

OPPRESSED JUVENILE, VICTIMS OF SOCIAL OUTCASTE!

The oppressed dalits, tribal and backward classes are still the victims of economic and social exploitation. Even after seven decades since independence, practice of superstition and social stigma is prevalent. The victims who fall prey to it are mostly dalit and tribal people. A recent incident in Ganjam district has produced an outcry over the issue of governance and administration.

According to sources, an unfortunate incident took place in a village under Jagannath Prasad block of Ganjam district. The villagers have socially outcaste an oppressed juvenile victim of a skin ailment. His family has been asked to pay Rs 10,000 for the boy's social acceptance.

The juvenile dalit boy from a village under the Jagannath Prasad block was forced to undergo a 'purity' ritual to be adopted by superstitious villagers who were socially isolated from his family suffering from congenital skin disease.

Surprisingly, in a similar incident of Bagua village two weeks ago, the family was penalized with Rs 10,000. A seven-year-old boy...

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WHEN WILL ODISHA WAKE UP TO ITS SCANDALOUS MISFORTUNE OF POVERTY & CHILD TRAFFICKING ?

'Janabadi' Bureau Review



Incidents of child trafficking, like in the 1980s have taken place in Kalahandi,

Odisha. Not only India, but the whole world came to know how grim the poverty situation of Odisha was. In the meanwhile, thirty-two years has passed yet the number of people living in poverty-stricken areas is not declining, and there are still 56, 30,362 live destitute families in Odisha. The central government provided the information in response to an unanswered question no.1602 in the Lok Sabha on September 20, 2020. According to the Central Government's answer to the unanswered question number 1834 on September 21, 2020, there are still 126.14 lakh people residing in rural Odisha and 12.49 lakh people residing in urban areas, or a total of 138.63 lakh people living below the poverty line. Year after year, several plans are being made to alleviate poverty. Billions of dollars are being spent for this purpose. But poverty cannot be eradicated. Such tragic situation continues as the will power of the government is not resolute. A recent heartrending incident from Cuttack has come to light. Despite the

government's denial to the truth, it has been alleged that the harsh reality is, being afflicted in extreme poverty the mother losing all hopes, sold her child for earning bread.

According to the report, there were allegations of child trafficking in Silver City, Cuttack. Motherhood has vanished in the fight of poverty. A couple has been accused of selling their newborn daughter for Rs 50,000. This incident took place in the slum area of Markat station kathjodi Vihar, Cuttack. The baby girl was rescued with the help of child line police. In addition, while interrogating the parents of the girl child, it is to be noted that the person who bought the baby girl is a medical staff.

When the mother was asked about the baby, she said she could not nurture the child due to poverty. So he sold her off to a man who could take care it. The baby's mother claims she had not sold the baby, but given to the man for nurturing it. The baby and her mother have been taken to child line centre.

RESTORE THE PROMISES & HOMES OPEN RESOLUTION NEEDED, NOT OPEN ROOF TOPS !

(REPORTED BY JAYARAM BAG)

Barapali- Odisha Liveable Habitat Mission "JAGA" is a society under Housing & Urban Development Department, Government of Odisha, headed by the Chief Secretary, Odisha as Chairman. World Habitat Mission has recognized the Odisha state government's JAGA Mission that uses drones to survey slums. The slum upgradation and de-listing initiative aims at improving the living conditions of 18 lakh slum dwellers by providing them with piped water supply, paved roads, storm water drains, street lights, sanitation, household electricity, community spaces and recreational areas.

The Odisha government has become the first in the country to bag this award. "JAGA Mission 2017" aims at transforming the slums



into liveable habitat with all necessary civic infrastructure and services at par with the better off areas within the same urban local body (ULB). It would work continuously to improve the standard of the infrastructure and services and access to livelihood opportunities. It involves the government surveying and awarding slum dwellers a legal land title. Thousands of urban poor have been displaced from the Central Railway slums.

Many have lost their lives, and yet, few have fought against the system. Recently, the issues of land rights for the urban poor gained a considerable amount of attention, but sadly, with less justice for them. More often than not, slums are seen as encroachments and slum dwellers, even if they stay in slums for decades, are not provided with any legal rights over the land. Since these slums are settled on private or public land, they are always at

the mercy of bulldozers. Many projects have been undertaken to eradicate slum development, but the target set of improving slum facilities and providing better housing infrastructure for the occupants has failed to produce the desired effect. As growth in poverty and slums are entwined, eradicating urban slums is one of the toughest challenges presently facing our societies. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, by PM Modi was launched on 1 June 2015 to provide affordable housing to the urban poor. But the practical implementation of this scheme was only limited to writing. The concerned authority has passed the buck by giving just a mere "land rights" named certificate as Proof to the dwellers regarding ...

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Editorial

Crippling trust deficit or embarrassing stalemate ?

January 26, 2021 marks India's 72nd Republic Day. The whole world was watching the celebration of Republic Day, the largest democracy in the country. This day was a day of pride and honour for the whole country. But what really happened on this day, rather brought shame. The 72-day-old peaceful protest by farmers going on. Suddenly tens of thousands of the farmers protesting agricultural reforms drove a convoy of tractors into New Delhi. The farmers drove in long lines of tractors, riding horses or marching on foot. The parade started from Singhu Border, Tikri Border and Ghazipur in Delhi on the routes approved by the Police. The farmers were barred from entering the central part of the city where the official Republic Day parade was taking place. Democracy doesn't support violence.

Later, the tractor rally turned into a violent protest as the protesting farmers drove through the barricades and clashed with the police. At around 8 am, a few hours early from the permitted time, farmers started to gather separately at Ghazipur, Singhu and Tikri borders. The actual person behind this violence was Gangster Deep Sidhu, whose close links have also been found with Actor Sunny Deol. The tractor rally commenced from the Singhu border and was designated to follow a decided route. However, as the rally progressed, it deviated and marched towards other routes and the protesting farmers clashed with the police forces. The protestors instead of rallying on the pre-decided route chose to March towards ITO metro station and the city centre meanwhile breaking through the barricades. The agitating protestors vandalized a DTC bus and police vehicles. According to the police, the protestors used sticks, iron rods, pelted stones, while some Nihang protestors rode on horses fully equipped with deadly weapons like swords, kirpans and fursas and some protestors even used their tractors to run over the police. Some protestors driving their speeding tractors rammed barricades and attempted to mow down the policeman on duty. One person reportedly died after he lost control and his tractor overturned on him. Likewise, the postmortem also ascertained the cause of death as "shock and hemorrhage due to anti-mortem injuries". They further reached and forcefully entered the historic Red Fort of Delhi and hoisted religious flags from the ramparts and climbed up the domes of the fort. One of the farmers was seen climbing a flagpole in front of the fort and hoisting the religious flag Nishan Sahib on the flagpole. The clash between police and farmers also caused damage to facilities inside the fort. 394 policemen and thousands of farmers were reported injured, 30 police vehicles were destroyed and internet services were suspended for hours in several parts of Delhi and the NCR region. The police succeeded in vacating the fort premises after continuous announcements and use of force. A high-level meeting was taken by Amit Shah in which decision was taken to deploy additional paramilitary forces in Delhi and to take action against those found violating protest rules. The President of India condemned the incidents of violence and the religious flag hoisting and called it an "insult to the national flag and Republic day".

The farmer unions blamed actor turned activist Deep Sidhu and gangster-turned-activist Lakha Sidhana for instigating riot and hoisting a religious flag on Red Fort. Suddenly, Deep Sidhu became a social worker overnight in the gang, interfering in the peasant movement and succeeding in changing the route map of the Peasant Front. He succeeded in playing an anti-peasant role, not only against the country, but also by creating violence in the peasant movement. As the farmers marched on the tractor to Lal Qila, Delhiites greeted them with rain. But by the time he reached Lal Qila, Sidhu and his associates had created an atmosphere of terror. "It simply came to our notice then. Which was unthinkable, For 72 days, millions of farmers peacefully protested against the repeal of three anti-farmer laws by the central government and were granted permission by the Supreme Court for tractor rallies by the Delhi Police. That goal deviated. The reason was violence. The world of democracy is a system of mass that has the voice or voice of a lot of culture. Democracy means a lot. Respect many aspects. It is the right of every citizen to be treated equally. But as violence unfolds on Democracy Day, the mystery behind the conspiracy behind it is slowly being unraveled. The basic premise of a democracy-democracy-constitution is to ensure public rights. In a democracy, disagreement is paramount. But the government's arrogance has undermined democratic values. The blame is being placed on farmers who are peacefully protesting. In the praises of the government, the way in which some of the major media outlets in Beaver are propagating the peasant movement as traitors, anti-nationalists, drunkards, terrorists, Khalists is against the basic tenets of democracy. The government pushed back public opinion and passed three anti-agriculture laws without debate, without discussion, to protect the interests of corporate houses. Which is against the interests of the farmers and workers who have built the country. The country's peasant movement has come down against it. Yet the government has not woken up. The government is drunk with arrogance. The government has insisted on accepting the farmers' demands. And agitating farmers are anti-national. This, of course, made the video an overnight sensation. It would be good for the country to repeal the anti-agriculture law as the farmers claim, recognizing their own failures and the impartial investigation into the manner in which the violence took place on January 26, Republic Day. The country says a handful of wealthy people do not understand. The soul of the country is the peasants and the workers. Oppression is against the basic tenets of the Constitution. So why hasn't the government accepted the demands of the peaceful peasants for 72 days?

Farmers and workers are proud of the country. Shame on the country is violence, oppression and harassment? The time has come for the government to abide by the basic principles of the constitution. Don't be intimidating. Strong legal action should be taken against those who have inflicted violence and violence, sending a message of shame to the country. The government, however, should not allow the crackdown to go unpunished. This is the opposite of democracy. Pride for the country is to ensure peaceful coexistence, equality, respect and democratic rights. Accepting people's demands to ensure human rights, not violence. Suppression is a threat to democracy. Democracy is our pride, persecution is our shame.

INTERNATIONALIZATION OF INDIAN RUPEE

Sabyasachi Tripathy

Wide acceptance by investors and traders for trade and investment purposes makes a currency popular and thereby international. Today Indian population has reached up to more than 1.35 billion with another 28 million staying in various countries around the world. So every Indian dreams that Rupee should be used as a medium of exchange for international transactions. Indians think that with strong stable Government in place this can be achievable. Indian population is only second to Chinese in the World today which may be highest in another 20 years. So globalization of Rupee is achievable by involving Indians across the world. This is always the sign of a developed economy with global trade. The Chinese march in last few years towards making their currency Renminbi (yuan) international has also encouraged Indian Government to popularize Rupee for settling trade transactions.

At the outset let us understand China's position. Hardly one will find anything which is not manufactured and developed by China. With this China is trading with most of the countries. China had designed agreements with partner countries to settle import and export in Chinese currency. With export oriented growth and economic progress, China had become World Trade Power. China's economic activity helped in popularizing Renminbi (yuan). The currency also is included under IMF's reserve currency basket. Though China has been trying to internationalize its currency for more than a decade, it is not yet successful because the currency is not popular amongst investors. China is aiming to make it a major currency first in Asia and then gradually acceptable globally.

Whereas the US Dollar has become an international currency by 1925 and the world has entered into a Dollar standard in 1944 by signing of the Brettonwoods agreement. Almost Eighty per cent of the world's trade happens through dollars. Dollar being the major currency of trade and foreign exchange reserves all over the world, offers a lot of advantages to the US. The US never worried about current account deficits. Foreign currency exposure or the change in the exchange rate hitting trade and debt do not affect USA. On using dollar internationally the US also threatens to impose sanctions on countries such as Iran.

Countries in Europe which have a lot of active trade in the region created the Euro for having a common currency of exchange with their trading partners. In addition to China, other countries such as Russia and Turkey are also considering local currency denominated trade to reduce dependence on dollar. In last few years, there are lots of discussions on alternative to dollar as an international currency. Indian Rupee, Chinese Renminbi and Brazilian Real can become part of a future multi polar currency system along with US Dollar and

Euro. With economic growth these countries will integrate more closely with the world. The developing countries like China and India will also hasten their reforms to build deep and liquid financial markets. China has already taken lot of corrective measures to establish Renminbi internationally.

On the other hand India is yet to recognize the soft power of making the INR an international currency. The Indian rupee is more than 500-years old. Some Gulf countries were using it even after Indian independence in 1947. It was serving as the local currency of many Indian Ocean littoral nations. The rupee was accepted in Qatar, UAE, Kuwait, Oman and Malaysia till 1959. Dubai part of UAE had demonetized its Gulf Rupees managed by RBI only on 18 September 1966 and shifted to the dirham. Today Indian millennials travelling to Dubai, use the rupee to buy U.S. dollars. But it is no longer a currency of overseas trade. The Indian government and the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have been trying since 1991 to incrementally make the rupee fully convertible so that it can regain its former status in the global economy. The cost savings of a fully convertible currency for Indian businesses engaged overseas are enormous because every dollar transacted incurs a sizeable cost. The use of the rupee would reduce foreign currency risk for Indian businesses and stabilize trade. The dependence on the dollar and foreign currency can be reduced by trading in rupees. India also attempted rupee trade with the USSR earlier. Today rupee trade arrangements are there with Iran.

To become the global currency, Rupee should be the currency of use in all the trade transactions. Make in India concept should be developed to make higher exports and imports so that the currency becomes a popularly tradable currency. This needs the economy to develop its industrial sector by using rupee to settle trade. Stable exchange rate and higher turnover in foreign exchange market are important to make rupee an international currency. There is no alternative for faster growth and industrialization. The strength and weakness of the economy is actually reflected in the strength and weaknesses of its currency. Other central banks maintaining their foreign exchange reserves in rupee denominated assets like India government bonds also is decisive to make the rupee an international currency.

Characteristics of International currency:

Some of the major characteristics of international currency are -

(a) Currency used for pricing of trades:

International currency is used for pricing of international trade. It can also be used even for invoicing when trade happens between countries other than the origin country of that currency. Trade between India and Indonesia invoiced in US dollar shows that Dollar is global currency. Presently Indian...

DAMAGED BOAT VS MOTORIZED BOAT

Kalimela (Bureau): Dangerous passenger movement is being carried out in the Sileru River on the Andhra Pradesh-Odisha border. Travelers are crossing the river risking their lives in broken boats. Polur is the last border village of Manyamkonda panchayat under Kalimela block. The Sileru River flows near the village, which connects Andhra Pradesh. However, there have been sights of travelers taking damaged boats from the river Sileru. As the boat was filled with water, the boatman was seen draining out water from the boat, and takes the boat across the other side of the river all by himself. There have also been allegations of delays in passenger transportation. The village of Polur is divided into two parts due to the river flowing from Andhra Pradesh's Sileru. So half of the polur village is in Andhra Pradesh while the other half is in Odisha. In Polur panchayat's various district and Schools, the teachers are travelling via this route. These two village panchayats were formerly in the Kalimela block, but are now part of the Chitrakonda block. But schools in the two panchayats are still under the Kalimela block. So this river

ghat has a lot of importance.

Similarly, many villagers in the Kalimela block travel across the villages of other side of the river to pursue their various day to



day business. Even most of the relatives of villagers in the Kalimela block live in various villages on the other side of the river. To travel from Malkangiri district to neighboring Andhra Pradesh, you have to travel about

100 km. However, due to the fact that the bridge shortens the distance by 30 km, so to reach Andhra Pradesh via the river ghat, most people prefer boat to cross the river by local

and Potaraju, the so-called deities of the district, are taken by special plane across the river to the village of Polur in Andhra Pradesh. After bathing there, the 3 deities return to Odisha and stay for carnival for a month. It is unknown if this year due to corona pandemic, the grand carnival will take place or not. So keeping in view the celebration of grand carnival, the district administration has provided two motorized boats at the river crossing. However, it is noticed that despite the presence of motorized boats, the defective and damaged boats are being used by the people. The reason of which is unknown. When asked the Hon'ble Sarpanch Hari Golari in this regard, passenger traffic has been suspended for about nine months due to corona, and now it has been permitted to operate on the river bed since a month now. However, he seemed to be not knowing the exact reason as to why the local boat was being operated while there were motorized boats. Thus, he has said that he would take necessary steps to run the motorized boat very soon.

boat.

The river ghat, on the other hand, is of great importance for the grand local carnival, which happens once every two years. This is because the idols of Balaraku, Kanamaraku

CAN A MOVEMENT GUARANTEE NO RISK AND NO CRIME ?

January 26, 2021 will be recorded in history. In India, Democracy Day was celebrated simultaneously by the government and farmers. But not only was the country ashamed of the anarchy as the agitating peasants faced it, but India's image was tarnished globally as well. India is the largest democracy in the world after the United States. The farmers have been protesting peacefully for more than 52 days, demanding the repeal of the agricultural law. But the campaign in the name of tractor rallies has resulted in violence. Delhi and the world witnessed what happened on Republic Day in the name of protesting against agricultural law. This is painful and shameful. The violence perpetrated by some of the farmers is not disabled. But it would be wrong to call all farmers oppressive. Farmers have been protesting since November 28. Farmers have lost 40 to 45 of their comrades in the movement. However, there was no sign of violence in the movement. No sign of violence was reported. It can be rightly said that the farmer's movement was hijacked by some notorious gangsters.

The federal government has identified and arrested the perpetrators, which is welcome. As of this writing, 22 FIRs have been registered in various police stations in Delhi. Delhi Police have arrested 20 farmers. No one can support a violent demonstration in the name of movement. Demand for a tractor parade on Democracy Day was flawed, and its approval failed. Indirectly it has to be acknowledged as a failure of the government. The Delhi Police told the government not to allow tractor rallies in any talks with farmers, based on information obtained from Home Department officials on the Indian Express. But the government allowed it. And what happened at the Red Cross put the heads of every Indian down. Another religious flag was flown at the Red Cross. No matter how much you condemn it,

it will be less. The truth is that it was not the job of ordinary farmers. Some of the thugs and criminals entered the peasant movement. Whose identity has already been found. The two names who have come to the fore in the violence are Deep sindhu and Lakha Singhana. The two farmers turned their backs on the road and headed for Lal qila. But the farmers did not want to go down this road. Nor was it allowed. According to eyewitnesses, Deep Sidhu was asked to fly a religious flag flying at the Gurudwara on the walls of

Lal qila. It should be mentioned here that Deep Sidhu is a Punjabi film actor, with the right hand of BJP MP Sunny Deol. In the Lok Sabha elections, Sonny Deol's election campaign was managed. Sunny Deol has indicated that he has severed all ties with Deep after the violence. Deep Soni has gone to Prime Minister Modi with her, and her photo has gone viral on social media. The second most popular name in the violence is Lakha Singhana. Lakha, who lives in Bhatinda, Punjab, is a well-known name in the criminal world. There are more than two dozen cases in his name. He has been jailed several times. It has ties to the Khalistani leader. Singhana's main task was to incite the youth against the system. It is a matter of concern, not only to the peasants, but also to the way in which the conflict between the peasants and the soldiers of the country took place on January 26, the day of the Republic Day, and the separatist and criminal theories. involved in the struggle. The government, meanwhile, has filed a case against 36 farmers' leaders, including Medha Patekar and Yogendra Yadav, on 306 counts of murder. Farmer leader Yogendra Yadav has blamed himself for the violence at the farmers' rally. The point is, has there ever been a time when there was no violence, no chaos? So how did the Delhi Police, in knowing this, give



Suryamani Mishra

the harassment a chance to move to Lal qila? The moderate role of the Delhi Police, however, was commendable. But the way in which the criminality that has entered among the farmers has been broken through the barricades with the DCT bus, dump truck, Delhi police bus and attacked the police is highly reprehensible. But try to keep the peace by maintaining a cop finally charge to the stick, including tear gas. As a result, the conflict escalated. Finally the question is, has any movement been safe in the

past? Was it anarchy-free? Did the movement reverse the history of the anti-revolutionary movement or was it anarchy-free or anarchy? The "Chauri Chaura" movement took place on February 9, 1922. But Mahatma Gandhi suspended the movement after violence erupted in the peaceful movement. Violence was also witnessed in Jayaprakash Narayan's entire revolutionary movement in 1945. The failed leadership of the newly elected Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi during the anti-Sikh violence on the 19th was evident. History shows how deadly the behavior of Khalistani leader Saint Bhinderwal for Indira Gandhi was. That is why the Prime Minister had to give his life. Rajiv Gandhi's life lamp was also lit for this. Did the senior leader of the BJP ever want the Babri Masjid to be demolished? And in his presence and in his eyes. However, on December 6, 1922, in Ayodhya, taxpayers demolished the mosque in the presence of leaders such as LK Advani, Murli Manohar Joshi and Uma Bharati. Earlier, CM Kalyan Singh had filed a petition in the Supreme Court stating that he would protect the mosque. In Delhi, Congress Prime Minister PV Narasimha Rao witnessed the demolition of the mosque. In Ayodhya, the anarchy showed its violent power. The issue's end has the recaptured Doomsday in the control of the KGB. These

are two events in history. Now the peasants resistance is multifaceted. It includes a variety of judicial theories. There is a lack of a central commander. The government of the country is very strong. The past movements of the lamp Sidhu, whose name has come to the fore, are doubtful. He has a photo with Prime Minister Modi. He was involved in the election campaign of BJP MP Sunny Deol. In the past, some leaders, such as BJP's Kapil Mishra and Anurag Thakur, have shown excellence in their speeches. During the Delhi elections, Anurag Thakur openly said that "Gaddar was shot dead". But no case has been filed against Thakur. Anarchy will increase if there is no government expert. It is not possible to control anarchy or antisocial theories if the ruler is silent. This is not only the case for the BJP government, but also for the non-BJP government. Sharad Pawar, the country's senior leader, has blamed the central government for the unrest in Lal qila on January 26. It should be noted that Mr. Pawar was the Union Minister of Agriculture for 10 years. But the farmers did not succeed in solving the problem. In fact, the movement is moving forward with chaos. Which points to the history of the past. Violence alone cannot be ended through harassment or violence. The issue's end has the recaptured Doomsday in the control of the KGB. In a welfare state, the democratic rights of the people cannot be suppressed by false accusations or by the police. Farmers and workers are the cosmopolitans of nation-building. This injustice to the cosmopolitan is not acceptable at all. The peasant movement has taken the form of a grand agitation for the government's insistence. It is time to turn the pages of history. The government's policy should not be anti-farmer, but pro-farmer. The movements have never been non-violent, could it have been non-violent on January 26 this year in any way ?

OPPRESSED JUVENILE...

is suffering from skin dermatitis. At the time of his birth, he was diagnosed with dermatitis; the boy with the help of the district administration three years ago, underwent surgery at the plastic surgery department of MKCG Medical College and Hospital with the help of Rajendra Minaj, sub-collector of Bhanjanagar. However, due to lack of follow-up treatment and observation, swelling appeared and became purulent on the part of the skin because his family could not provide for the boy's timely medications. The matter came to light only two weeks ago when family members faced social unrest, outcry and dissatisfaction from the villagers. The villagers claimed that the boy's infection

being "unnatural", could affect the health of others. The family appealed for social acceptance, while the superstitious villagers insisted on the boy's 'purity' and later held a ritual and community feast. His father, Ramchandra Nayak, a daily wage earner, in order to satisfy and please the villagers so that his boy will be socially acceptable, paid a penalty of Rs.10,000.

Ganjam collector, Vijay Amrita Kulange said the boy's parents have met the sub-collectors in Bhanjanagar on Monday. "Rs 10,000 were sanctioned from the Red Cross fund," he said. The sub-collector directed the tehsildar and the IIC to investigate the incident on Thursday.

OPEN RESOLUTION NEEDED...

their land rights, but the beneficiaries are neither provided with a temporary proper government house nor they are given a permanent settlement. The mud huts built on the railway, canal land, are being demolished by bulldozers, leaving homeless people homeless and humiliated by the barbarians. But the plan was limited to paperwork. Departmental officials are relinquishing their responsibilities to the people only by issuing a certificate of "land rights". A recent example of this is the tragic story of a slum dweller on both sides of the railway near Barapali Railway Station. On both sides of the Barapali railway line, the homeless have been living in slums for 40/50 years. Due to the duplication of the railway line, the residents have long been warned to leave their homes and move

elsewhere. Earlier in the week, residents were warned to leave their homes before the week of January 6, but where would they go if they had no shelter? During their stay, the railway administration and the local Barapali administration set up a bulldozer at 12 noon on January 6 to completely destroy the slums on both sides of the railway line. There was no human sympathy by the authorities. The scene at the time was a heartbreaking sight. "The railway administration gave us date of 7th January, but they arrived on 6th and started vandalizing our house. Demolished our house and we lost everything," said Subashini Kumhar, a teary-eyed victim with her two month old infant in her arms". Where would they go and stay in this chilly winter. We just watched our houses being destroyed but could do

nothing, she said. In this regard, the NAC questioned Barapali EO; he blamed the tehsildar for the incident. The question of the villagers was why there were no government officials or local legislators to visit even 24 hours after the demolition.

So they insisted that the agitation would continue till we had any house to stay. Hearing this, Barapali tehsildar rushed to the place making only promises to the poor people to provide them with house. He arranged for their Polythene cover as shelter for the time being. But such type of arrangement for shelter continued. Shame on the officials! These impoverished innocent are not provided with house till now. Sadly, this is how the JAGA Mission is being executed by the government.

INTERNATIONALIZATION OF ...

rupee's role is very minimal as trading currency. Further India's own exports and imports are mostly invoiced in dollar.

b) Part of Currencies used for Forex Reserve by Countries:

Central Banks of Countries used to keep international currencies which are most stable as part of official reserve. Otherwise variations in exchange rate will affect valuations of official reserve. This may result as a loss for the central banks. So, it is always advised to keep reserve in strong currency. So far Dollar and euro have dominated as reserve currency. The share of Rupee is negligible till now.

(c) Currency used in International Financial Market

Most of international securities in International Financial Markets are issued in lead international currency. International currency's role in international financial market is measured by foreign exchange turnover of a currency, cross border claims in currency, international debt or bond securities denominated in that currency. With active participation in trade, the exchange turnover of the currency can be increased.

(d) Pegging Currency

Fixing of exchange rate between two currencies is called pegging. It is done with intervention of central bank or government in foreign exchange market. Peg is generally done to maintain volatility of exchange rate. It also may be done with strong currency so that monetary and fiscal policies will not be affected.

(e) Currency used for Hand delivery:

At international level non residents uses only global currencies for their international trade payments and local uses. In highly inflated country, even local trading is done in foreign currency either officially or privately. Dollar is being used as second currency in many countries and in some cases it has completely replaced the local currency.

In some countries, Indian rupee is used as hand to hand currency at very low scale. Rupee and Ngultrum both are accepted in Bhutan. Indian rupee is also accepted in some town of Nepalese side of Nepal- India border.

Influential Factors in making a Currency International

: There are number of factors which affect a currency becoming international.

"Economic size: For becoming an international currency, size of local economy should large. Indian economy is one of the emerging economies of the world. But Indian economy is primarily import based. So Government should initiate policy measures to make India an export oriented nation to reduce trade deficits. Government has to increase GDP growth rate along with controlling inflation, fiscal deficit and current account deficit.

"Large share in world trade: Economy's share in world trade should large. India's share in world trade is not that remarkable. Efforts should be made to increase India's share in trade by focusing more on trade of services.

"Suitable money and financial market: It defines size and depth of market with proper disclosure and supervision. These factors are considered as suitable structural

evidence. Financial reporting system of India is quite developed. Only further conditioning of Financial and Foreign Exchange Market is required to attract potential investors.

"Confidence building in Currency: People's confidence (especially non-resident) in a currency depends on its volatility. People have more confidence in a less volatile currency. Inflation, current account deficit and fiscal deficit affects the volatility. Government needs to address these issues to boost investor's confidence in rupee.

"Further Opening of Economy: For an international currency, economy should be opened. Non-resident should be allowed for invest in assets and securities in local currency and resident should be allowed to hold assets outside

the country. So Rupee needs to be fully convertible into all the currencies of the world. This means anybody can import and export capital goods from India and foreign countries without any restrictions. If any country asks, rupee should also be freely convertible into gold.

"Currency Transaction Cost : When there are many buyers and sellers for a currency, the transaction cost is less. So more chance that currency will continuously be used for international transactions. With increase of use of rupee for international transactions with trading partners and within regional groups, the transaction cost can be gradually reduced.

"Macroeconomic Policies: External investors must have faith in a country's economic policies to

invest in its currency. Lot of efforts need to be put in to make Indian economic policy stable and pragmatic. However there is improvement in India's position in "Ease of doing Business" index worldwide. For Rupee to be the currency of trade, it has to be a currency in which assets are held and vice versa. There is requirement for a long term progressive performance of the economy including competitive industrial sector, increase in trade share with other countries etc. SBI and RBI were successful in selling Rupee denominated bonds in open markets. More such transactions should be encouraged. International Finance Corporation has also expressed interest in supporting bond sales.

"Government's Intention: Though there are both advantages and disadvantages of an international currency, it depends on government whether to try in making currency international or not. Japanese's central banks had done many measures to make Japanese yen an international currency. To popularize Rupee, Indian government is also trying to increase local currency trade with its trade partners.

Indian Government's Effort to Increase Rupee Trade

To reduce dependence on dollar and to reduce volatility of rupee, Indian government is trying to increase local currency trade with its major trade partners with the intention to make rupee more active at international level.

Commerce ministry also has drawn up a list to include many countries for trading in rupee. India has large parts of its trade with

these countries. The list includes oil exporting nations such as Angola, Algeria, Oman, Iraq, Iran, Nigeria, Venezuela, Qatar, Yemen and Saudi Arabia. Other countries such as Russia, Japan, Singapore, Australia, Indonesia, South Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, South Africa and Thailand etc. Efforts are always on to add more partners into this fold.

Non-resident exporters and importers are allowed to hedge their currency risk if export and import is invoiced in Indian rupee. Forward foreign exchange contract and options are allowed for hedging when one side of trade is rupee.

When more number of countries agree to settle their trade with India in the local currency, then rupee's share in international trade settlement will certainly increase.

CONCLUSION

At present, the Indian Rupee is certainly far away from any meaningful internationalization. India needs to proactively take steps to increase the role of the domestic currency in the region with several reforms and sustained growth. India should make conscious effort to make Rupee tradable within SAARC countries and ASEAN immediately to make it acceptable globally in future. Today's political order is in India's favor. So with enhanced economic development and trade expansion, the rupee can become an international currency. There is enough potential for rupee because of the size of Indian market, population and economy. So definitely with constant endeavor, the Rupee will be an international currency very shortly.