

CHAPTER VIII
PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION WING
MONITORING OF TWENTY POINT PROGRAMME

8.1 The Twenty Point Programme (TPP) as a package, consists of schemes/programmes from both Plan and Non-Plan being implemented by the Central Government, State Governments and Union Territory Administration 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 targetted people. The TPP was first announced in 1975 and it was re-structured in 1982, followed by another restructuring in 1986.

Essence of Twenty Point Programme –1986

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, Swarnajayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana and Indira Awaas Yojana are financed jointly by the Centre and the States.

8.3 The Department/Ministries concerned with the subject of TPP-86 set the annual targets in consultation with the States. The Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation monitors the implementation of the Twenty Point Programme. 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. Out of 65 items, 20 crucial items are being monitored on monthly basis during the current year. Details of items of TPP are in **Annexures VIII, IX & X**

Monitoring Design at the Centre

8.4 At the Central Government level, the progress is monitored and reviewed both by the concerned Departments/Ministries and finally by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation which monitors and evaluates the progress at macro-level. These monitoring bodies review the progress of TPP-86 and provide feedback for removing bottlenecks in effective implementation of the programmes.

8.5 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

8.6 The TPP-86 is monitored on Monthly, Half Yearly and Annual basis. 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. Performance is 'Poor' if the achievement is below 80 per cent of the targets. Targets and achievement under TPP-86 during 1998-99, 1999-2000 and for the period April-July, 2000 are provided in **Annexure-XI**. Performance under TPP-86 at macro-level is discussed briefly below:

8.7 In the year 1999-2000, 'Very Good' performance was recorded in case of Villages Electrified, Pumpsets Energised, Area Covered-Public and Forest Lands, Biogas Plants, Anganwadis, Scheduled Tribe (ST) Families Assisted, Improved Chullahs, Tree Plantation on Private Lands, Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Blocks, Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) Houses, Slum Improvement, Immunisation of Children, and Indira Awaas Yojana. Performance was 'Good' in case of Drinking Water Problem, (Village/Habitations Covered). But in the case of Distribution of Surplus Land, Opening Community Centres (CHCs) and Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Provision of Low Income Group (LIG) Houses, Indira Awaas Yojana for Upgradation of Houses and Scheduled Caste (SC) Families Assisted, performance was rated 'Poor'.

8.8 During the period April, 2000 – July, 2000, 'Very Good' performance was achieved in case of Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) Houses Anganwadis, ICDS Blocks, Pumpsets Energised, and Improved Chullahs. Performance was 'Good' in case of Distribution of Surplus Land.

8.9 Items under Monthly Monitoring of TPP – 1986 and their performance (in brief) during the period April – July, 2000.

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 in respect of these 20 items is also monitored on monthly basis. The data for these items are furnished by the Planning Departments of the States/UTs. In case of ICDS Blocks and Anganwadis, the data are also received from the Department of Women and 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 number of works completed and in progress during 1999-2000 were 6,24,262 and 2,56,294 respectively constituting a total of 8,80,556 works. A total of 2,23,007 works have been completed under individual beneficiary scheme meant for Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes. A total of 4,983 works have so far been reported for creating barrier-free infrastructure for the disabled. Since 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 generated is being monitored under JGSY. A total of 2,655.98 lakh mandays have been generated during 1999-2000. During the period April-July, 2000 employment of 413.80 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 landholders. 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 1999-2000, against the annual target of 44,840 acres of land for distribution, the achievement was 25,616 acres, which is 57% of the target. During the period April-July, 2000, the achievement has been 7,629 acres against the target of distribution of 9,246 acres of surplus land. In terms of percentage the achievement has been 83% 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 1999-2000, the achievement was 75,178 number of villages/ habitations against the target of 90,061, which is 83% of the targets. During the period April to July 2000, the achievement has been 11,968 villages/ habitations, against the target of 17,806 villages/ habitations, which is 67% 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 1999-2000, against the target of establishment of 729 Community Health Centres, only 92 centres could be opened, which is only 13% of the target. The performance has been poor, because the acquirement and construction of land for public purposes are time consuming. The nodal Ministry is the Ministry of Health and 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 1999-2000, the targets for Primary Health Centres was 381 numbers, but only 144 Centres were opened, which was 38% of the target. The target for the period April-July 2000 has been construction of 31 Primary Health Centres, and the corresponding achievement has been 2 Primary Health Centres. The achievement has been poor, because the acquisition of land and construction of building for public purposes are time consuming. The nodal ministry is the Ministry of Health and 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 1999-2000 has been 247.16 lakh infants and the achievement has been 240.29 lakh infants during this period, which is 97% of target. The target for the period April-July 2000, has been fixed for Immunisation of 81.17 lakh infants, against which the achievement has been immunisation of 60.41 Lakh infants which is 74% of target. The nodal ministry is the Ministry of Health and 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 1999-2000, against the target of 3,882 ICDS Blocks (Cumulative) the achievement was also 3,882, i.e., 100%. The target for ICDS Blocks (operational) during the period April to July, 2000 has been 4,498 and the achievement has been 4,356, which is 97% of target. The target for Anganwadis for 1999-2000 was 4,41,172 and the achievement has been 4,95,870 number of Anganwadis, which is 112% of target. The target for the period April to July, 2000 was 5,02,938 number of Anganwadis, and the corresponding achievement has been 5,07,129 number of anganwadis, which is 100% of target. The nodal Department is the Department of Women and Child Development.

Justice to Scheduled Castes and 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 1999-2000, against the target of 25 lakh families to be assisted, 19.31 lakh families have been assisted, which is 77% of the target. The target for the period April to July, 2000, was to assist 6,19,313 number of families and the corresponding achievement has been 2,08,942 number of families, which is 34% 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 5th Five Year Plan continues to be the main instrument for development of tribal people and tribal areas. Sveral 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 1999-2000, 10.29 lakh ST families have been assisted against the corresponding target of 11.13 lakh families for this period, achieving 92% of target. The target for the period April to July, 2000 has been fixed at 2.10 lakh ST families, and the corresponding achievement has been 1.57 lakh ST families which is 75% 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 1999-2000 the achievement has been 8.36 lakh houses against the target of 8.45 lakh houses, which is 99% of target. During the period April to July, 2000, 1.37 lakh houses have been constructed against the corresponding target of 2.40 lakh, achieving 57% 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 1999-2000, 68,598 number of houses were to be constructed, against which the achievement was 1,02,477 number of houses. It is 149% of targets. The target for the period April to July, 2000 was to construct 13,837 houses, against which the achievement has been construction of 1,02,883 houses, this constitutes 744% 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 1999-2000 against the target of 40,153 houses to be constructed, the achievement has been 26,834 houses which is 67% of the target. The target for the period April to July, 2000 was to construct 8,099 number of LIG Houses and the corresponding, achievement for this period has been construction of 5,688 LIG Houses, which is 70% 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 1999-2000, against the target of 47.06 lakh population to be covered under slum improvement, the achievement has been 55.73 lakh populations. In terms of percentage, it is 118% of target. The target for the period April to July, 2000 was to cover 9.49 lakh population, achievement for the corresponding period being 5.50 lakh population, which is 58% 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 and 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 1999-2000, the achievement for plantation of seedling has been 117.71 crores against the target of 121.30 crores, which is 97% of target. The target for the period April to July, 2000 has been to plant 3059.08 lakh of seedlings, against the achievement of 2,138.82 lakh of seedlings, which is 70% of target. For area covered under public and forest lands, target for the year 1999-2000 was to cover 1,318.48 thousand hectares and the achievement was of 1,399.38 thousand hectares, the achievement being 106% of target. The target for April to July, 2000 was plantation in 329.9 thousand hectares against which the achievement has been 213.1 thousand hectares of public and forest lands, which is 68% of the target. The nodal ministry is the Ministry of Environment and 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 1999-2000, against the target of 2,000 villages to be electrified, the achievement was 1,914 villages, which is 96% of target. The target for the period April to July, 2000 was electrification of 260 villages, the achievement for the period being 81 villages, which is 31% 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 1999-2000, target of pumpsets energisation has been 2,50,000, and the achievement has been 2,77,163 which is 111% of target. The target for the period April to July, 2000 has been to energise 42,464 pumpsets, against which the achievement has been 59,182 number of pumpsets energised, which is 139% 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 1999-2000 has been installation of 17.32 lakh number of chullahs against the target of 18.45 lakh for this period, which is 94% of target. The target for the period April to July, 2000 has been to install 1.36 lakh Chullahs, the achievement for this period being installation of 1.40 lakh improved chullahs, which is 103% 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 lightly enriched manure. Rural people, particularly women folk, druve immense benefit from installation of bio-gas plants. During the year 1999-2000, 104% of target has been achieved. The target for this period was 1.20 lakh bio-gas plants and the achievement has been 1.25 lakh. The target for the period April to July, 2000 has been to install 25,377 bio-gas plants, the achievement for this period being 11,338 bio-gas plants, i.e. 45% of target. The nodal ministry is the Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources.