ANNUAL ACTIVITY REPORT
2021-22

Panchayati Raj & Drinking Water Department
Govt. of Odisha

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OF

PANCHAYATI RAJ & DRINKING WATER DEPARTMENT

FOR THE YEAR, 2021 - 22

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ANNUAL ACTIVITY REPORT OF PANCHAYATI RAJ & DRINKING WATER DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR, 2021-22

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

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

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

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

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

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

Community Development as a process emphasizes the involvement of people in their own well-being-how to raise their social, psychological and economic aspirations. As a Programme it

amounts to set up socio-economic activities and it is a process of transformation of the social and economic life of the rural India. Developing village people to be self-reliant increase in income and employment, ensuring proper utilization of the material and human resources are the epitome of good governance.

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

Brief History of Panchayati Raj System in Odisha.

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

PRI Initiatives

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

Strengthening of PRIs as units of Local Self Government

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

In collaboration with the Law Department, Panchayati Raj & Drinking Water Department have launched a new scheme, i.e. Madhubabu Aain Sahayata Sibira (MASS) which is in operation in the Gram Panchayats of the State in order to provide free legal aid service to the poor people living in the rural areas of the State. Till now Legal Asst Lawyers have been engaged in 1871 Gram Panchayats covering 100 blocks in 18 Districts. An amount of Rs. 4,83,31,800/- has been released till the Financial Year 2021-22 to 18 districts, for functioning of MASS.

Panchayati Raj Institute is the first step of the decenralisation of Government. The Sole aim of this institution is to provide basic facilities to people. For this, State Govt. has been doing many developmental functioning of different developmental scheme. To strengthen Panchayati Raj work for welfare of people. Therefore Funds has been dispersed to Panchayats for activities. 7142 nos. of Accountant-cum-DEO post have been created at GP level, Block level and District level.

Besides this, as per orders of National Green Tribunal, Bio Diversity Management Committee has been constituted in each local bodies basing on Odisha Bio Diversity Rule-2012.

State Election Commission

Many major amendments have been effected in the Panchayat Acts and Rules in the year 2021-22.The total quantum of reservation provided in respect of SC, ST and BCC under the Odisha Grama Panchayat Act,1964, the Odisha Panchayat Samiti Act,1959 and the Odisha Zilla Parishad Act, 1991 has been capped within 50% by way of amendment in compliance to the orders of the Hon'ble High Court of Orissa. Similarly amendments have been effected in section 25 of the OGP Act, section 45 of the OPS Act and section 33 of the OZP Act for inclusion of provision of filing of affidavits by contesting candidates. Further amendments have been effected in section 44 of the OGP Act, section 20 of the OPS Act for inclusion of provision of disaster management. Besides, amendments have been effected by the State Government to the Odisha Grama Panchayat Election Rules, 1965, the Odisha Panchayat Samiti Election Rules, 1991 and the Odisha Zilla Parishad Election Rules, 1994 for central counting of votes at Block level instead of countingat the polling stations.

PROGRAMMES AND SCHEMES IMPLEMENTED THROUGH PANCHAYATI RAJ & DRINKING WATER DEPARTMENT

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

I. Poverty Alleviation and Employment Generation Programme.

II. Basic Services Programme.

III. Infrastructure Development Programme.

IV. Capacity Development Programme.

V. E-Governance Initiatives.

VI. COVID-19 Management Documentation

VII. Other Activities

I POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND EMPLOYMENT GENERATION PROGRAMME

A. MAHATMA GANDHI NREGS:

Objectives:

- ❖ Providing upto 100 days of unskilled manual work in a financial year to every household in rural areas as per demand resulting in creation of productive assets of prescribed quality and durability;
- ❖ Strengthening the livelihood resource base of the poor;
- ❖ Empowering Marginalized groups like SC, ST, Disabled & Women beneficiaries

MAJOR INITIATIVES DURING FY:2021-22

In order to strengthening livelihoods of the rural poor and vulnerable, the following initiatives have been taken.

- The State aims to achieve 23 Cr persondays during FY:2021-22.
- Issue of new Job Cards to the households willing for unskilled works.
- SC & ST persondays to be 50%.
- Persondays of Women beneficiaries should be 33.3%.
- Effective Convergence with Line Departments
- Focus on Water Conservation works, Plantation, Farm Pond, AWC, Dug Well, Land Development etc.
- Special Package of minimum wage and additional 200 days of work in 20 Migration Prone Blocks of 04 Districts: Bargarh, Bolangir, Kalahandi and Nuapada out of State budget.
- Timely Payment of Wages: Generation of Fund Transfer Orders(FTOs) should be more than 99% in T+8 days.

TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY

For effective implementation of the scheme, the following transparency and accountability measures have been taken.

- GIS based GP plan
- Geo- tagging of Assets: All assets of Phase-I (2017-18 & earlier) and Phase-II-During and After (2018-19 to till date) need to be geo-tagged.
- Aadhaar Seeding of all active workers.
- Use of National Mobile Monitoring System (NMMS App): NMMS App is used to take real time attendance of workers at worksites along with geo-tagged photo of works. The attendance and photos are available in public domain.
- Supervision of work by State / District / Block Officials using Area Officers App: For effective monitoring, this App is used to facilitate implementation of the scheme.
- Social Audit. To ensure public accountability in implementation of the projects, Social Audit of the works under MGNREGA is being ensured.

The detailed achievements under MGNREGA are given below.

Indicator	F Y 2019-20	F Y 2020-21	F Y 2021-22 (18.02.2021)
Total Labour Budget (Persondays in lakh)	1150.00	2050.00	2024.00
Total Persondays generated so far	1114.15	2080.93	1835.96
% against total LB (PDs in Lakh)	96.88%	101.51%	90.71%
HHs provided employment (in Lakhs)	23.26	37.49	33.63
Individual worked so far (in Lakhs)	37.33	62.15	53.46
Average days of employment per HH	48	55.51	54.59
% of Women persondays	43%	45%	46%
SC & ST persondays(%)	51.1%	49.8%	49.2%
HHs completed 100 days of employment	1,60,761	417,502	3,70,143
Timely Payment of wages (T+8 days%)	86.1	92.8	99.03
Expenditure (Rs in Cr)	2836.92	5,839.67	5370.12
New Job cards issued	4.66 lakh	9.04 lakh	6.08 lakh

Completion of Focus Activities (in Nos)

Type of Activity	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (18.02.2022)
Water Conservation works	6999	8059	14914
Irrigation works	5598	14527	22935
Renovation of Traditional water bodies	5523	4576	7297
Plantation	27441	10336	21135
Farm Pond	3665	4831	9053
AWC	2795	1594	1979
Dug Well	7310	3442	4218
Land Development	25440	22205	31432
Livestock Shelter	8807	6329	10535

Convergence with Line Departments

To strengthen livelihoods of rural poor, effective convergence with Line Departments has been made since 2020-21. The physical and financial achievements under Convergence are given below.

Item	2020-21	2021-22 (18.02.2021)
Persondays generated by Line Depts.	368.63 lakh	422.57 lakh
Expenditure incurred	Rs 1049.45 Cr	Rs 1156.56 Cr

Farm Pond in Kandhamal

Nursery in Ganjam

PERFORMANCE IN 20 MIGRATION PRONE BLOCKS:

To address distress migration, the State Government has taken special initiatives providing minimum wage @Rs 308/- over and above MGNREGA wage @Rs 215/- and additional 200 days of work in 20 migration prone blocks of 04 Districts namely Bargarh, Bolangir, Kalahandi and Nuapada during FY:2021-22.

The achievements in 20 Migration Prone Blocks under MGNREGA are given below:

Indicator	F Y 2020-21	F Y 2021-22 (18.02.2021)
Total Persondays generated (in Cr)	2.19	1.83
HH completed 100 days	74412	59214
HH completed 200 days	12624	9634
HH completed 300 days	195	273
Expenditure (Rs in Cr)	678.54	577.70

Transparency and Accountability under MGNREGA for FY:2021-22:

- GP GIS plan for all 6798 GPs completed.
- Geo-tagging assets for Phase-I stands at 99.95% and it is 61.28% for Phase-II(during) and 47% Phase-II(After).
- Out of 78.71 lakh Active workers, the number of workers Aadhaar seeded is 77.49 lakh, which 98.44%.
- 11924 works with more than or equal to 20 workers have been captured through NMMS App and their attendance have been recorded.
- The State / District (Collector/PD, DRDA) / Block (BDO) Level Officers have visited ongoing works and details have been captured through Area Officer App.

Level	No of ongoing works visited (since Sept, 2021) using Area Officer App
Director, Special Projects	56
Collectors-cum-DPC	1064
PD, DRDAs	1971
BDOs	2631

- Social Audit: Out of 6798 GPs, Social Audit for 5066 GPs (74%) have been completed till 18.02.2021 (2021-22)

B. ODISHA RURAL DEVELOPMENT & MARKETING SOCIETY (ORMAS) :

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

Objectives of ORMAS :

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

- Organising exhibitions at National, State and District levels for display and sale of rural products.

1) Livelihood Promotion :

With its professional expertise ORMAS operating since last 27 years in the following field for augmentation of livelihood and establishment of a strong marketing network for rural produces.

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

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

The major objectives which has been achieved

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

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

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

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

In the year 2019-20 – 2020-21 ORMAS has formed & provided support for new 542 number of Producers' Group. A total of 1361 Producers Groups are functioning in the state which is being promoted by ORMAS. The turnover of the Producers Groups is around Rs.101 Cr. till December, 2021.

2) Marketing :

i) **Shakti Gaon Project:** Shakti Gaon is a project for empowerment of the rural women to handle Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG) distribution in rural areas. The project was commissioned in the year 2005 by roping in major Oil & Gas companies such as BPCL & IOCL for LPG distribution through SHGs in rural areas of 4 district such as Ganjam, Sundergarh, Mayurbhanj & Jagatsinghpur. In these districts, DSMSs have been given the LPG dealership of IOCL / BPCL. The WSHGs in different blocks of the districts are functioning as Shakti Retail (extension counters) on behalf of DSMS. The financial benefits of (Rs.22/- per refilling and Rs.450/- per new gas connection) goes directly to the WSHG. In Shakti Gaon Project in total 83,405 connections have been provided by involving **59 WSHG** still December 2021.

District	Tie-up made with	Month, Year of commissioning	No. of SHGs involved	Total SHG member involved	Total no. of connections so far
Ganjam	IOCL	February 2005	20	239	45434
Jagatsinghpur	IOCL	August 2005	16	164	21349
Mayurbhanj	IOCL	May 2005	7	106	8623
Sundargarh	BPCL	May 2005	16	182	7999
TOTAL			**59**	**691**	**83405**

ii) Exhibitions Organized & Participation:

Exhibitions as Marketing Event play a very important role in the market promotion of the rural products of the Institutions of poor. It creates an awareness of their products among the various consumers. It also helps the rural entrepreneurs identify livelihood opportunities and establish links with the markets in urban and semi-urban areas. It provides an opportunity to rural producers to sell their products directly in major urban markets, to interact with the buyers; to study and comprehend the latter's tastes, preferences and choices. Thus, it helps them to upgrade and adjust their products and marketing skills and provide qualitative products to the customers while benefiting themselves from a larger marketing opportunity. During the year 2019-20 to 2021-22 (upto December 2021), ORMAS has been organised 76 exhibitions and participated in 21 exhibitions. Total 6547 SHGs/ Institutions have been participated and total of Rs.6975.00 Cr. sales facilitate in the exhibitions.

iii) Trade Tie-up for marketing of rural products:

a) Facilitation of Mango Marketing through Organisation of Mango festival & bulk tie up- FY 2019-20 to 2021-22. Total quantity of Mango sales during state level mango festival was 38,158 kg which generated revenue of Rs.21,45,750/-. ORMAS also facilitated sales of Mango of the Farmers Producer Groups, by bulk sales with Traders, Terminal Markets, tie-ups with the Corporate Retail Chain. The producer groups and producer companies directly sold their produce to companies like Mother Dairy and Reliance fresh. Bulk sales

of mangoes were also made to markets of Bhubaneswar, Bokaro, Raipur and local markets.

b) ORMAS has been supplied 79 MT of Watermelon to Reliance Retail & other various traders and 29 MT has been exported to Dubai during the year 2019-20 -2021-22

c) ORMAS facilitate with different agencies/ firms for marketing of the bulk produces like Agarbatti, Mango, Pulses, Honey, Sabai, Hill Broom, Vegetables, Rubber and NTFPs etc.

C) Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Koushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY)

Objectives:

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

Features of DDU-GKY

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

Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Koushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), a State run Placement led Skill Development Training Programme in Odisha, bears huge sustainable employment potential. ORMAS partners 72 Project Implementing Agencies (PIA) to implement DDU-GKY components for making the rural poor youths skilled, employed, economically independent and establish their own identity in the society in the long run.

Since inception of the programme, 1,89,867 number of youths are trained and 1,30,278 skilled youths are placed in private industries inside and outside the State. Odisha received the Best Performing State Award from Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India for the resounding success of the DDU-GKY continuously for last three successive years Viz. 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19. ORMAS has received an amount of Rs.997.57 Cr. from Central Government and State Government to implement the DDU-GKY programme in Odisha and Rs.922.35 Cr. has already been incurred.

D. Recruitment

The OPSC, Odisha has successfully conducted the recruitment process of 210 nos. of Assistant Executive Engineers to the Group-A post and the selected candidates have been posted to different Blocks.

2. BASIC SERVICES PROGRAMMES

A. RURAL HOUSING :

Odisha has been a pioneer in the country in Rural Housing. Government of Odisha commits to provide pucca house to all Rural houseless and those staying in Kutcha houses. In this endeavor, so far State has completed more than 31 lakhs houses under various Rural Housing Schemes since the FY 2014-15. In order to ensure Universal Coverage, State has further identified 12.25 Lakh HHs who are eligible and yet to avail housing assistance.

The following Rural Housing Schemes are being implemented by Panchayati Raj & Drinking Water Department.

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

1. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Gramin)

Indira AwaasYojana (IAY), the flagship scheme of the Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India has been revamped to Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (Grameen). The houseless poor families and those living in less than two kutcha rooms as per SECC-2011 Survey are eligible for availing housing assistance to construct minimumof 25 Sq. Mtr. of house. The housing assistance is Rs. 1.3 Lakh in IAP District and Rs. 1.2 Lakh in Non-IAP Districts.

Besides, through convergence with MGNREGS, the beneficiary avails Wage Payment for 90 / 95 days (IAP-95, Non-IAP- 90).

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

Progress under PMAY-G (As on date 24-12-2021)					
Financial Year	**Budget Allocation (In Crores)**	**Amount Sanctioned (In Crores)**	**Expenditure Incurred (In Crores)**	**Target**	**Houses Completed**
2016-17	2,872.23	2490.88	565.17	3,96,102	3,77,148
2017-18	5373.04 (Budgetary provision is made under one head i.e. PMAY(G)-BPGY(CSS))	5206.77	5887.31	3,40,498	3,23,400
2018-19	5092.34 (Budgetary provision is made under one head i.e. PMAY(G)-BPGY(CSS))	5452.48	4760.03	2,55,958	2,40,824
2019-20	5071.67 (Budgetary provision is made under one head i.e. PMAY(G)-BPGY(CSS))	3693.60	5544.71	6,84,433	5,77,379
2020-21	5975.99 (Budgetary provision is made under one head i.e. PMAY(G)-BPGY(CSS))	4703.12	3653.25	2,01,333	1,57,701
2021-22	5564 (Budgetary provision is made under one head i.e. PMAY(G)-BPGY(CSS))	1054.36	1007.33	8,17,513	0
Total	**29,949**	**22,601**	**20,852**	**26,95,837**	**16,76,452**

2. Biju Pucca Ghar Yojana (BPGY)

BijuPuccaGharYojana is the State's own flagship programme.This scheme was launched during the financial year, 2014-15 replacing the old scheme "MO-KUDIA YOJANA" with a view to achieving the objective of converting all the kutcha houses to pucca houses. Houses are sanctioned to eligible beneficiaries staying in Kuttcha House for construction of 25 square meter of Pucca house.

❖ Components of the scheme:

There are two components of BPGY:

(1) BPGY (Normal)

(2) BPGY (Special)

❖ Biju Pucca Gha rYojana (Normal):

i) Incentive @Rs 20,000/- and @10,000/- is paid to the beneficiaries for completion of houses within 4 and 6 months respectively.

ii) Expenditures like Award of excellence, Preparation of IEC material, Training of officials, Cost of engraved Logo etc. are met out of this Component.

❖ Biju Pucca Ghar Yojana (Special)

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

- Rural households affected by natural / man-made calamities like fire, flood, cyclone, earthquake, elephant menace, communal violence, major law and order problem etc.
- Victim of River, Sea/ inundation, Re-location due to implementation of Govt. Projects etc.
- Beneficiaries of Scheduled Tribe and others traditional forest dweller (Recognition of forest Right) Act, 2006.
- People affected by Occupational diseases like silicosis, Asbestos and over use of pesticides.
- Extremely poor, vulnerable and deserving households who need pucca house but could not be selected under other housing schemes.

Upgradation of houses:

i) Periodic repair grant is paid to the beneficiaries who have completed house construction under any of the RH schemes.

ii) Onetime maintenance and improvement grant @ Rs 5000/- is paid to the eligible families, who are yet to be sanctioned house under any of the RH schemes.

Progress under BPGY(As on 24-12-2021)					
Financial Year	**Budget Allocation (In Crores)**	**Amount Sanctioned (In Crores)**	**Expenditure Incurred (In Crores)**	**Target**	**Houses Completed**
2016-17	700	700	402.91	61514	57,718
2017-18	5373.04 (Budgetary provision is made under one head i.e. PMAY(G)-BPGY(CSS))	153.84	668.39	11914	11,253
2018-19	5092.34 (Budgetary provision is made under one head i.e. PMAY(G)-BPGY(CSS))	818.93	677.24	29535	27,673
2019-20	5092.34 (Budgetary provision is made under one head i.e. PMAY(G)-BPGY(CSS))	500	358.80	919	372
2020-21	5975.99 (Budgetary provision is made under one head i.e. PMAY(G)-BPGY(CSS))	30	307.13	-	-
2021-22	5564 (Budgetary provision is made under one head i.e. PMAY(G)-BPGY(CSS))	873.64	226.51	-	-
Total	**27,797**	**3076.41**	**2640.98**	**1,03,632**	**97,016**

3. Biju Pucca Ghar Yojana (Titli)

The scheme was launched during the FY 2018-19 with a view to provide houses to the families whose houses got damaged by Severe Cyclonic Storm "Titli" and aftermath flood.

Progress under BPGY(Titli)) (As on 24-12-2021)					
Financial Year	**Budget Allocation (In Crores)**	**Amount Sanctioned (In Crores)**	**Expenditure Incurred (In Crores)**	**Target**	**Houses Completed**
2018-19	5092.3 (Budgetary provision is made under one head i.e. PMAY(G)-BPGY(CSS))	176	20.44	13060	0
2019-20	5092.34 (Budgetary provision is made under one head i.e. PMAY(G)-BPGY(CSS))	0	100.04	0	7,890
2020-21	5975.99 (Budgetary provision is made under one head i.e. PMAY(G)-BPGY(CSS))	0	26.60	0	3586
2021-22	5564 (Budgetary provision is made under one head i.e. PMAY(G)-BPGY(CSS))	0	5.11	0	532
Total	**21,724**	**176**	**152**	**13,060**	**12,008**

4. Pucca Ghar Yojana (Mining)

All the kutcha households residing in 691 mining affected villages of 08 Districts viz. Angul, Dhenkanal, Jajpur, Jharsuguda, Keonjhar, Koraput, Mayurbhanj & Sundargarh are provided pucca houses under BijuPuccaGhar (Mining) scheme on saturation mode.

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

Progress under BPGY (Mining)(As on 24-12-2021)				
Financial Year	**Funds Received (In Crores)**	**Expenditure Incurred (In Crores)**	**Physical Target**	**Houses Completed**
2016-17	250	151.71	28,589	2,913
2017-18	152.03	149.10	1,240	14,438
2018-19	0	55.10	0	9,141
2019-20	0	18.19	0	1,858
2020-21	0	20.60	0	247
2021-22	0	0.34	0	121
Total	**402.03**	**395.04**	**29,829**	**28,718**

5. Nirman Shramik Pucca Ghar Yojana (NSPGY)

Building and other construction workers having existing valid registration with the Odisha Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board under the Building and other construction workers (RE&CS) Act at least for a continuous period of 1 year are eligible for assistance under the "Nirman Sharmik Pucca Ghar Yojana". This scheme is funded by Odisha Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board (OB&OCWWB) and implemented by Panchayati Raj & Drinking Water Department. The unit assistance and instalment pattern are same as with BPGY beneficiaries.

Progress under NSPGY(As on 24-12-2021)				
Financial Year	**Funds Received (In Crores)**	**Expenditure Incurred (In Crores)**	**Target**	**Houses Completed**
2016-17	60	9.76	5,437	97
2017-18	190	48.53	1,365	3,352
2018-19	0	32.04	13,752	3,164
2019-20	40	140.25	3,035	10,983
2020-21	0	47.51	0	4,496
2021-22	0	6.53	0	457
Total	**290**	**284.62**	**23,589**	**22,549**

INNOVATIVE STEPS TAKEN BY PR & DW DEPARTMENT

1. Tagging beneficiaries with specific functionary:

Each beneficiary is tagged with a particular block functionary, who assist the beneficiary in house completion. This practice has been highly praised by the Parliamentary Standing Committee.

2. Simplification of Process:

i. Beneficiary can now view Work Order for house construction through her/his registered mobile number.

ii. Beneficiary gets notification through SMS in her/his mobile whenever instalment / incentive amount is credited to their bank accounts.

3. Online Case Record:

i. Beneficiaries can access information through 'Mo Case Record' on web portal (www.rhodisha.gov.in)

4. Ama Ghar – Android Mobile App:

i. Beneficiary/ tagged officers/ block functionaries use the App to report progress of house construction

ii. Beneficiary can initiate instalment process by uploading photo of house at each stage with time-stamp and Geo-tag.

5. Robust Feedback Mechanism:

i. State's "Mo Sarkar" initiative for directly connecting with people

ii. Hon'ble Chief Minister, Principal Secretary, Directors and other Senior Officers of the Department speak with beneficiaries to get direct feedback

iii. All 314 blocks and 30 districts have exclusive "Mo Sarkar" cell to promote citizen connect.

iv. State/District Call Centre obtain grievances from beneficiaries and forward to officer concerned for their redressal.

B. DRINKING WATER & SANITATION

1. Rural Water Supply

Provision of safe, accessible and adequate drinking water for all the people living in the rural areas of the State is one of the key priorities of the Panchayati Raj & Drinking Water Department. The RWS&S organisation of the Department has taken up the task to provide safe source of drinking water in all rural habitations. Specially for coverage of the rural population with safe drinking water at the door step in water scarcity/water quality areas, there is a shift from spot sources (tube wells and sanitary wells) to PWS schemes taking water from surface source. Accordingly, State Saturation Plan has been prepared. In order to ensure that the supplied water meet the necessary quality standards, 78 water testing Laboratories have been established across the State to test the quality of the water.

During 2020-21, total 1043 PWS and 1752 Spot Sources have been completed through all sources of funding including JJM, BASUDHA, OMBADC, RIDF, CFC/SFC etc. In totality as on date (31.03.2021) the State has 13152 PWS schemes and 474629 hand pump tube wells & sanitary wells inclusive of all Schools and AWCs, in running condition. 1914 nos. of solar PWS have been completed till 31.03.21.

During 2021-22 (ending 31.12.2021), 623 Nos. of PWS and 988 Nos. of Spot Sources have been completed through all sources of funding. In totality as on 31.12.2021 the State has 13775 PWS schemes and 475617 hand pump tube wells and sanitary well including of Schools and AWCs which are in running condition.

Habitation Status As on 31.12.2021

Total Habitation	:	1,57,102
Fully Covered	:	1,53,592
Partially Covered	:	50
Non-Covered	:	Nil
Quality Affected	:	3460 (F-68, Fe-3336, Cl-33, N-23)

Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) :

Total no. of Households	:	85,66,513
FHTC as on 31.03.2020	:	7,47,451
FHTC during 2020-21	:	15,47,352
FHTC during 2021-2	:	13,44,062
FHTC As on 31.12.2021	:	36,38,865

Physical Achievements

Rural Water Supply scheme envisages provisions of Piped Water Supply Schemes, spot sources from funds provided under different ongoing programmes/ schemes. The achievement of different project during 2021-22 (ending 31.12.2021) are as follows.

Schemes	2021-22 (ending 31.12.2021)		Percentage
	Target	Achievement	
Spot sources	1500	988	65.86%
Piped water supply schemes	1456	623	42.79%
Piped water supply schemes through solar	3386	-	-

2. SWACHH BHARAT MISSION GRAMEEN 2021-22

Rural Sanitation

Sanitation and Solid and Liquid Waste Management :

1. The Phase II of the SBM-G program was launched in April 2020 with the aim of sustaining the ODF status of villages, along with focusing on ODF sustainability and Solid and Liquid Waste Management in rural India, targeting ODF Plus status in all villages.

2. PR & DW Department has issued guidelines and modalities regarding implementation of SBMG Phase II program in rural Odisha with the objective of saturating coverage of Sanitation and Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) and maintaining cleanliness in the villages.

3. For maintaining visual cleanliness and ensuring minimal littering of waste in villages, provision is made to carry out mass cleaning drives in villages on regular basis, based on requirements.

4. Village Action Plans (VAP) are being prepared, focusing on Sanitation and SLWM in convergence of SBMG program, NREGA and Finance Commission grants. As on date more than 23,600 villages (50.4%) have prepared the village action plans.

5. A minimum of 30% of GPs are targeted for ODF Plus under status during FY 2021-22.

6. To ensure universal sanitation access and to sustain the ODF status, more than 55,000 individual household latrines (IHHLs) and 361 community sanitary complexes (CSCs) have been constructed during 2021-22.

7. As on date, more than 13,300 villages have initiated the activities towards ODF Plus and more than 880 villages have saturated Solid/Liquid waste management. 133 villages are declared as ODF Plus villages in the State.

8. The department has converged with H&UD Department towards Plastic Waste and Faecal Sludge Management. A joint advisory of H&UD and PR&DW department has been issued to all districts on this regard. All the districts have completed the tagging of GPs with ULBs for availing the PWM and FSM facilities of the ULBs.

9. The State targets to saturate all Gram Panchayats with Sanitation and SLWM activities, towards ODF plus declaration of all villages by 2023-24.

C. FINANCE COMMISSION :

15th Central Finance Commission Untied & Tied Grant

The 15th Finance Commission have focused on empowering Rural Local Bodies in their Recommendation for the year 2021-22. They have recommended grants for all the 3 tier Panchayati Raj Institutions in the State, i.e. Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti and Zilla Parishad.

The recommendations of the Commission in respect of band for inter tier distribution has been accepted by the State of Odisha in the ratio of 70:20:10 for the Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti and Zilla Parishad respectively and the intra tier distribution is in conformity with the accepted recommendations of the latest SFC in the category of slabs in rural population .

The recommendation of 15th Finance Commission is as follows :-

(1) The Untied grant (40% of the total recommended grant) is to be utilised for location specific community felt needs except salary or other establishment expenditure

(2) Tied grants (60% of the total recommended grant) is to be utilised for basic services like-

(a) Sanitation and maintenance of ODF status and

(b) Supply of drinking Water, rain water harvesting and water recycling

50% of the tied grant is to be earmarked for each of the above purposes. However, if any of the purposes has been saturated by any Institution, then the fund earmarked can be utilised for the other purpose.

The budgetary allocation for Rural Local Bodies for 2021-22 (based on the recommendations of 15th Finance Commission)is Rs.1669.00 crore which is distributed as per following.

(Rs. In Crore)

15th FC Grant	Gram Panchayat	Panchayat Samiti	Zilla Parishad	Total
Untied Grant	467.32	133.52	66.76	667.6
Tied Grant	700.98	200.28	100.14	1001.4
TOTAL	1168.30	333.80	166.90	1669

The projects/ works taken up under Tied and Untied grant of 15th Finance Commission are categorized and included in GPDP (Tied) and GPDP (Untied) separately for proper monitoring of expenditure and utilization of funds. The monitoring and supervision have been done through e-Gramswaraj Portal.

15th Central Finance Commission Health Sector Grant

15th CFC have recommended fund allocation in Health Sector to upgrade and improve the Rural Health Centres like CHC and PHC. The fund released to Odisha State by GoI in this sector for FY 2021-22 is given below .

1. Conversion of Rural PHC & SCs into Health and Wellness center- Rs.125.12 crore
2. Grants for Buildingless sub-centers PHCs, CHCs - Rs. 72.83 crore
3. Financial requirement for establishing Block level Public health units - Rs. 29.08 crore
4. Support for diagnostics infrastructure to the Primary health care facilities- PHCs – Rs.65.47 crore
5. Support for diagnostics infrastructure to the Primary health care facilities-Sub centers - Rs. 61.72 crore

5th State Finance Commission

The Fifth State Finance Commission was constituted by the Governor under the provisions of Article-243-I and 243-Y of the Constitution of India, read with Section 3 and 8 of Odisha Finance Commission (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1993 (Odisha Act 28 of 1993) vide Notification No.15340FIN-BUD6-SFC-0002-2018/F dated 5th May, 2018 to recommend on specific aspects of the finances of Local Bodies and the aggregate distribution of State

resources among the Local Bodies during the award period .The Commission has recommended sharing of taxes and transfer from the State's Consolidated Fund to PRIs under three heads i.e. Devolution, Assignment of taxes and Grants-in-aid .

Devolution Grant

The Devolution funds have been allocated in a proportion of 60:30:10 in favour of Gram panchayat, Panchayat Samiti and Zilla Parishad respectively and special emphasis has been given to the schedule areas GPs by earmarking 25% additional fund allocation. The Devolution amount is untied in nature which can be utilized for community felt need based projects.

Year wise Devolution Grant to PRIs during 5th SFC period

(Rs. In Crore)

	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2020-2026
GPs	549.05	549.05	549.05	549.05	549.05	549.05	3294.30
PSs	274.53	274.53	274.53	274.53	274.53	274.53	1647.18
ZPs	91.51	91.51	91.51	91.51	91.51	91.51	549.06
TOTAL	**915.09**	**915.09**	**915.09**	**915.09**	**915.09**	**915.09**	**5490.54**

During the FY 2021-22, a total amount of Devolution grant of Rs. 915.09 crore has been sanctioned to the ZPs, PSs, GPs of the State to execute location specific need based projects such as Drinking water, roads and culverts, Street light, rural park, Play Grounds and maintenance of Govt. health & educational institutions etc.

ASSIGNMENT OF TAXES

The Distribution of Assignment of Taxes as recommended by 5th SFC is as follows .

Rs. In Crore

	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2020-2026
Salary & Establishment cost	551.19	581.26	613.14	646.93	682.74	720.29	3795.55
Sitting fee, Honorarium, TA & DA	115.21	115.21	115.21	115.21	115.19	115.19	691.22
Maintenance/ Improvement of road infrastructure(out of MV Tax)	93.15	100.60	108.65	117.34	126.73	136.87	683.34
TOTAL	**759.55**	**797.07**	**837.00**	**879.48**	**924.66**	**972.35**	**5170.11**

5th SFC Grant-In-Aids

Besides, the 5th State Finance Commission have recommended some special heads under the Grant-In-Aids to provide better road connectivity to the unconnected villages / habitations, raising of OSR of the GPs, Development of Rural Haats,Banking facility at rural areas, creation of income generating assets, Maintenance of capital assets, providing facilities at GP Headquarters, Maintenance of Primary school building, Street light, developing water bodies in rural areasfor better service delivery to the rural people.

The Commission have recommendedthe following Grants-in-aids to meet the requirement of fund for selected sectors of PRIs as given below .

(Rs. In Crore)

G.I.A.	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2020-2026
Drinking water (Piped Water Supply)	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	750.00
Tube well System (Solar Energy)	41.66	41.66	41.67	41.67	41.67	41.67	250.00
All weather connectivity	97.69	97.69	97.69	97.69	97.69	97.70	586.15
Provision of facilities at GP headquarters	113.30	113.30	113.30	113.30	113.30	113.30	679.80
Provision of street lights	56.66	56.66	56.67	56.67	56.67	56.67	340.00
Development of Rural Haats	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	300.00
Maintenance of Capital assets	58.33	58.33	58.33	58.33	58.34	58.34	350.00
Maintenance of Primary School Buildings	52.33	52.33	52.33	52.33	52.34	52.34	314.00
Preservation & development of water bodies	20.83	20.83	20.83	20.83	20.84	20.84	125.00
Creation of capital assets for revenue generation	141.66	141.66	141.67	141.67	141.67	141.67	850.00
Funds for innovative Practices	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	75.00

(Rs. In Crore)

G.I.A.	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2020-2026
Funds for innovative Practices	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	75.00
Creation of District Data Centers at District Level for PRIs and ULBs	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	150.00
Creation of Infrastructure for Banking facilities at GP Hqrs	20.83	20.83	20.83	20.83	20.84	20.84	125.00
Incentives	0	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	160.00
TOTAL	**815.79**	**847.79**	**847.82**	**847.82**	**847.86**	**847.87**	**5054.95**

During the current FY 2021-22, 507 Nos. of Development of Rural Haat projects, 1105 Nos. of Provision of facilities at GP Headquarters projects, 312 Nos. of Development of Water bodies projects, 1889 Nos. of Maintenance of Primary School Building projects, 1273 Nos. of Maintenance of Capital Assets projects, 537 Nos. of Kalyan Mandaps, 569 Nos. of Market Complexes have been approved for execution by this Department .

Moreover, Government in PR & DWDeptt.have taken steps for repair and maintenance of Govt. institutions like CHC, PHC, Primary and Upper Primary Schools, Govt. High Schools, Govt. Aided High Schools, SDH, DHH, Livestock Aid Centre, Veterinary Dispensary etc. which have been transferred from the control of School & Mass Education Deptt., W & CD and Mission Shakti Deptt. and Health & Family Welfare Deptt.

Maintenance of Non-Residential Buildings

Steps are taken for Maintenance of Non-Residential Buildings of PRIs by utilizing the Budget provision of Rs.9.70 crorefor FY 2021-22. A total of 351 Nos. of projects have been approved for execution in FY 2021-22.

Maintenance of Residential Buildings

The Budget provision under Maintenance of Residential Buildings for FY 2021-22 is Rs.8.40crore. A total of 375 Nos. of projects under Maintenance of Residential Building have been approved for execution in FY 2021-22.

Construction of Non-Residential Buildings

Steps are taken for Construction of Non-Residential Buildings of PRIs by utilizing the Budget provision of Rs.10.00crore for FY 2021-22 .A total of 46 Nos. of projects have been approved for execution in FY 2021-22 .

Construction of Residential Buildings

The Budget provision under Construction of Residential Buildings for FY 2021-22is Rs.5.00crore. Steps are taken for Construction of Residential building of PRIs by utilizing this grant. A total of 62 Nos. of projects have been approved for execution in FY 2021-22.

Maintenance of Roads & Bridges

There is a Budget provision of Rs. 67.94crore for FY 2021-22towards Repair & Maintenance of Roads &Bridges. A total of 2388 Nos. of projects have been approved for execution in FY 2021-22.

3. INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

A. Gopabandhu Gramin Yojana :

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

During the current financial year 2021-22 (till the month of November, 2021), a total of 82.20 km cement concrete road has been constructed under Gopabandhu Gramin Yojana (GGY), completing 1530 nos. of projects out of funds of Rs.50,000.00 lakh allocated during the year 2018-19.

B. SaansadAdarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) Scheme

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

SAGY is a rural development programme that is fully dedicated to holistic development of village across the country. The foremost step for implementation of SAGY Scheme is identification of a Gram Panchayat that must essentially have a population size of 3000-5000 people in plain area and 1000-3000 in hilly/ tribal areas. The MPs are free to identify a suitable Gram Panchayat other than his/her own village or that of his/her spouse. The Hon'ble MPs are to identify 5 Gram Panchayats for development under SAGY-II (one per year) during 2019-24.

The Scheme broadly focuses upon development in the villages which includes social development, personal development, environmental development, economic development and spreading motivation among the people of the village. It aims at holistic development of the identified GPs by triggering development–oriented processes to substantially improve the standard of living and quality of life of all section of the population, to generate models of local level development and effective local governance which can motivate and inspire neighbouring Gram Panchayats to learn and adapt and also to nurture the identified Adarsh Grams as schools of local development to train other Gram Panchayats. SAGY emphasizes upon development in 8 sectors that are, basic amenities, social development, human development, environment development, personal development, social security, economic development and good governance.

To achieve all the above mentioned objective, the sensitization and cooperation of villagers is obligatory. Implementation of SAGY in identified GPs is majorly accomplished through the convergence of various existing Central Sector, Central Sponsored and State Sector Schemes. Its success can be very well seen in innumerable positive outcomes such as increased livelihood/ employment opportunities, reduction in distress migration, free from bonded and child labour and manual scavenging, 100% registration of births and deaths, evolution of alternate dispute resolution system acceptable to all section of the community, restoration of peace and harmony and demonstration effect on other GPs.

48GPs have been adopted by Members of Parliamentsin 22 districts of Odisha for implementation under SAGY during 2014-19 (till March). 1079 projects have been taken up in Village Development Plan for its implementation. Various projects of the Village Development Plan are being implemented through scheme convergence mode in which welfare scheme of Line Deptt. are included.

Some examples of successful implementation of SAGY are as follows.

1. Distribution of 20,000 number of nursery seed and planting materials to Villagers of Rasanga SAGY GP of Gania Block of Nayagarh District under CAMPA Scheme.100% inter-village pucca roads have been constructed under PMGSY.

2. 3 number of RO Plant (1000 LPH) with water storage has been installed for providing safe water to all villagers of Nuagaon SAGY GP of Nuagaon Block of Sundargarh district under MGNREGA Scheme.

3. Construction of Sisudyaan at Lalitgiri Nodal High School of Mahanga block of Cuttack district under the same scheme.

4. Beautification of 3 numbers of schools in Dimbaguda and Sodabadi villages of Garidi SAGY GP, Bandhugaon block in Koraput district under 14th and 15th CFC.

31 GPs have been identified by the Hon'ble MPs under SAGY for its development in 2019-24 (Phase-VI) till now. Out of these, survey details of 18 GPs have been uploaded in the SAGY web portal.

C. National Rurban Mission (NRuM) Scheme

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

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

(Sundargarh District) and Marichmal (Koraput District) for implementation. The aforesaid 14 Rurban clusters have been further categorized thematically based on the local potential such as handicraft, handloom, agriculture etc. Thematic Categorization has been ensured investment in the respective component and given boost to the economic activities in the clusters. In addition to economic activities, building basic infrastructure such as street drains, piped water supply, market complex, rest shed and boundary wall accessibility in all respect has been ensured the holistic development of population at large. With all this provision, Odisha has been applauded for being one of the first states to achieve planning notification for all clusters and working diligently towards spatial planning of the same. Spatial Land Use Planning is being prepared for sustainable development of Rurban Cluster Talabasta taking it as pilot project.

So far steps are being taken to develop the 14 Rurban clusters. Integrated Cluster Action Plan (ICAPs) and Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) of the Rurban clusters, approved by the MoRD, Govt. of India has been revised carefully as per the changing needs and feasibility of the projects with standard procedures and approval of both SLEC & MoRD, Govt. of India. ComprehensiveIEC activities have been carried at cluster level and state level as a continuous part of work to disseminate and communicate the desirable elements of the mission. It included even preparing pamphlets and showcasing the treasure of the respective clusters in Sisir Saras Mela in every year, giving a boost the livelihood opportunities to the communities within the cluster. Regular evaluation is carried out at local level understanding the impact of given projects among the beneficiaries. Amongst many economic activities taken up in the clusters, some have started to materialise like mushroom cultivation, lemon grass packaging etc. All these activities are under progress. Producer Groups are formed for the purpose and training is being provided to them with the technical support of ORMAS. The Rurban Mission is with time moving towards complete transparent and digitized platform by shifting all proceeding through MIS. Recently the PFMS integration of the clusters has also been completed, for further usage. Rurban Odisha has achieved target of 75% expenditure of CGF fund and the Utilization Certificate of expenditure has been submitted to MoRD.

During the COVID-19 pandemic situations infrastructure, hand holding and human resources have been provided at the cluster level to disseminate the knowledge about precautions and hygiene requirements related to pandemic.

During the pandemic situations, returned migrant have been provided employment opportunity under Garib Kalyan Rojgar Abhiyaan in few Rurban clusters.

Fund received from the MoRD, Govt. of India and its State Matching Share released under NRuM Scheme accordingly is as detailed below:

(Rs in Crore)

Financial Year	Central Share	State Share	Total
2015-16	1.65	0.00	1.65
2016-17	45.05	30.03	75.08
2017-18	20.30	13.53	33.83
2018-19	13.50	9.00	22.50
2019-20	5.40	3.60	9.00
2020-21	10.80	7.20	18.00
Total	**96.70**	**63.3633**	**160.0633**

There is a provision of fund of Rs.80.00 Crore (Central Share Rs. 48.00 + State Share Rs. 32.00) under the Scheme for the year 2021-22. There is also a proposal for provision of fund of Rs.80.00 Crore (Central Share Rs. 48.00 + State Share Rs. 32.00) for the year 2022-23 as per the funding pattern of the Scheme 60: 40 basis between the Centre and State.

4. CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

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

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME-2021-22 (As on 30.12.2021) :

State Institute for Rural Development &Panchayati Raj is the apex Training Institute of Panchayati Raj & Drinking Water Department, Government of Odisha. Under its administrative control,3 Extension Training Centers (ETCs)at Bhubaneswar, Keonjhar & Kalahandi and 15 District Panchyat Resource Centres (DPRC) are functioning. It is the nodal agency for the capacity building activities of 3-tier elected PRI representatives and functionaries. Further, it undertakes research and evaluation of different schemes as well as develops IEC materials such as Booklets, Newsletters, Posters, and Documentary Films on various issues for wider dissemination among the multi stakeholders to facilitate effective implementation of different schemes and programmes. SIRD & PR receives fund primarily from MoPR & MoRD for capacity building and training. Besides,it also organizes tailor made training programmes of different branches of PR & DW Department, Government of Odisha.

CAPACITY BUILDING & TRAINING:

As per the approved Annual Action Plan of 2021-22 under Rashtriya Gram SwarajAbhiyan (RGSA), MoPR, Govt. of India, SIRD & PR had targeted to cover75740 number of participants through conducting 1891 training programmes.

In view of Covid-19 pandemic situation SIRD&PR has taken both physical and virtual training programmes adhering to COVID guidelines issued by the Govt. During the current financial year SIRD&PR has undertaken 51 no. of training programmes through virtual mode covering 11817 no. of participants and 48 no of physical training covering 1330 of participants at SIRD&PR under RGSA. Apart from that different districts have also organized 561 nos. of field level training covering 18503 participants during the year (up to 30th November 2021).

As a whole, through 722 programmes (both virtual and physical) SIRD & PR could cover 34,528 participants till 30th December 2021. Some of the key capacity building and training activities organized by SIRD & PR during the year are as follows: -

To make the Peoples Plan Campaign successful and for timely completion of the uploading of GPDP, BPDP & DPDP, 7 numbers of ToT on “Peoples Plan Campaign - 2021” have been organized by SIRD & PR on virtual mode covering731 nos. of district & block level participants, who in turn have organizedtraining in cascading mode for the District, Block and GP level participants. Further a team has been formed at SIRD & PR level for continuous follow

up and monitoring of GPDP, BPDP & DPDP uploading and effective implementation of PPC-2021.

Preparation of Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) with the help of satellite mapping and Gram Manachitra portal will be more effective for sustainable natural resource management and evidence-based realistic plan at Panchayat level.Considering this, SIRD & PR has introduced a special three days' training module (ToT) on Geo Spatial Planning for the Block and District level resource persons who in turn, are imparting training to the functionaries down the line associated with Panchayat planning process. In this regard 6 nos. of training programmes have been conducted at SIRD & PR covering 220 participants.

Keeping in view the importance of Sanitation and Drinking Water under SBM-II (G) SIRD&PR has taken up 5 numbers of orientation training programmes for District and Block level functionaries covering 2107 number of participants.

Under the joint collaboration project between UNICEF, Odisha and SIRD&PR has conducted a training programme on "Child Friendly Panchayats" where 31 no. of Resource Persons were trained.

Livelihood has been affected seriously during the COVID pandemic. To enhance the livelihood security and to provide alternative strategy of income generation particularly to the vulnerable section,Mahatma Gandhi NREGS, NRLM and other major schemes have introduced new initiatives. In this regard SIRD&PR has organized 11 no. of training programmes for grassroots level functionaries on "Convergence of various Flagship programmes for Sustainable Livelihood" comprising of 491 no. of participants.

Keeping the mandate of MoPR, SIRD&PR organized training programme on the Role of Gram Panchayat in different sector like Agriculture & Allied Activities, NRM, Health & Nutrition and Primary Education covering 309 no. of participants.

An exposure visit (4 days) to Koraput along with a State Level Workshop was organized for APDs (Training), Faculties of DPRC and Functionaries engaged under PESA during 27-30 Dec 2021 which has created an opportunity to understand the best initiatives taken by the Koraput district administration for proper functioning of DPRC as well as implementation of PESA activities. Further this Workshop and exposure visit has given the visiting participants to interact with their counterpart exchange of ideas, views, cross learning on the DPRC and PESA activities. 40 no. of participants from 25 districts have attended the visit.

IEC Activities:

SIRD & PR is implementing the IEC activities as part of the comprehensive IEC Plan of Panchayati Raj and Drinking Water Department for strengthening governance at grassroots level.

- SIRD&PR has prepared a Training Manual in Odia on Preparation of Panchayat Planning (GPDP/BPDP/DPDP) for elected Panchayat representatives and functionaries.
- A handbook has been developed in Odia for the PRI members and functionaries on "Effective utilization of 15th CFC grant.
- SIRD&PR has prepared atraining material for Poverty and Human Development Monitoring Agency (PHDMA) in FAQ mode on various Rural Development & Welfare Schemes to be used during training for elected PRI members and functionaries.
- Preparation of documentary films of half an hour duration each in five model GPs on Special Initiatives taken on various subjects like Leadership, Women Empowerment, Social Development and Solid Liquid waste management by SANSAD TV Network.
- Development of short animation films on functioning of various standing committees for creating of Child friendly Gram Panchayats in collaboration with UNICEF..
- Designing and development of 9 modules given by OLM for the SHG, CLF & GPLF.

TRAINING INFRASTRUCTURE:

Under RGSA, training infrastructures like State Panchayat Resource Centre (SPRC) and District Panchayat Resource Centre (DPRC) have been set up at the state and district level respectively. The DPRCs are functioning as knowledge management resource centerand strengthening the capacities of elected PRIs on various thematic areas. During the reporting period, 15 nos. of DPRC building have been completed and made functional out of a total target of 21.

5. e-Governance Initiatives

Government of Odisha in Panchayati Raj and Drinking Water Department have taken a long leap by putting to use ICT Applications for transparent, accountable and responsible administration with an aim to reach the stakeholders at the lowest rung. Over the years, a large number of initiatives have been undertaken by Panchayati Raj & Drinking Water Department, Odisha to secure good Governance through e-Governance. Sustained efforts have been made at multiple levels to improve the delivery of public services and simplify the process of accessing them.

Steps Taken for Strengthening e-Governance:

Hardware:-Computerisation of Blocks in Odisha started during 2003-04. Computers and peripherals have been provided to all DRDAs and Blocks. Further all the GPs have also been provided with Desktops/ Laptops for strengthening the IT infrastructure in the State w.e.f.2009-10. Presently all the GPs are equipped with computer along with internet facilities for online activities of all Government related development programmes.

Connectivity:- All DRDAs / Blocks have been provided with OSWAN connectivity as an alternate connectivity for better real time information exchange.

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

e-Governance applications :

a) **eGramSwaraj :** To strengthen e-Governance in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) across the country, Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) has launched eGramSwaraj, a user friendly web-based portal. eGramSwaraj aims to bring in better transparency in the decentralised planning, progress reporting and work-based accounting. Activities are as follows.

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

- Deployed for taking care to facilitate Decentralized planning process, Captures the GPDP and Allocates estimated fund to the activity/plan. In this software, Gram Panchayats are upload prepared GPDP.
- Mobile phone application to capture and upload the physical progress of on-going asset-based works and acts as a supplementary tool that provides asset details (stage-wise photo and geographical coordinates of asset)

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

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

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

e) **PP Grant:** This is a web-based application that enables the Gram Panchayats to provide details of the good work that has been achieved in their Panchayat and upload necessary documents of testimonials in support of their achievements. The Department can evaluate the submitted application and select deserving Gram Panchayats to get the Performance Grant avail from CFC and Incentive Grant from SFC.

f) **LGD (Local Government Directory):** Primary objective of Local Government directory is to facilitate State Departments to update the directory with newly formed panchayats /local bodies, re-organization in panchayats, conversion from Rural to Urban area, etc and provide the same info in public domain.

g) **Tubewell Management Information System:** This Software is being developed by creating a Database of Tubewell in Odisha and friendly format in public domain for transparency to monitor functioning of tubewell & its water quality. It will help through a decision support system (DSS) for locating & project monitoring of new Tubewell.

h) **Video Conferencing facility at the Block level:** VC system has been installed in all 314 Blocks of the State to interact and monitor all the developmental Schemes/programmes implemented by the Department on regular basis.

i) **Dash Board Monitoring System (DBMS):** The Dash Board Monitoring System is a quick and effective way to review performance at a glance. It is used for effective monitoring of different schemes under this department.

6. COVID-19 MANAGEMENT DOCUMENTATION

Free Food:

With an aim to address the issue of hunger and starvation during the shutdown period, free food programme was implemented for the migrant labourer, sick, indigent & destitute in rural areas in all the Districts from 05.05.2021 to 31.07.2021,in which the GPs with the assistance of SHG members distributed 25,03,246 nos. of meals. Daily monitoring was done from the State level by collecting reports from25 Districts and resolve the issues through WhatsApp and e-mail and such reports were shared to the CMO and the other concerned Departments daily before 5 PM. The district-wise free food achievement is enclosed at Annexure-A. An amount of Rs.15,55,74,096/- (Rupees Fifteen crore fifty five lakh seventy four thousand ninety-six) only has been released to 25 Districts for reimbursement of free food expenditure.

Cluster Level Temporary Medical Camp:

To prevent spreading of COVID-19,989 nos. of Cluster Level TMCs have been set up all over the State having a bed capacity of 47,966. Those were functioning from 24.04.2021 to 24.08.2021. As on 24.08.2021 all-together 38,646 nos. of people have been accommodated in Cluster Level TMCs. The District wise occupancy in Cluster Level TMCs is enclosed at Annexure-B. Daily monitoring was done from the State level by collecting reports from 314 Blocks and 30 Districts and the issues were resolved through WhatsApp and e-mail and such reports were shared with the CMO and the other concerned Departments daily before 5 PM. An amount of Rs.3,07,34,844/-(Rupees Three crore seven lakh thirty four thousand eight hundred forty four) only has been released to all the Districts proportionately according to the occupancy in TMCs towards food, personal hygiene kit & Sanitation , Cleaning & Security.

● Temporary Medical Camp:-

To prevent spreading of COVID-19, from 24.04.2021 to 24.08.2021, 495 nos. of TMCs has been set up all over the State having a bed capacity of 15,349.

● Natural calamity management:-

Odisha has been affected severely by natural disasters i.e. cyclone Yaas, Gulab and Heavy Rain & Flood etc. An amount of Rs.229,36,22,000/- (Rupees Two hundred twenty-nine crore thirty-six lakh twenty-two thousand)only had been released to affected districts for repair/restoration of public properties damaged due to cyclone “YAAS”. The district wise fund allocation statement is enclosed at Annexure-C. Similarly, an amount of Rs.57,22,49,500/- (Rupees Fifty seven crore twenty two lakh forty nine thousand five hundred)only and Rs.13,08,29,000/- (Rupees Thirteen crore eight lakh twenty nine thousand)only have been approved and will be released to the affected districts for repair/restoration of public properties that were damaged due to cyclone “Heavy Rain & Flood” and ‘Gulab’ respectively. The district wise fund details are enclosed at Annexure-D & E respectively.

Annexure - A

FREE COOKED FOOD DISTRIBUTION STATUS IN RURAL AREA										
Date of Reporting :- 24.08.2021									Time:-5.30 PM	
SL. No	Name of the District	Total No. of Blocks	Total No. of GPs	No. of GPs where Free Food distributed	No of persons in GPs distributed with free cooked food today		Cumulative no of persons availed free cooked food so far in GPs			
					Adult	Child	Adult	Child	Total	No. of SHGs Involved
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Angul	8	225							
2	Balangir	14	317	0	0	0	310110	22399	332509	0
3	Balasore	12	360	0	0	0	44593	3751	48344	0
4	Bargarh	12	253	0	0	0	10069	1470	11539	0
5	Bhadrak	7	218	0	0	0	164287	10823	175110	0
6	Boudh	3	69	0	0	0	19218	1156	20374	0
7	Cuttack	14	373	0	0	0	8742	2387	11129	0
8	Deogarh	3	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Dhenkanal	8	212	0	0	0	1740	168	1908	0

FREE COOKED FOOD DISTRIBUTION STATUS IN RURAL AREA										
Date of Reporting :- 24.08.2021										Time:-5.30 PM
SL. No	Name of the District	Total No. of Blocks	Total No. of GPs	No. of GPs where Free Food distributed	No of persons in GPs distributed with free cooked food today		Cumulative no of persons availed free cooked food so far in GPs			
					Adult	Child	Adult	Child	Total	No. of SHGs Involved
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
10	Gajapati	7	149	0	0	0	89950	1862	91812	0
11	Ganjam	22	503	0	0	0	9651	777	10428	0
12	Jagatsinghpur	8	198	0	0	0	8693	248	8941	0
13	Jajpur	10	311	0	0	0	4533	481	5014	0
14	Jharsuguda	5	78	0	0	0	25720	1471	27191	0
15	Kalahandi	13	310	0	0	0	91555	8514	100069	0
16	Kandhamal	12	171	0	0	0	44404	1334	45738	0
17	Kendrapara	9	249							
18	Keonjhar	13	297							
19	Khurda	10	190	0	0	0	3276	30	3306	0
20	Koraput	14	240							

FREE COOKED FOOD DISTRIBUTION STATUS IN RURAL AREA										
Date of Reporting :- 24.08.2021									Time:-5.30 PM	
SL. No	Name of the District	Total No. of Blocks	Total No. of GPs	No. of GPs where Free Food distributed	No of persons in GPs distributed with free cooked food today		Cumulative no of persons availed free cooked food so far in GPs			
					Adult	Child	Adult	Child	Total	No. of SHGs Involved
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
21	Malkangiri	7	111	0	0	0	20542	1374	21916	0
22	Mayurbhanj	26	404	0	0	0	19856	3117	22973	0
23	Nawarangpur	10	189	0	0	0	826304	24770	851074	0
24	Nayagarh	8	194	0	0	0	5663	422	6085	0
25	Nuapada	5	131	0	0	0	12141	897	13038	0
26	Puri	11	268	0	0	0	10736	1152	11888	0
27	Rayagada	11	182	0	0	0	106793	984	107777	0
28	Sambalpur	9	138	0	0	0	112232	3408	115640	0
29	Subarnapur	6	109	0	0	0	246728	8274	255002	0
30	Sundargarh	17	279	0	0	0	190601	13840	204441	0
Grand Total		314	6798	0	0	0	2E+06	115109	2503246	0

Annexure - B

Daily Occupancy Report in Cluster Level TMC as on Dtd.24.08.2021 Time: 5.30 PM								
Sl. No.	Name of the District	Total No. of GPs	Total No. of Cluster Level TMCs completed	Total No. of Beds	No. of Cluster Level TMC having occupancy	No. of people staying today	Total No. of people already discharged	Total (G + H)
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1	ANGUL	225	18	730	0	0	58	58
2	BALANGIR	317	65	5950	0	0	17266	17266
3	BALASORE	360	54	2815	0	0	1642	1642
4	BARGARH	253	32	1158	0	0	506	506
5	BHADRAK	218	39	2425	0	0	2405	2405
6	BOUDH	69	17	745	0	0	18	18
7	CUTTACK	373	30	1200	3	8	1002	1010
8	DEOGARH	70	11	389	0	0	25	25
9	DHENKANAL	212	16	650	0	0	80	80
10	GAJAPATI	149	17	990	0	0	211	211
11	GANJAM	503	40	2920	0	0	86	86
12	JAGATSINGHPUR	198	28	1155	0	0	166	166
13	JAJPUR	311	27	1030	0	0	902	902
14	JHARSUGUDA	78	7	100	0	0	3	3
15	KALAHANDI	310	49	2522	0	0	3575	3575
16	KANDHAMAL	171	52	3128	0	0	1385	1385
17	KENDRAPARA	249	17	737	0	0	31	31
18	KEONJHAR	297	60	2590	0	0	58	58
19	KHURDA	190	23	750	0	0	217	217
20	KORAPUT	240	34	1011	0	0	704	704
21	MALKANGIRI	111	61	3152	0	0	1244	1244
22	MAYURBHANJ	404	52	1985	0	0	609	609
23	NAWARANGPUR	189	40	2258	0	0	3424	3424
24	NAYAGARH	194	10	270	0	0	60	60
25	NUAPADA	131	5	250	0	0	1103	1103
26	PURI	268	67	1644	0	0	477	477
27	RAYAGADA	182	32	2580	0	0	477	477
28	SAMBALPUR	138	19	573	0	0	87	87
29	SONEPUR	109	14	380	0	0	84	84
30	SUNDERGARH	279	53	1879	0	0	733	733
GRAND TOTAL		**6798**	**989**	**47966**	**3**	**8**	**38638**	**38646**

Annexure - C

YAAS (in Lakh Rupees)											
Sl. No.	Name of Districts	Primary School Buildings		AWC		GP Building/ Community Hall		GP/ PS Roads		Emergent Water Supply	Total
		No. of Projects	Amounts Released	No. of Projects	Amounts Released	No. of Projects	Amounts Released	No. of Projects	Amounts Released	Amounts Released	
	BALASORE	522	885.45	33	46.10	146	239.50	3576	6191.165		7362.215
	BHADRAK	437	844.04	311	502.80	319	490.00	3027	5905.000		7741.840
	DHENKANAL	31	52.50								52.500
	JAJPUR	353	537.00	169	304.80	105	197.50	839	2042.000		3081.300
	KENDRAPADA	533	879.54	173	263.24			870	1173.135		2315.915
	KEONJHAR	80	159.00	51	102.00	20	40.00	376	423.530		724.530
	MAYURBHANJ	187	226.08	148	105.89	18	33.05	267	412.390		777.410
	EIC, RWSS									880.51	880.51
Grand Total		**2143**	**3583.61**	**885**	**1324.83**	**608**	**1000.05**	**8955**	**16147.220**	**880.51**	**22936.220**

Annexure - D

Fund allotment under repair/ restoration of Primary School Building, GP Buildings/ Community Halls, AWCs and GP/ PS Roads of the under mentioned districts (Rupees in lakh)												
Sl. No.	Name of the District	Primary School Building		GP Build-ings/ Commu-nity Halls		AWCs		GP/ PS Roads			Total	
		No. of Projects	Amounts	No. of Projects	Amounts	No. of Projects	Amounts	No. of Projects	Length in Km.	Amounts	No. of Projects	Amounts
1	BALASORE	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	777	808.38	1153.32	**777**	**1153.320**
2	BOUDH	20	11.40	0	0.00	23	28.55	436	55.02	82.520	**479**	**122.470**
3	CUTTACK	21	42.00	2	2.50	0	0.00	132	164.52	234.38	**155**	**278.880**
4	DHENKANAL	10	18.50	0	0.00	6	11.00	38	56.00	84.00	**54**	**113.500**
5	JAGATS-INGHPUR	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1109	826.50	1239.75	**1109**	**1239.750**
6	Jajpur	126	235.50	134	200.00	63	86.50	880	1245.67	1868.50	**1203**	**2390.500**
7	KANDHAMAL	3	6.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	45	97.00	84.70	**48**	**90.700**
8	KENDRA-PARA	46	43.35	0	0.00	16	13.50	157	95.41	136.90	**219**	**193.750**
9	MAYURB-HANJ	5	4.00	3	6.00	4	6.80	76	30.35	45.525	**88**	**62.325**
10	NAYAGARH	1	2.00	1	2.00	32	64.00	37	6.20	9.30	**71**	**77.300**
Grand Total		**232**	**362.75**	**140**	**210.5**	**144**	**210.35**	**3687**	**3385.1**	**4938.9**	**4203**	**5722.495**

Sl. No	Name of the District	Primary School Building		GP Buildings/ Community Halls		AWCs		GP/ PS Roads			Total	
		No. of Projects	Amounts in lakh	No. of Projects	Amounts in lakh	No. of Projects	Amounts in lakh	No. of Projects	Length in Km.	Amounts in lakh	No. of Projects	Amounts in lakh
1	GAJAPATI	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	134	186.63	279.95	134	279.95
2	KORAPUT	46	92.00	3	6.00	36	72.00	42	24.10	36.15	127	206.15
3	MALKANGIRI	130	199.80	21	41.30	97	143.80	291	287.40	436.39	539	821.29
4	RAYAGADA	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.90	0.90	1	0.90
Grand Total		**176**	**291.8**	**24**	**47.3**	**133**	**215.8**	**468**	**499**	**753.4**	**801**	**1308.29**

6. OTHER ACTIVITIES

A. Status of SECC 2011

Socio Economic & Caste Census :

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

i. **Socio Economic status of the families,**

ii. **Count number of people caste-wise,**

iii. **To know the actual impact of social, education and financial position of different castes.**

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

a. Households in SECC-2011

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

b. Households with inclusion criteria.

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

c. Households with deprivation criteria :

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

MISSION ANTYODAYA

(A State-led initiative for rural transformation)

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

GOALS

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

OUTCOMES

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

Criteria for Selection Of GPs

1. Open Defecation Free GPs
2. DAY- NRLM GPs
3. SansadAadarsh Gram Yojana GPs
4. RURBAN Cluster GPs
5. TATA TRUST Vulnerable Mapped GPs
6. TATA Trust Model GPs
7. VVKI(Art Of Living) GPs

PEFORMANCE PARAMETERS

1. Infrastructure& Access to Services
2. Social Development & Protection.
3. Economic Development& Diversification of Livelihoods.
4. Considering the above parameters, a baseline survey was conducted across the selected 1439 GPs in the preliminary phase of Mission Antyodaya.

5. Now, the surveyed data of 6781Gram Panchayats are uploaded in the Mission Antyodaya Web Portal through Mission Antyodaya Mobile App using an android device by the GP level users.In the current year, 2021-22 out of 6806 GPs, survey have been completed in 6781 GPs. Out of the completed GPs, 6780 GPs have been validated, 6778 GPs have been verified by Block Development officers. Geo-referencing has been completed in 881 GPs as indicated in the MA web portal.

6. The State level, District Level and Block level user act as monitoring unit for conducting the baseline survey.

7. The Concerned BDOs will verify the uploaded data and are declared as Nodal Officer for implementation of Mission Antyodaya.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

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

How UN decided

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

Rationale, Preamble and Vision

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

Preamble: 5 Ps

1. People,
2. Planet,
3. Prosperity,
4. Peace
5. Partnership

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

Odisha's Vision 2036 : Progress so far

1. Planning & Convergence Department has been declared as the Nodal Department.
2. High Power Committee (HPC) with Chief Secretary as Chairperson and Secretaries as Members constituted.
3. SDG Cells in Departments will monitor implementation.
4. Seven Thematic Working Groups (TWGs) have been constituted by clustering related GOALs.

- ❖ TWG-I (Goal 1,2& 12), TWG-II (Goal 3 & 6), TWG –III (Goal 4), TWG-IV (Goal 7 & 9), TWG – V (Goal 5, 10 & 16), TWG-VI (Goal 13,14 & 15), TWG –VII (Goal 8, 11 & 17).

B. NRLM (DRDA Admn.)

The DRDA is a registered Agency formed in each district to oversee the implementation of different Anti-poverty and Development Programmes. The DRDA Administration Scheme is a centrally sponsored Scheme introduced w.e.f 01.04.1999 with a view to meet the administrative cost of DRDA (Salary & Non- Salary) by providing separate budget provision. The funding pattern of the Scheme between Govt. of India and State Govt. is 60:40 basis from the year 2015-16 aiming at strengthening and professionalizing the DRDA. The DRDA Administration Scheme is merged with NRLM Scheme with effect from the year 2014-15. The MoRD, Govt. of India has decided to discontinue the NRLM (DRDA Administration) Scheme with effect from 01.04.2022.

The funds received from the MoRD, Government of India under the Scheme is quite insufficient to meet the salaries and non-salaries of the staff of DRDAs Amount sanctioned and released by MoRD, Government of India as well as its State Matching Share for last five years and current year is indicated as below.

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Central Assistance Received	State Matching Share	Actual Fund Released Out Of State Budget
1	2	3	4	5
1	2016-17	1626.95	1084.63	3294.94
2	2017-18	1179.97	786.65	3090.17
3	2018-19	1063.68	709.12	3449.54
4	2019-20	1065.14	710.09	3283.26
5	2020-21	1229.2050	819.4727	2626.61
6	2021-22	264.99	176.66	2891.60

NB: An amount of Rs.441.65/-Lakh (Central Share Rs.264.99/- Lakh + State Share Rs.176.66/- Lakh) has been released on receipt of Central Assistance towards 1st tranche of 1st installment and Rs.2449.95/- Lakh has been released from the State Share out of the State Budget for the year 2021-22

C. BONDED LABOUR SCHEME

The issue of "Bonded Labour" came into forefront at the national level when it was included in the old 20 point programme on 01.07.1975. In order to safeguard the interest of the bonded labourers and to ensure a decent standard of life. The bonded Labour System (Abolition Act, 1976) was enacted.

IDENTIFICATION OF BONDED LABOURERS:

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

REHABILITATION OF BOUNDED LABOURERS:

The Centrally Sponsored Scheme namely "Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourer" is being implemented in the State with the funding pattern of 50.50 share basis.An amount of Rs.1.00 Crore State Matching Share has been provided in the budget estimate of the year,2016-17.

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

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

SURVEY OF BONDED LABOURERS:

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

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

D. GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL CELL (GRC)

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

In every cases,the grievance petitions forwarded to the concerned Departmental Officers/ District Level Officers/ Block Level Officers for necessary compliance & disposal of the same within a time frame. Action taken reports are called for from them time to time till disposal.

E. PANCHAYAT HELPLINE

The Panchayat helpline bearing Toll Free No. 1800-345-6768 has been launched on Dt.01.11.2012 by the Panchayati Raj and Drinking Water Department where grievances of the public are being received over telephone. The Action taken reports are called for from the concerned District/Block Level Officers on the grievance and steps are taken for the final disposal within the date line. The key objectives of setting up the helpline are:

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

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

F. e-ABHIJOGA

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