

### 'Pratik' brings a message of pride and glory from the US to Odisha



An Oriya student has been hired in the United States at an annual salary of Rs 1.8 crore. This student is PratikMudali. He

is the son of Prof. Sangram Mudali and Prof. Geetika Mudali, Director, NIST, Berhampur. Pratik has been hired by leading chip company, Intel. He will work on the next generation of chip technology in the United States. Pratik is a former student of Mothers Public School in Bhubaneswar and he has been offered this fat figure salary job by competing in global competitions. He holds a Master of Science degree in Electrical Engineering from the IV League University of Pennsylvania. His parents, relatives, teachers, and friends congratulated him on his success and said that he had brought a message of pride and glory from the United States to Odisha. Wishing him a bright future and congratulations.

## Development is underway

### 'Janabadi' Bureau Review

Be it mineral resources Sundergarh or Kendujhar. Where there is abundance, there is a tragic picture of poverty. The government's development plan has yet to reach the general public year after year. Government propaganda says development is at its peak. But there are areas where people are looking for development. An example of how inaccessible development is when you look at a report from the Kendujhar district, like Bhatahandi shows.

Thakurani is a village in Deojhar panchayat in the twin blocks of the Kendujhar district. According to villagers, the village is a border town of Jharkhand, with both governments under the watchful eye of the government. All the plans of our state government there are inaccessible. They are still living a life of oppression and misery. In the

aftermath of the by-elections, local leaders have been sweeping the ballot for another five years.

Dhar Naik of Dumbar in the village said that Mangala Munda, the sarpanch of Deojhar, had taken the people's Aadhaar, voter ID card, and bank account for three months to provide Biju Pakkaghar and had not yet handed it over to them. With the panchayat elections looming, he says it is an innovative idea to force the vote in his favor. Two or four beneficiaries of the government's Biju Pakka house were found. However, construction work has been underway for two years. "While the government has announced a kitchen for everyone, we are living in mud houses," said



Mishra Palei, another villager.

It is to be noted here that the development trend of the ruling BJP government has been flowing across the state for 22 years. However, due to the unselfish actions of the officials and people's representatives in charge of the successful implementation of the schemes, all the beneficiaries of the schemes have become rare. Education, health, paved roads for transportation, ...

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## The standard of living of people remained unchanged

### 'Janabadi' Bureau Review

With increasing pollution, overcrowding, the government is allowing one mining after another, but mining companies continue to violate environmental laws and exploit locals instead of hiring them. Despite repeated appeals to the district administration, the district administration has not taken any legal steps to bring justice to the people and to control pollution.

Hundreds of mines are operating in the mines, and many national and international companies have been managing the mines and enriching the government treasury. Many of the

miners in and out of the state come to these mining companies to make a living by hiring and contracting, while the foothills of the mountain forests, which are rich in mineral resources for ten years, are inhabited by indigenous peoples living in the country. You can't believe it. Their physical and mental state in the aftermath of poverty has been exacerbated by frequent blasting, dust pollution, and noise pollution. A similar heart-wrenching picture was found in Gandapada village, ward 10 of Gwali panchayat. Once upon a time, the local Gujarat family was

working in the Nuagaon iron ore mine of the local KJS Ahluwalia company, and the family was moving smoothly. JSW has been relocating the mine to lease. Since then, the locals have been ignoring it. He has not been able to re-employ people from outside the state who have previously worked in the new mines. As a result, they are left without a solution and are facing a lot of difficulties. All the plans of the state government have also failed there. The drinking water problem is so acute that they dig holes in the earth's crust to collect contaminated water and use it in their daily lives.

The dirt road, which connects the main road to the village, has become unusable. He said it was not possible to travel on bicycles during the monsoon season. Electricity has become a nightmare, and education has been disrupted. An elementary school runs from first to fifth grade. More than 200 students study here, but only three teachers. All of them are disdainful of these simple and honest people, who are living under the scrutiny of the government, and the support of the rural development department of local companies has been disrupted. Before...

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Editorial

## How far is the development of Odisha ?

Odisha has 10% of the total national wealth. There is a 4 km long coastline. Of the 5 biodiversities in the world, only 3 are in Odisha. Odisha accounts for 33% of the country's total mineral resources. But Odisha still does not get out of poverty. Some are homeless and some are living under government-sponsored poles. As the number of slums increases, so does the number of people going abroad to work. Some are dying from medical negligence, while others are starving to death. Twenty-two years have passed since the Biju Janata Party (BJP) came to power, promising equitable or comprehensive development. During his 22-year rule, Chief Minister Naveen Patnaik has promised that Odisha will be prosperous and developed. During the long 45-year rule of the Congress and the 14-year rule of Janaki Ballabh Patnaik, the people of Odisha heard of the Green Revolution, the Industrial Revolution, and the White Revolution. A few days later, during Biju Patnaik's tenure as chief minister, the Industrial Revolution was heard again. But Odisha today sees one agricultural industry after another locked up. The OTM of Chaudhwar has not been operational, nor has the rice mill or multiple sugar mills been operational. The agricultural industries that were established in the 90s have become the only thing in history today. When Naveen Babu came to power, he was increasingly outraged by the corruption and misery of Odisha during the Congress rule. The government has promised to develop the overall development of Odisha. Odisha's mineral resources, water resources, and forest resources will be used to make Odisha strong and prosperous. But even after 22 years in power, 85% of the people today rely on rice cost Re.1 to maintain their food security. With the increase in purchasing power, the dream of a larger industry is emerging. And the agricultural industry is closing down one by one. Employment opportunities will be created only by the establishment of agricultural industries. Only the agricultural sector can help solve the problem of unemployment. But Naveen Babu-led government has not been able to make a firm decision on the establishment of the industry. Only privatization is a dream of prosperity. The development that Naveen Babu promised when he came to power has not materialized. The number of unemployed youths is increasing. The number of people going abroad to work every month is growing. Young people in particular are being forced to work in the state without employment opportunities. The government has not been able to take strong steps to curb the deteriorating law and order situation in the state. As a result, crime against women and children is on the rise. The government has not been able to take steps to develop the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and Backward Classes, which are lagging in the social and economic spheres. Although this category of people is perceived to be a weak group, the government plans to strengthen or strengthen this category of people cannot be implemented. Development is only on promises and statistics. Chief Minister Naveen Patnaik's popularity remains unchanged. This cannot be denied. The review shows that the state's collective development cannot be guaranteed if it only keeps its image clear. The BJP government was expected to ensure collective or overall development after the long-running collapse of the Congress government. The basic needs of the citizens will be met. False cases have been filed and people are being sent to jail. The promise of development is just a dream. Today, it is important that Chief Minister Naveen Patnaik, in keeping with his promise, implement the plan to ensure overall development. Otherwise, Congress will question the difference between the BJP regime and the current government and will be forced to change the people, because that is the right of the people in a democracy.

## Democracy in the poisonous belt

India, the world's largest democracy, has been a beacon of truth and non-violence for thousands of years. Voting is taking place for the mass celebration of democracy. People elect representatives from the panchayat to the parliament. Elections are being held because of the lack of impartiality and honesty in elections. When the basil seed is sown, the basil tree grows out of it. But when the poison is sowed in the seed where will the basil come from? The "Mines and Ends" judgment that the great father of the nation, Mahatma Gandhi, has set out in this regard is a warning to our democratic system that the tool will be as possible.

From the panchayat to the parliament, the system is being warned.

From the panchayat to the parliament, the system was once considered by the delegates to be the best way to serve the country. They made vows of service, sacrifice, and dedication to life. They did not have to rely on money, arms, alcohol, meat, or false promises to win the election. There was no difference in the behavior of such representatives. Even before independence, many kings, zamindars, nobles, and Englishmen tried to gain power. At the time, however, voters were more likely to vote in favor of the ballot box. In the run-up to the provincial council meeting that year, Das wrote, "How much money did the wealthy candidates spend, how many people did they get bribes, how many people took legal evidence, and how many others were threatened, and shocked." Now all is well. This is where the product runs out of protection. There is no doubt that the poor Lingaraj and Godavarish today have removed the hugely wealthy and powerful Emma monastery, Parikud. Wealth is not the only force; Power is not the only weapon; Intelligence, knowledge, character, public service on all these; People don't understand the significance of today. "

But now everything has turned

upside down. In Odisha, three-tier panchayat elections are now underway. There are going to be municipal elections ahead. Then there will be the co-operative elections and general elections for the Assembly and Lok Sabha by 2024. The State Election Commission has set a maximum spending limit of Rs 5 lakh for district council candidates, while the election expenditure for panchayat committee members and sarpanches can be as high as Rs 2 lakh. However, many candidates and leaders have acknowledged that the district council candidate is spending more than Rs 5 lakh and that the sarpanch candidate is spending more than Rs 2 lakh. A Zilla Parishad member will not receive a government allowance of Rs 3 lakh during his five-year tenure. Similarly, a sarpanch or a member of a committee will receive a government allowance of less than Rs 1.5 lakh over a five-year term; But why are they spending so much and where does this money come from and where do they get it from? Similarly, given the problem of coronary heart disease, they should take a limited number of people, from candidacy to publicity. But all these cuts are being violated by a large number of candidates literally. As a result, those who represent the Panchayati Raj by illegally casting their votes must run 'Panchayati Raj'.

At present, the maximum expenditure on Lok Sabha candidates is Rs 95 lakh in the big states and Rs 75 lakh in the small states. According to the Election Commission and the government, in the big states, the election expenses of assembly candidates will be limited to Rs 40 lakh, while in the smaller states it will be around Rs 28 lakh. In 2014, the number of voters in the country was 83 crores and 40 lakhs million, but now it has crossed 93 crores and 60m lakhs. Assembly elections are now being held in Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Punjab, Goa, and Manipur based on increased election spending limits. So many candidates will have to spend a lot...

# Waiting for 20 years for house

Kandel (Bureau): Jalandhar Gauda lives in Kandel village in Kesinga block. She is about 53 years old. Asked by age, Jalandhar said he did not know exactly. He stays with his wife.

There is no ear in the hand. There is no roof over his head. As a result, the couple took refuge on the porch of the village welfare



mandapa. For the past two decades, the panchayat authorities have been repeatedly appealing to the authorities for shelter. But nothing worked. He has already passed three elections, demanding a landslide. Jalandhar and his wife

are involved in the election process. How many leaders ministers, panchayat representatives have come and gone. To this day, however, no one has come to the rescue of the

poor couple from poverty. After much pleading, he received a ration card from the government. That's the decent thing to do, and it should end there. Earlier, the couple lived on a government plot of land. They

have now taken refuge on the verandah of the village welfare mandapa after the house was demolished and mixed with dust. Jalandhar said the government was giving land and house assistance to so many people that he would benefit if he got some help from it. However, there have been allegations at various times in the Kesinga area that government lands have been forcibly occupied by large influential people. Complaints are also being made. "We have heard from you about the couple's

plight," Kesinga said in a video interview with Prafulla Odu. They have to apply to the tehsildar to get a piece of land. "Once the land is found, he will be included in the plan and will be given a piece of government housing," he said.

# Where will the Shop keepers of Kendrapara go ?

Kendrapara (Bureau): Shopkeepers on the bypass road in the Kendrapara metropolitan area were evacuated and cleared roads. The Bypass Road Upbringing Chamber of Commerce has strongly condemned the bypass road, which has been reluctant to do so for a long time. These traders have been earning for their families from the shop but now they have been unemployed and living in poverty. Hundreds of shopkeepers marched down to vending zone asking for a solution from the chairperson, Kendrapara municipality. Mohammad Aamir, Sheikh Liaqat Alli, Sheikh Ramzan Alli, Sheikh Ramzan, Sheikh Officers, Jitendra Rana were present during the rally.

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### Development is...

drinking water, and other basic amenities have become inaccessible to the people of Thakurani village. There is only one teacher in the school from 1st to 7th. To get healthcare, you have to cross a 20-kilometer hilly road to reach the town of Jodhpur. By

the time the government's 108 ambulances arrived, the patient had died and was pronounced dead at the scene. Occasionally there is a rupture of the hip at the local company's hospital for treatment. As a result, all plans are far from being implemented here. Instead,

they are trying to deceive them into believing that they can. While the village is located on the border with Jharkhand, the villagers are only looking at the development plans of both the states through advertisements but they are not yet available as beneficiaries, he said. "In

each case, the people have, for the first time, been offered a chance to vote.

### The standard of living ...

holding public hearings to expand the mine, he appealed to ordinary people in the area to donate small gifts, such as plates, cups,

plates, and spoons. Later, he did not set foot in the area. So, all of a sudden, worries have taken place in the mind of the natives. People, there are now aware. "If the government or the company does not take this into account, it will continue to do so."

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more than that. The more money they spend on the electoral business, the more they reap the benefits. The poor and the honest lose their constitutional rights without being able to rely on such an expensive system.

As in previous years, after the election, both the victorious and the defeated candidates will be held accountable to the election officials in charge along with the true text. This is exactly the style of governing the country that he has used in Russia. Our

country became independent through the struggle for a clear satyagraha in a combination of truth and non-violence, and we later enacted a sacred constitution to run our country in a democratic system. We have gained our freedom through the sacrifices of thousands of Satyagrahis and the persecution and imprisonment of millions of militants. But in the aftermath, greedy traders who have resorted to lies and violence by destroying the

sanctity of truth and non-violence continue to jeopardize our system with the power of money, arms, and power. As a result, instead of the universal system, we are suffering from poverty, backwardness, illiteracy, unemployment, inequality, malnutrition, bias, etc. We are engulfed in deadly sins such as unethical politics, immoral trade, immoral education, non-labor wealth, unconscious luxury, inhuman science, and non-sacrificial worship. As a result, the exchange rate of

one dollar has risen, while in the 75 years since independence, it has crossed Rs 75 and the debt burden of the country has exceeded Rs 130 lakh crore. According to the Declaration of Independence, drug addiction is spreading, and women's safety is not safe. Corruption has become the practice of corrupt leaders. With the world hunger index below 100 countries, the economic inequality in our country is getting worse year by year for the capitalist groups that are holding elections to the

forefront. The right to life is at stake, and the right to a fair trial is being denied.

In front of us is a pot of poison in front of the nectar of freedom. As the situation worsens day by day, there is no collective voice to address it. The motherland wants to make India the seat of the much-awaited world power by swaying some determined seekers who can swim in the opposite direction and deliver the message of positive change by rescuing the democratic system from the clutches of poison.

# The Union Budget 2022-23 is a deadline for fraud against farmers

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The finance minister presented the Economic Survey Report after the President's address at the beginning of the budget session in Parliament on January 31, 2022. Both the President and the Minister of Finance acknowledged the contribution of agriculture in India and said that the government was committed to resolving the crisis in agriculture, and farmers. In addition, during the sudden closure of the lockdown in March 2020, millions of migrant-wageworkers returned to their respective villages to earn a living.

In this regard, in the 2022-23 budget, it should not have been expected that the central government would allocate any more expenditures in the budget for the soul and agriculture of India. The expenditure allocation was Rs 1,38,500 crore in 2019-20. It increased by Rs 1,42,762 crore in 2020-21, while it fell to Rs 1,31,531 crore in 2021-22. In 2022-23, only Rs 1,32,514 crore has been allocated for agriculture and allied sectors. If we take into account the inflation of the past four years, it will not increase at all. Some call it the government's crackdown on farmers, while others call it a "retaliatory" move by the farmers

against the three agricultural laws. But in our opinion, the government is only fulfilling the conditions set by the World Bank in 1991.

Firstly, In 2022-23 Rs 2,37 lakh crore has been earmarked for the purchase of 1,208 lakh metric tonnes of paddy and wheat at a minimum support price. The government estimates that 163 lakh farmers will benefit. But in 2020-21, Rs 2.42 lakh crore was allocated. So, the government will buy less paddy and wheat at the MSP price than last year. This will make it easier for farmers to sell their surplus produce at lower prices. Over the past year, farmers' organizations have blocked the central capital, Delhi, demanding the repeal of three agricultural laws by the central government and a legal provision for the purchase of farmers' produce at MSP prices. The government has not yet passed a law on the purchase of agricultural products at the MSP rate. Farmers' organizations have blamed the MSP for lowering the cost of buying rice and wheat. The announcement that farmers' incomes would double in 2022 in less than five years is nothing more than a smokescreen.

Second, the government has cut back on budget cuts. The crop insurance scheme has dropped from

Rs 16,000 crore in 2021-22 to Rs 15,500 crore in 2022-23. Similarly, looking at the fertilizer subsidy, it has been reduced by a maximum of 25%. In 2021-22, Rs 1,05,222 crore has been earmarked for Rs 1,40,122 crore.

Third, the central government wanted to introduce modern technology-based agriculture, while on the other hand, it talked about zero-budget farming, chemical-free agriculture. Farmers will be provided with digital and high-tech systems. Drones are also said to be used for crop assessment, land records, and pesticide spraying. Under PPO, farmers will be provided with digital and high-tech systems. However, when Finance Minister Hitech spoke about agriculture, it seems that he did not take into account the fact that 93% of the small, marginal, and part-time farmers in India are small. His budget is aimed at those big farmers, agricultural traders, and big corporations who have entered agriculture. Ordinary farmers have nothing to do with it.

In the 1960s and 1970s, the peasants were deprived of the green revolution due to the financial crisis and became agricultural laborers. Even so, owning one is still beyond the reach of the average person. The government also wants small farmers to move away from farming and move to urban areas to work as cheap laborers in the industry and fall into the hands of agricultural corporations / large companies. To address this the federal government has introduced three agricultural laws, which have since been repealed by the central government.

In this year's budget, the central government has focused on zero-budget agriculture and modern pesticide-free agriculture. It was first started 5 km from the banks of the Ganges. As a result, farmers will no longer be able to rely on the market for their seeds, fertilizers, and organic pesticides. But with zero-budget farming or traditional agriculture,

high-tech drone-driven agriculture is out of the question. After the government's release of agriculture, the "zero budget agriculture" is nothing more than a reassurance to farmers suffering from the crisis. This is because, in the past, money was allocated to natural agriculture in the name of traditional agricultural development schemes. It is now part of the National Agricultural Development Plan.

For the past two years, migrant workers have returned to their home countries due to Corona's closure of factories and trade. They were employed under the Mahatma Gandhi Guaranteed Action Plan, or the MNREGA scheme, and kept Gujarat low-income. But the money allocation has been steadily declining since then. In 2020-21, MNREGA spent Rs 1,11,171 crore in 2021-22, Rs 98,000 crore was spent. In the 2022-23 budget, it has been reduced to Rs 73,000 crore. It also has an additional Rs 18,000 crore to be paid to workers in the previous year. The MNREGA scheme has been launched for rural landless and poor workers in the face of unprecedented unemployment in the country. The government, of course, wants workers to move from rural areas to urban areas and work in low-wage industries and services. This budget will meet this hidden purpose of the government.

Suffice it to say that in the Agriculture Budget, in 1991, the opening of India's agricultural sector to indigenous and foreign investors, the abolition of agricultural subsidies, the abolition of the food corporation, etc., were in the past the World Bank and the GAT and the current World Trade Organization. This will separate farmers from agriculture and make them cheaper workers. There must be a nationwide peasant movement in protest. Not only the peasants but also all the sections of the society must join the movement.

# The Center does not have data on tribal displacement in the development



- ◆ Asked for sacrifices for development, Forgot to do justice
- ◆ Odisha's Parja, Kandha, Kondadora and Kadaba are all victims of injustice

Indigenous peoples are sacrificing for development. Many projects have been built by the state and central governments, from factories, reservoirs, railways, highways, ports to sanctuaries. As a result, 90% of the displaced are tribal. The central government has no information about them.

Even the central government is said to be tolerant of the Maoist movement. But even with that, the Union Ministry of Tribal Affairs is not serious. As a result, most tribal-dominated states (22% of the total population) like Odisha have been hit hardest. The displaced tribals in the Hirakud Reservoir have been subjected to repeated injustices and exploitation by the Maoists in Malkangiri, including the excavation of the Mali Mountains in Koraput, starting with the criminal negligence in Thiruvananthapuram. But the center has never paid attention. On February 9, 2022, MP Akhilesh Prasad Singh questioned how many families had been displaced in the last three years due to the Maoist movement. In response, State Tribal Welfare Minister BisheshwarTudu said the Ministry of Tribal

Welfare could not collect the data due to local unrest. In the Rajya Sabha on December 8, 2021, the number of people displaced by the development project was questioned, including the percentage of tribals who were displaced in 2019-20, 2020-21. In the Lok Sabha on September 14, 2020, a large number of tribals were displaced due to various development projects.

Among the projects in the country, factories, state highways are being built by the state government, while railways, national highways, sanctuaries, and ports are under the central government. Acquisition of land for all projects will be the responsibility of the state government but will be given by the Environmental Approval Center. According to Giri Rao of Bashundhara, a social organization, displacement is not just about displacement. His social and cultural life has been affected by food insecurity, landlessness, and increased migration. The state government does not have information on their whereabouts, and the state government's criminal negligence in the direction of eviction has not been forthcoming.

According to social worker Debaranjan, as many as 400,000 people have been displaced by various development projects since 1955. To date, there have been no reports of injuries or severe damage.

In Odisha, the Parja of Koraput, the Kandha of Rayagada, the Kondadora of Malkangiri, the Kadaba, and the tribal communities of Sundargarh have been particularly displaced. Everyone knows about the injustices done to the displaced tribals of the Hirakud Reservoir. Displaced tribal families from 336 to 400 Sundergarh, Rourkela, are still fighting for jobs due to the Rourkela Steel plant. The government has yet to recognize the 500 displaced families of the fishpond project. In Hirakud, more than the required amount of land was acquired in the hall and the unused land was not returned to the tribals.

According to another social worker, many tribals were displaced by the Maoist movement in Chhattisgarh during the SalwaJudum and Maoist clashes. In Malkangiri, some tribal families have fled their villages and are now living in Chittagong due to threats from the Maoists. Given the problem of tribal displacement, the social organization NAPAPM has demanded that the Central Government set up a separate Ministry of Displacement. Demands have been made for the justice of the displaced since independence. But the government has never taken it seriously. The Ministry of Withdrawal was opened during the reign of former Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee. The central government is upset when major projects like Posco move out of the state, but no one has to ask the tribals who are leaving for the project.

## SP involved with people in multiple cases ?

Jagatsinghpur (Bureau): Unfortunate incidents are taking place in the densely populated Dhinkia area under the Ersama block of the Jagatsinghpur district. Jagatsinghpur district SP Akhileshwar Singh has been accused of taking bribes for the proposed JSW project and beating up anti-JSW protesters and trapping, threatening, and arresting innocent people in false cases. According to reports,

thousands of people in the Dhinkia area have been living on forest land. They were profitable and self-sufficient, employing people from the surrounding area. But there has been intense opposition in the local area to the JSW project in that area.

There have been several allegations of fraudulent use of force in cracking down on dissent. The police have sent many innocent villagers, such as the agitating leader

Devendra Swain, in a false case, in addition to this they have also vandalized the house and used slang for the villagers. Surprisingly, they have arrested innocent people of the village but the culprits were sitting with the Additional SP Paradip / IIC Abhay Chandpur, SP Jagatsinghpur. Nityananda Swayamsevak, who voluntarily agreed to break the bar, turned

his attention to the police officer, but he was not allowed to speak, but the police sent him in a false case.



## Government scams Odisha farmers

Bhubaneswar (Bureau): The Odisha Electricity Regulatory Commission has repeatedly stated in its report that the state is a remnant state in the electricity sector. At the same time, both the central and state governments are committed to doubling farmers' incomes. The Odisha government is moving forward with a special agriculture budget. However, the latest report from the Central Electricity Authority found shocking information. According to the report, there is a gap between the government's plan and the reality of the plan. Farmers in Odisha are so backward in agricultural modernization that they are far from the national level in terms of electricity use in the field; Neighbouring states are also lagging.

In Andhra Pradesh, 26.85% of farmers use electricity, while in Telangana it accounts for 35.07%, while in Chhattisgarh 22.30% depends on electricity, while only 2.8% of farmers in Odisha use electricity. At the national level, an average of 20.08% of farmers use electricity in agriculture. In the south, farmers (24.12%) are more dependent on electricity. East India lags (2.66%). It can also be seen as an example of the central government's dream of early development.

Agriculture and economists are paying close attention to the report by the Odisha Electricity Regulatory Commission, which is currently



holding a public hearing on electricity tariffs in the state. "Modernity has not yet touched our farmers," said agricultural experts. The state government has failed. The Odisha government is indeed budgeting for special agriculture, but there is no minimum coordination between the agriculture and water resources departments.

"How will electrification be done in agriculture?" In all states where farmers use more electricity, the government subsidizes them. Some states are offering free electricity. Farmers in Odisha have repeatedly complained that no one is listening. Farmers have to pay the same amount of money as the average consumer uses electricity. How can a farmer be encouraged in such a place?

Second, farming does not have the necessary infrastructure for electrification. There would be a lot of change if the government took into account the needs of the farmers as

they prepared the agricultural budget. Farmers are not accepting the plan.

Agriculture economist Natwar Khuntia said the Odisha government's plan was in one way and its implementation in another. What the budget says is not reflected in the case. 90% of the state government's agricultural budget is for irrigation. However, what is the status of the use of pumps in canals? Will the farmers benefit or will the water reach the fields if they can irrigate? Agricultural extension officers have a big role to play in delivering government plans to farmers. Today, one officer is in charge of multiple areas. Many do not live there.

A former administrator, who has been preparing the state government's budget for many years, argues that if farmers do not have water, where will the electricity come from? The state government is talking about 35% irrigation capacity. However, are

there any official reports on how much land is reaching, how long the water is in the field? Not only this, with the help of a white paper you will be able to determine the status of agriculture and farmers in the state.

"The electrification of agriculture in Odisha means only irrigation," said a senior administrator. More than half are now idle. With Tata Power currently in charge of distribution companies, the situation is getting worse. If the government builds more and more dams and prioritizes the construction of boreholes in areas with high groundwater, there are two benefits. Farmers can start the third farm and grow one Which will pave the way for multiple crop production. The biggest thing now is that the dedicated electricity service for farmers has not been possible. Since the mega-irrigation project is no longer possible in terms of displacement and cost, there is a need to give more and more important to raised irrigation to get water to the beaches. The stronger the area, the more farmers will benefit, the more money will be harvested. So, farmers can go out of their way to modernize agriculture.

What the intelligentsia is talking about; "Everywhere you look today, the tide of protectionist sentiment is flowing. If consumers do not have access to electricity, they will be able to access the highway. Who will sue the farmers before the Odisha Electricity Regulatory Commission?"

## Village students unable to access the online class

Kaliapani (Bureau): The government has a long-term plan for digital India. Telecommunications and the Internet play an important role in making people smart. Despite this, the Jajpur district's economic zone, Sukinda Chrome, has not been able to reach most parts of the Chrome Valley with internet facilities.

Natora, Baghuasahi, Chhatangar, Deogaon, Kankadagodi, Kumudibahali, Ashokair, Ardapala Hudisahi and Patna Dalkasahi, Kansa Mundasahi, Kiringadapala Panchayat Giringamali, Kardagadia, Jharanasahi, Panasia, Pimpudia Panchayat Nuadih, Bamnagar, Ambapal and Arjanair, Batisahi, Balianjari, Kuhika Panchayat Mobile phone service (network) is still not available in the villages of Jemadepur Revenue Mouza, Rankia and Koil of Bandhagaon Panchayat, Mantira and Naluabeni, Ashokjhar Tourism Area under Balo Panchayat, Bhaluki and Godisahi villages. People have to

climb hills, houses, and trees to talk a little over mobile phones. The same is true of smartphones. Consumers can be seen walking a distance of two and a half kilometers from the village, standing in a certain place, and talking/running the net.

Telecommunications are also inaccessible in the Tuneishuni, Raighati, and Champajhar in Kiazhar panchayat in the Danagadi block of the mining area. Mobile phone service is also not available on the Tamka-Mangalpur Road, 15 km from Tamar to Kamarda on the main road. DakhinHaasada, a seventh-grade student from Nator village, RatnaMurmu, a fifth-grade student, and Fagun Soren, a third-grade student from Chingudipala Ashram School, 7 km from the village, were seen sitting on the roof of the shack. Thakur Murmu, a resident of Talasahi, said he had climbed the roof of the house when he heard that the network was

coming. They also said that some of his other friends were climbing trees to study on YouTube.

The education of underprivileged students in the mining region has been greatly affected. The state government's Department of Public Instruction, the Education Connection, has become a laughing stock in all of these areas. While most students are away, most teachers are unaware of this.

The Kaliapani Telephone Exchange under BSNL has been out of order for 3 years. The landline telephony system has been shut down. The broadband service, which will be available to various panchayat offices from the exchange, has not been operationalized. From the Jajpur Road sub-division to the Kaliapani Exchange, the state-owned company has been plagued by widespread corruption scandals in the

land-line scam and the recruitment of inexperienced and unskilled workers. Now, in the run-up to the three-tier panchayat elections, the Election Commission is focusing on digital propaganda for the corona cut-off. Most villages do not have access to mobile services because of the network's outage. He said he would take steps to contact Kaberi Muduli, Sukinda tehsildar, and the departmental authorities.



## Koraput's Mali Mountains public hearings for bauxite mining High Court exemption order on environmental clearance



Cuttack (Bureau): The High Court has issued an interim injunction on environmental clearance for bauxite mining in the Mali hills in Koraput. This interim

injunction will remain in force until the next hearing. In addition, the High Court has directed the Central and State Governments to file a reply in the case.

The bench comprising Chief Justice of the High Court Justice S.S Muralidhar and Justice Radhakrishna Patnaik passed the order after hearing the case on behalf of social activists Prafulla Samantara and Pratap Rudra Samantara. The next hearing in the case is set for March 10. According to the case, Mount Mali has been handed over to Hindalco for five years since 2006. But he was unable to extract the mines from Hindalco. From 2012 to 2014, Hindalco mined some of the mines.

Following the allegations, the central government ordered a public hearing on the mine. A public hearing was held on November 22, 2021. The petitioners allege that the local government and Hindalco detained people from a distance. Therefore, the petitioners have approached the High Court in protest. The High Court heard the case and issued the above order. Lawyer Prashant Jena and Devprasad Mohapatra are handling the case on behalf of the petitioners.

# Protection of human rights: Environmentalists, social workers, and journalists are being held, hostage

Jagatsinghpur (Bureau): A team led by senior journalists Ravi Das, Dev Prasad Rai, and Prafulla Samantara, has been blocked by the Dinkia panchayat in the Ersama block of Jagatsinghpur district from entering Dinkia. The team wanted to meet with villagers who had been beaten by police and understand their plight.

According to locals, this is possible with the active cooperation of the SP, Jagatsinghpur. In Delhi, another team led by JNU professor Vikas Vajpayee



was barred from reaching the village. Jindal was later allowed to visit the project site, warning them not to visit the opposition villagers.

The villagers are being held captive by police and

company agents in exchange for police protection. The JSW Utkal Steel Limited and the Naveen Patnaik government continue to use terrorist tactics to seize people's land and resources

at any cost. The villagers have been tortured by the police. However, the head of the family did not take any action against the police who beat the family with sticks. As soon as possible, immediate disciplinary

action against the controversial IC Jeevananda Jena Additional SP Umesh Panda SI Ashutosh Hota, IC Yugal Das, IIC Ranjani Kant Mishra, and the police force.

## Two inaccessible villages due to lack poles

Deogarh (Bureau): The ever-flowing canal, which flows through Kadoguda and Jhirpani villages of Dholpada panchayat under Tileibani block of Devghan district, has become a curse for at least 400 villagers. The distance between the two villages is only 4 km from the Dholpada panchayat office. However, due to the lack of poles, the vehicles cannot travel. One has to dive into the water. During the monsoon season, the two villages often become isolated. In other seasons, even in the summer, the canal has water touching at least one knee, so women, men, boys, and girls all move across the canal. As the vehicles could not be reached. Patients are carried in beds, swings, or stretchers. Since there is no school, the children go to the village of Hetkhmar to study. The garden has school uniforms with books. After jumping the drain, they go to school, changing their wet clothes and wearing school uniforms.

Similarly, men wear lungi when they cross the canal, and women have to carry an extra sari. When they bring in food, rice, and wheat from the panchayat office, they are sometimes submerged in water. There have also been several incidents of domestic animals being swept away in the Gohira canal.

For the past 14 to 15 years, villagers have been pushing for the construction of a bridge to solve the problem, starting with the sarpanch, the MP and the BDO, and the district commissioner. Krishnachandra Dalpati, Tilaibani Group Development Officer, was contacted in this regard. Recognizing the plight of the villagers, the RD department has sent a proposal to the government to build a pole in the canal. Mr. Dalpati has promised that construction will begin as soon as it is approved. On the other hand, like many of the promises made in the cold-blooded store in the minds of the locals, this promise will not just remain in the promise!

## Families are still waiting for compensation

Sambalpur (Bureau): The foundation stone of the Hirakud Multipurpose Dam Project was laid on March 15. On April 12, 1948, Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated the concrete work. The world's longest dam was inaugurated on January 13, 1957. It has been 64 years since the establishment of the Hirakud Dam. However, for the 70th anniversary of the loss of Vitamati for Hirakud, most families have yet to receive compensation.

The people have not been able to get a piece of land or have received any compensation. According to records, 218 villages were submerged in the floods and 22,000 families were submerged due to the construction of the dam and the expansion of the reservoir, with more than 200 monasteries losing their existence. However, according to the Hirakud Displaced Persons Welfare Committee, 369 villages and 1.5 lakh acres of land were submerged in Hirakud. 26,501 families were displaced. Now those families are

one lakh families. After a long battle with the displaced, it was ordered in 2002 to provide 10 decimated houses per household. But so far only 2,000 families have been found homeless, according to official figures. The Budi Area Struggle Committee Lakhanpur and the Hirakud Displaced Welfare Committee Sambalpur have been demanding the declaration of 10 decimated houses and 36 revenue villages to all eligible families. But the government does not have the information needed to meet this demand. Who will recognize their answer to the next generation when most of the people of that time are dead and gone? "Every year, the government counts birds, tigers, elephants, crocodiles, and dolphins coming in from abroad, but to this day, they are unable to count the displaced people from Hirakud," he said.

But Hirakud Bastuhara, who once suffered from displacement, and the next generation have to endure repeated landslides. After being evicted from the Budi area,

the people moved to various districts of western Odisha and settled there. But later they had to be demolished for various projects. The original sword village of Hirakud, the birthplace of the hero Surendra Sai, was submerged in water during construction. The people of the area resettled on the banks of the reservoir and it was recognized as the village of Khinda. Residents of Talabira, Budhiapalli, Rampur, and Patrapali villages, including Khindash village, are now facing re-extinction due to the MCL coal mine. Similarly, families from hundreds of submerged areas in multiple villages around the city of Hirakud will be relocated to build an additional spillway in Hirakud. While the wounds inflicted during the first displacement have not dried up, the re-emergence has pushed the fate and future of one of the cursed families one after the other into darkness and uncertainty.