

**Chapter-2(Manual.1)**  
**Particulars of Organization, Function and Duties**

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**2.1 Objective/Purpose of the public authority:-**

Aims and objective of the Department of Water Resources is to increase the agricultural productivity of the State by way of creation of additional irrigation potential and better management of potential created. The activities of the Department also extend to socio-economic development, navigation, hydro power generation, water supply and flood control, drainage etc. Above all, the main objectives of the Department is to bring an all round prosperity of the state.

**2.2 Mission/vision Statement of the public authority:-**

Orissa is primarily an agrarian state. Irrigation sector holds the key to Orissa's economic development and poverty alleviation. The state has a cultivate land of 61.65 lakh. It has been assessed that 49.90 lakh can be brought under irrigation through major, medium and minor (flow & lift) irrigation projects.

Being an agrarian state, the Government is attaching utmost importance for irrigation development. During XI plan period, following targets have been set to augment the irrigation potential.

1. At least 35% of the cultivate area of each block will be provided irrigation facilities.
2. All ongoing major and medium irrigation projects that have spilled over from 10<sup>th</sup> plan has been Planned to be completed according to a strict time schedule. Additional irrigation potential of 469.00<sup>th</sup>.ha through major, medium and minor (flow & lift) irrigation projects will be created.
3. Restoration of Water bodies & in-operable LIPs will be taken in Priority basis to minimize the gap between potential creation and utilization.
4. For equitable distribution of water, all irrigated commands will be handed maintenance Status of Irrigation projects.

### **1. Major & Medium Irrigation Sector**

It has been assessed that 3130.00<sup>th</sup>.ha cultivatable land can be brought under irrigation through major and medium irrigation projects. By end of March 2008,1260.90<sup>th</sup>.ha of net irrigation potential has been created through 118 projects that include 33 on going projects.

### **2. Minor Irrigation(Flow)**

It has been assessed that 970.00<sup>th</sup>.ha of cultivatable land be provided irrigation through minor(flow) projects. By end of March 2008,529.23<sup>th</sup>.ha of net irrigation potential has been created. At present,this department is looking after construction,operation and maintenance of Minor Irrigation (flow) projects having ayacut above 40 ha.

### **3. Lift Irrigation**

It has been assessed that 890.00<sup>th</sup>.ha of cultivatable land can be provided irrigation facilities through Lift irrigation projects.

Government have declared the year'2008 as the year of irrigation and set the following targets:

1. 3 to 4 Medium irrigation projects Will be taken up in every block.
2. Renovation of old Medium irrigation projects under OCTMP with World Bank assistance will be taken up.
3. 1000 LIPs will be installed.
4. Targets for Major/Medium irrigation projects to be fixed and monitored.
5. CADA works to be taken up under NREGS.
6. Canal system to be improved under NREGS.
7. 25000 shallow tube wells to be installed under Jalanindi with subsidy with from APICOL.
8. Irrigation source to be created in every village. With NREGS where it is less than 35%.

For long term solution of flood problems,construction of reserver with adequate flood cushion is required .Under the present circumstances,constructions of flood control reservoirs are difficult due to large scale submergence and other environment and ecological aspects. Therefore,the Department has planned other measure such as construction of cascade reservoirs in such a way hat effective flood moderation is achieved ,Besides ,raising and strengthening of flood protective embankments,clearance of river mouths,inter basin transfer of water in the state,Flood plain regulation/ Flood plain zoning & Flood forecasting systems have also been planned for effective flood management

### **2.3 Brief history of the public authority and context of its formation.**

Water has always played a major role in human societies. It is a source of life and prosperity and a cause of death and devastation. Because of this close relationship between water and man, water resources management has been viewed as a crucial vehicle for socio-economic development.

Water resources development in the state was taken up in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century to curb the destructive effect of water, particularly the devastating floods of river Mahanadi. Through some noticeable works were done during the nineteenth and early twentieth century, concerned efforts were not attempted to remove regional disparity. Large parts of the state continued to remain in the grip of flood and famine in the Pre-independence period. After independence water resources development was given top priority in national agenda. Water being a state subject, state Governments were encouraged to invest heavily in hydraulic infrastructure in order to promote growth, mitigate risk and alleviate poverty. At the initial stages, in Orissa, major & medium irrigation projects were under Public Works Department & minor (flow) irrigation works under the control of Revenue Department. In the Year 1962, a separate Department called Irrigation and power was set up to expedite the construction work of major and medium irrigation projects, Minor irrigation works were transferred to Rural Engineering Organization (REO) formed under Planning & Co-ordination Department. In 1980, the R.E.O. was transferred to the Irrigation and Power Department. The year 1990 witnessed major changes in secretariat Administration, resulting in the reorganization of Department and creation of several new departments. A new department called Rural Development Department was created and Irrigation & power Department was split into Department of Irrigation and Department of Energy. Major and medium Irrigation remained with the Department of Energy, minor Irrigation works were transferred to R.D. Department.

In the mean time, other sectoral demands of water such as domestic urban agglomeration, industrial. Have been increased considerably which warranted an integrated water resources development and management approach. To face the challenge, first National water Policy was framed in 1987. Following the principles of National Water Policy, the state Water Policy was framed in 1994, which underscore the need of a coordinated approach to the state's water resources development. Administrative initiatives were taken to bring all water-related subjects under one umbrella, and in the year 1994, Irrigation Department was restructured as water Resources Department, which became the nodal department with regard to all matters concerning the decision in the year 1996, the Minor Irrigation works dealt by R.D. Department and Command Area Development works dealt by Agriculture Department were transferred to the Water Resources Department.

### **2.4 Duties of the public authority**

1. Administration of various Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Acts and Rules made thereunder.
2. Water for Irrigation and navigation canal, drainage embankments and water storage and all works connected therewith.
3. Maintenance of Indian Water ways
4. Construction and maintenance. Of building required solely for the administration of canals and embankments of Major and medium Irrigation.
5. Flood Control and River Taming Works.
6. All matters relating to Civil construction and maintenance of Dam projects except Upper Indravati Hydro-electric Project up to the point of generation in coordination with Energy Deptt.
7. All matters relating to land acquisition, land reclamation and resettlement in connection with the projects pertaining to the Department.
8. Command Area Development.
9. Excavation, execution and maintenance of minor Irrigation as defined by Govt. of India from time and Tank Projects.
10. Lift Irrigation Corporation.
11. Orissa Pani Panchayats.

## **2.5 Main activities/function of the public authority:-**

The Department of Water Resources is headed by Dr. Aurobindo Behera, IAS as Principal Secretary since 3<sup>rd</sup> June 2006. The Department has 7 wings namely; Major & medium Irrigation, Minor Irrigation (flow & Lift), Rehabilitation and Resettlement, Land Acquisition, Finance, CAD & WM & Monitoring. Each wing is headed by an Officer. To achieve desired objectives, the Department is assisted by seven organizations. The activities of these organizations are enumerated below.

### **Major & Medium:-**

The Organization deals with following works.

- Formulation of State Water Plan & State Water Policy.
- Implementation of Major & Medium Irrigation Projects and their operation & maintenance.
- Involving farmers in irrigation system operation & maintenance activities relating to Major Medium irrigation projects.
- Interstate matters relating to rivers common to neighboring States.
- Flood control and Drainage works.
- Industrial water supply & collection of industrial water rate.

**Minors(flow) :-** This organization looks after following works.

- Implementation of Minor irrigation projects (flow) above CCA40 ha and their operation and maintenance.
- Pani Panchayat (Participatory Irrigation Management works for Minor (flow) Irrigation projects.

### **Ground Water Survey & Investigation:-**

Deals with exploration and regulation of ground water including creating mass awareness for artificial recharge in view of depletion of resources.

### **Command Area Development:-**

Deals with construction of field channels, field drains & other multi-disciplinary activities of irrigated agriculture in selected command areas below the outlet.

### **Orissa Lift Irrigation Corporation Ltd.:-**

This autonomous organization was setup in 1996 to impart advanced training to officers and farmer associated with irrigated agriculture activities. Besides, this organization is also involved in research and consultancy activities pertaining to land, water and crop management.

### **Orissa Construction Corporation Ltd.(OCC):-**

Corporation was established in the year 1962, under the Companies Act, 1956, as a wholly owned Government of Orissa enterprise to undertake construction activities. Later, the activities of this Corporation are extended to the field of construction consultancy and IT services.

## **2.6 List of services being provided by the public authority with a brief write-up on them.:-**

### **● Accelerated Irrigation benefit Programmes (AIBP)**

Major and medium irrigation projects are capital intensive in nature. The state Governments with limited resources find themselves unable to meet desired fund demands of all the projects. Therefore, the projects completion gets delayed and a large number of projects in the country have spilled over from one plan to another. Further, funds spent on these projects are locked up and the country is not able to derive the desired benefits. This was a matter of grave concern for the Union Government. Against this background (AIBP) was launched by Government of India during 1996-97 to provide financial assistance to state Government for accelerating the pace of irrigation development in the country.

The primary objectives of AIBP are:-

- i. To accelerate implementation of large irrigation projects which are beyond the resources capability of State Governments.
- ii. Expeditions completion of the projects which were in advanced stage of completion.
- iii. To realize bulk benefits from irrigation projects.

- **Rural Infrastructure Development Fund(RIDF)**

Inadequacy of public investment has decelerated growth rate agricultural and rural infrastructure sectors since the 8<sup>th</sup> Five-Year Plan. 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 infrastructure arrangements for financing rural infrastructure. Against this background,the Government of India in Budget of 1995-96 announced the scheme for setting up rural infrastructure development fund (RIDF) to be operationalized by NABARD. This fund has emerged as a popular and effective scheme for financing rural infrastructure projects.]

Assisting State Government for the completion of ongoing rural infrastructure projects and also taking up new projects.

- i. Irrigation Projects.(Major,Medium & Minor)
- ii. Flood Control & Drainage Projects.
- iii. Agriculture and Allied Activities.
- iv. Rural Connectivity.(Road & Bridges)
- v. Social Sectors (Rural water Supply,Infrastructure for PHC,Educational Institution & e-governance).

- **Japan Bank for International Co-operation (JBIC)**

Japan is providing ODA(official Development Assistance) loan developing countries at low rates

An outlay of Rs.122.00 Crore has been provided for the Year 2008-09 with target to create additional irrigation potential of 8.00 thousand hectares.

- **Orissa Integrated Irrigated Agriculture and Water Management Investment**

The Orissa Integrated irrigated Agriculture and Water Management Investment projects (OIIAWMP) was conceptualized with the support of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) to maximize the state of interest and with long repayment periods to develop and improve the economic and social infrastructure for sustainable economic cooperation operations are in charge of the major part of ODA loans. So far 3 Major projects namely Upper Indravati Irrigation project(RD 15.00 to 52.00K.M),Upper Kolab irrigation project(RD 14.00 to 41.78 K.M) & Rengali Left Bank Canal (RD 29.177 to 71.313 K.M) have been sanctioned under this scheme.

- **Orissa Community Tank Management Programme(OCTMP).**

Government of orissa in partnership with Government of India has initiated a projects to repair and rehabilitated approximately 900 minor irrigation tanks having a command area of 40 ha to 2000 ha and covering 1.20 lakh ha across the state of orissa with funding from World Bank. Tank irrigation is one of the oldest methods of irrigation in orissa . The State has 28,303 tanks approximately,including tanks of the Government and private Sector(Go, Minor Irrigation Census,2001).About 3646 of these tanks are relatively large with an irrigation capacity 0of 5.47 million hectares. These 3646 tanks irrigate between 40 to 2000 ha land and are managed by the MI Department .The Orissa Community Tank Development and Management Society (OCTDMS) has been formed as a special purpose Vehicle(SPV) under the Department of Water Resources,Government of orissa and will conceptualized and operationalized the orissa Community Tank Management project(OCTMP).The project envisages execution through primary and Secondary institutions from the state project Unit to he Community Level Groups with facilitation of Support Organization.

- **Orissa Water Sector Improvement project(OWSIP)**

1. The project”Mahanadi Basin Development Plan” has been reamed as Orissa Water Sector Improvement project. The proposals envisages modernization of irrigation projects,construction of new irrigation projects besides flood control and drainage development I Mahanadi Basin. The project will be implemented in phased manner through financial assistance of World Bank. At present,preliminary activities such as survey,investigation & project report preparation are under progress. Funding for thjis project is likely to be made available during 2009-10. An outlay of Rs 11.20 Crore has been proposed under this scheme during 2008-09.

- **Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water bodies.**

Minor irrigation projects have contributed substantially to augment the irrigation potential. It is estimated that there are about five lakh water bodies such as lakes and tanks used for irrigation in the country. These projects generally suffer from the tanks, poor maintenance and management, encroachment, etc. It is necessary to restore the storage capacity of water bodies with the purpose of recovering their lost irrigation potential. With this aim in view, a scheme called "National project for directly linked to Agriculture" has been launched on pilot basis by the Government of India during 2004-05.

- (a) To restore and augment storage capacities of water bodies.
- (b) To recover and extend their lost irrigation potential.

### **Biju Krushak Vikash Yojana**

Minor irrigation projects are environment-friendly and they provide gainful employment opportunities to the rural population, resulting in optimum utilization of resources. A large number of small irrigation projects on streams & rivulets can provide irrigation to the lands of tribal beneficiaries. The technology close to the heart of the tribal and the projects are therefore amply suitable for self-management. The pani panchayat scheme has aroused widespread enthusiasm. Requests are pouring in to set up new minor and lift irrigation projects and revive the derelict ones. It is, therefore, felt that new emphasis on Minor & Lift Irrigation projects can be cast in the mould of pani panchayats, which will provide increased momentum to the campaign. With the above objectives in view, Government launched a new scheme name as "Biju Krushak Vikash Yojana" during 2001.

### **Hirakud Development Plan**

Hirakud multi-purpose project completed 50 years of its glorious existence in 2007. It occupies a pride of place in the state's progress, as it has contributed immensely to the control of floods, generation of electricity and providing irrigation facilities to the farmers in the Mahanadi delta. The project was originally designed to provide irrigation to 153750 ha of land in Khariff season and 76875 ha of land in rabi season. After so many years of its existence, the Hirakud project is irrigating 163036 ha in khariff and 115481 ha in rabi, much more than what was envisaged in the project originally. It is true that despite a larger area having been brought under irrigation there are pockets especially the tail-end areas where or getting inadequate water. This is due to the fact that the canal systems get deteriorated resulting in decrease in carrying capacity of canal. It is also observed that over drawal of water at head reaches makes water scarcity in tail-end areas even though design discharge the canal has been maintained. Participatory irrigation management (Pani Panchayat) provide a platform to sit together, take stock of total availability of water and its scientific use with a view to serving the need of all the farmers in the command.

It has been the government's endeavor to improve canal systems from time to time and also to sensitise farmers about judicious use of water programmes to develop a part of the Hirakud command area were taken up under World Bank supported Water Resources Consolidation project (WRCP) and Accelerated irrigation benefit programme (AIBP). At present, Rampur & Berkly system modernization work is under progress through NABARD. It is proposed to consolidate irrigation in the balance command area of Hirakud system through state Fund and World Bank funded Orissa Water Sector Improvement Programme (OWSIP).

To begin with a sum of Rs.2.00 crore was allotted from state's own resources during 2007-08. During 2008-09, it has been programmed to spend Rs.50.00 Crore from state's own resources for improvement of the system.

### **Bharat Nigam Programme:-**

This is time bound programme (2005-2009) launched for building rural infrastructure in the areas of Irrigation, Roads, Housing, Water Supply, Electrification & Telecommunication connectivity. Specific targets are to be achieved under each sector. The irrigation component of Bharat Nigam aims at creation of irrigation potential of 100 lakh hectare in four years i.e from 2005-06 to 2008-09 a National level. Orissa has proposed to create 3.923 lakh ha of additional irrigation potential with projected investment of Rs.2649.29 Crore.

### **35% Irrigation Master Plan**

There is a wide difference in geographical distribution of irrigation facility in the state. Some blocks have more than 50% irrigation facility whereas other have less than 5% facility. Krishnaprasad block in Puri district has no irrigation facility. Government have, therefore, decided that a Master Plan for each district should be drawn up so as to provide at least 35% irrigation in every block during the next five years i.e. from 2005-06 to 2009-10. Collectors were requested to prepare Master Plan of their districts. All collectors submitted their Master Plan, which incorporates Major/Medium, Minor, lift and other sources of Irrigation facility. By now, 15 such defect blocks have achieved 35% irrigation facility. As per the action plan for 2008-09, 18 blocks will be brought under 35% irrigation during the current financial year 2008-09. While submitting the Master plan the Collectors have indicated 27 blocks in Orissa will not be able to achieve 35% irrigation facility by 2009-10. Efforts are being made to explore the possibilities of augmenting irrigation potential in these blocks through other sources of irrigation by identifying suitable sites for water harvesting structures, check dams, nala bunds etc. and also by identifying suitable pockets like ground water prospect zones, ground water recharge points such as percolation tank, recharge pit etc.

Government have declared the year 2008 as the year of irrigation and set the following targets:

1. 3 to 4 MIPs will be taken up in every block.
2. Renovation of old MIPs under OCTMP with World Bank assistance will be taken up
3. 1000 LIPs will be installed.
4. Targets for Major/Medium irrigation projects to be fixed and monitored.
5. CADA works to be taken up under NREGS.
6. Canal systems to be improved under NREGS.
7. 25000 shallow tube wells to be installed under Jananidhi with subsidy from APICOL.
8. Irrigation sources to be created in every village with NREGS where it is less than 35%.

### **Flood Control & Drainage**

Orissa falls under a tropical climatic zone. The floods in the state occur mostly during monsoon season due to heavy rainfall caused by synoptic scale monsoon disturbances. Almost every alternate year, vast areas of the state are inundated due to flood or flood coupled with cyclone. The flood-prone area of the state has been assessed to be 33.40 lakh ha, which is 21.45% of its geographical area. Total control of flood is not practicable from economic considerations & management rationally refers provision of reasonable degree of protection against floods by structural/non-structural measures to mitigate the recurring havoc caused by floods.

During the last five decades, a number of structural and non-structural measures have been taken to minimize flood. As a part of structural measures, two flood control reservoirs namely Hirakud on the Mahanadi & Rengali on the Brahmani have been constructed. Similarly, the Chanduli dam & Icha dam (under construction) in Jharkhand will control flood to some extent in Subarnarekha delta. Besides, 6515 Kms. of protective embankments, 1952 spurs & different basins to control the flood & saline ingress in the delta/low lying area.

The natural topographical factor (flat terrain) is the primary cause of drainage congestion in coastal belts of Orissa. Therefore, disposal of run-off resulting from rainfall takes considerable time. Further, the problem gets aggravated due to formation of sand bars across the river mouths and tidal lockage. The drainage congestion affects crop yield. It has been estimated that 30% of the CCA i.e. 2.17 lakh ha suffers from poor drainage and water logging problems. To harness the potential for increased agricultural growth, a master plan amounting to Rs. 856.46 Cr. To retrieve 1.90 lakh ha of waterlogged area has been prepared & submitted to CWC for necessary clearance.

### **Command Area Development & Water Management (CADWM) programme**

Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM) programme, a Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme is being implemented in the State since 1976-77 with the main objective of reducing the gap between irrigation potential created and that utilized. The programme aims at enhancing agricultural production and productivity in irrigated commands by judicious and equitable distribution of the available irrigation water with active involvement of farmers through participatory Irrigation management (PIM):

## **Ground Water Survey & Investigation (GWS&I)**

In this millennium, the trust on ground water is increasing exponentially to support the exploding population for the domestic, irrigation and industrial needs. A comprehensive understanding of the ground water regime, its recharge and discharge characteristic is very important to evolve strategy for its optimal utilization. Hence precise assessment of quantity of planning its development. Orissa has a geographical area of 1,55,700 Km<sup>2</sup> with a vast track of coastal plains. It receives on an average annual precipitation of about 1500 m.m. The prevailing topography, Climate and soil condition exert lot of influence on the infiltration-run off characteristics of the hydrological cycle. The diverse rock types, ranging in age from Archaean occupies about 80% of the total geographical area of the state.

The state has an estimated ground water potential of 21.011 BCB, out of which 60% i.e. 12.607 BCM can be safely utilized. The present level of average 18.31%. By March 2004, in total 389140 ground water structures have been grounded only for irrigation use.

## **Water & Land Management Institute (WALMI)**

Water, land and soil sustain life on Earth. These natural resources are integral parts of the environment which needs to be conserved and efficiently managed to enhance productivity, achieve economic growth and promote environmental quality. No nation can afford to squander or pollute these natural resources while using them in crop production or other activities. Drought, flood, cyclone and land degradation have been identified to be the major constraints that limit agricultural production per unit area and per unit volume of water with scientific management of water, land and soil has been accorded top priority. An integrated approach in sustainable development and management of water and land resources is, therefore, imperative to make success in state's efforts to alleviate poverty and mitigate the hardship of the masses. Under the above compelling circumstances, the necessity of establishing an Institution at State level was felt and as per advice of the Government of India, water and Land Management Institution (WALMIs) were established in most of the states during 1980's.

## **Orissa Lift Irrigation Corporation**

Orissa Lift Irrigation Corporation is a State Government undertaking established in the year 1973 to exploit the surface and ground water resources on a massive scale by pooling funds from all sources with the following objectives.

- Investigating and developing ground water and surface water resources by executing, establishing, and improving lift irrigation projects (tube Well & River lift projects)
- Promoting lift irrigation enterprises and manufacturing, machinery, implements, and tools considered likely to promote the advance of lift irrigation in the state.
- Assuming ownership of existing systems and infrastructure.
- Conducting ground water investigation and exploration.

Prior to that, Lift Irrigation projects were executed by the Directorate of Lift Irrigation. During 1996, responsibility of ground water survey and investigation has been taken out from OLIC and a separate Directorate was established to look after the aforesaid works. Therefore again during 2002, the State Government decided to restructure OLIC aiming to execute new LI projects to create additional irrigation potential and handing over the same to Pani Panchayat for O&M in the State. After implementation of Pani Panchayat Act, 2002, OLIC is no more collecting water rate from the cultivators of the Pani Panchayats.

## **Orissa Construction Corporation Limited**

Early 1960s witnessed a large number of major power, irrigation, industrial, road and harbor projects coming up in Orissa. There was need for development of infrastructure in the public sector for taking up these projects with emphasis on cost, quality and time to build up a cadre of engineers specialized in sophisticated construction activities. To meet this challenge and to break the monopoly of the private contractors, the Government of Orissa launched Orissa Construction Corporation Limited, which was incorporated as a wholly owned government company on 22<sup>nd</sup> May 1962 under the Companies Act, 1956. The formation of the company was aimed at achieving flexibility and commercial expediency in fulfilling the above objectives.

During its more than 45 Years of experience, the company has developed expertise and know-how on planning, designing and construction and executed a wide variety of construction jobs on turnkey basis.

## **Participatory Irrigation Management**

The concept of participatory Irrigation Management (PIM) has been recognized all over the world has a tool for improving irrigation management need to be restructured to make water management efficient. However increasing demand of water in all sectors including irrigation made it imperative that the efficiency of the Irrigation Water Management must be increased. National Water Policy and state Water Policy, lay emphasis on participatory irrigation management to be adopted as an essential strategy for improving the performance of all the irrigation projects and therefore farmers should be involved progressively from the grass root level particularly in water distribution & canal maintenance. Thus the Govt. has planned to involve farmers users in a more systematic way, at least, at the tertiary level of the canal systems for alleviation of the management problems.

## **Supply of Water and Collection of Water Rate from Industrial /Commercial Establishments**

Water Resources Department allocates water to different industries/commercial establishment as per the provisions of Orissa Irrigation Act 1959 & time to time. Presently, water is being provided to industrial units/commercial establishments as per recommendations of the Technical Committee known as Water Allocation Committee.

The collection of water rate from both the agricultural sector and industrial sector was earlier vested with the Revenue & Excise Department. Responsibility for collection of industrial water rate from industrial sector was transferred to Water Resources Department vide Revenue & Excise Department Notification dated 29<sup>th</sup> September, 1999 and 11<sup>th</sup> October, 1999. The Department of Water Resources has been collecting the water rate from the industrial units/commercial organizations through their Executive Engineers and Assistant Engineers w.e.f. 01.04.2000.

The demand of water rate from the industries / commercial organizations for the Year 2007-08 was Rs.1967.86 lakh. Out of this, an amount of Rs.976.23 lakh has been collected by March, 2008. Industries/commercial entities have been advised not to use ground water for commercial purposes without permission.

### **2.7 Organizational Structure Diagram at various levels namely, state, division, region district, block etc. (whichever is applicable).**

### **2.8 Expectation of the public authority from the public for enhancing its effectiveness and efficiency.**

The public Authority desires that constructive co-operation from the public by extending their support in effective implementation of various on going projects in the State for creation of more Irrigation potentialities.

### **2.9 Arrangements and methods made for seeking public participation/contribution.**

So far as Secretariat Establishment of the Department of Water Resources is concerned, there is no citizen interaction excepting a few cases, where they are called for or where they appear in persons with due permission of the officials, they want to visit/meet to.

### **2.10 Mechanism available for monitoring the service delivery and public grievance resolution:-**

Grievance cell has been functioning in the office of the Honorable Chief Minister & Honorable Minister of Water Resources and Principal Secretary to Govt. Deptt. of Water Resources to redress grievance of the public. Besides grievances of the public are also attended to immediately on receipt of written statement/application from them and action taken in the matter is intimated to them in their postal address.

### **2.11 Addresses of the main office and other offices at different levels. (please categorize the address district wise for facilitating the understanding by the user).**

#### **Department of Water Resources**

**Orissa Secretariat,**

**Rajiv Bhawan**

**Bhubaneswar-751001**

Department of Water Resources is a Government Department of Secretariat and Situated in a separate building in Rajiv Bhawan from floor-I to V and in North Block. This is in the back side of the Main Secretariat building and adjacent to Freedom Fighter Petrol Pump.

## **2.12 Morning hours of office:**

### **Closing hours of the office:**

For office - 10 A.M to 5.P.M in each working days.

For public - 2 P.M to 5 P.M on requisition made in the reception counter.

During emergency, the office remain opened beyond office hours, Sundays & holidays.