

Popularistic and Money Distribution Schemes – To Hoodwink the People

Finance capital of imperialist countries is controlling, dominating, and capturing India. It is dictating the policies of the country. Ruling classes surrendered to the finance capital. It occupied the agriculture, industrial and all sectors. Finance capital exploited immensely and suppressed the Indian people.

(“Therefore, it is clear that the industrial development assistance received by India through various international sources and Governments has only made the Indian Nation more dependent on foreign finance capital than even 20 years ago.”

“Even purely Indian investment was more often linked with technical collaboration agreements with foreign firms, which restrict and control import of needed raw materials, restrict exports, and expansion, except with their consent. In the last 10 years two – third of the entire capital raised by the private sector went into enterprises involving foreign collaboration.”) – T. Nagi Reddy in his book of “India Mortgaged” (1971).

The finance capital has trapped India in their iron fists. Comprador ruling classes are serving the imperialists. They have no independent character and policies. It resulted that there was no distribution of land to tiller. There was no independent agricultural, irrigation, crop policies, no national industrial policy. All policies are intended to pro ruling classes i.e. imperialists, comprador feudal and capitalists.

These policies resulted in Hunger, poverty, unemployment, indebtedness. The origin of this crisis is pro-imperialist policies of the comprador ruling classes. People burning with flames of dissatisfaction were awakening against these ruling class policies and agitating against them. Surrendering to like World Bank and imperialist organisations’ directions, rulers are taking up popularistic, money distribution schemes. These are being labelled as welfare schemes. To divert, camouflage, and illuminate the people, rulers are using these schemes as weapons. They ignored the development of basic sectors.

Andhra Pradesh: The state government has directly credited Rs. 95,529 crore into the bank accounts of beneficiaries of various welfare schemes in the last two

years, and has indirectly spent over Rs. 36,198 crore on certain other schemes, aggregating Rs. 1.31 lakh crore.

In education sector, welfare schemes such as Vidya Deevena, Vasathi Deevena, Amma Vodi, and Vidya Kanuka, the government had spent Rs. 25,714 crore in two years on these programs.

More than Rs. 1 lakh crore was allocated for the welfare sector, including sub-plans for BCs, SCs, STs, Kapu and minorities, and other flagship programmes of the state government under Navaratnalu in the 2021-22 state budget.

The SC sub-plan was allocated Rs.17,403.14 crore, ST subplan - Rs. 6,131.24 crore and BC subplan - Rs. 28,237.65 crore were allocated. 3,845.30 crore was allocated for YSR Rythu Bharosa. YSR Aarogyasri got Rs. 2,258.94 crore. Jagananna Vidya Deevena, under which fee for college students is reimbursed, Rs. 2,400 crore was allocated. Jagananna Vasathi Deevena, this year Rs. 2,223.15 crore was earmarked. Rs. 865 crore was earmarked for interest - free loans for SHGs. For YSR Interest free loans for Urban SHGs, Rs. 247 crore was set aside; Rs. 500 crore is estimated to be spent on YSR Interest free loans to farmers. The government introduced the EBC Nestham scheme this year and allocated Rs.500 crore. Another Rs. 500 crore was allocated for Kapu Nestham. For YSR Nethanna Nestham Rs. 198 crore was allocated, Rs. 300 crore for Jagananna Chedodu, Rs. 285 crore for YSR Vahana Mithra, Rs. 120 crore for Matsyakara Bharosa, Rs. 1,096.75 crore for YSR Gruha Vasathi and Rs. 17,000 crore for Pension Kanuka.

The allocations for development of Anganwadis, implementation of YSR Sampurna Poshana Plus (proper nutrition to pregnant and lactating women and children under the age of six), YSR Aasara, YSR Cheyutha were included in the gender and child budgets.

Before the YCP Government, TDP government in Andhra Pradesh took up schemes like TIDCO (houses), Vidyonnathi, foreign education aid, Best available school, land purchase scheme for poor people, Marriage gifts (kanuka), Sankranti gift (kanuka), Christmas gift (kanuka), Minority Thoda, Dulhan etc.

In the past, Congress party took up like the above popularistic schemes.

Same popularistic schemes took up in all the erstwhile governments: in all the states, all ruling class parties are following the above said popularistic, money distribution schemes.

Uttar Pradesh : Last January of 2021 Narendra Modi released Rs. 2,691 crores for over 6 lakh PMAY-G (Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana) beneficiaries in Uttar Pradesh. The beneficiaries of PMAY-G are also provided support of unskilled labour wages under the MGNREGS and assistance of Rs. 12,000 for construction of toilets through

Swachh Bharat Mission, SBM g, MRNRGES or any other dedicated source of funding.

The scheme has provisions for convergence with other Central and state government schemes for providing LPG connection under the scheme PM US, electricity connection and access to safe drinking water under the Jal Jeevan Mission.

Modi had given a call of housing for all by 2022, for which a flagship programme of PMAY-G was launched on 20 November, 2016. So far 1.26 crore houses have already been built across the country under the scheme, an official release said.

Gujarat : Gujarat finance minister Patel presented his 9th budget (2021-22). Rs. 8,411 crore has been allocated towards subsidy to farmers for electricity usage in agriculture. Rs. 1,250 crore has been allocated towards Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Rural). He also said Rs. 900 crore will be allocated for building 55,000 new houses under the PM Awas Yojana (Urban). Rs. 1,032 crore has been allocated towards Vrudhdh Pension Yojana, Niraadhar Vrudhdh Yojana, and Vaya Vandana Yojana, Rs. 939 crore allocated towards supplementary nutrition scheme. Rs. 1,106 crore has been allocated towards Mukyamanthri Amrutam and Ma-Vatsalya Yojana. Rs. 404 crore has been allocated towards National health Mission. Rs. 573 crore has been allocated to Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan and Rs. 204 crore has been allocated to Mid-day meal scheme.

He also announced the Sagar Khedu Yojana- 2 for the fishermen community was allocated Rs. 50,000 crore, 'Van Bandhu Kalyan Yojana' for the tribal population with allocation of Rs. 1 lakh crore for the next five years.

The CM of Gujarat launched and dedicated to the people several schemes worth of Rs. 1,500 crore on January of 2021. He interacted with the beneficiaries of following schemes. 1. Kisan Surya Yojana (Electricity for Agriculture) 2. Medical Aid Scheme 3. Palak Mata - Pita Yojana (Education Aid).

West Bengal : 1. Monthly Income Support scheme (for 1.6 crore families, to family female heads - Rs. 500 - Rs. 1,000) 2. New Credit card scheme (for students education - up to Rs. 10 lakhs) 3. Duare ration scheme (1.5 crore families) - Door step delivery of monthly Ration 4. Krishak Bandhu Yojana (provide Rs.10,000 per annum to farmers) 5. Jai Bangla pension scheme (Rs.1,000 per each beneficiary - old age, widow, farmers, SC, ST category) 6. Karma Sathi Prakalpa scheme (provide loan up to Rs. 2 lakhs to jobless youth for self dependent. Like this so many schemes are there.

Kerala : 1. Nava Kerala Mission - A. Life scheme - housing for 4.32 lakh families - approximate budget Rs. 6,000 crore to - Rs. 6,500 crores B. ARDRAM - health

facilities C. Education system - changed 1,000 Government schools to international standards 2. Kerala generic scheme 3. Vayo Madhuram scheme for seniors 4. Sarana Balyam scheme 5. Kera Suraksha insurance scheme 6. Muttatha mulla loan scheme 7. Pravasi Chitti scheme 8. Kerala loan repayment subsidy scheme 9. Blind peoples insurance scheme 10. Kerala inter caste marriage scheme 11. Subhiksha keralam scheme 2021 - provide necessary financial and technical assistance in agriculture.

The ruling classes failed even in implementing their pseudo land reforms, land reforms act, land restriction laws due to Pro-imperialist policies. Five year plans, Industrial policies and Acts were left to papers. Then they brought forward 20 point programme. But they could not convince the people. The bankruptcy politics of the rulers led them to popularistic schemes and money distribution schemes.

People must know the root cause of this crisis and should unitedly fight out the ruling class policies.