

AN EXTRAMURAL SEMINAR

ON

"COALITION POLITICS IN INDIA :
ISSUES & CHALLENGES"

Presented by :

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S.N. College, Rajkanika

on

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**DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
PATTAMUNDAI COLLEGE,
PATTAMUNDAI**

REPORT

An Extramural seminar was organised by the department of Political Science, Pattamundai College, Pattamundai on Dt.30.03.2019 on the topic **“COALITION POLITICS IN INDIA : ISSUES & CHALLENGES”** . The resource person of the seminar was Prof. Baikunth Nath Parida, Principal S.N College, Rajkanika. Prof. Adhikari Laxminarayan Dash, Principal of the college chaired the meeting. Prof. Bijaya Kumar Mohanty, Head of the Department gave a key note address of the topic and welcomed the guest on the dais and the participants. Most of the students of Political Science Honours were present in the seminar. The meeting was ended with a vote of thanks by Tejaswinee Das , Lecturer of this Department.



**COALITION POLITICS IN INDIA : ISSUES &
CHALLENGES**

BY

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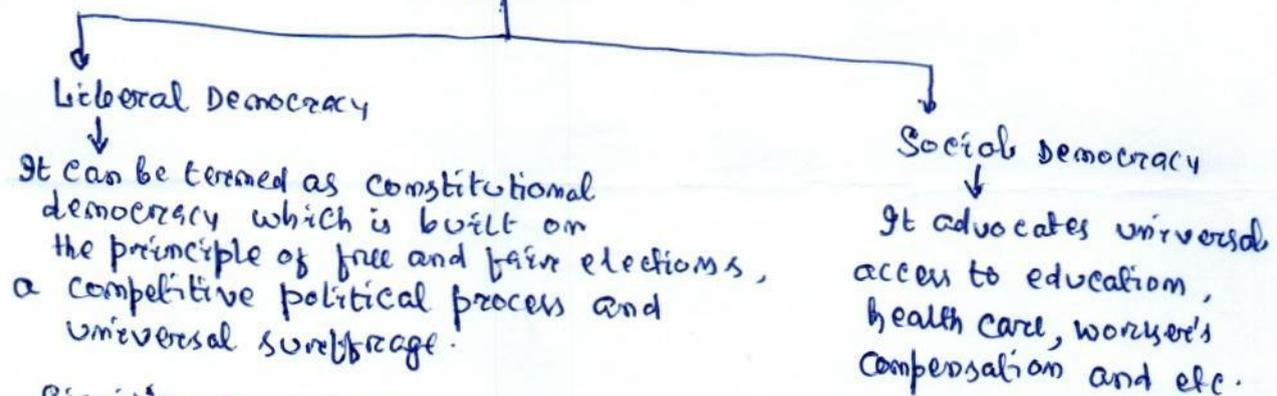
Democracy :- $\sqrt{3}$ वा Latin मी Demos वा Creatus २ गीग

- (A) Demos - People
- (A) Creatus - Govt } meaning peoples government

Abraham Lincoln :- OF/BY/For the people.

- Democracy :-
- (A) It is a form of Govt where citizens are allowed to participate in the proposal and creation of Laws.
 - (B) It is a form of political system where majority of population wants to live under this rule.
 - (C) Democracy ~~blushes~~ flourishes where open criticism is a way of life and it perishes where criticism is not tolerated.

Classification



Significance of Democracy

- (*) Power sharing, which allows people to fulfill their need.
- (*) It provides equal opportunity in respect of Caste, Creed & Religion
- (*) People never suffer from discrimination
- (*) Voting Rights
- (*) It reduces the chances of conflict.
- (*) Public opinion is respected.

Coalition

It is derived from a Latin word which means to grow together.
It provides an easy framework for binding diverse ideas and ideologies.

- (A) Coalition Government - गीग १२११२
- (B) Coalition Ministry - गीग १३११३
- (C) Coalition Politics - गीग १४१४४

ସିନିଟ ଏକ୍ସପ୍ରେସ୍ ପ୍ରକ୍ରିୟା ସ୍ୱାଧୀନତା ସ୍ୱର୍ପଣ ନିଧେ ସ୍ୱତନ୍ତ୍ର ଏକ ସ୍ୱାଧୀନତା ପତ୍ର
ନିଧେ ଦିଅ । ସ୍ୱାଧୀନତା ସ୍ୱର୍ପଣ କାଗି

1935 ମସିହା Govt of India Act ଦ୍ୱାରା

ଭାରତୀୟ ସମ୍ମାନିତ ସଭାକୁ ସ୍ୱାଧୀନତା ଦେବା ପାଇଁ କାଗି

1919 ମସିହାରେ ସେକ୍ସନ୍ 2A ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥାପନା ଏହା ପାଇଁ କାଗି

ନୋଟିସ୍ ଦେଇ ଏହି କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ କୋରମାଟ୍ଟ ସ୍ୱତନ୍ତ୍ର ନାମା ଦ୍ୱାରା ଏହା ଏକ ପ୍ରକାରୀ
କୋରମାଟ୍ଟ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ । ତେଣୁ

1923 ମସିହାରେ ସେକ୍ସନ୍ 2A ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥାପନା ଏହା ପାଇଁ କାଗି

ଭାରତୀୟ ସମ୍ମାନିତ ସଭାକୁ ସ୍ୱାଧୀନତା ଦେବା ପାଇଁ କାଗି

1937 ମସିହାରେ ଓଡ଼ିଶା ସଭାକୁ ସ୍ୱାଧୀନତା ଦେବା ପାଇଁ କାଗି

1936 ମସିହାରେ ମଧ୍ୟ ପ୍ରଦେଶ ପାଇଁ କାଗି

ଏହା ଏକାଧାରୀ ହେବା - 60

କୋରମାଟ୍ଟ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ ଏହା ଏକାଧାରୀ ହେବା ପାଇଁ କାଗି

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ ଦେଇ ଏହା ଏକାଧାରୀ ହେବା ପାଇଁ କାଗି

କୋରମାଟ୍ଟ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ ଏହା ଏକାଧାରୀ ହେବା ପାଇଁ କାଗି

ସ୍ୱାଧୀନତା ସମ୍ମାନିତ ସଭାକୁ ସ୍ୱାଧୀନତା ଦେବା ପାଇଁ କାଗି

ସିନିଟ ଏକ୍ସପ୍ରେସ୍ ମାଧ୍ୟମରେ କାଗି

କାଗି କୁ ନିମ୍ନ ଉଲ୍ଲେଖ କରାଯାଇଛି - 1952, 1957, 1962, ଏବଂ 1967

କାଗି କୁ ନିମ୍ନ ଉଲ୍ଲେଖ କରାଯାଇଛି - 1952, 1957, 1962, ଏବଂ 1967

କାଗି କୁ ନିମ୍ନ ଉଲ୍ଲେଖ କରାଯାଇଛି - 1952, 1957, 1962, ଏବଂ 1967

1966 - ମଧ୍ୟ ପ୍ରଦେଶ ସମ୍ମାନିତ ସଭାକୁ ସ୍ୱାଧୀନତା ଦେବା ପାଇଁ କାଗି

କୋରମାଟ୍ଟ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ ଏହା ଏକାଧାରୀ ହେବା ପାଇଁ କାଗି

କୋରମାଟ୍ଟ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ ଏହା ଏକାଧାରୀ ହେବା ପାଇଁ କାଗି

କୋରମାଟ୍ଟ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ ଏହା ଏକାଧାରୀ ହେବା ପାଇଁ କାଗି

1969 ମସିହାରେ ସେକ୍ସନ୍ 2A ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥାପନା ଏହା ପାଇଁ କାଗି

କୋରମାଟ୍ଟ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ ଏହା ଏକାଧାରୀ ହେବା ପାଇଁ କାଗି

ଭାରତୀୟ ଦ୍ଵାରଦିଲ୍ ପ୍ରଥମେ 1947 'Communist Party of India 2'
 General Secretary * ଭୃଗୁଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ମୁଖୁ - ସ୍ଵାଧୀନତା
 ଚେତନା ସମିତି - କମ୍ୟୁନିଷ୍ଟ ଦଳର ସ୍ଵାଧୀନତା

NDA - National Democratic Alliance headed by BJP
 UPA - United Progressive Alliance headed by Congress

ଏକ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ କର୍ମ ସମ୍ମେଳନା

- 1950 ମସିହାରେ ଡା. ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ମହତାବଙ୍କ ଲେଖା ଗ୍ରନ୍ଥ
 ଚିନ୍ତାମାଳାରେ ଡାକ୍ତରଙ୍କୁ ଗୌରୁକ୍ତୀ ସମ୍ମାନସ୍ତ୍ରୀ ଦେଇ
 1956 ମସିହାରେ ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ମହତାବଙ୍କ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ ଦ୍ଵାରଦିଲ୍ ସମାପ୍ତି
 ଏକ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟକ କଂଗ୍ରେସ୍ ସଂସଦୀୟ ମତାମତ
 ଏହି ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟକ ଗଢ଼ାଣୁ ଶ୍ରୀମତୀଙ୍କୁ ଏକାନ୍ତ ପଦ୍ମରେ
 ଏକ ପକ୍ଷୀ ମନେ କରାଯାଇ ନାହିଁ ଯେଉଁଠି
 ଉ ପାଠକାଳୀ ସଂଗଠନ - ଶ୍ରୀମତୀଙ୍କୁ ସମ୍ମାନ ଦେଇ ଏକ
 ଉ କଳାକାରଙ୍କୁ ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ - ପ୍ରକାଶନ ସମାପ୍ତି ଦେଇ ଗଢ଼ାଣୁ
 ଗଢ଼ାଣୁ ପଦ୍ମରେ ନିମ୍ନ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟକ ଦିଶିଲେ
 ଉ ଗଢ଼ାଣୁ ସମାପ୍ତି - ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ
 ଉ ଗଢ଼ାଣୁ ସମାପ୍ତି - କଳାକାରଙ୍କୁ ଗଢ଼ାଣୁ ଦେଇ
 1959 - ପ୍ରଥମ ବିଧାନ ସଭା ସମ୍ମାନ - ମହତାବ + ଗଢ଼ାଣୁ ପଦ୍ମରେ
 ଏହି ସମ୍ମାନ ଏକ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟକ ସମାପ୍ତି ଏକାନ୍ତ ଏକ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟକ ସମାପ୍ତି
 ଗଢ଼ାଣୁ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟକ, ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟକ - ମହତାବ
 1967 - ଗଢ଼ାଣୁ ବିଧାନ ସଭା ସମ୍ମାନ ସମାପ୍ତି
 ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟକ + ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟକ - ଏହି ସମାପ୍ତି ଗଢ଼ାଣୁ ପଦ୍ମରେ
 ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟକ - ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟକ - ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟକ ସମାପ୍ତି
 ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟକ - ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟକ - ପ୍ରକାଶନ ସମାପ୍ତି
 1971 ରେ ନିମ୍ନ ଏକ ବିଧାନ ସଭା - ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟକ କଂଗ୍ରେସ୍ + ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟକ
 ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟକ ସମାପ୍ତି ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟକ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟକ
 1971 ରେ ନିମ୍ନ ସମାପ୍ତି ପ୍ରକାଶନ ସମାପ୍ତି ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟକ ସମାପ୍ତି
 ଏକାନ୍ତ ଦିଗରୁ ବିଧାନ ସଭା

- 1) ସମାପ୍ତି ସମାପ୍ତି ପଦ୍ମ ସମାପ୍ତି ସମାପ୍ତି ସମାପ୍ତି
- 2) ସମାପ୍ତି ସମାପ୍ତି ସମାପ୍ତି ସମାପ୍ତି ସମାପ୍ତି
- 3) National crisis ସମାପ୍ତି National Interest ସମାପ୍ତି

Coalition Government in India: Issues and Challenges

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Kendrapara

Introduction

A democracy is often said to be the most challenging form of government, as input from those representing citizens determines the direction of the country. Power sharing is the true spirit of democracy which allows people fulfill their needs. In a democratic country public opinion plays a major role in making various decisions to ensure the development and this system provides equal opportunity to people of different caste, religion, background etc. In a democratic process people do not need to suffer the problem of discrimination on the basis of their status or background and this system provides voting rights to each and every citizen out there so that free and fair election can take place.

Coalition Politics

In a democratic political system, the emergence of coalition politics is very general. Coalition politics mainly implies that some political parties or groups will come together and form alliance or temporary union in order to exercise control over political power. The term 'coalition' is derived from the Latin word "Coalition" meaning to grow together. A coalition government is formed when more than one political party or group comes together on the basis of common understanding or agenda. They do not lose their separate identity. They agree to a common minimum political economic and social programme and when difference arises any group or party is free to withdraw from the coalition.

A coalition can take place in two phases: pre-election alliance as adjustments between the parties and post election union to share Power and run the government. The former type of coalition has two additional advantages than the latter. A pre-poll understanding provides a common platform to the parties in order to attract the electorate on the basis of a joint manifesto. Moreover, the radicalism of such parties is softened to a great extent in the process of mutual concession without causing the slightest damage to the image of either of them.... Sometimes there can be a coalition of Leftist parties alone and at times of the Rightist parties only. However, there is no dearth of such coalition which represents curious affiliations between the groups of both Left and Right.

Sometimes coalition is based primarily on racial community, sometimes on religious alignments, sometimes on economic interests. Coalition provides an easy framework for binding diverse ideas and ideologies.

Generally coalitions are said to be formed on account of one of the following reasons:

- No single political party is able to secure a working majority in the popular house on account of the presence of multi-party system. Under these circumstances a number like-minded political parties form the coalition to provide a workable majority and run the government.
- In a Bi-party system a deadlock may be created due of even balance between two parties allying itself with a minor group such as neutral or defectors till the majority in its favor.
- A coalition may be necessitated by a national crisis when the various political groups may suspend their political strife and collaborate in the general cause of protecting and promoting their national interest.

Coalition politics in India

The emergence of coalition government is natural phenomena in a plural society like India. The coalition government is the natural outcome of our social structure. Political developments do not take place in vacuum. They are the natural outcome of social organisation and structure coalitions have become a political necessity in India today, because no single party is getting absolute majority. The "One Dominant" party system is responsible for the emergence and growth of regional parties in India. Coalitions are not only the part of Indian politics, while in countries like France, Italy and Japan there have been unstable coalition governments. Austria, Germany, Netherlands, Switzerland and Sweden have witnessed fairly stable coalitions.

Political culture is the outcome of social culture and our social culture is of conflict, rivalries, and warring factions in the society in few states. In this situation, the negative voting prevails. As far as the kinds of coalitions is concerned most coalition's government in India have seen two types of coalitions. a) Executive coalitions - where the parties are joining the cabinet. (b) Legislative coalitions - where the parties are supporting the government from the Parliamentary floor without joining the cabinet. It is depending upon the perceptions and objectives of parties joining the coalition. An executive coalition demands a greater degree of ideological and programmatic cohesion than a legislative coalition which invites parties to become a part of the coalition despite their glaring incompatible ideologies.

In India after independence Congress was the dominant party at the national and states level till 1967. At the national level Congress as ruling party formulated policies and states implemented those without contention. Due to its national character, vast area and multiplicity of diversities in the country, the dominant party system proved unable to fulfill the desires of the different region.

Thus, the centralized nature of the government created a gap between the local aspirations and national policies. This is evident from the State Assembly Election of 1967, when regional parties became share holders in the states. Hence, Society needs political socialisation.

Political observers have seen in the party system transformation from one party dominance to a multi-party configuration, at least one desirable consequence. The regionalisation of the party system non-articulated the federal features of the Indian political system that had remained rather suppressed during congress dominance. The experience of coalition and minority governments has widened the horizon of political leaders and have enlarged the participating space for a large assortment of parties and regions in the process of governance.

Challenges of coalition government in India

In India the coalition system of government is the outcome of the failure of the parliamentary system dominated by one party dominance system. This one party rule was not able to satisfy the norm of getting the absolute majority of seats in the lower house to form the government. Multi-party system developed and coalition politics became inevitable for Indian political. Coalition politics and governance has distinct importance in the Indian polity. Emergence of 'coalition' phenomena reflects the federalized tendencies of Indian society. As the determinant of Indian federalism the coalition government also reflects the dynamic nature of Indian federalism.

India has a constitutional and political system which has some federal features. The Constitution provides the Central government with overarching powers and concentrates administrative and financial powers in its hands. At the same time, there is sharing of powers and resources between the Central government and the states in a limited fashion. The experience of partition at the time of independence conditioned the Constitution makers to build in various features in the Constitution which worked against the federal principle.

Prof. Rajni Kothri partly sums up coalition is nothing but a marriage of convenience (Kothari 1970: 201). In India after 1989 multi-party coalitional model has emerged at the national level. Since then coalitional governments formed in India under the leadership of different parties. Some proved successful and some failed because of the growing importance of regional or state parties in formation of coalition governments. At the national level coalition politics emerged after 1969 partially when the Congress lost majority after split in the party and Congress (R) supported by the DMK at the centre. From 1977 to 1979 it was a period when the Congress lost power at the centre. Government was formed by the Janata Party. It was coalition of various parties. But the coalition failed to completes its tenure. In 1980 Congress regained power at the centre and remained party with majority in the Lok Sabha till 1989. 1989 was the benchmark

year when the one party dominance system shattered and the Congress lost power at the centre. It was the year that changed the fate of Indian politics.

Coalition Government and Its Impact on Centre State Relations:

With the increase in the regional parties' participation the Indian government both at the centre and state has led to various changes and impact on Centre- State relation.

The impact of the Coalition government on Centre- State relations can be discussed under the following headings in light of the recent political developments:

1. The office of the Governor
2. The increase in the demand for the state autonomy

1. Office of Governor:

In the recent times the appointment of the governor has gone through a rough phase due to coalition form of government. Political compulsions to form the government especially at the national level solely guided by the majority gaining political party certainly results in deteriorating Centre- State relations. Further also it would make the office of Governor exposed to vulnerabilities of the political pressures. For example, recent wholesale removal, transfer and resignations of the Governors of Rajasthan, Bihar, Tamil Nadu and Punjab, who were previously appointed by the National Democratic Alliance (NDA) government and more particularly the way in which the government of United Progressive Alliance (UPA) dealt with the Governor of Tamil Nadu by getting into a avoidable controversy of a political natures proves beyond any doubt that the politics in India has gone a long way to come within the grips of co-operative federalism.

The recent Tamil Nadu case in relation to the change of the governor, more particularly to satisfy the coalition partner from the state and that too against the will of the ruling party in the State of Tamil Nadu without substantial and reasonable grounds for such a drastic step gives proof to the fact that there is a requirement of strengthening the office of the Governor in India. Further this situation was more complicated with the Tamil Nadu Chief Minister moving to the Supreme Court by filing an affidavit which contained some excerpts from her conversation with the Home Minister, which the opposition and then the member of the Coalition Government at the National level argued that this was a violation of the OSA or Oath of Secrecy. Even though the controversy was subsided legally with the Supreme Court declining to grant interim relief to the government of Tamil Nadu in order restrain the Centre from transferring the governor without the consent of the Chief Minister of the State, has to a large extent effected the relations between Centre and the State. Also another example which can be cited here is, in order to prove that under coalition government the office of Governor is dictated by political compulsions is the UPA government's pressure to change the Governor of Bihar Rama Jois.

2. State Autonomy:

The participation of regional parties in the Centre has significantly impacted Indian federal structure. The formation of coalition government has resulted to a large extent deviation from the characteristic of Indian federalism with centralising tendencies. With regional parties emergence the demand for state autonomy has increased drastically. The participation of regional parties has resulted in unstable, weak government at the centre. Every party to the coalition attempts to assert its own geographical, cultural and economic interests in the political process. The regional parties emphasis on the development of their region instead of focusing on the development of the nation as a whole.

It necessary at this point to note the recent demand of Tamil Nadu to fully give the power generated by a power station located in its state instead of allotting the power to the national grid and share power according to Central Electricity Authority gives a picture of the unusual demand of a regional party which overrides national priority.

The Telangana is also one of the issues which affect the formation coalition government at the centre. Though UPA government at the centre has recommended creation of telangana state, the process looks difficult, because of coalition compulsions. The central government is in a state of fix whether to divide Andhra Pradesh into two states or not. Since if the central government will not agree for the division it cannot persuade Telangana Rashtra Samiti (TRS) into alliance in 2014 general elections.

This is how regional parties play a very crucial role in the formation of coalition government at the centre.

Suggestions and Conclusion:

It is true that the Indian did not have a very good experience with coalition Government experiments. But the Coalition Government in India is here to stay. In the light of above mentioned impact of coalition government on Centre State relations I would to suggest few reforms for the proper regulation of the Coalition form of Government.

1. The coalition government must be made Legitimate. A Broad base programme as suggested by Second Reforms Commission must be adopted so that Socio- economic development of the country is met.

2. The Governor's office must be made free from the clutches of the political parties and reforms must be brought about for the same in order to maintain the sanctity of the office of the Governor.

Thus, in the end it can be said that though the coalition form of Government provides an opportunity to different to Socio-Cultural and Economic parties to participate in the

Governance of the Nation, it brings about a lot of turf between the Centre and State. The regional parties at the centre attempt to articulate and aggregate regional interests' irrespective interest of Nation which in turn affects the overall development of the Nation. Also the most important office which is necessary for the proper maintenance of centre state relations that is the Office of the Governor is also politicised in order to maintain the stability of the coalition government.

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