

# Chapter 07

## **Availability of Basic Facilities in Panchayat Areas**

- **Accepted sample size**
- **Clean toilets**
- **Implementation of Tap water scheme**
- **Jal Jeevan mission**
- **Condition of Roads**
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- **Solid waste management**
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**7.1 Independence must begin at the bottom; thus, every village will be a republic or panchayat having full powers. This means that every village has to be self-sustained and capable of managing its own affairs.**

"Mahatma Gandhi"

**7.2** Now that, India has crossed golden jubilee of its independence, then the entire political power system and every citizen of country need to introspect, whether the ideas of Gandhian Gram swaraj and aspirations of socio-political-economic liberation of crores of people in Independent India has been achieved yet ? what is the condition and direction of the chariot on which, Gram swaraj was to be established in this country? and what kind of creative revolution have Panchayati Raj Institutions brought about in the rural life?

**7.3** How meaningful our Panchayati Raj system proved to be in becoming the carrier of Gandhi's ideal of Gram swaraj as well as the modern concept of sustainable development by giving priority to local self-reliance and economic policy of conservation of nature and egalitarian harmonious resource consumption.

**7.4** Are rural health, education employment and the basic needs of human life being fulfilled by Gram Panchayats? Is the socio-political-economic participation of every human being being achieved at a higher level through Panchayats? And if there are difficulties in achieving these ideals, what legal and community efforts are needed to overcome these challenges.

**7.5** Undoubtedly the ideal of Gram swaraj is leading itself towards making a creative revolution feasible in the rural life through connecting itself with progressive modernity In this chapter, with reference to some fundamental necessities we are going to analyze the facilities provided by the Panchayati Raj System and its achievements.

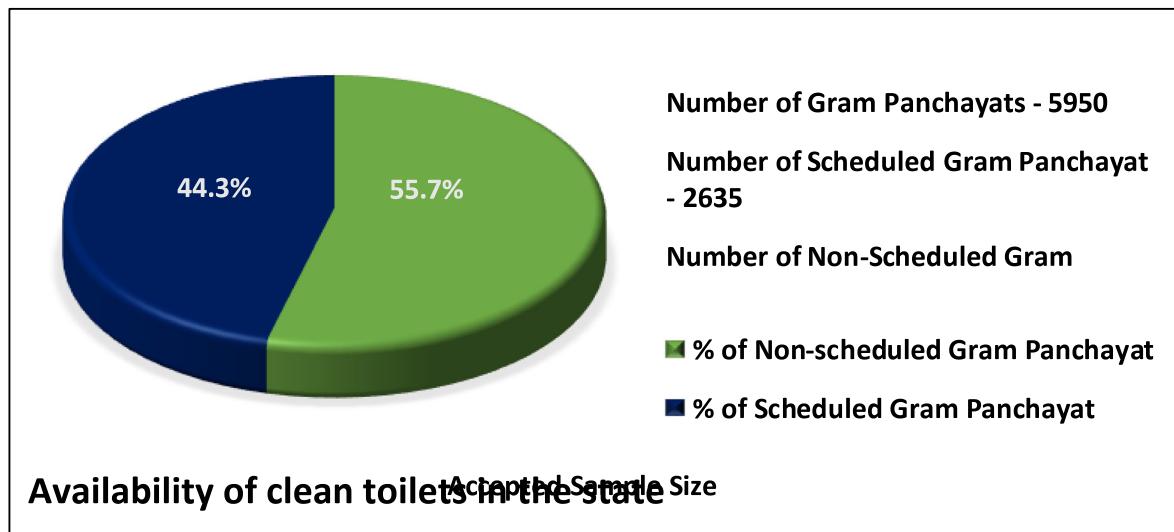
### **Accepted sample size by Fourth State Finance commission**

**7.6** The Fourth State Finance Commission had sought online information from 11,664 Gram Panchayats of the state through, questionnaire. The accuracy of the data received was checked and out of these, the information of 5,950 Gram Panchayats was accepted for the study as the sample size that is 51% of the total number of Gram Panchayats in the state. There are more than 30%. Gram panchayats from each of the 28 districts are included in the sample size. (Annexure 7.1)

**7.7** The sample size approved by the commission for the study is substantially larger. This has been approved keeping in mind the various regional characteristics of the state, development related problems resource needs and accuracy of data. The

parameters obtained from the study of these data are reliable to express the actual situation of development and financial conditions of Gram Panchayats in the State.

- There are a total of 6,032 non-scheduled Gram Panchayats in the state, out of which 3,315 Gram Panchayats are included in the sample size of 5,950, whereas the total number of scheduled Gram Panchayats is 5,632, out of which 2,635 Gram Panchayats are included in sample size of 5,950 included in the Thus the total sample size includes 55.7% non-scheduled Gram Panchayats and 44.3% scheduled Gram Panchayats.
- For the study of non-scheduled area 3,315 Gram Panchayats have been included in the sample size, which is 54.95% of the total number of non-scheduled Gram Panchayats in the state. (Annexure 7.1)
- For the study of Scheduled Area 2,635 Gram Panchayats have been included in the sample size which is 46.78% of the total number of scheduled Gram Panchayat in the state. (Annexure 7.1)



**7.8 Availability of clean toilets in the state**

Accepted Sample Size

Availability of clean toilet is the primary parameter for determining the quality of life-standards of a human being. Easy access of clean toilet is an essential and fundamental requirement for health safety, environmental protection and women safely. The central and state governments, through various schemes, are giving top priority to the availability of clean toilet for every citizen and family, efforts made by the local bodies in this direction have proved to be very effective. The expansion of the availability of clean toilets can be achieved by fulfilling of two parameters firstly, availability of private toilet in every household/ family secondly availability of convenient clean and safe accessible toilets at public places.

**7.9** As per survey-study of the Fourth State Finance Commission the analysis of Point no. 7.9 to 7.16 has been done on the basis of data compiled by the commission attached as (Annexure 7.2). on an average, private toilets are available in 85% of the houses in the rural Panchayats areas of the state and public toilets have been constructed in 78.22% of the Gram Panchayats. There are disparities in the availability of toilets at the regional level however this disparity gap is not very wide and can be removed by setting priority and time bound targets by the Gram Panchayats.

**7.10** The percentage of houses with availability of toilets in rural scheduled panchayat area is 88.8%, whereas in non-scheduled panchayat areas the percentage of houses with availability of private toilet is reduced to 82.6%.

**7.11** Gram Panchayats of scheduled areas have also made significant efforts for the availability of public toilets as compared to the Gram Panchayats of non-scheduled areas Public toilets are available in 79% of the Gram Panchayats of scheduled areas, whereas in the Gram Panchayats of non-scheduled areas public toilets are available in 77.6% of gram panchayats.

**7.12** In Gram Panchayats of scheduled areas, about 98% in Dhamtari, Jashpur and Rajnandgaon district, more than 90% in Balod, Bastar, Kanker, Kondagaon, Surajpur and Gariyaband and Korba district, and between 85% to 90% houses in the other districts have availability of private toilets. The percentage of houses having availability of private toilets is less in Bijapur (41%), Sukma (55.5%) Dantewada (65.4%) and Narayanpur District (72.5 %).

### **Private Toilets**

- In Gram Panchayat Areas, 85.7% of houses have availability of private toilets.
- In non- scheduled areas, 82.6% and in scheduled areas 88.8% of houses have availability of private toilets.
- At the state level, more than 95% of houses in Jashpur, Durg, Rajnandgaon, Mahasamund and Balod district have availability of private toilets.

**7.13** In Gram panchayats of non-scheduled areas, 95% and more households in gram panchayats of Durg, Rajnandgaon, Mahasamund, Balod and Raipur district have availability of private toilets while in Dhamtari, Gariyaband, Bemetara district the percentage of availability of private toilets is more than 90%. In the gram panchayats of Kawardha, Baloda Bazar, Bilaspur, Raigarh, Mungeli, district houses having availability of private toilets are more than 80%. But in Janjgir-Champa district percentage of houses with toilets are is only 51%.

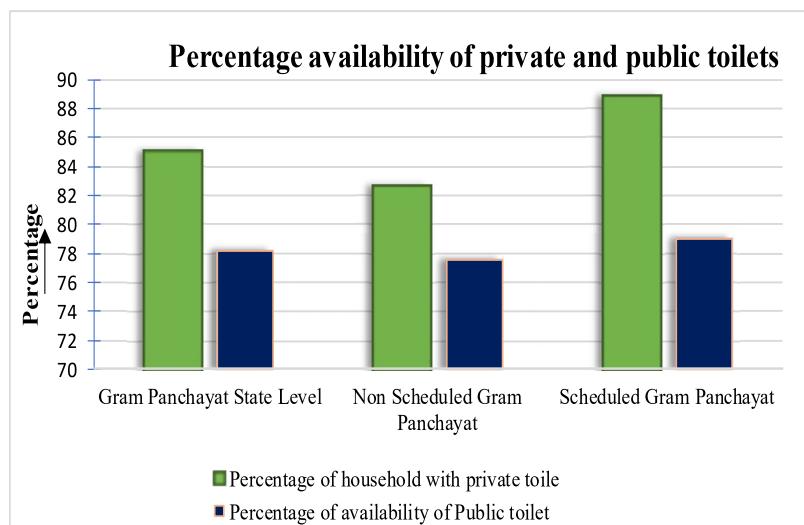
**7.14** Gram Panchayats of scheduled areas have also done commendable works in providing public toilets. In Dantewada district, about 96% of gram panchayats have availability of public toilets, while it is 90% for Dhamtari and Jashpur distict. More than 80% of Gram Panchayats in Sarguja, Balod, Gariyaband, Gaurela-Pendra-Marwahi, Surajpur, Kanker, Sukma. Rajnandgaon district have availability of public toilets. But percentage of villages having availability of public toilets in the Gram Panchayats of Bijapur (52.2%), Balrampur (58.4%), Kondagon (65.6%) and Korea (68.6%) is comparatively less.

**7.15** Gram Panchayats of non-scheduled areas will also have to make effective efforts for the availability of public toilets. Public toilets are available in about 98% of villages of Dhamtari, Durg and Gariaband district whereas for Janjgir-champa and Raigarh District, it is only 65% and 60% respectively.

### **Public Toilets**

- In Gram panchayat areas 78%, of Panchayats have availability of public toilets.
- 77.6% Panchayats in non-scheduled areas and 79% panchayats in scheduled areas have availability of public toilets.
- At the State level, availability of public toilets in gram panchayats of Durg and Dhamtari District is more than 98%.

**7.16** While studying the rural panchayat area by classifying it into scheduled area and non-scheduled area, a special fact emerges that the gram panchayats of scheduled areas have done better work in terms of availability of toilets as compared to the gram panchayats of non-scheduled areas.



## **Execution of Tap water scheme**

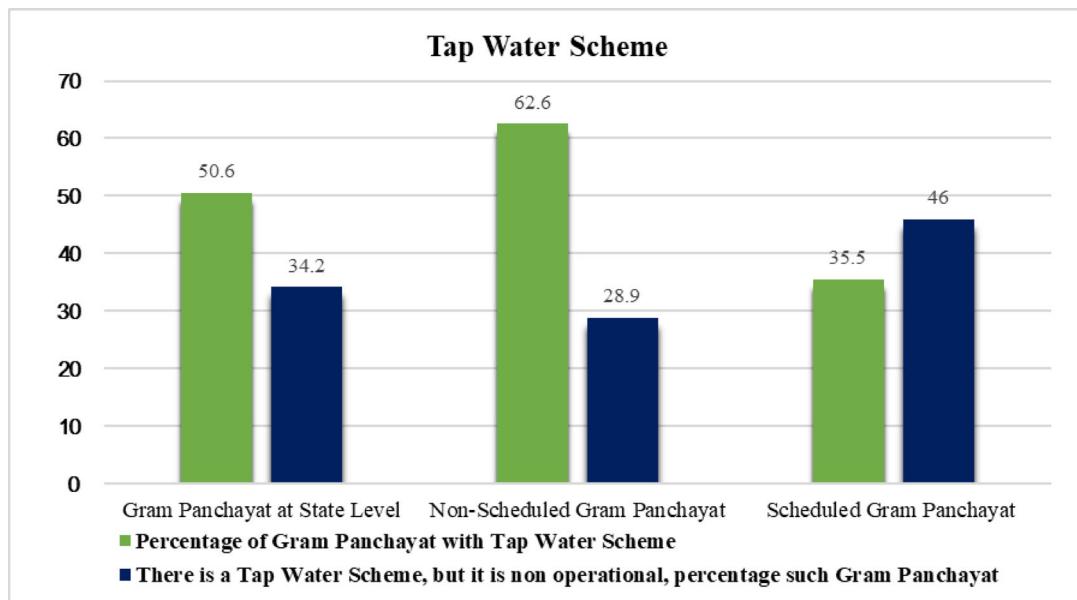
**7.17** Tap water scheme is being implemented by Gram Panchayats for supply of clean drinking water. Although tap water supply is being given top priority among the services provided by Gram Panchayats, the level of water supply through tap water scheme in the state is unsatisfactory.

**7.18** According to the survey study of Fourth State Finance commission there are only 50.6%. Gram Panchayats with tap water scheme at the state level, out of which one third (34.2%) are Gram Panchayats where there is a tap water scheme, but it is closed due to various reasons. In such Gram Panchayats where there is a tap water scheme but it is not operational, it is due to non-payment of electricity bills on time in about 39.6% Gram Panchayats, due to non-availability of funds for maintenance in 36.7%. Gram Panchayats and in 41.5% Gram Panchayats, due to other reasons or more than one reason, the tap water scheme is not being implemented smoothly. (Annexure 7.3)

**7.19** In the gram panchayats of non- scheduled areas. tap water scheme is more or less in better condition. In these areas, 62.6% of gram panchayats are implementing tap water connection scheme however in the remaining gram panchayats. this scheme is not being implemented regularly due to various shortcomings like time non-payment of electricity bills on time, unavailability of funds for improvement purpose. (Annexure 7.3)

**7.20** Among the Gram Panchayats of non-scheduled areas, the percentage of implementation of tap water scheme is high in the gram panchayats of Dhamtari (94.3%), Rajnandgaon (86.4%) and Gariyaband district (84.2%) whereas in the gram panchayats of Mahasamund, Raipur, Durg and Balod districts more than two-third of the gram panchayats have tap water scheme But in Balodabazar Mungeli, Bilaspur and Kabirdham districts tap water scheme is being implemented in less than half of the gram panchayats. (Annexure 7.3)

**7.21** Regular and smooth implementation of the tap water scheme remains a difficult problem. while there is a tap water scheme in the Gram Panchayat of non-scheduled areas, one fourth of them are not running the scheme regularly. Only Dhamtari district is in a better situation where only 11.5% Gram Panchayats are facing the problem of regular implementation of the scheme. (Annexure 7.3)



**7.22** The tap water scheme in the scheduled area is in a dismal state. Among the Gram Panchayats of scheduled areas, on an average only 35.5%. Gram Panchayats have tap water scheme. But the problem is even more serious that even among the Gram Panchayats which have tap water scheme, about 46% of the Gram Panchayats are not able to operate the scheme regularly. Among the gram Panchayats of scheduled area, about 43%. Gram Panchayats, due to "inability to make regular payment of electricity bills" and about 40.7% Gram Panchayats, due to "non-availability of funds for maintenance work" are not able to operate the above scheme. Also, 47.4% Gram Panchayats of scheduled area are not able to run the scheme regularly 'due to more than one reason.' (Annexure 7.3)

**7.23** Among the gram panchayats of scheduled areas, the percentage of Gram Panchayats having tap water scheme in the gram panchayats of Rajnandgaon (80.2%), Bastar (71.2%), Dhamtari(67.8%), Gariyaband (54.8%) and Raigarh district (51.1%) is more or less satisfactory but in the gram panchayats of Dantewada, Bijapur, Narayanpur, sukma, kondagaon, Korea, Sarguju and Balrampur district the facility of tap water scheme is available in less than one fourth of the Gram Panchayats. (Annexure 7.3)

### **'Jal Jeevan Mission'**

**7.24** "Jal Jeevan mission" program is being implemented by the Department of Drinking water and sanitation, ministry of Jalshakti, Government of India from 01/04/2019. The objective of this mission is to provide "tap water to every rural household" by the year 2024. The target for the state of Chhattisgarh is to provide "tap water to every rural household" by September 2023.

**7.25** Financial resources for drinking water supply schemes in rural panchayat areas in the state are being arranged by the state government and the central government. It is the responsibility of "Public Health Engineering Department" to formulate and implement schemes to provide clean drinking water as per requirement in rural panchayat areas. At present the Public Health Engineering Department is working to supply drinking water in rural areas as per the goals of "Jal Jeevan Mission".

**7.26** In this program all the components of the already implemented National Rural Drinking Water Program (NRDWP) have been included. (Source-Annual Administrative Report 2022-23 Public Health Engineering Department Chhattisgarh).

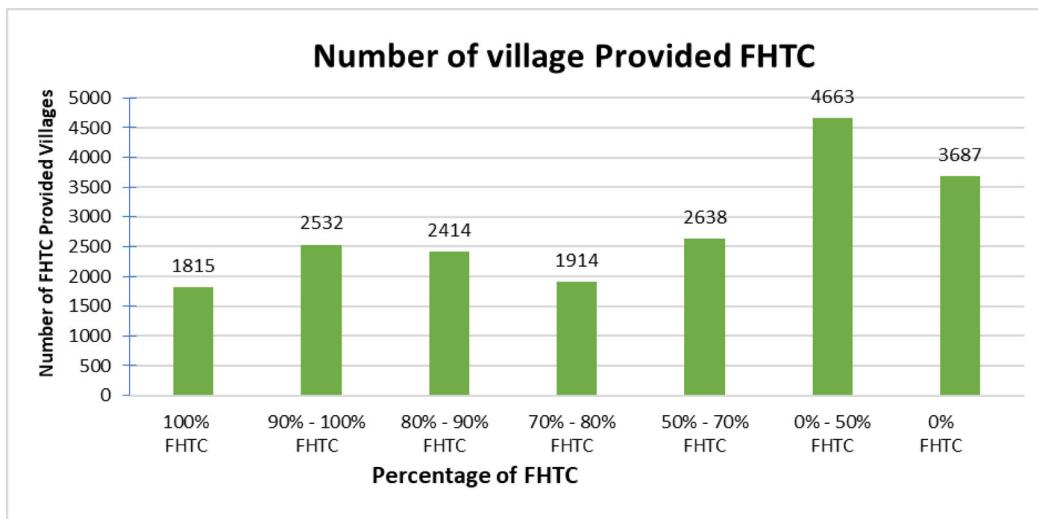
**7.27** Under "The Jal Jeevan Mission" scheme a target has been set to provide clean drinking water of prescribed quality in the prescribed quantity of 55 liters per person per day through a functional domestic tap connection to every rural household on a long-term basis at economical tariff rates. (Annexure 7.5)

**7.28** To supply water to every rural household. through a functional household tap connection by creating water supply infrastructure including development of water source within the village under any one of the following categories under Jal Jeevan mission

- 1- Through retrofitting of schemes running under the erstwhile National Drinking water Program. (NRDWP)
- 2- Through retrofitting of completed rural water supply projects by making them in line with the objectives of Jal Jeevan mission.
- 3- Through "Ekal Gram yojna" in villages having ground water/surface sources of prescribed quality.
- 4- Through "Ekal Gram yojna" in villages requiring treatment but having sufficient groundwater.
- 5- Through "Collective water supply scheme" with water grid/regional water supply scheme.
- 6- Small solar energy based through piped water in isolated/tribal/hilly/small villages/habitation.

**7.29** The information received from the review meeting organized between the State Finance Commission and the Public health Engineering Department has been analyzed from points 7.30 to 7.45 which has been attached in Annexure 7.5.

**7.30** The total number of inhabited villages in the state is 19663 out of which 100% families in 1815 villages have been provided with functional domestic tap connections (FHTC). The physical progress in the remaining villages is as follows –



**7.31** The highest number of 100% FHTC provided Villages is in Dhamtari (205 villages), Raipur (191 villages), Mahasmund (118 villages), Bemetara (102 villages) and Raigarh (102 villages), Rajnandgaon district (101 villages) whereas it is least in Manendragarh-Chirmiri-Bharatpur (4 villages), Korea (5 villages), Balrampur (6villages), Gaurela-Pendra-Marwahi (8 villages), Surguja (8 villages) and Sukma districts (12 villages).

**7.32** As of 24-8-2023, out of total 4992575 rural houses in the state, 28,72,725 houses have been connected to piped water supply (PWS). The percentage of houses connected with PWS is highest in Dhamtari (85.7%), Raipur (75.7%), Durg (75.2%), Rajnandgaon (72.6%), Mungeli (70.9%) and Janjir-Champa district (69.5%). (Annexure 7.5)

**7.33** There are 11 districts in the state where the number of houses connected to piped water supply is less than 50%. The lowest percentage of houses connected to piped water supply is in Sarangarh-Bilaigarh (38.5%), Jashpur (41.8%) and Korba (42.6%) districts respectively. (Annexure 7.5)

**7.34** In the forest/hilly/scarcely populated villages of the state, where the implementation cost of tap water scheme is high, solar based water supply scheme is being implemented under Jal Jeevan mission. The implementing agency for installation of solar pumps in the solar based water supply scheme is the state Renewable Development Authority (CREDA) Under the solar based water supply scheme, as of December 2022, a total of 1,91,377 rural families have been benefitted by functional households tap connections by installing 4695 Solar Pumps. (Source - Annual Administrative Report 2022-23, Public Health Engineering Dept C.G.)

**7.35** A state level water testing laboratory accredited by N.A.B.L. is working in Raipur, where arsenic, fluoride, lead and other heavy metals present in water can be tested. Also, of 28 district level water testing laboratories in the state. 25 laboratories are N-A-B-L. accredited and out of 24 sub-divisional level water testing laboratories 11 are accredited with N.A.B.L.

[In order to provide free domestic tap connections to the families below poverty line through tap water schemes in the rural areas, total 73584 B.P.L. families have been provided with domestic tap connections under "Minimata Amritdhara Yojna"]

**7.36** Under Jal Jeevan mission, drinking water quality is being tested by providing field test kits for water quality testing in panchayats and training 5 women from each village who are called "Jal Bahini" for water quality monitoring.

Gram Panchayats and "Jal Bahini" through community organized programmes like "Mor Gaon Mor Paani" "Jal Gunvatta Pakhwnda" "Clean water safety campaign" etc. working towards creating public awareness for water storage-conservation as well as water quality and sanitation monitoring.

### **Conditions of roads in rural bodies of the state**

**7.37** After the formation of state, first priority was given to the development of rural infrastructure. Development of rural roads is an essential and Indispensable condition for rural development. Development of rural roads is an indicator of progressive growth in all dimensions of socio-economic development. For agricultural development and expansion, diffusion of benefits of changing patterns of industrial structure to rural areas, mobility of human labor and availability and utilization of quality human resources, development of roads is the motivating factor.

**7.38** According to the survey study of Fourth State Finance Commission there are 42.8% paved roads and 57.2% unpaved roads in the Gram Panchayat areas of all 28 districts of the state. The average length of roads in the Gram Panchayats of the state is 12.3 km, out of which 5.2 km. are paved roads and 7.1% Km. are unpaved roads.

**7.39** The percentage of availability of paved roads in Gram Panchayats of non-scheduled area is higher than that of Gram Panchayats of scheduled areas. In Gram Panchayats of non-scheduled areas, 46.3% roads are paved and 53.7% roads are unpaved, whereas in Gram Panchayats of scheduled areas 39.7% roads are paved while 60.3% roads are unpaved.

**7.40** Among the Gram Panchayats of non-scheduled areas, Dhamtari, Mahasamund and Raigarh districts have more than 60% paved roads. While Bemetara, Gariyaband, Balod, Raipur, Durg districts have more than 50% paved roads. Gram Panchayats of Rajnandgaon (32.1%), Mungeli (35%), Janjgir-Champa (38.4%), Kabirdham (38.6%) districts have the lowest percentage of paved roads.

**7.41** The percentage of paved roads in the Gram Panchayats of the scheduled area is less than 50%. The percentage of paved roads is lowest in the Gram Panchayats of Sukma (9.25%), Kondagaon (12.82%), Gaurela-Pendra-Marwahi districts (19.4%).

#### **Condition of roads in Panchayat areas**

- In Gram Panchayat areas there are 42.8% paved roads and 57.2% unpaved roads.
- The average length of roads in Gram Panchayat is 12.3 km, out of which 5.2 km. of roads are paved and 7.1 km. of roads are unpaved.
- In the Gram Panchayats of non-scheduled areas, there are 46.3% paved roads and 53.7% unpaved roads.
- In the Gram Panchayats of scheduled area 39.7% of roads are paved while 60.3% of roads are unpaved.

### **Water Evacuation**

**7.42** Arrangements for permanent drainage have been made in about 58% of the Gram Panchayats in the state. Permanent drainage has been constructed in about 67% of the Gram Panchayats of non-scheduled area and about 46.2% of the Gram Panchayats in the scheduled area of the state.

**7.43** In all the districts of non-scheduled areas, more than 50% of the villages have paved drains. The percentage of Gram Panchayats having paved drains is highest in Dhamtari (85.6%) and Durg District (82.9%) whereas the percentage of villages having paved drains is less in Bemetara (59.3%), Mungeli (58.9%), Mahasamund (57%) and Balodabazar district (51.01%) In other districts more than two-third of the villages have paved drains. (Annexure 7.6)

**7.44** In the scheduled area, Bijapur (6.5%), Sukma (16.7%), Kondagaon (19.6%), Narayanpur (20.9%) and Korea (27.2%) districts have the lowest percentage of villages having paved drains. In Bastar, Jashpur Rajnandgaon and Balod districts more than two-third of villages have paved drains. In Korba and Raigarh districts more than half of the villages have paved drains. (Annexure 7.6)

### **Solid waste management**

**7.45** The system of solid waste management at the rural level is not completely managed by the Gram Panchayats, rather waste prevention depends on the personal efforts

and informal methods of villagers. There are only 26% of the Gram Panchayats in the state where its Gram Panchayats have made arrangements for solid waste prevention and collection of wastes and garbage from every house. (Annexure 7.6)

**7.46** Chhattisgarh is an agricultural state in rural settlements, pits are made in the house for disposal of domestic waste, these Wastes are also used as fertilizer in the fields, hence it is necessary for the Gram Panchayats to carry out door to door collection of those solid wastes, which cannot be recycled naturally and which are harmful to the environment.

**7.47** Among the Gram Panchayats in the non-scheduled area of the state, only 28% of the Gram Panchayats have arrangements for taking away garbage from homes. The percentage of such villages is highest in the Durg district. In other districts except Dhamtari, Bilaspur and Raipur districts, it is very low. (Annexure 7.6)

**7.48** In the Gram Panchayats of scheduled area, the institutional arrangements made by Gram Panchayats for solid waste disposal are in an underdeveloped state. The percentage of Gram Panchayats collecting garbage from door to door is the lowest in the Gram Panchayats of Bijapur (4.3%), Kondagaon (9.8%), Sarguja (12.37%), Sukma (14.6%) districts. Except Balod, Raigarh and Kanker, in other districts, institutional arrangements for solid waste management have been made by Panchayats in less than one third of the villages. Only 23.5% of Gram Panchayats have a proper system for collection of garbage from homes. (Annexure 7.6)

### **Arrangements of Lighting facility**

**7.49** Making arrangements of street lighting is important service benchmark for Gram Panchayats. Information related to points 7.49 to 7.53 regarding lighting system in Gram panchayats is attached in Annexure 7.7. At the state level about 51.2% Gram Panchayats are providing street lighting on electronic poles due to which about 87% rural population of Gram Panchayats is benefitted. At the state level there are about 20.1%. Gram Panchayats where street lights are not operational despite having lighting system. Among the Gram Panchayats unable to arrange street lighting despite having lighting system, in 40.9% of such Gram Panchayats it is due to non-availability of funds for maintenance, in the 10.6%. gram panchayats it is for non-payment of electricity bill on time and in the remaining Panchayats it is because of one or the other reason that these Gram panchayats are incapable of arranging street lightings in their respective areas.

**7.50** Out of about 60%. Gram Panchayats in scheduled areas 12.2%. Gram Panchayats are Unable to arrange regular street lightings due to various reasons. Among these non-

performing panchayats 42.6%. Gram Panchayats were unable to provide the lighting facility due to non-availability of maintenance fund while 9.6%. Gram Panchayats were unable to pay the electricity bill on time and remaining panchayats were incapable of providing the service due to one or the other reasons.

**7.51** Among the Gram Panchayats of non-scheduled areas, the percentage of Gram Panchayats having street lights is high in Durg (91.9%) Balod (89.7%) Dhamtari (82.9%) and Bemetara (80.2%) districts. In Raigarh and Raipur district also, about 75% of the gram panchayat having street light facility but in Kabirdham (21.4%), Mungeli (25.7%) and Bilaspur district (26.2%), the percentage of Gram Panchayats having street lighting facility is lowest in the districts. In other districts more than 50% of the Gram Panchayats are making arrangements for street lights regularly. Despite having lighting system, the percentage of Gram Panchayats which are unable to make arrangements for street lights due to various reasons is higher in Kabirdham (32.51%) Bilaspur (29%) and Gariyaband (21%) districts.

**7.52** Among the Gram Panchayats of scheduled area there are (40.3%) Gram Panchayats with regular street lights. In these areas there are about 30% gram panchayats where street lights are not operational due to Various reasons. Of these about 40% Gram Panchayats have non-availability of maintenance money whereas about 11% are unable to arrange for regular street lighting due to non-payment of electricity bills on time. If the above reasons can be resolved then the gap in availability of street lights between the panchayats of scheduled and non-scheduled areas can be minimized.

#### Lighting arrangements

- In Gram Panchayat areas, 51.2% Gram Panchayats have road lighting facility.
- About 60% Gram Panchayats of non-scheduled areas and 40.3% Gram Panchayats of scheduled areas have road-lighting facility.
- Main Reasons for non-availability of road-light facility in Gram Panchayats



Unavailability of maintenance fund in 40.9% Gram Panchayats.



Non-payment of electricity bills on time in 10.6% Gram Panchayats.

**7.53** In the Gram Panchayats of scheduled areas, more than half of the Gram Panchayats in Balod (80.4%) Korba (65.9%) Raigarh (61.7%), Bastar (56.1%) and Rajnandgaon (51.9%) districts have regular arrangements of street lights. There are 11 districts of the scheduled area where the percentage of Gram Panchayats having regular street lights is less than 33%. The percentage of availability of street lights is very low in the Gram Panchayats of Korea (17.7%) Balrampur (16.9%) and Dantewada (10.8%) districts. Despite having a lighting facility the percentage of Gram Panchayats unable to arrange street lights due to various reasons is highest in Dantewada (67.5%) Balrampur (56.2%) and Surajpur (50.2%) districts.

**7.54** The availability of toilets as basic facilities in the Panchayat areas of the state is satisfactory and the tap water scheme for every house is in progress, under the Jal Jeevan mission. A lot of work still needs to be done in basic services like paved roads, drains solid waste management and street lighting. The gaps between demand and availability of these services have been mentioned at the relevant points. **The Commission recommends making a time bound action plan to fill these gaps. The financial arrangements for this has been recommended in chapter 12.**

### **Integrated child Development**

**7.55** Integrated child development scheme was started by the Central Government in 1975 to take care of the general health of children and to lay the foundation for physical, psychological and social development through proper community Education. Anganwadi and mini Anganwadi Centers have been started under this scheme as per the population standards set in the rural and urban areas of the state. More than 50 thousand Anganwadi and Mini Anganwadi centers have been established in Chhattisgarh state. The establishment of Anganwadi centers has facilitated the implementation of programs Implemented by various departments for child development and mutual cooperation among them.

**7.56** Anganwadi centers have played an important role in improving the nutritional and health status of children under six years of age through Vaccination and distribution of nutritional supplements to them and reducing the level of child Malnutrition. By connecting children to pre-school non-formal education along with improving the status of education and literacy, various efforts have also been made through Aanganwadi centers to improve the efficiency and capacity of mothers in child rearing.

## Integrated Child Development

- In the Gram Panchayat areas more than one Anganwadi have been established in 95.6% Gram Panchayats.
- on an average there are 4 Anganwadi centers established per Gram Panchayat in the state.
- On an average, there are 3 Anganwadi Centers established per Gram Panchayat in non- scheduled areas and on an average, 5 Anganwadi Centers are established per Gram Panchayat in scheduled areas.
- 96.6% of child vaccinations took place in public health facilitation centers.

**7.57** According to National Family Health Survey (**NFHS-5 2020-21**) vaccination of children aged 12 to 23 months in the state has been 79.9% as per the information obtained through vaccination card or information provided by the mother. 96.6% of the vaccination of children has been done in public health facilities. The role of Anganwadi workers and assistants has been very important in the success of aforesaid programs. But, making continuous public efforts is still needed to ensure the protection of the health of infants and child bearing mothers in the state. According to NFHS -5 (2020-21) there has been a decline in infant mortality rate in the state and it has decreased from 54 per thousand in NFHS- 4 to 44.3 per thousand. The mortality rate of infants under 5 Years of age [U5MR] has decreased to 50.4 per thousand in NFHS-5 (2020-21). Infant mortality has however decreased but it is still at tragically high level.

**7.58** Protecting the health of mothers and babies after birth remains a serious challenge. According to NFHS-5 (2020-21), 67.2% of children in the age group of 6 to 59 months are anemic, while 51.8% of pregnant women in the age group of 15 to 49 years are anemic. 34.6% of children under 5 years of age are stunted while 31.3% are underweight.

**7.59** According to the survey study of fourth State Finance Commission, on an average there are approx 4 Anganwadi centers established per Gram Panchayat in the state. There are more than one Anganwadi centers are established in 95.6% Gram Panchayats in the state. (Annexure 7.8)

**7.60** Scheduled areas are in better condition as compared to non-scheduled areas in terms of establishment of Anganwadi Centers. On an average 5 Anganwadi centers are established per Gram Panchayat in scheduled areas. while more than 01 Gram Panchayat is established in 98.3% of Gram Panchayats. In non-scheduled areas, there are, on an average 3 Anganwadi centers are established per Gram Panchayat and there are 93.5% Gram Panchayats with more than one anganwadi centers.

## **Mitanin Health workers**

**7.61** At the time of formation of state, the state of chhattisgarh was extremely backward from the point of view of public health facilities. Not only was there a lack of health infrastructure in the state, but the number of health facilitation centers in proportion to the population were also very less. Maternal and child mortality rates were at high level due to lack of drinking water, malnutrition, illiteracy, unhealthy living conditions, social evils, poverty, lack of clean toilets etc. A large population of the state was suffering from many infectious diseases and there were a lack of health awareness among public.

**7.62** In order to make the public aware from the health point of view, to make maximum use of the available health infrastructures and to provide its benefits to the entire community easily, Mitanin project was started in 14 development blocks of the state in the year 2002 which started to be operated in all the development blocks of the state since April 2006. "Mitanin" means "Female friend", she is appointed by the Gram Panchayat or the concerned body. Mitanin is a resident of the same village in which she is posted, hence she is well acquainted with the local customs, language, health needs and problems As a result, take primary and meaningful initiatives in providing health facilities to the public and from the perspective of preventive prevention against disease. At present there are more than 65000 Mitanin workers in the state. The Mitanin Program is operated, implemented and monitored by the state Health and Family welfare department.

**7.63** with a view to making improvement in women and child health, Mitanins have played a very important role. Infant mortality Rate has reduced from 71 in NFHS-3 (2005-06) to 44 in NFHS-5 (2020-21), and in the same period child mortality in the age group of 0 to 5 years has reduced from 90 to 50. The percentage of women receiving full antenatal care (ANC) among total pregnant women has increased to 65.7% in NFHS-5 (2020-21). The percentage of institutional delivery which was only 14.3% in NFHS-3 (2005-06) has reached to 85.7% in NFHS-5 (2020-21) after continuous increase. The role of Mitanins in Increasing the vaccination coverage reducing the level of malnutrition and providing health awareness to women is commendable. Mitanins have also played an important role in creating awareness and preventive measures to prevent the infection of Covid - 19 at the rural level.

**7.64** According to survey study of fourth state finance commission, in 96.3% Gram Panchayats at the state level, there are Mitanin facility available. The expansion of

Mitanin Program is in 97.2% Gram Panchayats in the scheduled area. while there are 95.1% Gram Panchayats in scheduled area with Mitanin facility. (Annexure 7.8)

#### **Mitanin facility**

- Mitanin facility is available in 96.3% Gram Panchayats in the state.
- 97.2% Gram Panchayats in non-scheduled and 95.1% Gram Panchayats in the scheduled area have mitanin facility available
- Infant mortality rate has decreased from 71 in NFHS-3 (2005-06) to 44 in NFHS-5 (2020-21)
- The percentage of women receiving Antenatal care (ANC) in total pregnant women is 65.7 in NFHS 5 (2020-21)

### **Availability of Education**

**7.65** Quality and universally accessible education system is the foundation for The creation of advanced and progressive human resources. In Census 2011 the percentage of total literacy in Chhattisgarh was 70.28%. There are wide disparities in the status of literacy at the regional level. According to census 2011 the literacy rate in urban areas in the state was 84.05% while in rural areas, it was only 65.99%. Moreover, male literacy in rural areas was 76.98% while female literacy was only 55.06% There are favorable improvements in the literary situation in the state. Enrollment rates for education have increased and school dropout ratio has decreased. The infrastructure for education has also been expanded rapidly, however continuous innovative efforts will have to be made for the development, expansion and quality up gration of education at the rural level. The scenario of education in the state is still not satisfactory. According to NFHS-5 (2020-21), the percentage of women who have received education for 10 years or more is only 36.9%. In urban areas, 52.4% women have received education while in rural areas only 32.1% women have received education for 10 years or more. This indicator is also at a lower level for males 41.5%. of males in the state have received education for 10 years or more, for urban area males, it is 52.2%. while for rural area males it is 38.1%.

**7.66** The Fourth State Finance Commission has conducted a survey - study regarding availability of education in the Panchayat area, according to which, at the state level there are 14.6% Gram Panchayats where only primary education is available, 51.6% Gram Panchayats have education available up to primary and secondary level, In 16.30% Gram Panchayats, education is available up to high school, whereas only 15% of the Gram Panchayats are such where education is available up to higher

secondary level. In about 50% Gram Panchayats of the state, education up to secondary level is available within the Panchayat area. In the scheduled areas, only 12.56% of the Gram Panchayats have higher secondary level education within the panchayat area. while for the panchayats of non-scheduled areas it is 17%. (Annexure 7.9)

#### **Education facility**

- In Census 2011 literacy rate in chhattisgarh is 70.28%.
- According to Census 2011, Urban literacy rate in the state is 84.05%, while in its rural areas, it is only 65.99%.
- In Rural areas, male literacy is 76.98% while female literacy is only 55.06%.
- At the state level, education is available up to primary level in 14.5%. Gram Panchayats up to primary and secondary level in 51.6% up to high school level in 16.30% Gram Panchayats and up higher secondary level in 15% Gram Panchayats.

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