

ANNUAL ACTIVITY REPORT 2022-23



Panchayati Raj & Drinking Water Department
Govt. of Odisha



ANNUAL ACTIVITY REPORT
OF
PANCHAYATI RAJ & DRINKING WATER DEPARTMENT
FOR THE YEAR, 2022-23

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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. Odisha is the first State to conduct elections in keeping with the provisions of PESA Act, 1996 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 were made for empowerment of women by bringing reservation of 50% of seats to women representatives in 3 tier PRIs.

Strengthening of PRIs as units of Local Self Government

The government is committed to strengthening 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 plans 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 2074 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 the functioning of MASS.

Panchayati raj Institute is the first step of the decentralization 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 the different developmental scheme. To strengthen Panchayatiraj work at ground level, 7142 nos. of Accountant-cum-DEO posts 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

6th General Elections to PRIs, 2022

The 6th General Elections to Panchayati Raj Institutions were held in due time in February, 2022 in the State when the situation was not fully over from COVID-19 pandemic.

- 1) The State Election Commission has been able to conduct the 6th General Elections to PRIs on due date before expiry of the five year term in spite of various hurdles in holding the elections timely. The Commission took extra cautious steps and arrangements were made extensively as the number of booths was quite large and a large number of Polling Personnel were to be deployed.
- 2) Arrangements were made for 2,79,35,525 voters to exercise their franchise in electing 853 Zilla Parishad Members, 6794 Sarpanches, 6793 Panchayat Samiti Members and 91913 Ward Members excluding the office of Sarpanch and 23 Ward Members of Dhinkia Gram Panchayat under Erasama Block of Jagatsinghpur District as election in the said Gram Panchayat is due in July, 2024. Elections ended peacefully in the State.

By-Election to PRIs in the Year 2022-23

After the General Election to PRIs, 2022, the Commission conducted by-election to fill up casual vacancies caused to 1 Zilla Parishad Member, 6 Panchayat Samiti Member, 1 Sarpanch, 8- Ward Members. Apart from this, by- elections to 1 Chairman of Panchayat Samiti and 6- Naib-Sarpanches were held.

PROGRAMMES AND SCHEMES IMPLEMENTED THROUGH PANCHAYATI RAJ & DRINKING WATER DEPARTMENT

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

- I. Poverty Alleviation and Employment Generation Programme.
- II. Basic Services Programme.
- III. Infrastructure Development Programme.
- IV. Capacity Development Programme.
- V. E-Governance Initiatives.
- VI. Disaster Management Documentation
- VII. Other Activities

POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND EMPLOYMENT GENERATION PROGRAMME

A. MAHATMA GANDHI NREGS:

Mahatma Gandhi NREGS continue to provide employment opportunities in the State and is critical to enhance income of the poor and vulnerable and create durable assets. During, FY: 2022-23, focus has been given to strengthen livelihoods of the poor, ensure increased women participation, ensure social inclusion, provide 100 days to more households, 200 days and 300 days of works in 20 migration prone Blocks.

Physical and Financial Achievement of different Parameters under MGNREGS FY2022-23 (21st, March, 2023)



Model tank at Sasan Ambagaon GP, Hinijilicut Block, Ganjam District in convergence mode.

Persondays of employment:

- Government of India has approved the Labour budget of 1650 lakh persondays for the year 2022-23 in the State. Out of which, 1761.61 lakh persondays have been generated achieving 107%.
- 32.48 lakhs households have been provided employment covering 50.28 lakh persons.
- 3,73,575 households have completed 100 days of employment so far.
- The average days of employment per household stood at 54 as against 46 days at all India level.
- The persondays generated by SC & ST is 248.48 lakhs (14.11%) and 622.29 lakhs (36.0%) respectively, which is 50% of total persondays generated.



Model tank in Saru GP, Hinjilicut Block, Ganjam District in convergence mode

- The women participation increased to 48% in FY: 2022-23 from 46% in FY: 2021-22

Work completion in FY: 2022-23:

- 4.30 lakh projects have been completed and 5.40 lakh projects are under progress.
- Major works completed includes: 29359 Farm Ponds, 1775 AWC building, 28198 Water conservation and watershed management works, 13388
- Traditional Water bodies, 12624 Land development, 40067 Afforestation and Plantation works, 18182 Livestock shelters, 2754 Play Fields, 25047 Rural connectivity etc.
- The percentage of Natural Resource Management (NRM) expenditure increased to 76.7% against Government of India norm of 65%, while the expenditure on

Agriculture & allied activities stood at 65.4% against Government of India norm of 60%.

Financial

- A sum of Rs. 4838.66 cr has been utilised, of which Rs 3883.46 Cr constitutes expenditure on wages.
Effective Convergence to strengthen Livelihoods of the poor
- To strengthen livelihoods of the poor, convergence with the Line Departments like Forest and Environment Department, Soil Conservation, ST&SC Development Department, Directorate of Horticulture, Directorate of Sericulture, Water Resources Department, Agriculture & Farmers Empowerment Department have been effectively made.
- So far 400.59 lakh persondays have been generated by the Line Departments spending an amount of Rs.1042.84 Crores.

Addressing distress Migration in 20 Migration Prone Blocks

- The State has initiated special package of increased wage in commensurate with minimum wage of State Government and additional 200 days of works in 20 migration prone blocks of 4 districts namely Baragarh, Bolangir, Kalahandi and Nuapada.
- 1.98 Cr persondays have been generated so far providing employment to 2.78 lakh households.
- While 70,283 Households have completed 100 days of work and 15958 Households have completed 200 days work. Similarly, 762 households have completed 300 days wage employment.



Construction of poultry shed of Maa Santoshi SHG at Talapada, Phiringia Block, Kandhamal District

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. The following activities undertaken by ORMAS.

A) Livelihood Promotion :

In the year 2022-23 ORMAS has formed & provided support for new 588 number of Producers' Group and formation of 2 new Producers' Company is on anvil. A total of 3812 Producers Groups are functioning in the state which is being promoted by ORMAS. The turnover of the Producers Groups is around Rs.96.01 Cr.



B) Marketing :

i) **Shakti Gaon Project** : Shakti Gaon is a project for empowerment of the rural women to handle Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG) distribution in the districts of Ganjam, Sundergarh, Mayurbhanj & Jagatsinghpur. In Shakti Gaon Project in total 87561 connections have been provided by involving 59 WSHGs.



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 helps the rural entrepreneurs identify livelihood opportunities and establish

links with the markets in urban and semi-urban areas. During the year 2022-23, ORMAS has been organised 40 exhibitions and participated in 18 exhibitions. Total 789 SHGs/ Institutions have been participated and total of Rs.54.91 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 2022-23. Total quantity of Mango sales during state level mango festival was 263 Qtl. which sales facilitated of Rs.16.66 lakh
- b) 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)

Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Koushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), a State run Placement linked Skill Development Training Programme in Odisha, bears huge sustainable employment potential. ORMAS partners 105 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, 2,15,593 number of youths are trained and 1,49,603 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.1040.17 Cr. from Central Government and State Government to implement the DDU-GKY programme in Odisha and Rs.1007.74 Cr. has already been incurred.



2. BASIC SERVICES PROGRAMMES

A. RURAL HOUSING SCHEME :

Government of Odisha commits to provide pucca house to all the eligible rural households who are either houseless or living in kutcha house. In this endeavor, State has completed more than 31 Lakh houses under various Rural Housing Schemes since the FY 2014-15.

The following Schemes are being implemented by Panchayati Raj & Drinking Water Department in order to achieve the objective of "Housing for all".

1. Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (Gramin)
2. Biju Pucca GharYojana (BPGY)
3. Pucca Ghar Yojana (Mining)
4. Nirman Shramik Pucca Ghar Yojana (NSPGY)

House completion since the FY 2014-15 under Rural housing schemes		
Sl. No.	FY	Houses completed since FY 2014-15
1	2014-15	3,52,421
2	2015-16	6,16,818
3	2016-17	1,63,983
4	2017-18	5,32,254
5	2018-19	5,10,486
6	2019-20	3,94,212
7	2020-21	4,38,747
8	2021-22	1,08,496
9	2022-23(as on 05-01-2023)	24,792
Total		31,42,209

1. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Gramin)

This scheme was launched in the FY 2016-17. The year-wise progress is as follows:

FY	Target	Houses Complete	%	Remarks
2016-17	3,96,102	3,78,771	96	
2017-18	3,40,498	3,25,281	96	
2018-19	2,55,958	2,42,845	95	
2019-20	6,84,433	5,94,075	87	
2020-21	2,01,333	1,67,258	83	
2021-22	8,17,513			Sanction of these houses in a transparent manner is going on.
2022-23	1,42,005			These houses are meant for cyclone FANI affected families. Sanction of these houses are going on.
Total	28,37,842	17,08,230	91	

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.

● Biju Pucca Ghar Yojana :-

The scheme was launched in the FY 2014-15. The progress under this scheme is as follows:

Target	Houses Complete	%
285,543	268591	94

- **Pucca Ghar Yojana (Mining)**

The scheme was launched in the FY2016-17. The progress under this scheme is as follows

Target	Houses Complete	%
29,829	28,855	97

- **Nirman Shramik Pucca Ghar Yojana (NSPGY)**

The scheme was launched in the FY2016-17. The progress under this scheme is as follows

Target	Houses Complete	%
23,756	22,679	95

Innovative Steps taken by PR&DW Department:

1. Incentive payment to beneficiary and tagged officer:

Incentive is paid to beneficiaries as well as Block functionaries tagged with beneficiary for early completion of houses. So far 8.18 Lakh beneficiaries have received incentive amount of Rs. 1340 Crore.

2. Repair Grant-

To maintain sustainability of pucca house constructed under any of the RH Schemes, the beneficiaries completing their house are paid house repair grant. State has released house repair grant of Rs.815 Crore to 27.18 Lakh Households.

3. Reducing human interface

- The beneficiaries receive text message on their mobile phone after receiving instalment and incentive amount.
- Beneficiaries of State Schemes are able to view work order for house construction in their own mobile.
- Beneficiaries of State schemes can trigger payment mechanism by geotagging their constructed house through “Ama Ghara” mobile App.

4. Robust Feedback Mechanism:

Call centers at State and district level receive input from different Stake holder and Department takes necessary corrective steps.

B. DRINKING WATER & SANITATION

I. Rural Water Supply

RWS&S Organisation has taken all out efforts to provide safe drinking water to all the rural habitations. In order to cover all the rural population with safe drinking water, there is a shift to PWS schemes from spot sources (tube wells/ sanitary wells) in the State since past few years. It was, therefore, decided to go for installation of more nos. of PWS schemes in a big way with provision of FHTC.

During 2021-22, 696 nos. of PWS schemes and 1421 nos. of tube wells / sanitary wells have been installed through different sources of funding including JJM. As on date 31.03.2022, 13848 nos. of PWS schemes and 476050 tube wells & sanitary wells are installed including Schools and AWCs,. 12683 nos. of solar based PWS schemes have been installed as on 31.12.22.

During 2022-23 (ending 31.12.2022), 78 nos. of PWS schemes and 1452 nos. of tube wells/ sanitary wells have been installed through different sources of funding. As on 31.12.2022, 13926 nos. of PWS schemes and 477502 nos. of tube wells / sanitary well are installed including Schools and AWCs. During 2022-23, 854 nos. of solar based PWS schemes have been installed.

Habitation Status As on 31.12.2022

Total Habitation	:	1,56,751
FC	:	1,52,272
PC	:	2455
NC	:	Nil
Quality	:	2119 (F-46, Fe-2035, CI-30, N-8)

Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) :

Total no. of Households	:	88,21,096
FHTC As on 06.01.2023	:	49,31,070

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 31.12.2022) are as follows :

Schemes	2022-23	
	(ending 31.12.2022)	
	Target	Achievement
Spot sources		1396
Piped water supply schemes	1162	78
Piped water supply schemes through solar	6123	854

2. SWACHH BHARAT MISSION GRAMEEN 2022-23

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 focus on Solid and Liquid Waste Management in rural Odisha, 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 has been made to carry out mass cleaning drives in villages, and door to door collection of plastic waste, based on requirements.
4. Village Action Plans (VAP) are being prepared, focusing on Sanitation and SLWM in convergence of SBMG program, MGNREGA and Finance Commission grants. As on date more than 42,600 villages (91.2%) have prepared the village action plans.
5. To ensure universal sanitation access and to sustain the ODF status, more than 1.1 lakhs new individual household latrines (IHHLs) and 319 community sanitary complexes (CSCs) have been constructed during FY 2022-23.
6. 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.

7. All the districts have completed the tagging of GPs with ULBs for availing the PWM and FSM facilities of the ULBs.
8. As on date, more than 33,400 villages have initiated activities towards ODF Plus and more than 12,613 (27%) villages are declared as ODF Plus Model Villages in the State. Out of which, 8,977 villages were declared as ODF Plus Model villages during the FY 2022-23.
9. The State won 9 awards from the Government of India, based on its progress on Swachh Survekshan Grameen during the year.

B. 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 2022-23. 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 2022-23 (based on the recommendations of 15th Finance Commission) is Rs.1728.00 crore which is distributed as per following

(Rs. In Crore)				
15th FC Grant	Gram Panchayat	Panchayat Samiti	Zilla Parishad	Total
Untied Grant	483.84	138.24	69.12	691.20
Tied Grant	725.76	207.36	103.68	1036.80
TOTAL	1209.60	345.60	172.80	1728.00

The projects/ works taken up out of 15th Finance Commission Grant to PRIs are categorized and included in GPDP, BPDP, DPDP separately for proper monitoring of expenditure and utilization of funds. The monitoring and supervision have been done through e-Gramswaraj Portal. The audit of CFC accounts of PRIs is done through Audit Online application every year. From this Financial Year, the Social audit of CFC grants to Gram Panchayats has commenced.

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 funds recommended by the commission to Odisha State in this sector for FY 2022-23 is given below.

1. Conversion of Rural PHC & SCs into Health and Wellness center- Rs.125.33 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.65.50 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 .

Yearwise 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 2022-23, 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

- (1) A sum of Rs. 5.72 crore has been sanctioned for payment of Honorarium, DA & other allowances of Zilla Parishad members for FY 2022-23.
- (2) A sum of Rs. 20.58 crore has been sanctioned for payment of Honorarium, DA of Panchayat Samiti members for FY 2022-23.
- (3) A sum of Rs. 55.27 crore has been sanctioned for payment of Honorarium, DA of Gram Panchayat members for FY 2022-23.
- (4) A sum of Rs. 108.65 crore has been sanctioned for Maintenance/ Improvement of road infrastructure(out of MV Tax)

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 areas for better service delivery to the rural people.

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

	<i>Rs. In Crore</i>						
	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
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

<i>Rs. In Crore</i>							
	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2020-2026
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 2022-23 the following Nos. of projects have been approved for execution by this Deptt. under various components of 5th SFC G.I.A.

- (1) 480 Nos. of Projects approved towards Development of Rural Haats.
- (2) 1054 Nos. of Projects approved towards Provision of facilities at GP Headquarters.
- (3) 297 Nos. of Projects approved towards Development of Water bodies
- (4) 1798 Nos. of Projects approved towards Maintenance of Primary School Building
- (5) 1287 Nos. of Projects approved towards Maintenance of Capital Assets
- (6) 1013 Nos. of Projects approved towards Creation of Capital assets.

Moreover, An amount of Rs. 125 crore has been released to EIC, RWS&S for taking up Piped Water Supply Projects and also Rs. 41.67 crore has been released to EIC, RWS&S for taking up Tube well System (Solar Energy) projects. For implementation of Street lighting system in rural areas, an amount of Rs. 56.67 crore has been released to the Zilla Parishads.

Maintenance of Non-Residential Buildings

The Budget provision under Maintenance of Non-Residential Buildings for FY 2022-23 is Rs. 15 crore. A total of 155 Nos. of projects under Maintenance of Non-Residential Building have been approved for execution in FY 2022-23 .

Maintenance of Residential Buildings

The Budget provision under Maintenance of Residential Buildings for FY 2022-23 is Rs. 12 crore. A total of 587 Nos. of projects under Maintenance of Residential Building have been approved for execution in FY 2022-23.

Construction of Non-Residential Buildings

The Budget provision under Construction of Non-Residential Buildings for FY 2022-23 is Rs. 30 crore. A total of 113 Nos. of projects under Construction of Non-Residential Buildings have been approved for execution in FY 2022-23 .

Construction of Residential Buildings

The Budget provision under Construction of Residential Buildings for FY 2022-23 is Rs. 15 crore . A total of 159 Nos. of projects have been approved for execution in FY 2022-23 .

Maintenance of Roads & Bridges

There is a Budget provision of Rs. 67.94crore for FY 2022-23 towards Repair & Maintenance of Roads & Bridges. A total of 2026 Nos. of projects have been approved for execution in FY 2022-23 .

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 2022-23 (till the month of December, 2022), a total of 88.65 km cement concrete road has been constructed under Gopabandhu Gramin Yojana (GGY), Completing 1187 nos. of projects out of funds of Rs.500 crore 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 11th October, 2014. Inspired by the principles and values of Mahatma Gandhi, the Scheme places equal stress on nurturing the value of national pride, patriotism, unity, self confidence and on developing infrastructure. SAGY will keep the soul of rural India alive while providing its people with quality access to basic amenities and opportunities to enable them to shape their own destiny.

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

The Scheme broadly focuses upon development in the villages which includes social development, personal development, environmental development, economic development and spreading motivation among the people of the village. It aims at holistic development of the identified GPs by triggering development –oriented processes to 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.

90 GPs have been identified by Members of parliament in 27 Districts of Odisha for implementation under SAGY during 2014-2022(till December 2022).1605 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 Department are included.

Some examples of successful implementation of SAGY are as follows.

1. Construction of 500 State of the art cyclone shelter home equipped with solar installation at Dhauli SAGY GP in convergence with Revenue & Disaster Management Deptt. under Bhubaneswar block of Khorda district. Citizen Service Centre catering to the needs of 5000 population has been established.
2. Installation of individual solar panels in 356 household of Bilabadi SAGY GP under Tumudibandha block of Kandhamal district in convergence with Energy Department.

3. Construction of 5 lakh litre capacity overhead tank for drinking water and household purpose in convergence with PR & DW Deptt. at Arana SAGY GP under Biridi Block of Jagatsinghpur district. Installation of Waste segregation Plant in the same GP in convergence with Swachh Bharat Mission.
4. Construction of Computer center and E-library with sitting capacity of 100 persons in convergence with School & Mass Education Deptt. at Kaliko SAGY GP under Jaleswar Block of Balasore district.

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 (Ragayada District), Kuarmunda (Sundargarh District) and Marichmal (Korapur 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 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.

The Integrated Cluster Action Plan (ICAPs) and Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) of the Rurban clusters, approved by the MoRD, Govt. of India implemented in 14 Rurban clusters. Comprehensive IEC activities has 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. Producer Groups are formed for the purpose and training is being provided to them with the technical support of ORMAS. The Rurban Mission with time is moving towards complete transparent and digitized platform by shifting all proceeding through MIS. PFMS has been integrated with RurbanSoft to enable online payment. Physical Status of the projects are being updated through geo-tagging in the Geo Rurban APP. Rurban Odisha has achieved target of 80% 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 till 31.12.2022 is as detailed below:

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

<i>(Rs in Crore)</i>			
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
2021-22	0.42	0.28	0.70
2022-23	0.00	19.93	19.93
Total	97.12	83.5733	180.6933

MoRD, Govt. of India have declared the sunset date of the SPMRM Scheme on 31.03.2022 and given extension of time period for release of fund till 31.03.2023 for completion of ongoing committed liability under the Scheme.

4. CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

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

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME-2022-23 :

State Institute for Rural Development & Panchayati Raj is an apex Training Institute of Panchayati Raj & Drinking Water Department, Government of Odisha. Under its administrative control, 3 Extension Training Centers (ETCs) are functioning at Bhubaneswar, Keonjhar & Kalahandi. Further, 17 District Panchayat Resource Centers are also functioning in their respective district headquarters. SIRD&PR is the nodal agency for the capacity building activities of 3-tier elected PRI representatives and functionaries. Besides, it undertakes Research and Evaluation work of different schemes and programmes. It also prepares various Booklets, Newsletters, Posters, and Audio Video 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 Ministry of Panchyati Raj (MoPR) and Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) towards capacity building and training activities. Furthermore, SIRD&PR also organizes tailor made training of different branches of PR & DW Department, Government of Odisha.

The physical achievement of Capacity Building and Training of last 5 years is given below:

Sl. No.	Year	No of Programmes conducted (RGSA)	No of participants trained (RGSA)	No of Programmes conducted (Non RGSA)	No of participants trained (Non-RGSA)
01	2017-18	3534	95816	118	4406
02	2018-19	1006	36185	166	6582
03	2019-20	176	6659	100	4531
04	2020-21	266	40777	59	4547
05	2021-22	760	34795	58	3037
TOTAL		5742	2,14,232	501	23,103

CAPACITY BUILDING & TRAINING:

During the year 2022-23 SIRD&PR have conducted 922 nos. of training programmes through in-house, off campus and virtual mode covering total participants of 38,618.

As per the Annual Action Plan for the year 2022-23 under Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA), MoPR, Govt. of India, SIRD&PR has taken up the responsibility to impart training to 33976 nos. of elected PRIs through 833 nos. of training programme. Accordingly, a comprehensive training strategy was chalked out for its timely implementation with the support of Zilla Parishads by engaging Collaborative Partner Organizations and Empanelled Resource Persons across the State. Few of these important programmes organized by SIRD&PR are as follows:

In this financial year 2022-23, the Panchayat election has been completed and the newly elected PRI members have assumed their offices. Keeping this in view, SIRD&PR has engaged 532 nos. of Empanelled Resource Persons across the State for the timely completion of their induction training. Furthermore, SIRD&PR has also selected 122 nos. of Collaborative Partner Organizations to provide logistic support to districts for successful conduct of the training programmes at field level.

Moreover, to maintain the quality of the field level training programme in cascading mode, 532 nos. of empanelled resource persons (ERPs) have been trained at SIRD&PR level through 15 nos. of Training of Trainers (ToTs). Again SIRD&PR has conducted 15 nos. of Direct Trainers' Skill programme for the 251 no of ERPs who are fresh & new to this process. The launching of Capacity Building and Training for the newly elected PRI members in the State was made by Shri Naveen Patnaik Hon'ble Chief Minister of Odisha at KIIT Auditorium, Bhubaneswar on 2nd June, 2022.

During the year, 30 nos. of Zilla Parishad Presidents and 680 Zilla Parishad Members, 270 nos. of Panchayat Samiti Chairpersons have been trained at SIRD&PR. The Induction Training Programme of Sarpanches, PS Members and Ward Members are going on at field Level across the State. Unlike previous year, during 2022-23, SIRD&PR has been emphasising on "Whole of Government and Whole of Society Approach" along with the Localising Sustainable Development Goals in all the training programmes. Total 5979 nos of Sarpanches, 4366 nos. of PS Members and 22705 nos of Ward Members have been trained at field level till 31st December, 2022.

The basic Orientation Training on SDGs and LSDGs has been completed for 33 no of Nodal Officers of SDG Cell and Senior Officers of 19 Departments of State Govt. SIRD&PR is continuing the Orientation Training Programme on 9 themes of LSDGs for

all stakeholders. Till date the Consultative Workshop on 3 themes i.e. Poverty free and Enhance Livelihoods Gram Panchayat, Healthy Gram Panchayat and Child Friendly Gram Panchayat have already been completed. Total 129 no of participants have attended in these 3 strategic workshops at SIRD&PR. (till 31st December, 2022)

Further SIRD&PR have completed 7 nos. of training programmes on National Panchayat Awards to District and Block Level Steering Committee Members at SIRD&PR. Total 535 nos. of participants have attended these programmes. The similar Orientations have also been imparted to 32,089 nos. of Sarpanches, PEOs, GRS, Computer Programmers and other field Officials through virtual platform.

7 nos. of workshops for district level officers (30 districts) have been organized at SIRD&PR on People's Plan Campaign covering 385 nos. of participants. Further 2 nos. of consultative workshop have been organised at SIRD&PR on Preparation of quality thematic Panchayat Development Plan (PDP) in presence of Additional Secretary, MoPR for the State Level officers and officers of from SDGs Cell and Line Departments,

To create awareness and disseminate the information among the rural people for their access to benefits available on the different schemes, a consultative workshop on "Need of vibrant IEC and CB&T" of 3-tier PRIs has been organised at SIRD&PR. Total 37 nos of participants from 16 departments have been attended and share their valuable inputs.

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:- Computers and peripherals have been provided to all DRDAs and Blocks. Further all the GPs have also been provided with Desktops/ Laptops.

Connectivity:- Besides V-SAT connectivity to all DRDAs / Blocks, they have been provided with OSWAN connectivity as an alternate connectivity for better real time information exchange.

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

e-Governance applications:

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

- c) **NREGASoft:** This Software have been developed by NIC in accordance with MGNREGS and implemented for monitoring the physical and financial progress of the programme along with generation of job cards, project details etc.
- d) **AwasSoft:** This software have been developed by NIC for Rural Housing Schemes and implemented for monitoring the physical and financial progress of the same.
- e) **Plan Plus:** Plan Plus has been deployed for taking care to facilitate Decentralized planning process, Captures the GPDP and Allocates estimated fund to the activity/plan. In this software, Gram Panchyats are upload prepared GPDP and District Plan under Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF).
- f) **PP Grant:** This is a web-based application that enables the Gram Panchayats to provide details of the good work that has been achieved in their Panchayat and upload necessary documents of testimonials in support of their achievements. The Department can evaluate the submitted application and select deserving Gram Panchayats to get the Performance Grant avail from CFC and Incentive Grant from SFC.
- g) **LGD (Local Government Directory):** Primary objective of Local Government directory is to facilitate State Departments to update the directory with newly formed panchayats /local bodies, re-organization in panchayats, conversion from Rural to Urban area, etc and provide the same info in public domain.

Key Features of Local Government Directory:

1. Generation of unique code for each local government body - each local government body is assigned with a unique code. Maintenance of local government bodies and its mapping with constituting land region entities. For example, gram panchayat mapping with villages. Mandatory upload of Govt. order for each modification in the directory - to ascertain the users that the data published in LGD is authentic.
2. Maintenance of historical data - when modifications take place in LGD, the old values/data is archived. Provision to maintain state specific local government setup compliance with Census 2011 codes.
3. Facility to integrate with state specific standard codes - if any state is following standard codes for state level software applications, the same code can be linked to LGD code.

- 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 developmental Scheme/ programme implemented by the Department.
- i) **Dash Board Monitoring System(DBMS):** The Dashboard 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. DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Disaster Management:-

In August, 2022, 22(twenty-two) Districts of Odisha have been severely affected by the disaster “Flood &Heavy Rain”. For repair/restoration of public properties like Primary School Buildings, Anganwadi Centres, GP Buildings/Community Halls, GP/PS Roads & Rural Water Supply System damaged in “Flood &Heavy Rain”, a sum of Rs.95,73,06,700/- (Rupees Ninety-five crore Seventy-three lakh Six-thousand Seven-hundred)only has been released to the affected Districts from the SDRF. The district-wise allotment list is enclosed at Annexure-“A”.

ANNEXURE-"A"
Fund Allotment under repair/restoration of public properties damaged due to "Flood & Heavy Rain"- 2022 as per SDRF/ NDRF norms
(Amount in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Primary School Building		GP Buildings/ Community Halls		AWCs		GP/ PS Roads/Breaches damaged			CDs/Bridges/Culverts damaged/ washed away		Total	
		No. of Proj-ects	Cost	No. of Proj-ects	Cost	No. of Proj-ects	Cost	No. of Proj-ects	Length in Km.	Cost	No. of Proj-ects	Cost	No. of Proj-ects	Cost
1	ANGUL	22	41.00	4	8.00	0	0.00	67	117.018	175.5270	0	0.00	93	224.527
2	BOLANGIR	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	3.00	3	4.500	4.5000	2	2.16	7	9.660
3	BALASORE	3	6.00	1	1.00	0	0.00	1016	1057.980	1586.9700	12	18.00	1032	1611.970
4	BARGARH	4	8.00	0	0.00	3	6.00	12	11.520	16.4500	0	0.00	19	30.450
5	BHADRAK	16	32.00	33	51.00	98	144.50	253	298.190	439.5000	0	0.0000	400	667.000
6	BOUDH	18	35.00	0	0.00	3	6.00	157	144.228	188.5920	13	19.50	191	249.092
7	CUTTACK	78	#####	5	10.00	60	102.20	613	491.090	736.6350	8	12.00	764	997.335

ANNEXURE-"A"
Fund Allotment under repair/restoration of public properties damaged due to "Flood & Heavy Rain" - 2022 as per SDRF/ NDRF norms (Amount in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Primary School Building		GP Buildings/ Community Halls		AWCs		GP/ PS Roads/Breaches damaged			CDs/Bridges/Culverts damaged/ washed away		Total	
		No. of Projects	Cost	No. of Projects	Cost	No. of Projects	Cost	No. of Projects	Length in Km.	Cost	No. of Projects	Cost	No. of Projects	Cost
8	JAGATSINGHPUR	37	74.00	16	32.00	21	42.00	488	670.020	1005.0300	0	0.00	562	1153.030
9	JAHSUGUDA	10	16.50	1	1.00	6	6.50	6	5.550	8.1750	0	0.00	23	32.175
10	JAJPUR	34	63.00	34	60.00	10	17.50	580	636.670	955.0000	0	0.00	658	1095.500
11	KALAHANDI	0	0.00	4	4.50	0	0.00	87	106.741	115.9900	0	0.00	91	120.490
12	KANDHAMAL	28	54.00	0	0.00	7	11.00	150	181.030	108.6200	74	111.00	259	284.620
13	KENDRAPADA	86	#####	1	2.00	70	113.98	107	108.265	162.0200	1	1.50	265	445.580

ANNEXURE-"A"

Fund Allotment under repair/restoration of public properties damaged due to "Flood & Heavy Rain"- 2022 as per SDRF/ NDRF norms (Amount in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Primary School Building		GP Buildings/ Community Halls		AWCs		GP/ PS Roads/Breaches damaged			CDs/Bridges/Culverts damaged/washed away		Total	
		No. of Proj-ects	Cost	No. of Proj-ects	Cost	No. of Proj-ects	Cost	No. of Proj-ects	Length in Km.	Cost	No. of Proj-ects	Cost	No. of Proj-ects	Cost
14	KEONJHAR	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	0.710	1.0650	0	0.00	3	1.065
15	KHORDHA	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	43	13.020	17.3480	0	0.00	43	17.348
16	KORAPUT	22	44.00	11	22.00	15	30.00	99	77.900	116.8500	0	0.00	147	212.850
17	MAYURBHANJ	29	48.40	3	3.50	8	13.00	12	30.000	23.7000	0	0.00	0	88.600
18	NAYAGARH	5	10.00	3	5.50	8	16.00	48	17.370	26.0550	11	5.61	75	63.165
19	NUAPADA	13	23.00	0	0.00	14	26.92	60	67.735	101.6000	6	9.00	93	160.520

ANNEXURE-"A"														
Fund Allotment under repair/restoration of public properties damaged due to "Flood & Heavy Rain" - 2022 as per SDRF/ NDRF norms (Amount in Lakh)														
Sl. No.	Name of the District	Primary School Building		GP Buildings/ Community Halls		AWCs		GP/ PS Roads/Breaches damaged			CDs/Bridges/Culverts damaged/ washed away		Total	
		No. of Proj-ects	Cost	No. of Proj-ects	Cost	No. of Proj-ects	Cost	No. of Proj-ects	Length in Km.	Cost	No. of Proj-ects	Cost	No. of Proj-ects	Cost
20	SAMBALPUR	6	12.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	7	4.500	6.7500	0	0.00	13	18.750
21	SUBARNAPUR	12	24.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	90	185.300	111.1800	3	4.50	105	139.680
22	PURI	90	#####	19	37.00	48	73.50	568	516.180	768.9800	14	21.00	739	1075.280
23	EIC, RWSS													874.380
Grand Total		513	#####	135	237.50	373	612.10	4469	4745.517	6676.5370	144	204.27	5582	9573.067
(Rupees Ninety five crore seventy three lakh six thousand seven hundred) only														

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 and public domain secc.gov.in. The final published SECC 2011 results are as follows.

a. Status of 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.	51,314	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)

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

GOALS

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

OUTCOMES

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

Criteria for Selection Of GPs

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

PEFORMANCE PARAMETERS

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

- Considering the above parameters, a baseline survey was conducted across selected 3762 GPs and is uploaded in the Mission Antyodaya Web Portal through Mission Antyodaya Mobile App by the GP level users in the year 2017-18.
- In the year 2019 Mission Antyodaya survey has been completed by 6651 GPs. In the year 2020 Mission Antyodaya survey has been completed by 6781 GPs. Out of the completed GPs, 6780 GPs are validated, uploaded and Geo-referencing completed in 881 GPs as indicated in the MA web portal.
- Due to COVID-19 no survey was conducted in the year 2021 and 2022. As per Ministry of Rural Development guidelines the survey will start from 10th January 2023.
- The State, District and Block level users will act as monitoring unit for conducting the baseline survey.
- The concerned BDOs and Sarpanches will verify the uploaded data. BDOs are declared as Nodal Officer for implementation of Mission Antyodaya.
- The Analysis report of MA 2019 and 2020 is used for GAP analysis by GPs for preparation of GPDP.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

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

How UN decided

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

Rationale, Preamble and Vision

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

Preamble: 5 Ps

- People,
- Planet,
- Prosperity,
- Peace
- and Partnership

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

Odisha's Vision 2036 : Progress so far

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

B. Zilla Parishad Establishment

The DRDA was a registered Agency formed in each district to oversee the implementation of different Anti-poverty and Development Programmes. The DRDA Administration Scheme was 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 State Government has been laying emphasis to strengthen the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in the State and have taken several steps for empowerment and transformation of the PRIs. The matter relating to merger of District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) in Districts with respective Zilla Parishads of Odisha was under active consideration of the State Government for some time. PRIs being institutions of self Governance must be empowered enough and be directly involved in implementation, monitoring and supervision of various development schemes as well as execution of different public welfare decisions of the State Government. Zilla Parishad is the top most tier of Panchayati Raj System at district level and it can be entrusted with all the functions of DRDAs in order to enable it to plan and implement the schemes for poverty-alleviation, overall economic development and social justice. As a further step forward to strengthen the Local Governance in Odisha and in pursuance to recommendations of 4th State Finance Commission (SFC) as per the mandate of the 73rd Amendment of Constitution, the State Government have merged the functions and Office of DRDAs with respective Zilla Parishads in districts and abolish the present structure of DRDAs in the State of Odisha vide PR & DW Department Resolution No.10025 dated 03.06.2022 and Extraordinary Issue No.1982 dated 09.06.2022 of the Odisha Gazette.

There was a Budget Provision of Rs.6555.53 Lakh/- for the salaries of employees of DRDAs for the financial year 2022-23 under the Head 17-SFC-2515-00-196-3468-Assignment out of SGST in lieu of Entry Tax as per award of 5th SFC- 41476-Other Grants to ZP-921-GIA towards Salary.

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 bonded labourers has been assigned to the Vigilance Committee constituted under section 13 of the Bonded labour System (Abolition Act, 1976). Accordingly, Vigilance Committee is each District and Sub-Divisional level under the chairmanship of District Magistrate and sub-Divisional Magistrate respectively has been constituted in the State for identification of Bonded Labourers.

REHABILITATION OF 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 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 conducted in a district once in 3 years.

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

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. JANA SUNANI :

Jana Sunani cell has been functioning from 2021 for keeping transparency in the various schemes under PR & DW Department. The grievance received from the citizen through Jana Sunani or directly by the department through various social media platforms like Twitter and Facebook are being sent to the concerned section of the department or to the BDO, CDO-cum-EO and Collectors based on the matter of the grievance. The Action Taken Reports are called from the concerned officers for final disposal through Jana Sunani Portal. All efforts are being put by the department for timely compliances of the grievances.

