



**ANNUAL ACTIVITY REPORT**  
**OF**  
**PANCHAYATI RAJ & DRINKING WATER DEPARTMENT**  
**FOR THE YEAR, 2019 - 20**

Panchayati Raj & Drinking Water Department  
Govt. of Odisha

## ANNUAL ACTIVITY REPORT OF PANCHAYATI RAJ & DRINKING WATER DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR, 2019-20

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 cherished 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 underprivileged for their socio-economic upliftment.

The purposeful thrust of 12th Five Year Plan (2012-2017) presupposes faster, sustainable and 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 level 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 specified target group of rural population so as to enable them to cross minimum threshold income (poverty line) required for subsistence 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 realization 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 emphasizes the involvement of people in their own well-being so as to raise their social, psychological and economic aspirations. As a

Programme it amounts to set up 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 utilization 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 Panchayati Raj System in Odisha.**

The Odisha 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 Gram 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. Odisha Zilla Parishad Act was enacted in the year 1959, but Zilla Parishads were not constituted immediately. The Zilla Parishad Act was subsequently amended in the year 1961 and titled as the Odisha Panchayat Samiti and Zilla Parishad Act, 1959 (Odisha Act 24 of 1961). In the year 1961, three-tier system of PRIs was introduced in the State covering all the villages.

### **PRI Initiatives**

The 73rd amendment of the Constitution of India and Provisions of Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (PESA) came into force in the year 1993 and 1996 respectively. Thereafter Odisha Panchayat laws were amended in consistence with provisions of the 73rd amendment and Provisions of Panchayats (Extensions to Scheduled Areas) Act. Odisha is the first State to conduct elections in keeping with the provisions of PESA Act, 1996 and thereby ensuring social justice to Scheduled Tribe communities. The PRI Acts (Odisha Gram Panchayat Act, 1964, (Odisha Panchayat Samiti Act 1959 and (Odisha Zilla Parishad Act, 1991) were amended in the year 2011, wherein provisions were made for empowerment of women by bringing reservation of 50% of seats to women representatives in 3-tier PRIs.

## **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.

In collaboration with the Law Department, Panchayati Raj & Drinking Water Department have launched a new scheme, i.e. Madhubabu Aini Sahayata Sibira (MASS) which is in operation in the Gram Panchayats of the State in order to provide free legal aid service to the poor people living in the rural areas of the State. Till now Legal Asst. Lawyers have been engaged in 1740 Gram Panchayats covering 95 blocks in 17 districts. An amount of 4,02,79,200/- has been released till the Financial Year 2019-20 to 16 districts, for functioning of MASS.

Besides this as per orders of National Green Tribunal steps have already been taken for constitution of Bio Diversity Management Committee in each local bodies basing on Odisha Bio Diversity Rule-2012.

## **Bye-election**

During the financial year 2019-20, bye-election to 77 seats of Ward Members, 17 seats of Sarpanchs, 21 seats of Panchayat Samiti Members and 04 seats of Zilla Parishad Members has been conducted due to occurrence of casual vacancies in different offices of PRIs. Similarly, election was conducted for 226 seats of Ward Members by way of de-reservation of seats.

## **PROGRAMMES AND SCHEMES IMPLEMENTED THROUGH PANCHAYATI RAJ & DRINKING WATER DEPARTMENT**

The plan programme and schemes implemented by the Panchayati Raj & Drinking Water Department can be categorized as:-

1. Poverty Alleviation and Employment Generation Programme.
2. Basic Services Programme.
3. Infrastructure Development Programme.
4. Capacity Development Programme.
5. Drinking Water & Sanitation.
6. E-Governance Initiatives
7. Socio Economic & Caste Census (SECC)
8. Bonded Labour Scheme.
9. NRLM (DRDA Admn.) Scheme.
10. Grievance Redressal Cell.

# 1.

## POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND EMPLOYMENT GENERATION PROGRAMME

### A. PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL ACHIEVEMENT OF DIFFERENT PARAMETERS UNDER MGNREGS DURING THE FY 2019-20 ( UP TO DECEMBER,2019):

Government of India have approved the Labour Budget for the year 2019-20 amounting to Rs.3321.30 crores to provide employment to 22.20 Lakhs HHs and to generate 1000 lakh person-days.

- During the financial year 2019-20, 689.88 Lakh person-days have been generated against the labour budget of 1000 lakhs person days with an overall 69%.
- A sum of Rs.1926.67 have been utilised
- Job cards have been issued to 66.82 lakh households out of 67.92 registered households.
- 19.00 lakhs households have been provided employment out of 21.57 lakh households demanded for employment.
- During the financial year 2019-20,44090 households have completed 100 days of work.
- 529877 no. of projects have been completed out of 1415744 no. of projects taken up.
- 295.14 lakh person-days have been achieved by women out of 689.88 lakh person-days generated, which is 43%.
- The person-days generated by SC & ST is 106.97 lakhs (16%) and 247.71 lakhs (36%) respectively.
- The construction of Anganwadi Centre (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.
- During 2019-20, 2179 no. of AWC buildings have been completed against the target of 16556 AWC buildings.

- The percentage of expenditure on Agriculture and Agriculture Allied works is 60% against the target of 60%.
- The percentage of expenditure on NRM works to total expenditure is 37% against the target of 60%.
- 3346 no. of tanks have been renovated.

## **B. DEEN DAYAL ANTYODAYA – 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 & Drinking Water Department, Government of Odisha 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 both Intensive Block and non-Intensive Block approach. As of now, OLM is engaged with about 41 Lakh households by covering 3.87 lakh SHGs across the State through both intensive and non-intensive approach.

OLM has rolled out its activities i.e. Social, Financial & Economic inclusion in 249 Intensive Blocks of 30 districts by the end of December 2019-20. By March 2020, 256 blocks will be covered as per Annual Plan. The remaining 58 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 implemented . These 58 non-intensive Blocks will be covered under the intensive approach during the FY 2020-21.

## ACHIEVEMENT FROM APRIL 2019 TO DECEMBER 2019

Indicators	Achievements
Women Self Help Group (SHG) Coverage	<p>As of now, OLM is engaged with 41 Lakh households by covering 3.87 lakh SHGs across the state.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• During the current FY, 11123 SHGs have been promoted by the end of December 2019.</li> </ul>
Cluster Level Forum (CLF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• During the current FY, 2213 CLFs have been formed by involving 15,111 SHGs.</li> <li>• In total 25,273 CLFs have been formed by involving 1,97, 977 SHGs by the end of Dec,2019</li> </ul>
Community Institutions (Gram Panchayat Level Federations) formed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• During the FY 2019-20, 244 (27%) GPLFs have been formed against the target of 900.</li> <li>• In total 3353 GPLFs have been formed by involving 183498 SHGs</li> </ul>
Community Cadres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2341 Community Resource Persons, 313 Master Book Keepers, 199 Bank Mitras, 159 Udyog Mitras, 314 Krishi Mitras and 215 Prani Mitras are working with the community institutions/ households during this FY 2019-20.</li> <li>• In total 34,202 community cadres are providing hand holding support to these CBOs.</li> </ul>
Community Investment Fund (CIF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 274 (45%) GPLFs have been availed CIF based upon Micro Investment Plan (MIP) prepared during this year.</li> <li>• In total 2433 (73%) GPLFs have been availed CIF against the 3353 GPLFs formed.</li> </ul>
Vulnerability Reduction Fund ( VRF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3634 (61%) Cluster Level Forums have availed Vulnerability Reduction Fund (VRF) against the plan of 6000 CLFs in FY 2019-20.</li> <li>• In total, 5210 CLFs have availed VRF by the end of December,2019.</li> </ul>



Indicators	Achievements
SHGs credit linked	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• OLM is facilitating effective linkage of SHGs with banks. During this FY, 1,51,791 Lakh SHGs have been credit linked against the target of 1,64,650 SHGs amounting Rs.1,47,145 Lakhs.</li> <li>• To make the financial literacy, a continuous and sustainable intervention, Arthik Saksharata Kendras (ASK) are being promoted within the GPLF. So far 192 new Arthik Sahayata Kendras (ASK) have been established to improve the financial literacy of rural people during this year.</li> <li>• In total 1191 Arthik Sahayata Kendras (ASK) have been established to improve the financial literacy of rural people.</li> <li>• To boost credit linkage and financial inclusion in “Unbanked Gram Panchayats” of Odisha, SHG members are working as Business Correspondent (BC) agents. The major focus is to “Enhance Savings of individual members of WSHGs and timely repayment of loan installments”. During this FY, 56 BC agents are providing services to the community members.</li> <li>• In total, 337 Bank Correspondents are providing handholding support in these unbanked GPs.</li> </ul>
Placement Linked Skill Development Programme under DDU-GKY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• During the FY- 2019-20, 31,936 (64 %) youths have been trained under Placement Linked Skill Development Programme out of the targeted 50,000 rural youths.</li> <li>• 25520 (73%) candidates have been placed against the target of 35000.</li> </ul>

Indicators	Achievements
RSETI (Rural Self Employment Training Institute)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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 2019-20, 12,786 (89%) rural youths have been trained against the target of 14322.</li> </ul>
Households covered under farm and non-farm livelihoods activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Total 4.73 lakh households have been covered under farm and non-farm livelihoods activities till date.</li> <li>A network of community cadres on livelihoods like Krishi Mitra and Prani Mitra have been engaged by GPLFs (second level community institution).</li> <li>184 CFCs have been established across 30 districts of the State. Advanced agricultural implements like refrigerators, soil testing kits etc. have been provided to each CFC at a cost of Rs.4.00 lakh for assisting the small and marginal farmers with reasonable price.</li> <li>In total 720 CFC are in function.</li> </ul>
Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Program (SVEP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Program (SVEP) is being implemented in 10 blocks of the state i.e. Ranpur of Nayagarh, Morada of Mayurbhanj, Angul sadar of Angul, Bhograi of Balasore, Puri Sadar and Krushnaprasad of Puri, Dangadi of Jajpur, Mahakalapada of Kendrapara, Kuanmunda of Sundergarh and Umerkote of Nawarangpur District.</li> <li>Total 90 number of CRP-EPs have been identified and placed.</li> <li>A total of 1554 new entrepreneurs have been identified and supported against target of 3843 in 10 SVEP blocks till end of Dec, 19.</li> </ul>

Indicators	Achievements
Convergence with MGNREGS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 210 GPs have been identified ,to have a wider convergence with MGNREGS on creation of individual assets i.e. recharge pit, goat shed, poultry shed, NADEP, Vermi Compost, Community Nursery and Dug Well aspects.</li> </ul>
Convergence and Partnership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Livelihoods activities along with health, education and water sanitation have been taken up in convergence with partner organizations. These partners are PRADAN, Digital Green, Trickle Up, UNICEF, Azim Premji Philanthropic Initiatives (APPI), International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), ICRG, ICRISAT, Foundation for Ecological Security (FES) and Landesa Rural Development Institute (Landesa)</li> <li>• Model village Programme with Tata Trust: 250 villages in 5 blocks of Rayagada, Gajapati and Kandhamal. 22603 HHs covered under Model Village Programme.</li> <li>• MoU has been signed with FES, which is to provide tools like Crop Water Budgeting, CLART and GEET.</li> <li>• IRRI has been providing support on seed multiplication programme and pulses.</li> <li>• OLM is having partnership with LANDESA and UNICEF on Land Legal literacy and health aspects respectively.</li> <li>• APPI has been providing support on rolling out nutrition centric livelihoods programme.</li> </ul>

Indicators	Achievements
Mahila Kissan Sasaktikaran Pariyojana ( MKSP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>MKSP</b> (Mahila Kissan Sasaktikaran Pariyojana): 9 districts, 27 blocks, 765 villages, 35861 households covered under sustainable agriculture.</li> <li>• <b>MKSP-Tasar:</b> 800 HHs have been covered under tasar intervention at Banspal and Telkoi blocks of Keonjhar district</li> <li>• <b>MKSP-Medicinal Plants:</b> 6081 HHs have been covered under medicinal plants project at 11 blocks of Koraput, Raygada, Kandhamal, Kalahandi, Bargarh and Bolangir districts. The intervention is on Amla, Bahada, Harida, Dhatki wild collections and Tulsi, Pipla Aswagandha and Sarpangandha cultivations.</li> </ul>
Value Chain Projects (Mango-Ginger, Hill Broom and Cashew)	<p>Coverage 3 districts (Koraput, Raygada, Gajapati)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 200 PGs formed in 15 blocks against target of 220 in 11 blocks added under Ginger and Mango.</li> <li>• Established 3 PCs in 3 districts (Koraput, Gajapati, Raygada).</li> <li>• 200 Udyog Mitras selected and Capacity Building of Udyog mitras to undertake marketing activities</li> <li>• Producer Company had Procured need based Post harvesting equipment at PG level – weighing scale, Crates and plucker.</li> <li>• The 2nd general body meeting of the producer companies has already been completed as per the statutory requirement.</li> <li>• Producer company market linkages: Year 2018-19</li> <li>• 300 MT Mango, 127MT Cashew and 30 MT Hill broom have been traded leading to a gross profit of 3 Lakh for mango, 2.52 lakh for cashew and Rs.75 thousand for hill broom.</li> </ul>

Indicators	Achievements
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One ToT has been organized and 30 trainers have been trained for imparting thematic and IB-CB training to producers</li> <li>• 3 district level Buyers-Sellers meets and convergence meeting have been organized</li> <li>• Exposure visit to Mayurbhanj PC has been organized and exposure visit of SMMU, DMMU and BMMU staffs have been organized to Yuvamitra, Cinnar, Nashik</li> <li>• A consultative workshop on SOP development process has been organized and detail SOP has been documented</li> <li>• Trading with institutional buyers like Mother Dairy and Reliance was done(Mango-24 MT and Pineapple - 14000Pc)</li> <li>• Published market Linkage guidelines in Local Language</li> <li>• Training provided at State / Block / CRP / community level. Total Participants-5102</li> <li>• 3 Producer companies have appointed 14 Cluster coordinators, 3 Accountants-cum-MIS, 3 Procurement and marketing managers and 3 CEOs for 3Pes.</li> <li>• Business Plan for each PC has already been prepared clearly mentioning their operational, strategic planning, risk management, procurement and marketing policies along with the business projections for three years.</li> </ul>

Indicators	Achievements
Focussed Livelihoods activities taken up in FANI affected areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To address the demolition/damage of house, crop loss, health hazards, loss of livestock, wage loss, OLM provides packages of livelihoods support like establishment of nutri-garden, goat farming, backyard poultry, value chain and livelihoods cluster promotions for the persons affected by cyclone “FANI” in Cuttack, Khordha and Puri districts on priority basis.</li> <li>• For quick restoration and rejuvenation of livelihoods in FANI affected Khordha, Cuttack and Puri dist., convergence made with OPOLFED, F&amp;ARD, Department of Agriculture &amp; FE, OSSC for promotion of Nutri-Garden and Backyard Poultry.</li> </ul>
Major Laudable Initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• OLM have been awarded with Outlook Poshan Awards in 2019 under “Safe and Nutritious Food” category.</li> <li>• 03 no of SHGs from Bargarh, Koraput and Sambalpur have been awarded with Odisha State Cooperative Union Award in 2019.</li> </ul>
Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An amount of Rs.220.30 Crores has been incurred by the end of December 2019. This expenditure has been incurred mainly on Livelihoods Activities, Rural Women Empowerment, Capacity Building, Mahila Kissan Sasatrikaran Pariyojana, SVEP, RSETI programmes.</li> </ul>

## C. ODISHA RURAL DEVELOPMENT & MARKETING SOCIETY:

Odisha Rural Development and Marketing Society (ORMAS) is an autonomous body under Panchayati Raj and Drinking Water Department, Government of Odisha formed under the Society Registration Act, 1860. It works on rural development, women's empowerment, livelihoods activities, rural marketing. ORMAS has been successfully operating since 25+ years in creating different marketing channels for the micro enterprises, rural producers to develop sustainable livelihood through adopting appropriate rural technology, product development & diversification with accepted designs, packaging, certification, branding activities etc.

### Objectives of ORMAS are as follows:

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

The major strength of ORMAS is the existence of Professionals (specialization in rural development/ marketing/ social work) from various reputed institutions like XISS, XIMB, XIDAS, IRMA, KIRM, NIIT, IIM- Sambalpur University etc.

### Livelihood Promotion :

In order to address the problems faced by the Rural Producers / Artisans under different poverty alleviation programmes of Govt. in adopting the right technology, product diversification with the accepted designs, packaging & certification, branding and sales through different market channels, Odisha Rural



Development and Marketing Society (ORMAS) under Panchayati Raj and Drinking Water Department, Government of Odisha was constituted under Societies Registration Act of 1860 in the year 1991. To address the key challenges in infrastructure support with forward and backward linkages, 30 District level units of ORMAS, were constituted in all districts of Odisha.

With its professional expertise ORMAS operating since last 25 years in the following field for augmentation of livelihoods and establishment of a strong marketing network for rural produces.

- Key rural products/ activities/ skills were identified.
- Beneficiary database was created
- Market was identified
- Identification and redressal of critical gaps in backward and forward linkages were done.

Earlier ORMAS was actively involved in Self Help Groups (SHGs) and their economic growth through various interventions. Handholding and nurturing the poor women of rural areas into strong SHGs with some economic viability was the focus. However, with the onset of NRLM, the mandate has slightly shifted to work in an intensive mode, emphasizing in the intensive blocks.

### The major objectives which has been achieved :

- Promotion and strengthening of Livelihoods clusters (Producers' Groups) with strong income generation activities.
- To Federate Producers groups (PG) and create Producers' Company (PC) ensuring forward and backward linkages.
- Design development, Infusing technology, Branding, Product Diversification.
- Marketing linkages and strategies.
- Value chain and processing.



In the 3rd Governing Body Meeting of Odisha Livelihoods Mission (OLM) held on 12th July, 2018 under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary it has been decided that as ORMAS is having expertise in livelihood and marketing should be the nodal agency / organization to implement the PG/PC and livelihoods and value chain.



The producers' Groups has brought producers under the umbrella of economic organizations/ business organizations and aim to take care of their product collectivization, processing, value addition, social and economic needs as well as marketing support.

ORMAS with the vision to address these challenges, has formed Producers' Group and Producers' Company that are managed by the poor and marginal producers for their mutual benefit and improved access to common facilities like:

- Infrastructure
- Capacity Building
- Hand Holding Support
- Financial Support and
- Market Access on a sustainable basis.



In the year 2019-20 ORMAS has formed and provided support for 524 number of new Producers' Group and formation of 8 new Producers' Company is on the anvil. A total of 1333 Producers Groups are functioning in the state which is being promoted by ORMAS. The turnover of the Producers Groups is around Rupees Ninety-three Crores till December, 2019.

ORMAS had launched the ORMAS Marketing Mission 2020 with an ambitious aim of mobilizing 2,20,000 households by end of 2020 which is set to be done by augmenting the adopted strategies and incubate structural and strategic changes to strengthen the value chain involved in the implementation of the programme. The mission would intend to stimulate local economic development by triggering additional sources of livelihood. So far, we have covered more than one lakh artisans / farmers who are linked for livelihoods promotion and are getting marketing support.

### **Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with NIFT, Bhubaneswar :**

For promotion of livelihood clusters, ORMAS has signed an agreement with NIFT, Bhubaneswar who will help on promotion of livelihood cluster and product development. The partnership aims to achieve product diversification and design development through combined effort.

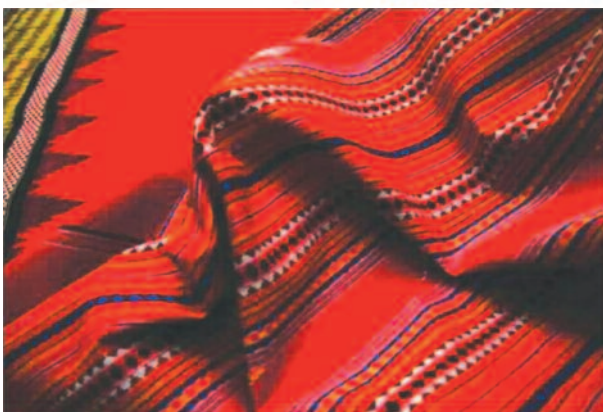


## Incubation Centre :

Incubation Centre has been strengthened in Keonjhar and Sonepur and project proposal has been submitted and under process in Mayurbhanj and Rayagada. The centre will support the growth of the SHG based enterprises by providing equipment, technical know-how, technology and machines and also assisting in starting bank and market linkage.

Each Incubation centre will be provided an amount of Rs.10.00 Lakhs as fund.

The incubation centre in Sonepur works on handloom, particularly in enhancing the skill and potentiality of weavers and appropriate dissemination of technology. Around 3500 artisans have been trained in Jaquard technology. Subsequent to the intervention, it was found that the production has doubled which in turn has helped the weavers with better income and livelihood. At present, a CAD and CAM unit is also functioning in Sonepur which has been supporting the weavers with designs.



## Shakti Gaon Project (Distribution of LPG Gas through SHGs/ Producer Group):

Shakti Gaon is a project for empowerment of the rural women to handle Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG) distribution in rural areas. The project was commissioned in the year 2005 by roping in major Oil & Gas companies such as BPCL & IOCL for LPG distribution through SHGs in rural areas of 4 districts such as Ganjam, Sundergarh, Mayurbhanj & Jagatsinghpur. In these districts,

DSMSs have been given the LPG dealership of IOCL / BPCL. The WSHGs in different blocks of the districts are functioning as Shakti Retail (extension counters) on behalf of SMS. The financial benefits (Rs 20/- per refilling and Rs 450/- per new gas connection) goes directly to the WSHG. In Shakti Gaon Project in total 83,338 connections have been provided by involving 59 WSHGs in the above four districts.



The District wise progress of the projects are given below:

District	Tie-up made with	Month, Year of commissioning	No. of SHGs involved	Total SHG member involved	Total no. of connections so far
Ganjam	IOCL	February 2005	20	239	45393
Jagatsinghpur	IOCL	August 2005	16	164	21333
Mayurbhanj	IOCL	May 2005	7	106	8620
Sundargarh	BPCL	May 2005	16	182	7992
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>59</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>83,338</b>

## Participation in Inside & Outside State Exhibitions Organized by ORMAS:

Exhibitions as Marketing Event play a very important role in the market promotion of the rural products of the institutions of poor. It creates an awareness of their products among the various consumers. It also helps the rural entrepreneurs to identify livelihood opportunities and establish links with the markets in urban and semi-urban areas. It provides an opportunity to rural producers to sell their products directly in major urban markets, to interact with the buyers so as to study and comprehend their latest tastes, preferences and choices. Thus, it helps them to upgrade and adjust their products and marketing skills and provide qualitative products to the customers while benefiting themselves from a larger marketing opportunity.

### ACHIEVEMENT UNDER EXHIBITION ORGANIZATION & PARTICIPATION (1ST APRIL 2019 – 16TH JAN 2020)

#### Organization of Exhibition - Inside State (Abstract):

No of Exhibition Organized	No. of SHG / Institution Participated	Total No. of Participants	Total Sales Recorded (in lakh INR)
25	5234	9876	6523.2

#### Participation in Outside State SARAS/ Exhibition [Abstract] :

No. of Exhibitions / Regional SARAS attended	Total No of SHGs/ PGs Sponsored	No. of Participants Participated	Total Sales Facilitated (Rs in lakh)
21	165	302	86.21

#### Organization of Local Level/ Block Level Exhibition - Inside State (Abstract):

No. of Block Level/ Local Exhibitions organized	Total No of SHGs/PGs Sponsored	No. of Participants Participated	Total Sales Facilitated (Rs in lakh)
34	435	806	65.90

<b>Total Abstract of Exhibition</b>		
<b>SI No</b>	<b>Exhibition Details</b>	<b>Total sales (in lakhs)</b>
1	SARAS/National/State Level Pallishree Mela	6523.2
2	Sub Divisional/Block Level Pallishree Mela	65.90
3	Outside State SARAS	86.21
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>6675.31</b>

<b>Journey So Far....</b>					
<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>No. of exhibitions organised</b>	<b>No. of SHGs / Institutions participated</b>	<b>No. of participants participated</b>	<b>Total Sales Facilitated (Rs. In lakh)</b>
1	2003-04	6	1060	2642	150.39
2	2004-05	10	1144	2765	252.45
3	2005-06	9	2051	2267	332.72
4	2006-07	20	3310	6078	1206.34
5	2007-08	20	3120	5820	1006.34
6	2008-09	22	3348	7365	1468.51
7	2009-10	28	4128	8307	1728.28
8	2010-11	28	4020	7573	1723.98
9	2011-12	28	3940	6854	2007.19
10	2012-13	27	4500	8702	2911.23
11	2013-14	22	3535	7365	3347.31
12	2014-15	28	4604	9244	3913.77
13	2015-16	30	5181	10052	5148.37
14	2016-17	26	4596	8067	5569.3
15	2017-18	28	4866	9863	6371.9
16	2018-19	26	4723	8991	6897.4
17	2019-20	25	5234	9876	6523.2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>63016</b>	<b>121735</b>	<b>50958.68</b>

## Trade Tie-up for marketing of rural products:

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

**Mango:** Recently ORMAS has been involved in providing marketing support to the PG/ PCs on fruits and vegetables. This provides a remunerative price to the farmer directly without involvement of middlemen.

## Facilitation of Mango Marketing through Organisation of Mango festival & bulk tie up in the FY- 2019-20:

State and District level Mango festivals were organised in Bhubaneswar, Angul, Rayagada, Gajapati, Sambalpur, Bargarh and Bolangir for the first time. The festivals were organized towards the end of May and beginning of June during the state festivals Savitri and Raja. Total quantity of Mango sales during state level mango festival held from 1st – 5th June was 36,144 kg which generated revenue of Rs.19,04,200/-.



ORMAS also facilitated sales of Mango of the Farmers Producer Groups, by bulk sales with Traders, Terminal Markets, tie-ups with the Corporate Retail Chain. The producer groups and producer companies directly sold their produce to companies like Mother Dairy and Reliance fresh. Bulk sales of mangoes were also made to markets of Bhubaneswar, Bokaro, Raipur and local markets.

<b>Status of Mango sales in State Level Mango Festival Bhubaneswar :</b>			
<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Quantity (kg)</b>	<b>Total Sales (in Rs.)</b>
1	Angul	2216	1,10,800
2	Bolangir	4456	2,22,800
3	Bargarh	2658	1,32,900
4	Gajapati	2133	1,06,650
5	Kalahandi	2561	1,28,050
6	Koraput	3557	1,77,850
7	Mayurbhanj	2198	1,09,900
8	Rayagada	8402	4,20,100
9	Sambalpur	7963	3,98,150
10	Ganjam (pickles)	550	97,000
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>36,144</b>	<b>19,04,200</b>

<b>Status of Mango sales in District level Mango Festival :</b>			
<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Quantity(kg)</b>	<b>Total Sales (in Rs.)</b>
1	Bolangir	12830	4,43,400
2	Gajapati	2410	87,254
3	Sambalpur	14642	5,71,630
4	Rayagada	15937	6,54,965
5	Angul	26955	9,96,150
6	Bargarh	17000	5,95,000
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>89,774</b>	<b>33,48,399</b>

## Training of farmers on pre and post-harvest management of mango :

One-day training programmes on pre and post-harvest management was organised by ORMAS in association with Mother Dairy (Safal) in Bolangir, Rayagada, Mayurbhanj, Sambalpur, and Angul districts of Odisha. The in-house trainings and on-field trainings were held for members/ farmers of Producer groups and Producer companies from Bolangir, Gajapati, Koraput, Rayagada, Mayurbhanj, Sambalpur and Angul districts.



### District wise Training Status on pre and post-harvest management of mango :

S. No.	Date of training	Place	District	Remarks
1	25.05.19	Bolangir	Bolangir	Training was conducted by Mr. R.S. Deshwal
2	22.05.19	Rayagada	Gajapati, Koraput, Rayagada	Training was conducted by Dr. VineetKathuria
3	18.05.19 22.05.19	Udala Bangriposhi	Mayurbhanj	Training was conducted by Mr. Rabindra Singh
4	24.05.19	Sambalpur	Sambalpur	Training was conducted by Mr. Rabindra Singh
5	28.05.19	Angul	Angul	Training was conducted by Mr. Rabindra Singh



## Watermelon:

ORMAS has provided a platform for the Rural Producers of Bolangir & Jharsuguda districts for selling of watermelon to various traders through formation of the Producer Groups. As a result around 58 MT of Watermelon (Augusta & Kiran variety) has been supplied to Reliance Retail & other various traders out of which 25 MT has been exported to Dubai in the month of April 2019.

## Fruits & vegetable:

ORMAS facilitate with different agencies/ farms 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 2019-20 for providing marketing support to the Producer Groups:

Sl.	Product	Buyer	Districts	Quantity	Amount (in lakhs)
1	Agarbatti	ITC		275MT	185.32 lakhs
2	Mango	Mother Dairy, NAFED, BBSR and Raipur Terminal, Angul Retail Market & Traders	Rayagada, Mayurbhanj, Koraput, Gajapati, Angul & Sambalpur	642 MT	165.32 lakhs
3	Tassar	Fab India & local Market	Jajpur	81544 MT	275 lakhs
4	Ginger	NAFED, & Bhubaneswar (Aiginia Market)	Koraput, Raygada	80.7 MT	41.07 lakhs
5	Sabai- Craft, Grass & Rope	Fab India & Online Marketing	Mayurbhanj	522 MT	185 lakhs
6	NTFPs- Seedless Harida & Bahada	Dabur	Bolangir	5 MT	1.80 Lakhs
7	Cashew	Local Market & Exhibitions	Raygada & Gajapati	33 MT	162.33 lakhs
8	Hill Broom	Local Market & Exhibitions	Rayagada	32,000 pieces	7.12 Lakhs
9	Honey-unprocessed	Bonne Terre Pvt. Ltd, Bengaluru & Rohita retail Hyderabad.	Mayurbhanj	1.9 MT	4.14 Lakhs
10	Pineapple	Reliance Retail, Bhubaneswar & Ranchi	Gajapati, Rayagada	22 MT	3.10 lakhs
11	Water Melon	Reliance Retail, & Mother Dairy & Other Market.	Deogarh & Sambalpur	32.2 MT	2.89 lakhs

## Plan for Exhibition Organization & Participation, 2019-20 :

### Organization of Marketing Events (exhibitions/ fairs):

It has been planned to organize two (2) Mega exhibitions (12 days duration) at Bhubaneswar & Dhenkanal [SARAS Fair], nine (9) Big Exhibitions (7 to 10 days duration) in different parts of the state on the occasions of famous traditional festivals like Car Festival at Puri, Biswakarma Puja at Angul, Bali yatra at Cuttack, Sital Shasthi at Sambalpur, Dussehera at Rourkela, Parab at Koraput, Dhanu Yatra at Bargarh, Beach Festival at Gopalpur etc. Besides, twenty Mini exhibitions (5 to 7 days duration) are to be organized in different district headquarter of the state alongside the local “Mahotsav”. In addition to provide initial exposure and to give platform at local level, it is also planned to organize marketing event (exhibition) at block / district level looking at the feasibility. A tentative list of exhibitions is annexed at Annexure –A & B.

### Participation in Outside State SARAS Fairs:

Producers Group will be supported for participating in different marketing events (exhibitions/fairs) being organized inside and outside the state such as the list of events approved by Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD).A tentative list of outside state SARAS Fair is annexed at Annexure – C.



**Annexure-A**

**Annual Exhibition (Mega & Big) Calendar of ORMAS for the Year 2019-20 :**

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Place of Exhibition	Name of the Exhibition	Occasion	Tentative Date of the Exhibition	No. of Stalls	Tentative Budget [In lakhs]	Type of Mela
1	Puri	Bholanatha Vidypitha	National Level Pallishree Mela	Car Festival	13th-22nd July 2019	250	22	Big
2	Angul	Nalco Township	National Level Pallishree Mela	Biswakarma Puja	12th to 23rd Sept 2019	200	20	Big
3	Sundargarh	Rourkela	National Level Pallishree Mela	Durga Puja	3rd-11th Oct. 2019	200	20	Big
4	Dhenkanal	PallishreeMela Ground Mahisapata	Regional SARAS Fair	Laxmi Puja	11th -20th Oct. 2019	200	35	Mega
5	Sambalpur	G.M. College Ground	National Level Pallishree Mela		10th-18th Nov. 2019	150	15	Big
6	Koraput	Stadium	National Level Pallishree Mela	PARAB	16th – 20th Nov 2019	150	15	Big
7	Bargarh	G H Ground, Bargarh	National Level Pallishree Mela	Dhanu Yatra	20th-29th Nov. 2019	200	15	Big
8	Cuttack	Bali yatra Ground	National Level Pallishree Mela	Bali Yatra	23rd-30th Nov. 2019	300	25	Big
9	Ganjam	Gopalpur Beach	National Level Pallishree Mela	Beach Festival	24th - 30th Dec. 2019	150	15	Big
10	Khurda	IDCO Exhibition Ground, Bhubaneswar	SISIR SARAS	SARAS	3rd-14th Jan 2020	350	60	Mega
11	Keonjhar	Kali Padia	National Level Pallishree Mela	Saraswati Puja	8th -13th Jan. 2020	200	20	Big
<b>Total</b>						<b>2100</b>	<b>262</b>	

**Annexure-B**

**Annual Exhibition (Mini) Calendar of ORMAS for the Year 2019-20 :**

<b>Sr.</b>	<b>Name of the District</b>	<b>Place of Exhibition</b>	<b>Occasion</b>	<b>Tentative Date of the Exhibition</b>	<b>No. of Stalls</b>	<b>Tentative Budget (in lakhs)</b>	<b>Type of Mela</b>
1	Nabarangpur	Police Ground	Mandei	1st -5th Nov' 2019	120	10	Mini
2	Jagatsinghpur	Paradip	Bali yatra	3rd-8th Nov 2019	120	10	Mini
3	Jajpur	Balagam Padia	Kali puja	7th -11th Nov' 2019	120	10	Mini
4	Bolangir	Kalamandal Ground	Loka Mahostav	5th -11th Nov 2019	120	10	Mini
5	Malkangiri	D.N.K. Ground	Malyabant Utsav	7th -11th Nov' 2019	120	10	Mini
6	Rayagada	Rayagada	Chaitra Parba	5th -10th Dec. 2019	120	10	Mini
7	Kendrapara	College Ground, Kendrapara	District Cultural Festival	4th -10th Dec 2019	120	10	Mini
8	Khordha	Khordha	Zila Mahostav	15th - 22nd Dec. 2019	120	10	Mini
9	Nayagarh	Police Ground	Zila Mahostav	24th- 28th Dec 2019	120	10	Mini
10	Gajapati	Police Ground	Gajapati Utsav	27th - 30th Dec 2019	120	10	Mini
11	Jharsuguda	Manmohan S. Ground	Zila Mahostav	1st – 5th Jan 2020	120	10	Mini
12	Boudh	Police Ground	Zila Mahostav	2nd - 6th Jan 2020	120	10	Mini
13	Balasore	ITI Ground	Zila Mahotsav	11th-17th Jan 2020	120	10	Mini
14	Kalahandi	Bhawanipatna	Kalahandi Utsav	14th -18th Jan 2020	120	10	Mini

**Annexure-B**

**Annual Exhibition (Mini) Calendar of ORMAS for the Year 2019-20 :**

<b>Sr.</b>	<b>Name of the District</b>	<b>Place of Exhibition</b>	<b>Occasion</b>	<b>Tentative Date of the Exhibition</b>	<b>No. of Stalls</b>	<b>Tentative Budget (in lakhs)</b>	<b>Type of Mela</b>
15	Nuapada	Police Ground	Maraoda Utsav	1st – 5th Feb. 2020	120	10	Mini
16	Bhadrak	Bhadrak	Zila Mahotsav	5th – 9th Feb 2020	120	10	Mini
17	Sonepur	Gandhi Maidan	Suvarna Utsav	5th – 8th Feb. 2020	120	10	Mini
18	Kandhamal	District Stadium	Kandhamal Mahostav	9th -13th Feb 2020	120	10	Mini
19	Deogarh	Pradhan pat	Pradhanpat Ustav	18th - 22nd Feb 2020	120	10	Mini
20	Mayurbhanj	Chhou Padia, Baripada	Zilla Mahostav	11th -16th April 2020	120	10	Mini
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>2400</b>	<b>200</b>	

**Annexure-C**

**Annual Exhibition Calendar of ORMAS for Participation in Outside State SARAS Fair 2019-20**

<b>SN.</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>1st SARAS Fair Venue &amp; Date</b>	<b>2nd SARAS Fair Venue &amp; Date</b>
1	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada 11.10.2019 to 22.10.2019	Visakhapatnam 23.12.2019 to 03.01.2020
2	Assam	Sonitpur / Dibrugarh 09.11.2019 to -1 8.11.2019	Guwahati 07.12.2019 - 16.12.2019
3	Bihar	Patna (Gyan Bhawan) 25.09.2019 to 04.10.2019	Patna (Gandhi Maidan) 12.012.2019 to 26.12.2019
4	Chhattisgarh	Raipur 01.12.2019 to 10.12.2019	Bhilai 13.01.2020 to 24.01.2020
5	Goa	North Goa-Panaji 06.12.2019 to 17.12.2019	South Goa-Margao Goa 31.01.2019 to 11.02.2019
6	Gujarat	Junagadh 04.10.2019 to 15.10.2019	Surat 21.12.2019 to 30.12.2019
7	Haryana	Kurukshetra 17.11.2019	Ambala 22.02.2020
8	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla 25.06.2019 to 06.07.2019	Kangra 25.10.2019 to 05.11.2019
9	Jammu & Kashmir	Srinagar- 16.07.2019 to 27.07.2019	Jammu Haat-(Jammu) 05.12.2019 to 16.12.2019
10	Jharkhand	Dhanbad- 02.10.2019 to 06.10.2019	Ranchi- 11.12.2019 to 06.01.2020
11	Karnataka	Dharwad -01.09.2019 to 10.09.2019	Bengaluru-05.10.2019 to 14.10.2019
12	Kerala	Kozhikode 17.08.2019 to 24.08.2019	Ernakulam-22.12.2019 to 30.12.2019
13	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal 17.05.2019 to 29.05.2019	Nil
14	Maharashtra	Nagpur 21.10.2019 to 02.11.2019	Mumbai 17.01.2020 to 29.01.2020
15	Meghalaya	Shillong 27.11.2019 to 10.12.2019	Nil
16	Mizoram	Champhai 03.09.2019 to 17.09.2019	Aizawl - 17.10.2019 to 31.10.2019

**Annexure-C**

**Annual Exhibition Calendar of ORMAS for Participation in Outside State SARAS Fair 2019-20**

<b>SN.</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>1st SARAS Fair Venue &amp; Date</b>	<b>2nd SARAS Fair Venue &amp; Date</b>
17	Odisha	Dhenkanal 11.10.2019 to 20.10.2019	Bhubaneswar 03.01.2020 to 14.01.2020
18	Puducherry	Puducherry- 27.07.2019 to 07.08.2019	Nil
19	Punjab	Hoshiarpur-23.10.2019 to 03.11.2019	Gurdaspur- 14.02.2020 to 25.02.2020
20	Rajasthan	Jaipur 22.10.2019 to 02.11.2019	Nil
21	Tamilnadu	Salem- 07.08.2019	Chennai- 14.11.2019
22	Telengana	Hyderabad (Metro City) 28.09.2019 to 09.10.2019	Hyderabad (People's Plaza) 28.02.2019 to 11.03.2019
23	Tripura	Agartala-02.01.2019 to 13.01.2019	Nil
24	Uttarakhand	Dehradun 22.10.2019 to 03.11.2019	Nainital 14.01.2020 to 26.01.2020
25	Uttar Pradesh	Town Hall Baranasi 31.08.2019 to 09.09.2019	Luknow- 28.12.2019 to 06.01.2020
26	West Bengal	Kolkata-21.12.2019 to 02.01.2020	Darjeeling-23.01.2020 to 04.02.2020



## D. DEEN DAYAL UPADHYAYA - GRAMIN KOUSHALYA YOJANA (DDU-GKY)

### Objectives:

- 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.
- Promoting employability leading to sustainable livelihoods.

### Features of DDU-GKY :

- Free of cost Skill Development Residential Training for Rural Youth
- Course duration of 3 months to 1 year
- Age group of 15 to 35 years.
- Spoken English, Soft skills and Basics in Computer Skills are being imparted along with Core Skill.
- Social inclusion:- mandatory coverage of socially disadvantaged groups (SC/ST / Minority-67% and 33% female).
- Mandatory placement of 70% of trained candidates
- Minimum remuneration of Rs.6000/- per month or minimum wages whichever is higher

Skill development enhances efficiency and employment opportunities for the youth. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gramin Koushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), a State run Placement led Skill Development Training Programme in Odisha, bears huge sustainable employment potential. ORMAS partners 74 Project Implementing Agencies (PIA) to implement DDU-GKY components for making the rural poor youths skilled, employed, economically independent and establish their own identity in the society in the long run. There are 33,023 rural poor youths who have been trained and 26,561 youths have been placed in jobs under DDU-GKY in 2019-20. The detail District wise youths trained and placed is given below:

## DISTRICT WISE YOUTHS TRAINED AND PLACED

Name of District	No of Youths Trained	No of Trained Youths placed
Anugul	516	453
Bolangir	615	298
Balasore	1240	672
Bargarh	694	722
Bhadrak	972	697
Boudh	417	343
Cuttack	2006	1200
Deogarh	283	453
Dhenkanal	715	851
Gajapati	679	711
Ganjam	2658	1498
Jagatsinghapur	1238	896
Jajapur	1750	2395
Jharsuguda	246	150
Kalahandi	1517	1314
Kandhamal	1922	2131
Kendrapara	2162	1558
Kendujhar	1599	1443
Khordha	1516	1021
Koraput	507	234
Malkangiri	443	98
Mayurbhanj	2195	1736
Nabarangapur	710	103
Nayagarh	926	655
Nuapada	709	704
Puri	1194	763
Rayagada	746	754
Sambalpur	872	900
Sonepur	384	160
Sundargarh	1592	1648
<b>G. Total</b>	<b>33023</b>	<b>26561</b>

Since inception of the scheme 1,64,432 number of youths are trained and 1,23,270 skilled youths are placed in industries inside and outside the State. Odisha received the Best Performing State Award from Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India for the resounding success of the DDU-GKY continuously for last three years viz. 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19.

ORMAS explores its innovative managerial expertise for the success of DDU-GKY by the process of mobilization and selection of right target groups, Training of Trainers with international certification, placement tie-up with corporate and establishment of Migration Support Centres outside the state.



## 2. BASIC SERVICES PROGRAMMES

### A. RURAL HOUSING :

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 Awas Yojana (Gramin)
2. Biju Pucca Ghar Yojana (BPGY)
3. Pucca Ghar Yojana (Mining)
4. Nirman Shramik Pucca Ghar Yojana (NSPGY)

#### ● PradhanMantriAwasYojana (Gramin) :

Indira AwaasYojana (IAY), the flagship scheme of the Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India has been revamped to Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (Gramin). The houseless poor families and those living in less than two kutcha rooms as per SECC-2011 survey are eligible for availing housing assistance to construct minimum of 25



Sq. Mtr. of house. The housing assistance is Rs.1.3 Lakh in IAP district and Rs.1.2 Lakh in Non-IAP districts. Besides it, through convergence with MGNREGS, the beneficiary avails Labour Component of 90 / 95 days (IAP-95, Non-IAP- 90) and Rs.12,000/- for construction of toilet out of Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) / MGNREGS.

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

**Progress under IAY/PMAY-G(As on date 17.01.2020)**

Financial Year	Budget Allocation (In Crores)	Amount Sanctioned (In Crores)	Expenditure Incurred (In Crores)	Houses Completed
2014-15	1,169.24	886.96	825.958	3,20,895
2015-16	1,875.61	1,475.67	1,981.65	5,02,092
2016-17	2,872.23	2490.88	1315.58	1,17,967
2017-18	5373.04(Budgetary provision is made under one head i.e. PMAY(G)-BPGY(CSS))	4004.64	5976.82	4,58,454
2018-19	5092.34(Budgetary provision is made under one head i.e. PMAY(G)-BPGY(CSS))	4502.92	4821.5	4,63,767
2019-20	5071.67(Budgetary provision is made under one head i.e. PMAY(G)-BPGY(CSS))	2945.29	4418	2,06,125
<b>Total</b>	<b>21454.13</b>	<b>16306.36</b>	<b>19339.508</b>	<b>20,69,300</b>

● **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 achieve 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.



<b>Progress under BPGY(As on 17.01.2020)</b>				
<b>Financial Year</b>	<b>Budget Allocation (In Crores)</b>	<b>Amount Sanctioned (In Crores)</b>	<b>Expenditure Incurred (In Crores)</b>	<b>Houses Completed</b>
2014-15	330.105	330.105	193.538	31,526
2015-16	700	700	828.22	1,14,726
2016-17	700	700	402.91	43,006
2017-18	5373.04(Budgetary provision is made under one head i.e. PMAY(G)-BPGY(CSS))	153.84	668.39	55,253
2018-19	5092.34(Budgetary provision is made under one head i.e. PMAY(G)-BPGY(CSS))	818.93	677.24	34,230
2019-20	5092.34(Budgetary provision is made under one head i.e. PMAY(G)-BPGY(CSS))	500	160.28	18353
<b>Total</b>	<b>17287.825</b>	<b>3202.875</b>	<b>3607.968</b>	<b>2,97,094</b>

- Pucca Ghar Yojana (Mining) :**

All the kutchha households residing in 691 mining affected villages of 08 districts viz. Angul, Dhenkanal, Jajpur, Jharsuguda, Keonjhar, Koraput, Mayurbhanj and 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.

**Progress under BPGY (Mining)(As on date 17.01.2020)**

Financial Year	Funds Received (In Crores)	Expenditure Incurred (In Crores)	Physical Target	Houses Completed
2016-17	250	151.71	28,597	2,913
2017-18	152.03	151.37	1,232	14,438
2018-19	0	60.28	0	9,140
2019-20	0	2.42	0	1,469
<b>Total</b>	<b>402.03</b>	<b>363.36</b>	<b>29,829</b>	<b>27,960</b>

● **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 Shramik 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 that of BPGY beneficiaries.

**Progress under NSPGY(As on date 17.01.2020)**

Financial Year	Funds Received (In Crores)	Expenditure Incurred (In Crores)	Target	Houses Completed
2016-17	60	9.76	5,435	97
2017-18	190	48.53	1365	3,352
2018-19	0	32.04	13,844	3,164
2019-20	40	109.66	1727	8,528
<b>Total</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>199.99</b>	<b>22371</b>	<b>15,141</b>



## INNOVATIVE STEPS TAKEN BY PANCHAYATI RAJ DEPARTMENT

1. Funds kept in multiple accounts at block and DRDA level were brought to a single account to maintain financial discipline and to facilitate fund tracking.
2. A robust monitoring mechanism was developed. Hon'ble Chief Minister of Odisha reviews the progress with Collectors, PD-DRDAs & other officers.
3. Community based organization like SHG, Producers Groups and Gram Panchayat Level Federations and NGOs are tagged to beneficiaries for facilitating completion of house. They are paid financial assistance of Rs. 750/-, Rs. 500/- and Rs. 100/- for completion of house within 4, 6 & 12 months respectively.
4. Each beneficiary has been tagged with a particular Block staff, who facilitates the beneficiary in completing the house. The tagged officials are paid incentive @ Rs. 500/, Rs. 300/- and Rs. 100/- basing on duration of completion of each house for their extra effort.
5. To boost completion of house, the beneficiary completing house of RCC roof within four and six months of receiving work order is awarded incentives of Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 10,000 respectively out of Biju Pucca Ghar Administrative Contingency.
6. Standardized onsite Mason training for all districts was developed to facilitate completion of houses of destitute/physically challenged beneficiaries and to address dearth of skilled manpower.
7. For successful implementation of Rural Housing Schemes, State has adopted the 5T principle (Transparency, Technology, TeamWork, Time & Transformation) laid down by the Honourable CM. In order to maintain transparency, various IEC activities like door-to-door campaigning, Mike Announcement, rallies, audio-video visuals, radio spots, Hoarding, Posters, Banners, Newspaper ads along with displaying the names of eligible beneficiaries at GP level have been taken up. Every house constructed under Rural Housing Scheme is Geo-tagged through State developed "Ama Ghara" Mobile app and updated in RH Portal. Beneficiaries are provided additional assistance with MGNREGS as well as other schemes.
8. Call Centres have been setup at State and District Level for quick grievance redressal of beneficiaries.
9. Steps are being taken for minimizing the documentation process during allotment of house to the beneficiaries. Only self-declaration of the beneficiary is sufficient for issuance of work orders.

The physical achievement during the Financial Year 2019-20 as on January 17, 2020 is as follows:

Schemes	Houses Completed
PMAY-G & IAY	2,06,125
BPGY	12,943
BPGY (Mining)	1,469
NSPGY	8,528
BPGY(Titli)	5,410
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,34,475</b>

For the FY 2016-17, Government of India awarded the State of Odisha “Golden Award” for commendable performance in payment of assistance and house completion in PMAY (G).

Six districts of Odisha, namely, Sambalpur, Mayurbhanj, Bolangir, Sundargarh, Ganjam and Balasore were awarded for “significant achievement in completion” of PMAY (G) houses. Step has been taken to provide pucca house to those beneficiaries, who are genuinely deprived from housing assistance and left out from SECC 2011 list.

## **B. FINANCE COMMISSION :**

### **1. 14th Finance Commission :**

- The 14th Finance Commission was constituted by the President 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 transfer 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 Grants-in-aid that comprises Basic Grant and Performance Grant, 90% of the grant is basic grant while remaining 10% will be the performance grant. The grant released to Gram Panchayats 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. The Gram Panchayats have to raise their own source of revenue by more than 10% of the previous year which has to be reflected in the audit report to be eligible for availing the performance grant. Normally basic grant is released in two instalments i.e. in the month of 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 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. Public Financial Management System (PFMS) has been introduced under the above schemes for transfer of fund and payment through DSC.

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

(Rs in Crore)						
Financial Year	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2015-20
Basic Grant	955.52	1323.09	1528.71	1768.44	2389.54	7965.30
Performance Grant	0	173.55	196.40	223.04	292.05	885.03

The total fund on Basic Grant as earmarked for the year 2019-20 has been released to the G.Ps and directed to utilize the fund as per guideline issued to them. The Performance Grant for the F.Y - 2016-17 and 2017-18 have been received and disbursed. The Funds earmarked for F.Y - 2018-19 and 2019-20 under PP Grant is yet to be received.

#### **2. 4th State Finance Commission :**

- The 4th State Finance Commission was constituted by the Governor 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:-

- a. Financial Recommendations
- b. Non-Financial Recommendations

### 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 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 ratio of 75:20:05.

### Non-Financial Recommendations:

- New Panchayats shall be created where population has exceeded 10,000 in number and the existing Panchayats having more than 7,500 population shall be strengthened by placing technical and other functionaries. Accordingly, 594 nos. of new G.Ps have been created in the year 2016-17 with a total 6798 no. of GPs.
- Administrative power of officials, Engineers and other technical functionaries in the local bodies shall be enhanced at least two times to facilitate and undertake routine work locally without sending estimates upward 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 adopted for transfer of resources to the PRIs for the period 2015-16 to 2019-20.

<b>DISTRIBUTION MECHANISM UNDER 4TH SFC (in Crore)</b>						
<b>DISTRIBUTION MECHANISM</b>	<b>2015-16</b>	<b>2016-17</b>	<b>2017-18</b>	<b>2018-19</b>	<b>2019-20</b>	<b>2015-20</b>
<b>DEVOLUTION</b>						
Gram Panchayats	370.59	370.59	370.59	370.59	370.59	1852.95
Panchayats Samities	99.63	99.63	99.63	99.63	99.63	498.15
ZillaParishad	23.55	23.55	23.55	23.55	23.55	117.75
<b>TOTAL PRIs</b>	<b>493.77</b>	<b>493.77</b>	<b>493.77</b>	<b>493.77</b>	<b>493.77</b>	<b>2468.85</b>
<b>ASSIGNMENT OF TAXES</b>						
Salary & Establishment cost	317.64	349.40	384.34	422.78	465.06	1939.22
Sitting fee, Honorarium, TA & DA	60.67	66.74	73.41	80.75	88.83	370.40
Maintenance/ Improvement of road infrastructure (Out of MV Tax)	60.00	66.00	72.60	79.86	87.85	366.31
<b>TOTAL PRIs</b>	<b>438.31</b>	<b>482.14</b>	<b>530.36</b>	<b>583.39</b>	<b>641.73</b>	<b>2675.93</b>
<b>GRANT-IN-AID</b>						
Water Supply : Mega Piped water Supply Scheme	50.00	75.00	125.00	170.00	170.82	590.82
Street Light	25.63	38.75	51.87	65.00	78.13	259.38
Staff Quarter (GP)	35.25	38.76	42.65	46.90	51.58	215.14
Staff Quarter (PS)	22.96	25.25	27.78	30.56	33.63	140.18
Maintenance of Capital Assets	54.21	59.63	65.58	72.15	79.37	330.94
Creation of capital assets for revenue generation	102.00	112.20	123.40	135.75	149.35	622.70
Incentive	0.00	18.84	18.84	18.84	18.84	75.36
<b>TOTAL PRIs</b>	<b>290.05</b>	<b>368.43</b>	<b>455.12</b>	<b>539.20</b>	<b>581.72</b>	<b>2234.52</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>1222.13</b>	<b>1344.34</b>	<b>1479.25</b>	<b>1616.36</b>	<b>1717.22</b>	<b>7379.30</b>

The total fund as earmarked has been released under different sub-schemes for the year 2019-20 and directed to utilize the fund as per guidelines issued to PRIs. Accordingly, 341 no. of Block Staff Quarters, 744 nos. of GP Staff Quarters, 873 no. of Revenue Generation Projects and 6798 no. of GP street Light projects (i.e. one project in each GP) have been sanctioned during the year 2019-20. The expenditure under Compensation and Assignment of Taxes may change as per actual requirement. The repair and maintenance of 72587 no. of Anganawadi Centers and 52889 no. of Primary & Upper Primary Schools have been handed over to PR&DW Deptt.

Besides the above, the following schemes are being implemented in this Deptt.

#### **Maintenance of Non-Residential Buildings(Non-Plan) :**

The entire budget provision of Rs.968.00 lakhs for the year 2019-20 under Maintenance of Non-Residential Buildings has been released to the ZPs, DPOs and Blocks. Total 55 nos. of projects have been undertaken till date by utilizing the amount of Rs.815.92 lakhs.

#### **Maintenance of Residential Buildings (Non-Plan) :**

The budget provision is Rs.835.38 lakhs under Maintenance of Residential Buildings. Total 102 no. of projects have been undertaken till date by utilizing an amount of Rs.262.00 lakhs by ZPs/Blocks.

#### **Construction of Non-Residential Buildings (Plan) :**

The budget provision is Rs.1500.00 lakh for the year 2019-20. As many as 17 no. of Projects have been undertaken till date by utilizing an amount of Rs.420.00 lakhs by ZPs/Blocks.

#### **Construction of Residential Buildings(Plan) :**

The budget provision is Rs.500.00 lakhs for the year 2019-20. As many as 56 no. of projects have been undertaken by ZPs/Blocks.

#### **Maintenance of Road and Bridges :**

The budget provision is Rs.7422.26 lakhs for the year 2019-20. So far 1122 no. of projects have been undertaken by ZPs/Blocks till date by utilizing an amount of Rs.6513.04 lakhs.

### C. AMA GAON AMA BIKASH

“Ama Gaon Ama Bikash” scheme was launched in the Financial Year 2018-19 for taking small and essential community based projects of local importance and providing missing links to the development of existing infrastructure as well as repair, modernization and expansion works in rural areas. Total 62,743 no. of projects in 6,798 Gram Panchayats amounting to Rs.1554.00 crore have been sanctioned by the Hon’ble Chief Minister directly after discussion with the villagers through video conferencing. There is a budget provision of Rs.400.00 crore in the FY 2019-20 for the above purpose. Rs. 366.86 crore has been sanctioned in the F.Y. 2019-20 and remaining Rs. 33.13 crore has been surrendered due to completion of the scheme. Total 30262 no.of projects have been completed with an expenditure of Rs.810.52 crore by the end of December-2019. It is proposed for Token Provision of TRS 1 for the FY 2020-21.



### 3. INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

#### A. **Gopabandhu Gramin Yojana :**

Gopabandhu Gramin Yojana is being implemented across the state out of own resources of the State Government. Main objectives of the Scheme are to provide facilities for electrification, construction of cement concrete road with proper drainage and supply of safe drinking water in rural areas of the concerned districts by providing additional development grants.

During the current financial year 2019-2020 (till the month of November,2019), a total of 342.08 km cement concrete road has been constructed under Gopabandhu Gramin Yojana (GGY) out of the funds of Rs.50,000.00 lakh allocated during the year 2018-19.

#### B. **Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY)Scheme :**

Government of India, Ministry of Rural Development launched the scheme Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) on dated 11th October, 2014. Inspired by the principles and values of Mahatma Gandhi, the Scheme places equal stress on nurturing the value of national pride, patriotism, unity, 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 village across the country. 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 area and 1000-3000 in hilly/ tribal areas. The MPs are free to identify a suitable Gram Panchayat other than his/her own village or that of his/her spouse. The Hon'ble MPs are to identify 5 Gram Panchayats for development under SAGY-II (one per year) during 2019-24.

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 improve the standard of living and quality of life of all section of the population substantially so as to



generate models of local level development and effective local governance which can motivate and inspire neighbouring Gram Panchayats to learn and adopt and also to nurture the identified Adarsh Grams as schools of local development to train other Gram Panchayats. SAGY emphasizes upon development in eight sectors, i.e. 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, Central Sponsored and State Sector Schemes. It's success can be very well seen in innumerable positive outcomes such as increased livelihood/ employment opportunities, reduction in distress migration, free from bonded and child labour and manual scavenging, 100% registration of births and deaths, evolution of alternate dispute resolution system acceptable to all section of the community, restoration of peace and harmony and demonstration effect on other GPs.

48 GPs have been adopted by Members of Parliaments in 20 districts of Odisha for implementation under SAGY during 2014-19 (till March). 1079 projects have been taken up in Village Development Plan for its implementation. Various projects of the Village Development Plan are being implemented through schemes in convergence mode in which welfare schemes of Line Deptt. are included.

Some examples of successful implementation of SAGY are as follows.

1. Solar energy based water supply for 130 households, 100 numbers of tube wells and electrification of 27 villages has been provided in SAGY GPs of Bilabadi of Kandhamal district.
2. 300 household latrines, renovation of Bandhamunda and Sarabandha tank for fish cultivation, seeds subsidy to 50 household farmers for black gram cultivation have been provided in SAGY GP Kuliabandha of Nuapada district. Besides 50 numbers of youth have been trained under RSETI and out of which 22 youths have been employed.
3. CC roads at the cost of Rs.53.00 Lakh under PMGSY have been constructed in SAGY GP Baligaon of Koraput district. Seeds and fertilisers have been provided to 100 households for vegetable cultivation by the Horticulture Deptt.

4. Construction of Bathing ghat at Badapokhari of Rudranarayanapur and San pokhari of Machalo SAGY GP of Keonjhar district have been done. Besides, market complex has been constructed in Machalo village.
5. 45 numbers of farm ponds have been provided under MGNREGS in Sukuda GP of Bargarh district. 40 numbers of percolation tanks and 4 number of check dams have been constructed in the said SAGY GP.
6. 5 GPs have been identified by the Hon'ble MPs under SAGY for its development in 2019-24 (Phase-II) till now. Out of these survey details of 2 GPs have been uploaded in the SAGY web portal.

### **C. National Rurban Mission (NRuM) Scheme :**

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

MoRD, Govt. of India have approved 14 Rurban Clusters i.e. Talabasta, (Cuttack district), Samasingha (Jharsuguda District), Ranipada (Khordha district), Utkela (Kalahandi district), Thakurmunda (Mayurbhanj district), Dahita (Bargarh district), Keshapur (Ganjam district), Murtama (Nabarangpur district), Kotagada (Kandhamal district), Sibtala (Bolangir district), Raibania (Balasore district), Puttasing (Ragayada district), Kuarmunda (Sundargarh district) and Marichmal (Koraput district) for implementation.

The aforesaid 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, steps are being taken to develop 14 Rurban clusters. Integrated Cluster Action Plan (ICAPs) and Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) of the Rurban clusters have been approved by the Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India. Comprehensive IEC activities have been carried at cluster level and state level to disseminate and communicate the desirable elements of the mission. Local public and PRI members are involved in the planning process of the Rurban Clusters as participation of the community is essential part of the planning. Most of the economic activities taken up in the plan are after detailed discussion with the community such as handloom weavers, SHGs, farmers etc. Hence more focus has been given on agriculture amenities, agro processing center and skill development to create income generation centers as the cluster will be the growth center for the whole region. Accordingly, implementation of economic activities like skill development training, processing of the said unit of the Rurban Clusters will be executed by the Odisha Rural Development and Marketing Society (ORMAS).

Fund received from the MoRD, Govt. of India and its state matching share released under NRuM Scheme accordingly is as detailed below:

<i>(Rs in Crore)</i>			
<b>Financial Year</b>	<b>Central Share</b>	<b>State Share</b>	<b>Total</b>
2015-16	1.65	0.00	1.65
2016-17	45.05	30.03	75.08
2017-18	20.30	13.53	33.83
2018-19	13.50	9.00	22.50
<b>Total</b>	<b>80.50</b>	<b>52.56</b>	<b>133.06</b>

There is a provision of fund of Rs.50.00 Crore (Central Share Rs.30.00 + State Share Rs.20.00) under the scheme for the year 2019-20. There is also a proposal for provision of fund of Rs.80.00 Crore (Central share Rs.48.00 + State share Rs.32.00) for the year 2020-21 as per the funding pattern of the scheme 60: 40 basis between the Centre and State.

## 4. CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

### State Institute for Rural Development & Panchayati Raj (SIRD & PR):

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 its administrative control. It is also the nodal agency for the capacity building activities of 3-tier elected PRI representatives and functionaries. Further, it 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 receives fund primarily from MoPR& MoRD for capacity building and training. Besides that SIRD&PR also organizes tailor made training of different branches of PR & DW Department, Government of Odisha.

### Capacity Building & Training:

As per the Annual Action Plan of 2019-20 of Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA), MoPR, Govt. of India, SIRD&PR has taken up the responsibility to impart induction training to all the elected representatives of 3-tier PRIs. Accordingly, a comprehensive training strategy



was chalked out for implementation with the support of DRDAs by engaging Collaborative Partner Organizations and Empanelled Resource Persons across the State. Till the end of December, 2019, **78%** of elected PRI representatives have been imparted Induction-cum-GPDP Training programme.

SIRD&PR has proposed to organize **1248** programmes covering **62635** participants (both in-house and field level) under Annual Action Plan of RGSA for the year 2019-20 on different thematic areas. At present SIRD&PR could able to cover **55841 nos.** of elected representatives of 3-tier PRIs, functionaries and other stakeholders (**89%**) both in in-house, field level and off-campus mode.

### **The major achievements of SIRD&PR are given below :**

As per the recommendations of 14th Central Finance 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 have implemented a three days training module namely **“Gender Sensitive GPDP”** for the members of GP level Planning Unit at field level. During the reporting period, **736 nos.** of training programmes have been organized, covering **30,846 participants at field level.**

SIRD&PR has also organized 39 no. of training programmes under DISHA module for promoting women leadership covering 1411 no. of elected women Sarpanches.

SIRD&PR is organizing Consultative Training Programme of three days duration on **“Beacon Gram Panchayat”** for the selective Sarpanches who have taken some innovative steps with their iconic leadership. During the reporting period, 9 no. of training programmes have been organized, covering 291 no. of participants out of them so far 15 no. of case studies have been documented.

SIRD&PR is organizing one-day training module on **“Augmentation of Own Source Revenue (OSR)”** by the Grama Panchayat to enhance the capacities of Sarpanches & Panchayat Executive Officers so as to enable them to generate more revenue from their own sources. During the reporting period, 37 no. of training programmes have been organized, covering 1604 no. of participants.

In order to bring financial propriety and strengthen the managerial capacity of Sarpanches and PEOs at GP level, SIRD&PR has taken an initiative for rolling out training module on **“Financial Management”** of two days duration at district level. During the reporting period, 99 no. of training programmes have been organized, covering 4488 no. of participants.

SIRD&PR conducted 12 no. of workshops on **“PES Application and e-Governance”** covering 468 participants for effective online and web-based financial management system.

For the smooth implementation of PESA and tribal empowerment in the selected districts, orientation programmes have been organized (both in house and off campus) for 408 PESA Coordinators and Gram Sabha Mobilisers in Mayurbhanj, Koraput and Gajapati districts.

Under the sponsorship of MoRD, 18 no. of one-day training programmes (both in-house and off-campus) have been conducted by SIRD&PR for officials and PRI members on effective implementation of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA scheme covering 926 participants. Further, 90 days training of Bare foot Technicians under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA scheme have been conducted in 8 batches covering 243 participants in off-campus mode at district level. Besides that SIRD&PR have organized 06 nos. of **ToT programmes on Drinking Water & Sanitation** for 251 no. of Master Trainers who will organize training programme in a cascading mode to the GP Level functionaries as well as elected representatives.

SIRD&PR has also organized a three week training programme on “**Risk based Internal Audit**” sponsored by MoRD and NIRDPR covering **28** participants.

For enhancing the livelihood support for rural poor and building their capacity, SIRD & PR in collaboration with Odisha Livelihoods Mission (OLM) has undertaken the training of various stakeholders. During the year, 24 training programmes have been organized in which **836** participants have attended.

### **IEC Activities:**

SIRD & PR is implementing the IEC activities as part of the comprehensive IEC Plan of Panchayati Raj and Drinking Water Department for strengthening governance at grassroots level. As part of this, SIRD&PR has prepared various learning and reference materials like a handbook on “Functioning of Panchayat Samiti”, FAQ on Mahatma Gandhi NREGS, Convergence under GPDP, FAQ on DAY-NRLM, Financial Management at GP Level, and Augmentation of Own Source Revenue by the GPs which will be distributed among the elected representatives and functionaries of 3-tier PRIs. Further, SIRD&PR has given the responsibility of preparing Outcome Budget, Annual activity Report of PR & DW Department.

### **Exposure Visit:**

SIRD&PR has also planned to undertake exposure visits both inside and outside the State for creating an opportunity for the participants to understand, exchange ideas and views along with promotion of cross learning on the functioning of visiting institutions and implementation of various Rural Development Schemes. During the reporting period, 3 no. of inside State exposure visit have been completed covering 92 no. of participants. Besides, SIRD&PR facilitated the Exposure Visits of two States namely Kerala & Chhattisgarh.

### Training Infrastructure:

Under RGSA, training infrastructures like State Panchayat Resource Centre (SPRC) and District Panchayat Resource Centre (DPRC) have been set up at the state and district level. The DPRCs will function as knowledge management resource center which will work towards strengthening the capacities of PRIs through various activities. During the reporting period, 13 no. of DPRC buildings have been completed and made functional out of a total target of 21.

### Joint Partnership with UNICEF:

SIRD&PR in partnership with UNICEF, Odisha has implemented the Joint Action Plan for the year 2019 with the major objective to create child and women friendly Gram Panchayats across the State. Under this plan, a comprehensive Training Needs Assessment (TNA) has been conducted by organizing 03 workshops at zonal and state level covering 76 participants. On the basis of TNA, training modules have also been prepared for the stakeholders for promotion of child and women friendly activities in the Gram Panchayats.

### Study Centre of Odisha State Open University (OSOU):

SIRD&PR under Panchayati Raj & Drinking Water Department, Govt. of Odisha signed an MoU with Odisha State Open University for conducting Certificate Diploma, Post Graduate Diploma and Master Degree courses on Rural Development as a Regional Study Centre. At present 140 students have enrolled in the study for pursuing various courses.

### Evaluation Study on Self Defence of Girls Students:

During the year, SIRD&PR has conducted an Evaluation Study on “**Self Defence Training Programme on Girl Students**” being commissioned by the Planning and Convergence Department, Govt. of Odisha and final report has been submitted. Further, an impact assessment study on Mission Samrudhi has been undertaken by SIRD&PR under an agreement with Odisha Livelihoods Mission which will be completed by the end of this financial year.



## 5. DRINKING WATER & SANITATION

### A. RURAL WATER SUPPLY - 2019-20

Provision of safe, accessible and adequate drinking water for all the people living in rural areas is one of the key priorities of the Panchayati Raj and Drinking Water (PR&DW) Department. The challenges of providing drinking water to the people living in rural areas are enormous. Steps are being taken to change the present scenario in to a more equitable, efficient and sustainable rural water supply system. The major thrust areas of the strategic plan are

- To ensure that every rural household has the access to safe water for drinking, cooking & other domestic needs throughout the year.
- To scale up habitations covered with tube well to pipe water and make optimal utilisation of ground water and surface water.
- To increase minimum supply level of water in pipe water project from 40 LPCD to 70 LPCD.
- To provide Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) to each household of Rural Area.
- To increase the coverage percentage of rural population at par with national level and above with pipe water.
- To enhance water quality and ensure water safety.
- To promote renewable energy interventions in energy scarce areas to improve access to drinking water.



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.”

The department has sanctioned 87 Mega projects with the cost of Rs. 18,800.00 crore to provide potable drinking water with functional household tap connection to each rural household in project area.

In Odisha, the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation (RWS&S) is the nodal agency for constructing and operating of all rural drinking water supply related projects. Considering the need and demand for water supply, the PR&DW Department is implementing many projects (Mega and Small) which are sponsored either by State Government or by both, the State and Central Government. The Drinking Water supply projects are implemented and monitored by 35 nos. of Divisions and 7 nos. of Circle level across the state. The thrust of the department is extending drinking water to all rural areas by the year 2024 leveraging funds available under several State/ Central Schemes like BuxiJagabandhu Assured Drinking Water to all Habitations (BASUDHA), Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) erstwhile National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF), Odisha Mineral Bearing Area Development Corporation (OMBADC) and District Mineral Funds (DMFs).

### **BASUDHA (Buxi Jagabandhu Assured Drinking Water to all Habitations):**

Government of Odisha made provision in the State project as “Odisha Rural Drinking Water Programme” (ORDWP) in the year 2014-15 for universal access of drinking water to all rural people which was subsequently re-named as BASUDHA during 2017-18 as a tribute to BuxiJagabandhu in the bi-centenary year of Paika Rebellion. The basic requirement



should meet minimum water quality standards and be ready and conveniently accessible at all times and in all situations. All households should have access to use safe and adequate drinking water within a reasonable distance, enable the communities to monitor and keep surveillance on their drinking water sources, ensure portability, reliability, sustainability, convenience and equity. In order to meet the drinking water in the rural areas across the state, the budgetary provision for the FY 2019-20 is Rs. 2500.00 Cr and out of which an amount of Rs. 1338.71 Cr. has been utilised till now.

## National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP):

National Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), was Government of India's (GoI's) flagship rural drinking water supply scheme. Now it is subsumed to Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) with an aim to provide a Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) to every household Schools, Anganwadi centres, GP buildings, Health centres, wellness centres and community buildings in the country. It will promote the management of water at the lowest appropriate level



through decentralized, but integrated water resource management by the Gram Panchayats, with a key focus on water conservation, source sustainability, and rainwater storage. The JJM will also focus on developing infrastructure for collection and basic treatment of domestic non-fecal wastewater, also called greywater, which typically accounts for nearly 80% of all domestic water. The programme is funded by central govt. and state govt. in the ratio of 50:50.

### Components under JJM:

The following components are supported under JJM:

- Development of in-village piped water supply infrastructure to provide Functional Tap Water Connection (FHTC) to every rural household;
- Development of reliable drinking water sources and/ or augmentation of existing sources to provide long-term sustainability of water supply system;
- Wherever necessary, bulk water transfer, treatment plants and distribution network to cater to every rural household;
- Technological interventions for removal of contaminants where water quality is an issue;
- Retrofitting of completed and ongoing schemes to provide FHTCs at minimum service level of 55 LPCD;

During the FY 2019-20, there is a budgetary provision of Rs. 600.00 Cr. and out of which an amount of Rs 284.19 Cr. is utilised till now.

## Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF):

The main objective of the Fund is to provide loans with interest subvention to State Governments and State-owned corporations to enable them to complete ongoing rural infrastructure projects. The Drinking Water Supply Project is funded from NABARD Infrastructure Development Fund as part of RIDF loan.

In the FY 2019-20, there is a budgetary provision of Rs. 600.00 Cr. under RIDF and out of which Rs. 335.98 Cr. is utilised till now.

## Odisha Mineral Bearing Area Development Corporation (OMBADC):

Drinking Water supply is the key and priority sector where the Odisha Mineral Bearing Area Development Corporation (OMBADC) is funding for drinking water to the household in mining affected areas. Hence, the piped water supply projects are approved under OMBADC in two phases:

### a. First Phase (Funding under Adhoc CAMPA):

In the 4th Board meeting of OMBADC, Water Supply to 691 mining affected villages were approved covering 8 nos. of Districts. Out of which, 51 nos. of villages were covered through other source of funding and rest 640 nos. of villages were considered under OMBADC funding. Total 244 nos. of projects (239 nos. of Small Projects and 5 nos. of Mega Projects.) were approved with the estimated cost of Rs. 850.00 Cr. Due to insufficient yield of ground water and other reasons, 27 nos. of small projects are dropped out and included in different Mega projects.

### b. Second Phase (Funding under OMBADC-Compensation):

Total 16 nos. of Mega WS projects were approved by the oversight authority, Hon'ble Justice A.K. Pattnaik with the estimated cost of Rs. 4,229.06 Cr.

## Physical Achievement :

Rural Water Supply and Sanitation (RWS&S) is State's nodal agency for implementation of drinking water supply related projects and also the PWS projects are monitored by 35 nos. of divisions and 7 nos. of circle level across the state. During 2019-20 (by 31.12.2019) 1067 nos. of PWS and 447 Nos. of Spot Sources (Tube-wells and Sanitary Wells) have been



completed through all sources of funding including centrally sponsored scheme i.e. NRDWP (Now Subsumed to JJM). Besides this, 1450 Nos. of Solar PWS have been completed till 31.12.2019.

As on date, 4,58,429 Tube wells, 13,125 Sanitary Wells are installed, and 13,050 Piped Water Supply Projects have been commissioned. Most of the Schools and Anganwadi Kendras of the state have been provided with safe and potable drinking water as on date. Over 12,000 solar projects have been executed in the energy scarce/ remotest areas across the state which has been recognised by MNRE as a best practice.



The State Saturation Plan has been prepared with a view to cover the entire state for Piped Drinking Water Supply to rural people with minimum 70 LPCD by 2024. A judicious mix of small and large projects is being adopted for optimum utilisation of resources. Priority and focus are being given to water Quality and water scarcity areas. To ensure that the supplied water meet the necessary quality standards, 78 water testing laboratories have been built across the state. The State lab at Bhubaneswar is NABL accredited.

A dedicated helpline (1916) has been launched which receives complaints from rural citizens on break down and shutdown of tube wells and piped water supply. The grievances are addressed in a time bound manner. There is also provision for information dissemination and gathering feedback on water supply delivery standards.

Habitation Coverage progress	Fully Covered	Partial Covered	Non-Covered	Quality Affected	Total Habitations
As on 31.03.2019	1,54,461	131	Nil	2421	1,57,013
During FY 2019-20 (As on 31.12.2019)	28	(05)	Nil	(23)	
As on 31.12.2019	1,54,489	126	Nil	2,398	1,57,013

## Operation and Maintenance:

As per recommendation of 12th Financial Commission and Government decision thereon, all tube wells, Sanitary wells and PWS projects 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, Rural Water Supply & Sanitation (RWS&S) Organisation is providing the required technical assistance to the PRIs.

## Construction of Buildings of RWS&S Organisation:

During 2018-19 there is a provision of Rs. 3.00 crores for completion of ongoing office buildings. Further, there is a provision of Rs. 3.00 crores for completion of ongoing residential buildings.

## B. RURAL SANITATION :

### Achievements :

1. Under the Swachh Bharat Mission- Gramin, the state has reached 100% toilet construction as per the government baseline data.
2. More than 67 lakhs IHHLs have been constructed under SBM(G) in the State since 2014.
3. More than 3,90,000 households have been identified, who were left out of baseline and are being provided with toilets.
4. Over 92% of the toilets constructed have been geotagged.
5. All villages, gram panchayats, blocks and districts have been declared and verified as ODF.
6. A Bye laws on Solid Waste Management has been adopted across all the Gram Panchayats of the State.
7. Activities on Solid Waste Management is being taken up across all Gram panchayats of the State with 153 Gram panchayats being developed as model Gram Panchayats in compliance to Solid Waste Management Rules 2016.
8. With focus on Plastics Waste Management, Swachhata Hi Seva campaign was taken up across all districts during Sept. 11-Oct 27, 2019 period.
9. Use of Single Use Plastics has been banned across all offices of the department.

### Way forward :

1. The department will ensure that all toilets constructed under SBMG shall be geo-tagged by March 31, 2020.

2. The department will ensure that all beneficiaries who received toilets under SBMG shall be disbursed with the incentives by Mar 31, 2020.
3. The department has identified 4,78,000 additional Household to provide the sanitation facilities under “No One is Left Behind”, and additionally community toilets will be constructed in a demand driven approach in public places, to ensure sanitation access for all by leaving no one behind.
4. Solid Waste Management activities shall be taken up across all Gram Panchayats of the State in convergence with various schemes of the government.
5. The department shall work on capacity building of SHGs for taking up solid waste management activities and encourage SHGs to work on production of alternative products as replacement to plastics.
6. A ‘Sanitation Champion’ award has been proposed to recognize people working towards better sanitation in the State.
7. The department shall continually engage in IEC activities to ensure toilet usage and adoption of solid waste management practices.
8. Sanitation shall be mainstreamed as an important component of the Gram Panchayat Development Plans.
9. The department shall continually work towards sustainable and universal sanitation, ensuring access of toilets and waste management facilities to every individual in rural Odisha.

## 6. 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 DRDAs and Blocks. Further, all the GPs have also been provided with Desktops/ Laptops for strengthening the IT infrastructure in the State w.e.f. 2009-10. Presently all the GPs are equipped with computer along with internet facilities for online activities of all government related development programmes.
- Connectivity** : All DRDAs / Blocks have been provided with OSWAN connectivity as an alternate 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) **NREGASoft:** 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 developed for taking care to facilitate decentralized planning process, captures the GPDP and allocates estimated fund to the activity/plan. In this software, Gram Panchayats upload prepared GPDP.
- 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 to get the Performance Grant availed from CFC and incentive grant from SFC.
- g) **Tube well Management Information System:** This Software is being developed by creating a database of tube well in Odisha and friendly format in public domain for transparency to monitor functioning of tube well and its water quality. It will help through a Decision Support System (DSS) for locating and project monitoring of new tube well.
- h) **Video Conferencing facility at the Block level:** VC system has been installed in all 314 Blocks of the State to interact and monitor all the developmental schemes/programmes implemented by the Department on regular basis.
- i) **Dash Board Monitoring System (DBMS):** The Dash Board Monitoring System is a quick and effective way to review performance at a glance. It is used for effective monitoring of different schemes under this Department.



## 7. Socio Economic & Caste Census (SECC)

In June 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 objectives of the survey are:

- 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 & Drinking water 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 of and final SECC 2011 results are published in the web site [www.secc2011.nic.in](http://www.secc2011.nic.in). The final published SECC 2011 results are as follows.

### Status of SECC 2011.

#### a. Households in SECC-2011

Sl. No.	Criteria	Final Findings
1	Total Rural Household	86,77,615
2	Total Rural HH to be automatically Excluded	16,28,400 (18.77%)
3	Total Rural HH to be compulsorily Included	1,19,772 (1.38%)

**b. Households with inclusion criteria.**

	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>No. of HHs</b>	<b>%</b>
1	Households without shelter.	5,308	0.06
2	Destitute/living on alms.	49,273	0.57
3	Manual scavengers.	524	0.01
4	Primitive Tribal Groups.	59,400	0.68
5	Legally released bonded labourers	6,769	0.08

**c. Households with deprivation criteria**

	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>No. of HHs</b>	<b>%</b>
1	Households with only one room with kuchha wall and kuchha roof	23,64,169	27.24
2	Households with no adult member between age 16 to 59	4,24,161	4.90
3	Female headed households with no adult male member between age 16 to 59	4,58,505	5.28
4	Households with any disabled member and no able bodied adult member.	51,148	0.59
5	SC/ST households	32,06,141	36.95
6	Households with no literate adult above 25 years	24,12,221	27.80
7	Landless households deriving the major part of their income from manual casual labour	31,31,932	36.09

## **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 Multi-Dimensions 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

### **PEFORMANCE PARAMETERS**

- Infrastructure and Access to Services
- Social Development and Protection.
- Economic Development and Diversification of Livelihoods.

- Considering the above parameters, a baseline survey was conducted across the selected 1439 GPs in the preliminary phase of Mission Antyodaya.
- Now, the surveyed data of 3762 Gram Panchayats are uploaded in the Mission Antyodaya Web Portal through Mission Antyodaya Mobile App using an android device by the GP level users during 2018-19. In the current year 2019-20, out of 6798 Gram Panchayats, 5388 GPs have been taken up. Out of 3762 uploaded GPs, 2090 have been completed as indicated 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 are declared as Nodal Officer for implementation of Mission Antyodaya and 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 inter related though each has its own targets to achieve. The total number of targets are 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).

## **8. BONDED LABOUR SCHEME**

The issue of “Bonded Labour” came into forefront at the national level when it was included in the old 20-point programme on 01.07.1975. In order to safeguard the interest of the bonded labourers and to ensure a decent standard of living, 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 the Bonded labour System (Abolition Act, 1976). Accordingly, Vigilance Committee in each district and sub-divisional level under the chairmanship of District Magistrate and Sub-Divisional Magistrate respectively has been constituted in the state for identification of Bonded Labourers.

### **REHABILITATION OF BONDED LABOURERS:**

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

The proposal for release of Central Assistance of Rs.1 Crore 50 lakhs have already been submitted to Govt. of India towards release of central share, No funds against the proposals have been received from the Ministry of Labour & Employment, Govt. of India. In the meanwhile, State Matching share of Rs.1.00 Crore has been released for rehabilitation of 500 numbers of released bonded labourers.

In the meanwhile, the scheme has been revised by Govt. of India and renamed as Central Sector Scheme for rehabilitation of Bonded Labourers-2016 which came into force w.e.f. 17.05.2016. According to the revamped guideline, the entire rehabilitation assistance is to be borne by the Central Govt. and the proposals for rehabilitation 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 lakhs per district would be provided by the Govt. of India for conducting survey of identification of bonded labourer in each district. The survey would be conducted in a district once in 3 years.

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

## 9. NRLM (DRDA Admn.) Scheme

The DRDA is a registered Agency formed in each district to oversee the implementation of different Anti-poverty and Development Programme. The DRDA Administration Scheme is a 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 five years is indicated as below.

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Central Share (In Lakhs)	State matching Share (In Lakhs)	TOTAL (In Lakhs)
1	2015-16	1419.89	2802.49	4222.38
2	2016-17	1626.95	1667.99	3294.94
3	2017-18	1179.97	1918.20	3098.17
4	2018-19	531.84	1313.30	1845.14
5	2019-20	532.57	1313.30	1845.87
			<b>Grand Total</b>	14306.50

NB: An amount of Rs.1969.96 Lakh has been released in advance out of the State Budget in anticipation of receipt of Central Assistance for the year 2019-20.

## 10. 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 Principal Secretary, PR&DW 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 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 in 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 sent 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.