

### PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION WING

#### MONITORING OF TWENTY POINT PROGRAMME

- 8.1 The Twenty Point Programme, as a package, consists of schemes/programmes from both Plan and Non-Plan being implemented by the Central Government, State Governments and Union Territory Administrations having direct bearing on the life of the poor and the under-privileged population of the country. In essence, it is a statement of Government priorities and its concern to tackle socio-economic problems in a time bound manner so that the benefits of the schemes/programmes percolate to the targeted people. The TPP was first announced in 1975 and it was re-structured in 1982 followed by another restructuring in 1986.

#### Twenty Point Programme (TPP- 86)

- 8.2 The 20 – Point Programme forms an integral part of both the Plan and Non-Plan heads of Government/Union Territory Administrations and Central Ministries/Departments. The outlays for different items under the programme are derived from the relevant Plan heads under State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and Nodal Ministries/Departments at the Centre. Some schemes, like, family welfare programme are funded entirely by the Central Government, while other programmes like Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana and Indira Awaas Yojana are financed jointly by the Centre and the States. The Departments/Ministries concerned with the subject of TPP-86 fix the annual targets in consultation with the States. The Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation monitors the implementation of the TPP-86. Under TPP – 86 there are 119 items identified for monitoring; 54 items are monitored on the basis of evaluatory criteria and 65 items are amenable to physical targeting/monitoring (Details are given in **Annexure IV,V,VI** ). Out of 65 items, 20 crucial terms are being monitored on monthly basis.

#### Monitoring Design at the Centre

- 8.3 At the Central Government level, the progress is monitored and reviewed both by the concerned Departments/Ministries and finally by the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation which monitors and evaluates the progress at macro-level. These monitoring bodies, while reviewing the progress of TPP-86, provide feedback for removing bottlenecks in effective implementation of the programme.
- 8.4 The Management Information System developed by this Department on the implementation of the programme consists of (i) Monthly Progress Report (MPR) and (ii) Half-Yearly Progress Report (HYPR). The Monthly Progress Report covers achievement during each month against pre-set physical targets of selected 20 items which have a direct and crucial bearing on the deprived and under-privileged classes and those living below the poverty line. Based upon the performance of TPP, the States are ranked every month. Only 13 items out of 21 items of monthly report are taken for the purpose of ranking. Besides, a half-yearly report on all items is brought out by this Ministry indicating the qualitative aspects of performance.

#### Performance Review in brief

- 8.5 The TPP-86 is monitored on Monthly and Half Yearly basis. The report for March of the year, which is also a cumulative report for the past 12 months of the financial year, becomes the Annual Report. In case of 20 items, physical targets are set and achievement is monitored each month. When the achievement is more than 90 per cent of the target, the performance is categorised as 'Very Good'. Performance is 'Good' if the achievement is between 80 and 90 per cent of target. Performance is 'Poor' if the achievement is below 80 per cent of the target. Targets and achievement under TPP-86 during 1999-2000, 2000-2001 and for the period April-August, 2001 are given in **Annexure-VII**. Performance under TPP-86 at macro-level is discussed briefly below:
- 8.6 In the year 2000-2001, 'Very Good' performance was recorded in case of Pumpsets Energised, Distribution Of Surplus Lands, Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) Houses, Slums Improvement, Anganwadis, Immunisation of Children, Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Blocks, Indira Awaas Yojana (New Construction of Houses), Scheduled Caste Families Assisted and Bio-Gas Plants.
- 8.7 Performance was 'Good' in case of Scheduled Tribe Families Assisted, Area Covered (Under Plantation): Public and Forest Lands, Improved Chullahs and Tree Plantation on Private Lands. But in case of Drinking Water Supply (Villages/Habitations Covered), Villages Electrified, Indira Awaas Yojana (For Upgradation of Houses) Low Income Group (LIG) Houses, Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres, performance was rated 'Poor'.
- 8.8 During the year 2000-2001, performance for the period April-August, 2001 has been analyzed. It shows 'Very Good' performance in case of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Blocks, Anganwadis and Pumpsets Energised. Performance was 'Good' for Slums Improvement.
- 8.9 Items under Monthly Monitoring of TPP – 1986 and their performance (in brief) during the period April – August, 2001.

The Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation has been monitoring, on monthly basis, the 20 crucial items and has been bringing out Monthly Progress Report showing progress in respect of these items. The performance of the States/UTs for these 20 items is also monitored on monthly basis. The data for these items is furnished by the Planning Departments of the States/UTs. In case of ICDS Blocks and Anganwadis, the data is also received from the Department of Women & Child Development of the Ministry of Human Resource Development. Brief description of the schemes with their performance is given below:

### **Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY)**

- 8.10 The Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) primarily aims at creation of need-based rural infrastructure at the village level. The basic motive of the recent restructuring of JGSY has been to decentralise executive power in favour of Panchayats. Allocation under the programme is shared between the Centre and the State Governments in the ratio of 75:25.
- 8.11 The wage: material ratio has been relaxed and the main objective of the scheme has shifted to the creation of infrastructure from that of generation of wage employment, the fixing of targets for employment generation has been dispensed with. However, total mandays employment generated is being monitored under JGSY. A total of 2,432.88 lakh mandays have been generated during 2000-2001. During the period April-August, 2001 employment of 481.18 lakh mandays has been provided. The

nodal Ministry for this item is the Ministry of Rural Development.

#### Distribution of Surplus Land:

- 8.12 Under this programme, land ceiling is enforced on agricultural land holdings. The surplus land is distributed to landless agricultural workers and small land holders. The States are facing lot of difficulties in implementing this programme, because the major portion of surplus land is under litigation, leaving very limited scope for the States to speed up distribution of surplus land. During the year 2000-2001, against the annual target of 13,317 acres of land for distribution, the achievement was 17,082 acres, which is 128% of the target. During the period April-August, 2001, the achievement has been 2,538 acres against the target of distribution of 5,565 acres of surplus land. In terms of percentage the achievement has been 48% of target. The nodal ministry for this programme is the Ministry of Rural Development.

#### Clean Drinking Water:

- 8.13 Supply of Drinking Water forms part of the Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) in the State Plan, under this programme, it is sought to: (i) provide safe water for all villages, (ii) assist local communities to maintain the source of such water supply in good condition, and (iii) pay special attention to supply of water to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. During the year 2000-2001, the achievement was 61,924 number of villages/ habitations against the target of 82,165, which is 75% of the targets. During the period April to August, 2001, the achievement has been 10,410 villages/ habitations, against the target of 18,249 villages/ habitations, which is 57% of the target.

#### Community Health Centres (CHCs):

- 8.14 **These centres are fully equipped with medical facilities for a population of 1 lakh and above. During the year 2000-2001, against the target of establishment of 728 Community Health Centres, only 26 centres could be opened, which is only 4% of the target. The performance has been poor, because the acquisition of land and construction of building for public purposes is time consuming. The nodal Ministry is the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (Department of Health).**

#### Primary Health Centres (PHCs):

- 8.15 The Primary Health Centres are set up for a population of 20,000 to 30,000. During the year 2000-2001, the target for Primary Health Centres was 380 numbers, but only 28 Centres were opened, which was 7% of the target. The target for the period April-August, 2001 has been construction of 66 Primary Health Centres, and the corresponding achievement has been 31 Primary Health Centres, which is 47% of targets. The achievement has been poor, because the acquisition of land and construction of building for public purposes is time consuming. The nodal ministry is the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (Department of Health).

#### Immunisation of Children:

- 8.16 The objectives of this programme are to reduce morbidity and mortality due to diphtheria, tetanus, poliomyelitis, tuberculosis, measles and typhoid. The target for immunisation for the year 2000-2001 has been 243.52 lakh infants and the achievement has been 238.36 lakh infants during this period, which is 98% of target. The target for the period April-August, 2001, has been fixed for Immunisation of 101.80 lakh infants, against which the achievement has been immunisation of 80.11

lakh infants which is 79% of target. The nodal ministry is the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (Department of Health).

### **Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)**

#### **Blocks (Operational) and Anganwadis:**

8.17 The scheme of ICDS is aimed at providing enhanced nutritional, educational and health services to children below the age of six and to pregnant women and lactating mothers. The focal point for delivery of services under the scheme in the rural areas is the Anganwadis, each catering to a population of 700 to 1000. During 2000-2001, against the target of 4,498 ICDS Blocks (Cumulative) the achievement was 4,384, i.e., 97% of target. The target for ICDS Blocks (operational) during the period April to August, 2001 has been 4,498 and the achievement has been 4,545, which is 101% of target. The target for Anganwadis for 2000-2001 was 5,02,938 and the achievement has been 5,04,929 number of Anganwadis, which is 100% of target. The target for the period April to August, 2001 was 5,43,207 number of Anganwadis, and the corresponding achievement has been 5,07,969 number of Anganwadis, which is 94% of target. The nodal Department is the Department of Women and Child Development.

#### **Justice to Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes:**

8.18 The SC population accounts for 16% of the country's total population. The strategy evolved for their upliftment includes : (i) special component plan of the States and central ministries, (ii) special central assistance, and (iii) Scheduled Castes Corporations in the State. During the year 2000-2001, against the target of 24 lakh families to be assisted, 22.47 lakh families have been assisted, which is 94% of the target. The target for the period April to August, 2001, was to assist 9,91,668 number of families and the corresponding achievement has been 3,25,708 number of families, which is 33% of target. The nodal Ministry for SC families is the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.

8.19 The ST population is 8% of the total population of India. The tribal areas are 15% of the total geographical area of the country. The Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) concept accepted during the 5<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan continues to be the main instrument for development of tribal people and tribal areas. Several economic development programmes have been undertaken in various sectors of development, such as, agriculture, rural development, horticulture, animal husbandry, sericulture, forestry, fisheries and small business for tribal people. During the year 2000-2001, 9.67 lakh ST families have been assisted against the corresponding target of 11.06 lakh families for this period, achieving 87% of target. The target for the period April to August, 2001 has been fixed at 3,14,338 ST families, and the corresponding achievement has been 1,42,049 ST families which is 45% of the target. The nodal ministry is the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

#### **Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) for SCs and STs:**

8.20 The objective of IAY is primarily to help construction of dwelling units for members of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, freed bonded labourers and also for non-SCs/STs and rural poor below the poverty-line, by providing them with grants-in-aid. During the year 2000-2001 the achievement has been 7.85 lakh houses against the target of 8.27 lakh houses, which is 95% of target. During the period April to August, 2001, 1.63 lakh houses have been constructed against the corresponding target of 3.16

lakh, achieving 52% of target. The nodal ministry is the Ministry of Rural Development.

### **Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) houses:**

8.21 The Scheme is mainly for SCs, STs and people below poverty line, in urban areas. During the year 2000-2001, 1.96 lakh number of houses were to be constructed, against which the achievement was 2.40 lakh number of houses. It is 122% of targets. The target for the period April to August, 2001 was to construct 19, 940 houses, against which the achievement has been construction of 66,164 houses, this constitutes 30% of target. The nodal ministry for this item is the Ministry of Urban Development and Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation.

### **Low Income Group (LIG) houses:**

8.22 The objective of this scheme is to provide housing units to persons belonging to low income group in urban areas. During the year 2000-2001 against the target of 27,470 houses to be constructed, the achievement has been 17,546 houses which is 64% of the target. The target for the period April to August, 2000 was to construct 11,904 number of LIG Houses and the corresponding, achievement for this period has been construction of 2,277 LIG Houses, which is 19% of target. The nodal ministry is the Ministry of Urban Development and Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation.

### **Improvement of Urban Slums:**

8.23 The scheme of Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums (EIUS) is being implemented under MNP. It provides a package of basic services to improve the environment prevailing in the slums by providing minimum civic facilities, viz., drinking water, community bath rooms, street lighting, sewers, storm water drains, street paving etc. During the year 2000-2001, against the target of 50.97 lakh population to be covered under slums improvement, the achievement has been 60.88 lakh population. In terms of percentage, it is 119% of target. The target for the period April to August, 2001 was to cover 16.22 lakh population, achievement for the corresponding period being 12.92 lakh population, which is 80% of target. The nodal ministry for this item is the Ministry of Urban Development and Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation.

### **Tree Plantation and Area Covered under Public & Forest Lands:**

8.24 Under this Programme, two major items covered in the new strategy for forestry are being monitored on monthly basis. These are seedling distribution for planting on private lands and area covered in respect of public lands including forest lands. During the year 2000-2001, the achievement for plantation of seedling has been 102.71 crore against the target of 122.36 crore, which is 84% of target. The target for the period April to August, 2001 has been to plant 57.22 crore of seedlings, against the achievement 29.58 crore of seedlings, which is 52% of target. For area covered under public and forest lands, target for the year 2000-2001 was to cover 1,319.68 thousand hectares and the achievement was of 1,143.71 thousand hectares, the achievement being 87% of target. The target for April to August, 2001 was plantation in 610.80 thousand hectares against which the achievement has been 331.0 thousand hectares of public & forest lands, which is 54% of the target. The nodal ministry is the Ministry of Environment & Forests.

### **Village Electrification:**

8.25 According to the Ministry of Power, a village will be deemed to have been electrified if electricity is used in the inhabited locality within the revenue boundary of the village for any purpose whatsoever. The electricity is a basic input for economic development. The rural electrification aims at provision of energy for daily consumption and for productive purposes like agriculture. Therefore, rural electrification not only raises productivity of agriculture, but also improves the quality of life of the rural people. During the year 2000-2001, against the target of 2,600 villages to be electrified, the achievement was 1,746 villages, which is 67% of target. The target for the period April to August, 2001 was electrification of 442 villages, the achievement for the period being 105 villages, which is 24% of targets. The nodal ministry is the Ministry of Power.

### **Energisation of Pumpsets:**

8.26 In rural areas, pumpsets are energised to provide irrigation facilities for agriculture. During the year 2000-2001, target of pumpsets energisation has been 1.70 lakh and the achievement has been 2.86 lakh which is 168% of target. The target for the period April to August, 2001 has been to energise 37,355 pumpsets, against which the achievement has been 76,060 number of pumpsets energised, which is 204% of target. The nodal ministry is the Ministry of Power.

### **Improved Chullahs:**

8.27 The national programme on Improved Chullahs aims at reducing deforestation and meeting cooking energy needs in the rural areas. The programme not only helps in saving fuel, but also mitigates the drudgery of the rural women. The achievement for the year 2000-2001 has been installation of 13.56 lakh number of chullahs against the target of 15.73 lakh for this period, which is 86% of target. The target for the period April to August, 2001 has been to install 1.71 lakh Chullahs, the achievement for this period being installation of 1.13 lakh improved chullahs, which is 66% of target. The nodal ministry is the Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources.

### **Bio-gas Plants:**

8.28 Bio-gas is a cost effective source of clean and unpolluting energy. As a corollary, it also produces slightly enriched manure. Rural people, particularly women folk, derive immense benefit from installation of bio-gas plants. During the year 2000-2001, 93% of target has been achieved. The target for this period was 1.38 lakh bio-gas plants and the achievement has been 1.29 lakh. The target for the period April to August, 2001 has been to install 30,555 bio-gas plants, the achievement for this period being 16,607 bio-gas plants, i.e. 54% of target. The nodal ministry is the Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources.