Annual Report
2003-04

Rural Development Department
Government of Orissa

Annual Report, 2003-04

Published under the authority of
Rural Development Department,
Government of Orissa

Printed at

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CHAPTER - 1

I N T R O D U C T I O N

In order to improve the quality of life in rural areas and address the multi-dimensional problems of the people living in those areas, several programmes have been conceived and implemented. The success of a rural development programme largely depends upon organizational arrangements, a clear priority for investment in different sectors and sub-sectors and adoption of an appropriate strategy for optimum utilization of resources and opportunities.

The Rural Development Department was created on 1st July 1990 to focus on Minor Irrigation, Lift Irrigation, Rural Road, Rural Water Supply and Sanitation sectors. Later, in 1996, the Department was restructured and Minor Irrigation and Lift Irrigation were transferred to Water Resources Department, thus bringing together all irrigation works under one Department. The Rural Development Department in its present form consists of two organizations, (i) Rural Works and (ii) Rural Water Supply & Sanitation.

The Rural Works organization implements rural connectivity programme by accessing funds under various ongoing schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), programmes with NABARD Assistance under RIDF, Special Central Assistance (SCA) under RLTAP for KBK districts and Constituency-Wise Allotment (CWA). It also looks after the maintenance and upkeep of public buildings in rural areas. The Rural Water Supply & Sanitation organization implements rural drinking water supply programme by utilizing the outlay under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP), Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY), Special Central Assistance (SCA) under RLTAP for KBK districts and Swajaldhara programme. It also implements rural sanitation programme under the centrally sponsored Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC). Besides implementing the schemes and programmes in currency, both these organizations provide emergency support service during natural calamities.

For the successful implementation of community-based and demand-responsive programmes such as Sector Reform, Swajaldhara and Total Sanitation Campaign, it became necessary to establish an institutional mechanism at the State level to oversee and monitor prgramme implementation. Orissa State Water and Sanitation Mission, a registered society under the aegis of this Department, was constituted and established vide Rural Development Department Resolution No.9990/RD date.05.05.2002. The Chief Secretary chairs the Governing Body of the Mission and the Secretary, Rural Development Department chairs the Executive Body. The Mission is housed in the 6th floor of Rajiv Bhawan and a Chief Engineer is in

exclusive charge of it. It works in collaboration with UNICEF. The Mission is responsible for the following functions:

(i) Overall guidance conforming to the guidelines issued by Government;

(ii) Liaising and coordination with line departments and other sector partners like UN Agencies, NGOs etc.;

(iii) Monitoring the programme implementation;

(iv) Coordination among District Water Supply and Sanitation Missions within the State;

(v) Capacity building at different levels.

This Annual Report presents an account of the activities undertaken by the Department during the year 2003-04.

CHAPTER-2

RURAL CONNECTIVITY

Sector Status

Rural connectivity is one of the key factors for the socio-economic development of the State. The following table presents the status of rural connectivity vis-à-vis habitations in the State as on 31.3.2003.

Table 1 : Status of Connectivity in Orissa						
Population -2001 census						
	1000+	500-999	250-499	Less than 250	Total	In %
Total number of Habitations	9492	12608	12348	14570	49018	
Total number of Connected Habitations (including coverage under PMGSY Phase-I & Phase-II upto 31.3.2004)	6508	6212	4892	4614	22226	45.34
Total number of Unconnected Habitations	2984	6396	7456	9956	26792	54.66

[Table 2.1]

One of the major activities of the Rural Development Department is construction and improvement of rural roads. The Department has been entrusted with the responsibility of maintaining 28399.220 kms of rural roads. Besides, there are 954 major bridges under this Department. District-wise information of these roads along with their surface status is given in the following table.

Surface Status of R.D. Roads as on 31.3.2003								
Sl. No.	Name of District	Surface Status (length in km)						
		Earthen	MSB	M1	M2	BT	C.C. road	Total
1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Angul	130.908	0.310	393.866	-	309.704	-	834.788
2	Balasore	396.951	135.393	398.962	-	416.227	0.130	1347.663

3	Bargarh	126.503	29.520	520.203	-	429.037	-	1105.263
4	Bhadrak	309.221	5.932	379.943	-	172.604	-	867.700
5	Bolangir	271.284	4.330	549.263	-	402.593	-	1227.470
6	Boudh	225.538	-	179.918	-	95.544	-	501.000
7	Cuttack	177.081	6.100	490.484	-	581.764	-	1255.429
8	Deogarh	56.020	0.450	150.851	-	107.579	-	314.900
9	Dhenkanal	51.097	0.200	342.423	-	334.980	-	728.700
10	Gajapati	75.975	-	105.240	-	297.830	-	479.045
11	Ganjam	343.046	15.595	943.867	58.640	977.214	-	2338.362
12	Jagatsinghpur	121.460	67.160	383.199	-	236.141	-	807.960
13	Jajpur	186.197	6.330	405.784	14.366	357.537	-	970.214
14	Jharsuguda	86.905	24.665	106.602	7.988	252.765	-	478.925
15	Kalahani	85.682	15.891	590.885	-	371.965	-	1064.423
16	Kendrapara	154.153	29.703	348.165	-	210.709	-	742.730
17	Keonjhar	219.367	107.200	320.560	-	565.318	-	1212.445
18	Khurda	98.142	0.270	185.898	-	508.732	-	793.042
19	Koraput	133.775	1.000	341.646	-	302.279	-	778.700
20	Malkangiri	284.633	25.425	358.583	-	155.384	-	824.025
21	Mayurbhanj	504.059	14.599	1089.970	-	856.957	-	2465.585
22	Nawarangpur	125.809	3.597	466.124	-	423.745	-	1019.275
23	Nayagarh	55.505	0.600	226.355	-	157.580	-	440.040
24	Nuapada	26.480	1.500	242.892	-	201.623	-	472.495
25	Phulbani	225.655	-	187.531	-	346.314	-	759.500
26	Puri	251.753	23.094	359.944	-	411.003	-	1045.794
27	Rayagada	325.040	11.000	295.520	-	299.330	-	930.890
28	Sambalpur	153.178	7.200	365.323	10.058	377.571	-	913.330
29	Sonepur	72.867	-	199.409	-	113.224	-	385.500
30	Sundargarh	244.267	79.830	476.561	-	493.369	-	1294.027
Total		**5518.551**	**616.894**	**11405.971**	**91.052**	**10766.622**	**0.130**	**28399.220**

[Table 2.2]

The schemes implemented by the Department are as follows:

- Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY).
- Projects assisted by NABARD under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF).
- Special Central Assistance (SCA) under RLTAP For KBK Districts
- Special Connectivity Programme for KBK districts.
- Constituency-wise Allotment.

PRADHAN MANTRI GRAM SADAK YOJANA (PMGSY)

Rural road connectivity contributes to rural development by promoting access to economic activity and social services, thereby generating increased agricultural income and productive employment opportunities. It is also an instrument for ensuring sustainable poverty reduction. In the past, rural connectivity formed a small component in rural employment-oriented programmes such as RLEGP, NREP, JRY and IRDP. But it could hardly meet people's expectations and yield desired results. Realizing the importance of rural connectivity, the Government of India launched Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in the year 2000.

1. Programme Objectives

The primary objective of the PMGSY is to provide connectivity, by way of an all-weather road, with necessary culverts and cross-drainage structures and operable throughout the year, to the unconnected habitations in the rural areas, in such a way that habitations with a population of 1000 persons and above are covered in three years (2000-2003) and all unconnected habitations with a population of 500 persons and above by the end of the Tenth Plan Period (2007). In respect of hill states, desert areas as wells as the tribal areas, the objective would be to connect habitations with a population of 250 persons and above.

The PMGSY will permit the upgradation of the existing roads in those districts, where all the habitations of the designated population size have been provided with all-weather road connectivity. However, it must be noted that upgradation is not central to the programme and cannot exceed 20% of the State's allocation, where unconnected habitations in the state Still exist.

2. Connectivity through PMGSY

Poor connectivity in rural area is one of the major factors responsible for economic backwardness of the State. Efforts are being made to provide connectivity to the rural areas through PMGSY. The following table gives connectivity status and coverage under PMGSY:

Connectivity Status & Coverage under PMGSY

Habitations having population	1000+	500-999	250-499	Less than 250	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total number of Unconnected Habitations	3850	6738	7624	10087	28299
Habitations connected through PMGSY	1451	627	346	182	2606

Balance habitations to be covered	2399	6111	7278	9905	15788
Length of roads (in km) required to cover the balance habitations	6545.77	13229.76	12,858.51	-	32,634.04
Amount required (In crore)	1285.15	2630.95	997.29		4913.39

[Table 2.3]

After coverage of the habitations in three phases of PMGSY, still there will be about 16,000 unconnected habitations having population of more than 250. An amount of about Rs.5,000/- crore will be required to provide connectivity to such habitations.

3. Project Identification and Selection.

A Core Network of roads has been prepared for each district in consultation with PRIs at the block level and approved by the Zilla Parishad at the district level. The projects to be taken under PMGSY are identified from out of the Core Network as per the PMGSY guidelines prescribed by Government of India and approved by the Zilla Parishad of each district. The projects so approved by the Zilla Parishad are also approved by the State Level Standing Committee and the Orissa State Rural Road Agency and submitted to Government of India for consideration by the Empowered Committee.

4. Preparation of Detailed Project Report

After projects are selected, the Project Implementation Units (PIUs) at district level prepare Detailed Project Report (DPR) as per the guideline issued by Government of India. DPRs are scrutinized by the State Technical Agencies (STAs: Civil Engineering Divisions of 3 Engineering Colleges located at Bhubaneswar, Burla and Rourkela). The DPRs, after scrutiny by the STAs, are submitted to Government of India for approval by the Empowered Committee at national level.

5. Implementation of PMGSY

After the projects are cleared by the Empowered Committee and funds sanctioned by the Government of India, tenders are invited from the intending bidders by issuing Tender Call Notice in newspapers. Tenders are also posted in the Website of Government of Orissa, which can be downloaded. Tenders are invited and finalized as per the standard biding documents prescribed by the Government of India. Tenders up to Rs.3.00 crore are accepted after scrutiny by the Chief Engineer. The tenders above Rs.3 crore and single tenders are accepted by the Chief Engineer after approval of the Government

6. Quality Control

Strict quality control measures are taken to ensure that the roads are constructed as per PMGSY standard. To ensure this, a three-tier quality control machinery is put in place. First, the PIU i.e. Executive Engineer is responsible to ensure that all the materials used and the workmanship confirm to the prescribed specifications. The Government of Orissa has appointed 13 retired Chief Engineers/ Superintending Engineers as State Quality Monitors, who form the 2nd tier Quality Monitors. The Government of India also deputes National Quality Monitors. The National Quality Monitors and State Quality Monitors visit the roads and submit their reports. Payments are made to the contractors only after the defects pointed out by the monitors are complied with and labeled "very good". The Superintending Engineer of Chief Engineer's office is designated as State Quality Co-coordinator.

7. Online Management and Monitoring System (OMMS)

All Divisions have been provided with computers with Internet facilities. The OMMS has been developed by C-DAC, Pune and managed by the NRRDA, New Delhi. At the State level, there is a Nodal Officer, IT, who is responsible for updating the OMMS data.

8. Institutional Arrangements for Implementation of PMGSY Programme.

An independent agency i.e. the Orissa State Rural Road Agency has been constituted and registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1880 with Hon'ble Minister, Rural Development as its President. Besides, a State-level Standing Committee has also been constituted under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary. The Secretaries of connected Departments and other State Government officials are taken as members of the State-level Standing Committee. Both the bodies oversee the smooth and effective implementation of PMGSY.

9. Physical and Financial Progress under PMGSY

Emphasis is being laid on timely completion of tendering process, and faster execution of projects under PMGSY. As a result of concerted efforts, the pace and quality of construction of PMGSY roads have consistently improved. Orissa has performed well in providing connectivity under PMGSY. In terms of quality of work, the State figures in the first four States of the country. 867 roads covering 2114.4 kms have been completed by the end of March 2004, providing connectivity to 1295 habitations. Considering the progress and the quality of work, the Government of India sanctioned Rs.440.92 crore in two spells as against the normal allocation of Rs.175.00 crore for the State during the year 2003-04 and released Rs.86.88 crore in December 2003 and Rs.88.12

crore in March 2004. 630 roads with total length of 1321.89 km have been proposed for construction. These roads are expected to be completed by March 2005. The work has already commenced for projects worth Rs.183.55 crore. Tenders for the remaining part of the allocation amounting to Rs.257.37 crore are under process of finalisation. The district-wise completion of roads is given in the statement below.

District-wise roads along with the habitations coverage under Phase-I and Phase-II of the programme

Status as on 31.3.2004

Sl. No.	Name of District	Phase-I			Phase-II		
		Total No. of roads	No. of roads Completed	No. of Habitations Benefited	Total No. of roads	No. of Roads Completed	No. of Habitations Benefited
1	Angul	18	18	22	24	24	31
2	Balasore	20	17	46	21	9	22
3	Bargarh	15	15	27	30	28	40
4	Bhadrak	16	10	19	11	5	25
5	Bolangir	20	19	33	23	23	28
6	Boudh	2	2	3	15	15	17
7	Cuttack	30	29	30	22	7	7
8	Deogarh	6	0	0	4	1	1
9	Dhenkanal	18	18	15	18	16	20
10	Gajapati	9	8	11	16	10	11
11	Ganjam	37	34	80	40	25	40
12	Jagatsinghpur	21	13	12	13	2	2
13	Jajpur	22	20	33	14	7	14
14	Jharsuguda	11	11	12	13	13	17
15	Kalahandi	22	19	7	31	27	31
16	Kendrapara	20	14	19	18	6	10
17	Keonjhar	17	17	34	23	17	11
18	Khurda	24	24	37	25	14	24
19	Koraput	21	21	18	16	8	8
20	Malkangiri	5	5	8	6	1	1
21	Mayurbhanj	29	27	73	33	15	24
22	Nowarangapur	14	13	30	21	14	20
23	Nayagarh	12	11	14	14	9	8
24	Nuapada	6	6	4	6	6	13
25	Phulbani	9	9	39	11	9	17
26	Puri	25	19	23	38	30	43
27	Rayagada	20	20	32	17	15	28
28	Sambalpur	21	21	23	16	16	30

29	Sonepur	9	9	14	11	5	6
30	Sundargarh	22	22	14	21	19	14
	Grand Total :	521	*471	732	571	**396	563

* The number is raised to 481 by 30.6.04.

** The number is raised to 449 by 30.6.2004.

[Table 2.4]

10. Programme for 2004-05

Proposals for 272 roads covering 874.889 km of length with an estimated cost of Rs.225.41 crore have been prepared and are under scrutiny by the STAs for being sent to Government of India.

PMGSY will be up scaled with the Asian Development Bank (ADB) assistance. The technical team of ADB visited the State and made preliminary assessment. Subsequently, projects will be formulated and posed to ADB. The formulation of Projects will be done under ADB guidance.

RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT FUND (RIDF)

1. Genesis of RIDF

Infrastructure is a broad term encompassing investments, which create the base for direct economic activities and generation of income. Rural infrastructure comprises all activities and facilities, which help sustain the growth in production and income generation in rest of the economy rather than production and income generation within the infrastructure enterprises themselves. The development of infrastructure in the form of transport and communication – rural roads and bridges, irrigation structures, flood control, power, education, health, agriculture research, extension services, rural market yards, rural sanitation, information technology etc.- is therefore an essential pre-requisite for accelerated economic development of any economy and is regarded as important non-credit inputs. Investment in rural infrastructure, creates new economic opportunities and activities, generates additional employment and income, facilitates and improves delivery of social services and enhances democratic process and skills among the rural poor.

The recent policies of Government with emphasis on liberalization and globalization have helped attract direct foreign investments in the infrastructure sector. But such investments are flowing into the core sectors such as ports and highways, leaving the rural infrastructure entirely to the State

Governments. There are many infrastructure projects, which have been started but are lying incomplete for want of resources. Even though there is an urgent need of creating adequate employment opportunities in rural areas through development of infrastructure, there had been virtually no institutional arrangements for financing rural infrastructure.

Against this background, the Government of India in the Budget of 1995-1996 announced, the scheme for setting up of Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) to be operationalised by NABARD for financing of the ongoing as well as the new infrastructure projects.

RIDF is being utilized for providing financial assistance to the State Government for completing/taking of new infrastructure projects in rural areas. The criteria for the selection of a project are:

- the State Government should accord priority to the project;
- the project should be such that it could be completed within two to three years.

2. Projects, which can be sanctioned under RIDF

(a) Irrigation Sector : Medium, Minor and Major Irrigation Projects

(b) Flood Control Projects

(c) Agriculture and Allied Activities

(d) Social Sectors (Support to rural water supply system, infrastructure for PHC and educational institutions, e-governance)

(e) Rural Connectivity (roads and bridges)

3. **Procedure for Sanction of Projects**

The Departments concerned formulate the project proposals. Project Screening Committee (PSC), now renamed as High Power Committee (HPC), headed by the Development Commissioner, examines the proposals along with the estimates and feasibility report. After examination, the HPC recommends the same to regional office of NABARD at Bhubaneswar for sanction. The Consultant, after field visit submits the appraisal report indicating whether the project is recommended or not. The main aspects seen while appraising the project are :

(a) Whether the project is technically feasible, financially and economically viable.

(b) Whether the State has the required machinery to execute the project within a short period.

After receipt of appraisal report of the Consultant and his recommendation, the project proposals are sent to the Head Office of the

NABARD. The Project Sanctioning Committee then sanctions the project and the Head Office issues sanction letter.

So far as R.D. Department is concerned, loan assistance from RIDF is being availed from the year 1996-97 from Tranche-II. Before the introduction of RIDF Scheme, this Department had a good number of bridge projects, which were under different stages of execution. Those projects could not be completed in time due to lack of sufficient plan allocation. The said ongoing projects including some important new bridge and road projects have been included in the RIDF schemes, starting from RIDF-II, which started in the year 1996-97, to RIDF-IX.

The number of projects taken up under different tranches and their position are given in the table below.

Tranche-wise completed and ongoing projects

Tranche	Total number of projects	No. of projects completed	No. of ongoing projects
RIDF - II	19	19	0
RIDF - III	18	16	2
RIDF - IV	12	6	6
RIDF - V	12	12	0
RIDF - VI	27	17	10
RIDF - VII	39	25	14
RIDF - VIII	80	29	51
RIDF - IX	25	3	22
Total :	232	127	105

[Table 2.5]

By completion of 108 projects, 2946 villages having population of 3560157 have been benefited.

4. Physical and Financial Achievement, 2003-04

During the year 2003-04, there was a provision of Rs.81.85 crore in the budget. 41 roads and 113 bridge projects were proposed to be taken up. But in view of non-receipt of sanction from NABARD, only 33 roads and 113 bridge projects were taken up. Out of these, 2 roads and 44 bridge projects were completed with the total expenditure of Rs.41.47 crore. Works in respect of remaining projects are going on.

5. Programme for 2004-05

There is plan allocation of Rs.67.85 crore for the year 2004-05. It has been programmed to take up 31 roads and 121 bridges including the remaining

bridges of 2003-04 and to complete all 31 roads covering 327 kms and 50 bridges.

It may be mentioned here that proposals for 70 bridges (including cost escalation proposal of 12 projects) and 73 roads have been recommended to NABARD by the High Power Committee, which are pending for sanction. NABARD is being persuaded to sanction these projects. In case sanction orders are received, those projects will also be taken up during the financial year, 2004-05.

SPECIAL CENTRAL ASSISTANCE (SCA) UNDER RLTAP FOR KBK DISTRICTS

The KBK region is one of the most backward regions in the country. Poor road connectivity is an important facet of its backwardness. The road density in KBK districts is 1.28 km/sq. km. as compared to 1.49 km/sq.km. in the State. Many existing roads are nothing but earthen tracks with frequent missing links. Because of the missing links, many villages even along the existing roads remain cut off from main growth centres (e.g. towns and markets) and service centres (e.g. schools, hospitals, block offices etc.). As many as 4,997 habitations accounting for about 60% of the total 7,948 habitations with population 250+ are not adequately connected.

The connectivity needs of the region could not be addressed under the normal plan programmes. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), conceived to provide all-weather connectivity to unconnected habitations with population 1000+ on priority, gave a fillip to the connectivity programme. But the issues affecting basic connectivity for this region were not fully answered. Additional resources were eminently needed for a more focused attempt to improve connectivity. So 2001-02 onwards, Special Central Assistance (SCA) has been made available to complement rural connectivity programme in the KBK districts.

1. Physical Achievement during 2003-04

For 2003-04, SCA funds of Rs.2376.58 lakh including the revalidated unspent balance of Rs.1,257.19 lakh relating to 2002-03 were available for utilization. By 31.3.2004, an amount of Rs.1512.23 lakh was utilized and 114, out of 188 approved projects were completed.

2. Action Plan for 2004-05

The Action Plan for 2004-05 for implementation of rural connectivity programme under RLTAP for KBK districts envisages an outlay of Rs.2,193.67 lakh for execution of 70 ongoing projects. These projects include

51 bridge projects and 19 road projects. Planning and Co-ordination Department, which is administering the SCA funds has allocated an amount of Rs.1407.69 lakh for implementing the Action Plan. Considering the availability of funds, it has been decided to execute 51 ongoing projects on priority.

SPECIAL CONNECTIVITY PROGRAMME FOR KBK DISTRICTS

There is a growing realization within both the Government of India as well as the Government of Orissa that the problem of rural connectivity in the KBK region must be adequately and expeditiously addressed. Pursuant to a discussion between the Hon'ble Prime Minister and Chief Minister, Orissa on 10.04.2003, the Special Connectivity Programme was conceived during the year 2003-04.

1. State Efforts To Implement Special Connectivity Programme

The Phase-I of the proposal envisages construction of 4,327 km rural roads, 11,275 CD works and 133 bridges to provide all-weather connectivity to 607 unconnected habitations with population 1000+ and 347 unconnected Gram Panchayat headquarters at a total outlay of Rs.875.72 crore (Rs.828.10 crore under Work Component and Rs.47.62 crore under Programme Implementation Support).

Phase-II envisages total outlay of Rs.1594.23 crore (Rs.1507.55 crore under the Work Component and Rs.86.88 crore under Programme Implementation Support) to provide all-weather connectivity to 1932 habitations with population between 500 and 999 and up-gradation of badly damaged arterial roads with length of 2,177.12 km.

Phase-III envisages total outlay of Rs.841.60 crore (Rs.795.84 crore under Work Component and Rs.45.76 crore under Programme Implementation Support) to provide all weather connectivity to 2,111 habitations with population between 250 and 500.

An additional amount of Rs.331.10 Crore may be required over and above the afore said amount, to take care of the price escalation.

2. Programme Implementation Strategy

A High Power Authority**,** called **"Special Area Rural Construction Authority (SARCA)"**, has been constituted by the State Government with a view to ensuring formulation, effective implementation, supervision and monitoring of the Special Connectivity Projects, other than PMGSY projects. This Authority has been located in the State Planning & Co-ordination

Department and chaired by the Hon'ble Chief Minister who is also the Minister, Planning & Co-ordination.

3. Scheduling of Programme Implementation:

It is proposed that each programme will be implemented over a period of 3 years, e.g. Phase-I from 2003-04 to 2005-06, Phase-II from 2004-05 to 2006-07 and Phase-III from 2005-06 to 2007-08 in the following manner.

Programme Implementation Schedules for Phase I, Phase-II and Phase III				
SL. No.	**Year**	**Phase I**	**Phase II**	**Phase-III**
1	2003-04 & 2004-05	58 %	20%	-
2	2005-06	42%	30%	20%
3	2006-07	-	50%	30%
4	2007-08			50%
Total		**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

[Table 2.6]

With a view to ensuring the **desired quality** of the proposed works, elaborate **Quality Control Modalities** have been put in place**.**

The responsibility for overall supervision and implementation of Special Connectivity Programme rests with the State Government in Planning & Co-ordination Department and the Chief Administrator, KBK. The State Rural Road Agency and the Special Area Infrastructure Development Authority shall also supplement the efforts of the State Government.

5. Cost Estimates

The total cost of Special Connectivity Programme has been estimated to be Rs.3,311.55 crore. This includes Rs.3,131.50 crore for Work Component and Rs.180.05 crore towards Programme Implementation Support (@5.75% of the cost of the Work Component) mainly in the form of engagement of professional consultants to supplement organizational capacities of the State Rural Development and Works Departments.

Funds to the extent of Rs.700.93 crore are expected to be made available to the State Government over a period of five years from 2003-04 to 2007-08 for construction/upgradation of roads including CD/bridge works in KBK districts from PMGSY and SCA under RLTAP. Additional requirement of funds is of the order of Rs.2610.62 crore**.**

CONSTITUENCY-WISE ALLOTMENT (CWA)

The constituency-wise allocation was conceptualized to place Rs.10.00 lakh to each constituency, so that critical road projects can be taken up in rural areas in consultation with the local representatives (MLAs) to address the urgent needs of the locality. It was decided to supplement, another Rs.10.00 lakh per constituency in shape of food grains.

1. Physical and Financial Achievement, 2003-04

A target was fixed to improve 1938.76 km of roads by utilizing said amount and food grains, out of which 1695.79 km of road work has been completed by incurring expenditure of Rs.989.64 lakh during the year. The target could not achieve for want of LC.

2. Programme for 2004-05

During the year 2004-05, there is a provision for Rs.14.50 crore under CWA. This fund will be utilized for improvement of roads /CD works in 145 constituencies, as per the suggestions of the MLAs concerned.

CHAPTER-3

RURAL BUILDINGS

Rural Development Department is also entrusted with the construction and maintenance of all government buildings, located in rural areas. This Organisation maintains 1159647 sqm of 12797 residential buildings and 17,19,684 sqm of 14,751 non-residential buildings.

1. Building Works, 2003-04

During the financial year 2003-04, an amount of Rs.276.60 lakh was received from H&FW Department for construction/repair of 91 buildings, Rs.300.00 lakh from Revenue Department for construction/repair of 228 buildings and Rs.32.10 lakh from Tourism Department for construction of 6 buildings. Out of 91 buildings of H & FW Department, 9 was completed and work in respect of 82 is in progress and the expenditure incurred was Rs.81.767 lakh. Similarly, out of 228 buildings of Revenue Department, 59 were completed and work in 169 is in progress. The expenditure incurred was Rs.77.04 lakh. Out of 6 buildings of Tourism Department, a construction of 4 buildings was completed and that of 2 is under progress. The expenditure incurred was Rs.14.51 lakh. Work in respect of most of the buildings of H & FW Department and Revenue Department could not be taken up due to the release of allotment at the fag end of the financial year.

No funds have been provided in the State Plan budget during the year 2003-04 for construction of rural buildings. However, an amount of Rs.2083.14 lakh has been provided in the Non-Plan budget for maintenance of the buildings. But for want of LC, repair has been undertaken of only in respect of 376 buildings by incurring expenditure of Rs.837.07 lakh.

2. Programme for 2004-05

No funds have been proposed for construction of buildings under the State Plan in the Budget of 2004-05.

CHAPTER-4

CYCLONE DAMAGES : RECONSTRUCTION IN LONG TERM PERSPECTIVE

Two successive cyclones – the severe cyclone which swept the Ganjam coast on 17th October and the super cyclone which devastated coastal Orissa on 29th October 1999 – paralyzed life and damaged the infrastructure in 14 districts namely Ganjam, Gajapati, Khurda, Nayagarh, Puri, Kendrapara, Jagatsinghpur, Jajpur, Cuttack, Dhenkanal, Balasore, Bhadrak, Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj. It called for introspection to the Government's policies towards the management of disasters. The State Government came forward to create an Authority to meet the challenges of the disasters and Orissa State Disaster Mitigation Authority (OSDMA) came into existence in December 1999. Reconstruction of damaged infrastructure and rehabilitation of distressed people received utmost priority.

The super cyclone caused heavy damage to the road sector. About 8,812 km roads in the 14 districts were damaged due to continuous rain and floods and huge funds were required to restore these roads to the pre-disaster state. Repair of all damaged roads were taken up immediately and traffic was restored for the movement of rescue teams and relief materials, out of funds from State Government, and Special Relief Grants. The roads, which were completely damaged, required reconstruction, for which funding was required. The Government of Orissa arranged funds through World Bank to utilize for reconstruction of roads and cyclone shelters.

55 roads in R.D. Department were prioritized and taken up under World Bank funding. 31 roads have been completed and work in respect of 24 roads is in different stages of progress. The target was fixed to complete these roads by September 30, 2004.

An estimated 7,690 buildings in rural areas were affected requiring repair and reconstruction. Immediate repair was taken up from NFCR grants and other relief funds of the State Government. However, the concept of cyclone shelters came up and it was decided to build such shelters. A number of agencies, industrial houses, other State Governments, Red Cross and others came forward to help the Government of Orissa to construct cyclone shelters in coastal areas. The proposal of OSDMA to construct 40 cyclone shelters included construction of 17 shelter buildings under the supervision of R.D. Department. These are situated in 2 districts i.e. 5 in Bhadrak district and 12 in Kendrapara district. 4 cyclone shelters in Kendrapara district and 1 in Bhadrak

district were completed, others are in different stages of construction and are expected to be completed by September 30, 2004.

Government of Orissa also considered to construct 140 High School-cum-Cyclone Shelters in the rural areas of 7 coastal districts through R.D. Department and allocated Rs.16.49 crore from NFCR. 129 of these shelters have been completed; work in 10 is in progress. However, work could not be started in one location due to site problem.

Status of 140 school buildings		
1	Work completed	129 Nos.
2	Work in progress	10 Nos.
3.	Work not started due to site problem	1
	Total :	140 Nos.

[Table 4.1]

CHAPTER-5

RURAL DRINKING WATER SUPPLY

Water is a basic human need. Safe drinking water is essential for healthy living. Selection of affordable drinking water schemes as per local demand, resource mobilization to meet the cost, technology backup with sound R&D inputs seeking solutions to problems encountered on the ground, are necessary to accelerate supply of safe water to rural habitations. The following programmes/ schemes are being implemented in rural water supply sector to address the key issues.

- ☞ Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP)
- ☞ Schemes under Prime Minister's Announcement.
- ☞ Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY)
- ☞ Special Central Assistance for KBK districts.
- ☞ Sector Reform Projects
- ☞ Swajaldhara

ACCELERATED RURAL WATER SUPPLY PROGRAMME (ARWSP)

The centrally sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) is the main programme in rural water supply sector. This programme was initially launched in 1972-73 to assist the States and the Union Territories with 100% grant-in-aid for coverage of problem villages with safe drinking water. The programme in its present form requires the States to make matching provision for the Central Assistance released.

The programme seeks to address the following issues:

- Fast depletion of ground water level, which also increases incidence of quality problems of fluoride, etc.
- Sources going dry due to reduced recharge and lack of protection.
- Heavy emphasis on new construction and poor attention to maintenance.
- Non-involvement of people in operation and maintenance.
- Neglect of traditional water management practices/systems.

The prime objectives of this programme are:

- To ensure coverage of all rural habitations with access to safe drinking water, with special emphasis on reaching the un-reached.

- To ensure sustainability of the systems and sources.
- To preserve quality of water, institutionalizing water quality monitoring and surveillance.

The coverage of habitations is guided by certain norms. The norms are:

(a) 40 litres per capita per day (*lpcd*) for humans to meet the requirement of drinking (*3 lpcd*), cooking (*5 lpcd*), bathing (*15 lpcd*), washing utensils & house (*7 lpcd*) and ablution (*10 lpcd*);

(b) One hand pump or stand post with normal output of 12 litres per minute is estimated for every 250 persons (150 persons in KBK districts). An independent habitation / hamlet with permanently settled population of 100 may be taken as the unit for coverage, if there is no potable water source within its location. However SC/ST habitations with population less than 100 may be taken as the unit for coverage.

(c) A habitation is categorized as Not Covered (NC), (a) if a safe drinking water source does not exist within 1.6 km of the habitation in plains or 100 meter elevation in hilly areas or (b) the drinking water source is affected with quality problem such as excess salinity, iron, fluoride or bacteriological contamination or (c) the availability of safe water from any source is insufficient to meet drinking and cooking needs.

(d) A habitation is categorized as Partially Covered (PC) if subject to water quality parameters, the capacity of the existing drinking water system ranges between 10 lpcd to 40 lpcd.

In order to address the quality related issues in drinking water supply and to focus greater attention on projects relating to source sustainability, utilization of 15% of the ARWSP funds for implementing Sub-Mission projects and 5% of ARWSP funds for undertaking source sustainability measures have been made mandatory from the financial year 2000-01. The power to plan, sanction and implement the programmes has been delegated to the State Government.

An essential component of an effective water supply system is an appropriate institutional structure for monitoring and surveillance. In order to assess the actual scenario with regard to quality problem, random sample survey has been undertaken in the first instance. This is now being followed by 100% survey in blocks found affected with quality problem. With a view to establishing an institutionalized quality monitoring and surveillance system, a "Catchment Area Approach" involving the grass root level institutions is being emphasized.

Central Assistance envisaged for various components of the programme and support services have been indicated in the following table.

Central Assistance Envisaged

Sl. No.	Scheme	Central Share	State Share
		(% of total approved cost)	
	ARWSP		
i)	ARWSP-normal	100	At least Matching MNP
a)	Purchase of rigs / Hydrofracturing units	50	50
b)	Water supply in rural schools	50	50
	Sub-Mission Schemes		
c)	Schemes for quality control of drinking water under the Sub-Mission on control of fluorosis, brackishness, removal of excess iron etc.(based on alternative safe source from a distance or treatment plants)	75	25
d)	Solar Photo Voltaic Pumping systems	75	25
e)	Water harvesting structures, conservation of water, recharge of aquifers	75	25
	Other Schemes		
ii)	Institutionalizing Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance Systems.	100	Nil
iii)	Monitoring & Investigation Units	50	50
iv)	R&D projects approved by SSRC	100	Nil
v)	MIS Training Equipment etc.	 100 100	 Nil Nil

[Table 5.1]

Release of Funds

1. The allocation of central assistance under ARWSP for a financial year is communicated at the beginning of the financial year. The central assistance is normally released in two installments. The first installment is released without any condition except that the State Government drew the last installment in the previous financial year.

2. The second installment to cover the balance of the annual allocation is to be claimed on fulfilling the following conditions:

   (a) Submission of specific proposal in the prescribed format along with progress report by the end of December;
   (b) Utilization of 60% of the available resources under the ARWSP (unspent carryover balance+1st installment release) and MNP;
   (c) Submission of certificate of actual expenditure under ARWSP and MNP from the Account General up to the year preceding the previous financial year;

(d) Submission of a certificate that the unfinished works are given priority for completion;
(e) Submission of a certificate that no work started more than 3 years ago remains incomplete.
(f) Submission of a certificate that schemes technically cleared six months ago have been taken up for implementation.
(g) Submission of utilization certificate in the prescribed proforma under ARWSP & MNP for the previous financial year.

3. Deductions from the last installment of ARWSP funds are made on the following grounds:

(a) Shortfall in actual expenditure under the MNP vis-à-vis expenditure under the ARWSP during the previous year.
(b) Shortfall in matching provision in the State Sector MNP.
(c) Expenditure on Operation & Maintenance in excess of 15% of the ARWSP funds in the previous year:
(d) If the claim proposal is sent after 31st December.

4. During the year 2003-04, an amount of Rs.5303.00 lakh was allocated to Orissa under normal ARWSP. Besides, an amount of Rs.500.00 lakh was allocated as Additional Central Assistance on 100% central share basis to tackle the drought related problems in rural drinking water supply Further, an amount of Rs.637.34 lakh was released to the State against the provisional allocation of Rs.1274.67 lakh for execution of schemes to provide potable drinking water facilities in rural primary schools under Prime Minister's Announcement, which has been dealt separately in this chapter.

The programme for 2003-04, among other things, envisaged installation of 7754 tube wells, 200 sanitary wells, construction of 18000 recharge pits and completion of 119 Piped Water Supply projects.

Sub-Mission projects

Sub-Mission projects are undertaken for providing safe drinking water to rural habitations facing water quality problem such as excess iron, salinity or fluoride, etc. Initially, Government of India was sanctioning Sub-Mission projects recommended by the States. Prior to 1.4.1998, 7 Sub-Mission projects were sanctioned for Orissa. As on date, 5 projects have been completed. The remaining two will be completed during 2004-05. The approved cost vis-à-vis completion cost of these projects and date of completion have been indicated in the following table.

Execution status of pre-98 Sub-Mission projects

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Approved cost	Date of completion	Completion cost
1	Biswanathpur and 13 adjoining villages in Puri district.	456.39	30.11.2003	456.39
2	Arilo and 11 adjoining villages in Jagatsingpur district	92.0	31.12.2002	91.80
3	Hiradeipur and 5 adjoining villages in Nayagarh district.	41.22	30.7.2002	41.22
4	Dimirisena and 7 adjoining villages in Puri districts.	63.50	28.2.2003	63.50
5	Tikarapanga and 20 adjoining villages in Kendrapara district.	338.28	31.12.2002	326.37
6	Singheswar and 33 adjoining villages in Khurda district	327.41		
7	Bhusandpur and 14 adjoining villages in Khurda and Puri districts	377.91		

[Table 5.2]

Government of India has also sanctioned 8 more Sub-Mission projects for Orissa after 1.4.1998. These projects are :

1. Kalyanpur and 15 adjoining villages in Khurda district;
2. Kusupur-Oskana and 19 adjoining villages in Jagatsinghpur district;
3. Fategarh and 24 adjoining villages in Nayagarh district;
4. Titipa and 74 adjoining villages in Puri district;
5. Astarang and 27 adjoining villages in Puri district;
6. Badatota-Chhapali and 22 adjoining villages in Kendrapara district;
7. Bishnupur and 17 adjoining villages in Balasore district; and
8. Charinagal and 3 adjoining villages in Jajpur district.

Out of these 8 Sub-Mission projects, 3 have been commissioned and 2 have been partly commissioned. The remaining 3 projects are in different stages of execution.

Subsequently, power has been delegated to the State Government to sanction Sub-Mission projects. But, no separate fund is allocated for implementing such projects. Under the delegated powers, the State Government has sanctioned 109 Sub-Mission projects during 2002-2003. Up to 2003-04, 6 projects have been completed. The remaining 103 projects are ongoing.

SCHEMES UNDER PRIME MINISTER'S ANNOUNCEMENT

Hon'ble Prime Minister in his Independence Day address to the nation on August 15, 2002 made the following announcement with respect to rural drinking water supply:

- Installation of one lakh hand pumps in water scarce areas;
- Provision of potable drinking water facilities for one lakh rural primary schools; and
- Revival of one lakh traditional sources of drinking water.

For 2003-04, the target for Orissa under the schemes announced by the Hon'ble Prime Minister relates to coverage of 4721 rural primary schools with potable drinking water facilities. The Department of Drinking Water Supply, Government of India provisionally allocated an amount of Rs.1274.67 lakh for Orissa in 2003-04 and released Rs.637.67 lakh towards 1st instalment for implementing the aforesaid scheme.

The scheme envisages provision of potable drinking water by installation of tube wells or by extension of the existing pipeline or in any other form. The average cost for providing drinking water facility in a school, worked out by Government of India is Rs.30,000/-. The drinking water sources are to be executed on the principle of partial cost sharing by the community. The community contribution would be 10% upfront in cash. Thus the allocation of Government of India covers 90% of the cost i.e. @ Rs.27,000/- per school.

Since, there is limited opportunity for extension of pipelines from existing pipe water supply schemes to target schools, the drinking water sources would mostly be in the form of tube wells. In Orissa, the average cost for installation of a tube well is Rs.41.500/-. So funds are to be mobilized to meet the additional cost. Steps have been taken to pool resources from District Primary Education Programme (DPEP), Sarva Sikshya Abhiyan (SSA) and Western Orissa Development Council (WODC), and convergence of funds has been secured in respect of 3,355 primary schools. During 2003-04, 1,830 primary schools could be covered under this scheme.

PRADHAN MANTRI GRAMODAYA YOJANA (PMGY)

In the year 2000-01, the Government of India launched Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY) with the objective of achieving sustainable human development at the village level. It envisages Additional Central

Assistance (ACA) to complement the resources of the State to further focus on six selected basic services including safe drinking water.

The PMGY programme is to be implemented in consonance with the guidelines issued by Government of India. The outlay under PMGY is to be utilized for water conservation, water harvesting, water recharge, sustainability of drinking water sources, tackling water quality and coverage of Not Covered (NC) and Partially Covered (PC) habitations. The projects are to be sanctioned by the State level Schemes Sanctioning Committee constituted for sanction of projects under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. (ARWSP).

The Development Commissioner is the nodal officer for PMGY at the State level. ACA for PMGY is released in two equal installments. Submission of physical and financial performance report for the previous year is a prerequisite for the release of 1st installment of ACA. The release of 2nd installment of ACA is contingent upon satisfactory implementation of the programme and utilization of at least 60% of the ACA funds by 31st December and submission of Utilization Certificate in the prescribed format. As per the guidelines for implementation of PMGY during 2004-05, ACA allocation for PMGY will lapse at the end of the year and unspent balance will not be revalidated for utilization in the next financial year.

During 2003-04, ACA of the order of Rs.2660.00 lakh was allocated to R.D. Department for implementing rural drinking water supply programme. The activity-wise distribution of outlay was as follows.

(Rs. in lakh)

Activity	**Amount allocated**
Installation of tube wells	1241.20
Installation of sanitary wells	120.00
Survey & Investigation	50.00
Execution of PWS projects	440.00
Execution of PWS (Sub-Mission) projects in quality affected areas	533.15
Improvement of traditional sources	41.50
Construction of recharge pits	84.15
Construction of Rain Water Harvesting Structures	150.00
Total :	**2660.00**

[Table 5.3]

Construction of Water Harvesting Structures is a major activity for arresting ground water depletion and improving sustainability of drinking water sources. The State Watershed Mission has the necessary expertise in construction of water harvesting structures. Besides, some food grain under the special component of SGRY was available with the Mission to dovetail to the cash component, additionally. So, it was decided to deposit Rs.150.00 lakh

with State Watershed Mission for executing water harvesting structures. The other activities were implemented by RWSS organization.

In the last three years an amount of Rs.330.00 lakh has been released to State Watershed Mission for executing water-harvesting structures. As per present intimation, 859 water-harvesting structures have been executed.

SPECIAL CENTRAL ASSISTANCE FOR KBK DISTRICTS.

Since 1999-2000 (except in 2000-01), Special Central Assistance (SCA) has been made available to complement and supplement rural drinking water supply programmes in the KBK districts. For 2003-04, an amount of Rs.2000.00 lakh was available for implementing drinking water supply programmes. The programme for 2003-04 envisaged installation of 3000 tube wells, construction of 5000 recharge pits and completion of 76 ongoing piped water supply projects.

1. Physical projections and achievements under allocation based rural water supply programme during 2003-04.

It was programmed to install 13,636 tub wells and 400 sanitary wells during 2003-04 by utilizing the funds likely to be made available under ARWSP, PMGY and SCA (for KBK districts) allocations. Against the aforesaid projections, 12,565 tube wells and 400 sanitary wells were installed. The district-wise physical target and achievement have been summarized in the following table:

TARGET AND ACHIEVEMENT OF SPOT SOURCES UNDER DIFFERENT PLAN PROGRAMME DURING 2003-2004

Sl	Districts	Spot Sources Allocation 2003-2004 as per Budget Provision													
		PMGY				CSP				TOTAL				KBK TWs	
		TW		SW		TW		SW		TW		SW			
		Tar	Ach	Tar	Ach	Tar	Ach	Tar	Ach	Tar	Ach	Tar	Ach	Tar	Ach
1	Bhadrak	82	82			212	183			294	265				
2	Mayurbhanj	242	242			624	624			866	866				
3	Jajpur	140	140			360	332			500	472				
4	Kendrapara	319	188			825	667			1144	855				
5	Cuttack	76	76			197	197			273	273				
6	Cuttack	121	121			311	311			432	432				
7	Jagatsinghpur	197	197			518	378			715	575				
8	Dhenkanal	67	67			173	173			240	240				
9	Angul	161	161	5	5	422	422	5	5	583	583	10	10		
10	Puri	294	246			759	756			1053	1002				
11	Khurda	107	107			275	275			382	382				

12	Nayagarh	53	53	20	20	169	169	20	20	222	222	40	40		
13	Gajapati	54	54	15	15	164	164	15	15	218	218	30	30		
14	Boudh	96	96	5	5	254	254	5	5	350	350	10	10		
15	Phulbani	236	136	15	13	632	374	15	15	868	510	30	28		
16	Koraput	43	43	25	25	149	149	25	25	192	192	50	50	487	389
17	Rayagada	42	42	15	15	133	133	15	15	175	175	30	30	274	274
18	Malkangiri	50	50	5	5	136	136	5	5	186	186	10	10	43	43
19	Nawarangpur	37	37	10	10	111	111	10	10	148	148	20	20	435	435
20	Kalahandi	67	51	15	15	196	154	15	15	263	205	30	30	775	763
21	Nuapada	11	11	10	5	45	44	10	5	56	55	20	10	228	223
22	Bolangir	40	40			105	105			145	145			558	558
23	Sonepur	10	10			25	25			35	35			200	200
24	Baragarh	79	79			204	204			283	283				
25	Deogarh	17	17			43	41			60	58				
26	Jharsuguda	12	12			28	28			40	40				
27	Sambalpur	93	93	25	5	278	278	25	5	371	371	50	10		
28	Keonjhar	136	136	35	35	406	406	35	35	542	542	70	70		
Total		2882	2587	200	173	7754	7093	200	175	10636	9680	400	348	3000	2885

[Table-5.4]

NB: (1) *Except calamity relief assistance, there was no supply driven programme for Ganjam, Balasore and Sundergarh implementing Sector Reform Project*

With regard to the number of piped water supply projects substantially funded, a target was set to complete 222 projects. However, 128 piped water supply projects could be completed.

2. Budgetary release and Utilization of Funds (provisional) during 2003-04

The budgetary releases and utilization of funds (provisional) during 2003-04 on different activities have been summarized in the following tables:

CSP SECTOR

(Rupees. in lakh)

Sl No	Head / Sub head	Budget provision	Budgetary release	Expenditure (provisional)
1	Installation of tube wells	3412.19	3089.69	3086.65
2	Installation of sanitary wells	120.00	118.44	118.44
3	Execution of drinking water sources for rural Primary schools under PM's announcement	637.34	370.09	274.50
4	Improvement of traditional drinking water sources	50.00	50.00	50.00
5	Iron Removal Plants	30.00	30.00	30.00

6	Source sustainability measures-Ground water recharge pits	450.00	393.59	136.43
7	Source sustainability measures-Hydrofracturing	50.00	32.69	32.00
8	Laboratory equipment	30.00	17.70	12.70
9	Execution of PWS schemes (Continuing)	772.64	598.57	560.57
10	Execution of Sub-Mission projects (PWS)	1562.74	917.90	809.47
11	Survey & Investigation	100.00	65.00	56.44
12	Computerization / MIS training	0.40	0.40	0.40
13	Computerisation / MIS – procurement of hardware	3.96	3.37	3.37
14	Operation & Maintenance	1160.00	1158.20	1072.20
15	Machinery & Equipments	30.00	4.39	4.39
Total		**8409.27**	**6850.03**	**6247.56**

[Table 5.5]

STATE MNP SECTOR

(Rupees in lakh)

Sl. No.	Head / Sub Head	Budget Provision	Budgetary release	Expenditure (Provisional)
State Share – MNP				
1	Direction & Administration	1271.00	1234.62	1231.23
2	Inv. Unit Estt.	12.00	8.98	8.30
3	Machinery & Equipments	216.00	216.00	237.66
4	M.Cell (MIS - OE OC)	5.00	5.00	5.00
5	M.Cell Estt.	8.00	5.43	5.43
6	Operation &Maintenance	351.00	351.00	450.00
7	Water Testing Lab. Equip	5.00	0.00	0.00
8	Advertisement & Publicity	1.00	0.92	0.92
9	Elect. Dues	30.00	30.00	22.33
10	Decretal dues	1.00	1.00	1.00
11	4059-Office Building	5.00	5.00	5.00
12	4215 – PWS - Renovation of PWS	5.00	5.00	5.00
13	4216-Housing	5.01	5.01	5.01
	TOTAL - A	**1915.01**	**1867.96**	**1976.88**
SCA FOR KBK DISTRICTS				
1	Installation of TWs in **KBK** districts	1215.00	1215.00	1202.00
2	Recharge Pits	125.00	112.00	125.00
3	Survey & Investigation	50.00	50.00	50.00
4	Remuneration to SEM	50.00	50.00	50.00
5	4215-PWS- Submission	47.89	47.89	47.89
6	4215-PWS – Ongoing	512.13	470.40	472.38
	TOTAL – B	**2000.02**	**1947.29**	**1947.27**
PMGY – DRINKING WATER SUPPLY				
1	Installation of TWs	1241.20	1142.56	883.40

2	Improvement of Traditional. Sources	41.50	41.50	26.48
3	School Tube Wells	4.15	0.00	0.00
4	Sustainability measures:			
	Rain Water Harvesting Structures	375.00	130.00	130.00
	Ground Water Recharge Pits	125.00	0.00	12.15
	Survey & Investigation	100.00	64.50	33.20
5	Installation of Sanitary well	120.00	120.00	112.22
6	4215-PWS- Submission	533.16	238.99	173.70
7	4215-PWS – Ongoing	440.02	243.38	314.63
	TOTAL – C	**2980.03**	**1980.93**	**1685.78**
	Grand Total	**6895.06**	**5796.18**	**5609.93**

[Table 5.6]

SECTOR REFORM PROJECTS

In 1999, ARWSP was restructured to institutionalize community participation and demand-responsive approach in rural water supply sector for ensuring sustainability of drinking water systems and sources. The Sector Reform project was implemented in 67 districts across the country including Sundergah, Balasore and Ganjam in Orissa as pilot districts. Though the programme has been closed with effect from March 31, 2004, the ongoing initiatives will continue under "Swajaldhara", which has the same principles as the Sector Reforms.

The programme lays emphasis on participatory and interactive effort to educate the rural community about their felt need, various technologies available for RWS, their capital cost, Operation and Maintenance requirements and replacement costs, etc. to enable them to arrive at an informed decision about the scheme to be implemented by them as per their demand preference on a comprehensive assessment of resource endowments, which is adaptable and affordable.

The programme has the following salient features:

- Adoption of a demand-driven approach based on empowerment of community.
- Focus on village level capacity building.
- Emphasis on awareness generation and training of all stakeholders.
- Ensuring an integrated service delivery mechanism.
- Taking up of conservation measures for sustained supply of water through rainwater harvesting and ground water recharge.

- Minimum community contribution of 10% of capital cost. (Community contribution to be in cash and kind or both with at least 50% of the contribution being in cash).
- Full responsibility for operation and maintenance.
- NGO/GP can supplement community contribution but cannot substitute it.
- Contribution from MPLAD / MLALAD funds prohibited.
- Utilization of ARWSP funds prohibited for new projects but allowed for completion of ongoing drinking water projects.

The projects were implemented through community participation. The Village Water Supply and Sanitation Committees (VWSC) planned and implemented water supply schemes of their choice and have taken up the responsibility for operation and maintenance. At the district level, the District Water Supply and Sanitation Mission (DWSM) [through the District Water Supply and Sanitation Committee (DWSC)] facilitated scheme selection, formulation and implementation by providing overall guidance and supervision. The RWSS organization provided the necessary technical support. The project implementation was initially slow due to reticence and delayed acceptance of the reforms philosophy by the potential users, village level opinion creators and stake holders. Later, the programme found better acceptance and the project implementation picked up. The physical and financial performance of the project in 3 implementing districts has been summarized in the following table.

(Rupees in lakh)

Sl	Description	Sundergarh	Balasore	Ganjam
1	Funds received			
	From GoI	2244.00	1572.00	2244.00
	Community contribution	112.69	160.30	239.62
	Interest accrued	132.36	106.39	59.88
	Total	2489.05	1838.69	2543.50
2	Expenditure			
	Total	2487.01	1822.00	2543.50
	Hardware	2278.97	1687.39	2412.20
3	Balance fund available	2.04	16.69	-
4	Schemes taken up			
	TWs/SWs	2392	2098	1156
	PWS	206	188	184
	Total	2598	2286	1340
5	Schemes completed			
	TWs/SWs	2305	2098	1156
	PWS	197	188	184
	Total	2502	2286	1340

[Table 5.7]

Note:- The remaining 9 PWS schemes and 87 tube wells in Sundergarh district could not be completed due to failure of source.

SWAJALDHARA

Government of India launched **Swajaldhara** scheme on December 25, 2002 to scale up the reform initiatives in rural water supply sector throughout the country.

Swajaldhara has two *dharas* (streams). The first *dhara* (Swajaldhara I) is for a Gram Panchayat (GP) or a group of GPs or an intermediate panchayat (Block) level. The second *dhara* (Swajaldhara II) has a district as the Project area.

The minimum share of community contribution for 40 litres per capita per day (lpcd) service level is 10 percent of the capital cost of the project and funding by Government of India is restricted to 90% of the capital cost. Where the community intends to improve the service level to 55 lpcd, 20 per cent of the capital cost is payable as contribution. In case of water supply schemes providing more than 55 lpcd, the additional incremental cost would have to be borne by the community / Pachayati Raj Institution.

The community contribution towards the capital cost of schemes could be in the form of *cash / kind / labour / land or combination of these*. However, at least 50% of the community contribution will have to be in cash. Contribution from the community based institutions / organizations like Youth Club, Self-Help Groups, local Institutions and Gram Panchayats may supplement the community contribution but will not substitute it. Contributions from MPLADS or MLALADS, which are Government schemes, is specifically prohibited.

Operation, maintenance and management cost of the water supply schemes would be fully borne by the Community / User Group /Village Water and Sanitation Committee / Panchayati Raj Institution.

The present status of the programme is as follows:

(Rs in lakh)

Status of SwajaldharaProgramme

Sl. No.	*Year*	*Schemes sanctioned*	*Sanctioned outlay*	*Govt. of India share*	*Funds released by GoI*	*Expenditure*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*
1	2002-03	287	727.64	671.36	335.85	
2	2003-04	231	814.76	733.28	366.64	
	Total	**518**	**1542.40**	**1404.64**	**702.49**	**158.32**

[Table 5.8]

The district-wise position relating to programme outlay and funds received have been summarized in the following table:

FUNDS RECEIVED FOR IMPLEMENTING SWAJALDHARA PROJECTS

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	District	Programme outlay			Funds received		
		GOI	Community Contribution	Total	GOI	Community Contribution	Total
1	Angul	42.78	4.75	47.53	21.39	4.05	25.44
2	Bargarh	19.21	2.02	21.23	9.605	1.96	11.565
3	Bhadrak	62.93	6.31	69.24	31.31	5.64	36.95
4	Boudh	56.48	6.28	62.76	28.235	6.27	34.505
5	Bolangir	137.83	15.32	153.15	69.25	14.67	83.92
6	Cuttack	152.65	16.96	169.61	77.32	14.50	91.82
7	Deogarh	24.61	1.82	26.43	12.30	1.82	14.12
8	Dhenkanal	61.38	6.82	68.20	31.17	5.87	37.04
9	Gajapati	11.53	1.28	12.81	5.77	1.28	7.05
10	Jagatsinghpur	3.78	0.42	4.20	1.89	0.00	1.89
11	Jajpur	84.33	7.43	91.76	42.17	7.43	49.60
12	Jharsuguda	15.35	1.71	17.06	7.675	1.71	9.385
13	Kalahandi	14.78	1.63	16.41	7.39	1.36	8.75
14	Kendrapra	84.08	10.17	94.25	42.18	9.88	52.06
15	Keonjhar	30.24	3.36	33.60	15.135	3.34	18.475
16	Khurda	12.78	1.42	14.20	6.39	1.42	7.81
17	Koraput	23.46	2.61	26.07	11.73	2.48	14.21
18	Malkangiri	271.73	15.48	287.21	133.80	14.94	148.74
19	Mayurbhanj	40.70	4.52	45.22	20.35	4.52	24.87
20	Nawarangpur	48.06	5.34	53.40	24.43	3.74	28.17
21	Nayagarh	36.62	4.58	41.20	18.54	4.12	22.66
22	Nuapada	16.20	1.80	18.00	8.10	1.80	9.90
23	Phulbani	11.98	1.22	13.20	5.99	1.17	7.16
24	Puri	14.57	1.62	16.19	7.29	1.62	8.91
25	Rayagada	18.90	2.10	21.00	9.45	2.10	11.55
26	Sambalpur	63.12	6.30	69.42	31.55	6.30	37.85
27	Sonepur	44.16	4.91	49.07	22.08	4.91	26.99
	Total	**1404.24**	**138.18**	**1542.42**	**702.49**	**128.90**	**831.39**

[Table 5.9]

The basic concepts of Swajaldhara include genuine community participation in the planning, implementation, operation and maintenance of the water supply schemes chosen. Demand responsive approach is another key feature of Swajaldhara scheme. So payment of the required contribution by the community has been made a non-negotiable principle. The shift from supply driven to a demand responsive approach, from centralized to a de-centralized service delivery system is a new experience for the community and it needs massive social mobilization. 31 drinking water schemes have been completed by 31.3.2004. Government of India has now restructured its Human Resource Development (HRD) and Information, Education and Communication (IEC) programme and has agreed to support the State to set up Communication and

Capacity Development (CCD) Units to promote the reform initiatives introduced in Rural Water Supply and Sanitation sector.

STATUS OF RURAL WATER SUPPLY IN ORISSA

Water is required for drinking, cooking and basic hygiene, and must therefore be available in adequate quantity. It has to be free from contamination and should be available continuously to meet the normal needs of people.

All problem habitations identified in the last survey have been fully covered (FC) with safe drinking water facilities as per the norm of one hand pump or stand post for every 250 persons, the source existing within 1.6 km in the plains and 100 meter elevation in the hilly areas. As on 31.3.2004, there are 227277 tube wells, 7079 sanitary wells, 121 spring based sources and 769 piped water supply projects. Besides, 5589 tube wells and sanitary wells, and 569 piped water supply projects have been installed in Sundargarh, Balasore and Ganjam districts under Sector Reform programme. And yet, the availability of potable drinking water in rural areas, especially during the summer months, does not meet the critical parameters of adequacy and quality.

The coverage status of rural habitations has undergone changes, particularly due to increase in population and some of the drinking water sources becoming defunct. The re-emergence of Not Covered (NC) and Partially Covered (PC) habitations has posed significant challenges for the rural water supply programme. A clear picture on the extent of slippage will become available after the results of the recent survey are validated. This issue of slippage in coverage and coverage of new habitations would have to be addressed within the limits of available resources. Besides, greater attention is to be given to monitoring and surveillance of water quality.

Rural Drinking Water Supply Programme, 2004-05

Government of India has provisionally allocated central assistance of Rs.5120.00 lakh under ARWSP to Orissa for 2004-05 and has released an amount of Rs.2560.00 lakh towards 1st installment. Government of India has also provisionally allocated Rs.1792.98 lakh to Orissa for 2004-05 for providing potable drinking water facilities in 4099 rural primary schools and for revival of 5000 traditional sources of drinking water under the schemes announced by the Prime Minister on 15.8.2002. These schemes will be executed on the principle of partial cost sharing by the community. The community contribution would be 10% upfront in cash. The approved cost for providing drinking water facility in a school is Rs.30,000/-. For revival of a traditional sources of drinking water, the approved unit cost is Rs.15,250/-. Thus the allocation made by Government of India coverers 90% of the scheme cost. In the meantime Government of India has allowed meeting the additional

cost, if any by dovetailing funds from ARWSP, State sector MNP etc. This relaxation will help accelerated coverage of target rural schools with potable drinking water facilities.

The programme for 2004-05 in the CSP sector envisages installation of 10,564 tube wells, 200 sanitary wells and completion of 274 rural piped water supply projects including 98 Sub-Mission projects for providing safe drinking water facility in water scarce rural habitations with focus on no safe source habitations and 6,990 rural primary schools. The programme also envisages construction of 14,000 recharge pits to improve source sustainability. The proposed outlay in CSP sector is Rs.7891.70 lakh.

For 2004-05, Additional Central Allocation of Rs.4000.00 lakh under PMGY has been proposed for rural drinking water supply programme. Special Central Assistance (SCA) of the order of Rs.900.00 lakh has been indicated for implementing rural drinking water supply programme in the KBK districts. Unspent SCA allocation of Rs.52.73 lakh relating to 2003-04 has been revalidated for utilization during 2004-05. Thus total SCA funds of Rs.952.73 lakh will be available during 2004-05 for implementing rural drinking water supply programme in the KBK districts.

The programme for 2004-05 in the State Plan sector envisages installation of 4330 tube wells, 200 sanitary wells and completion of 143 Rural Piped Water Supply projects for providing safe drinking water facility in water scarce rural habitations with focus on no safe source habitations. The programme also envisages artificial ground water recharge of drinking water sources in Boden Block in Nuapda district and Narla Block of Kalahandi district. Besides, construction of 6600 recharge pits has been proposed to improve source sustainability. The proposed outlay in State Plan sector (including SCA and PMGY) is Rs.5952.73 lakh.

PROVISION OF URBAN AMENITIES IN RURAL AREAS (PURA)

The Planning Commission has formulated a new initiative named as Provision of Urban Amenities in Rural Areas (PURA) to further the growth potential of identified rural clusters to bridge the rural-urban divide for achieving a balanced socio-economic development. The scheme will focus on drinking water supply as well.

The scheme will be implemented in 402 identified villages across 28 districts of Orissa. The scheme envisages urban-quality facilities in drinking water supply in the identified villages in a span of 3 years.

With regard to the coverage status and the level of service delivery in the identified 402 villages, RWSS organization is working out schemes with cost estimates to meet the gap, if any.

CHAPTER-6

TOTAL SANITATION CAMPAIGN (TSC)

Adequate safe drinking water and sanitation facilities are essential for leading a healthy life. Consumption of unsafe drinking water, improper disposal of human excreta, improper environmental sanitation and lack of personal and food hygiene have been major causes of many diseases in developing countries including India. The Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP) was launched in 1986 with the objective of improving standards of sanitation of the rural people apart from providing privacy and dignity to women.

The concept of sanitation was earlier limited to disposal of human excreta. The concept now includes personal hygiene; liquid and solid waste disposal, home sanitation, use of safe water, etc.

Keeping in view the deficiencies of a supply-driven and allocation-based programme, the Central Rural Sanitation Programme has been restructured. Now there is a move towards a demand-driven approach. The revised approach is titled as *Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC),* which emphasizes more on Information, Education and Communication (IEC), Human Resource Development (HRD), Capacity Development activities to increase awareness and demand generation for sanitary facilities. The Programme is being implemented with focus on community-led and people-centered initiatives.

Children play a key role in absorbing and popularizing new ideas and concepts. This programme, therefore, intends to tap their potential as the most persuasive advocates of good sanitation practices in their own households and schools. The aim is to provide separate urinals/ toilets for boys and girls in all the schools in rural areas.

The main objectives of the TSC are to:

- Bring about an improvement in the general quality of life in the rural areas.
- Accelerate sanitation coverage in rural areas.
- Generate felt demand for sanitation facilities through awareness creation and health education.

- Cover schools/Anganwadis in rural areas with sanitation facilities and promote hygiene education and sanitary habits among students.
- Encourage cost effective and appropriate technologies in sanitation.
- Eliminate open defecation to minimize risk of contamination of drinking water sources and food.
- Convert dry latrines to pour flush latrines, and eliminate manual scavenging practice, wherever in existence in rural areas.

TSC is implemented on a project mode. The Project proposals emanate from districts are scrutinized by the State Water and Sanitation Mission and transmitted to the Department of Drinking Water Supply, Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India. TSC is implemented in phases in selected districts with start-up activities. Fund is made available for preliminary IEC Work. The physical implementation gets oriented towards satisfying the felt-needs, wherein individual beneficiaries choose from a variety of options for their household latrines. These give poor and disadvantaged families opportunity for subsequent up-gradation depending upon their requirements and financial position.

In the ***campaign approach***, a synergistic interaction between the Government agencies and other stakeholders, active NGO participation, intensive IEC, the provision of an alternate delivery system and more demand-oriented construction norms are being emphasized.

The programme components for TSC implementation are:

1. Rural Sanitary Marts (RSMs) and Production Centres (PCs)

The Rural Sanitary Mart (RSM) is an outlet dealing with the materials required for the construction of not only sanitary latrines but also other sanitary facilities required for individuals, families and environment in the rural areas. RSM should have those items, which are required as a part of the sanitation package. It is a commercial enterprise with a social objective. The main aim of having a RSM is to provide materials and guidance needed for construction different types of latrines and other sanitary facilities, which are technologically and financially suitable to the rural areas.

Production Centres are the means to improve the production of cost effective affordable sanitary materials. The Production Centres/ Rural Sanitary Marts could be opened and operated by NGOs / Panchayats. For

this purpose, *less than 5 percent (subject to a maximum of Rs. 35.00 lakh)* of the total Government outlay has been earmarked. Funding for this component will be in the ratio of 80:20 between the GOI and State Government.

Under the TSC Project, maximum amount of Rs.3.50 lakh per Rural Sanitary Mart/ Production Centre can be provided. The fund provided to NGOs/ Panchayats for setting up of Rural Sanitary Marts/ Production Centres should be used as revolving fund. After RSM/ PC attains a level of sustainability the fund should be returned to the District Implementing Agency.

2. Construction of Individual Household Latrines (IHLs)

For availing financial incentive, a duly completed sanitary latrine for BPL household shall comprise a Basic Low Cost Unit (without the super structure). All existing dry latrines in rural areas should be converted to pour flush latrines. The programme is aimed to cover all the rural families. Incentive as provided under the scheme may be extended to Below Poverty Line families, if the same is considered necessary for full involvement of the community. The BPL household itself should undertake the construction of household toilet. On completion and use of the toilet by the BPL household, the cash incentive can be given to the household in recognition of its achievement. The financing pattern including the incentive for BPL household for construction of Individual household latrines is as follows:

Basic Low cost Unit Cost (Rs.)	**Contribution**		
	GOI	State	Beneficiary
Up to Rs.625/-	60%	20%	20%
Between Rs.625/- and Rs.1000/-	30%	30%	40%
Above Rs.1000/-	Nil	Nil	100%

[Table 6.1]

The incentive given by the Central Government will continue to be admissible with reference to the cost of the basic low cost unit as given in the above Table and in no case will the overall quantum of central incentive exceed the admissible amount.

It is assumed that APL families will take up construction of the household latrines on their own, once they understand their utility. The

IEC activities, will, however, cover all the families in the district, without exception.

Construction of dry latrines should not be discouraged. The existing dry latrines, if any, should be converted to pour flush latrines and the unit cost and sharing pattern shall be identical to that of construction of individual household latrines.

3. Women Sanitary Complex

Community Sanitary Complex is an important component of TSC. These Complexes can be set up in a place in the village acceptable to women/ men/ landless families and accessible to them. The maintenance of such complexes is very essential for which Gram Panchayat should own the ultimate responsibility or make alternative arrangements at the village level. Maximum unit cost prescribed for a community complex is Rs. 2 lakh. However, the National Scheme Sanctioning Committee based on the detailed design and estimates will approve it. Sharing pattern amongst Central Government, State Government and the community is in the ratio of 60:20:20. The Panchayat, however, can make the community contribution. There will not be any upper ceiling for expenditure on this item. However, total expenditure proposed on Community Sanitary Complex and Individual Household Toilets should be within the ceiling of 60 percent of the total Government outlay. Ordinarily such complexes should be constructed only when there is lack of space in the village for construction of household toilets and the community takes the responsibility of their operation and maintenance. The ultimate aim is to ensure construction of maximum IHLs and construction of community complexes will be restricted to only when IHLs cannot be constructed, for whatever reason, and also teach the community of "Hygiene practices". Such complexes can be made at public places, markets, etc. where large-scale congregation of people takes place.

4. School Sanitation and Hygiene Education

Children are more receptive to new ideas. Schools/Anganwadis are appropriate institutions for changing the behaviour, mindset and habits of children from open defecation to the use of lavatory through motivation and education. The experience gained by children through use of toilets in school and sanitation education imparted by teachers would reach home and would also influence parents to adopt good sanitary habits. School Sanitation, therefore, forms an integral part of every TSC Project.

Toilets in all types of Government Schools ranging from Primary to Higher Secondary and Anganwadis should be constructed. Emphasis should be laid on constructing separate toilets for girls in Schools. The central assistance per unit will be restricted to Rs.12,000/- for a unit cost of Rs.20,000/-. Separate toilets for girls and boys should be provided. In that case, they would be treated as two separate units and each unit will be entitled to central assistance up to Rs.12,000/-.

Funding for School Sanitation in a TSC Project is provided by the Central Government, State Government and Parent-Teachers in the ratio of 60:30:10. Gram Panchayat can also contribute the 10% share of Parent-Teachers. State/UT Governments, Parent-Teachers Association and Panchayats are free to contribute from their own resources over and above the prescribed amount.

In addition to creation of hardware in the schools, it is essential that hygiene education be imparted to the children on all aspects of hygiene. For this purpose, at least one teacher in each school must be trained in hygiene education and she/he in turn should train the children through interesting activities and community projects that emphasize hygiene behaviour. The expenditure for this purpose can be met from the IEC fund earmarked for the project.

Anganwadi Toilets

In order to change the behaviour of the children from very early stage in life, it is essential that Anganwadis be used as a platform of behaviour change of the children as well as the mothers attending the Anganwadis. For this purpose each Anganwadi should be provided with a baby-friendly toilet.

One toilet of unit, which costs up to Rs.5,000.00, can be constructed in each Anganwadi or Balwadi in the rural areas where incentive to be given by Government of India will be restricted to Rs.3,000. Additional expenses can be met by the State Government or the Panchayats. Since there are a large number of Anganwadis operating from private houses, following strategy may be adopted: (a) In all the Anganwadis, which are in *Government* buildings, baby-friendly toilets should be constructed from out of the TSC funds to the extent laid down. (b) Those Anganwadis, which are in *private* buildings, the owner must be asked to construct the toilet as per design, and, he/she may be allowed to charge enhanced rent for the building to recover the cost of construction. Alternatively, a toilet may be constructed under the TSC and, suitable deductions made from the monthly rental paid to the owner to recover the cost over a period of time.

(c) For new buildings, which are going to be hired for Anganwadis, buildings having baby-friendly toilet facility only should be hired.

More than 10% of the total Government outlay can be utilized for School Sanitation and Anganwadi toilets.

As per the Constitution 73rd Amendment Act, 1992, Sanitation is included in the 11th Schedule. Accordingly, Gram Panchayats play a pivotal role in the implementation of Total Sanitation Campaign. The TSC will be implemented by the Panchayati Raj Institutions at all levels. They will carry out the social mobilisation for the construction of toilets and also maintain the clean environment by way of safe disposal of wastes.

NGOs have an important role in the implementation of TSC in the rural areas. They have to be actively involved in IEC (software) activities as well as in hardware activities. Their services are required to be utilised not only for bringing about awareness among the rural people for the need of rural sanitation but also ensuring that they actually make use of the sanitary latrines. NGOs can also open and operate Production Centres and Rural Sanitary Marts. NGOs may also be engaged to conduct base line surveys and PRAs specifically to determine key behaviours and perceptions regarding sanitation, hygiene, water use, O&M, etc. Selection of NGOs should be done following a transparent criterion.

The component-wise earmarking of project outlay and the sharing of funds by Government of India, State Government and beneficiaries have been shown in the following table:

TSC Component-wise Earmarking and Funding Pattern

Sl. No.	Component	Amount earmarked as percent of the project outlay	Contribution percent		
			GOI	State	House-hold/ Community
a.	Start-up Activities (Preliminary Surveys, Publicity etc.)	Less than 5% (subject to a ceiling of Rs.20 lakh per district)	100	0	0
b.	IEC, Including Motivational Awareness and Educative Campaigns, Advocacy etc.	More than 15%	80	20	0
c.	Alternate Delivery Mechanism (PCs/RSMs)	More than 5% (Subject to a maximum of Rs.35 lakh per district)	80	20	0

d.	(i) Individual Latrines for BPL/ disabled house holds (ii) Community Sanitary Complexes	Less than 60% (subject to Para 9 (d) of the Guidelines)	60	20	20
e.	Individual house hold latrines for APL	Nil	0	0	100
f.	School Sanitation Including Anganwadis (Hardware and Support Services)	More than 10%	60	30	10
g.	Administrative charges, including training, staff, support services, Monitoring & Evaluation etc.	Less than 5% (subject to a ceiling of Rs. 40 lakh per district)	80	20	0

[Table 6.2]

In case the amount sought for / utilized under any component of the TSC is less than the earmarked percentage, the balance percent will be adjusted for construction of individual household latrines. In no case the percent earmarked for components relating to start-up activities and administrative charges should exceed 5 percent of the project outlay.

It is essential to train the community, particularly all the members of the family in the proper upkeep and maintenance of the sanitation facilities created. The households should meet the maintenance expenses of individual household sanitary latrines. The maintenance cost of community sanitary complexes may be met by the Panchayats/ voluntary organisations/ charitable trusts/Self Help Groups. Institutions/ Organisations operating and maintaining the Sanitary complexes may charge suitable user charges to meet the operation and maintenance cost fully. The departments concerned should provide adequate funds for maintenance of school/ Anganwadi toilets.

Nirmal Gram Puraskar

In order to give a fillip to TSC implementation, Government of India have announced an incentive in the form of an award called the *Nirmal Gram Puraskar* for fully sanitised and open defecation-free Gram Panchayats, Blocks and Districts. The *Nirmal Gram Puraskar* scheme has the following ingredients:

Eligibility:

(i) Gram Panchayats, Blocks and Districts, which achieve 100% sanitation coverage in terms of (a) 100% sanitation coverage of individual house holds, (b) 100% school sanitation coverage (c) free from open defecation, dry latrines and manual scavenging, and (d) clean environment maintenance.

(ii) Individuals and organisations, which have been the driving force for effecting full sanitation coverage in the respective geographical area.

(Rupees in lakh)

Sl No.	*Particulars*	*Gram Panchayat*		*Block*		*District*	
1.	Population Criteria	Up to 5000	5001 and above	Up to 50000	50001 and above	Up to 10 lakh	Above 10 lakh
2.	Cash Incentive Recommended	2.0	4.0	10.0	20.0	30.0	50.0
3.	Incentive to Individuals	0.10		0.20		0.30	
4.	Incentive to Organisation(s) other than PRIs	0.20		0.35		0.50	

[Table 6.3]

The procedure for identifying 100% sanitised blocks and districts is based on the following principles:

- ✓ State Government will identify and select Gram Panchayats, Blocks and Districts, which are fully covered and which conform to the eligibility criteria. After selection they will send the report to the Government of India.

- ✓ For Districts, Blocks and Panchayats, the Government of India may engage independent evaluator(s) or Multi-disciplinary Team(s) to assess the status of full sanitation coverage of the Gram Panchayats, Blocks and Districts.

- ✓ There will be a National Committee on Nirmal Gram Puraskar constituted by this Department to draw up criteria for annual selection of Gram Panchayats, Blocks, Districts, individuals and organisations for the Puraskar.

The incentive for Panchayati Raj Institutions can be used for improving and maintaining sanitation facilities in their respective areas. The focus should be on solid and liquid waste disposal, drainage facilities and maintenance of sanitation standard in the PRI area.

Implementation of TSC Projects in Orissa

Rural Sanitation coverage in India is only 22% as per the 2001 census. Orissa ranks among the most backward States so far as sanitation is concerned. Then, the only bright side of backwardness is that if we can get out of it, the contrast is wonderful. So Total Sanitation Campaign is being implemented in the following 15 districts:

1. Balasore	6. Nayagarh	11. Puri
2. Ganjam	7. Jajpur	12. Kandhamal
3. Sundergarh	8. Cuttack	13. Rayagada
4. Bhadrak	9. Kendrapara	14. Koraput
5. Khurda	10. Jagatsinghpur	15. Bolangir

New Proposals

The National Scheme Sanctioning Committee of the Department of Drinking Water Supply, Government of India have in principle agreed to sanction TSC projects for the following 9 districts and the Department of Drinking Water Supply has released Rs.10.00 lakh for each these districts to complete Baseline Survey (BLS) and to submit detailed project report.

1. Angul	4. Kalahandi	7. Nawarangpur
2. Gajapati	5. Nuapada	8. Mayurbhanj
3. Malkangiri	6. Sonepur	9. Keonjhar

A proposal has been submitted to Government of India to bring the following 6 districts into the fold of TSC.

1. Boudh	3. Jharsuguda	5. Deogarh
2. Dhenkanal	4. Bargarh	6. Sambalpur

Project Funding

The total approved outlay for the TSC projects implemented in 15 districts namely Ganjam, Balasore, Sundergarh, Bhadrak, Khurda, Cuttack, Nayagarh, Jajpur, Puri, Kendrapara, Jagatsinghpur, Kandhamal, Koraput, Rayagada and Bolangir is Rs.24276.39 lakh. As per the sanctioned component, central share is Rs.15815.11 lakh, State share Rs.5048.89 lakh

and the balance Rs.3412.39 lakh is to be contributed by the beneficiaries. Government of India has already released Rs.2769.48 lakh, for these 15 projects towards the 1st instalment of their committed share. Government of India has further released Rs.410.48 lakh towards 2nd instalment for Balasore TSC project. Against the total release of Rs.3179.96 lakh, the matching State share (in the approved ratio) worked out is Rs.995.95 lakh. Up to 2003-04, an amount of Rs.289.61 lakh has been mobilized towards State share leaving a gap of Rs.706.34 lakh. In the Budget Estimate for 2004-05, an amount of Rs.540.00 lakh has been proposed towards proportionate State share to reduce the gap.

Target

The following table sums up project-wise ***physical targets*** for implementing the different components of TSC.

District-wise Physical Targets of TSC Components

Sl. No.	*District*	*Approved Targets*				
		IHLs	*School Toilets*	*Anganwadi Toilets*	*Sanitary Complexes For women*	*Total Sanitation Villages*
1	Balasore	195,000	1,161			
2	Bhadrak	135,000	703			
3	Bolangir	199,853	1,200			
4	Cuttack	155,000	1,432		342	14
5	Ganjam	190,000	1,325			
6	Jagatsingpur	95,628	1,310			
7	Jajpur	162,500	1,707		300	10
8	Kandhamal	100,000	561	937		
9	Kendrapada	165,000	1,000			
10	Khurda	150,000	780			
11	Koraput	221,421	900			
12	Nayagarh	122,500	1,117		300	8
13	Puri	160,323	1,000			
14	Rayagada	134,397	800			
15	Sundergarh	183,809	1,975		2	
	Total	**2,370,431**	**16,971**	**937**	**944**	**32**

[Table 6.4]

The district-wise physical progress under different components of TSC has been summarized in the following table**.**

Construction of IHLs under TSC

Sl No	*District*	*Total IHLs to be constructed in BPL households*	*Total IHLs constructed*
1	Balasore	195,000	111,399
2	Sundergarh	183,809	65,170
3	Khurda	150,000	38,202
4	Bhadrak	135,000	32,368
5	Ganjam	190,000	27,522
6	Kendrapada	165,000	19,581
7	Cuttack	155,000	17,755
8	Nayagarh	122,500	9,986
9	Bolangir	199,853	8,511
10	Jajpur	162,500	8,384
11	Koraput	221,421	3,824
12	Kandhamal	100,000	1,584
13	Rayagada	134,397	467
14	Puri	160,323	328
15	Jagatsinghpur	95,628	
	Total	*2,370,431*	*345,081*

[Table 6.5]

Construction of School Toilets under TSC

Sl. No.	*District*	*Toilets to be constructed*	*Toilets constructed*
1	Balasore	1,161	1,240
2	Sundergarh	1,975	1,004
3	Ganjam	1,325	864
4	Khurda	780	610
5	Bhadrak	703	516
6	Puri	1,000	456
7	Jajpur	1,707	445
8	Nayagarh	1,117	346
9	Kendrapada	1,000	254
10	Cuttack	1,432	182
11	Kandhamal	1,498	47
12	Koraput	900	13
13	Rayagada	800	2
14	Bolangir	1,200	
15	Jagatsinghpur	1,310	
	Total	*17,908*	*5,979*

[Table 6.6]

The project wise availability of funds vis-a-vis expenditure have been summarized in the following table:

District-wise Financial Status of TSC projects

(Rs. In Lakh)

Sl. No.	*District*	*GoI share*	*GoO share*	*Beneficiary contribution*	*Total*	*GoI share received*	*GoO share received*	*Expenditure*
1	Balasore	1368.26	415.10	279.16	2062.52	820.96	139.08	814.46
2	Bhadrak	896.47	270.52	182.81	1349.80	268.94	9.80	245.73
3	Bolangir	1130.68	376.12	273.82	1780.62	113.07	0.00	23.64
4	Cuttack	1249.71	396.43	250.07	1896.21	124.97	0.00	84.45
5	Ganjam	1368.26	418.38	275.87	2062.51	410.48	60.76	295.74
6	Jagatsinghpur	692.86	237.40	145.73	1075.99	69.29	0.00	0.00
7	Jajpur	1300.22	417.55	259.26	1977.03	130.02	0.00	100.53
8	Kandhamal	622.91	205.83	140.91	969.65	62.29	0.00	26.10
9	Kendrapara	950.75	314.25	226.25	1491.25	95.08	0.00	20.76
10	Khurda	996.30	300.60	203.10	1500.00	298.89	20.00	319.25
11	Koraput	1182.02	386.70	294.78	1863.50	118.20	0.00	22.54
12	Nayagarh	1026.42	315.90	195.46	1537.78	102.64	0.00	104.70
13	Puri	930.41	307.70	220.40	1458.51	93.04	0.00	0.00
14	Rayagada	789.31	258.33	184.00	1231.64	78.93	0.00	14.37
15	Sundergarh	1310.53	428.08	280.77	2019.38	393.16	99.97	463.58
	Total	**15815.11**	**5048.89**	**3412.39**	**24276.39**	**3179.96**	**329.61**	**2535.85**

[Table 6.7]

The following GPs have been recommended by the State Government to Govt. of India for awarding Nirmal Gram Puraskar

Sl. No.	*District*	*Block*	*GP*	*Remarks*
1	Balasore	Nilagiri	Kaansa	Recommended
2	Ganjam	Sheragada	Kumarapani	Recommended
3	Sundergarh	Tangarpali	Tasaladihi	Recommended

[Table 6.8]

The programme for 2004-05 relating to hardware component envisages construction of 7,40,000 Individual Household Latrines and 12,342 toilets in rural schools.

CHAPTER –7

EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Floods are the most common of natural disasters in Orissa. Between July and October 2003, floods hit Orissa thrice affecting 27 districts. Rural Development Department responded to the emergency situation and reestablished the road communication system. The Department also made provision for safe drinking water and conducted water quality surveillance to reduce risk to human health. Teams were formed to disinfect the submerged tube wells on war footing.

Role of RW Organisation

Rural Development Department maintains about 28,400 km rural roads and 28,79,331 sqm government buildings (plinth area) in the rural areas of the State. The floods of 2003 caused extensive damage to rural road network. The public buildings located in rural areas also suffered damage. The cost of restoration of the damaged R.D. roads and CD works was estimated at Rs.217.49 crore.

Initially, Special Relief Commissioner (SRC) allotted an amount of Rs.5.5 crore for repair and restoration of damaged RD roads. So closure of breaches and minimum required repairs were undertaken for re-establishment of road communication. Later, during February 2004, the SRC allotted Rs.25.00 crore for repair and restoration of damaged RD roads. The Rural Development Department utilized this amount for repair and restoration of 570 roads. The districtwise allocation of fund has been summarized in the following table.

Districtwise distribution of Rs.25.00 Crore for repair/restoration of damaged roads

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl No	District	Number of roads approved for repair/restoration	Amount allocated
1	2	3	4
1	Angul	15	41.40
2	Balasore	15	59.00
3	Bargarh	39	223.00
4	Bhadrak	22	89.45
5	Bolangir	20	144.40

6	Boudh	6	20.00
7	Kandhamal	17	45.00
8	Cuttack	37	240.00
9	Deogarh	7	22.00
10	Sambalpur	19	46.50
11	Gajapati	10	49.00
12	Ganjam	49	172.20
13	Jagatsinghpur	17	100.00
14	Jajpur	41	191.75
15	Jharsuguda	29	26.80
16	Kalahandi	27	149.00
17	Nuapada	12	36.00
18	Kendrapara	31	160.00
19	Keonjhar	6	11.00
20	Khurda	26	114.00
21	Nayagarh	17	81.00
22	Puri	43	244.00
23	Koraput	16	86.50
24	Mayurbhanj	19	52.00
25	Nawarangpur	8	49.00
26	Rayagada	11	32.50
27	Sonepur	11	14.50
	Total	**570**	**2500**

[Table 7.1]

An amount of Rs.11.39 crore was utilized during 2003-04, since LC did not cover the balance of the allotment.

Role of RWSS Organisation

The major activities during the floods of August-September and September-October, 2003 included emergency water supply, water quality surveillance; disinfection of drinking water sources and restoration of the damaged drinking water sources.

Besides installation of temporary tube wells in the flood affected areas, 40 sintex tanks were kept in fixed positions with arrangement for regular refilling, 12 mobile tankers were engaged to carry out emergency water supply. Drinking water was supplied in 10,79,269 poly packs and 48,559 jerry canes to the marooned population.

Water samples from submerged drinking water sources were initially tested with H_2S strips, and where test results were found positive, water samples were further tested in laboratory for confirming contamination. Disinfection of public drinking water sources was carried out by RWSS organization and private drinking water sources were disinfected jointly by RWSS and H&FW Department officials. A total of 85,718 drinking water sources were disinfected.

In addition to the local Self Employed Mechanics (SEMs), 224 teams and 142 mobile vans were pressed into service for repair and disinfection of drinking water sources. The damaged drinking water sources were repaired and restored immediately.

One of the examples of integrating disaster mitigation measures with development activities is having tube wells platforms raised in submergence prone areas. Rural Development Department decided to raise the platforms of minimum necessary number of tube wells in submergence prone villages of districts such as Cuttack, Jagatsinghpur, Kendrapara, Jajpur and Puri. In pursuance of this decision, about 600 tube well platforms in the aforesaid districts have been raised above high flood level to make safe drinking water available to people during floods.

Rural Works
(Non-Plan & State Plan)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl No	Activities	Non-Plan	State Plan
1	2	3	4
1	Machinery & Equipment	178.56	0.10
2	NABARD		6785.00
3	Road Development Programme (RDP)		50.00
4	Constituency-wise Allotment (CWA)		1450.00
5	KBK		1407.69
6	Land Acquisition		10.00
7	Office Building	28.56	0.10
8	Decretal Dues		10.00
9	Survey & Investigation		29.80
10	Direction & Administration	1837.88	
11	Building Maintenance	2493.33	
12	Road Maintenance	7821.15	
13	Residential building	5.19	
14	Others	8.00	
15	Suspense	500.00	
16	Deduct proportionate charges	2745.73	
	Total	**10126.94**	**9742.69**

Rural Water Supply & Sanitation
(Non-plan, State Plan & CSP)

(Rs.in lakh)

A. Rural Water Supply				
Sl No	Activities	Non-plan	State plan	C.S.P
1	2	3	4	5
1	Direction & Administration	263.51	915.05	
2	Tube well		1245.00	1926.85
3	Sanitary well		108.00	120.00
4	Pipe Water Supply		986.84	782.60
5	Sub-Mission (Pipe Water Supply)		552.29	1059.60
6	Machinery & Equipment	146.00	294.98	40.00
7	Operation & Maintenance	2998.61	405.42	1007.80
8	Electricity dues		50.00	
9	Building		5.00	
10	Rain water Harvesting		175.00	
11	Ground Water Recharge Pit		125.00	245.15
12	Improvement of traditional sources		57.47	
13	Survey		50.00	100.00
14	Prime Minister's Announcement for digging of Tube wells in Primary Schools & Improvement of traditional sources			2067.70
15	Decretal dues		9.94	
16	KBK		952.73	
17	Others	8.14	20.01	542.00
18	Suspense	300.00	200.00	
19	Deduct proportionate charges	386.17		
	Total	**3330.09**	**6152.73**	**7891.70**
	(*) NB:- Excluding suspense of 2,00.00 lakh, State Plan Ceiling remains Rs.59,52.73 lakh			
B. Rural Sanitation				
1	State matching contribution		540.00	