

Turning Dreams into Reality....



Transforming **Santipalli** into a Socially SMART Neighbourhood

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Group Youth Group (Male & Female



HUMARA BACHPAN

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1. About the Community

Santipalli is considered as one of the important communities among the list of communities in the temple city of Bhubaneswar. It is located in the heart of the city, near Maharshi College, Sahid Nagar area. Many people from different district of Odisha live in this community like Nayagarh, Puri, Ganjam, Khordha, Phulbani, Cuttack, Bolangir, Koraput, Jagatsinghpur etc. The community is covered with 10 acres of land. It is divided into 4 lanes. Towards the east of the community there is a Maa Santoshi Temple, towards the west is the Maharshi College, towards the north is the Sri Aurobindo Purnanga Sikhya Kendra and towards the south is Satya Nagar area and Big Bazaar is located. People are engaged in various types of business for their livelihood i.e. daily labor, painter, jobs in private companies, tailoring, petty shop etc. The environment of the community is not safe which effects the mental and physical development of the children in the community. People face a lot of issues due to open drain, congested house, lack of clean drinking water and lack of sanitation.



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Demographic Information

Children (0-6 Years)		7-10 Years		Adolescent (10-19 Years)		Youth (20-35 Years)		Elderly (Above 60 Years)		Total Population		Total HHs
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	1122
168	112	112	84	252	165	1683	1402	1122	1065	3337	2828	

Vulnerable Population

Vulnerable Population Category	Numbers of People
Persons with Disabilities	18
Widows	44
Destitute	8
Single Elderly People	5

Caste & Religion Basis Segregation

Religion Category				Caste Category				
Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Others	General	SC	ST	OBC	Others
785	224	112	0	274	117	78	78	337



2. Situational Analysis

Livelihood

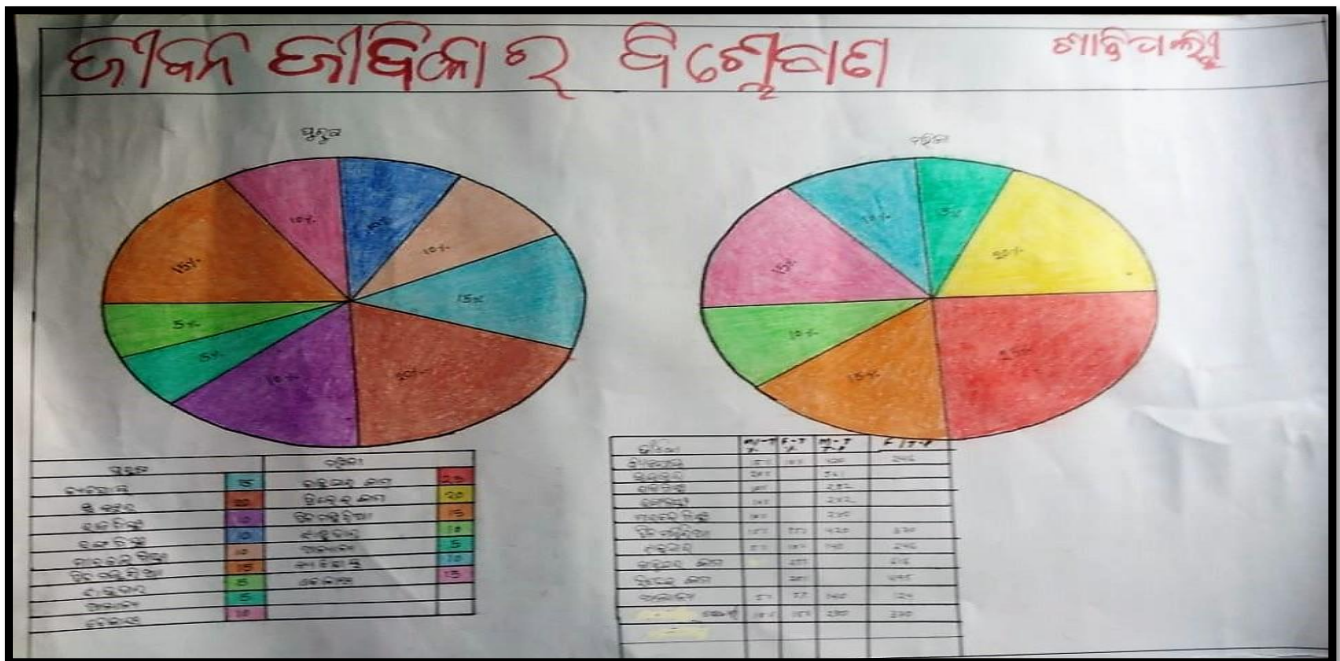
This section analyses the employment status of the working age population (18 to 65 years) of our community. In particular, analysis has been carried out on employment status of the working age members living in the community involved in various livelihood options.

Primary Occupation

There are 1122 numbers of households with 6165 population residing in Satipalli community, out of which 65% are of working age group (18 to 65 years).

Majority of working age group do Petty businesses and daily labourers. 25% of the female population earn their livelihood as domestic helpers and 20% from tailoring.

Information on primary occupation of the working age male and female can be seen from the following table and the analysis is given in the attached colour coded map.



SI No	Occupation Category with Colour Code	Male (18 to 65 years)	Female (18 to 65 years)
1	Petty Business (Blue)	420	246
2	Driver (Brown)	561	
3	Mason (Purple)	282	
4	Painter (Dark Blue)	240	
5	Carpenter (Cream)	280	
6	Daily Labourer (Orange)	420	370
7	Sweeper (Green)	140	246
8	Domestic Helpers (Red)		616
9	Tailoring (Yellow)	--	495
10	Other business (Dark Green)	140	124
11	Unemployed (Pink)	280	370

Community Infrastructure

Sustainable community infrastructure is vital for creating and maintaining strong communities. The population growth in our community is significant in last two decades and the housing and living conditions are appallingly poor. It is necessary to act as a catalyst for expanding social and economic opportunities, which in turn will uplift the quality of life.

Before undertaking the analysis activity, the community lanes were visited and the important indicators and resources were collected. Lane wise detailed descriptions were collected –lane-1 started from Aurobindo Purnnaya Sikhya Kendra, Lord Human temple to community toilet; lane-2 started community toilet and ended at Ruchika hall. Lane 2 has many wells compared to other lanes. This lane consists of 90 household and lack of open space. Due to presence of open drains, during rainy season the drain gets filled with dirty water and enters the house which becomes the origin of mosquitoes & flies. Lane -3 starts from Ruchika hall and ends at Sai Temple; lane -4 starts from Trinath Temple and ends at the boundary of PHD colony.

We used different tools to understand the problems and portrayed them on the paper through social map and resource map. The process also helped us to find out issues related to the infrastructures and we did list those issues based their priority to get solved.

Housing: There are 1122 houses in our community, out of which 799 are Asbestos houses 239 are tin houses, 50 are thatched houses, 28 are tinsel houses and 4 are concrete houses. The houses are without proper ventilation with no windows. The houses are confined to one room where cooking, sleeping and studying are done. This generally leads to mental illness and other health issues.

Water: 1122 households are confined to 25 water taps, 9 tube wells and 4 water tanks. There are around 30-40 wells in the community but most of them are dried up. People cannot completely depend on water taps as the water supply is irregular and the situation becomes precarious in every summer season when there is high dependency on the water tanks which cannot store water for 1122 households.

Drain: There are about 9 open drains in our community. The drain becomes over flooded because people throw garbage to the open drain. In the rainy season, the drain overflows and drain water enter to some houses.

Anganwadi: There are 3 Anganwadi Centres in the community but without proper maintenance. There is no separate kitchen or store room in the Anganwadi as per the ICDS norms. The Anganwadis are not equipped with play materials or open space facility for young children to play.

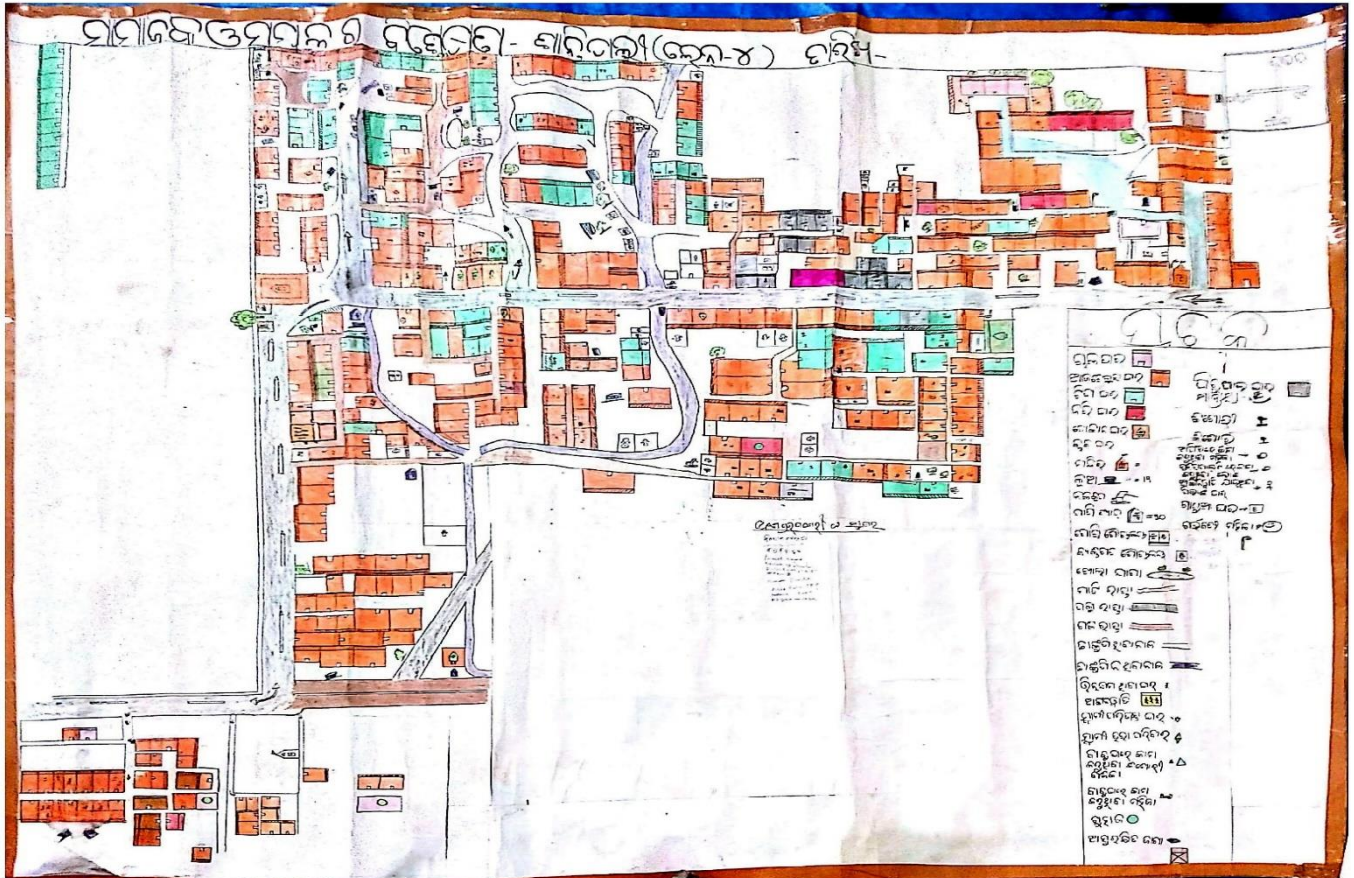
Toilet: 331 households of our community have individual household latrines and 2 community toilets in the community. The community toilet is lying dysfunctional due to which people are facing inconvenience.

Dustbin: Unavailability of dustbins for our 1122 households forces the inhabitants to throw garbage in open space which pollutes our community environment and makes it diseases prone. When wind blows, it also blows away the wastes which get accumulated in our houses.

Electric Connection: The electric wires in some places are hanging open causing the risk of short circuit during rainy season. Multiple electric connection (more than 10) are connected

from a single electric pole and the wires are placed very near to the places where people do their work which results in mishaps at times.

Roads: Concrete roads are prepared by government but when they are damaged due to industrial work and rainy season, people take responsibility in preparing the roads with available materials. Due to availability of minimum street lights it becomes difficult for women and girls to move during evening time.



Social & Resource Map

Social Issues Related to Youth & Adolescents

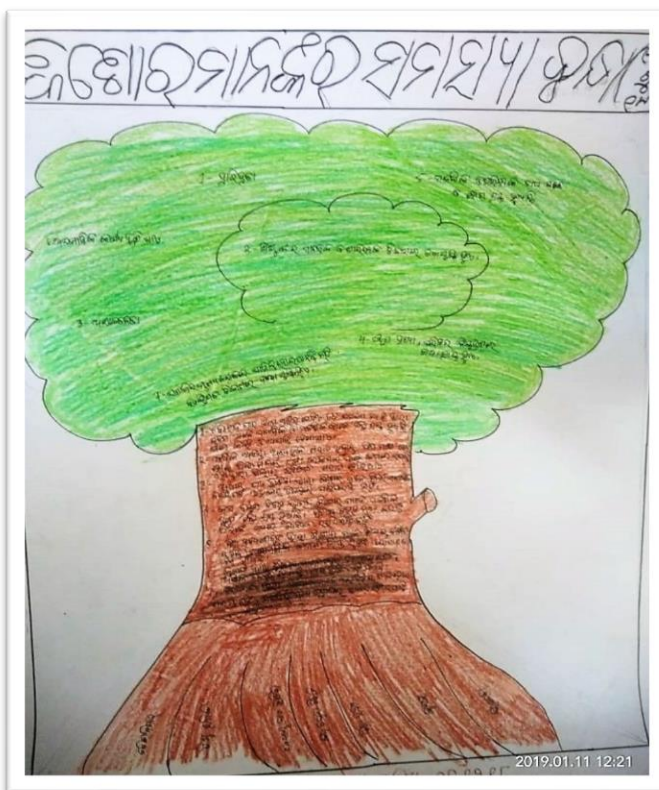
Youths and adolescents face obstacles on our journey to adulthood. Without a sense of direction or purpose, and lacking opportunities for positive engagement, many of us experience low self-esteem and alienation. As a result of these and other challenges, we find ourselves detached from the systems and a feeling of belongingness.

The group members of 'Humara Bachpan Pragati Sathi' did an exercise to understand and accentuated these issues and to identify solutions to address them.

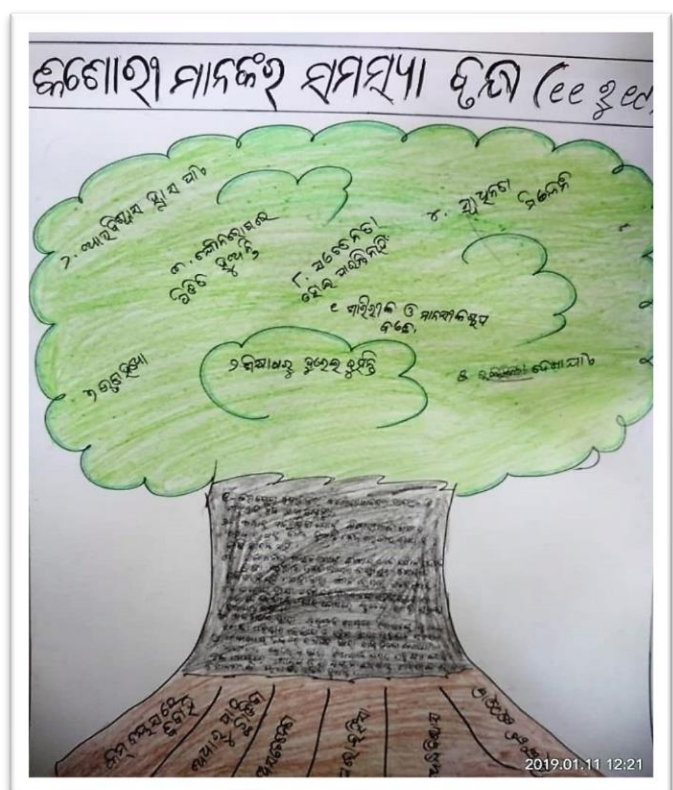
Our work began with defining the social challenges, the gaps in services that we are entitled to and demonstrated through a **Problem Tree**. What could be done to improve the situation was discussed among us and a set of recommendations were made and displayed through a **Solution Tree**.

The major social obstacles and their impact on wellbeing listed out by the adolescent and youth groups are given below:

Target Group	Root Causes	Issues	Impact
Adolescent (Male)	Child Labour	Poverty, lack of parent's interest to send children to school, Illiterate parents, low wages.	Health hazards & injuries, no proper education, mental harassment.
	Alcohol consumption & substance abuse	Family conflicts, vulnerable to different respiratory infections & deadly diseases	Increased incidence of respiratory diseases and mortality among youth and adolescents
	Poor Family condition	Family disturbances, no access to education, health & other basic services	Uneducated, poor health & well being
	Limited access to play and recreation	Not socializing, inefficient use of time, Play on roads	Being idle, not being social, no proper development of physical and cognitive health
	Limited access & knowledge to higher/technical education	College Drop Out Poor enrolment in higher & technical education	Inadequate income generation opportunity.
Adolescent (Female)	Early Marriage	Early Pregnancy	Anemia, frequent abortion, sexual & reproductive health
	Restriction for Education	Drop Out Not able to take admission in higher education	Unemployment Limited income generation opportunity
	Domestic Violence	Financial constraints; Early marriage, gender discrimination	Illiteracy, Economic stress. Male waste money in alcohol consumption & drugs.
	Superstition & blind belief	Prevalence of ill practices such as black magic	Causes female feticide, death due to not availing healthcare facilities
	Limited knowledge & access to healthcare information	Onset of diseases & not availing healthcare facilities	Increased morbidity & mortality related to reproductive health issues among adolescent girls
	Safety & Security	Male(youth)involved in alcohol consumption which results in abusive behavior towards youth female	Unable to move freely during evening hours.



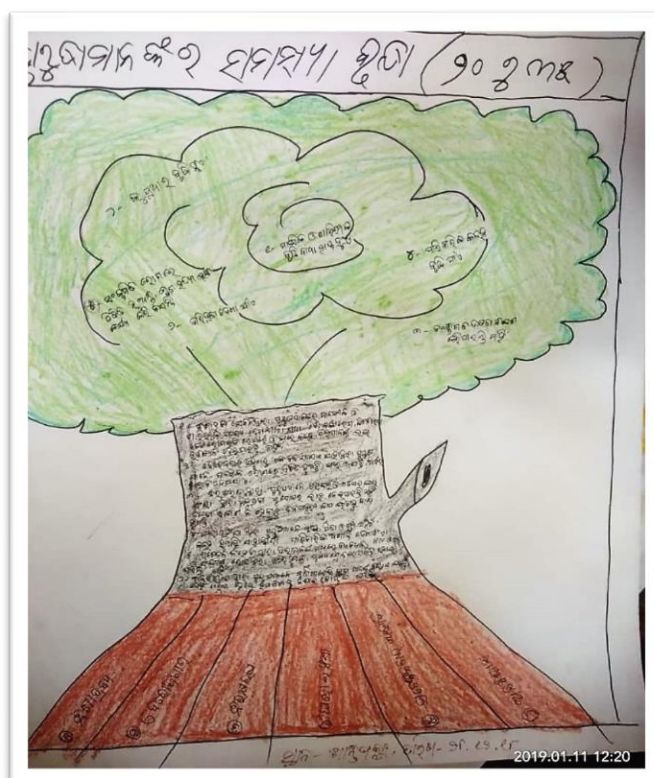
Problem Tree of Social Issues
(Adolescent - Male)



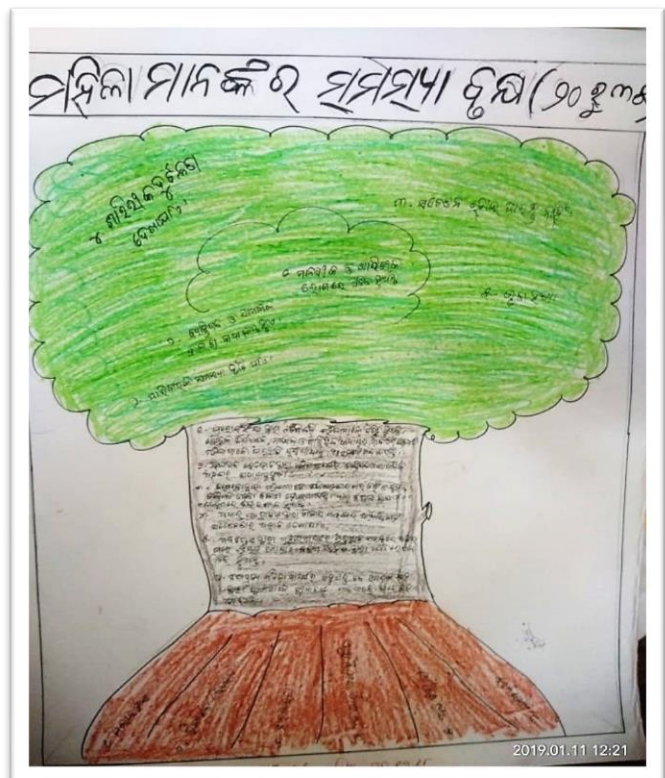
Problem Tree of Social Issues
(Adolescent - Female)

Social Issues faced by Youth

Target Group	Root Causes	Issues	Impact
Youth (Male)	Restricted approach to higher/technical education	Drop Out Not able to take admission in higher education	Unemployment Limited income generation opportunity
	Alcohol consumption & substance abuse	Family conflicts, vulnerable to	Increased incidence of respiratory diseases and mortality among youth and adolescents
	Poor Family condition	Family disturbances, no access to education, health & other services	Uneducated, poor health & well being
	Lack of positive environment	Negative/Anti-social/violent attitude	Increase involvement in crime,
	Limited access to play and recreation	Not socializing, inefficient use of time, Play on roads	Being idle, not being social, no proper development of physical and cognitive health
Youth (Female)	Safety & Security	Male(youth)involved in alcohol consumption which results in abusive behavior towards youth female	Unable to move freely during evening hours and during return from work.
	Limited knowledge & access to healthcare information	Onset of diseases & not availing healthcare facilities	Increased morbidity & mortality related to reproductive health issues among adolescent girls
	Early Marriage	Early Pregnancy	Anemia, frequent abortion, sexual & reproductive health
	Domestic Violence	Financial constraints; gender discrimination	Limited income opportunity; Male waste money in alcohol consumption & drugs.
	Gender based discrimination at family level	Girls be deprived of their rights and entitlements Restricted mobility	Lack of confidence, lack of participation in decision making process No freedom to express themselves
	Restricted approach to higher/technical education	Drop Out Not able to take admission in higher education	Unemployment Limited income generation opportunity



Problem Tree of Social Issues
(Youth - Male)



Problem Tree of Social Issues
(Youth - Female)

3. Leveraging Government Resources

Through our mapping process, we also analysed the various government schemes and programmes accessed by our community members. There are a number of schemes and services available to meet the healthcare needs of poor households, but ignorance and lack of knowledge about the schemes among the poor population is the constraint regarding their access to these services.

To assess the awareness about the social security schemes among the residents of our community, we did a group discussion where 20 people of different age groups including both men and women were present. From our discussion we came to know that the following shows the services accessed:

Access to Social Services (Health and other social security services)

Certain healthcare services like free emergency medical transport services (102 & 108), Jana Ausadhi Yojana (Niramaya Medicines), MAMATA schemes for safe motherhood intervention, Biju Swasthya Kalyan Yojana, free immunization services and family planning services are very much popular.

The interviewed participants found to be completely unaware about the schemes like Free Cancer treatment & Chemotherapy, Free dialysis, Sunetra scheme 'Ama Clinic', National Vector borne disease control program, Madhu Babu Pension Yojana, National Iron Pus initiatives for school going boys and girls (5-10 years) and out of school girls (5-10 years) to manage the Iron requirements.

From the above discussion, we observed that a large majority of our community residents are not aware about the health and other social security measures meant for the urban poor people and so are not able to avail the benefits.



Questionnaire to understand Knowledge about & Access to Social Security Schemes & Services

Humara Bachpan Trust-Bhubaneswar

Name of the Project-Socially Smart Initiative

Name of the Community: Santipalli

Number of the Respondents: 20

SI No	Name of the Scheme	Do you know about		Did you avail the benefits ever		Reasons for not availing services				
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Didn't need yet	Too much of formalities	Couldn't reach the proper authority	Services are not good	Tried, but didn't get
1	Nidan scheme for free diagnosis	5	15	1	4	1	2	1	1	0
2	Free Dialysis	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Ambulance service (102 & 108)	20	0	8	12	8	0	0	4	0
4	Khushi' - Free Sanitary Napkin provision for Women and adolescents	12	8	3	9	0	0	4	5	0
5	Free Cancer treatment & Chemotherapy	1	19	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
6	Treatment of Mental patients	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Sunetra scheme (Free Cataract surgery & treatment)	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Ama Clinic Service'	10	10	8	2	1	0	1	0	0
9	Jana Ausadhi Yojana (Niramaya Medicines)	20	0	15	5	2	0	0	3	0
10	Help from Chief Minister Relief Fund	15	5	0	15	12	2	1	0	0
11	Janani Suraksha Yojana	20	0	18	2	0				
12	Mamata Scheme	17	3	13	4	0	1	2	1	0
13	Free Immunization to prevent child from 12 preventable diseases	20	0	15	5	1	1	1	2	0
14	National Iron Plus Initiatives	8	12	6	2	0	0	2	0	0
15	National Adolescent Health program	11	9	5	6	1	0	3	2	0
16	Free Family Planning (Contraceptive) services	20	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	National Vector borne disease control program (Malaria, Dengue, Chikungunya etc)	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	About Mamata Diwas, UHND, AWC	20	0	18	0	0	0	2	0	0
19	Harischandra Yojana	14	6	5	9	8	1	0	0	0
20	Biju Swasthya Kalyan Yojana	20	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	National Pension Scheme /Atal Pension Yojana	12	8	5	7	4	1	0	0	2
22	Madhu Babu Pension Yojana	2	18	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Aahar Centre (Subsidized food)	15	5	8	7	7	0	0	0	0
24	Banishree Yojana	2	18	1	1	0	0	0	0	0

Health Issues & Challenges Among Youth & Adolescents

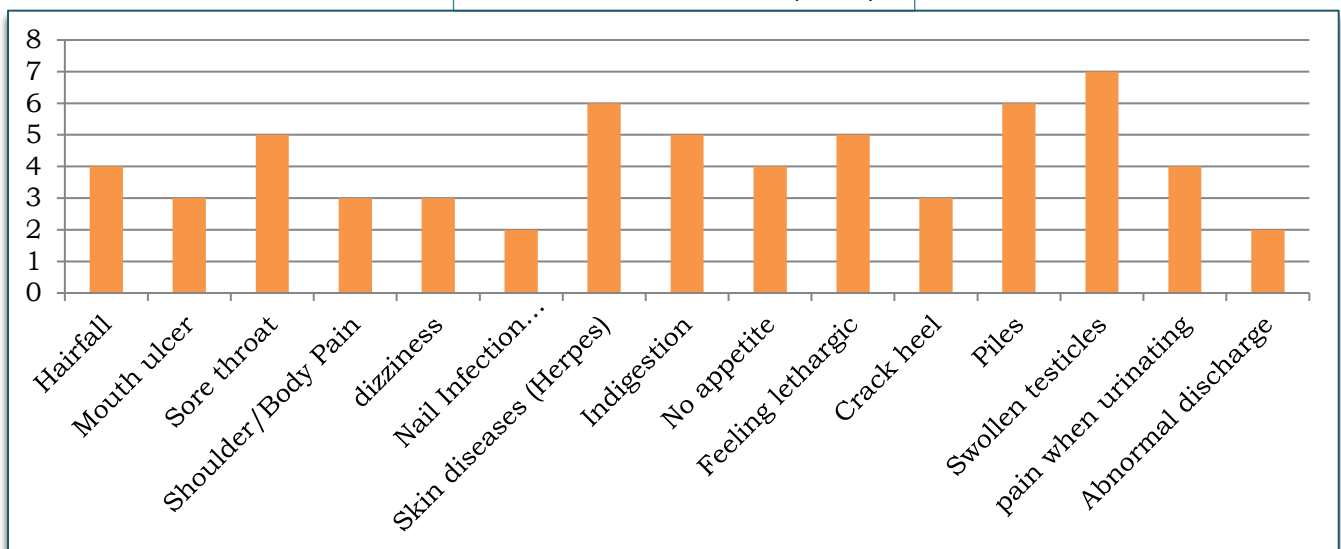
It is commonly believed that young people lead a healthy and active life and diseases incident only when old age approaches. However young people face numerous health challenges and are prone to a number of health issues due to unhygienic living conditions, unhealthy food habits, lack of physical activities and lifestyle changes which include both communicable and non-communicable disorders.

We youth leaders made an attempt to identify the common health disorders that occur during young age and the factors that cause these through body mapping exercise.

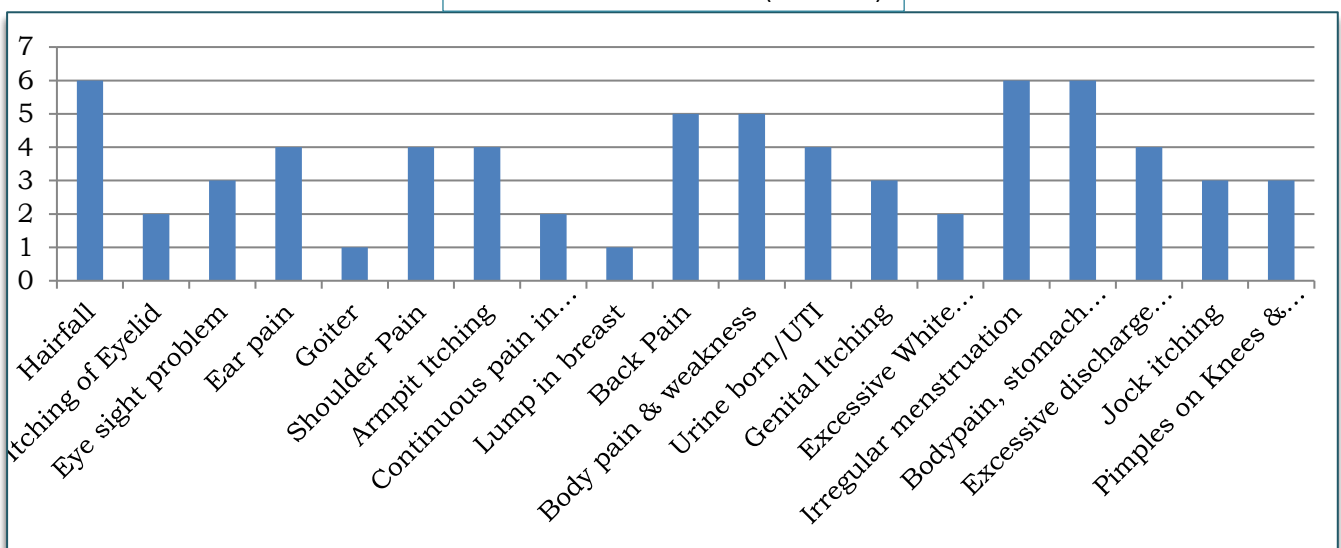
We made the life-size drawing of human body and then started discussing about the health issues we experience in our body parts; started from the head/hair to the toe of the feet. We identified and listed out the health problems mostly we suffer from and thus some health issues that we hesitate to disclose also got reflected in this participatory exercise.

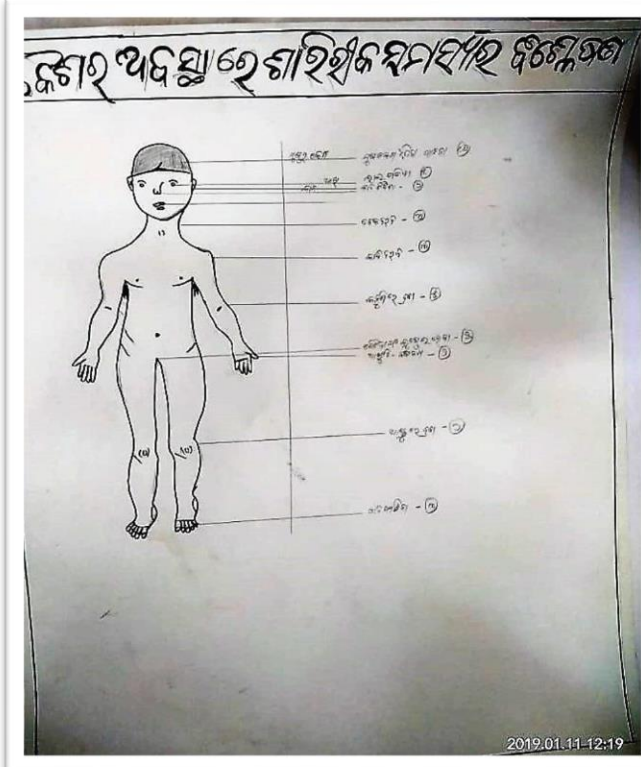
This body mapping exercise was adopted by male and female peer groups separately and the findings are presented below through the graphical presentation.

Health Issues Youth (Male)

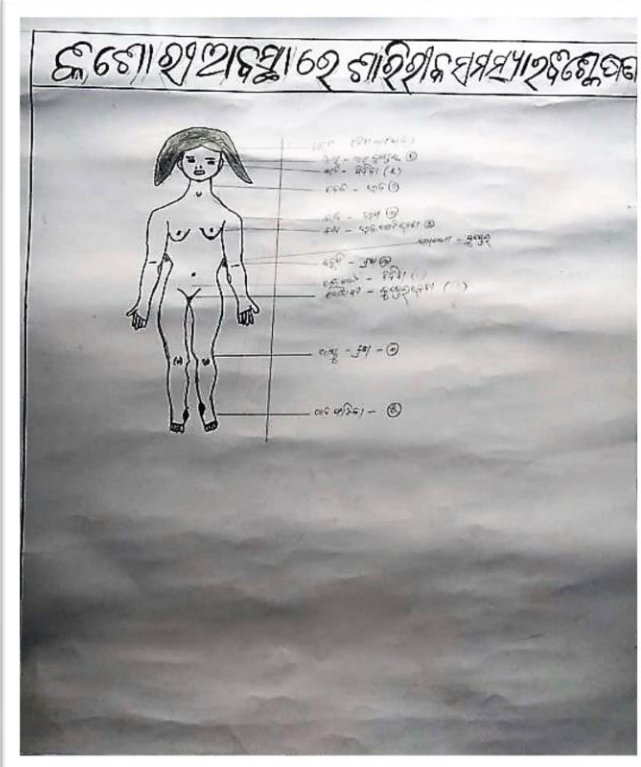


Health Issues Youth (Female)





Body Mapping Activity - Male



Body Mapping Activity - Female

Use of Contraceptives

Our government is promoting contraceptive as a priority among youth to control unintended pregnancy, to maintain gap between children and also to lessen the incidence of sexually transmitted diseases among young generation through different campaign mode.

We the youth leaders decided to assess the knowledge, attitude and practice of the young population of our community and towards the use of contraceptives through a survey method.

We did the survey among both married and unmarried groups and male and female population of reproductive age (15-35 years) of our community.

- ❖ Knowledge of safe sex and contraceptives is close to 45% among the study population. Only among 45% of the respondents, positive attitude was found for contraceptive use and 45% are aware about the benefits of contraceptives.
- ❖ Condom is the preferable method of contraception among male whereas oral pills is the easy way of birth control as responded by female respondents.
- ❖ 40% of the respondents are aware about the contraceptive methods, and have the practise of using contraceptives during sex.
- ❖ 20% of the survey participants who responded of not preferring birth control methods, mentioned the reason that contraceptive methods reduce the pleasure of sex for which their partners do not favour.
- ❖ A few unmarried respondents stated that availing contraceptives in the major hurdle for them.
- ❖ The married women mentioned that contraceptive use and any decision regarding family planning is taken by their husbands and they hardly have any say in the matter.

Among others, factors that limited modern contraceptive uptake included myths, rumours and misinformation about modern contraceptives, low availability and poor access to services.

Better access to contraceptive information and services can reduce the number of girls becoming pregnant and giving birth at too young an age.

4. Prioritization of Issues

After identifying different issues and problems of our community, the process was to find out the way of solutions or mitigations of the issues, for which we had to prioritize the issues based on their gravity.

We did the problem tree analysis of the infrastructural and social issues of our community separately and ranked the issues in the descending order based on their criticality. The issue ranked 'One' needs to be addressed first and then the next one and so on. The following matrix labels and represents the issues based on their priority of redressal.

Prioritization of Social Issues	
Priority 1	Unemployment & Poverty
Priority 2	Lack of Awareness & Education
Priority 3	Early Marriage & Early Pregnancy
Priority 4	Domestic violence
Priority 5	Alcohol Consumption
Prioritization of Infrastructural Issues	
Priority 1	Water Issues
Priority 2	Non-functional Community Toilet
Priority 2	Open Drain
Priority 3	Electricity
Priority 4	Community Dustbin
Priority 5	Anganwadi building

Prioritization of Social Issues

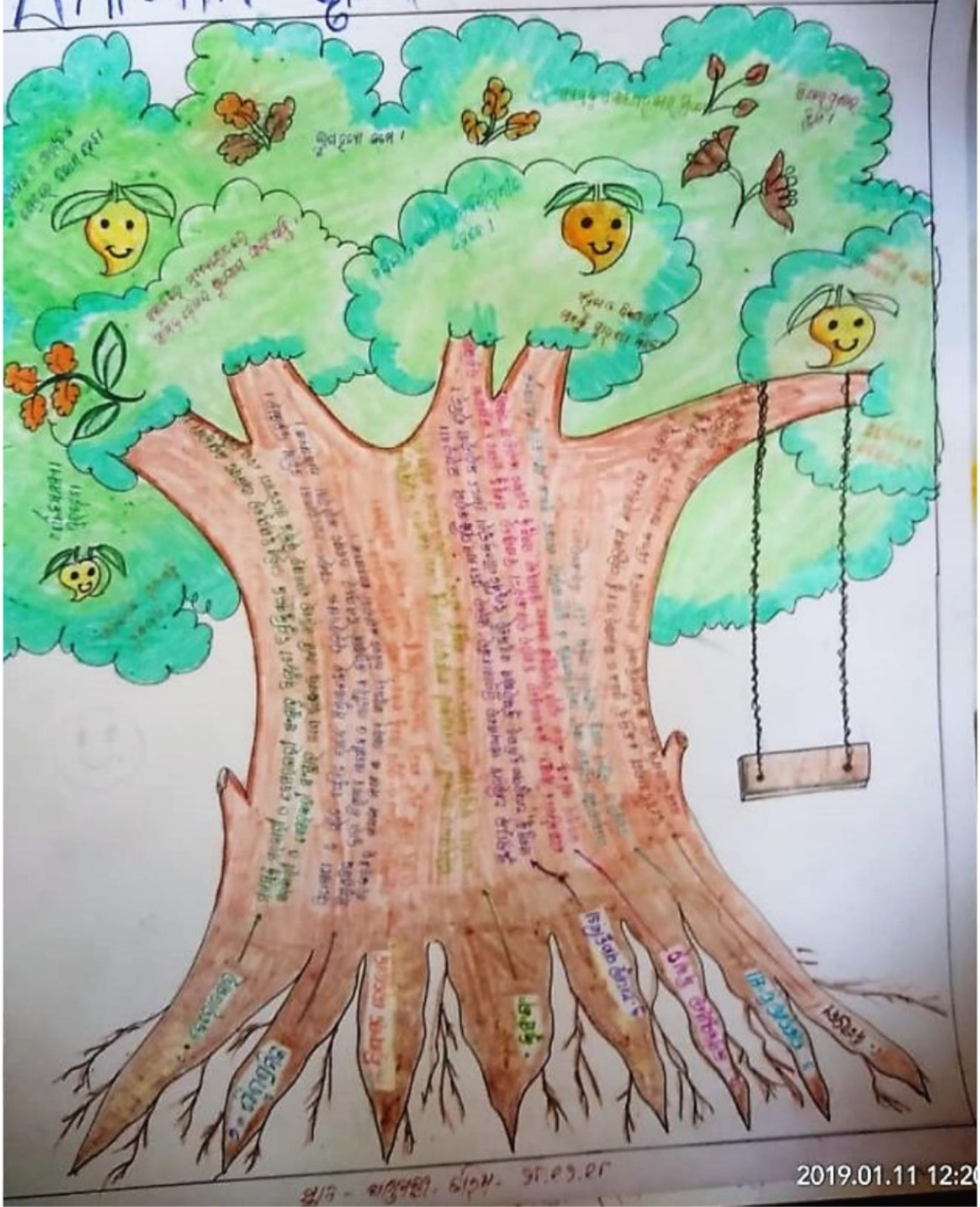
Prioritization of Infrastructural Issues

5. Recommendations & Plan

Sl No	Social Issue/Challenge	Proposed Solution	Outcome	Stakeholder's Engagement	Support Required
1	Poverty & Unemployment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Enrolling unemployed youth in different skill building program & providing handholding support The family income to be enhanced through engaging both male & female members into different income generating activities (IGA) The households should be aware of different financial management processes 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Youth will be employed & engaged in IGA Increased family income Habit of savings & balance of income & expenditure is maintained. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Skill development institutes, banks for financial linkages & placement agencies HBT youth leaders conduct module meeting of financial management 	HBT support for skill training and linkages building
2	Lack of Education & awareness.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Making the adolescent and youth about the importance of education in career building. Making the parents aware and conscious about the importance of education of their children. Exposure to awareness programs and educational programs like technical education institutions. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Youth and adolescent will be motivated to continue and complete their basic education. Parents are more concern about the education of children. Drop out youth & adolescents are enrolled into technical & vocational education. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Adolescent & youth club members SAMBHAVI group members. Govt ITI & vocational training center 	HBT support for conducting training and linkages building
3	Early Marriage	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness meeting among adolescent girls' groups making them aware about the negative impact of early marriage on body and lifestyle Community meeting and planning including both male and female members of the community to reduce early marriage 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced/No incidence of early marriage among girls Reduced incidence of still birth among young mothers 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Adolescent & youth peer leaders & club members SAMBHAVI women's group Women & Child Desk (Police) One stop centre 'SAKHI' 	
4	Domestic Violence	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness program among women groups Self-defense training for young and adolescent girls. Motivating women to be engaged in income generating activities Legal awareness program for women and girls about the acts and provisions to fight against any form of violence 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced incidence of domestic violence Girls & women with self-defense training feeling confident Increased freedom & mobility among women & girls 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Adolescent & youth peer leaders & club members SAMBHAVI women's group Women & Child Desk (Police) One stop centre 'SAKHI' State Women Commission 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Humara Bachpan Trust State Women Commission District Legal Services Authority
5	Alcohol Consumption	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness meeting among adolescent & youth groups making them aware about the negative impact of alcohol consumption Community meeting and planning to remove illegal liquor shops Motivational program among the addicted people and enroll them into 'Nisha Nibaran Kendra' 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced incidence of domestic violence Reduced incidence of crimes Reduced death from liver and kidney damage 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Adolescent & youth peer leaders & club members SAMBHAVI women's group Police Nisha Mukti Kendra 	HBT to support in preparing the charter of demand to remove local alcohol shops and follow up till the solution is achieved

SI No	Infrastructural Issue/Challenge	Proposed Solution	Outcome	Stakeholder's Engagement	Support Required
1	Water Issues	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Water tanks should be in the higher place, preferably terrace. Water taps should be in ratio with the houses. Tube wells should be away from drains. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of 24hrs water supply. Children and elders will be away from water borne diseases. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Community Leaders. HBT youth leaders. Corporator Executive Engineer, Public Health Engineering Dept. 	HBT to support in preparing the charter of demand and follow up till the solution is achieved.
2	Community Toilet	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Should be hygiene. Should have electricity facility to make it safe at night. Regular cleanliness during rainy season. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid open defecation. Avoid falling ill. Make a healthy community. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Community Leaders. HBT youth leaders. Corporator. Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation. Additional Commissioner, Sanitation. 	HBT to support in preparing the charter of demand and follow up till the solution is achieved
3	Open Drain	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Drains should be covered. Dustbins should be placed as per population. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Garbage free community and healthy environment 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Community Leaders. HBT youth leaders. Corporator Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation 	HBT to support in preparing the charter of demand and follow up till the solution is achieved
4	Electricity	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Open wires should not be let to hang at a lower height. Multiple connection from a single electric pole should be avoided. Electric pole near the work place should be avoided for sudden accidents. Solar light facility. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid short circuits and accidents. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Community Leaders. HBT youth leaders. Corporator Junior Engineer, Board of Electricity, Odisha 	HBT to support in preparing the charter of demand and follow up till the solution is achieved
5	Community Dustbin	Dustbins should be installed as per the ratio of population in the community	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Garbage free community and healthy environment 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Community Leaders. HBT youth leaders. Corporator Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation. Jagruti. 	HBT to support in preparing the charter of demand and follow up till the solution is achieved
6	Anganwadi Centre	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Centre should be near to the neighborhood. Centre should be built in proportion to the number of children. Rooms should be properly ventilated. Separate kitchen. Toilets should be child friendly. Water taps should be at a lower height. There should be open space outside the AWC for children to play. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Proper development of children. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Community Leaders. HBT youth leaders. Corporator AWW. ASHA . Child Development Project Officer. 	HBT to support in preparing the charter of demand and follow up till the solution is achieved.

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Solution Tree

6. About the Process

The Humara Bachpan Trust (HBT) peer leaders of Bhubaneswar Town Centre District (BTCD) slums conducted an exclusive social mapping process as a tool to assess the issues and challenges related to physical infrastructure of the community along with the social issues prevalent among youth and adolescent of the community.

The community mapping process includes socio-economic profile mapping of the residents, mapping of their knowledge and access to services & entitlements, assessment of their knowledge about while implementing the smart initiative for the slums, the short-term and long-term redressal methods would be properly planned, implemented and followed.

The Process followed

The mapping process has included participatory tools like social mapping, resource and stakeholder mapping, livelihood analysis through Focus group discussion, mapping of social issues through problem tree, safety and security mapping, body mapping to understand common health issues among youth and adolescents and the Knowledge, Attitude and Practices (KAP) study to identify the knowledge and practice trend among youth of reproductive age.

Outcome of the Mapping Process

Creating community maps had an empowering effect on the whole community and especially on those peer leaders who became actively involved, because they had the opportunity to think spatially about their environment and to literally put their issues on the map. The process of creating data and eventually a map triggered feelings of belonging to the community and a sense of ownership of the process.

The mapping process served as an effective process for community development to gain community momentum and get people talking about the issues those hinder their development. The process has introduced a range of participatory tools to map the issues and challenges

The community mapping process helped communities to accomplish a number of goals, including

- Building on and expanding existing community strengths;
- Enabling the community to explore their assets within the physical and social environment;
- Mapping out the level of awareness and understanding of different schemes and entitlements in the communities;
- Identifying health issues among youth and adolescents including sexual and reproductive health issues;
- Discovering whether community has access to the resources, healthcare and other social security services meant;
- Prioritizing the issues based on their urgency of solution
- Recommendation and plan of solution and mitigation

7. Community Resolution

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ପ୍ରାୟୋଗ୍ୟ - ୪୩

ପ୍ରାୟୋଗ୍ୟ ଓ ଏହା ଉପରେ ମଧ୍ୟ ପ୍ରାୟୋଗ୍ୟ ନ ଥିବାର ସମାପ୍ତି
 ଶାନ୍ତିପୁରୀ କମ୍ୟୁନିଟି ହେଉ ଓ ଏହାକୁ ଓ ଏହି ମଧ୍ୟ କୋର
 ମାନ୍ୟତା ଦେଇ ତାହା ବିଚାରକୁ ଶେଷକ୍ରମେ କରାଯାଉଥିବ ।
 ଏହା ବିଚାରକୁ ହସାତ ନିହାତ ହେଉ ଓ ଏହା ମାନ ହେବ

କେଉଁ କେଉଁଙ୍କୁ ଶେଷକ୍ରମେ ବିଚାରକୁ : ସାହିତ୍ୟ ପଞ୍ଚମାନ ପଢ଼ିବ
 ଓ ସଂଗ୍ରହଣ କରାଯିବ । କେଉଁଙ୍କୁ ସାହିତ୍ୟ ପଞ୍ଚମାନ ପଢ଼ିବ
 ସାହିତ୍ୟ କେଉଁ କେଉଁଙ୍କୁ କାଳୀୟ କେଣ ଥିବ । କି ବିଷୟରେ ଶାନ୍ତି
 ବିଷୟରେ ସ୍ଥାନ କେଉଁ କାଳୀୟ ଥିବି ବିଷୟରେ ମଧ୍ୟ ମାନକୁ
 କୋରୀୟ ସମସ୍ୟା, ସାମାଜିକ ସମସ୍ୟା କେପାକୁ ତଳେ ରହିବ ।
 ସାହିତ୍ୟ ପଞ୍ଚମାନ ସମସ୍ୟା କେଣ କେଣ ସମସ୍ୟା ଥିବି ତାକୁ
 ବିଶଦୀକରଣ କରି ସମ୍ପ୍ରଦାୟ ଯାହାକୁ ବଜ୍ର ଯାକୁ ପ୍ରାଧିକାର
 କରାଯାଏ ତାକୁ ସମାପନ କରାଯାଏ ।
 ସମାପ୍ତ ସାହିତ୍ୟ କମ୍ୟୁନିଟି କୋର ଓ ମାନ ନିବନ୍ଧି କେଉଁ
 କେଣ ସାହିତ୍ୟ ପଞ୍ଚମାନ ପଢ଼ିବି ପାଠକର ଦିଆଯାଉ କେଉଁ

କୋରଣ ସମାପ୍ତ ପ୍ରାୟୋଗ୍ୟ ଓ ଏହାକୁ ସମାପ୍ତ ପାଳନ
 କରାଯାଉଥିବ ।

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|--------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| X Priyadarshini sruchandan | X ବିଷ୍ଣୁ ବିଷ୍ଣୁ ସାହୁ |
| X Sasmita Jagadev | X ଦେବସିଦ୍ଧା ସାହୁ |
| X Swastika Barik | X ନୟାପୁରୀ ଘୋଷା |
| X ପ୍ରଦିପା ସାହୁ | X ଲିପିକା ସାହୁ |
| X Mama panda | X ଦିପିକା ସାହୁ |
| X Sasmita Sahoo | X ସୁଭଦ୍ରା ସାହୁ |
| X prearthshini panda | X ହରି ବିକା ସାହୁ |
| X Rani Niyak | X ସୁନିମିତ୍ତା ସାହୁ |
| X Sandhya Rani Barik ^{Saria} | X ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୀ ଭୃଗୁବତୀ |
| X ପ୍ରଜାତାଳା ବେହେରା | X ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ସାହୁ |
| X ଅନିମା ସାହୁ | X ନିରାଶରୀ ଲାଲି |
| X Smriti rekha Barik | X Rasmita Sahoo |





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