



# Course Report

## Two days Workshop on “Convergence of Line Department officials with the PRIs for Public Service Delivery”

Duration: 6 – 7 December, 2021

**Course Coordinator**  
**Smt. Namrata Das**



State Institute for Rural Development & Panchayati Raj  
PR & DW Department, Govt. of Odisha

## Two days Workshop on “Convergence of Line Department officials with the PRIs for Public Service Delivery”

State Institute for Rural Development & Panchayati Raj (SIRD &PR) has organized two days Workshop on **Convergence of Line Department officials with the PRIs for Public Service Delivery** during **6-7 December, 2021** under MoPR. In the training programme total 34 numbers of line department officials of Angul, Jajpur and Kandhamal participated in the Workshop. The details of participants is in Annexure-I. The course was coordinated by Smt. Namrata Das, Consultant- Decentralized Planning, SIRD & PR.

The objectives of the programme are as follows:

- To create awareness about the kinds of Public Services and to focus on their convergence with other Rural Development programmes.
- To sensitize the participants for the improvisation in the fiscal domain of PRIs for local area development through resource mobilization along with its convergence.
- To equip the participants for the preparation of GPD & BPD and enrich the level of their understanding for facilitating the process in this regard.



### Programme Schedule:

TIME	TOPIC	RESOURCE PERSON
<b>Day 1 (06/12/2021)</b>		
<b>10.00 AM - 10.30 AM</b>	Registration	
<b>10.30 AM – 11.00 AM</b>	Inauguration Objective of the Programme	<b>Sri Arindam Dakua</b> Director, SIRD&PR <b>Sri Saroj Kumar Dash</b> Joint Director, SIRD & PR
<b>11.00 AM – 12.15 PM</b>	Overview of Panchayat Administration	<b>Sri Nirakar Beura</b> State Convener, Panchayat Research and Action Group
<b>12.15 PM - 01.30 PM</b>	Role of Gram Panchayat in Public Service Delivery	<b>Ms. Amita Patra</b> Asst. Director, SIRD&PR
<b>1.30 PM - 2.30 PM</b>	<b>LUNCH</b>	
<b>2.30 PM – 3.30 PM</b>	Structure and Functions of Standing Committee vis-à-vis Public Service as assigned	<b>Sri P.K Nayak,</b> Instructor, SID&PR
<b>3.30 PM- 5.00 PM</b>	Public Service Acts and Policies of PR & DW Department	<b>Sri Tapas Ranjan Sahu,</b> Faculty, SIRD&PR
<b>Day 2 (07/12/2021)</b>		

<b>10.30 AM - 11.30 AM</b>	VPRP - a tool for mapping the need for Public Services at the GP level	<b>Ms. Sarojini Behera</b> BPM-CB, Odisha Livelihood Mission
<b>11.30 AM -12.30 PM</b>	Need of Convergence of different line department for effective Public Service Delivery	<b>Sri Santosh Kumar Patra,</b> Instructor, SID&PR
<b>12.30 PM- 1.30 PM</b>	Preparation of Quality GPDP	<b>Dr. Parikshit Sahu,</b> Faculty, SIRD & PR
<b>1.30 PM - 2.30 PM</b>	<b>LUNCH</b>	
<b>2.30 PM - 3.30 PM</b>	Action Plan to improve public service at the GP level Group-1- Social Sector Group 2- Basic Service Group 3- Rights and Entitlements	<b>Sri Santosh Kumar Patra,</b> Instructor, SID&PR <b>Smt. Namrata Das</b> Consultant –DP, SIRD&PR
<b>3.30 PM - 4.30 PM</b>	Group Presentation	<b>Concerned Participants</b>
<b>4.30 PM - 5.00 PM</b>	TMP, Valediction & Way forward	<b>Course Team</b>

## TECHNICAL SESSION

### DAY-1 (06/12/2021):

#### Session 1: Overview of Panchayat Administration

Resource Person: Sri Nirakar Beura, State Convener, Panchayat Research and Action Group

#### Major Points of Discussion:

- History of Panchayati Raj
- Formula for building Ideal Panchayat
- 73<sup>rd</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992
- 3 Tier Panchayati Raj System – Structure and Functions
- 7 Standing Committees
- Wholesome and Comprehensive Development



In his opinion Panchayati Raj is not just a Department but it's a process and if the line department and working officials will work in coordination and cooperation i.e in convergence, then 3 tier Panchayati Raj Institutions can be more progressive and prosperous.

#### Session 2: Role of Gram Panchayat in Public Service Delivery

Resource Person: Ms. Amita Patra, Asst. Director, SIRD&PR

#### Major Points of Discussion:

- Public service is an essential service facility or commodity linked to the livelihood or existence of the society or the common man.
- The process/mechanism through which Govt/State provide services, facilities, goods to the general public is called delivery system.



➤ Types of Public Services:

- ✓ Infrastructures : Road, Bus stop, Bank, Post office, Market, Community toilet, Anganwadi Centres, School, college, Fair Price Shops, Hospital, crematorium, Sewerage and drain.
- ✓ Services: Health care system, Water supply, Waste Management system,
- ✓ Entitlement based: Birth & Death certificate, Legal heir certificate, Pension, PDS, Driving licence
- ✓ Law enforcement, Fire service, Public transportation, Postal Services etc



➤ Importance of Public Service :

- Good public service is a sign of good governance
- Social protection
- Poverty alleviation
- Enhancement of quality of life
- Infrastructure development
- Reduces corruptions
- Enhances efficiency

➤ Major Indicators of Public Services are Availability, Accessibility and Quality

➤ Strategy for effective service delivery by GP

- Public Private partnership
- Mobilising resources through diverse means
- e-governance
- Single window system
- Integrated service across the departments
- Capacity building to achieve the standard
- Result based Performance
- Monitoring & Evaluation
- Continuous improvement
- Use of Public Service Act and Citizen Charter
- Institutionalisation of Good practice

**Session 3: Structure and Functions of Standing Committee vis-à-vis Public Service as assigned**

Resource Person: Sri P.K Nayak, Instructor, SIRD & PR

Major Points of Discussion:

**The following are 7 standing committees in the 3 tier PRIs:**

- Planning, Finance, Poverty Alleviation Programmes and Coordination Committee.
- Agriculture, Livestock, Soil Conservation, Horticulture, Watershed Development and Fisheries



- Works, Irrigation, Electricity, Drinking Water and Rural Sanitation
- Health, Women and Child Development and Social Welfare Committee.
- Public Distribution, Welfare of the weaker section, Forest, Fuel and Fodder Committee
- Handicraft, Cottage Investing, Khadi and Gramya Udyog and Village Housing Construction Committee
- Education, Sports and Culture Committee

#### Composition & Functions of GP Standing Committees:

- When there are 20 or more members of a GP, Standing Committee is made taking 5 members.
- When there are less than 20 members of a GP, Standing Committee is made taking 3 members.
- The Chairperson and the members of the standing committee are to be elected by the elected representatives of GP.
- In case of the 4<sup>th</sup> Committee, the Chairperson is to be the Sarpanch / Nayab Sarpanch who is a woman. All the members of this committee are to be women
- BDO remains as the Executive Secretary for all Standing Committee.
- Co-opted Members –
  - a. Three persons who are not the members of PS but have experience and knowledge on the subject of the Standing Committee can be co-opted as the member.
  - b. Three Representatives from different Banks, Insurance Corporation functioning under the jurisdiction of PS can be co-opted as the member with the prior permission of PS.
- Term of Office – 2 years (one month before dissolution of the Standing Committee election for new Standing Committee has to be done.
- The Standing Committee shall prepare plans and projects on the subjects given to them for the implementation.
- The Committee shall recommend the GP the implementation process and allocation of funds.
- They will be responsible for the physical and financial achievement of the plan and projects related to their subject.
- However, it is the responsibility of the GP to accept or reject the recommendation made by standing committees.

#### Session 4: Preparation of Quality Gram panchayat Development Plan (GPDP)

Resource Person: Dr. Parikshit Sahu, Faculty, SIRD & PR

Major Points of Discussion:

- Article-243G of the Constitution of India mandates the GPs to prepare and implement GPDP for Economic Development and Social Justice
- GPDP Plan Cycle:
  - ✓ Formation of Gram Panchayat Planning Facilitation Team (GPPFT) for every GP for shared understanding and facilitation of the entire planning process of GPDP
  - ✓ Environment creation and community mobilization
  - ✓ Collection of Primary and Secondary data
  - ✓ Situation analysis, Need Assessment and Gap Identification
  - ✓ Visioning exercise for goal setting



- ✓ Resources and identification/estimation of corresponding activities – Special Gram Sabha
- ✓ Plan development, Prioritization and Projectisation
- ✓ Approval of GPDP
- ✓ Implementation, Monitoring and Impact Analysis
- Steps for Situational Analysis of GPDP:
  - ✓ Environment Creation
  - ✓ Need Assessment Through Participatory Mode –P R A
    - Social Mapping
    - Resource Mapping
    - Transect Walk
    - Time Line
    - Seasonal Mapping
    - Venn Diagram
    - FGD
  - ✓ SWOT Analysis

## **DAY-2 (07/12/2021):**

### **Session 5: VPRP - a tool for mapping the need for Public Services at the GP level**

Resource Person: Ms. Sarojini Behera, BPM-CB, Odisha Livelihood Mission

Major Points of Discussion:

#### **Village Poverty Reduction Plan**

- Comprehensive and inclusive SHG demand plan
- Can serve as a sub- plan for the preparation of GPDP in Panchayats
- Facilitate an interface between the SHG network and Panchayati Raj Institutions for development of demand plan.
- Generates awareness on entitlements and enhances participatory planning.
- Enhances the role of SHG network in local governance process and promotes active citizenship.
- Demands from households outside SHG networks are also collected in VPRP

#### **Components of VPRP:**

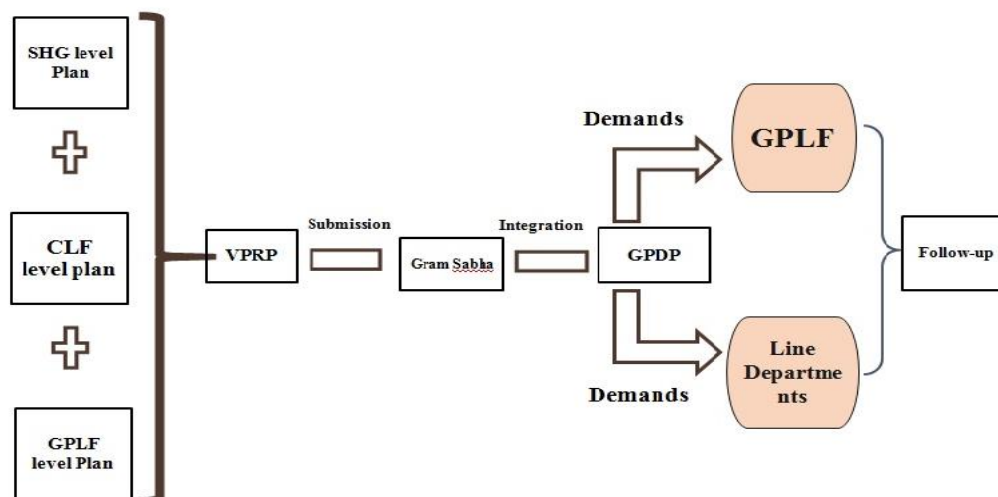
- 1. At SHG Level:**
  - i. Entitlement Plan
  - ii. Livelihood Plan
- 2. At CLF / Village Level:**
  - iii. Public Goods, Services and Resource Development Plan
  - iv. Social Development Plan
- 3. At GPLF Level :**
  - v. Prioritization and Consolidation of Entitlement and Livelihood Plan
  - vi. Prioritization and Consolidation of Public Goods, Services and Resource Development Plan
  - vii. Consolidation of Social Development Plan

#### **Process of Village Poverty Reduction Plan (VPRP)**

1. Identification of Community Cadre (CRP-CM, & MBK)/ facilitators for CLF
2. Training for Community Cadre/ facilitators
3. Concept seeding at CLF and GPLF level and components of VPRP Plan Preparation
4. Plan Preparation at SHG level
5. Preparation and Consolidation of plans at CLF/Village level

6. Prioritisation and Consolidation of Plans at GPLF/GP level
7. Submission of VPRP in Gram Sabha
8. Integration into GPDP
9. Follow up towards achievement of demands

## Various levels of Plan Preparation and Integration into GPDP



### Session 6: Need of Convergence of different line department for effective Public Service Delivery

Resource Person: Sri Santosh Kumar Patra, Instructor, SID&PR

Major Points of Discussion:

➤ **Convergence – Why?**

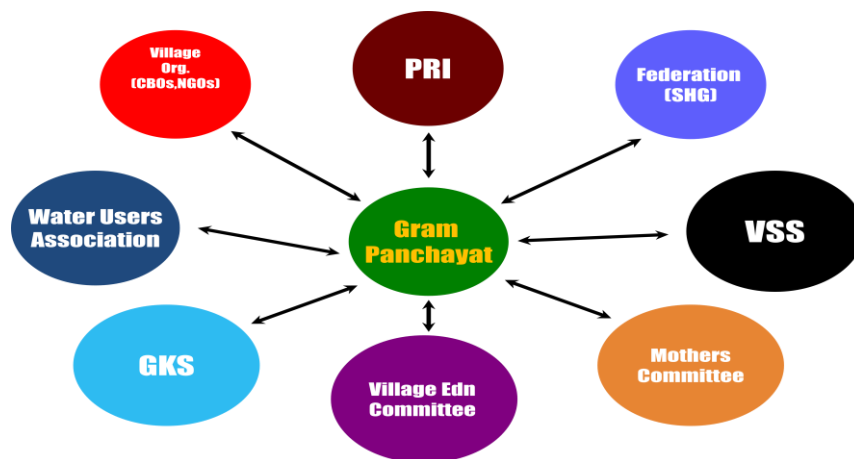
- Appreciable increase in income of rural poor household on sustainable basis.
- Stabilise and diversify livelihoods options.
- To make the people socially progressive and economically self reliant.
- Overabundance of schemes that are similar in objectives but emanate from different sources
- Multiplicity of Departments engaged in similar functions/schemes
- Planning for schemes without any horizontal linkage



➤ **Broad Objectives of Convergence**

- Optimal and efficient use of resources
- Creation of quality and sustainable assets
- To avoid duplication

## Convergence of Institutions



### Strategy for Convergence

- Resource Matching
- Identification of Needs/Missing Links
- Identification of location wise priorities.
- Sharing of responsibilities
- Coordination and Synergy in development process
- Community participation and action in the entire process
- Monitoring for quality and timely implementation

### Session 7: Public Service Acts and Policies of PR & DW Department

**Resource Person:** Sri Tapas Ranjan Sahu, Faculty, SIRD&PR

**Major Points of Discussion:**

The Odisha Right to Public Services Act, 2012 in Odisha is an exemplary initiative by the State Government to check corruption in public service delivery. The law enables the citizens to demand public services as a right and also includes a provision for penal action against officials failing to provide the services within the stipulated time.

The idea is to generate a demand for services, and to provide citizens with a platform for getting their grievances redressed in a time bound manner. The Odisha Right to Public Services Act, 2012 has been notified in the Odisha Gazette on 1st November, 2012 and Odisha Right to Public Services Rules, 2012 has been notified in Odisha Gazette on 7th December, 2012. As per Odisha Right to Public Service Act, 411 services have been included in 31 departments.

#### **Public Service provided under Panchayati Raj & Drinking Water Department:**

1. Finalization of work Bill within- 30 days (BDO Project Director, DRDA (31 days-90 days), Collector (61 days – 90 days)
2. Issue of Trading License for trading of Minor Forest Produce-7 days (Sarpanch BDO (8 days – 15 days) DPO (16 days – 30 days)
3. Repair of Hand pump / Tube Well- 7 days ( Junior Engineer - II, RWSS Assistant Engineer, RWSS BDO)

### Session 8- Group Discussion (including social sector, basic services and rights and entitlements etc)

**Resource Person:** Sri Santosh Kumar Patra, Instructor, SID&PR and Smt. Namrata Das, Consultant-DP, SIRD&PR

**Major Points of Discussion:**



Three groups were formed and they were given public services in 3 sectors (including social sector, basic services and rights and entitlements etc) for discussion and barnstorming. They discussed in respective groups for one hour and then made presentation in rest one hour. After the presentation of each group the rest two groups were asked the feedbacks and additions and finally resource persons gave their feedback and scope for improvement to each group. The following are the details of the group discussion & presentations by three groups :

#### Group 1

Sl. No	Name of the Service	Which Level	Department Responsible	Issues	Solutions
1	Health and Facilities (rehabilitation of malnourished child)	PS level	Health and FW, W&CD ,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification of malnourished child</li> <li>• Mobilization of mal nourished children to NRC</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Awareness to people at the GP level</li> <li>ii. Emphasis on VHSND</li> <li>iii. Universal parameter for identification of malnourished children</li> </ol>
2	Soil and Water conservation under within watershed area	GP Level	Agriculture and Farmers welfare, Horticulture and Soil Conservation Deptt.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Soil erosion, Salination of soil, acidification of soil</li> <li>• Reduction in ground water level</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Creation of Soil conservation measures i. E check dam, staggered trench, farm pond etc</li> </ol>
3	Elementary education to all (6 to 14 years)	Village / GP	School and mass education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sub optimal infrastructure</li> <li>• Connectivity (Virtual and physical)</li> <li>• Inadequate staff</li> <li>• Sports and leisure Activities</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Infrastructure Augmentation (PR&amp;DW Deptt. and RWSS)</li> <li>ii. Networking with related stakeholders</li> <li>iii. Provision for playground and sports infrastructure</li> <li>iv. Augmentation of staff (Teaching / Non Teaching)</li> </ol>
4	Old age, Pension, PMAY, PDS, Drinking Water facility	GP/ Village level	PR Deptt., RWSS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification of proper beneficiaries</li> <li>• Supply of Drinking Water to all beneficiaries</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Awareness at GP and village level for proper identification of beneficiaries</li> <li>ii. Encouragement / motivation to participate in Gram Sabha</li> <li>iii. Engagement of</li> </ol>

					GPLF
5	Fisheries and Animal Resource Development	GP/ Block / Districts	Fisheries and Animal Resource Development Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Allocation of cattle shed under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS</li> <li>• Bank Financing of projects</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Allocation through Gram and Palli Sabha</li> <li>ii. Sensitization of Banking officials in BLBC and SLBC</li> </ul>

### Group -2

Sl. No	Name of the Service	Which Level	Deptt. Responsible	Issues	Solutions
1	RTI	At PIO level of Concerned Deptt.	Concerned Deptt.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public are unaware of different Deptt. and schemes</li> <li>• RTI of one Deptt are submitted to PIO of other departments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Public Awareness programme of different Deptt. schemes and programmes</li> </ul>
2	Old age pension	Block Level	SSEPD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Beneficiaries are unaware of proper documentation and DBT mode of payment</li> <li>• Aadhar and account related issues</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Public Awareness</li> <li>ii. Manpower support</li> <li>iii. Simplification of documentation process</li> </ul>
3	Delivery of Quality Education	School / village / GP level	S&ME	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase of Dropout / retention rate at secondary and higher secondary level</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Proper Implementation of POSHAN and MDM scheme at secondary and higher secondary level</li> <li>ii. Continuous and comprehensive awareness programmes/counselling for students / public (including parents) at village level through line Deptt members / SMC</li> <li>iii. SMC (school management committee - parents, ASHA, AWG, SHG grp member , ward member , educationist of respective GP) must activated and they must</li> </ul>

					<p>take active participation for public awareness</p> <p>iv. Child Marriage must be stopped by active participation of Village level committee</p> <p>v. Active Participation of School Management Committee and School Management Development Committee</p> <p>vi. Convergence of Line Deptt. officials and PRIs</p>
4	Scholarship , food security, allowance, direct transfer	School	S&ME	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No account of school children due to underage</li> </ul>	i. Opening of Zero Account for the students
5	Insurance of Livestock	LAC/VC Level	F&ARD Deptt.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Target is too low i.e less than 1 % of total livestock</li> </ul>	i. Provision of funds to take of livestock infrastructure in a massive scale
6	AWC Infrastructure	Village and GP level	PR&DW, W&CD and Revenue & DMDeptt.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Site selection, building, lack of proper infrastructure , boundry , electrification, nutri garden, toilets etc</li> </ul>	i. Need Convergence mode to sought the issue
7	Marketing of allied products	Village/GP and Dist level	Deptt. of Agriculture and farmers education , Mission Shakti and Horticulture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Non-availability of cold storage</li> <li>Lack of marketing infrastructure</li> <li>Lack of technical guidance</li> </ul>	<p>i. Construction of cold storage</p> <p>ii. Zero energy cold chamber(ZECC)</p> <p>iii. Manpower support</p> <p>iv. Technical consultant for concerned Deptt</p>
8	Different Health Services	GP/ Block and District Level	H&FW Deptt.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>People are unaware about various health services provided by the Government</li> </ul>	i. Creation of awareness by concerned department

### Group- 3

Sl. No	Name of the Service	Which Level	Deptt. Responsible	Issues	Solutions
1	Niramaya (Free Delivery of Drug Distribution)	GP, PS and ZP	H&FW Deptt.	Unavailability of drug in time Lack of Manpower Lack of Infrastructure Lack of IEC Materials Hoarding of drugs Remote Areas (Difficult to reach)	Timely provision of drugs in sufficient quantity Manpower must be engaged in IIPH standard Development of Infrastructure in coordination with Line Deptt. (PR&DW Deptt.)
2	Birth and Death registration	PS and ZP	H&FW Deptt.	Not reporting birth and death timely Lack of awareness Internet and infrastructure Interference of PRI members in birth and death registration	Timely reporting through PRI members Sensitize ASHA, AWW & PRI members through training Proper internet connectivity through IT Deptt. & PR&DW deptt. Proper Infrastructure Development by PR&DW Deptt.
3	Matsya Pokhari Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana, Bioflock, Assistance to SHG for piece culture in GP tanks	GP, Block	F&ARD Deptt.	Lack of infrastructure Lack of subordinate staffs at GP & Block level Lack of commodity marketing Fixation of MSP for fish lacking	Construction of adequate building at block level Recruitment of manpower Development of marketing linkage Fixing up MSP for fish
4	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna	GP, BP& ZP	Works	Road cutting along the construction road	Proper rectification of work as per technical solution (PR & RWSS)
5	Covid Packages (NLM and State Plan)	GP, BP & ZP	F&ARD Mission Shakti OLM	Interference of PRIs in selection of beneficiaries	Cluster approach Sensitization of PRIs about different schemes
6	Mahatma Gandhi NREGS job card, land improvement	GP, BP, ZP	Agriculture and FW	Less job card holders/work does not finish within time and thus financial achievement is also less Only 100 days work in one job card and less number people to	Land development Activities to be taken up Right beneficiary selection at GP level Providing job card to those who wants works Creating awareness Other employment



				work in Angul district so difficult to provide more days work to those who wants work Land degradation (toxicity of land) Unavailability of land due to mining area	opportunities i.e Poultry, fishery, other than agricultural / land related work Land cannot be used for agriculture then we can use for back yard poultry, dockyard, fishery in farm pond, bee culture etc
7	Irrigation facility by Government	GP, BP, ZP	Agriculture and FW	Lack of sufficient irrigation	More irrigation facility by Government (creation of more Water Harvesting Structure, Check dams, drop structure)
8	Issue of nursery licence	GP, PS, ZP	Agriculture and FW	Lack of Knowledge	Through Technical Knowledge

**Feedback :**

More time for discussion would be beneficial for better discussion on the topics. Hence the groups can be formed from the 1<sup>st</sup> day and topics be given on the first day itself, so that participants will get more time for discussion and brainstorming for presentation and outcome.



**Annexure-I****List of Participants**

<b>SI</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Designation</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Mobile No</b>
1	Swatee Nanda	AAE	ANUGUL	7008436808
2	Anewsa Pradhan	AHO	ANUGUL	7978479011
3	Pramod Behra	BPM	ANUGUL	9348109669
4	Sonam Behra	PA	KANDHAMAL	8763172293
5	Sudeepta Pradhan	AAP	KANDHAMAL	9439695099
6	Bijoy Kumar Sethy	AEE	JAJPUR	7978882080
7	Gyana Bardhan Dhal	SCO	JAJPUR	8144079703
8	Dr Sashikanta Behera	BPHO	ANUGUL	9438069398
9	Ashalaxmi Narendra	Asst Fishery Officer	KANDHAMAL	9861384262
10	Sachin Pandit	Asst Engineer	JAJPUR	7978448207
11	Prafulla Kumar Bhoi	ADVO (DC)	ANUGUL	9437255404
12	Pradyota Kishore Mishra	AHO	ANUGUL	9437195394
13	Debasish Malik	BMSC	KANDHAMAL	8763340115
14	Runu Pradhan	CDPO	ANUGUL	8917569591
15	Lily Dash	BEO	ANUGUL	7978236051
16	Binod Bihari Digal	Asst Engineer	KANDHAMAL	9439069952
17	Debasis Mohapatra	Range officer	ANUGUL	9437176217
18	Jyoti Ranjam Mohapatra	AHO	JAJPUR	9437091103
19	Sujan Kumar narendra	BPM	JAJPUR	8895387630
20	Binod Bihari Sahoo	AFO	JAJPUR	9658381538
21	Sambit priyadarshi	AFO	ANUGUL	9769096439
22	Dr Bhabagrahi Sahoo	MO/IC	KANDHAMAL	9439399937
23	Hara Govinda Jani	BPM	KANDHAMAL	9439989073
24	Dr Bimal Kumar Choudhry	VAS	KANDHAMAL	7978517682
25	Madhusmita Nanda	BEO	ANUGUL	8763134782
26	Bhagabati Guni	CDPO	JAJPUR	9938257256
27	Dr Sushansu Sekhar Dash	BVO	JAJPUR	9437190389
28	Nikunja Bihari Mohanty	BEO	JAJPUR	9658608306
29	Dr Rashmi Ranjan Pasayat	MO/IC	JAJPUR	9439998110
30	Prabhat Kumar Das	BLC	JAJPUR	9658572448
31	Jalandhar Behra	AEE	JAJPUR	9438289735
32	Santosh mallick	BLC	KANDHAMAL	8637281569
33	Jugal Kishore Pradhan	ASEO	KANDHAMAL	9437107662
34	Pragnya Parmeta Samal	PA	JAJPUR	7978678940

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