Received the AWARD for BEST PERFORMING STATE from Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India on 19th June 2017
ANNUAL ACTIVITY REPORT

of

Panchayati Raj & Drinking Water Department
Govt. of Odisha
for the year 2017-18

Panchayati Raj & Drinking Water Department
Govt. of Odisha
The philosophy of development is based on the hypothesis of progress, Economic growth and Social Justice. Panchayati Raj & Drinking Water 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 & DRINKING WATER 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 & Drinking Water Department have launched a new scheme i.e, Madhubabu Aiin 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 produce has 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 & DRINKING WATER DEPARTMENT

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

2. Basic Services Programme.
3. Infrastructure Developmental Programme.
5. E-Governance.
6. Drinking Water & Sanitation

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 the 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 2017-18 amounting to Rs.2798.37 crore which will provide employment to 19.00 Lakhs HHs and will ultimately generate 900 lakhsperson days.
During the financial year 2017-18 (as on 15.01.2018), 636.65 lakhs persondays have been generated against the labour budget of 900 lakhs person days.

A sum of Rs. 1821.55 crore have been utilised out of the total fund available of Rs. 1834.64 Crore.

Job cards have been issued to 61.83 lakhs households out of 62.81 registered house holds.

18.71 lakhs households have been provided employment out of 21.45 lakhs house holds demanded employment.

During the financial year 2017-18 (as on 15.01.2018), 21092 households have completed 100 days of work.

167446 no. of projects have been completed out of 833789 no. of projects taken up.

265.37 lakh personday have been achieved by women out of 636.65.12 lakh person days generated, which is 42%.

The persondays generated by SC & ST is 107.56 lakhs (17%) and 232.21 lakhs (36%) respectively.

The construction of Anganwadi Center (AWC) is being taken up in convergence with W& CD Department with an estimated cost of Rs. 7.00 lakh each, out of which 5 lakhs is being provided under MGNREGS and 2 lakhs is being provided by Women & Child Development (W&CD) Department.

As on 15st January, 2018, 2243 no. of AWC buildings have been completed against the target of 3500 AWC buildings.

3618 no. of Farm Ponds have been completed out of the target of 15,000.

The percentage of expenditure on Agriculture and Agriculture Allied works is 73.72% against the target of 60%.

The percentage of expenditure on NRM works to total expenditure is 42.55% against the target of 60%.

The road side plantation of 4438.35 RKM has been done against the target of 4000 RKM.

During the financial year 2017-18 (as on 15.01.2018), 3636 no. of tanks have been renovated.

The unskilled wages of 90 days in 12 non IAP and 95 days in 18 IAP districts have been provided to 6.96 lakh beneficiaries of Rural Housing Scheme under MGNREGS.
NEW INITIATIVES TAKEN BY THE STATE GOVERNMENT

a. The labour budget and livelihood plan for financial year 2017-18 under MGNREGS has been prepared in all GPs through Intensive Planning Participatory Exercise to improve the participation of workers in the planning process under a comprehensive GPDP (Gram Panchayat Development Plan).

b. About 4.50 lakhs seedlings were planted by the Gram Panchayats in the institutions like School, College, AWC building, GP building throughout the State during the Vanamohasav week from in 2017.

c. 8,33,576 assets (95.27%) under MGNREGS have been Geo Tagged against 874934 Asset IDs available in Bhuban portal as on 20.01.2018.

d. 47.33 lakhs Aadhaar have been seeded against the active worker of 52.54 lakhs, which is 90.09%.

e. In order to strengthen the water conservation activities, 275 District Technical Resource Team (DTRT) Members have been imparted training at SIRD covering all the 30 districts. The duration of the training was 5- Days. 1150 Block Technical Resource Team (BTRT) Member have been imparted training as on 20.01.2018 under Mission Water Conservation.

f. Out of 61,86,176 job cards as many as 61,43,048 lakh job cards (99.3%) have already been verified. Similarly, out of 32,25,429 lakhs active job cards 32,18,061 active job cards (99.77%) have been verified till 18.01.2018. During the door to door verification process, over 5 lakh job cards were deleted following due process and guidelines prescribed by MoRD.

g. Formed a Special State Level Monitoring Team to make the wage payment within the prescribed 15 days, so that not a single wagelist is left pending beyond 15 days. Number of wagelist beyond 15 days come to zero due to the special drive under taken since July 2017.

h. Odisha is the only State in the Country where there is not a single wage list pending beyond 15 days.

i. The timely wage payment (within 15 days ) has gone up to 81.50% as on 20.01.2018.

j. Total Landless casual labourer in Odisha as per the Socio Economic Caste Census (SECC) is 31.69 lakhs out of which 28.95 lakhs Households(91.36%) have been surveyed. Altogether, 42023 Households have been provided with Job Cards out of 73569 (57%) willing Households.

k. Good Governance in the Administration of MGNREGS practices are being adopted in the State. One day workshop was conducted on 03-04 January 2018 at MGNREGS Building Conference Hall to sensitise atleast 1 MGNREGS Coordinator, 1 Additional Programme
Officer (APO), 1 JE/GPTA and 1 Gram Rozgar Sevak of each district on the various parameters of Good Governance like, Maintenance of 7 register, maintenance of Case Record, installation of Citizen Information Board and verification and updation of Job Cards.

I. Work order has been issued to Govt Press for printing of 32 lakhs new Job cards in a new framework and all the active Job Cards will be replaced with new Job Cards.

B. NATIONAL RURAL LIVELIHOODS MISSION (NRLM)

(DeenDayalAntyodayayojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission)

With the core belief that the poor have a strong desire and innate capabilities to come out of poverty, DAY-NRLM is having the mandate to reach out to all poor households, link them to sustainable livelihoods opportunities and nurture them till they come out of poverty and enjoy a decent quality of life.

In Odisha, the scheme is being implemented by Odisha Livelihoods Mission (OLM), Panchayati Raj Department for enhancing the socio-economic condition of the rural poor through promotion of sustainable community based institutions. In order to facilitate effective implementation of NRLM in the state, OLM has adopted an Intensive block and non intensive block approach. As of now, OLM is engaged with about 35 Lakh households by covering 3.20 lakh SHGs across the state through both intensive and non intensive approach.

Till date, OLM has rolled out its activities i.e. Social, Financial & Economic inclusion in 150 intensive blocks of 30 districts. The remaining 164 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 program through RSETIs are being implement. The non intensive blocks will be covered under the intensive approach in a phased manner.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Achievements</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women Self Help Group (SHG) Coverage</td>
<td>• 3.20 Lakh SHGs spread all over the State.</td>
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<td>• 1.92 Lakh SHGs covered under intensive approach in 150 Intensive blocks.</td>
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<td>• During the current FY 15048 (82%) SHGs have been promoted against the target of 18335.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cluster Level Forum (CLF)</td>
<td>• During the current FY 2088 CLFs have been formed by involving 21,141 SHGs.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indicators</td>
<td>Achievements</td>
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<tr>
<td>Community Institutions (Gram Panchayat Level Federations) formed</td>
<td>• During the FY 2017-18, 309 (96%) GPLFs have been formed against the target of 320.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Cadres</td>
<td>2000 Community Resource Persons, 376 Master Book Keepers, 113 Bank Mitras, 2380 Krishi Mitra and 1560 Prani Mitra are working with the community institutions/ households. 122 Bank Correspondent Agents are in place. 249 Financial Literacy CRP are in place.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revolving Fund (upto Rs.15,000/-per SHG)</td>
<td>• 15703 (84 %) SHGS have been availed Revolving Fund as grant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Investment Fund (CIF)</td>
<td>220 (69%) GPLFs have been availed CIF based upon MIP prepared.</td>
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</table>
| SHGs credit linked                                                        | • 66,280 (83%) SHGs have been credit linked against the target of 80000 amounting Rs960.01 Cr. OLM 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 a/c.  
  • 72 (87%) Aarthik Sahayata Kendra are in place.                                                                                     |
| Interest Subvention                                                       | • Under State Scheme, Rs.11, 67, 54,408/- has been released during FY 2017-18 in categories I districts based on claims received from banks. During FY 2017-18, under Government of India scheme, RS 3.53 cr has been released to 39803 WSHGs. |
| Placement Linked Skill Development Programme under DDU-GKY                | • During the FY- 2017-18 ,19041 (54%) youths have been trained under Placement Linked Skill Development Programme out of the targeted 35,000 rural youth.  
  • 8072 (34.17%) candidates have been placed against the target of 24500.                                                            |
### Indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RSETI (Rural Self Employment Training Institute)</th>
<th>Achievements</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• 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 2017-18, 10499 (70%) rural youths have been trained against the target of 15000.</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Households covered under farm and non-farm livelihoods activities.</th>
<th>Achievements</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Total 4.27 lakh households have been covered under farm and non-farm livelihoods activities till date.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• A network of community cadres on livelihoods like Krishi Mitra and Prani Mitra have been engaged by GPLFs (second level community institution).</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Funds have been released to 202 Common Facility Centre / Agri-Custom hiring centre against the target of 227.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Livelihood activities have been taken up under MKSP (Agriculture) through PIAs in 9 districts of 22 blocks.</td>
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<td>• SVEP in two blocks is being implemented through EDII.</td>
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<tr>
<th>Convergence and Partnership</th>
<th>Achievements</th>
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<tr>
<td>• 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 Kudurbashree, BRLF</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• To provide sustainable livelihoods to 1000 Ultra Poor households OLM is working in Balangir and Sundergarh 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.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 36062 (102%) HHs covered under MKSP Sustainable Agriculture.</td>
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C  ODISHA RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MARKETING SOCIETY (ORMAS)

Glimpses of interventions in facilitating marketing support by ORMAS

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

While the rural SHGs are actively involved in Siali & Sal leaf plate making, Hill Broom making, Honey processing, Dal processing, Procurement & storage of Onions, LPG distribution, Handlooms & Handicrafts & Host of other activities. Efforts are always there to cover more & 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 & Red Chillies), Ground Nut, Onion, Vegetable, Hill Broom, Myrobalan & Tamarind), Handloom & Handicraft etc. got immense help in augmenting their business ultimately added additional income to their livelihoods.
Agarbatti rolling activity is a micro enterprise in rural Odisha & a traditional household activity. The rolling of Agarbatti provides an additional income to the rural household. With an aim to promote SHGs to roll & supply raw agarbatti so as to enable them for round the year handsome income.

For a Sustainable growth & 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 & 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 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 692 MT revenue of Rs. 5.19 crores for 985 producers. Average income per month of a roller is Rs 3500-4500/-

**MANGO:**

To Reduce poverty by enabling the poor household to access gainful self-employment opportunities, resulting in appreciable improvement in their livelihoods on a sustainable basis, through building strong grassroots institution of the poor”. Forming a Mayurbhanj Fruits and vegetable Farmers Producer Company is a proclaimed initiative of ORMAS. During the FY 2017-18 554 MT of Mango worth of Rs. 1.22 crores has already been sales facilitate by ORMAS. The delicate yummy varieties (Amrapalli & Mallika). Sales tie-up has also been explored with traders for supply of quality mangoes. 'Mother's Dairy, Delhi' has signed MoU with Producer Group of Mayurbhanj, Angul, Gajapati, Koraput and Rayagada district.

**SABAi CRAFT: THE NATURAL FIBRES**

Artistic expression of rural folk of Mayurbhanj has given new dimensions to sabai grasses by making beautiful handicrafts & utility products from it. In Mayurbhanj district at present nearly 1133 women members of Sabai Producer Company are working in the Sabai Craft activity. Introducing innovative products and designs using Sabai grass was explored with technical input through design consultation and training the help of Asian Heritage Foundation. This year total 42 numbers of new products has been developed through the support of Asian Heritage Foundation.

This product marketed through participation in various State/ National & International level exhibitions and Tie-ups. During the year 2017-18, total 2000 MT of products worth of Rs.1.27 has already been sold through various channels.
HILL BROOM:

Hill brooms are made from a naturally grown grass mostly found in forest areas. There remains significant demand for this product as it is commonly used in each household for cleaning purpose. ORMAS has started intervening in the districts of Koraput, Gajapati, Rayagada, and for its supply in abundance and so the economies of Scale. This year (2017-18) there is involvement of 780 persons getting benefit through this activity by making an turnover of Rs.190 lakhs.

MARKETING INTERVENTION:

Marketing support through organisation in Exhibitions:

ORMAS has been leading the way in organising and participating in exhibitions across the State for endorsing and promoting sales of rural products. It has successfully managed several marketing events during the year 2017-18 in collaboration with other line department and agencies like KVIC, H&CI, Mission Shakti, NABARD, TRIFED, OBDA etc.

District wise Sales facilitated in exhibitions during the year 2017-18

Tie-ups with the buyers during the year 2017-18:

ORMAS facilitate with different agencies/ firms for marketing of the bulk produces like Agarbatti, Mango, Pulses, Honey, Sabai, Hill Broom, Vegetables, Rubber and NTFPs etc. It gave a scope for linking the produces directly with the agencies/Institutional Tie ups/Bulk Tie ups and getting remunerative price for the products. In this context, separate MoU have been signed with concerned organizations for procuring the rural products from the PG. This year Mother Dairy has opened its Vegetable retail outlets; SAFAL retail chain & ORMAS is constantly supporting SAFAL in procurement of fresh Fruits & Vegetables from various Producer Groups. Following tie-ups have been made during the Year 2017-18 for providing marketing support to the Producer Groups:
TIE UPS WITH THE BUYERS DURING THE YEAR 2017-18

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Buyer</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Amount (Rs.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Agarbatti</td>
<td>ITC</td>
<td>692 MT</td>
<td>5.19 Crores</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Mango</td>
<td>Mother Dairy, NAFED, Bokaro Fruits &amp; Vegetables Coop. Society &amp; Retail Sales.</td>
<td>554 MT</td>
<td>1.32 Crores</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>NTFPs- seedless Harida &amp; Bahada</td>
<td>Dabur</td>
<td>18 MT</td>
<td>4.10 Lakhs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Sabai- Craft, Grass &amp; Rope</td>
<td>Rishta, Fab India, Online Marketing</td>
<td>2000 MT</td>
<td>1.27 Crores</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Cashew</td>
<td>Local Market &amp; Exhibitions</td>
<td>23 MT</td>
<td>32 Lakhs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Rubber</td>
<td>Birla Tyres</td>
<td>57 MT</td>
<td>68.97 Lakhs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Vegetables</td>
<td>Safal Vegetable Retail, Farm Fresh &amp; Local Mandi</td>
<td>297 MT</td>
<td>93 Lakhs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Hill Broom</td>
<td>Local Market &amp; Exhibitions</td>
<td>57,000 pieces</td>
<td>17.10 Lakhs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Honey- unprocessed</td>
<td>Bonnettere pvt. Ltd, Bangaluru</td>
<td>3 MT</td>
<td>7.20 Lakhs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PLACEMENT LINKED SKILL DEVELOPMENT TRAINING PROGRAM
FOR RURAL UNEMPLOYED YOUTH BY ORMAS

Placement Linked Skill Development Training Program implemented by ORMAS under the aegis of Panchayati Raj and Drinking water Department, Govt. of Odisha occupies a unique position amongst all skill development training programmes run by the Government. ORMAS as nodal agency in the state of Odisha has given all energy for rural unemployed poor youths to become part of skilled workforce to secure a better future for them. Apart from the training, focus has been given on sustainable employment and incentives given for post placement, retention and career progression of the trained youth.
In this Placement led Skill Development Training Programme named as Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Koushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), supports rural poor youths from all parts of Odisha to become self dependent and create an identity of their own. DDU-GKY being implemented through Project Implementing Agencies (PIA)s to build marketable skills and employment with the following objects;

- To bring the unemployed rural youth of the state to the economic mainstream, and to harness the demographic dividend.
- To equip rural youth with marketable skills to enhance their capacity to secure employment in the organized sector with adequate income generation

Presently we have 81 PIAs with 91 functional centres (with total capacity centre capacity of 14,087 youths to be trained at a time) on board with us to run the programme successfully in the State. Moreover there are 10 captivities employers engaged as PIAs to enhance quality of placement. They are ASMACS Ltd., Care Hospitals, Shahi Exports, OCFIT Ltd, Cotton Blossom, Lemon tree Hotels, Hindustan Latex FPPT, SSCI, Kartavya Consultants, Escorts Ltd. 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 for trainees.

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. But the trained youths under this scheme has created a brand and now many of them getting salary ranging from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 30,000 per month in different sectors namely Hospitably, Retail, Manufacturing, Production, IT & ITES etc. 185 candidates placed abroad (in Kuwait and Qatar) in construction and plumbing sector with salary ranging from Rs. 40,000 to Rs. 64,000 per month with free accommodation, food, health insurance and travel cost to abroad. This programme is to harness the untapped potential of unemployed rural youth of Odisha with industry partnership and after adequate training, youths are provided job opportunities that enable them to earn livelihoods and lead a life of dignity.

During the last 3½ years the under the scheme the department has trained 71,179 youths from different parts of Odisha, out of which 53,819 have got placement in industries inside and outside of State. Priority has been given to female, SC& ST Youths. Female constitutes 51% (37,002 female) of the total achievement. Similarly SC& ST and Minority constitutes 61% (43,062 youths).

Department 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. Till date 231 trainers have been professionally upgraded in the ToT program and 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), Govt. of India. Moreover 137 Trainers have been undergone training on Soft skills, English teaching through MoRD, GoI and Asian Development Bank.
The efforts of Panchayati Raj and Drinking water Department have been recognized and the

state has been awarded Best Performing State Award from Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India for the year 2016-17 on 19th June 2017. Moreover, Panchayati Raj and Drinking water Department 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 vide MoRD letter no J-17060/37/2016-DDU-GKY dated 22.11.2017.

Special initiatives in LWE area (ROSHNI - A sub scheme under DDU-GKY)

Additional target of 18,629 has been taken up under ROSHNI sub-scheme [in the districts of Malkanagiri, Rayagada, Koraput, Gajapati, Kandhamal, Nuapada] in which NIRD&PR-Hyderabad is the Central Technical Support Agency (CTSA). In this scheme 7 PIAs have been engaged. Under the scheme cumulatively 7834 trainees have been trained and 5292 have been placed.

INNOVATIONS

- The State is leading in Mobilisation to select deserving and right candidates from rural villages unachieved by the help of community cadres in Mission mode.
- Rating & Grading of Centres and Project Implementing Agencies for enhancing quality of training and placement. This also leads to healthy competition among the implementing agencies.
- Training of Trainers with international certification to impart quality training as per the need of industry.
- Migrant Support Centres:- Support for life and living in the work sites during Post placement phase for long term employment and retention.
- Active Placement Cells has been set up for industry tie up leading to enhance placement, Expands the career possibilities and growth trajectories of trained youths.
- Employer Engagement as Partners to enhance placement inside / outside the state.
- Initiatives taken for foreign placement. 185 youths have been engaged in Kuwait & Qatar and has planned to enhance it to 400 by end of the FY 2017-18.
- Project Implementing Agencies are treated as Development Partners for success of the project.
2. BASIC SERVICES PROGRAMMES

A. Rural Housing Schemes:

The Government of Odisha commits to provide pucca house to all Rural houseless and those staying in Kutcha houses. In this endeavor following Schemes are implemented by Panchayati Raj & Drinking Water 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)

- 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 Swatch Bharat Mission (SBM) / MGNREGS.

The fund released to the beneficiaries is shared between Centre & State in the ratio of 60:40.

During the current financial year, 3, 40,498 houses have been sanctioned by MoRD in favour of Odisha.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Financial Year</th>
<th>Budget Allocation (In Crores)</th>
<th>Amount Sanctioned (In Crores)</th>
<th>Expenditure Incurred (In Crores)</th>
<th>Houses Completed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014-15</td>
<td>1,169.24</td>
<td>886.96</td>
<td>825.958</td>
<td>3,20,967</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-16</td>
<td>1,875.61</td>
<td>1,475.67</td>
<td>1,981.65</td>
<td>5,02,092</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016-17</td>
<td>2,872.24</td>
<td>2,030.81</td>
<td>845.528</td>
<td>1,11,511</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017-18</td>
<td>5218.21</td>
<td>2945.16</td>
<td>4168.04</td>
<td>3,04,527</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

- Components of the scheme:
  The BPGY has two components:
  1. BPGY (Normal)
  2. BPGY (Special)

- Biju Pucca Ghar Yojana (Normal):
  Expenditures like payment of incentive to beneficiaries of both PMAY (G) and BPGY for early completion of house, Award of excellence, Preparation of IEC material, Training of officials, Cost of engraved Logo etc. are met out of this Component.

Biju Pucca Ghar Yojana (Special)

Under this component housing unit are sanctioned to the following category of beneficiaries

- Rural households affected by natural / man-made calamities like fire, flood, cyclone, earthquake, elephant menace, communal violence, major law and order problem etc.
Victim of River, Sea/ inundation, Re-location due to implementation of Govt. Projects etc.

Beneficiaries of Scheduled Tribe and others traditional forest dweller (Recognition of forest Right) Act, 2006.

People affected by Occupational diseases like silicosis, Asbestos and over use of pesticides.

Extremely poor, vulnerable and deserving households who need pucca house but could not be selected under other housing schemes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROGRESS UNDER BPGY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Financial Year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016-17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017-18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BIJU PUCCA GHAR YOJANA (MINING)

All the kutcha households residing in 691 mining affected villages of 08 Districts viz. Angul, Dhenkanal, Jaypur, 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 & Drinking Water Department. The unit assistance and instalment pattern are same as that of BPGY.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROGRESS UNDER BPGY (MINING)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Financial Year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016-17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017-18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Annual Activity Report : 2017-18

NIRMAN SHRAMIK PUCCA GHAR YOJANA (NSPGY)

Building and other construction workers 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 1 year 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 & Drinking Water Department. The unit assistance and instalment pattern are same as with BPGY beneficiaries.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Financial Year</th>
<th>Funds Received (In Crores)</th>
<th>Expenditure Incurred (In Crores)</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Houses Completed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016-17</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>6.824</td>
<td>5,100</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017-18</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>43.39</td>
<td>7380</td>
<td>2678</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FINANCIAL PROGRESS

Expenditure During the FY 2017-18 under RH Schemes (Rs. in Crores) as on 24.02.2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Scheme</th>
<th>TFA</th>
<th>Balance Available</th>
<th>Expenditure Incurred</th>
<th>% age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>State 4</td>
<td>District 5</td>
<td>Total 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>PMAY-G &amp; IAY</td>
<td>5787.76</td>
<td>691.24</td>
<td>172.71</td>
<td>863.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PMAY-G &amp; IAY Admn</td>
<td>141.75</td>
<td>56.43</td>
<td>77.94</td>
<td>134.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Scheme Total</td>
<td>5929.50</td>
<td>747.67</td>
<td>250.65</td>
<td>998.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>BPGY</td>
<td>807.34</td>
<td>286.16</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>286.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BPGY Adm</td>
<td>66.02</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>54.35</td>
<td>54.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Scheme Total</td>
<td>873.36</td>
<td>286.46</td>
<td>54.46</td>
<td>340.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>BPGY- Mining</td>
<td>251.06</td>
<td>118.62</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>118.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BPGY- Mining (Adm)</td>
<td>2.12</td>
<td>2.12</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>2.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Scheme Total</td>
<td>253.18</td>
<td>120.74</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>120.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>NSPGY</td>
<td>91.66</td>
<td>48.27</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>48.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NSPGY (Adm)</td>
<td>1.13</td>
<td>0.64</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Scheme Total</td>
<td>92.79</td>
<td>48.91</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>48.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>7148.83</td>
<td>1203.79</td>
<td>305.11</td>
<td>1508.90</td>
<td>5639.93</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
B. FINANCE COMMISSIONS

1. 14TH FINANCE COMMISSION

- The 14th Finance Commission was constituted by the President, Govt. of India under article 280 of the constitution on 2nd January 2013 to make 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. Further uploading of GPDP & FFC DASHBOARD are two other criterias for getting Performance Grant. The Basic grant will be released normally in 2 installments, i.e. June/July and October/November of every Financial Year but Performance Grant is received once in a 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR WISE ALLOCATION OF GRANT TO STATE OF ODISHA AS RECOMMENDED BY 14TH FINANCE COMMISSION (2015-16 TO 2019-20)</th>
<th>(Rs in Crore)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Basic Grant</td>
<td>955.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Performance Grant</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The total fund as earmarked for the year 2017-18 has been released to the G.Ps and directed to utilize the fund as per guideline issued to them.

2. **4TH STATE FINANCE COMMISSION**

   - The 4th State Finance Commission was constituted by the Governor, Govt.of 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

**A. FINANCIAL RECOMMENDATIONS**

   - The Commission has recommended to limit the total transfer to local bodies within 10% of net divisible pool of State Taxes.
   - The Commission has recommended to exclude 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.
   - 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.
   - The Commission has recommended allocation of additional amount of 20% to the Panchayats under TSP areas.
   - The inter-se distribution of devolution amongst the three tiers of PRIs is to be in the ration of 75:20:05.

**B. NON-FINANCIAL RECOMMENDATIONS**

   - New Panchayats shall be created where population has exceeded 10,000 and the existing Panchayats having more than 7,500 population shall be strengthen by placing technical and other functionaries. Accordingly more 595 Nos of G.Ps have been created in the year 2016-17. Funds have been provided for construction of New GP Buildings-cum-PEO Quarters during the year 2017-18.
   - 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.
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, GP Rule 2014 has been formulated and GPs have been empowered to collect fees on approval of building plan in GP areas.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DEVOLUTION</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gram Panchayats</td>
<td>370.59</td>
<td>370.59</td>
<td>370.59</td>
<td>370.59</td>
<td>370.59</td>
<td>1852.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zilla Parishad</td>
<td>23.55</td>
<td>23.55</td>
<td>23.55</td>
<td>23.55</td>
<td>23.55</td>
<td>117.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL PRIs</td>
<td>493.77</td>
<td>493.77</td>
<td>493.77</td>
<td>493.77</td>
<td>493.77</td>
<td>2468.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASSIGNMENT OF TAXES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salary &amp; Establishment cost</td>
<td>317.64</td>
<td>349.40</td>
<td>384.34</td>
<td>422.78</td>
<td>465.06</td>
<td>1939.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sitting fee, Honorarium, TA &amp; DA</td>
<td>60.67</td>
<td>66.74</td>
<td>73.41</td>
<td>80.75</td>
<td>88.83</td>
<td>370.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance/ Improvement of road infrastructure (Out of MV Tax)</td>
<td>60.00</td>
<td>66.00</td>
<td>72.60</td>
<td>79.86</td>
<td>87.85</td>
<td>366.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL PRIs</td>
<td>438.31</td>
<td>482.14</td>
<td>530.36</td>
<td>583.39</td>
<td>641.73</td>
<td>2675.93</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### DISTRICT MECHANISM

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

The total fund as earmarked has been released under different sub-schemes for the year 2017-18 and directed to utilize the fund as per guideline issued to them. Accordingly, 289 Nos of Block Staff Quarters, 657 Nos of GP Staff Quarters, 1234 Nos of Revenue Generation Projects, and 6798 Nos GP street Light projects have been sanctioned during the year 2017-18.

**MAINTENANCE OF NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS. (NON-PLAN)**

The entire budget provision of Rs.1100.00 lakh for the year 2017-18 under Maintenance of Non-Residential Buildings has been released to the ZPs, DPOs and Blocks. Total 57 nos of projects have been undertaken by utilizing the fund.

**MAINTENANCE OF RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS. (NON-PLAN)**

The entire revised budget provision of Rs.949.30 lakh has been released under Maintenance of Residential Buildings to the ZPs, DPOs and Blocks for the year 2017-18. Total 469 nos of projects have been undertaken by utilizing the fund.

**CONSTRUCTION OF NON-RESIDENTIONAL BUILDINGS (PLAN)**

The entire budget provision of Rs.2000.00 lakh for the year 2017-18 has been released for construction of 605 Nos projects in Blocks/ZPs/GPs. Construction of Residential Buildings (Plan)
The entire budget provision of Rs.500.00 lakh for the year 2017-18 has been released for construction of 44 Nos of projects for construction of Govt Quarters in ZP/PS/GP.

MAINTENANCE OF ROAD AND BRIDGES.

The entire budget provision of Rs.8435.39 lakh for the year 2017-18 under this head which has been released against 1711 Nos projects in Blocks/GPs in the year 2017-18.

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 2017-18 an amount of 30000.00 lakh have been allocated in order to implement this Scheme. An amount of Rs.28441.88 lakh have been utilised out of total fund available of 69935.09 by end of December, 2017 during this financial year completing the construction work of 12783 no. of projects.

B. SAANSAAD 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, that are-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 11 GPs have been identified and of which, 9 GPs were adopted by
Lok Sabha Members and 2 GPs were adopted by Rajya Sabha Members.

| IDENTIFICATION OF GP BY MPS IN DIFFERENT PHASES OF SAGY |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| Phase I                                      | Phase II                                      | Phase III                                     |
| No. of GPs identified                        | No. of GPs identified                         | No. of GPs identified                         |
| Lok Sabha                                   | Rajya Sabha                                  | Lok Sabha                                   |
| 19                                           | 9                                             | 9                                           |
| Rajya Sabha                                 |                                               | Rajya Sabha                                 |
|                                               | 2                                             | 4                                           |

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 644
no. of projects have been uploaded, out of which 140 no. of projects have been completed, 54 no.
of projects are in progress and 450 projects are yet to start. VDP for Phase-II has also been prepared
for a majority of GPs in Phase II of SAGY. Till date, a total of 125 no. of projects have been taken
up in Phase –II of SAGY.
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 (SC Basti). Under DDU-GKY, 10 applicants have undergone training and out of them 1 got a job.

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 among 26 SAGY GPs – each got a funding of Rs. 50,000/- only. In the second phase, a request for granting Rs. 30 lakh has been made to Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India.

C. NATIONAL RURBAN MISSION (NRUM)

Government of India, Ministry of Rural Development have launched the Scheme “Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM)” 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 of “Rurban villages”. The objective of the Rurban Mission is to stimulate local economic development, enhance basic services, and create well planned Rurban clusters.

National Rurban Mission (NRuM), Odisha has so far included 14 clusters to be developed as Rurban Clusters. These 14 Rurban clusters have been further categorized thematically based on the local potential such as handicraft, handloom, agriculture etc. Thematic Categorization will ensure investment in the respective component and hence will give a boost to the economic activities in the cluster. In addition to economic activities, building basic infrastructure such as street drains, piped water supply to ensure accessibility in all respect will further ensure the holistic development of population at large. Odisha has been
recognized for adopting best practice in eastern region states for its innovative steps taken in notifying Rurban cluster as planning area. Smart solutions such as e-gram panchayat as a component has been recognized in each cluster to provide its citizen, digital services under e-governance.

So far these 14 clusters have been developed in 3 phases. In phase-I & Phase-II, Integrated Cluster Action Plan (ICAP) have been approved, whereas Detailed Project Report (DPR) of phase-I is completed and of Phase-II is ongoing, works on ground under phase-I has been started. In phase-III, ICAP preparation is under process. To disseminate and communicate the desirable elements of the mission, comprehensive IEC activities was carried at cluster level and state level. The participation of the community has been an essential part of the planning process, along with the active involvement of PRI members. Most of the economic activities taken up in the plan are after detailed discussion with the community such as with, handloom weavers, SHGs, farmers etc.

4. CAPACITY DEVELOPMENTAL PROGRAMME.

State Institute for Rural Development & Panchayati Raj is the apex Training Institute of Panchayati Raj & Drinking Water 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 functionaries. Further, SIRD & PR is engaged in the research and evaluation of different schemes as well as in development of Booklets, Newsletters, Posters, and Documentary Films on various issues for wider dissemination among the critical stakeholders to facilitate effective implementation of different schemes and programmes.

SIRD&PR, during the reporting period, has taken up the responsibility to impart induction training to all the elected representatives (more than 1 lakh) of 3-tier PRIs across the state within the scheduled time. Soon after the election of PRIs, it followed a systematic approach to training and has developed a set of learning materials like “Panchayat Sahayika Pustika”, a reference book in odia along with a set of power-point presentations, short films and other reading materials for use in such training programmes. So far, 2,356 nos. of training programme have been organized, covering 74,449 nos. of elected representatives of 3-tier PRIs, functionaries and other stakeholders both in in-house and off-campus mode. With the aim to provide effective and timely delivery of training programmes for the elected
representatives of 3-tier PRIs, a comprehensive strategy was chalked out for implementation by engaging Collaborative Partner Organizations and empanelled Resource Persons across the State.

As per the recommendations of 14th Central Financial Commission, a comprehensive Gram Panchayat Development Plan is to be prepared at GP level for holistic development of the villages. In this context, SIRD&PR being the nodal institute for capacity building at state level, has organized 2205nos of training programmes and trained 69397 elected representatives and functionaries of PRIs at all the three levels across the state through in-house as well as off-campus mode. A workshop on decentralized planning has also been organized in collaboration with UNICEF, where the experience of the planning process in all the three levels of PRIs of Deogarh district was shared. A ToT on Geo-MGNREGA II was also conducted in seven batches consisting of 349 participants.

With the objective to ensure rural prosperity through sanitation and livelihood, 487 elected PRI Members, SHGs, BNVs & Officials have been trained so far in six batches on the need of sanitation and its impact on their livelihood. Further, in collaboration with UNICEF, a series of training programme on sanitation has been organized covering 192 key officials and master trainers.

In order to implement PESA in the selected districts for tribal empowerment, orientation training programmes have been organized for 144 block and district level functionaries.

As part of the comprehensive capacity building strategy, exposure visits (inside the state) of 79 PRI representatives have been organized in four batches. The participants visited the best practices in selected gram panchayats of Kalahandi, Sundargarh, Koraput and Balasore districts. For promotion of rural urban developmental interface under ‘RURBAN’, 164 participants have also been trained in four batches. To disseminate relevant guidelines and information on rural housing, 63 officials have been trained in two batches.

SIRD&PR has organized a ToT on ‘Child Friendly Panchayats’ in collaboration with National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) and UNICEF, wherein the District Child Protection Officers, selected Sarpanches and other frontline functionaries participated.

Three Workshops on E-Governance were conducted covering 112 participants in three batches for effective roll out of Panchayat Enterprise Suite applications.
SIRD&PR has also organized programmes on “Orientation cum Assessment of the Resource Persons” in which assessment of 126 empanelled resource persons of SIRD&PR has been completed so far in collaboration with NIRD&PR. Certificates and grades will be provided by NIRD&PR to the selected resource persons on the basis of their performance.

Under SAGY, one training programme was conducted for 41 key functionaries to enable them to update SAGY web portal and manage MIS of Charge Officers. Also, training on panchayati raj administration and rural development under RGSA was conducted in six batches comprising of 299 officials and PRI representatives.

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 newsletter “Odisha Panchayat Samachar” is brought out (1,10,000 copies weekly/fortnightly) for distribution among the elected representatives and functionaries of 3-tier PRIs. It covers important circulars, guidelines, good practices of other districts etc.

Training of District Technical Resource Team under “SAKSHAM” was conducted in seven batches covering 242 participants. Similarly 174 participants have been trained on social audit and accountability under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA.

SIRD&PR with support of UN Women has been implementing a project namely “From Opportunities to Capacities: A multi sectoral approach to enhancing Gender Responsive Governance”. The Projects aims in strengthening capacities of PRIs at different levels to promote Gender Responsive Governance. Under the project two modules have been developed i.e. one module named “DISHA” on Women Leadership in convergence with OLM and another module on Gender Sensitive Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP). 307 Nos of empaneled RPs of SIRD&PR have been trained in the module on Gender Sensitive GPDP. The Project is piloted in two districts i.e. Dhenkanal and Mayurbhanj.

Panchayati Raj & Drinking Water Department, Govt. of Odisha signed a MoU with Vyakti Vikas Kendra of Art of Living, India (VVKI) 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 stakeholders such as farmers, youth leaders, PRI elected representatives, Women etc. During the reporting period, 33082 participants have been trained in 1149 programmes.
Two workshops on ‘Swachhata Pakhwada’ have been organised to augment concerted and reinforced community action on sanitation and cleanliness. 153 district level functionaries attended the workshops.

For enhancing the livelihood support for rural poor and building their capacity, SIRD & PR in collaboration with Odisha Livelihood Mission (OLM) has undertaken the training of various stakeholders. During the year, 25 training programmes have been organized in which 1015 district and block level functionaries of OLM participated.

E-Governance Initiatives:

Government of Odisha in Panchayati Raj and Drinking Water Department have taken a long leap by putting to use ICT Applications for transparent, accountable and responsible administration with an aim to reach the stakeholders at the lowest rung. Over the years, a large number of initiatives have been undertaken by Panchayati Raj & Drinking Water Department, Odisha to secure 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.

**STEPS TAKEN FOR STRENGTHENING E-GOVERNANCE**

**HARDWARE:-**

Computerization of Blocks in Odisha started during 2003-04. Computers and peripherals have been provided to all Blocks. Further all the GPs have also been provided with Desktops/ Laptops.

**CONNECTIVITY:-**

Besides V-SAT connectivity to all Blocks/ DRDAs, they have been provided with BSNL-VPN as an alternative connectivity for better real time information exchange.

**MANPOWER:-**

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

a) **PRIASoft:**
PRIASoft aims to keep track of all the in-flow (Receipts) and out-flow (Expenditure) of the Panchayati Raj Institutions. The Application facilitate better financial management of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) by bringing about transparency and accountability in the maintenance of accounts thereby leading to better credibility and ultimately strengthening of PRIs. It is a centralized Accounting Software intended for use by all the three levels of Panchayati Raj namely Zilla, Block and Village Panchayat. Apart from making the process of accounting simple and easy (necessarily due to lack of trained manpower at this level), it ensures a better financial management, transparency and accountability at the Panchayat level.

b) **National Panchayat Portal (NPP):**
NPP (National Panchayat Portal) is in place to cater to the need for uploading information to the individual web-site of Gram Panchayats / Block Panchayats / Zilla Panchayats.

c) **NREGA Soft:**
This Software have been developed by NIC in accordance with MGNREGS and implemented for monitoring the physical and financial progress of the programme along with generation of job cards, project details etc.

d) **AwasSoft:**
This software have been developed by NIC for Rural Housing Schemes and implemented for monitoring the physical and financial progress of the same.

e) **Plan Plus:**
Plan Plus has been deployed for taking care of preparation District Plan under Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF).

f) **PP Grant:**
This is a web-based application that enables the Gram Panchayats to provide details of the good work that has been achieved in their Panchayat and upload necessary documents of testimonials in support of their achievements. The Department can evaluate the submitted application and select deserving Gram Panchayats for the incentive grant.
g) **Odisha PR Connect:**

Panchayati Raj & Drinking Water 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 present 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 Programme Officers, 30 APDs (RH), 30 Project Directors, DRDAs, 30 Collectors, 3 RDCs and Senior Officers of Panchayati Raj & Drinking Water Department have been provided with android based handheld devices with a Closed User Group (CUG) number for this communication purpose.

h) **LGD (Local Government Directory):**

Primary objective of Local Government directory is to facilitate State Departments to update the directory with newly formed panchayats/local bodies, re-organization in panchayats, conversion from Rural to Urban area etc and provide the same info in public domain. Key Features of Local Government Directory: Generation of unique code for each local government body - each local government body is assigned with a unique code. Maintenance of local government bodies and its mapping with constituting land region entities. For example, gram panchayat mapping with villages. Mandatory upload of Govt. order for each modification in the directory - to ascertain the users that the data published in LGD is authentic. Maintenance of historical data - when modifications take place in LGD, the old values/data is archived. Provision to maintain state specific local government setup. Compliance with Census 2011 codes. Facility to integrate with state specific standard codes - if any state is following standard codes for state level software applications, the same code can be linked to LGD code.

i) **Tubewell Management Information System:**

This Software is being developed by creating a Database of Tubewell in Odisha and friendly format in public domain for transparency to monitor functioning of Tubewell & its water quality. It will help through a decision support system (DSS) for locating & Project Monitoring of new Tubewell.
Socio Economic & Caste Census

In 2011, Government of India in Ministry of Rural Development had conducted the Socio Economic Census for Rural & Urban areas along with Caste Census which was known as “Socio-Economic Caste Census 2011”. The main objective of the survey is:

i. Socio Economic status of the families,
ii. Count number of people caste-wise,
iii. To know the actual impact of social, education and financial position of different castes.

Panchayati Raj Department, being the nodal agency had conducted the survey throughout the state including all ULBs using the services of ECIL. All the Claims and objection applications were disposed off and Final SECC 2011 results are published in the web site www.secc2011.nic.in. The final published SECC 2011 results are as follows.

STATUS OF SECC 2011

A. HOUSEHOLDS IN SECC-2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Final Findings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Total Rural Household</td>
<td>86,77,694</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Total Rural HH to be automatically Excluded</td>
<td>16,28,532 (18.77%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Total Rural HH to be compulsorily Included</td>
<td>1,34,463 (1.55%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### B. HOUSEHOLDS WITH INCLUSION CRITERIA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>No. of HHs</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Households without shelter.</td>
<td>5,315</td>
<td>0.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Destitute/living on alms.</td>
<td>49,273</td>
<td>0.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Manual scavengers.</td>
<td>524</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Primitive Tribal Groups.</td>
<td>74,248</td>
<td>0.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Legally released bonded labourers</td>
<td>6,774</td>
<td>0.08</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### C. HOUSEHOLDS WITH DEPRIVATION CRITERIA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>No. of HHs</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Households with only one room with kuchha wall and kuchha roof</td>
<td>23,57,533</td>
<td>27.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Households with no adult member between age 16 to 59</td>
<td>4,24,399</td>
<td>4.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Female headed households with no adult male member between age 16 to 59</td>
<td>4,57,624</td>
<td>5.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Households with any disabled member and no able bodied adult member.</td>
<td>51,118</td>
<td>0.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 SC/ST households</td>
<td>31,99,901</td>
<td>36.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Households with no literate adult above 25 years</td>
<td>24,08,220</td>
<td>27.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Landless households deriving the major part of their income from manual casual labour</td>
<td>31,22,354</td>
<td>35.98</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MISSION ANTYODAYA

(A State-led initiative for rural transformation)

Mission Antyodaya is an accountability and convergence framework for transforming lives and livelihoods on measurable outcomes.

GOALS
1. Addressing Multidimension of Poverty
2. Convergence of all Programmes
3. Partnership Between Community Organisation and Rural Development Functionaries

OUTCOMES
1. Enhancing Economic Opportunities
2. Building Social Capital
3. Strengthening Democratic Process
4. Facilitating Sustainable Development

CRITERIA FOR SELECTION OF GPs
- Open Defecation Free GPs
- DAY- NRLM GPs
- Sansad Aadarsh Gram Yojana GPs
- RURBAN Cluster GPs
- TATA TRUST Vulnerable Mapped GPs
- TATA Trust Model GPs
- VVKI(Art Of Living) GPs

PERFORMANCE PARAMETERS
- Infrastructure & Access to Services
- Social Development & Protection
- Economic Development & Diversification of Livelihoods

Considering the above parameters, a baseline survey was conducted across the selected 1442 GPs in the preliminary phase of Mission Antyodaya.

Now, the surveyed data of 1263 Gram Panchayats are uploaded in the Mission Antyodaya Web Portal through Mission Antyodaya Mobile App using an android device.
by a GP level user. Out of these 1263 GPs pdfs for 1257 GPs have been generated and submitted to BDO for verification. Till now verified data for 520 Gram Panchayats have been uploaded in the MA web portal.

- The State level, District Level and Block level user act as monitoring unit for conducting the baseline survey.
- The Concerned BDOs will verify the uploaded data.

**SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS**

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a collection of 17 global goals set by the United Nations. The broad goals are interrelated though each has its own targets to achieve. The total number of targets is 169. The SDGs cover a broad range of social and economic development issues. These include poverty, hunger, health, education, climate change, gender equality, water, sanitation, energy, environment and justice. The goals were developed to replace the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) which ended in 2015.

**HOW UN DECIDED**

- Negotiated over two-year period at the United Nations
- Agreed on 25th September 2015 by 193 Countries
- Officially came into force on 1st January 2016
Set of 17 goals for the World’s future, through 2030
Each goal has specific targets to be achieved over the next 15 years
Backed by a set of 169 Targets

RATIONALE, PREAMBLE AND VISION

Rationale: SDGs built on the success of Millennium Development Goals and aim to go further to end all forms of poverty.

Preamble: 5 Ps
- People,
- Planet,
- Prosperity,
- Peace
- and Partnership

Vision: Universally apply to all countries to mobilize efforts to end all forms of poverty, fight inequalities and tackle climate change, while ensuring that no one is left behind.

Odisha’s Vision 2036: Progress so far
- Planning & Convergence Department has been declared as the Nodal Department.
- High Power Committee (HPC) with Chief Secretary as Chairperson and Secretaries as Members constituted.
- SDG Cells in Departments will monitor implementation.
- Seven Thematic Working Groups (TWGs) have been constituted by clustering related GOALs.
  - TWG-I (Goal 1, 2 & 12), TWG-II (Goal 3 & 6), TWG –III (Goal 4), TWG-IV (Goal 7 & 9),
  - TWG – V (Goal 5, 10 & 16), TWG-VI (Goal 13, 14 & 15), TWG –VII (Goal 8, 11 & 17).

REHABILITATION OF BONDED LABOURERS:

The issue of “Bonded Labour” came into forefront at the national level when it was included in the old 20 point programme on 01.07.1975. In order to safeguard the interest of the bonded labourers and to ensure a decent standard of life, the Bonded Labour System (Abolition), Act,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 Bonded Labour System (Abolition), Act,1976. Accordingly, Vigilance committee is each District and Sub-Division 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 Labourers” is being implemented in the State with the funding pattern of 50:50 share basis. An amount of Rs 74.20 lakh central share has been received from Ministry of Labour & Employment, Government of India. Out of the said amount Rs 65.20 lakh has been released for rehabilitation of 326 numbers of Bonded labourers.

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 proposal 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 & Drinking Water Department.

SURVEY OF BONDED LABOURERS:

An amount of Rs 2.00 lakh per district would be provided by 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 Scheme NRLM (DRDA Admn.) is centrally sponsored Scheme introduced w.e.f 01.04.1999 with a view to meeting the administrative cost of DRDA (Salary & Non- Salary) by providing separate budget provision. The funding pattern of the Scheme between Govt. of India and State Govt. is 60:40 basis from the year 2015-16 aiming at strengthening and professionalizing the DRDA. The DRDA Administration Scheme is merged with NRLM Scheme with effect from the year 2014-15.

The funds received from the MoRD, Government of India under the Scheme is quite insufficient to meet the salaries and non-salaries of the staff of DRDAs. Sanctioned and release of amount from MoRD, Government of India as well as State Matching Share of last six years is indicated as below.
### Annual Activity Report : 2017-18

#### Sl. No. | Financial Year | Central Share | State matching Share | TOTAL
---|---|---|---|---
1 | 2012-13 | 2285.40 | 604.04 | 2889.44
2 | 2013-14 | 2251.23 | 750.41 | 3001.64
3 | 2014-15 | 1714.41 | 571.47 | 2285.88
4 | 2015-16 | 1419.89 | 2802.49 | 4222.38
5 | 2016-17 | 1626.95 | 1667.99 | 3294.94
6 | 2017-18 | 651.36 | 434.24 | 1085.60
---|---|---|---|---
**GRAND TOTAL** | **16779.88**

### A. DRINKING WATER SUPPLY:

The Rural Drinking Water Supply sector started in 1972-73 with the launch of Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) by the Govt. of India.

The second generation programme was launched in 1991-92 as Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission. With the involvement of community in planning, implementation and management of drinking water supply schemes the Sector Reform Projects came up in 1999-2000 as third generation programme which later turned to Swajaldhara in 2002.

To emphasize on ensuring sustainability of water availability in terms of portability, adequacy, convenience, affordability and equity with decentralised approach of involving PRI and community organisations the fourth generation programme viz. National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) has come into force since 01.04.2009 with a vision “Safe Drinking Water for all, at all times in rural areas.”

Over the years the RWS&S Organisation has been successful in providing at least one safe source of drinking water in all rural habitations, during the past few years, for coverage of rural population, there is a shift to PWS schemes from spot sources in the State. It was, therefore, decided to go for PWS schemes in a big way.

During 2016-17, total 356 PWS and 9688 Spot Sources and completed through all sources of funding including NRDWP. In totality as on date (31.03.2017) the State has 10647 PWS schemes and 4, 45,537 hand pump tube wells & sanitary wells inclusive of Schools and AWCs, in running condition.

During 2017-18 (ending 31.12.2017), 92 Nos. of PWS and 7302 Nos. of Spot Sources and completed through all sources of funding including NRDWP. In totality as on 31.12.2017 the
State has 10739 PWS schemes and 4, 52,839 hand pump tube wells, including of Schools and AWCs. which are in running condition.

Most of the Schools and AWCs of the State have been provided with safe and potable drinking water in the year 2017-18 (by 31.12.2017)

B) HABITATION STATUS AS ON 31.03.2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Number</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>Total Habitation</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1,38,420</td>
</tr>
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<td>PC</td>
<td>16,276</td>
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<tr>
<td>NC</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality</td>
<td>3077</td>
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</tbody>
</table>


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Number</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PC</td>
<td>570</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality affected</td>
<td>37</td>
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</table>

As on 31.12.2017

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Habitation</td>
<td>1,57,773</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FC</td>
<td>1,39,027</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PC</td>
<td>15,706</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NC</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality affected</td>
<td>3040</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C) OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE:-

As per recommendation of 12th Financial Commission and Govt. decision thereon, all tube wells, Sanitary wells and PWS projects (handed over to PR Deptt. by DoRD after construction) are being operated, maintained and managed by Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) since 21.01.2006. The self Employed Mechanics (SEMs) are working under the control of Gram Panchayats. However, RWS&S Organsiation providing the required technical assistance to the PRIs.

D) CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS OF RWS&S ORGANISATION

During 2017-18 there is provisional Rs. 5.00 crores for completion of ongoing office buildings.

Further, there is a provisioni of Rs. 5.00 crores for completion of ongoing residential buildings.
E) PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS

Rural Water Supply scheme envisages provisions of Piped Water Supply Schemes, spot sources from funds provided under different ongoing programmes/ schemes including the calamity relief fund (CRF) and other minor heads. The hand pump tube well programme continues to focus on coverage of problematic PC habitations. The achievement of different project during 2017-18 (ending 31.12.2017) is as follows.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Schemes</th>
<th>2017-18 (ending 31.12.2017)</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Target</td>
<td>Achievement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spot sources</td>
<td>10000</td>
<td>7302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piped water supply schemes</td>
<td>336</td>
<td>1336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pipe water supply schemes through solar</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>646</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural schools</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage of partially affected</td>
<td>4000</td>
<td>570</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SWACHH BHARAT MISSION (GRAMIN)

INTRODUCTION

Sanitation is an important aspect of human life. Absence of proper sanitation facilities hold back poverty reduction and economic growth, thus affecting the quality of life, particularly of women and children, provision of good sanitation facilities and a clean environment are therefore vital to improve the health of the people and reduce incidence of disease and death. The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) are largely attributed to poor sanitation.

To improve the sanitation status of the country, Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), a demand driven integrated National Flagship Programme on sanitation was came in to force in the year 1999 with an objective to accelerate sanitation coverage by demand generation in rural areas and thereby bring about an improvement in the general quality of life of rural mass. The approach emphasized more in information Education & communication (IEC) and Capacity Building activities to increase awareness among the rural people about sanitation facilities. An innovative and incentive based scheme “Nirmal Gram Puraskar” was introduced to encourage the PRIs for promotion of sanitation.

To boost the Campaign, Govt. of India renamed the campaign as Nirmal Bharat
Abhiyan”(NBA) with effect from 1st April 2012. The campaign aimed to transform rural India into ‘Niramal Bharat’ by adopting the community led and people centred strategies and community saturation approach. The provision of incentive under NBA for construction of IHHL was enhanced to Rs,10,000/- (NBA-Rs.4600/- + MGNREGA-Rs.4500/- + Beneficiary-Rs900/-) under NBA, the incentive for toilet construction was extended to Identified APL families too. However there were implementation difficulties in convergence of NBA with MGNREGA as funding from different sources created delays at the implementation mechanism.

So the accelerate the efforts to achieve universal sanitation coverage and to put focus on sanitation, Govt. of India launched “Swachh Bharat Mission” with effect from 2nd October 2014. It aims to achieve Swachh Bharat by 2019, as a fitting tribute to the 150th Birth Anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi. The National Flagship programme of GoI for sanitation ie. Nirman Bharat Abhiyan has been restricted and renamed as “Swachh Bharat Mission” (Gramin). The concept of Swachh Bharat encompasses ways to access every person with sanitation facilities including toilets, solid and liquid waste disposal systems, village cleanliness and provision of adequate drinking water. In line with the national goal, Govt. of Odisha has also taken strong initiatives and strives to make odisha open Defecation Free (ODF) by 2019 by ensuring construction and use of Individual House hold Latrine (IHHL) alongwith environmental cleanliness.

**MAJOR FEATURES OF SBM**

Swachh Bharat Mission will have two sub-missions-Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) for rural areas and Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) for Urban areas.

The Unit cost of individual Household Latrine has been enhanced from Rs.10,000/- to Rs.12,000/- so as to provide water availability, including storing, hand washing and cleaning of toilets. However no fixed amount has been kept for beneficiary contribution but it is suggested that it should be encouraged to ensure ownership of the HH.

The entire funding for incentive for construction of IHL i.e. Rs,12,000/- will be met from Swachh Bharat Mission with share of both GoI & GoO @ 60:40 ratio.

The strategy of implementation of the sanitation programme will focus on behaviour change with regard to toilet construction as well as it use.
Emphasis on Solid & Liquid Waste Management for an amount of Rs.7.00 lakh to Rs.20.00 lakh as per HH (150- more than 500 HH)

Provision of community Sanitary complex with an estimated cost of Rs.2.00 lakh with 10% public contribution.

However, to ascertain the actual number of HHs to be benefited by SBM(G), a state wide Base line survey has been conducted an on-line entry of the HHs has been completed. As per the Base line data, it is determined that:-

| Total No. of HHs         | - 90,20,107 |
| HHs having Toilet       | - 10,38,127 |
| Toilets to be constructed | - 79,81,980 |
| Toilet constructed (22.2.2017) | - 24,78,023 |

Communication lies at the heart of sustainable human development information, Education and communication is a very vital component of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) and strives to bring about community wide behaviour change and to trigger demand for sanitary facilities in rural areas. With a view to create awareness and bring positive change in behaviour, different IEC actives ranging from State to GP level are organised.

Towards achieving the goal of clean india, the state wise sanitation campaign was organised from 25th September to 19th November culminating with observation of World Toilet Day. A part from that, various IEC activities like movement of IEC van, street play wall painting, school programme observation of important days with an objective to sensitize people about safe sanitation & hygiene.

To trigger the implementation process, a no. of Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) trainings were organized and as a result, a cadre of motivators and resource persons are created who will in turn motivate the community to adopt correct hygiene practice, construct and use toilet and make their village/GP open defecation free.

Appropriate convergence has been made with SANJOG partner Depts. Lime W&CD, H&FW, PR, S&ME to make the programme success. Current year it has been targeted to construct 26 lakh IHHLs by mobilizing community through individual as well as community approach.
Swachh Bharat Mission is gaining impetus and become a movement. The State is also striving to achieve the mission and determined to make Odisha Open Defecation Free as well as clean environment by the year 2019

SANITATION

Panchayat Raj and Drinking Water Department is also implementing rural sanitation programme in the State with the aim and objective of keeping the rural areas clean and making Odisha Open Defecation Free (ODF). Rural sanitation programme was initiated during the financial year 2001-02 in the nomenclature of total sanitation campaign (TSC).

To assess the exact number of households having access to functional toilets, a baseline survey was conducted during the year 2012. As per baseline survey, there were only 10,38,127 (12%) households in the State with toilets facilities and 79,81,973 (88%) households were without toilet facilities.

To accelerate the sanitation programme, State Govt. adopted sanitation programme in the line of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin). The achievement made in respect of construction and use the individual household latrines with financial incentive i.e. Rs.12,000/-. As on 31.12.2017, State has already achieved 46% of households with toilet facilities and 7635 no. of Villages, 472 no. of GPs and 5 no. of Blocks and 1 no. of district with ODF status. Focus is being given to construction and usage of toilets while constructing several housing under different programmes. Community mobilisation using different forums like SHGs, PRI members, GKS etc. are being done to provide hygiene and sanitation facilities. Focus is being given to see the adequate and usable toilets are there in AWCs, Schools and Tribal Hostels.

AAM AADMI BIMA YOJANA

Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana is a life, accidental death and disability scheme for the poor households. This is a scheme was implemented by Panchayati Raj Department during the year 2011-12. The aim of the scheme is to provide insurance for the landless agricultural labourer households of Odisha through Life Insurance Corporation of India. It is a Group Insurance Scheme for the age group of 18-59 Yrs with the yearly premium @ Rs. 200/- per person. Under this scheme a person would get Rs.75000/- on death or permanent disability due to accident and Rs.30000/- on natural death. The coverage has been 11, 99,925 during 2015-16.
A free add-on scholarship benefit to be given @ Rs.100/- per month for the children (maximum 2 Nos) of the members of AABY during their study from 9th to 12th standard. It is proposed to cover 4,80,000 households MGNREGS workers who have completed minimum of 100 days during the year 2016-17 with Budgetary Provision of Rs.10.00 crore.

The Budget Provision in the BE for the year 2017-18 is Rs.10.00 Crore with a tentative target to cover up 15 lakh House Holds.

**RURAL CONNECTIVITY (C.C ROAD)**

Rural connectivity is one of the top most priorities of the Government. It has been taken up from different schemes like CFC/SFC Grant, Cement Concrete Road scheme, MLA/MP LAD Schemes, IAP, BRGF in addition to GGY.

At present total length of rural road in the State 1,62,476.05 Kms. Out of this 91,310 Kms road are inter Village/GP road and 71,116.05 Kms are intra village road. Till 2016-17 38,354.07 Kms inter village/GP road and 32,538.63 Kms of intra village road has been constructed from the above schemes. So the total length of 70,973.70 Kms of Cement Concrete road has been constructed from the above schemes to provide rural connectivity. From 01.04.2017 to 31.12.2017 20,52.03 Kms of road have been constructed. On an average every year 2500 Kms CC road are constructed in Rural Odisha under the above schemes to provide connectivity to the rural people from Panchayati Raj & Drinking Water Department.

**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 helpline bearing Toll Free No. 1800-345-6768 has been launched on Dt.01.11.2012 by the Panchayati Raj and Drinking Water Department where grievances of the public are being received over telephone. The Action taken reports 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. The key objectives of setting up the helpline are:

1. To ensure that every citizen has the opportunity to ventilate her/his need, right or grievance.
2. To facilitate whistle blowing against corruption or irregularities in the implementation of the scheme.
3. To create a forum for people’s participation in programme planning and implementation.

The Panchayat Helpline has created a new era of governance by receiving and addressing the complaints lodged by the beneficiaries on time. This has created a ray of hope among the beneficiaries in the rural area.

e-Abhijoga

e-Abhiyoga (CMGC) Cell has functioning from 2010 for keeping transparency in the various schemes under PR & DW Department. The grievance received from the citizen through CMGC or directly by the Department through online in CMGC website has been send to the concerned section of the Department or to the PD and Collector basing on the matter of the grievance. The action taken reports are called from the concerned Officers for final disposal at the Department level or to send the same to the Chief Minister Grievance Cell (Online). Many grievances have been solved in between by giving continuous reminders to the concerned authorities.