prime Minister Narendra Modi has described himself as a religious figure. Similarly, Rahul Gandhi, a Congress leader and a major opposition leader today, is trying to prove that he is a Hindu. Akhilesh Yadav promises to make Kashi a major pilgrimage site. Mamata Banerjee's voice is what her party calls the TMC, which is a temple, a mosque and a church. The BJP has not been involved in electoral politics from a religious or communal point of view. But the question is, why don't these major political parties and their leaders back down on religion or community and fail to address the issue of failure of the people of the country and the state to solve it?

What are the obstacles to the balanced development of the country, and who are the obstacles? Today, more than 20% of the country's population is illiterate. More than 25 percent of the population lives in extreme poverty. The gap between rich and poor is skyrocketing. Unemployed youth are committing suicide without getting a job. One farmer after another, workers are forced to commit suicide without getting rid of debt. In that sense, the main political party may be doing its part to address the issue. But there are no examples of such a duty from major political parties. The country's economy is in shambles. For the first time in history, the price of consumer goods has risen sharply. The purchasing power of a large number of people in the country is declining rather than increasing. The alarm bells are ringing for the middle class. People who rose above the poverty line a decade ago are now falling below the poverty line again. Such inflation has not been seen in the last 12 years. Unemployment breaks record for last 45 years Only 10 percent of India's population owns more than half of the country's wealth (57 percent). Half of the country's population, on the other hand, owns only 13 percent. How can the country move forward with such a situation? Efforts are being made to ensure that the issue is seriously considered by political parties. The BJP has underestimated the issue of religion by emphasizing the politics of religion or community. Just as the current government is helping to increase the wealth of the country, other major political parties, the Congress, the Socialist Party, and the Trinamool Congress, are also focusing on Hindutva. Politics needs to be discussed at a time when the real problems in the country are at stake. But with religious politics or the emphasis on it, the basic problems of 90 percent of the people of the country cannot be solved. As a result, 57 percent of the country's ten percent of population's property cannot be distributed among people below the poverty line.

## Industries built on the graves of humanity !

Speaking of the global economy, it is clear that the rulers of various developed and developing countries are accelerating the process of natural disasters, even more so than climate change. Its direct impact is not only natural disasters, but also natural disasters, which have been caused by man-made pollution before the catastrophic catastrophe, and especially at the village level, by the general public and the peasant-indigenous-agricultural workers. Forcible acquisition of land, forests, and water is depriving many of their livelihoods, and in the future, homeless villagers are being deprived of clean air, clean water, and safe agricultural or traditional livelihoods. As a result, greenhouse gas is the leading cause of global warming, and a joint petition of 11,000 scientists from around the world was to reduce the use of mineral-based and biofuels-based industrial processes in 2018. Instead of reducing the number of coal-fired power plants in India, our country has been reluctant to reduce the number of coal-fired steel plants, including coal-fired power plants, cement factories, and more. The company has benefited from this process Politicism of nation energy attacks of nation energy on ordinary publicity. As citizens of an independent country, the protection of the right to freedom of movement and expression of one's livelihood through a great constitution within a democratic system is the sole duty. But in the name of development, it is often seen in our country, especially in our state of Odisha, that the state can be used as an enemy by the local people in the name of development.

POSCO, which arrived in 2005, has been protesting around the coast with rice, beverages, and mines to protect the coastal environment. Since all these are the livelihoods of thousands of villagers. However, the government forcibly demolished the police station and confiscated government land. Dozens of criminal cases have been

filed against more than a thousand villagers, including women. Even then, many were imprisoned. However, in 2015, Posco was forced to resign as a result of widespread protests, environmental sanctions, and the cooperation of various national organizations. However, the state government has been reluctant to file a lawsuit against the villagers, even after they became companies. Sajjan Jindal's steel-cement-thermal power plant joint venture in Posco, which is coming to undermine the basic human rights and constitutional rights of the people in a democratic system, is coming to a standstill. Does the government say the land is not owned by local villagers who have been cultivating for hundreds of years? In addition, the Forest Rights Act 2006 recognizes that right. The villagers will not be displaced but will be in an environment of burning coal, melting iron, poisoning dust during cement production. And live a miserable life without a permanent livelihood. Not only in Dhinkia-Gobindpur, but outside the three panchayats, the villagers of a 10 km radius will also be affected by the toxic atmosphere. Pollution in the Paradip industrial area has reached a critical level. And the mixed pollution here will have dire consequences for humans and the wildlife. Areas, where industrialization began without human settlements, are facing untenable conditions today. Is it necessary for the development of a village in a densely populated area to build a wall on the fence and force thousands of people to live in fire, smoke, and dust? According to a research study by Kriya, a Delhi-based air pollution expert, the project has killed 94 people a year with toxic greenhouse gas emissions, killing 160,180 children and dying of premature respiratory infections. One such project is the latest in a string of global warming recommendations from climate scientists. But will conscientious objectors and supporters be prepared ...

# Petrol and diesel prices will rise after the elections

Bhubaneswar (Bureau): Petrol and diesel prices may rise after the elections! In five states, with the by-elections, the rate hike has been halted. Petrol prices will rise again after the election. The main reason for this is that the price of crude oil in the international market has risen to 93 dollars per barrel. Without elections, people would have to pay more to buy oil from now on. Oil prices plummeted sharply as the Omicron screen variant of

the coronavirus spread worldwide.

As a result, on December 1, 2021, the price of crude oil fell to 69 dollar per barrel. Earlier, on November 4, 2021, it was as high as 94 dollar. Crude oil prices have risen by \$ 12 a barrel since November 4 last year. It has now reached 93 dollar. Russia and Ukraine, the two main oil producers, have been embroiled in controversy over oil prices.

Sunil Kumar Sinha, the chief economist at India's Ratings & Research, said politics now has an impact on oil prices, not economics. If



crude oil prices remain high, consumers will be shocked by the rise in prices as the election draws to a close. Oil companies will try to make up for the losses they now suffer by selling oil at low prices through inflation. "If oil prices go up, it will hurt inflation." As diesel prices rise, transportation will become more expensive. Prices of goods being transported from one place to another will increase.

MK Surana, chairman of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, a state-owned oil company, said last week that the retail price of petrol and diesel would have to rise in the next few days. DK Yoshi, the chief economist at the Krisil Research, a rating agency, said a special strategy had to be developed for oil prices. The government will reduce the amount of taxes and control the situation by raising oil prices slightly.

## THE REST OF PAGE-1

### Government : 26,000 ...

2018 to 2020. Referring to the NCRB data, the ministry said that in India in the years 2018, 2741, 2019, 2851, and 2020, 3548 people have committed suicide due to unemployment.

Union Minister of State for Home Nityanand Rai said that due to bankruptcy and debt, 4970 people committed suicide in the year 2018, 5908 in the year 2019, and 5213 in 2020. The budget session of Parliament continues. Meanwhile, various opposition MPs have raised the issue of unemployment, alleging that the budget provides little to deal with the issue being faced by the country in the wake of COVID-19.

Opposition makes unemployment an issue

Unemployment is a big issue in India. At the same time, when assembly elections are to be held

in 5 states of the country, this issue is once again in discussion. The opposition remains attacking the central government on the issue of increasing unemployment in the country.

### 5221 people died in ...

in most cases because, under the existing laws, a case against involved police officers can only be registered after due government permission, and the governments are not really willing to have an open view about it. "This is rather shameful in any democratic country. People who are taken into police custody, are only suspected to be criminals, but no law gives the police a right to brutalize them in custody. It is imperative that the police and administrative system of

this country are made sensitive on this issue," the activist said.

Hindustani Biradari vice-chairman, Vishal Sharma, suggested that any custody death should be subjected to a proper impartial inquiry by the police department itself and the involved policemen are punished as per the law.

Social activist Samir said, "There are several officers in the police force who are against torturing prisoners and use the legal framework to prosecute the criminals through the courts, believing that even the police cannot take the law into its hands. The Tihar jail case has come out in the open and the names of the deputy jailor and other

jail staff have been exposed in the prisoner's murder. What action will be taken on them is yet to be seen, but the law is clear on such matters and all the accused should be prosecuted no matter what position they are on."

### Odisha : Mob Thrashes ...

area alleged the Jagatsinghpur district administration had violated human rights to facilitate the project.

Apart from constituting the five-member Advocates' Committee for assessment of the ground situation, the Orissa High Court directed the committee to facilitate the safe return of villagers to their respective homes.

A division bench

comprising Orissa High Court Chief Justice Dr. S. Muralidhar and Justice R. K. Pattanaik ordered Counsels Prasanta Kumar Jena, Omkar Devdas, and Sukanta Kumar Dalai and Additional Government Advocates, Debakanta Mohanty and J. Katikia to visit Dhinkia on February 19 and file a joint report.

The villagers had fled Dhinkia fearing arrest on January 14 when they had a clash with armed police over the acquisition of land for the proposed 13.2-mtpa capacity steel plant.

It is worth to mention Industrialist Sajjan Jindal-led JSW Group has proposed the Odisha government set up the steel plant in an area close to Dhinkia.

## THE REST OF PAGE-2

to judge at least that much? Is it the first duty of the government to designate such a damaging project in the area where they live, or at least not to destroy the livelihoods? But the state government is forgetting the rule of law by deceiving its villagers in the wrong way for the benefit of the industrialists. As a result, the right to life, the question, and the right to protest is

being violated by the state. Consider some basic questions that no one in our state government can answer, at least for the citizens themselves or others. First of all, where is the industry and how will it be measured? Is there a need for industry on public bodies? Aren't the people of the country those who are facing police repression for the protection

of their land? Why should the general public suffer the consequences of the company's interests in the name of industrialization in a democratic system? Is it unnecessary for the industry to tackle the global climate crisis, to promote healthy living, clean water, and food security for the sake of healthy life with democratic values and human rights at the

local level? The process of bloodshed is a painful curse for the people of the soil in the diaspora system. They will lose their livelihoods for the project, they will be beaten with sticks. Once the project is completed, its destroyers will be polluted and the people of that land will be polluted. Natural disasters caused by climate change,

heat, rising, droughts, and floods are the people of that soil. Who will look down on the middle class, who will look down on the collapse of human civilization? Instead of creating rich, high-middle-class jobs, new ideas are needed. Otherwise, there is a possibility of revolt very soon.

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# The politics of polarization in the name of hijab

Valchandra Sarangi



Recently, some colleges in Karnataka have been embroiled in controversy over the ban on Muslim girls wearing hijab by college authorities. The school has been closed for the past two years due to the Corona pandemic. For more than a month now, girls from minority communities have not been allowed to enter the college under the guise of wearing hijabs (headscarves worn by Muslim women to cover their heads). The "girl" was an undercover detective mounting a sting operation. The fact that students are deprived of college entrance, "We are close to the exam, we are being deprived of education," is a serious indication of the seriousness of the situation.

The controversy, which first erupted at Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Government College in Kundapur in Udupi district, has now spread to many more districts in Karnataka. With the encouragement of the Karnataka government, the authorities of those schools and colleges have banned Muslim girls from entering their respective schools and colleges wearing hijabs. The state government, on the one hand, has instructed schools to do so under the guise of dress code, while on the other hand, organizations affiliated with the Hindutva RSS have been trying to increase religious polarization in the community in the wake of the incident. At their instigation, some college students are coming to the school chanting "Jai

Shriram" with a towel around their shoulders, demanding the closure of the hijab. Students in various parts of the state have taken to the streets to protest and support the hijab. A Muslim student who came to a college wearing a hijab to submit her record was attacked on February 8. A group of Hindutva students surrounded the Hetapal goat and surrounded the Muslim student. However, the incident has gone viral on social media, with the help of college students and other teachers involved in the rescue. The situation in Karnataka is such that the state government has imposed Section 144 in various districts of the state and all schools and colleges in the state have been closed for three days to avoid tensions.

However, the controversy at the Karnataka school has not been resolved. Its heat has also recently been seen in parliament. Many lawmakers in the opposition have opposed the move, citing "communal motives." Even the Karnataka High Court has accepted a petition in this regard.

In Karnataka, the controversy over the hijab may have taken place today, but the tradition of Muslim girls going to school wearing hijab has never been the same today. For many years, Muslim students there have been wearing hijabs and going to school. I want to make it clear that I am against the establishment of a women's dress code by the male-dominated society in the name of veil, religion, and tradition, whether it is hijab or not. This is a reactionary tradition that considers the beauty of a woman to be her crime but does not blame the way men look at women. In many parts of the world, women are opposed to such practices. "In each case, the people have, for the first time, been offered a chance to vote. Many Muslim students in schools and colleges in Karnataka are not wearing hijabs. There are no rules or restrictions for doing so. So whether or not a person wears a hijab or veil depends entirely on his or her choice. If one leaves the hijab, it must be done voluntarily. This cannot be done by force. If the BJP government in Karnataka or the school authorities there thought it was wrong for Muslim girls to wear the hijab, they could have taken steps to raise awareness about it. Muslim girls would have been warned about the hijab



in such a way that they would have abandoned the practice that had been going on for so many years. However, the authorities have denied the allegations in a statement issued Friday stating "Similar, baseless allegations concerning Hijab have been made more than once.

The ban on Muslim girls wearing the hijab violates their fundamental rights enshrined in the constitution. According to Article 25 (1) of the Constitution, all citizens have the right to practice their religion and its customs. So depriving them of any ritual can be said to be a blatant violation of this right. It is a right that guarantees a negative independence. This means that the state will ensure that there is no obstruction or interference in the exercise of this religious freedom. Surprisingly, the state itself has a role to play in this. If the chief minister of a single state can do all the government work by wearing a religious dress,

the prime minister can take part in various government functions in religious attire and make Sikhs wear their religious symbols. So why ban these Muslim students from Karnataka from wearing the hijab? It is up to the individual to decide whether or not to wear the hijab. Neither the state nor anyone else can blame it.

India is a country with a pluralistic culture. But the right-wing people of the country are not ready to accept this reality. In the name of Hindustan, they want to impose a religion, a language, and a culture all over the country. India's rule is to abide by the constitution. Although the constitution calls India a secular state, it is common for people in government to openly violate it. The rituals of the majority of believers here, knowingly or unknowingly, are often implemented in government programs. For example, land worship before the construction of any government pole or



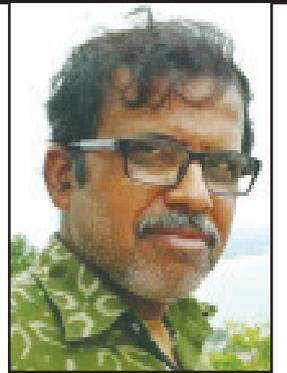
building, the placement of various Hindu deities in government offices, the worship of Ganesha or Saraswati in government schools, colleges, and the worship of weapons during the Dussehra in police stations have become commonplace. Although there were other religious people present in government programs, offices, and schools, they were easily accepted. Not only in India but also many parts of the world, Sikhs have received discounts on wearing helmets. In this regard, it is unfortunate that Muslim girls are discriminated against for wearing the hijab and deprived of their education.

The situation in Karnataka schools in the name of banning the hijab is very unfortunate. Some people think that it is about the liberation of Muslim women. But the events of the past month have proved it wrong. Communal politics is behind the whole incident, which is going on in Hizb ut-Tahrir. If there is any objection to the admission of any religious symbol or dress to the college other than the uniform, then how are the students who are protesting against the hijab-wearing the saffron towel on their shoulders as the symbol of Hinduism? In fact, for the sake of political interests, Karnataka's educational institutions are widening the gap between the two religious students and leaving them out of school for religious hatred and violence. It is not at all acceptable for the students in the country to take up the issue of education and employment, and to take up the issue of hijab instead of wire, as the unemployment rate has reached record levels.

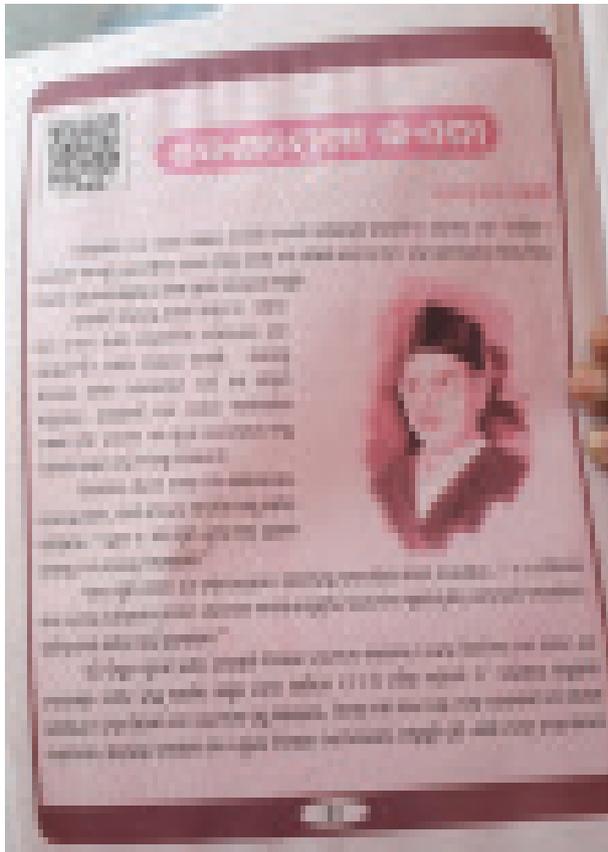
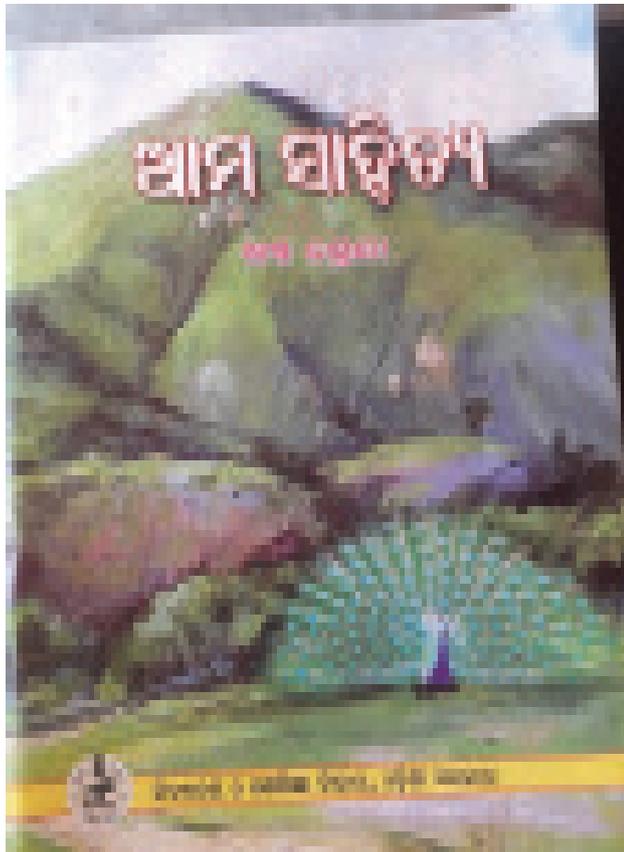
It may be mentioned here that today those who raise the issue of hijab in the name of the liberation of Muslim women and target Muslim girls have not shied away from targeting Hindu women in the past. The girls have been trying to control their clothes by wearing jeans, loving other boys on their own, and choosing their spouses. Every year on Valentine's Day, thugs break into parks and hotels to molest, assault young couples. The UP and Madhya Pradesh governments, led by them, have been accused of using the Love Jihad Act to torture and imprison women who marry men of other faiths at will.

The BJP government has played a key role in the Karnataka students' religious hatred over the hijab. Assembly elections are set to take place in Karnataka next year, and the state government is deliberately encouraging the government to hide its incompetence. In addition, the BJP's central leadership, which wants to woo the religious elites to win the Uttar Pradesh elections, has been instrumental in keeping the Karnataka issue quiet.

# Savarkar : Was British colonialism an enemy or a friend ?



Debaranjan



The sixth-grade textbook 'Aam Sahitya' published by the Department of Mass Education of the Government of Odisha has a chapter entitled 'Patriotic Prisoners'. It is not true that Binayak Damodar Savarkar, in short, depicts Savarkar as a "patriot". Describing Savarkar as a patriot in the textbooks of ten to twelve-year-old students may also arouse interest in the Hindutva organization among them later on. "The great sacrifice of this great revolutionary for the country is unforgettable," the book states. He had to fight with foreign governments all his life for the independence of the country. Even after the country became independent, he did not find peace. "India is divided into two parts." The fact that he played a strong role in the partition of the country is not discussed in the book.

Savarkar's entire life, of course, can be divided into two parts. Savarkar was arrested on suspicion of conspiracy to commit murder while on his way to England for higher education. He was sentenced by a British court to life imprisonment on July 4, 1911, in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Cellular Jail. Within a few months, after he arrived in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, he wrote a letter to the British government apologizing, which is not mentioned in the sixth-

grade textbook. According to documents in the Cellular Jail, Savarkar wrote his apology to the British government on August 30, 1911. Savarkar's second apology was later written on November 14, 1913. Until then, Mahatma Gandhi had not joined the Indian independence struggle.

Union Minister Rajnath Singh said in a recent meeting that Savarkar had written to the British government on the advice of Mahatma Gandhi on the issue of amnesty, but was not based on any information. On the advice of Mahatma Gandhi, Narayan Savarkar's younger brother, Narayan Savarkar, filed a petition with the British government on March 30, 1920, seeking his brother's release because the British government ignored Savarkar's repeated letters. Savarkar was later shifted to Alipore Jail in Bengal and later to Ratnagiri Jail in Maharashtra's district. When Savarkar was released from prison on January 6, 1924, the British made it a condition that he never leave Ratnagiri during his lifetime. The patriotic prisoner in the title of the textbook states, "The British government released him because he was tired and depressed because of his advanced age. But what kind of future do we want to build on this misinformation of school children?"

While in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands,

Savarkar authored his book, "Essentials of Hindutva". In it, Savarkar's main slogan was "One Nation, One Culture". In this book, he argues in favor of making India a Hindu nation. After his release from prison, he formed an organization called the Hindu Mahasabha to try to soften it. In his book, he proposes to subdue a small number of Muslims and Christian believers. Babasaheb Ambedkar opposes this, writing, "The argument that Muslims are making to be a colonialist under Hindu imperialist ideology is completely absurd. By doing so, he is sowing the seeds of permanent enmity." But when a book on Savarkar's religion based on nationalism is published in Nagpur, Keshab Baliram Hedgwar, a doctor from the same city, is influenced by the division. He meets Savarkar at Ratnagiri Jail. This was followed by the establishment of the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS) on 27 September 1925 by Hedgwar. It has been a grassroots communal organization since the beginning. The Hindu Mahasabha was responsible for organizing the Annual General Assembly in 1931 in Akola. Similarly, Savarkar helped to increase the union by merging his youth organization 'Tarun Hindusabha' with the RSS.

During the Quit India Movement (1942), convened by Mahatma Gandhi, he wrote to members of his Hindu Mahasabha, "I am issuing this directive that all members of the Hindu Union (Hindu Association in English) who are in the post of British Government should be in office." Savarkar did not agree with the activities of the Indian National Congress. Instead, Nathuram Godse, the assassin of Savarkar and Mahatma Gandhi, had ideological and organizational ties. Nathuram Godse was a member of the Hindu Mahasabha before his assassination and later resigned.

This is not the first time that textbooks have been used to teach "patriotic prisoners" to children. There are many instances where giving the wrong information to a child can lead to wrongdoing. But the motive behind calling Savarkar a great patriot is never misleading. Rather, the government's main goal is to encourage children to join communal forces and use India to build a Hindu nation. If the government misrepresents us, it needs to be removed from the textbook. "

# Ashish Mishra has been granted bail in the Lakhimpur Kheri massacre case

Ashish Mishra, son of Union Home Minister Ajay Mishra Teni, was released on bail on Thursday on charges of driving and killing a protesting farmer in Lakhimpur Kheri, Uttar Pradesh. The Allahabad High Court has granted bail to Ashish. He has been granted bail because he has assisted in the investigation and has filed a complaint in the case. The judge also ruled that Ashish had no evidence of gunshot wounds. The allegations against him were not substantiated as the driver and two supporters of Ashish were killed in the attack by the protesters; So the judge opined that bail could be obtained.

As a result, Ashish is about to be released from prison after a long six months. He was arrested on October 9. His release during the election has been a



major issue. A total of six people, including a driver and two BJP workers, were killed in what became known as Ashish's car crash, which killed four farmers and a journalist. The Supreme Court's inquiry committee said the farmers were planning to drive by. Ashish is the main accused in the indictment.

On the other hand, Ashish's release on bail has raised questions in various quarters. The

family of the deceased responded that hope for justice was slim. With the Uttar Pradesh Assembly elections looming, political tensions are running high. Chowdhury Jayant Singh, leader of the Rashtriya Lok Dal, took a look at the system: four people were hit by a car and six months on bail. Samajwadi Party chief Akhilesh Yadav and Congress leader Priyanka Gandhi have also

expressed concern over Ashish's bail. He asserted that his confession had been obtained through torture and that his confession had been obtained through torture.

Farmers' lawyers have not been able to fully present their arguments due to the disruption of the Internet during the online trial. Farmer leader Rakesh Tikayat was outraged that the court did not give him time.

## The state has seen a 14% increase in the incidence of covid daily

Bhubaneswar (Bureau): Infection is under control in the third wave. Except for a handful of counting districts, daily infections have dropped in other districts. However, the death toll has risen sharply. All of these are being cleaned up by the Department of Health, which was preceded by death and announced after the audit.

The death toll in the state has risen sharply since the last week of January. A total of 185 people have been reported dead in the state since the beginning of the month. The district has been

empowered to audit the death toll in Corona. The state government has announced the death toll after health officials at the state level reviewed it. The district has been asked to conduct an audit 48 hours after covid related death and send it to state officials.

The state is in a state of turmoil. Which of the following is not a third wave of corona delta? Officials in the state say the death toll from the delta has risen sharply, with no immediate reports of injuries or severe damage. A few days ago, the genome sequencing of positive

samples collected at the group level was said to have 60 percent omicrons. The number is said to have touched 76 percent later. The district attorney's office said in a statement that the state government had warned that delicacies could cause minor infections in the state after the removal of the Delta species by 100 percent.

On the other hand, the number of daily infections in the state has increased by 14 percent in the last 24 hours. In one day, 1,712 cases were reported in the state. There are 323 children under the

age of 18. Khordha has the highest number of 258, Sundergarh 14, Cuttack 108, Anugul 4, Mayurbhanj 53, Sambalpur 56, Sonpur 57, Nayagarh 45, Kalahandi and Dhenkanal 4 and 7 out of State 4. Another 22 people have died, officials said. The total death toll has risen to seven. Today, 3,124 corona disease cases have been cured in the state. As a result, the number of patients receiving treatment has dropped to 14,521. In addition, the total number of healthy patients has increased to 12,48,152.

# JSW : Legal system ignored

Jagatsinghpur (Bureau): In the proposed Posco project area of Jagatsinghpur, the Odisha government has reportedly flouted all the laws to give JSW a chance to set up a mega steel plant without an MOU. According to the documents of the 52nd meeting of the Expert Advisory Committee of the Union Ministry of Environment on January 26, the state government did not hesitate to show unreasonable sympathy to JSW Utkal Steel. From public hearings to social impact assessments, water project requirements, forest land change, pollution levels, environmental degradation, and human rights violations, JSW has come to the forefront. How the JSW has made its case before the Expert Appeals Committee (EAC) has indirectly undermined the company's oversight of the Odisha government. However, the Expert Advisory Committee on JSW proposes to JSW to submit additional documents on 10 issues, including the interpretation of 14 aspects of the mega steel project in Jagatsinghpur and the proposal for the construction of a jetty. It is only after this that the EAC clarifies that the company's environmental permit application

will be considered. According to sources, the 52nd meeting of the 14-member Expert Appraisal Committee, chaired by Dr. Chachinath Pandey, was held on January 26 at the JSW Utkal Steel Plant, an annual 10 million tonne cement plant and an 800 megawatt capacity of 400 megawatts. The committee, however, recommended that the company's environmental clearance application be interpreted in 19 ways and that additional documents be submitted on 10 issues. The committee said it would consider the company's environmental clearance application only after receiving all this information. However, according to data submitted to the committee by the JSW, it has not been necessary to sign an MOU with the government to set up industries in Odisha since 2012. The company argues that under the Forest Rights Act-2009, the consent of the public to the project is not required to establish a project. There will be a public hearing only in the prescribed format, and the project company will have the opportunity to address all these issues. So there has been no rush in public hearings in the project area. The company even said it was in December in the presence of the Jagatsinghpur district

administration, which completely canceled the public hearing in November. Similarly, the ruling BJP government, which is battling Chhattisgarh, has initially agreed to supply 113.3 cusecs of water from Jobra Barrage, claiming that the water level in the river is declining, but the company again refused to comply with the JSD's request. Luke cut his hand to give 8.1 cusecs of water near Jagatpur. K. Ray Paul's committee had earlier warned Posco not to water the river, citing water shortages in the river. However, for the JSW, the state water resources department has ignored it and has written to the JSW to fill the river as a permanent source of water. Similarly, the JSW company has argued that the social impact of the project area is not accurate and that it is not needed. With only two and a half acres of private land in the project area, JSW did not take the Social Impact Assessment Report seriously. The company also denied the allegations in a statement issued Friday stating "Similar, baseless allegations concerning the environmental impact of the project have been made more than once. The company has avoided allegations of widespread police deployment, police



overcrowding, and human rights abuses around the project. Although Paradip is one of the most polluted areas, the project area has high levels of pollution, and the company has ignored reports and health experts' concerns about serious health problems.

The committee, on the other hand, in its recommendation, has submitted a memorandum of understanding and accompanying documents dated October 9, 2018, with the Regional Office of the Ministry of Forests to acquire land in the proposed project area. In addition, the protection of forest land between the jetty and the proposed steel plant area at the mouth of the Jatadhari, the revised plant for high tide and dunes in the northeastern part of the project area, the out-of-the-way, the more fluorine and the finite particles in the sea. The committee recommended submitting detailed documents on the existing arrangements,

road construction to the project site, deforestation of 1.30 lakh trees in the project area, and afforestation, non-construction of the CRZ project area. The company will carry out its proposed industrial projects on 1,125.26 hectares of land in Gadkujang, Dhinkia, and Nuagaon in three panchayats of Ersama. It covers 108.561 hectares of forest land and 55.60 hectares of non-forest land, which has already been handed over to the company by IDCO. In the proposed project area, 50,000 locals are raising their livelihoods by cultivating beverages, fish, and vegetables. According to sources, for thousands of years, people in the area have been making a living by cultivating paddy, fish, cashew mango, coconut, pomegranate, pomegranate, banana, and even now on Balikuda Ersama MLA Raghunandan Das.

## Odisha Gridco seeks a 30% hike in the bulk supply price

BHUBANESWAR: In a move that could significantly inflate the electricity bills of consumers from next year, the State-owned power trading utility Gridco has asked for a 30 percent hike in the bulk supply price (BSP) for 2022-23 over the tariff approved for the current fiscal. Filing its annual revenue requirement and BSP application for the next financial year before the Odisha Electricity Regulatory Commission (OERC), the power trading licensee has proposed a supply price of 385.21 paise per unit against the current average of 296.29 per unit.

If the proposal is approved, it will have a cascading effect on the retail supply tariff (RST). As such power consumers of the State are paying through the nose for the hefty hike of 50 paise per unit (20 paise from April to September and 30 paise from October to March) in the last fiscal followed by another 30 paise per unit in the RST in 2021-22.

Based on projections submitted by distribution companies as well as projections for captive generating plants (CGPs) for emergency supply of power, Gridco said it will have to meet a demand of 28,474 million units (MU) in 2022-23.

Considering transmission loss at three percent based on OERC approval for OPTCL for 2021-22, the actual requirement of power is 29,354.67 MU. Estimating the power purchase cost at Rs 11,464.63 crore and revenue earning of Rs 8,431.24 crore from sale of energy of 28,414 MU to discoms during 2022-23, Gridco said it will face a revenue deficit of Rs 25,14.21 crore.

Gridco proposes a 30 percent hike in the bulk supply price

The trading utility has worked out its net annual revenue requirement at Rs 10,945.36 crore at the existing BSP. "To make up for the revenue deficit, Gridco

proposes a BSP of 385.21 paise per unit," the petition said.

Projecting the total energy available to the State for 2022-23 at 36,391.31 MU, the petitioner submitted that there will be surplus energy of 7,036.64 MU after meeting the demands of the discoms.

Gridco proposed to sell the surplus power at a variable cost of Rs 3.40 per unit. The estimated revenue from the sale of surplus power will be Rs 2,033.59 crore which will reduce the power purchase cost.

Arguing in favor of an upward revision of the bulk supply tariff, Gridco said its total loan

outstanding was Rs 8,101.89 crore as of March 31, 2021, due to non-cost reflective BSP tariffs, disallowance of carrying cost of regulatory assets, and receivables outstanding from discoms. Besides, the repayment liability for 2022-23 is Rs 1,380.21 crore towards loans taken from commercial banks (except State government loans and NTPC bonds).

The financial crisis of the company is also due to the non-payment of BSP in time by discoms. A number of Rs 1,616 crore is pending for recovery from the discoms as of September 30, 2021.