



**ANNUAL ACTIVITY REPORT
OF
PANCHAYATI RAJ DEPARTMENT
FOR THE YEAR
2016-17**

PANCHAYATI RAJ DEPARTMENT
Govt. of Odisha

Annual Activity Report of Panchayati Raj Department for the year, 2016-17

The philosophy of development is based on the hypothesis of progress, Economic growth and Social Justice. Panchayati Raj Department is the pioneer to accomplish the above objectives of a developed village with enhanced per capita income and elevation of their status above deprivation through sustainable livelihood security, creation of durable and income generating assets, strengthening the grass root governance & active women participation and above all addressing to the felt needs of most vulnerable & marginalized section of the community.

The Panchayati Raj Institutions as constitutional bodies have evolved not only for the participation of the local people in planning, implementation & monitoring of various rural development schemes but also empowerment of vulnerable & marginalized sections of the society who are still under deprivation for their socio-economic upliftment.

The purposeful thrust of 12th Five Year Plan (2012-2017) presupposes
FASTER, SUSTAINABLE & INCLUSIVE GROWTH.

A succinct and in-depth analysis of this critical issue brings to light the reasoning for introspection to reorient the effectiveness of the administrative machinery in planning and monitoring of the programmes at the field level keeping in view the local potential and problems and in ensuring active participation of people in the process of planning and implementation through grassroots democratic institutions like Panchayati Raj Institutions for proper implementation of anti-poverty programmes in order to make a perceptible dent on rural poverty.

One important objective of Poverty Alleviation Programme is to supplement the income of rural specified target group of population so as to enable them cross minimum threshold income (poverty line) required for substance of an average family. This is accomplished through generation of additional employment opportunity or provision of Income Generating Assets with the help of institutional finance.

The Planning Commission observed that "the aim is not merely to provide for ample food, clothing, shelter, health and recreation facilities. Equally important is the realisation that what is required is a change in the mental outlook of the people, instilling in them an ambition for higher standards".

Community Development as a process emphasises the involvement of people in their own well-being-how to raise their social, psychological and economic aspirations. As a programme it amounts to set of socio-economic activities and it is a process of transformation

of the social and economic life of the rural India. Developing village people to be self-reliant, increase in income and employment, ensuring proper utilisation of the material and human resources are the epitome of good governance.

Odisha is not economically poor. It is vibrant with natural resources. If we embrace the problem & veritable need of the people with an iota of human touch, we are sure of a sweet smile in the lips of mankind. Then only we can enrich the concept of a welfare State and accomplish our cherished objective to make our State progressive & prosperous.

Brief History of Panchayat Raj in Odisha.

The Orissa Grama Panchayat Act, 1948 is the first legislation prescribing the constitution, power and functioning of Grama Panchayat in the State. In the year 1950-1951, 500 Grama Panchayats were set up in different areas of the State. During the period from 1958 to 1961 Community Development Blocks were established in the State in selected areas. Orissa Zilla Parishad Act was enacted in the year 1959 but Zilla Parishads were not constituted immediately. Subsequently Zilla Parishad Act was amended and titled as the Orissa Panchayat Samiti and Zilla Parishad Act, 1959 in the year 1961 (Orissa Act 24 of 1961). In the year 1961, three-tier system of PRIs was established in the State covering all the villages.

PRI Initiatives:

Before 73rd amendment of the Constitution, Orissa took the lead in providing reservation in favour of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and women in 3-tier PRIs. A distinguished feature of the Panchayati Raj system in Odisha is that either the Chair person or the Vice-Chair person must be a woman. The 73rd amendment of the constitution and Provisions of Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (PESA) came into force in the year 1993 and 1996 respectively. Orissa Panchayat laws were amended in consistence with provisions of the 73rd amendment and Provisions of Panchayats (Extensions to Scheduled Areas) Act. Orissa is the first State to conduct election according to PESA thereby ensuring social justice to Scheduled Tribe communities.

Strengthening of PRIs as units of Local Self Government

Government is committed to strengthen PRIs as institutions of Self Government. In the year 2003, twenty one subjects of eleven Departments were transferred to Panchayati Raj Institutions. District Level Officers, Block Level Officers and Village Level functionaries of 11 Departments have been made accountable to Zilla Parishad, Panchayat Samiti and Grama Panchayat respectively for implementation of subjects/ schemes transferred to PRIs. They will place plan and schemes for discussion and approval in the meeting of the respective level of PRIs.

Gram Panchayats of the State have been reorganized and 595 numbers of new Gram Panchayats have been created thereby reaching total G.P from 6206 to 6801.

In collaboration with the Law Department Panchayati Raj Department have launched a new scheme i.e, Madhubabu Aain Sahayata Kendra which will be operated in all the Gram Panchayats of the State in order to provide free legal aid service to the poorest of the poor people of the rural areas of the State.

Minimum auction price of the minor forest produces have been enhanced in order to augment the own source of revenue of Gram Panchayats.

R.M.C market operated in Gram Panchayat area have been brought under control of the concerned Gram Panchayat and income derive from the R.M.Cs will be divided in equal share to R.M.Cs and Gram Panchayats.

Necessary steps have been taken in collaboration with Housing & Urban Development Department for formation of new NACs at Dhamnagar and Chandabali in Bhadrak District and Odgaon and Raj Sunakhala in Nayagarh District.

The Honorarium and sitting allowance of PRI members have been enhanced.

Consequent upon the reorganization of of Grama Panchayats in the State, to overcome the difficulties in rotational reservation of Constituencies in Grama Panchayats, Panchayat Samitis and Zilla Parishads at the time of election, the policy of reservation for two terms of general elections has been amended to one term. Accordingly clause (a) of sub-section (4), clause (a) of sub-section (6) of section 10 of the Odisha Gram Panchayat Act, clause (b) of sub-section (2-A) of section 16 of Odisha Panchayat Samiti Act and clause (b) of sub-section (3-A) of section 6 of the Odisha Zilla Parishad Act have been amended.

In the course of administration of the aforesaid three laws in the State, it is experienced that large number of No Confidence Motions are being moved against the Sarpanches and Naib Sarpanches of the Grama Panchayats, Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Panchayat Samitis and Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the Zilla Parishads after two years from the date they enter office. To overcome large number of No Confidence Motions, the period of two years now has been enhanced to two years and six months for better management of implementation of Rural Development Programmes. Accordingly, sub-section (4) of section 24 including the proviso of the OGP Act, sub-section (4) of section 46-B of the OPS Act including the proviso and sub-section (4) of section 39 of OZP Act has been amended.

Panchayat Laws provided for disqualification of deaf-mute person, or person suffering from TB or leprosy, suffering any infectious type of leprosy to contest PRI Election. This type of

provision is not available for an election to the OLA. Therefore, section 25 of the Odisha Gram Panchayat Act, section 45 of the Odisha Panchayat Samiti Act and section 33 of the Odisha Zilla Parishad Act has been omitted by amendment.

The draft Odisha Grama Panchayats (Administration of functions in Scheduled Areas) Rules, 2016 have been framed. Concerned Line Departments have been conveyed to send their views for early formulation of the Final Rules.

Programmes and Schemes implemented through Panchayati Raj Department

The plan programmes and Schemes implemented by the Panchayati Raj Department can be categorized as:-

1. Poverty Alleviation and Employment Generation Programme.
2. Basic Services Programme.
3. Infrastructure Developmental Programme.
4. Capacity Developmental Programme.
5. E-Governance.

1. POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND EMPLOYMENT GENERATION PROGRAMME:

A. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)

The 'National Rural Employment Guarantee Act', 2005 was notified by Government of India on September 7, 2005. By an amendment in the NREG Act, the name of NREG Act has been changed to "The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act" w.e.f 2nd October, 2009. The basic objective of MGNREGA is to enhance livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed employment in a financial year to every rural household whose adult members are willing to do unskilled manual work. This Act is a milestone towards realisation of right to work. In Odisha, this scheme was launched in 19 Districts on 02-02-2006 and is now being implemented in all 30 Districts w.e.f. 01-04-2008

Physical and Financial Achievement

Government of India have approved the Labour budget for the year 2016-17 amounting to Rs. 2459.20 crore which will provide employment to 17.78 Lakhs households and will ultimately generate 8.00 crore person days.

During the financial year, 2016-17 as on January 27, 2017 a sum of Rs. 1821.91 crore have been utilised out of the available fund Rs. 2026.73 crore which includes Central Assistance of Rs. 1865.32 crore along with State release of Rs.155.67 Cr. And Rs. 3.20Cr. at SEGF. This has generated 575.80 Lakhs person days. So far the cumulative number of Households registered under MGNREGS comes to 65.88 Lakhs out of which 65.32 Lakhs Households have been issued job cards since inception. During 2016-17 as on 27th January, 2017, 20.68 Lakhs households have demanded employment and 17.06 Lakhs households have been provided with employment where 16730 families have completed 100 days of work. 216977 numbers of projects have been completed out of 572876 (Including spill over) projects taken up. 226.57 Lakhs person days have been achieved by women work force out of the total employment generated 575.80 Lakhs. The person days generated by SC & ST stood at 93.92 Lakhs and 208.64 Lakhs person days respectively.

Up to the financial year 2016-17, construction of Bharat Nirman Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra(BNRGSK) for Block and GP buildings (upto January 2017) at the Gram Panchayat level, 6118 nos have been taken up and 5384 nos have been completed. Similarly, at the Block level out of 314 Blocks, 313 nos have been taken up and 228 nos have completed. Steps have already been taken to complete the rest of BNRGSK buildings during the current financial year.

Out of the target of 3500 Anganwadi Centre buildings to be constructed, during the financial year 2016-17. 6194 nos. have been taken up and 1474 nos. AWC buildings have been completed till 27.01.2017.

Out of the total target of 12418 no of Social Audit to be conducted by the 2nd half of the financial year, 2015-16, 6486 nos of Social Audit has been conducted in 6209 Gram Panchayats.

New Initiatives in Odisha

e-Muster Roll, an electronically generated muster roll, pre-printed with names of the job seekers who have demanded employment under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme have been implemented mandatorily with effect from 1st July, 2011 in entire State to prevent entry of ghost wage earners in the muster roll.

For reduction in turn-around time required for wage processing and payments, reduction of work load at different implementing agencies and fostering electronics governance at grass root level, Electronic Fund Management System (e-FMS)

under MGNREGS has been rolled out in entire State w.e.f 15th November, 2012 for the bank accounts opened by the MGNREGS workers in CBS enabled bank. On successful piloting of e-FMS for Postal Department in Dhenkanal District, it will be rolled out in entire state.

State Government has taken a number of measures to strengthen implementation of MGNREGS by engaging almost 10 thousand additional man power like Gram Panchayat Technical Assistants (GPTAs), MGNREGS Co-ordinator (MCs) and Additional Programme Officers in the field, be effectively delegating powers and functions to the field functionaries by creating mechanism for Grievances Redressal, social audit etc.

At State level, for effective supervision and implementation of MGNREG Act in its letter and spirit, a dedicated organizational structure named MGNREGS Odisha Society has been formed with a proposed team of around 80 officials.

An independent organization named Odisha Society for Social Audit, Transparency and Accountability (OSSAAT) has been established to conduct social audit of all schemes being implemented in the State including MGNREGS.

For providing assured irrigation through water conservation, construction of check dams is being taken up in a large scale under MGNREGS.

The payments of wages to the laborers are being paid directly from the account of Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Govt. of India to the account of the labourers from the financial year 2016-17 w.e.f. 01-04-2016 through N-eFMS.

The payment of cost of the material and administrative contingency is being made through e-FMS to the account of person concerned.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee (Grievance Redressal Mechanism) Rules, 2010 has been notified & published. Grievance Redressal Committee has been set up in each District under the chairmanship of DPC-cum-Collector to monitor grievance Redressal at all levels. The Programme Officer-cum-BDO is the Grievance Redressal Officer at the Block level, and the District Programme Coordinator at the District level.

Ombudsmen have been finally appointed for 23 districts and four nos Ombudsman have been selected provisionally for appointment for Redressal of grievances and disposal of complaints relating to implementation of MGNREG Act.

Helpline at State Hqrs. (Panchayat Helpline) and District Hqrs. have been set up to address the grievances through toll free telephone and being electronically monitored.

Social Audits are being conducted in every Gram Panchayat twice a year (April & October). Public Hearings are also being conducted in every Block Hqrs. In the month of May & November to address the issues raised during Social Audits at Gram Panchayat Level.

Steps have been taken to include MGNREGS workers under Rastriya Swastya Bima Yojana those who have completed at least 15 days of work during a financial year under the scheme.

B. National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM)

Aajeevika - National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) was launched by the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), Government of India in June 2011. In Odisha, the centrally sponsored programme Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY) has been restructured as National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM). In Odisha, the scheme is being implemented by Odisha Livelihood Mission (OLM), Panchayati Raj Department for enhancing the socio-economic condition of the rural poor through promotion of sustainable community based institutions. The targeted poor households are mobilized into Self Help Groups (SHGs) which are in turn federated into higher level institutions at village as Cluster Level Forum (CLF) and Grama Panchayat Level Federation (GPLF).

The Mission aims at creating efficient and effective institutional platforms of the rural poor enabling them to increase household income through sustainable livelihood enhancements and improved access to financial services.

Achievement April 2016 to 31st December 2016.

Districts

OLM is working with 30 districts covering 107 blocks under intensive approach till date.

The remaining 207 Blocks of the state are considered as non intensive Blocks where normal activity like Financial Inclusion, Livelihoods Intervention, Skill enhancement through DDU-GKY (Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana) and entrepreneurship development programme through RSETIs are being implemented. The non intensive Blocks will be covered under the intensive approach in a phased manner

Blocks

Out of 107 Blocks , 33 are NRLP Blocks (World Bank funded) from 8 districts (Deogarh, Ganjam, Gajapati, Koraput, Malkangiri, Mayurbhanj, Rayagada and Sambalpur) and rest 74 Blocks are NRLM Blocks.

Total SHGs

- I NRLM is working with 2, 95 lakh SHGs out of which 1.42 lakh SHGs have been covered in intensive Blocks.
- I During the current financial year, 6018 (88%) new SHGs have been formed against the target of 6860 SHGS till 30th November, 2016.

GP Coverage

- I 1691 (92%) GPs out of 1840 GPs have been intervened intensively under NRLM.

Cluster Level Forum (CLF)

- I During the current financial year 1610 new CLFs have been formed by involving 13049 SHGs in it.

Gram Panchayat Level Federations (GPLFs)

- I 196 (61%) GPLFs have been formed against the target of 320.

Startup & Institution Building (IB) Fund

152 GPLFs have been availed Rs.14.33 crore towards start up and IB in 3 tranches.

Pro-poor Inclusion Fund (PPIF) /Revolving Fund (upto Rs.15,000/-per SHG)

10729 (151.3%) SHGS have been availed Revolving Fund of Rs.15.01 crore

Community Investment Fund (CIF)

- I Rs.26.83 crore has been released to 109 GPLFs towards CIF-tranche-I and to 217 GPLFs towards CIF-tranche-II.

Social Capital

- I 632 CRPs have been identified and placed.
- I 98 MBKs have been identified and placed.
- I 96 Bank Mitras are identified and placed in FY 2016-17.
- I 1965 Krishi Mitra have been identified. Krishi Mitra is livelihoods support person (agriculture) working at GPLF.

1240 Prani Mitra have been identified to work as a livelihood support person (Livestock) at GPLF.

Livelihoods Initiatives

· 'Mission 2,64' is an unique initiative of Odisha Livelihood Mission for improving the focus and extend the reach to 2,64 lakh households in 700 Gram Panchayats of 88 Blocks. It entails

reaching out to 30 percent households of 700 intensive Gram Panchayats (GPLFs) nurtured by Odisha Livelihood Mission in intensive Blocks of 24 districts.

The activities taken up under "Mission 2,64" till date are as follows:

- I It has been implemented in 695 intensive GPs of 89 Blocks, 24 districts
- I Total 2.20 lakh households have been covered till date.
- I For last mile extension on Agriculture/ Livestock sector
- I A network of community cadres on livelihoods like Krishi Mitra , Prani Mitra and Udyog Mitra have been engaged by GPLFs (second level community institution)
- I 350 External – Livelihood Support Person have been identified and placed at GPLFs
- I 194 Common Facility Centre / Agri- Custom hiring centre has been selected at GP level.
- I Livelihood activities have been taken up under MKSP (Agriculture) through PIAs in 9 districts of 22 Blocks.
- I SVEP in two Blocks is being implemented through EDII.

In convergence with MGNREGA :

- I In 24 intensive districts, 52,488 households have been covered under Kitchen Garden by focusing on dug well and Nadep Pit.
27467 households have been covered under Open field Garden by focusing on dug well.

SHGs credit linked

46946 SHGs have been credit linked amounting Rs.577.37crores.Odisha Livelihood Mission is facilitating effective linkage of SHGs with Banks. For this Samanwaya Mela are being organized for solving the issues relating to pending cases of SHGs for credit linkage. SHGs are also given scope to utilize this platform to open savings bank accounts.

Interest Subvention

During the financial year, 2016-17 Interest Subvention of Rs.2.11 crore has been released to 29,276 SHG loan account.

Placement Linked Skill Development Programme under DDU-GKY

In the current financial year, 24040 (80.13%) youths have been trained under Placement Linked Skill Development Programme out of the targeted 30,000 rural youth. 19443 (92.5%) candidates have been placed against the target of 21000.

RSETI (Rural Self Employment Training Institute)

Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs) are set up in all 30 districts of the State to promote Rural Entrepreneurship and Self Employment. Rural unemployed youth in the age group of 18-45 are trained in these institutes. In 2016-17, 15278 (85%) rural youths have been trained against the target of 18000.

Aam Admi Bima Yojana-Odisha

11, 87,821 households have been covered under Aam Admi Bima Yojana.

Key accomplishments in 2016-17

- I OLM is leading in Aadhar seeding in the country. 74,382 self help groups(SHG) (55%) having 3, 52,834 member's savings bank account have been Aadhar seeded.
- I OLM has successfully implemented e-Shakti. 10,439 (100%) SHGs data has been uploaded in e-Shakti Portal. This has been appreciated by NABARD Chairman during his visit to Odisha.
- I Lead Performer in Project LIFE Livelihoods up gradation of 11,100 household plan have been prepared and covered under Mission 2,64.
- I MoRD has appreciated the Odisha Model of implementing DDU-GKY and advised all other states to follow and practice this model of Odisha.
- I Mission 2, 64 has been accepted as National Best Practice by the Ministry of Rural Development.
- I State Government of Odisha has given approval to OLM as Corporate Business Correspondent and SHG members as Business Correspondence/agent of Block.

Special Projects

- I MKSP (Mahila Kisan Sasaktikaran Pariyojana); Implemented in 9 districts, 27 Blocks, 765 villages, 35861 households
- I SVEP (Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme) Implemented in 2 districts, 2 Blocks, 1200 entrepreneurs
- I Value chain projects (Mango-Ginger, Hill broom, Cashew) Implemented in 3 districts (Koraput, Rayagada, Gajapati) 12 Blocks, 16100 producers
- I SAGY (Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana) Implemented in 30 Grama Panchayats
- I Project "LIFE" (Livelihood In Full Employment) Implemented in 30 districts

I **GOALS** (Governance and Accelerated Livelihood Support) with UNDP and MoRD ; Implemented in 4 districts: Koraput, Malkangiri, Kalahandi and Nuapada

Model village Programme with Tata Trust; 250 villages in 5 Blocks of Rayagada, Gajapati and Kandhamal.

Convergence and partnership

For ensuring sustainable livelihoods of coastal fishermen households' convergence has been made with Integrated Coastal Zone Management Project (ICZMP) by covering 21 GPs of 5 Blocks in 2 districts (Puri and Ganjam). Under this intervention coir and poultry producer groups have been formed.

NRLM convergences have been taken up covering 29 GPs, 3 Blocks of Keonjhar district.

Livelihoods activities along with health, education and water sanitation have been taken up in convergence with TATA Trusts covering 5 Blocks in 3 districts (Kandhamal, Kalahandi and Rayagada). Similarly, partnership is being undertaken with organizations like Pradan, Digital Green, Trickle Up, UNICEF and Kudumbashree, BRLF.

To provide sustainable livelihoods to 1000 Ultra Poor households Odisha Livelihood Mission is working in Balangir and Sundargarh districts in partnership with TRICKLE UP. Detailed household livelihoods plan have been prepared and convergence under MGNREGA is also facilitated to the migrant and ultra poor households.

136 Local Resource Groups (LRGs) have been identified and capacitated in 12 GPs of Gajapati, Jajpur, Malkangiri and Sundargarh to carry out convergence activities between CBOs and Panchayats. Expansion plan has been planned for 40 GPs from Koraput, Kalahandi, Malkangiri, Nuapada, Sundargarh and Gajapati districts.

Financial Progress

(Amount in Lakh)

Total Fund Available	Total Expenditure	% of expenditure
155.99	111.60	71.54

C **Odisha Rural Development and Marketing Society (ORMAS)**

Odisha Rural Development and Marketing Society (ORMAS), an autonomous body under Panchayati Raj Department was constituted in 1991 under Societies Registration Act, 1860 to facilitate marketing of rural products. It works on rural development, women's empowerment, livelihood activities, rural marketing. In the long run, it helps improving the economic condition of rural artisans and producers. The district level unit of ORMAS is known as District Supply and Marketing Society (DSMS); plays an active role in livelihood promotion & marketing support to rural artisans/producers.

ORMAS and DSMSs have been successfully operating since last 20 years for successful marketing of rural products network for rural producers through organizing the fair at the District as well as in the State level. Objectives of ORMAS are as follows:

- I ORMAS is involved in both backward & forward linkage, an array of activities relating to marketing at the state level for identified rural products (Agri/Horti -based, NTF) in different clusters of Odisha. Identification of Activity cluster for production, Value Addition, Proper Packaging of the rural products.
- I Product diversification & value addition, certifying & branding of products etc. Helping rural producers in improving their product quality by introducing appropriate technology.
- I Facilitating bulk purchase of rural produces by establishing institutional/ corporate tie-ups. Retail outlets, Government Organizations for marketing tie-up. Sales channel for identified rural products
- I Organising exhibitions at National, State and District levels for display and sale of rural products.

Glimpses of interventions in facilitating marketing support

The major areas of intervention by ORMAS are marketing of Non firm produces, *Minor Forest Product and Agri-Horti* based products which have huge raw materials and skill base but lack professional guidance. ORMAS has provided right low cost technology, product diversification with accepted design, packaging, certification, branding, and sales through different market channels.

While the rural SHGs are actively involved in siali and sal leaf plate making, hill broom making, honey processing, dal processing, procurement and storage of onions, LPG distribution, handlooms and handicrafts and host of other activities. Efforts are always there to cover more and more rural poor under various economic activities based on locally available resources or other commercial activities to provide them additional sustainable income for a better living. Constant endeavour is also going on to create an integrated network for marketing of rural products, Providing sustainable livelihood selected products like Pulses (Red Gram & Green Gram), Spices (Turmeric, Ginger and Red Chillies), Ground Nut, Onion. Vegetable, Hill Broom, Turmeric, Minor Forest Products (Leaf Plates, Rock Bee Honey, Hill Broom, Myrobalan, and Tamarind), Handloom & Handicraft etc. got immense help in augmenting their business ultimately added additional income to their livelihood.

Agarbatti rolling activity is a micro enterprise in rural Odisha and a traditional household activity. The rolling of Agarbatti provides an additional income to the rural household. With an aim to promote SHGs to roll and supply raw agarbatti so as to enable them for round the year handsome income.

For a sustainable growth and to maintain this progress of challenge Government of Odisha through ORMAS has signed an MOU with ITC ltd in 2009.

In the last couple of Years, based on success in hand rolled operation, productivity enhancing equipment has been provided to clusters to enhance productivity and thereby enhancing earning capacity of rural women. The pedal operated Agarbatti machine project is also to be replicated across the districts in the state of Odisha.

Incense Stick making through Pedal Instruments:

The productivity is quite high resulting for a better remuneration to the SHGs/Producer Groups which can go up to Rs.120/- to 150/- per day depending upon the production capacity of the producer. Presently there are 35 units with around 800 pedal instruments running in 13 different districts. The total production through pedal instruments units is around 2475 MT revenue of Rs.18.57 cores for 925 producers. Average income per month of a roller is Rs.3500-4500/-.

Mango:

Mango has drawn the attention of many in the State for being a real horticultural treasure in the districts of Mayurbhanj, Gajapati and Dhenkanal. Inspired by the huge production and quality aspects attached to these geographical regions, 50 Santhal farmers in Bangiriposi Block of Mayurbhanj district had taken up Mango plantation under the Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS). The DSMS, Mayurbhanj coordinated the efforts of these motivated farmers to form an innovative 'Baskitala Producer Group'. The unflinching efforts of ORMAS and through effective convergence with other line departments, the Producer group has scripted a success story worth emulating. The group won multiple business orders through their participation in Mango Festival at Delhi and Fruit Expo, Bhubaneswar. The delicate yummy varieties (Amrapalli, Mallika) of their produce received accolades from one and all. Further linkages with companies like 'Mother's Dairy, Delhi' were explored to fetch better returns for these quality produce. Sales tie-up has also been explored with cooperative society of Bokaro Steel Plant, Udyan Fresh, Bhubaneswar and with local traders. The deal has been finalised with annual procurement promise of 30-40MT directly from the Producer Groups of Mayurbhanj & Gajapati districts.

Sabai Craft: the natural fibers:

Artistic expression of rural folk of Mayurbhanj has given new dimensions to Sabai grass, by making beautiful handicrafts and utility products from it. At present nearly 123 members of 4 Producer Groups of Mayurbhanj are involved in the Sabai craft making activity. Diversification for new innovative products and designs using Sabai grass was explored with technical input through design consultation & training at NIFT, Bhubaneswar. Sabai products are promoted and marketed through participation in various State/ National & International level exhibitions.

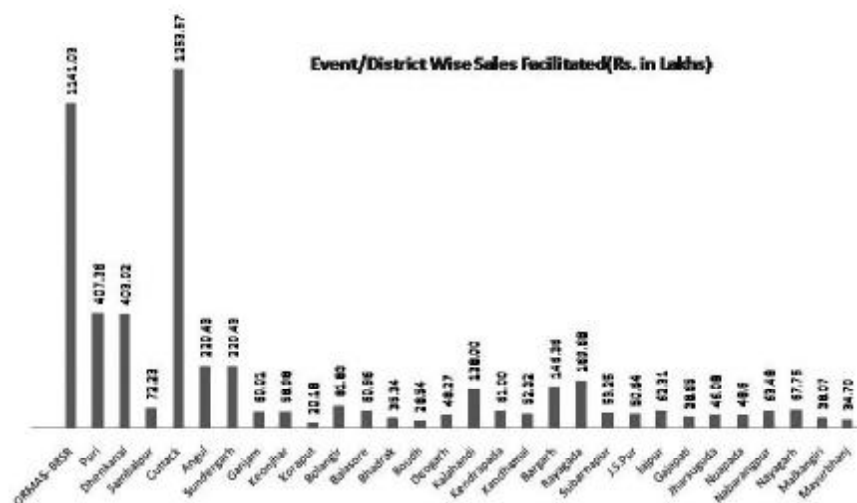
ORMAS has entered in to tie-up agreements with famous handicrafts marketing agencies like 'Fab India', 'Sasha Handicraft' and 'Tisser India', Mumbai for bulk sales promotion. Plans are on place to develop a web based marketing system B2B to augment the sales volume and to tie-up with various e-commerce portals for scaling up sales of these unique handicrafts.

4. MARKETING INTERVENTIONS

Organization and participation in Exhibitions

ORMAS has been leading the way in organizing and participating in exhibitions and melas across the State for endorsing and promoting sales of rural products. It also pushes for and enters into sales tie-ups with leading agencies for realising better economic gains. It has successfully managed several marketing events during the year 2015-16 in collaboration with other line departments and agencies involved in poverty alleviation measures. ORMAS has successfully organized and managed 2 Mega events, 8 Big events and 20 numbers of Mini events across the State. The events of this kind not only provided a good platform to show case the rural products it also fashioned an opportunity to rural poor to sell their products directly in major urban centres and interact with the urban consumers. The exhibitions provided the all-important feed-back to know the taste, preferences and qualitative aspects of urban consumers regarding their products and to re-strategize accordingly. During these events rural entrepreneurs were exposed to identify their livelihood opportunities and establish links with the markets in urban and semi-urban areas. Measures were also been taken to enhance the skills of the producers attending the events by organizing workshops & buyer-seller meets.

Event/District wise Sales facilitated in exhibitions during the year 2015-16



Marketing support through sales tie-ups:-

During the year 2015-16, ORMAS made efforts for sales tie-ups with different agencies/firms to boost sales of rural products. It successfully facilitated for marketing of the bulk produces like Aggarbati, Mango, Ginger, Pulses, and NTFPs etc. It promoted linkages among the producer groups with the agencies so as to enable direct selling of their products to receive remunerative returns. To formalize and endorse the institutional arrangement for selling of these products, separate MoUs has been signed with concerned agencies.

Tie-up with the buyers during the Year 2015-16				
Sl.	Product	Buyer	Quantity	Amount(Rs.)
1.	Aggarbati	ITC, Chennai	602.42 MT	4.81 Crore
2.	Handicraft	Tisser India, Mumbai		2.5 lakhs
3.	Ginger	Mr. Rajiv Sahoo	220 Tons	8.25 Lakhs
4.	Mango	Director Horticulture	15.31 Tons	7.48 Lakhs
		Mother Diary		
		OMFED		
		Udyan Fresh		
5.	Mango	Mother Diary & Bokara Steel Plant Cooperative	49.72 Tons	8.74 Lakhs
6.	Seeded Tamarind	TDCC	2700 quintals	59.7 Lakhs
7.	Char Seed	TDCC	49.76 quintals	49.76 Lakhs
8.	Seeded Harida	TDCC	103 quintals	1.13 Lakhs
9.	Seedless Harida	M/s Dabur India Ltd.	4.3 MT	1.07 Lakhs
10.	Seedless Bada	M/s Dabur India Ltd.	1.5 MT	24,000
11.	Hill broom	Mr. Raju Traders, Hyderabad	19 MT	17.48 Lakhs
		M/s Swami Traders	7.1 MT	6.53 Lakhs
		M/s K. Jena, K.Singpur	3 Tons	2.79 Lakhs

5. DEEN DAYAL UPADHYAYA GRAMEEN KAUSHALYA YOJANA (DDU-GKY)

Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Koushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) is Skill training and placement linked programme of the Ministry of Rural Development, Gol which occupies a unique position amongst other skill training programmes run by the Government. ORMAS as nodal agency to implement the programme in Odisha has given all energy for rural poor

youths from the State to become skilled workforce and secure a better future for them. The focus has been on giving sustainable employment through the prominence and incentives given to post placement tracking, retention and career progression of the trained youth. ORMAS has successfully built an impressive eco-system for Skill development in the State through implementation of DDU-GKY. It works with Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs) to build skills and secure jobs for poor rural youth. Presently, 72 PIAs are engaged with ORMAS as training partners to carry out training in priority areas and sectors. Along with core skills, foundation courses in Spoken English, basics of Computer with employable skills are imparted through this programme free of cost. The main objectives of the scheme is

- I To bring the rural youth of the state to the economic mainstream, and to harness the demographic dividend.
- I To equip rural youth with marketable skills to enhance their capacity to secure employment in the organized sector with adequate income generation
- I Presently we have 72 PIAs on board with us to run the programme successfully in the State. Apart from the core skills with foundation in Spoken English, Soft skills and Basics in Computer with employable skills are being imparted through this programme free of cost.

The trained candidates find jobs in reputed companies across India at an assured wage starting from Rs. 6,000/- to Rs. 15,000/- per month. This programme is to harness the untapped potential of unemployed rural youth of Odisha with industry partnership. After adequate training, youths are provided job opportunities that enable them to earn livelihoods and lead a life of dignity.

During the current financial year, so far 25880 youths from different parts of Odisha have trained, out of which 20605 have got placement in industries in and outside of State.

There is a target to train 1 lakh rural poor youths during 2016-19. Action has been taken to establish migration/post placement support centers at Bangalore and NCR-New Delhi to address the issues related to their settlement at new place of posting.

Government has taken initiatives to tie up with Australia Education Council, National Skill development Corporation and Commonwealth Educational Media Centre for Asia (CEMCA) to upgrade the standards of trainers through Training of Trainers (ToT) program. Nine trainers of DDUGKY-Odisha have been internationally certified under the International trainers & assessors course (ITAC) by Australia Education Council and National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) and felicitated by Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), GoI during the 2016.

The efforts of Panchayati Raj Department under Government of Odisha in Skill Development of rural youths has been recognized and the state has been awarded the “*Best State Rural Skill Development*” by Europe India Foundation for Excellence (EIFE) on 23rd May, 2016 on the occasion of Global Skill Development Meet at UNESCO Headquarters at Paris. The recognition is for the achievement and contribution in consolidating the efforts to skill the rural youth of the state and in turn increasing their employability and compatibility to the industry led growth environment.

Last but not the least, the Ministry of Rural Development has appreciated the process adopted and the model of Odisha in implementing the Placement Linked Skill Development Training Program. They have advised all the states to follow the model and practices of Odisha for successful implementation of program.

The training during 2015-16 has fetched most candidates' regular placements. Many are successfully engaged in reputed companies across India at an assured wage ranging from Rs.6-15 thousands per month. This programme has effectively harnessed the untapped potentials of unemployed rural youth of State by making them industry ready. Competent industry linked training followed by job placements has enabled them to earn decent livelihoods and a life of dignity.

Out of total target of skilling 50,000 youths for the State, 15,503 candidates have been trained during the year 2015-16, and placements have been earned for 5,332. During the year 2015-16, total of 24,016 candidates have been trained under the scheme and 14,425 candidates have been placed. The cumulative statistics for the State has been very encouraging over last two years with 19,757 placements out of 39,519 trained youth. Significant proportion of students could able to be placed out-side State with as many as 9,757 have got placement in industries outside Odisha.

During 2015-16, 162 numbers of counseling camps were organized at District and Block Level in the State where 1,45,280 candidates were identified and mobilized for undergoing training. Moreover, 9 trainers have been internationally certified under the International trainers & assessors course (ITAC) by Australia Education Council and National Skill development Corporation (NSDC) and were felicitated by Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), GoI. ORMAS has set a target to train further 40,000 rural poor youths in coming F.Y 2016-17. Plans are on place to establish migration/post placement support centres at Bangalore, New Delhi and Bhubaneswar to address the issues relating to their settlement at new places of posting.

The Odisha model of implementing the Placement Linked Skill Development Training Program has drawn a huge commendation from the Union Ministry of Rural Development. Odisha model was worth emulating for other States, the Ministry suggests.

Making of the Master Trainers in Skill Development for Odisha under DDU-GKY

MoRD in coordination with NSDC has completed the Training of Trainers for DDU-GKY to enhance the training delivery quality by providing dual certification to the trainers. The Program consists of

- 1) Domain Certification by SSC and
- 2) Pedagogical / Training Skills Training by Australian Government.

The pilot program has taken off at Odisha. The Domain Training and certification was conducted by the three Sector Skill Councils(SSCs) followed by the International Trainers Assessors Courses(ITAC), in collaboration with the Australian Government. Till date, training and assessment have been completed in the Retail, Hospitality and Apparel sectors. Total, 111 Trainers have completed domain ToT conducted by respective SSCs and in total 43 Trainers have finally qualified for the ITAC ToT program and 35 Trainers have finally participated for the ITAC ToT training program.

The Trainers who have scored 85 per cent or more are qualified for the ITAC ToT program in 3 phases covering 3 modules. The total duration of the ITAC program is for 9 days distributed in 3 phases. The ITAC ToT was conducted in 2 batches for Manufacturing and Service sector trades.

The 3rd module was conducted for assessment and certifying the Trainers for the ITAC program. The result was announced by the Australian Government through Australian Retail College and 9 Trainers from Odisha were finally qualified for ITAC certification.

On the next phase of ToT, Commonwealth Educational Media Centre for Asia (CEMCA) and ORMAS have collaborated for imparting 'Train the Trainers' program for DDU-GKY trainers. Following are some of the job roles, greatly benefitted with specific relevance for this Training.

Qualifications:

- I Training and Development professional
- I Workplace trainer and assessor
- I Instructional design or advisor
- I Vocational Education and Training Trainer
- I Curriculum advisory Trainer e-learning
- I The CEMCA/COL has been funding for ToT training. The ORMAS is providing lodging, boarding, TA/DA, conference hall, stationeries, and other miscellaneous expenses.

The CEMCA/COL has proposed to initially start ToT program for 70 trainers. On completion of the ToT program for 70 trainers, critical review and feedback of the program will be taken from CEMCA, MoRD, Australian Government authorized training agencies to India, State Government, PIAs and other stakeholders. Based on the feedback of the program, the ToT program will be provided to all the trainers of DDU-GKY and Roshni.

For conducting the ToT program, CEMCA/COL has made tie-up with Australian Government authorized training agencies approved for India for ITAC (International Trainers Assessors Courses) certification. The ToT/ITAC courses were developed by the Australian Government in consultation National Skills Development Corporation of India, to help meet the growing demand in India for Skilled Trainers. The curriculum that was developed as well as certification bearing the logos of Australian Government and National Skills Development Corporation India, are the proprietary rights of the Government of Australia.

2. BASIC SERVICES PROGRAMMES

A. Rural Housing Schemes:

The Government of Odisha commits to provide pucca house to every kutcha household in Odisha. In this endeavor following Schemes are implemented by Panchayati Raj Department.

1. Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (Grameen)
2. Biju Pucca Ghar Yojana (BPGY)
3. Biju Pucca Ghar Yojana (Mining)
4. Nirman Shramik Pucca Ghar Yojana (NSPGY)

I Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana(Grameen)

Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), the flagship scheme of the Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India has been revamped to Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (Grameen). The houseless poor families and those living in less than two kutcha rooms as per SECC-2011 Survey are eligible for availing housing assistance to construct minimum of 25 Sq. Mtr. of house. The housing assistance is Rs. 1.3 Lakh in IAP District and Rs. 1.2 Lakh in Non-IAP Districts. Besides it, through convergence with MGNREGS, the beneficiary avails Labour Component of 90 / 95 days (IAP-95, Non-IAP- 90) and Rs. 12,000/- for construction of toilet out of Swachh Bharat Mission) SBM / MGNREGS.

An auto-generated priority list is prepared from amongst households enlisted in the kutcha household category of SECC-2011 based on the deprivation score. The list is physically verified by field functionaries and vetted by Gram Sabha. Beneficiaries are selected out of the said list as per the approved target of the concerned Gram Panchayat.

The fund released to the beneficiaries is shared between Centre & State in the ratio of 60:40. During the current financial year, 3, 96,102 houses with financial allocation of Rs. 3,695 Crore have been sanctioned by MoRD in favour of Odisha.

Progress under IAY/PMAY-G				
Financial Year	Budget Allocation (In Crores)	Amount Sanctioned (In Crores)	Expenditure Incurred (In Crores)	Houses Completed
2014-15	1,169.24	886.96	825.958	3,20,967
2015-16	1,875.61	1,475.67	1,981.65	5,02,092
2016-17	2,872.24	2,030.81	845.528	1,11,511

BIJU PUCCA GHAR YOJANA

Biju Pucca Ghar Yojana is the State's own flagship programme. The scheme was launched during the financial year, 2014-15 replacing the old scheme "MO-KUDIA YOJANA" with a view to achieving the objective of converting all the kutcha houses to pucca houses.

I Components of the scheme:

The BPGY has two components:

- (1) BPGY (Normal) 85% of annual target
- (2) BPGY (Special) 15% of annual target

I Biju Pucca Ghar Yojana (Normal):

The households enumerated as having kutcha house of two rooms or less as per SECC-2011 are covered under this scheme.

I Biju Pucca Ghar Yojana (Special)

Rural households affected by natural / man-made calamities like fire, flood, cyclone, earth quake, elephant menace, communal violence, major law and order problem, etc. and extremely poor, vulnerable and deserving households who need pucca house but could not be selected under BPGY (normal) are covered under BPGY (Special).

I Selection process:-

For BPGY (Normal), selection process is same as that of PMAY (G). The beneficiaries under BPGY (Special) are selected by a District Level Committee chaired by Collector

and consisting of all the MP& MLA of the District. Zilla Parisad Chairperson and PD, DRDA are also the members of the Committee.

I Instalment:-

The beneficiaries are paid housing assistance in following four installments:-

Installment	Level	Amount (in Rs.)	
		IAP District	Non-IAP District
1st	On the date of issuance of Work Order	20,000	20,000
2nd	On completion up to plinth level	35,000	30,000
3rd	On completion up to roof level	45,000	40,000
4th	After completion of the house in all respect including the sanitary latrine and beneficiary starts leaving in the house.	30,000	30,000
	Total	1,30,000	1,20,000

Beneficiaries also avail Labour Component and funds towards construction of toilet as are with the PMAY (G) beneficiaries.

PROGRESS UNDER BPGY				
Financial Year	Budget Allocation (In Crores)	Amount Sanctioned (In Crores)	Incurred Expenditure (In Crores)	Houses Completed
2014-15	330.105	330.105	193.538	31,553
2015-16	700	700	828.22	1,14,726
2016-17	700	700	373.196	39,256

I Biju Pucca Ghar Yojana (Mining)

All the kutcha households residing in mining affected villages of 08 Districts viz. Angul, Dhenkanal, Jajpur, Jharsuguda, Keonjhar, Koraput, Mayurbhanj & Sundargarh are provided pucca houses under Biju Pucca Ghar (Mining) scheme on saturation mode.

The scheme is funded by Odisha Mineral Bearing Areas Development Corporation (OMBADC) and implemented by Panchayati Raj Department. The unit assistance and instalment pattern are same as with BPGY beneficiaries.

PROGRESS UNDER BPGY (MINING)

Financial Year	Funds Received (In Crores)	Expenditure Incurred (In Crores)	Physical Target	Houses Completed
2016-17	250	100.125	29,769	1,539

I Nirman Shramik Pucca Ghar Yojana (NSPGY)

Building and other construction workers between the age of 18 years and 60 years having existing valid registration with the Odisha Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board under the Building and other construction workers (RE&CS) Act at least for a continuous period of 3 years are eligible for assistance under the "Nirman Sharmik Pucca Ghar Yojana". This scheme is funded by Odisha Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board (OB&OCWWB) and implemented by Panchayati Raj Department. The unit assistance and instalment pattern are same as with BPGY beneficiaries.

PROGRESS UNDER NSPGY

Financial Year	Funds Received (In Crores)	Expenditure Incurred (In Crores)	Target	Houses Completed
2016-17	60	6.824	5,100	25

Innovative Steps taken by Panchayati Raj Department:

1. Database of all incomplete houses has been prepared year-wise and Block/District-wise.
2. Funds kept in multiple accounts at block and DRDA level were brought to a single account to maintain financial discipline and to facilitate fund tracking.
3. Direct beneficiary Transfer through AwaasSoft-PFMS platform from 2015-16 onwards was launched. All accounts were registered with Public Financial Management System (PFMS) of Ministry of Finance, Government of India.
4. A robust monitoring mechanism was developed. Hon'ble Chief Minister of Odisha reviews the progress with Collectors, PD-DRDAs & other officers.
5. Community based organization like SHG, Producers Groups and Gram Panchayat Level Federations and NGOs are tagged to beneficiaries for facilitating completion of house. They are paid financial assistance of Rs. 700/-, Rs. 500/- & Rs. 100/- for completion of house within 4, 6 & 12 months respectively.

6. Each beneficiary has been tagged with a particular Block staff, who facilitates the beneficiary in completing the house. The tagged officials are paid incentive @ Rs. 500/-, Rs. 300/- & Rs. 100/- basing on duration of completion of each house for their extra effort.
7. To boost completion of house, the beneficiary completing house of RCC roof within four and six months of receiving work order is awarded incentives of Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 10,000 respectively out of Biju Pucca Ghar Administrative Contingency.
8. Standardized onsite Mason training for all Districts was developed to facilitate completion of houses of destitute/physically challenged beneficiaries and to address dearth of skilled manpower.
9. For public awareness, door to door campaigns, rallies, sensitization camps of beneficiaries, sensitization of PRI members and other IEC activities are carried out.
10. State Government have launched a dedicated Rural Housing portal "www.rhodisha.gov.in" for transparency and creating awareness.

B. Finance Commissions

14th Finance Commission:

The 14th Finance Commission was constituted by the President, Union of India under article 280 under the constitution on 2nd January 2013 to suggest recommendations on specified aspects on Centre State fiscal relations for the period 2015-2020. The Commission assured transfers of funds to the local bodies for planning and delivering of basic services smoothly and effectively within the functions assigned to them under relevant legislations. The Grant is divided into two parts:-

1. Basic Grant
2. Performance Grant.

As regards grant-in –aid consisting of Basic Grant and performance grant, 90% of the grant are basic grant while remaining 10% will be the performance grant. The grant released under basic grant can be utilized for strengthening delivery of basic services like drinking water supply, sanitation, street lighting, septage management, sewerage, solid waste management, storm water drainage ,maintenance of community assets, roads, footpaths, burial and cremation ground etc. Gram Panchayats are to raise their own source of revenue by more than 20% of the previous year which is also to be reflected in the audit report to be eligible for availing the performance grant. The grant will be released normally in two instalments, i.e. June/ July and October/ November of every Financial Year. The GPs are empowered to take up the projects on need based

basis by preparing the 5 years prospective and annual gram panchayat development plan and maintain proper accounting procedure and guidelines as mentioned in the OGP act and rules.

**YEAR WISE ALLOCATION OF GRANT TO STATE OF ODISHA AS RECOMMENDED BY
14TH FINANCE COMMISSION (2015-16 TO 2019-20)**

(Rs in Crore)

Scheme	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2015-20
Basic Grant	955.52	1323.09	1528.71	1768.44	2389.54	7965.30
Performance Grant	0	173.55	196.40	223.04	292.05	885.03

The total fund as earmarked for the year 2016-17 has been released to the G.Ps and directed to utilize the fund as per guideline issued to them.

4th State Finance Commission:

The 4th State Finance Commission was constituted by the Governor, Odisha under the provision of article 243-I and 243-Y of the constitution of India read with section 3 and 8 of Odisha Finance Commission (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1993 (Odisha Act 28 of 1993) vide Notification No. 33020 FIN-BUD6-SFC-0001-2012-F dated 31st October, 2013 to recommend on specific aspects of the finances of Local Bodies and the aggregate distribution of State resources among the Local Bodies. The recommendation of 4th SFC is divided into two parts

1. Financial Recommendations
2. Non-Financial Recommendations

Financial Recommendations

- I The Commission has recommended limiting the total transfer to local bodies within 10% of net divisible pool of State Taxes.
- I The Commission has recommended excluding the entry tax, entertainment tax and motor vehicle tax from the shareable pool and to assign a part of these taxes to the local bodies directly.
- I The Commission has recommended the amount to be devolved to the local bodies is on the basis of size, density and percentage of population below poverty line, literacy rate and SC & ST concentrations.
- I The Commission has recommended allocation of additional amount of 20% to the Panchayats under TSP areas.

- I The inter-se distribution of devolution amongst the three tiers of PRIs is to be in the ration of 75:20:05.

Non-Financial Recommendations

- I New Panchayats shall be created where population has exceeded 10,000 and the existing Panchayats having more than 7,500 population shall be strengthened by placing technical and other functionaries.
- I Administrative power of officials, Engineers and other technical functionaries in the local bodies shall be enhanced at least two time to facilitate under taking routine work locally without sending estimates upwards for approval.
- I The Commission has recommended for amendment of GP act enabling GPs to collect advertisement tax at the rate decided by them and to introduce property tax so that the GP may be empowered to levy property taxes.

Accordingly the following distribution mechanism has been adapted for transfer of resources to the PRIs for the period 2015-16 to 2019-20.

(Rs in Crore)

DISTRIBUTION MECHANISM	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2015-20
DEVOLUTION						
Gram Panchayats	370.59	370.59	370.59	370.59	370.59	1852.95
Panchayats Samities	99.63	99.63	99.63	99.63	99.63	498.15
Zilla Parishad	23.55	23.55	23.55	23.55	23.55	117.75
TOTAL PRIs	493.77	493.77	493.77	493.77	493.77	2468.85
ASSIGNMENT OF TAXES						
Salary & Establishment cost	317.64	349.40	384.34	422.78	465.06	1939.22
Sitting fee, Honorarium, TA & DA	60.67	66.74	73.41	80.75	88.83	370.40
Maintenance/ Improvement of road infrastructure (Out of MV Tax)	60.00	66.00	72.60	79.86	87.85	366.31
TOTAL PRIs	438.31	482.14	530.36	583.39	641.73	2675.93

GRANT-IN-AID						
Water Supply : Mega Piped water Supply Scheme	50.00	75.00	125.00	170.00	170.82	590.82
Street Light	25.63	38.75	51.87	65.00	78.13	259.38
Staff Quarters (GP)	35.25	38.76	42.65	46.90	51.58	215.14
Staff Quarters(PS)	22.96	25.25	27.78	30.56	33.63	140.18
Maintenance of Capital Assets	54.21	59.63	65.58	72.15	79.37	330.94
Creation of capital assets for revenue generation	102.00	112.20	123.40	135.75	149.35	622.70
Incentive	0.00	18.84	18.84	18.84	18.84	75.36
TOTAL PRIs	290.05	368.43	455.12	539.20	581.72	2234.52
GRAND TOTAL	1222.13	1344.34	1479.25	1616.36	1717.22	7379.30

The total fund as earmarked has been released under different sub-schemes for the year, 2016-17 and directed to utilize the fund as per guideline issued to them.

Maintenance of Non-Residential Buildings. (Non-Plan)

The entire budget provision of Rs.1100.00 lakh for the year 2016-17 under Maintenance of Non-Residential Buildings has been released to the ZPs, DPOs and Blocks. Total 358 nos of projects have been undertaken.

Maintenance of Residential Buildings. (Non-Plan)

The entire revised budget provision Of Rs.949.30 lakh has been released under Maintenance of Residential Buildings for the year 2016-17 to the ZPs, DPOs and Blocks for the year 2016-17. Total 330 numbers of projects have been undertaken.

Construction of Non-Residential Buildings (Plan)

The entire budget provision of Rs.2000.00 lakh for the year 2016-17 has been released for construction of 345 numbers projects in Blocks/ZPs.

Construction of Residential Buildings (Plan)

The entire budget provision of Rs.500.00 lakh for the year 2016-17 has been released for construction of 49 numbers of projects for construction of Government Quarters.

3. INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME:

A. Gopabandhu Gramin Yojana

Gopabandhu Gramin Yojana is being implemented across the State out of own resources of the State Government. The main objectives of this Scheme are to provide facilities for Bijili (electrification), Sadak (road infrastructure) and Pani (irrigation and water supply) in rural areas of the concerned districts by providing additional development grants.

During the current financial year i.e 2016-17 an amount of ₹ 100000.00 lakh have been allocated in order to implement this Scheme. An amount of ₹ 61732.30 lakh have been utilised out of total fund available of ₹ 151924.85 lakh by end of December, 2016 during this financial year completing the construction work of 26242 Nos. of project.

B Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat sashaktikaran Abhiyan(RGPSA)

The RGPSA Scheme was started during 2013-14 in our State. The aim of the Scheme is to empower the Panchayat Raj Institutions.

During 2015-16 the Central Executive Committee (CEC) has given outlay amounting to Rs.37.36 crores alongwith current provision of Rs.19.39 crore for expenditure on the components of Capacity Building & Training, completion of incomplete DPRC Building, e-enablement of Panchayats, Construction of new DPRC Building at Kandhamal district, special support to PESA areas and implementation of IEC programme. The approval of CEC has been approved by the State Executive Committee for undertaking the said activities.

The above scheme has been renamed as Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan in the year 2016. Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India has approved Rs 4002.93 lakh for Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (PSA)/Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan(RGSA) for the year 2016-17 to State Odisha. Out of which 50% of the approved amount was released as 1st instalment of Central Share i.e Rs 2001.47 lakh and was paid to the RGPSA-Odisha SIRD, State Institute of Rural Development, Odisha.

For successful implementation of Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Empowerment Expedition SPMU and DPMU have been positioned at State level and district level respectively. At SPMU, one Technology Consultant, Accounts Expert, Manager(HR & Admn.) and Operation Manager has been engaged on outsourcing basis during 2015-16 to prepare the annual action plan, Prospective Plan etc., under RGPSA. Like wise one DPM has been engaged at each district

for successful implementation of the scheme and also to assist PES Application. The service of the manpower has been extended for another one year.

C. Rastriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA)

1.1. Objective of the scheme:

The broad objective of the scheme is to strengthen the Panchayat Raj Institutions and address critical gaps that constrain its success.

The other objectives of the scheme are as follows:

- I To enhance capacities and effectiveness of Panchayats and the Gram Sabhas;
- I To enable democratic decision-making and accountability in Panchayats and promote people's participation;
- I To strengthen the institutional structure for knowledge creation and capacity building of Panchayats; and
- I To promote devolution of powers and responsibilities to Panchayats according to the spirit of the Constitution and PESA Act;

1.2 Budget provision for the year, 2016-17-

Government of India has approved Rs 40.02 crores for Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan(PSA)/Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan(RGSA) for the year 2016-17 to the State. Out of which 50% of the approved amount has been released as first installment of in favour of SIRD & PR, State Institute of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj, Odisha.

Following are the activities of RGSA:

- I Capacity Building & Training
- I Institutional Structure for Capacity Building & Training (SPRC, DPRC & BPRC)
- I E-enablement of Gram Panchayats
- I IEC activities

For successful implementation of the scheme, SPMU and DPMUs have been positioned at State level and district level respectively. At SPMU, professionals have been engaged on outsourcing basis during 2015-16 to prepare the annual action plan Prospective Plan etc. under RGPSA. Like-wise one DPM has been engaged at each district for successful implementation of the scheme and also to assist PES Application.

During 2016-17, 90476 participants have been trained in different areas such as Good Governance, Sustainable livelihood, Rural Sanitation, Gram Panchayat Development plan, Cashless transaction etc.

D. Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana “(SAGY)

Government of India, Ministry of Rural Development launched the scheme “Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana”(SAGY) on 11th October,2014. Inspired by the principles and values of Mahatma Gandhi, the scheme places equal stress on nurturing the values of national pride, patriotism, community spirit,self-confidence and on developing infrastructure. SAGY will keep the soul of rural India alive while providing its people with quality access to basic amenities and opportunities to enable them to shape their own destiny.

SAGY is a rural development programme that is fully dedicated to holistic development of villages across the country. Leveraging the leadership, capacity, commitment and energy of MPs to develop model GPs is the approach taken to achieve this end. The foremost step for implementation of SAGY scheme is identification of a Gram Panchayat that must essentially have a population size of 3000-5000 people in plain areas and 1000-3000 in hilly/tribal areas. MPs are free to identify a GP other than his/her own or that of his/her spouse.

The prime objective of the scheme is development of three Adarsh Grams by each MP by March 2019 and one of them must be achieved by the end of 2016. The scheme broadly focuses upon development in the villages which includes social development, personal development, environmental development, economic development and spreading motivation among the people of the village. It aims at holistic development of the identified GPs by triggering development oriented processes to substantially improve the standard of living and quality of life of all sections of the population, to generate models of local-level development and effective local governance which can motivate and inspire neighbouring GPs to learn and adopt. SAGY emphasizes upon development in eight sectors, such as basic amenities, social development, human development, environment development, personal development, social security, economic development and good governance.

To achieve all the above mentioned objectives, the sensitization and cooperation of villagers is obligatory. Implementation of SAGY in identified GPs is majorly accomplished through the convergence of various existing Central sector, centrally sponsored and State sector schemes. Its success can be very well seen in innumerable positive outcomes such as increased livelihood/employment opportunities, reduction in distress migration, freedom from bonded and child labour and manual scavenging, 100% registration of births and deaths, evolution of alternate dispute resolution system

acceptable to all sections of the community, restoration of peace and harmony, and demonstration effect on other GPs.

In Odisha, 28 GPs have been adopted by MPs in 20 different districts for being taken up under SAGY, out of which 19 GPs were adopted by Lok Sabha Members and 9 GPs were adopted by Rajya Sabha Members in Phase-I of SAGY implementation. In Phase-II, a total of 8 GPs have been identified. 7 GPs were adopted by Lok Sabha Members and 1 GP was adopted by Rajya Sabha Member.

IDENTIFICATION OF GP				
No. of districts with identified Adarsh Grams	Phase I		Phase II	
	No. of GPs identified		No. of GPs identified	
	Lok Sabha	Rajya Sabha	Lok Sabha	Rajya Sabha
20	19	9	7	1

In Phase-I of SAGY implementation, base-line survey of all 28 GPs has been done and subsequently, VDP statements-I & II have been uploaded for the same. At present, a total of 386 no. of projects have been uploaded, out of which 58 no. of projects have been completed, 13 no. of projects are in progress and 315 projects are yet to start.

STATUS OF PROJECTS UNDERTAKEN IN VDP				
No. of districts with identified Adarsh Grams	No. of projects			
	Total number of Projects	No. of Projects not started	No. of Projects in progress	No. of Projects completed
20	386	315	13	58

Some examples of successful implementation of SAGY are given below:

1. Gurundia SAGY GP, Sundargarh : Supply of solar-based piped drinking water , construction of compound wall of bus-stand , construction of 13 numbers of market sheds inside Gurundia bus-stand , construction of Anganwadi Centres and Children's park are some of the notable developments.

2. Golarahat SAGY GP, Kendrapada : A branch of S.B.I with ATM facility has been opened at Golarahat GP , Kendrapada.
3. Urali SAGY GP, Cuttack: C.C. roads have been constructed at a cost of Rs. 28 lakhs. 50 numbers of light posts have been installed.120 numbers of toilets have been provided to beneficiaries.8 numbers of mass latrines have been provided in Narasinghpur (S.C Basti). Under DDU-GKY, 10 applicants have undergone training and out of them 1 got a job.
4. Sindhipadar SAGY GP, Kalahandi: 5 numbers of villages have been supplied with electricity.63 number of houses has been provided under rural housing scheme. 310 toilets have been constructed. One mini-stadium has been constructed at Sirimaska village. 40 C.C. roads and 5 villages have been constructed under PMGSY scheme. Three villages have been supplied with piped drinking water. 9 numbers of youths have got skill development training and 2 of them got placement under DDU-GKY.
5. In Borapadar SAGY GP of Kalahandi district, 244 numbers of toilets have been constructed. 4 number of youths got skill development training and 1 of them got placement under DDU-GKY.

In the first phase of implementation of SAGY in Odisha, an amount of Rs.13 lakh was sanctioned by Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India. The amount was equally distributed to 26 SAGY GPs – each got a funding of Rs.50,000/- only, but fell short for 2 GPs, namely, Borapadar GP of Kalahandi District and Barida GP of Ganjam District. In the second phase, a request for granting Rs.30 lakh has been made to Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India.

D. NATIONAL RURBAN MISSION (NRUM)

The new Scheme “Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission” (SPMRM) Scheme approved by the Union Cabinet on September 16th, 2015 and launched by the Hon’ble Prime Minister on February 21st, 2016 for development of a Cluster of villages that preserve and nurture the essence of Rural Community life with focus on equity and inclusiveness without compromising with the facilities perceived to be essentially urban in nature, thus creating cluster or Rurban villages. The Rurban Mission will also be referred as National Rurban Mission (NRuM).

MoRD, Govt. of India released Rs. 165.00 lakh under the Scheme during the year 2015-16 for preparation of Integrated Cluster Action Plan (ICAP) / Detailed Project Report (DPR) / Functioning of State Project Management Unit (SPMU)/ District Project

Management Unit (DPMU)/ Cluster Development and Management Unit (CDMU)/ Information Education and Communication (IEC) Activities / Organising workshop for the five Rurban Clusters i.e. Talabasta (Cuttack district), Ranipada (Khurda district), Utkela (Kalahandi District), Samasingha (Jharsuguda district) and Thakurmunda (Mayurbhanj District).

There is a financial target in terms of completion of the above Rurban Cluster projects is as follows:

(Rs. In Crore)

Sl. No	Name of the Cluster	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	Total
1	Talabasta	51.29	43.00	12.28	106.57
2	Ranipada	66.20	22.07	22.06	110.33
3	Utkela	38.85	22.84	21.40	83.09
4	Samasingha	62.59	20.86	20.86	104.31
5	Thakurmunda	36.62	12.03	12.03	60.68
		255.55	120.80	88.63	464.98

MoRD, Govt. of India have released Rs.24.00 Crore to the above Rurban Clusters towards first Installment under the Scheme for the year 2016-17 and Rs.16.00 Crore has been provided towards State Matching Share under the Scheme since the funding pattern of the Scheme is 60:40 basis between the Centre and State.

Further MoRD Govt. of India have approved five Rurban Clusters i.e. Dahita (Bargarh District), Keshapur (Ganjam District), Murtama (Nabarangpur District), Kotagada (Kandhamal District) and Sibtala (Bolangir District) in second phase and release Central Assistance amounting to Rs.175.00 lakh during the year 2016-17 for preparation of Integrated Cluster Action Plan (ICAP)/ Detailed Project Report (DPR) / Functioning of State Project Management Unit (SPMU)/ District Project Management Unit (DPMU)/ Cluster Development and Management Unit (CDMU)/ Information Education and Communication (IEC) Activities / Organizing workshop . Besides, MoRD Govt. of India have released Addl. Central Assistance amounting to Rs. 10.00 lakh to the Rurban Cluster Utkela and Thakurmunda.

There is a proposal for provision of fund of Rs.120.00 Crore (Central Share Rs. 72.00 + State Share Rs. 48.00) under the Scheme for the year 2017-18.

4. CAPACITY DEVELOPMENTAL PROGRAMME.

A. STATE INSTITUTE FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT & PANCHAYATI RAJ (SIRD & PR) :

State Institute for Rural Development & Panchayati Raj (SIRD & PR) is the apex Training Institute of Panchayati Raj Department, Government of Odisha. Three Extension Training Centers (ETCs) at Bhubaneswar, Keonjhar and Kalahandi are functioning under the administrative control of SIRD & PR. It is also the Nodal Agency for the Capacity

Building activities of 3-tier Elected PRI Representatives and officials working under Panchayati Raj and other line Departments. Besides this, SIRD & PR is engaged in the research and evaluation of different schemes and also develops Booklets, Newsletters, Posters, and Documentary Films on various Poverty Alleviation, Rural Development and Social Welfare Programmes for wider dissemination among the critical stake holders to facilitate effective implementation of PR & RD Programmes.

SIRD & PR, during the reporting period, has organized 2113 nos. of training Programmes and imparted training to 116709 nos. of participants, consisting of elected representatives of 3-tier PRIs and officials both in in-house and off-campus mode. The Field Level Training Programmes for the elected representatives have been organized through a well designed training module and training work plan with the support of Collaborative Partner Organizations and empanelled resource persons across the State.

As per the guidelines of Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India a comprehensive GP Development Plan is to be prepared at GP level by integrating IPPE under MGNREGS. In this context, SIRD&PR being the nodal institute for capacity building at state level, has organized 9 nos of training programmes and trained 415 nos of participants of District Resource Group-cum-Training Team. Further SIRD&PR also in collaboration with DRDAs has successfully organized 27017 nos. of members of the Block Resource Team and GP Planning Unit in all the Districts / Blocks across the state.

The need to create awareness among rural households on the various tools of digital payments to ensure transparency and the methodology to use them with ease requires educating all sections of society on the advantages of less cash economy as well as empowering them in the use of digital modes of financial transactions. To roll out the exercise of awareness among the rural households, SIRD&PR has successfully organized 2 nos. of "State level ToT on Enabling Digital Payments – Cashless Transactions in Rural Odisha" during December 2016 in which 89 nos. of district level trainers were trained and at Field Level 323 participants have been trained 10 nos. of programmes.

SIRD&PR successfully organized 316 nos. of field level training Programmes in collaboration with DRDAs and trained 19672 nos. of participants on the "Plan Plus" (upgraded version) because of the restructure of plan plus software to capture the Gram Panchayat Development Plan.

As part of "Gramoday se Bharat Uday Abhiyan" celebrations, MoPR had organized a National Meeting of Tribal Women Gram Panchayat Presidents from Fifth Schedule areas on the theme of "Role of Women Gram Panchayat Presidents in the Development of Fifth Schedule Areas" at Vijayawada in which participants from 10 states participated in the National Level Meeting and 43 nos. of Sarpanches from schedule districts along with 8 nos. of officials from our state participated in the meeting. During the meeting three parallel session were organized to deliberate on various issues related to *Preparation of PESA specific Gram Panchayat Development Plan, Implementation of PESA, Women related issues* and the recommendation of these parallel sessions were shared with the gathering during the plenary session.

On the occasion of National Panchayati Raj Day on 24th April 2016, the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India addressed all Panchayats across the country from Jameshedpur. Odisha secured the 3rd position at National Level on the theme "Incremental Devolution Index" and Commissioner-cum-Secretary, PR Department; Govt of Odisha received the award from the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India.

SIRD & PR is implementing the IEC activities as part of the comprehensive IEC Plan of PR Department for strengthening governance at grass root level. As part of this, a weekly News Letter "Odisha Panchayat Samachar" was brought out (1,10,000 copies each week) for distribution among 3-tier elected representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions and field officials of all the Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samitis and Zilla Parishads across the State. It covers important circulars, guidelines, good practices of other districts etc. for information to the representatives & also officials for better dissemination of schematic information on various programmes implemented by Panchayati Raj & other Departments.

On the occasion of the celebration of the Birth Centenary Year of the legendary leader Biju Pattnaik, SIRD&PR organized a State Level Seminar at Bhubaneswar and the theme of the seminar was "Contribution of Biju Pattnaik in the Development of Modern Odisha and Strengthening of Panchayati Raj System in the Country". In the State Level Seminar eminent personalities like Hon'ble Justice Ananga Kumar Pattnaik, Supreme Court of India and Dr. Gerorge Mathew, Chairman, Institute of Social Science, New Delhi deliberated on the topic. In addition to this SIRD&PR also anchored the District and Block Level Seminars on the theme of "Contribution of Biju Pattnaik in the Development of Odisha" across the State.

SIRD&PR organized a One Month Certificate Training Programme on "Social Accountability and Social Audit" for the 38 newly recruited District Social Auditors and State

Social Audit Experts under MGNREGS from 18 districts as per the prescribed module of TISS and NIRD&PR.

A National Level ToT on Geo-Tagging of Assets created under MGNREGS was held at New Delhi organized by MoRD, Govt. of India for the Resource Persons from the states. The very purpose of the training was to orient the resource persons on the modalities / tools for implementation of Geo-Tagging of Assets created under MGNRES in the districts. In the above backdrop SIRD&PR has organized 8 nos. of Capacity Building Programmes on the implementation of the Geo-Tagging of Assets for 338 nos. of Block Development Officers and Programme Officers of DRDAs as District Champions and District GIS Nodal Officers respectively, and that field level 1078 participants have been trained in 48 programmes.

SIRD&PR has signed a MoU with UN Women to implement a project namely "From Opportunities to Capacities : a multi sectoral approach to enhancing Gender Responsive Governance". The Project aims in strengthening capacities at different levels to promote Gender Responsive Governance. The Project is piloted in two districts i.e. Dhenkanal and Mayurbhanj. Under this initiative a State Level Workshop was held for preparation of a module and on the basis of the feedback emerged during workshop a module has been developed on Gender Responsive GPDP.

Panchayati Raj Department, Govt. of Odisha signed a MoU with Vyakti Vikas Kendra, Art of Living, India to develop model villages across 50 selected Gram Panchayats in 11 Districts in Odisha through "Integrated Community Development Project". VVKI, under the supervision of SIRD&PR has undertaken Capacity Building Initiatives for different stake holders such as farmers, youth leader, PRI elected representatives, Women etc. During the reporting period 40330 participants have been trained in 959 programmes.

For improving the livelihood of rural poor & enhancement of their capacity, SIRD & PR signed an MOU with Odisha Livelihood Mission (OLM) to undertake the capacity building of various categories of stakeholders. During the year 47 nos. of training Programmes were organized in which 1716 nos. of participants have been trained, facilitated by SIRD & PR.

B. BIJU CENTENARY YEAR:

During the current financial year 2016-17 a budgetary provision of Rs.10.00crores have been earmarked to organize the Biju Centenary Year. In order to commemorate 80 years completion of formation of separate state and former Chief Minister Late Sri Biju Patnaik's birth centenary, celebration activities like Women Convention during 28-29 November,2016, Biju centenary seminar and human chain etc have been organized all over the state. Similarly, Panchayati Raj Diwas on 5th March,2017 has also been celebrated at state level.119 Biju Centenary seminars have been organized all over the state where 25108 people from different walks of life participated.

C. HUMAN CHAIN:

In order to celebrate 80 years completion of formation of separate state and former CM Biju Patnaik's birth centenary, the human chain was organized by the Panchayati Raj Department on 23rd November, 2016..35 km long human chain from the historic Dhauli hills to Nandankanan Zoo in Bhubaneswar was created.

Similar human chains were created in all the 30 district headquarters and 314 blocks across the state. People from different walks of life including school and college students, women, senior citizens and various organizations took part in the human chain.

D. WOMEN CONVENTION:

In order to focus on issues relating to women empowerment, a State level Women Convention was organized during 28-29 November 2016 at IDCO Exhibition ground where in 10,000 Women representative have participated. A budgetary provision of Rs. 5.24 crores have been made to organize the convention at State, District and Block level.

E. PANCHAYAT SAMACHAR:

Hon'ble Chief Minister of Odisha launched "Panchayat Samachar" on 1st .November 2016.This weekly news letter aims at creating mass awareness among all of sections of the rural people of our state on the different schemes implemented by the Government of Odisha on reduction of poverty and upliftment of rural areas. The news letter highlights the new schemes and guidelines launched by the different departments for holistic development of rural areas. The purpose of the newsletter is to bring about participation of people, transparency and good governance at the grass root

6. E-Governance Initiatives:

Government of Odisha in Panchayati Raj Department have taken a long leap by putting to use ICT Application for transparent, accountable and responsible administration with a aim to reach the common at the lowest rung. Over the years, a large number of initiatives have been undertaken by Panchayati Raj Department, Odisha to establish good Governance through e-Governance. Sustained efforts have been made at multiple levels to improve the delivery of public services and simplify the process of accessing them. e-Governance in Panchayati Raj has steadily evolved from computerization of all three tiers Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) to the initiatives that encapsulate the finer points of Governance, such as citizen centricity, service orientation and transparency. Lessons from previous e-Governance initiatives have played an important role in shaping the progressive e-Governance strategy of this Department.

Hardware: Computerisation of Blocks in Odisha started during 2003-04. Computers and peripherals were provided to all 314 Blocks. So far 6,211 Gram Panchayats have also been provided with Desktops/ Laptops considering the availability of electric power supply.

Connectivity: All Blocks/DRDAs have been provided with BSNL-VPN connectivity for real time information exchange. OSWAN is also augmenting the connectivity upto Block level and video conferencing with the Districts.

Man Power: Experienced IT professionals as Programme Officers at DRDA and qualified manpower as Computer Programmers have been engaged at Blocks/ DRDAs to implement e-Governance applications.

e-Governance applications:

- a) **National Panchayat Portal(NPP)** : NPP (National Panchayat Portal) is in place to cater the need for uploading information to the individual web-site of Gram Panchayat/Block Panchayat/Zilla Panchayat.
- b) **NREGASoft** : This software has been developed by NIC in accordance with MGNREGA and implemented for monitoring the physical and financial progress of the programmes along with generation of Job Cards, project details etc.
- c) **AwaasSoft** : This software has been developed by NIC in accordance with IAY and implemented for monitoring the physical and financial progress of the programmes.
- d) **Odisha PR Connect**: Panchayati Raj Department have hosted 'Odisha PR Connect', an android based mobile application to bring the development officers under one roof so that it will facilitate faster inter-office and inter-personnel communication. It will also help this department to find out whether the officials are at their respective areas or not.

The 'Odisha PR Connect' is available both through Mobile App(Android OS) and web based application. The Mobile Version will capture the movement of the officers, photo with longitude and latitude. All 314 BDOs, 30 Program Officers, 30 APDs(RH), 30 Project Directors, DRDAs, 30 Collectors, 3 RDCs and Senior Officers of Panchayati Raj Department have been provided with android based handheld devices with a Closed User Group (CUG) number for this communication purpose.

Integration of 5 Panchayat Enterprise Suits (PES) Applications:

Panchayati Raj Department, Odisha took the initiative for integration of the following 5 Panchayat Enterprise Suits (PES) applications to prepare the Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) under 14th FCA and 4th SFC.

Sl. No.	PES Application	Description
1.	Local Government Directory	Master Data (ULBs, RLBs & Line departments)
2.	PlanPlus (upgraded)	Helps Panchayats to capture Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP)
3.	ActionSoft	Monitoring of physical & financial outcomes/outputs under various programmes.
4.	PRIASoft	Captures financial transaction through voucher entries and automatically generates cash book, registers, etc.
5.	National Asset Directory (NAD)	Captures details of assets created/maintained; helps to avoid duplication of works.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CASTE CENSUS(SECC-2011)

The Government of India in the Ministry of Rural Development had given a directive on socio-economic caste census in June, 2011(SECC-2011) to collect information about the social and financial status of the families in rural areas. The main objective of the survey is :

1. To decide the socio-economic status of the families,
2. To count the number of people caste-wise,
3. To know the actual impact of social and financial position on education of different castes.

Accordingly, the Panchayati Raj Department, being the nodal agency has conducted the survey through 314 Blocks of all the 30 districts using the service of ECIL. All the claims and objections of the respondents were heard. In the meantime, final SECC-2011 has been published. According to Govt. of India website: <http://secc2011.nic.in>, the following information is given.

Sl. No.	Description	No. of families
1	Total Rural Households	86,77,694
2	Automatically excluded Households	16,28,532(18.77%)
3	Households definitely included in the list	1, 34, 463(1.55%)

BONDED LABOUR SCHEME:

The issue of "Bonded Labour" came into forefront at the national level when it was included in the old 20 point programme on 1.7.1975. In order to safeguard the interest of the bonded labourers and to ensure a decent standard of life, the Bonded Labour System(Abolition),Ac,1976 was enacted.

IDENTIFICATION OF BONDED LABOURERS:

The responsibility for identification, release and rehabilitation of bonded labourers has been assigned to the Vigilance Committee constituted under section 13 of the Bonded Labour System (Abolition Act, 1976). Accordingly, Vigilance Committee is each District and Sub-Divisional level under the chairmanship of District Magistrate and Sub-Divisional Magistrate respectively has been constituted in the State for identification of Bonded Labourers.

REHABILITATION OF BONDED LABOURERS:

The Centrally Sponsored Scheme namely "Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourer" is being implemented in the State with the funding pattern of 50:50 share basis. An amount of Rs.1.00 crore State Matching Share has been provided in the budget estimate for the year, 2016-17

The proposal for release of Central Assistance of Rs.94.90 lakhs have already been submitted to Govt.of India towards release of central share.No funds against the proposals have been received from the Ministry of Labour & Employment, Govt.of India. In the meanwhile State Matching share of Rs.1.00 crore has been released for rehabilitation of 500 numbers of released bonded labourers.

In the meanwhile, the Scheme has been revised by Govt.of India and renamed as Central Sector Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourers-2016 which came into force w.e.f.17.05.2016. According to the revamped guideline, the entire rehabilitation assistance is to be borne by the Central Govt. and the proposals for rehabilitation of released bonded labourers are required to be recommended to Govt.of India by the District NCLP Societies directly without forwarding the same to Panchayati Raj Department.

SURVEY OF BONDED LABOURERS:

An amount of Rs.2.00 lakh per district would be provided by the Govt.of India for conducting survey of identification of Bonded labourer in each district. The survey would be conducted in a district once in 3 years

The Proposal for release of central assistance under survey of Bonded Labourers in respect of 30 districts have already been submitted to the Ministry of Labour & Employment, Govt.of India The central assistance is still awaited.

DRDA ADMINISTRATION SCHEME.

The DRDA is a registered Society formed in each district to oversee the Implementation of different anti-poverty and Rural Development Programmes. The scheme DRDA Administration is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme introduced w.e.f. 01.04.1999 with a view to meet the administrative cost of DRDA (Salary & Non-Salary) by providing separate budget provision. The funding pattern of the scheme between Government of India and State Government was

75:25 basis aiming at strengthening and professionalizing the DRDA up to 2014-15. Unless and until receipt of Central Assistance, State Government cannot provide fund under the scheme out of the State Budget. This scheme is merged with NRLM scheme from the year, 2014-15 on restructuring of CSS Scheme. Now the funding pattern of the Scheme between the Centre and State is 60:40 basis from the year 2015-16. The employees of DRDAs used to get their salary and non salary under this scheme.

There is a Budget provision of Rs.4170.00 lakh under the scheme for the year, 2016-17. Ministry of Panchayati Raj have released Rs.923.70 lakh for the year 2016-17 and an amount of Rs.1035.54 lakh is released in advance towards State matching share under this scheme. In total Rs.1959.24 lakh is released to the DRDAs so far leaving balance of Rs.2210.76 lakh.

MONITORING MECHANISM

Panchayati Raj Department implements various poverty alleviation and infrastructural development schemes for social and economic development of rural people.

In order to attain the objective of an effective vigilance & monitoring system which is very essential, the Monitoring Committee at State Level as well as the District Level have been reconstituted as per the revised guidelines of Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India with a view to monitoring implementation of anti-poverty and rural development programmes for development of the rural people.

GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL CELL (GRC)

The Grievance Redressal Cell (GRC) has been started from Dt. 01.09.2012 in the Panchayati Raj Department to redress the grievance of the general public pertaining to different schemes/projects of the P.R. Department. The Commissioner-cum-Secretary, P.R Department is taking hearing of Public Grievance in every Monday (except holiday) in Panchayati Raj Department directly.

In every cases action taken report are called for from the concerned Departmental Officers/ District Level Officers/ Block Level Officers for disposal of the grievance petitions within the date line.

PANCHAYAT HELPLINE

The Panchayat Help Line bearing Toll Free No. 1800-345-6768 has been launched on Dt. 01.11.2012 by the Panchayati Raj Department where grievances of the public are being received over phone. The Action taken report are called for from the concerned District/Block Level Officers on the grievance and steps are taken for the final disposal within the date line.