# Article information:

Modi’s Varanasi, Adityanath’s Gorakhpur unaffected by Uttar Pradesh meat crisis | Latest News India - Hindustan Times
<https://www.hindustantimes.com/india-news/it-s-business-as-usual-for-meat-sellers-in-modi-s-kashi-adityanath-s-gorakhpur/story-YAuoXQ5XM17V40mPofmv3M.html>

# Article summary:

1. Despite the meat crisis in Uttar Pradesh due to a crackdown on illegal slaughterhouses, Prime Minister Narendra Modi's constituency of Varanasi and Chief Minister Adityanath Yogi's constituency of Gorakhpur remain unaffected with no shortage of meat.

2. Meat sellers in Varanasi and Gorakhpur reported steady business, with customers lining up to buy mutton and other meat products.

3. While other places in Uttar Pradesh are facing a severe shortage of meat and eggs, the two towns have not been impacted by the crackdown on illegal slaughterhouses.

# Article rating:

May be slightly imbalanced: The article presents the information in a generally reliable way, but there are minor points of consideration that could be explored further or claims that are not fully backed by appropriate evidence. Some perspectives may also be omitted, and you are encouraged to use the research topics section to explore the topic further.

# Article analysis:

The article titled "Modi’s Varanasi, Adityanath’s Gorakhpur unaffected by Uttar Pradesh meat crisis" discusses the impact of the recent crackdown on illegal slaughterhouses in Uttar Pradesh on the availability of meat and eggs in different parts of the state. The article highlights that while many places are facing a shortage of meat and eggs due to the strike called by traders, Prime Minister Narendra Modi's constituency Varanasi and Chief Minister Adityanath Yogi's constituency Gorakhpur seem to be unaffected.

One potential bias in this article is its focus on Varanasi and Gorakhpur, which are both politically significant constituencies. By highlighting that these areas are not facing a shortage of meat, the article may be trying to portray the government's crackdown on illegal slaughterhouses as effective and necessary. This could be seen as a promotional content for the government's actions.

The article also includes statements from meat sellers in Varanasi and Gorakhpur who claim that their businesses have not been affected by the crackdown. However, there is no evidence provided to support these claims. It would have been helpful to include data or interviews with customers to verify whether there is indeed no shortage of meat in these areas.

Furthermore, the article fails to explore counterarguments or present alternative perspectives on the issue. It only focuses on the experiences of meat sellers in Varanasi and Gorakhpur, without considering the impact on consumers or addressing concerns raised by those opposing the crackdown.

Additionally, there is no mention of any potential risks or negative consequences of the crackdown on illegal slaughterhouses. The article does not discuss how this might affect livelihoods or food security for certain communities, particularly those dependent on small-scale or unlicensed meat-sellers.

Overall, this article presents a one-sided view of the Uttar Pradesh meat crisis by focusing solely on two areas where there seems to be no shortage of meat. It lacks evidence to support the claims made and fails to provide a comprehensive analysis of the issue.

# Topics for further research:

* Impact of Uttar Pradesh meat crisis on consumers in other parts of the state
* Livelihoods affected by the crackdown on illegal slaughterhouses in Uttar Pradesh
* Food security concerns arising from the closure of unlicensed meat-sellers in Uttar Pradesh
* Opposition to the government's crackdown on illegal slaughterhouses in Uttar Pradesh
* Data on meat availability and prices in areas outside of Varanasi and Gorakhpur
* Perspectives of consumers and their experiences with the shortage of meat and eggs in Uttar Pradesh.

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/085e59e2f766e005e1bed8a96a9dbc18>