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PM Modi scraps all the three farm laws ! Historic victory

'Janabadi' Bureau Review

The BJP-led central government passed the 2020 Agricultural Law Act in both houses of parliament after it was approved by the President. The law was anti-peasant and undemocratic. Farmers were protesting for nearly a year. Opposition groups called for a boycott of the assembly. It was such that, four farmers were crushed to death by a moving car. Yet the peasants continued to agitate. Finally today, Prime Minister Narendra Modi gave up. He has announced the repeal of three agricultural laws. The announcement shows the strength of the democratic movement in the country. Farmers across the country have been protesting. The peasant movement has been as historic as ever.

A lull after clash: series of bombing in Brahmagiri village

'Janabadi' Bureau Review



Puri (Bureau): Tension flared up at Nathpur village in Brahmagiri area of Puri district after a violent clash broke out between groups belonging to upper and lower castes over possession of government land on Sunday.
An eerie silence prevailed at the village which saw multiple bombings

culminating in the torching of the houses of the displaced. Over 10 unexploded bombs were seen lying on the ground bearing the signs of what transpired.
While several persons have been reportedly hurt in the clash, one Rupak Bhoi of Nathpur suffered a gunshot injury and has been referred

to SCB Medical College and Hospital in Cuttack in a critical condition.
As per reports, around 35 persons belonging to the SC community were ostracised from Brahmapur village in Krushnaprasad. In March, they came to settle at Nathpur under Brahmagiri tehsil. Gradually, they started building houses on ...

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Coastal villagers vow to oppose JSW steel plant in Odisha

(Reporting by Achyut Mohanty from Dhinkia)

Several residents marched from Dhinkia to Patana village in Odisha's Jagatsinghpur district on November 10, 2021, raising slogans against a proposed industrial plant to be built by the conglomerate Jindal Steel Works (JSW) Ltd.

The villagers also organized a meeting against the decision of the Odisha government to grant land for the proposed integrated steel, cement, and captive power plant. They vowed to oppose its construction.

The plant will be built over 2,900 acres of land in the Dhinkia, Nuagaon, and Gadakujang Gram Panchayats by JSW subsidiary, JSW Utkal Steel Ltd, which is led by Sajjan Jindal.



Prafulla Samantra, president of the non-profit Lok Shakti Abhiyan, criticized the state government's decision to establish a steel plant over

the fertile land of the seaside villagers.
He called upon the villagers to fight against the JSW deal on the lines

of how people had forced South Korean steel giant POSCO to wind up its project in this place. Samantra said: According to an analysis by the United States National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the port town of Paradip near the Dhinkia, Nuagaon and Gadakujang Gram Panchayats may submerge in the Bay of Bengal by the end of the 21st century. It is not proper on the part of the state government to allow any company to build a steel plant in this area by felling trees.

Senior Congress leader Lalatendu Mohapatra said the state government had no right to hand over the 2,900 acres of land to JSW as it had acquired it for POSCO's...

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Editorial

Doesn't the government want to eradicate poverty ?

Poverty has been the biggest issue in the country's elections for the past five to six decades. But the government of all political parties is not taking this issue seriously. The question is, does the government not want to eradicate poverty? Therefore, the ruling party does not want the country and the state to be lifted out of poverty. Poverty remains an electoral issue in India. According to a UN report from 2006 to 2016, an average of more than 70 crores people in India has been lifted out of poverty. Despite this, an average of more than 37 crore people still lives below the poverty line. A review of the growing number of impoverished people in the country shows that, on one hand, corruption and agricultural reform, laxity, anti-racism, extreme racism, unemployment, illiteracy, disease and a pandemic every 10 years. The steps taken for post-independence reform have not progressed. That is, it was not enough. Another reason for this is the lack of transparency in the government's plans for the impoverished. The plight of the peasantry in the agriculture-dominated country and the state is not only a cause for concern but also a shame for the country and the state. With the exception of 4-5 per cent of the population, farmers today are the poorest. The country's population and wages are rising. At that time the farm was limited. Food is bought cheaply by farmers and sold at high prices. Labor productivity and per capita income are steadily declining. Income inequality is on the rise. As much as two-thirds of the country's wealth is owned by the remaining 7-8 percent of the population. According to one estimate, today an average of 20 percent of the country's population owns a total of 80 percent of the country's wealth. Sixty percent of the country's population, on the other hand, owns only 20 percent. Today, the democracy has an average of 350 millionaire MPs. These dignitaries make or break policies based on their interests. As a result, economic inequality is on the rise in the country. Which is why the government has no control over that. In other words, the government does not want to eliminate or control this inequality. The wealth of the riches is on the rise. As a result, poverty is being disrupted in many parts of the world. All governments are implementing a number of programs to alleviate poverty. Thousands of crores of rupees are being spent on this. For this reason, the poor are keeping their future generation away from farmland and villages and rather sending them for other jobs in cities and metropolitan areas. Corruption has been on the rise in the country and the state for the past 2-3 decades. More people are moving below the poverty line because of this corruption. The reason for the rising capitalism in the country and the policy of foreign investment in the neo-retail sector has been shown to be detrimental to the poor. Salaries of leaders and bureaucrats are rising. Allowances and other benefits are provided. In addition, there is growing inequality between the rich and the poor for the millions of dollars in illicit assets accumulated by them. Is the government's financial policy responsible for this?

If the government wants to eradicate poverty, it needs to expand access to land, water, education, health, fuel, and transportation. It needs to be reviewed and evaluated every year. We need strong control over the ownership, distribution of income and inequality, and the use of resources. Poverty cannot be eradicated by spending crores of rupees not only on propaganda but also by planning. Otherwise, poverty alleviation would be an electoral issue, and millions of people in the country and the state would not go over the poverty line.

A bone in the throat of the government !

Earlier this year, in a series of reports published by several news outlets across the world, it was alleged that the Pegasus software had been used to snoop on journalists, activists, government officials, and even Cabinet ministers.

A Three-member panel constituted by the Supreme Court to look into allegations of unauthorized phone surveillance using Pegasus, the spyware from Israeli company NSO, has asked the petitioners to submit the targeted devices for "technical evaluation".

According to sources, the panel asked the petitioners in an email to submit the devices "within the week", which will then be tested. The sources said the email informed the petitioners that they would be given the option of "making submissions under oath" before the panel supervised by retired Supreme Court judge, Justice R V Raveendran.

The members of the panel are Dr. Naveen Kumar Chaudhary, Dean of National Forensic Sciences University in Gandhinagar; Dr. Prabakaran P, Professor at Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham in Kerala; and Dr. Ashwin Anil Gumaste, Institute Chair Associate Professor at IIT, Bombay.

The sources said the email mentions that the devices will be collected in New Delhi but does not specify the exact address, adding that "it could be communicated later".

Earlier this year, following reports that Pegasus had been

used to snoop on journalists, activists, officials, and even Union Ministers, some of the activists and journalists moved the Supreme Court seeking the formation of a committee to look into the issue.

On October 27, a three-judge bench of Chief Justice of India N V Ramana, and Justices Surya Kant and Hima Kohli, ordered the formation of a three-member technical committee to be overseen by Justice Raveendran.

The apex court had then listed a six-point term of reference for the committee, asking it to determine, among other things, whether Pegasus was used on phones or other devices of citizens to access stored data, eavesdrop on conversations, intercept information, and for any other purposes.

The court had also asked the committee to determine whether the software was acquired by a state or the Central Government and that if a state, Centre, or any of its agencies had used the software, what laws and procedures were followed.

In its order on October 27, the Supreme Court observed that selection of the three-member committee was "an extremely uphill" task since they had to "find and select experts who are free from prejudices, are independent and competent" - and that "some of the candidates politely declined this assignment, while others had some conflict of interest".



Sarala Das

Survey report on the mental state of children during the pandemic

With the re-opening of the school, the mental state of the child must be improved

Bhubaneswar (Bureau): Children are less likely to be infected by the coronavirus. However, the Corona pandemic has affected children physically and mentally, with schools closed for a long time and children being held captive at home for a long time, causing fear, anxiety, and stress. So reopening the school and discussing with them the importance of the mental health of the children can alleviate their mental anxieties and solve many problems. According to an online study report, they will also be able to study in the classroom post-pandemic. The report was released by the Atma Shakti Trust and its affiliates, the Odisha Labor Forum. The study was conducted in 2219 schools in the first phase of the first to eighth grades from 84 blocks in 16 rural districts of Odisha. According to the report, 73.2% of children were mentally and physically abused during the pandemic. The study will cover

50,000 children, and the trend report shows that the Department of Education needs to take special measures to address the child's mental state when the school reopens. About half of the children (49.8%) did not receive the necessary mental, social, and educational support from their family members during the pandemic. Most importantly, 91.5% of the 2219 children came from government schools. Of these, 84.7% are from schools under the Department of Schools and Mass Education and 6.8% from schools run by the ST-SC Development, Minorities and

Backward Classes Welfare Department, Government of Odisha. The lack of access to online learning has increased the stress of children. Of the children enrolled in the study,

32.2% of children found that online education was very confusing. Even 17% of children attending online classes were dissatisfied with the various challenging situations.

12.8% of children reported that they could not talk to or ask questions for fear of being bullied, and 14.7% of them felt shy to ask a question because the idea of an online class was such that none of them were prepared. Teachers'

during the long school closure. In addition, 68.9% of children reported that they had lost contact with their teachers. If school closure alone is needed to reduce the incidence of Covid-19 among children, it has had a significant impact on children's social behavior. In addition, 47.3% of children said they were engaged in household chores to help their families.

According to the study report, a large proportion of children in the community are not mentally healthy. Schools need to reopen and improve their mental health. There is a need for mental health programs, especially for children from tribal and oppressed communities who have been denied access to help during the pandemic. It is important to advise children to improve their social behavior, to explain their stress and fear in the classroom and in their home," said Ruchikashyap, executive trustee of the Atma Shakti Trust.



94.3% reported that they did not have a smartphone. As a result, they were deprived of online education, or they were in a difficult situation. Only 10.2% of children have access to online

attitudes and turnover are greatly affected by the support they receive from teachers. However, according to the study, 8.6% of children said they had no contact with their teachers

THE REST OF PAGE-1

A lull after clash...

government land that was being used by Nathpur villagers.

Following complaints from the villagers, a meeting was held under the chairmanship of Brahmagiri tehsildar where it was decided that given the prevailing Covid situation, the settlers will be allowed to stay at Nathpur till an alternate suitable land is provided to them. However, the settlers recently started constructing pucca houses on the government land following which local villagers approached the 35 mouza association, a committee comprising representatives of 35 villages in the area.

After coming to know about the assault, hundreds of members of the 35 mouza associations marched to the place where the settlers

inhabited. However, as soon as they reached the place, country bombs were hurled at them. Enraged, they burnt the houses of the settlers and chased them out of the area, sources said.

Puri SPK Vishal Singh, who also visited Nathpur village to take stock of the situation, said no arrests have been made so far. The investigation is on and strong action will be taken against those involved in the clash. He also said there is no information of any injury in the incident.

Puri SP Kanwar Vishal Singh said stern legal action has been initiated by the police against the perpetrators who have already been identified. "As of now, our primary focus is to maintain law and order in the area. We are trying to reach a long-term solution to

this chaos and we are hopeful that both parties will come to a consensus," Singh added.

Coastal villagers ...

steel plant. POSCO had abandoned the project after stiff resistance from locals, he said.

The state-owned Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (IDCO) had acquired the land, only on paper. After POSCO's withdrawal, the government canceled the land's allotment to the conglomerate.

"The land was then illegally saved in a so-called land bank of the state government, which did not find it necessary to consult people over the land's fate after POSCO's withdrawal. This speaks volumes about the state of grassroots democracy in India, more

particularly the status of constitutional safeguards and empowering acts," Mohapatra said.

According to the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act (LARR) of 2013, land acquired and taken over but not utilized within five years from the date of possession shall in all cases revert to the original landowner.

Mohapatra noted that the Odisha government had done the opposite. According to its revised policy for land acquisition notified February 7, 2015 land acquired and taken over but not utilized within five years from the date of possession shall be deposited automatically in a land bank.

The villagers had organized a Palli sabha, or

village-level meeting, last year and passed a resolution stating their long-standing residence in the area.

They had also stated their traditional dependence on forest land, their eligibility of rights under The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, and their refusal to grant consent to the diversion of forest land for the JSW project.

"The high-level clearance authority (HLCA) chaired by Chief Minister Naveen Patnaik June 2, 2017, transferred the land to JSW. The authorities acquired the land legally by paying proper compensation to villagers. They have no legal right to reoccupy the land," Kanhu Charan Dhir, the additional district magistrate of Paradip, said.

Hate comments are on the rise in India

New York (Bureau): India is the world's largest market for social media platform Facebook. But reports from People say that's just what's happening. According to a report in the New York Times on Saturday, Facebook has struggled to cope.

According to social media researchers, the number of groups and pages linked to confusing, provocative and anti-Muslim content is on the rise. The researchers created some new user content in February 2017, which allows them to find out how social media websites look like for a person living in Kerala. According to the report, the accounts were maintained within three weeks of their normalcy. All the rules set by Facebook's algorithm (ad hoc rules) were followed to connect with groups, view videos and new pages on the site. The result was a surprise to everyone. Users were flooded with hate speech, misleading information and violence. Facebook has

documented this in its internal report. The estimate was released by the New York Times later that month.

According to reports in the media, including the New York Times and Associated Press, the company is struggling with user behavior in its largest market. Of the 22 recognized languages in India, only 5 can analyze content based on artificial intelligence (Artificial Intelligence). However, Hindi and Bengali are still not included. As a result, both the ruling party and the opposition have abused it during the general election. Similarly, the right-wing Bajrang Dal has used the social media site for its anti-Muslim campaign. The report also said that Facebook was considered "dangerous" organizations such as those inciting religious violence or communal violence. Hate comments on Facebook have been reduced to 50% this year, according to its spokeswoman Anti Stone.

Driven by poverty, a man in Odisha kills self leaving behind his daughter

Malkangiri (Bureau): The body of a 40-year-old man, who ended his life allegedly due to poverty by jumping into the Panasput river in Swabhimani district a few days back, was recovered by fire personnel on Friday evening.

Manda Pangi of Singai village in Panasput panchayat had jumped into the river leaving his daughter Mili (6) on the banks last Tuesday. Sources said Manda, who was a daily laborer, seemed visibly disturbed as he could not find work.

Since he had to take care of Mili after the death of his wife a few years back, he could not step out of his house for work.

Unable to bear the pangs of poverty, he went to the banks of the river along with Mili and jumped into it. As soon as locals got to know of the incident, they informed fire personnel who took several hours to fish out Manda's body from the river.

Chitrakonda tehsildar T Padmanav Dora said Manda was being given 10 kg of rice every month by the government.

He said a probe will be conducted to ascertain what prompted him to take the extreme step. Dora said the district administration will take care of Mili's education.

Crimes against women rose by 10 pc in Odisha last year : NCRB

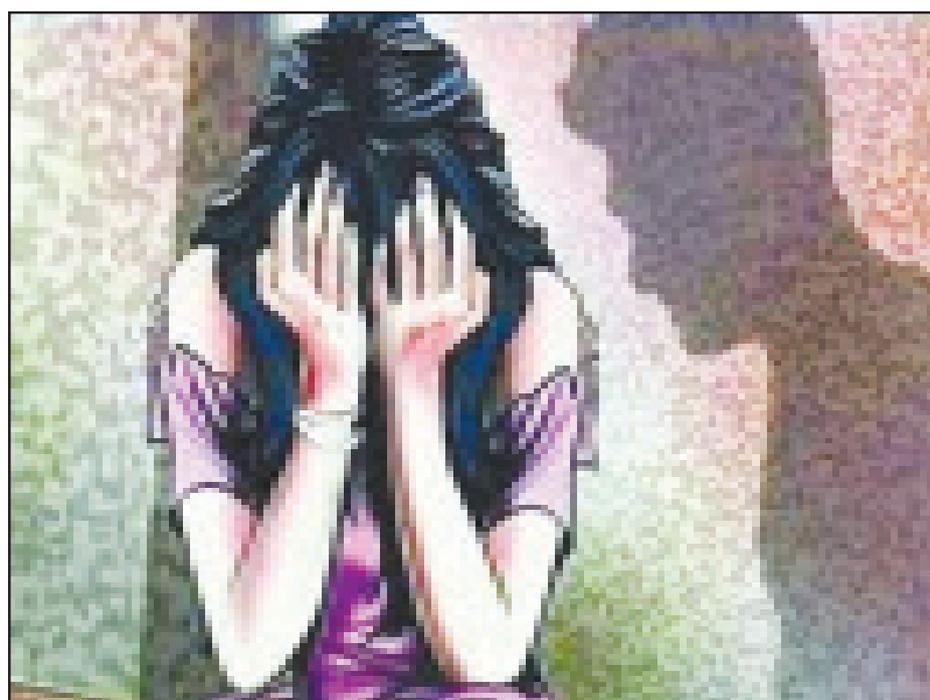
Bhubaneswar (Bureau): Crimes against women in Odisha rose by 9.95 percent last year in comparison to the 2019 data, the sixth-highest jump in the country, according to a report by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB).

The rate of crime against women per 1 lakh of the female population in the state is 112.9, the second-highest in the country after Assam, the 'Crime in India 2020' report published by the NCRB on Tuesday said.

Altogether 25,489 cases of crime against women were registered in the state last year under the Indian Penal Code, special and local laws, a rise of 9.95 percent from 23,183 in 2019. The number of such crimes was 20,274 in 2018 in the state.

Four states - West Bengal, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, and Tamil Nadu - and the Union Territory of Puducherry have a higher percentage than Odisha in the rise in crimes against women in 2020.

In total number of cases of crime



against women, the coastal state with a projected population of 4.55 crore in 2020 ranks seventh in the country behind Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Assam and Madhya Pradesh, the NCRB said.

In Odisha, 20 women were victims of murder with rape or gang rape, while 1,211 cases were lodged under IPC Section 376 (rape).

There were 3,659 cases of cruelty by a husband or his relatives in 2020 when

domestic violence cases shot up amid the coronavirus-induced lockdown.

The state registered 320 dowry deaths last year, while 312 cases were lodged under the Dowry Prohibition Act.

Sixteen cases were lodged under abetment to suicide, while there were six victims of acid attack.

A total of 2,202 cases were also registered under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act where victims were girls.

According to the NCRB report, 144 attempt-to-rape cases were lodged last year and there were 12,641 victims of assault on women with intent to outrage the modesty.

It stated that 526 cases were lodged for cyber crimes against women by publishing or transmitting sexually explicit materials or blackmailing, defamation, morphing, and fake profile.

A total of 3,775 cases were lodged under kidnapping and abduction of women, while 69 cases were registered under human trafficking.

'Aanchalik Silpa Bisthapit Sachetan' Manch warns stir over coal shortage in Odisha

Bhubaneswar (Bureau): Amid a brewing coal crisis, a Jharsuguda-based civil society forum called Aanchalik Silp Bisthapit Sachetan Manch (ASBSM) has warned of agitation in front of Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL) office if it does not supply required coal to power plants and industries in western Odisha within seven days.

Speaking to media persons on Thursday, ASBSM president Tapas Roy Chowdhury and general secretary P Rammohan

Rao informed that a memorandum in this regard will be submitted to the CMD of MCL at the Burla headquarters on Monday. The forum also alleged more than 65 percent of MCL's coal is sent to other states which are fuelling the coal supply crisis in Odisha.

If the situation persists, industrial units in western Odisha which depend on MCL coal may have to shut down very soon, the members stated. They also demanded a policy change to ensure that MCL prioritizes

Odisha's power demands over the demands of other states.

"The lion's share of 148 million tonne coal produced by MCL in the last financial year 2020-21 has been dispatched to other states. The balance 35 percent is given to thermal power projects and other industries in Odisha," said Chowdhury, adding that if power shortage in industries continues, it will have a catastrophic effect on the lives of the workers who directly or indirectly depend on these units for livelihood.

Rajuguda, a village with no path for development

Baipariguda (Bureau): If a village prospers, then the country will prosper. This statement appears to be limited to only pen and paper.

Both the state and the central government are pushing for a plan to bring indigenous rural people into the country's mainstream. But the definition of development here is completely different. Due to the lack of foresight of the elected representatives or the negligence of the local administration, the villagers have been deprived of the scheme. While the government spends crores of rupees on rural development, even after 75 years of Independence, this village has not been able

to witness development. A similar scene was seen in Rajuguda village of D a s h m a n t a p u r panchayat under Baipariguda block.

With more than 80 families living in Rajuguda, people are far from progress. As there are no proper roads, the villagers commute on foot. In the middle there lies a hilly river which has been a barrier to their movement. In other seasons, people cross the hills and somehow travel.

In the rainy season, life is at stake. The children of this village have difficulty crossing the hills and going to the Pakulu Poda Anganwadi Center. Therefore, all the children here are deprived of education.

The Odisha Geotag Youth Employees Union has demanded equal pay for equal work

Bhadrak (Bureau): The Odisha GeoTag Employees' Federation today issued a demand letter to the Chief Minister demanding equal pay for equal work. Union Secretary Rajesh Kumar Samal, Manoj Kumar Jena, Vikas Kumar Sahu handed over the demand papers to Chief BDO

Devdat Das. For the past five years, GeoTag employees have been geo-tagging for under-construction and completed houses under the Prime Minister's Housing Scheme, Indira Awas Yona, Biju Pakka Ghar Yojana, Workers' Housing Scheme, etc., as well as the Kalia Yojana, Odisha Food

Security Scheme. But Geotag employees are being discriminated against when it comes to their pay. Their demands include a monthly stipend, employment at the data entry level at the panchayat level, support for monthly mobility, and incentives for tag officers.

Allegations that substandard food is being given to patients at the District General Hospital !

Malkangiri (Bureau): The state and central governments are reportedly providing health care to patients in tribal areas. It is seen that there is utter negligence in the services provided. The patient needs a balanced diet to recover quickly. In many tribal areas, malnutrition has led to the untimely death of many children. The private agents have been tasked with providing food to patients. But patients complained that food was not provided as per the schedule. According to government regulations, special food is provided at Rs 95 per day and Rs 85 for normal patients, and Rs 75

per day for dry food. More than Rs 5 lakh is being provided monthly to the agent for this service. There have been allegations of widespread irregularities in the delivery of food at the outpatient mainstream hospital. No action has been taken. At the main hospital, on the other hand, many patients are not eating, and lakhs of rupees are being embezzled by false bills, claiming that food is being given in their name. Prafulla Kumar Nand, the district's chief medical officer, was not immediately available for comment. "Action will be taken when required," he said.

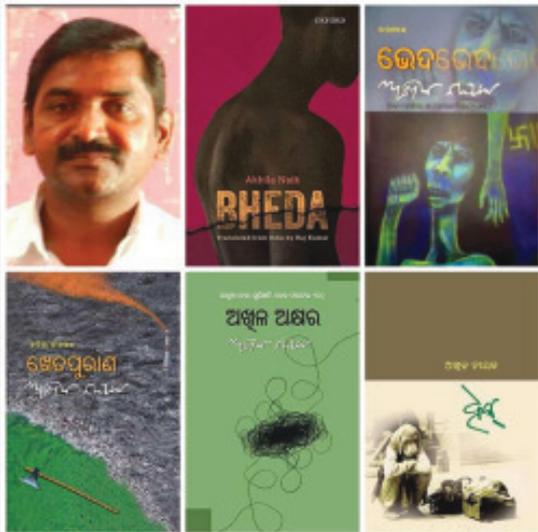
Inspiration for farmers: Guava farmer 'Aparti'

Nimapada (Bureau): There is a lot of talk about Aparti Pradhan, a Guava farmer from the Balanga area. He is 65 years old, but he still works as a young man on the farmland. He has set an example for all by cultivating Guava in a changing climate. Aparti's house is in Nuasahi village of Uchhupur panchayat under Nimapada block of Puri district. Since he is a riverside village and his father-in-law has been cultivating so he cultivates various crops. After watching on TV about Guava farming, Aparti

revealed that he had started farming. Initially, he planted 130 Guava seeds on his 12 acres of land. The state government has brought in 130 Kalmi saplings from Ekamra Farm in state government and put them to the test. After 2 years, the 130 seedlings began to be harvested by soil treatment and the use of organic fertilizers.

Apati, on the other hand, has succeeded in cultivating it at risk, while other farmers are reluctant to cultivate it. He now harvests 200 trees three times a week. About 50 kilograms of fruit are

harvested each time, and traders come to the door to buy fruit. Aparti's sticks are being exported to the guava market at Rs 35 to Rs 40 per kg. Traders from Bhubaneswar, Cuttack, Khordha, and other places are also seen queuing up to buy these delicious pies. Villagers say Aparti's hard work has helped him in his old age. For the first time in the Nimapada block, cultivating guavas on so much land has not set an example for everyone, but guavas have proved to be an economically viable crop for all.



All in memory

Akhil Nayak, one of the most influential voices in modern Oriya poetry, is no longer the dominant voice of the Janadi movement. He passed away on November 14 while undergoing treatment for long-term liver disease at a private hospital in Cuttack.

The recently published 'Khet Puranas' with the artistic excellence of the native social commitment is arguably the best collection of Oriya poems of the current decade. In addition to poetry, he has set new records in novels. Akhil's only novel, 'The Bheda', was published in English and became the tenth best-seller of the world the same year.

In literature, he was the voice of the voiceless people. Lively and lively. Matimansk. He was instrumental in editing the Dalit, Janadi literary magazine Derena and Nisan. His writing has inspired Oriya literature and the younger generation, as his writings have been inspired by the movement in the Dalit tribal areas. Even being in a government

job, Akhil had set an example of self-reliance as part of the movement.

Akhil Naik, head of the Oriya department at Kalahandi University in Bhawanipatna, was also known as a student batsal teacher. However, his death at the age of 53 has cast a shadow of mourning in Kalahandi district and state-wide literary and public intellectuals and social activists. The untimely demise of this highly talented poet-novelist is an irreparable loss to Oriya literature. Deep respect for him by 'Janabadi'.

Why mourn for Akhil ? Kumar Hassan

Why mourn for Akhil, an immortal? Each of these characters, in every word, is heard by the heartbeat of the ordinary living man of the oppressed and his own heartbeat. Rejection, denial and humiliation. The constant rise of the all-conscious is his due respect. I have rarely seen Akhil, and I will never see him again in the body. And the family, he is our own family.

Akhil remains Immortal Lingaraj Azad

Akhil was a source of rebellion. My relationship with Akhil from the beginning of the Niyamgiri movement. At first glance, I could smell the pain of a man in his language and demeanor. My dear younger brother Kumud, who visited me, has also left me, who was a supporter of the Niyamgiri movement at the grassroots level. In addition, my followers, Rajkishore and Premlal

Pradhan, were financially and mentally supportive of my younger brother Akhil wherever necessary. Today, the Niyamgiri movement mourns with me.

In 2003, I had to go to jail for being persecuted by the company's supporters, while my journalist friend Pramod Panda came to the jail. At the time of the incident, the two men were speaking out in the press. After his release from prison, Akhil was the first to lead the march in the mining areas. Akhil was the one who agreed to join and give true courage and strength. During the march, I will never forget to thank many activists like Bhim Pristi, Debaranjan, Rumita Kundu, Bhagwan Majhi and Akhil outside the Niyamgiri activists.

It is noteworthy that Akhil himself was a rare talent for financial, physical, and mental support, even when he was in government service. Interpreting all this, he was a wind of rebellion. Losing such a person must be irreparable to society. My dearest brother, Akhil, I pay deep and heartfelt tribute. Immortal soul, I have given a place in my heart forever.

Bhima surface

Akhil's life and literature were left half-finished. No matter how much you think about it, the lack of presence is overwhelming. His body will gradually subside under the ground, but will continue to expand and spread to the rest of his earthly creation.

Akhil is a good man first and then a strong writer, and all the doors have been opened for travelers. His inimitable sympathy for the earth, the mother, and man. His invisible presence is at stake among the disenfranchised and the displaced.

Torch bearer was Akhil for Janabadi's literature. Hemant Dalpati

While studying at Bhawanipatra College, the poet Akhil Nayak was an interesting center for us. When he arrived in Bhawanipatna, there was a commotion in the literary palace. At the time, there were public opinion that the West Hostel of the Government College was the dormitory of the Dalit and the East Hostel was the so-called Golden and Meritorious Hostel. He lived with the then hostel poet Bharat Majhi of the East Hostel. At the time, we did not have the



courage to meet him.

When the poet Lenin Kumar met in Bhubaneswar around 2000, various discussions and activities related to literature and society brought us even closer. Political judgment is at the heart of the relationship. By the time he got to the top of the Derna magazine, he had become a friend of the younger brother. It is clear that the success of the Derna magazine has contributed to the wisdom and prudence of Akhil Da. There was a lot going on in Derna, and everyone was going to write about it. Derna's editorial was very popular, and all editors wrote all of it. Akhil Dank's contribution to the publication of the co-editor Nisaan is noteworthy. He personally associated himself with various mass movements including Kashipur, Niyamgiri, Khandualmali, Kalinganagar. His involvement can be inferred from his portrayal of public life in his literature. He studied the Dalit movement closely. Let him see the combination of leftist, ambivalent in his opinion. He spoke in support of the US Alliance, but said that maintaining some Independence was important. His deep sense of humor led to the right path in times of crisis. Losing him, we lost a lighted path that showed us the way.

Without Akhil, nothing else is there Saroj

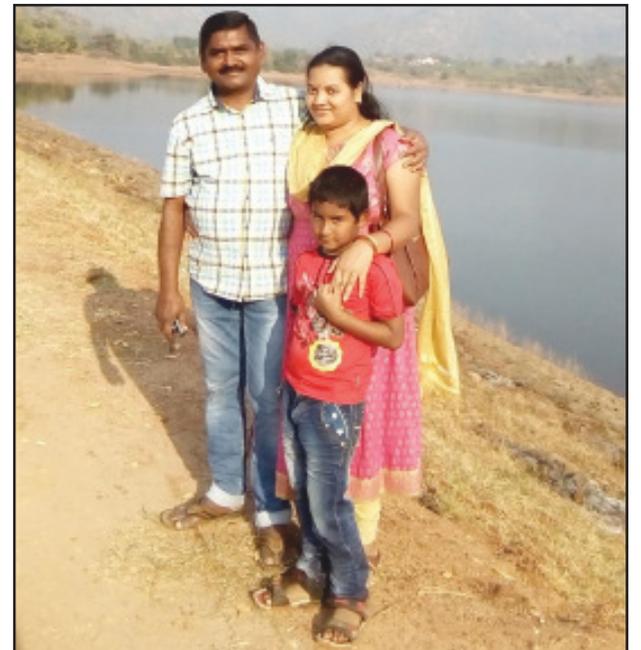
Akhil knew he would go. However, he was not afraid of death. Death did not frighten him. Until the last minute, a well-to-do socialist, politically conscious citizen, lived his life. People may think that he is a rebel, but he is also a bigoted lover. There are so many types it's hard to say, but how many people have the social commitment to stand up for themselves, to stand up for the truth, to stand up to the people who fight against injustice? I myself am a witness to all these things. He turned his shotgun on himself when apprehended by a police officer on the porch of the house where the shootings took place. He was with the protesters in Kashipur and Niyamgiri in the anti-displacement and anti-industrialization movement. He was not intimidated by the fact that his government job was turning his home into another center of agitation. While some of us were in jail during the Niyamgiri movement, he was active in the city in recruiting supporters in support of the movement. Her home was always open to protesters and their families. He tried to launch a magazine like Derna to broaden the horizons of the Dalit movement in Odisha, the Dalit Asmita, the Dalit

consciousness movement, the violence and injustice perpetrated against the Dalit in Odisha. He understood that in the liberation of the oppressed, non-Dalits and Indians The liberation of this society is imminent and both the oppressed and the non-oppressed must fight together for its liberation. He was one of the foremost people in Odisha who took the lead in popularism and Dalit literature. But before he died, he had persuaded many young men and women (both writers and ordinary people) to follow the path of social commitment. The song he was singing was already set up by some people to take turns. Some people have begun to walk on his path. He is not with us, but his poetry, his literature is. Whenever someone searches for Akhil, he tries to understand that Akhil's literature will be available. But understanding the Akhil, the inspiration from the Akhil, is to keep pace with the people in the struggle with writing. Witnessing the pen and being a partner in the movement itself and all the changing movements. In his writings, he has spoken out against masculinity, feudalism, racism, and capitalism. Despite the intentional composition of the literature, he did not hesitate to take the literary side of literature. The literature of Akhil knows how to keep the black side and the alternative paradigm in mind when writing with purpose. He is an inspiration to the younger generation.

The two of us were friends, but he respectfully called me Saroj. He was a wonderful cook, and he loved everyone who went home with great love. Many people have learned to cook. Now everything seems empty. He will no longer be heard, he will not be able to meet, he will not be able to read new writings, he will not be able to find a friend during the agitation. It's been awhile since I've posted anything like this, and it's been a long time. Goodbye my dear friend.

My Best friend Pabitra Mohan Das

Instead of shedding tears when I heard that Akhil was gone, I was overwhelmed by the news. Editing good magazines from Jaipur, writing love poems in early adolescence, being very silent. For the past



Akhil with his wife Ani and son Bivor during a pleasant moment

twenty-nine years, he has been focusing on the persecution of oppressed people, who have grown up in the fair, who have written poems and novels about the inequality of social life in adulthood, who have edited alternative magazines like Derena, who have been involved in the editing of Nisaan magazine, and who have forgotten everything.

From the beginning of his youth, he changed his mind. We have been trying to sharpen each other's literary judgment for many days and nights. The consensus was above the disagreement, the warmth of our relationship. After seeing Akhil at the AIIMS in November 2019, i was worried. How much we have talked about the limits of memory. Today, however, he will be meeting only at the level of memory. Her literature, however, will pave the way for the reader's struggle and joy. We can say goodbye to the body, but not to our relationship with him.



Akhil Naik, Lenin Kumar, Kumar Hassan, and revolutionary poet Bharavara Rao take to the stage at the first anniversary celebrations of the 2008 Janabadi Sahitya Patrika Nisan.

Humiliation even after death

Narendra Mohanty



The word "martyr" is used in the case of the security force's death. However, if the Naxals or Maoists die, the word 'chopped off or blown away' is used. Why is such a word so often used in the media? This is a question that has come to the mind of so many people. At least 26 Maoists were gunned down on 13th November during an encounter with the police in Maharashtra's Gadchiroli district. And it is considered a major success across the country. But the question arises as to the title of the media coverage.

Both the central and state governments are good at faking encounters! We don't have to go that far. This has been proven in the case of Kutuniganda Encounter (Gajapati), Gumudumaha Encounter, (Kandhamal), and Nishanguda Encounter in Kalahandi in Odisha. While the government has since described it as an encounter, almost all media outlets have covered the issue.

The media, or most of their representatives, do not dare to question the government about the encounter. Owners and representatives of the

media are the ones who answer exactly what the government and the police press statement !!

But why such a different title or title after the death of a person or similar incident? It is not uncommon for the media to describe the massive success of the police force and the retaliation of the Maoists as the brutality of the Maoists before investigating the truth of any encounter. But the use of words like "wipe" or "clean" after death is not only disrespectful, it also violates a person's constitutional rights. According to Article 21 of the Constitution, no one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home, or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honor and reputation. In a landmark judgment in the Supreme Court in the case of 'Paramand Katra v. Government of India' on the 16th, the Supreme Court made it clear that the right to life is not only alive but also after death. Even the guidelines of the National Human Rights Commission mention the respect and protection of the dead body after death. But the armed forces often disobey those directions. We have seen many inhumane incidents in the

past, such as handcuffing the dead Maoists, transporting the corpses, treating the seriously injured by handcuffs. In the general case of such an inhumane act, can the police administration be free from such inhumane acts until there is no protest from human rights organizations or individuals?

But whether the police die or the Maoists die, there is widespread mourning among the families and relatives of all. This is because the general public cannot easily accept such extreme measures as murder. Murder is not a permanent solution to any problem. It is unknown at this time what he will do after leaving the post. It is unknown at this time what he will do after leaving the post. Rulers and exploiters know that if there is ever public defiance against this regime and social system, which is based on inequality and exploitation, then those who will protect their system are the security forces. Without the help of the security forces, millions of hungry people will not be able to escape the capital's dissatisfaction with governance and exploitation among the poor. Only the security

forces will be able to prevent any public outcry against the regime. So if the security forces are not given as much protection as possible, their exploitation empire will collapse like a house of cards! And plays a key role in suppressing the resistance of the poor and disadvantaged.

In the aftermath of the Pulwama-sponsored massacre of 40 Javans, there was a regular weeping competition in the corporate media, and various media outlets have been discussing how the Modi government came to power to take advantage of the public's sentiment. But to this day the mystery of that incident has not been revealed! Today's administration, the judiciary, and the media are complementary. So, they would only resort to this as a last resort.

It is also true that, for the government, police and the military are repressive devices. Without them, the rulers would not be able to sleep peacefully. That is why Gorekhanath Pandey, a revolutionary poet of Hindi literature, wrote in his satirical poem:

"They are scared!

So much in their hands
Despite the police shooting

They are scared.

They are afraid that one day

These unarmed, hungry people

The government can use force if it wants to. That is why the government has been given constitutional and sovereign rights. But they will always chant the slogan of non-violence. Through the use of repressive devices such as the police and the military, the rulers will be able to spread the word of peace, non-violence, and restraint to the people.

But if the general public questions any policy of the government, the government can take all kinds of violent measures to suppress it. Who will tolerate the applause of the people to question the sovereignty that lies hidden in the cradle of democracy? That is why all the laws and regulations and the rules and regulations have been enacted to warn the people only to "stay within their means". No matter how peaceful the protests or riots are, the government and the ruling elite will take the lead in the violence when it reaches a critical juncture and disrupts the current system.

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