

CHAPTER VIII

MONITORING OF TWENTY POINT PROGRAMME

8.1. The Twenty Point Programme (TPP) was conceived for coordinated and intensive monitoring of a number of schemes implemented by the Government of India and the State Governments with the objective of improving the quality of life of the people, especially those living below the poverty line. It was meant to give a thrust to schemes relating to poverty alleviation, employment generation in rural areas, housing, education, family welfare and health, protection of environment and many other schemes having a bearing on the quality of life in the rural areas. The programme was initiated in the year 1975 and restructured twice in 1982 and 1986.

8.2. The present programme, known as TPP-86, comprises 119 items, out of which 54 are monitored on the basis of evaluatory criteria and 65 against pre-set physical targets. Of the latter, 20 important items have been selected for monitoring on a monthly basis. The targets are fixed by the administrative Ministries at the Centre in consultation with the State Governments/Union Administrations on the basis of budgetary outlays. While some of the schemes are centrally sponsored, requiring contribution from the State Government, there are a few, which are funded fully by the Central Government.

Monitoring Design at the Centre

8.3. At the Central Government level, the progress is monitored and reviewed both by the Departments/Ministries concerned and the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MOSPI). While the administrative Ministries monitor the specific schemes they are responsible for, this Ministry monitors the whole gamut of the schemes included in the Programme.

8.4. The Ministry brings out monthly and half-yearly progress report on the implementation of the programme. The Monthly Progress Report covers achievements during each month and for the cumulative period against preset physical targets of selected 20 crucial items, which have a direct bearing on the quality of life. The States are ranked every month based on their performance in respect of 12 key items out of the 20 items chosen for monthly monitoring.

Overall Performance of TPP- 86 during 2001-02 and for the period (April – September 2002)

8.5. During the year 2001 - 2002, the performance in respect of Distribution of Surplus Lands, Drinking Water Supply (Villages/Habitation covered), Pumpsets Energised, Slums Improvement, Immunisation of Children, Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Blocks Operational (Cumulative), Anganwadis (Cumulative), Biogas Plants and Improved Chullahs was rated as 'Very Good' because of

achievement of 90% or more of the target fixed.

8.6. The Performance was graded as 'Good' in respect of Indira Awaas Yojana (New Construction of Houses) and Scheduled Tribe Families Assisted as the achievement was above 80% but below 90%. However, in respect of Indira Awaas Yojana (For Upgradation of Houses), Tree Plantation on Private Lands, Area Covered (Under Plantation): Public and Forest Lands, Scheduled Caste (SC) Families Assisted, Low Income Group (LIG) Houses, Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) Houses, Primary Health Centres, Community Health Centres and Villages Electrified the performance was rated as 'Poor' as the achievement was below 80%.

8.7. The analysis for the performance for the period April - September 2002, shows 'Very Good' performance in respect of Pumpsets Energised, Bio-gas Plants, Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Blocks Operational (Cumulative), Anganwadis (Cumulative) and Area covered (under Plantation): Public and Forest Lands and 'Good' for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) Houses, Immunisation of Children (DPT, Polio & BCG) and Slums Improvement. The performance in respect of the 20 crucial items of the Twenty Point Programme monitored on monthly basis for the last three years is given in Annexure- III.

A brief outline of the schemes included under the 20 Points selected for monthly monitoring and the Performance there under is indicated below:-

Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) [Point No. 01B]

8.8. The Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) was launched in September, 2001 with the objective of providing food security and additional wage employment to the rural wage earners while creating durable community and infrastructural assets in the countryside. The SGRY is available for the rural unemployed willing to take up manual/unskilled work in and around their villages/ habitations.

8.9. The scheme has two components viz. (i) foodgrains, and (ii) cash component. The foodgrains are provided every year, free of cost, to the State Government/Union Territory Administration. The cash component is utilised to meet wages and material costs. The cash component is shared between Centre and the State in the ratio of 75:25. In case of Union Territories, the Centre provides the entire allocation under this scheme. During the period April – September 2002, 1,966.64 lakh mandays of employment were generated under this scheme.

Distribution of Surplus Land [Point No. 05A]

8.10. This involves enforcing land ceilings on agricultural land holdings. The surplus land is distributed among landless agricultural workers and small land holders. The availability of surplus land to be distributed under the scheme is becoming increasingly difficult. During the period April - September 2002, the distribution of surplus land was

limited to 11,151 acres which was 38% of the target of 29,508 acres. The nodal agency for this programme is the Ministry of Rural Development.

Clean Drinking Water [Point No. 07A]

8.11. This programme includes schemes to provide safe drinking water to villages, assist local communities in maintaining the water sources in good condition, and ensure supply of drinking water to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes habitations. During 2001-2002, 57,226 villages/ habitations were covered as against the target of 45,526. During the period April – September 2002, 11,254 villages/habitations were covered against the target of 24,268 villages/ habitations, which was 46% of the target.

Community Health Centres (CHCs) and Primary Health Centres (PHCs) [Point No. 08A & 08B]

8.12. These centres are reasonably equipped with medical facilities and staff to cater to a population of 1 lakh and above. During the year 2001 - 2002, against the target of 358 Community Health Centres (CHCs), only 44 centres (12%) could be opened. The Primary Health Centres (PHCs) are set up for a population of 20,000 to 30,000. During the year 2001 - 2002, the target was to open 221 PHCs, but only 55 Centres could be opened, which is 25% of the target. During the period April – September 2002, 14 PHCs were opened against the target of 57. The failure in achieving the targets is attributed to the delay in acquisition of land and construction of buildings for the centres. The Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (Department of Health) is the nodal agency.

Immunisation of Children [Point No. 08D]

8.13. The objective of this programme is to reduce infant mortality due to diphtheria, tetanus, poliomyelitis, tuberculosis, measles and typhoid. While the target for immunisation for the year 2001 - 2002 was 244.32 lakh infants, the achievement was 240.11 lakh, which is 98% of target. The target for the period April - September 2002, was 125.97 lakh infants, against which the immunisation of 106.92 lakh infants could be achieved, which was 85% of the target. The Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (Department of Health) is the Nodal Ministry for this point.

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Blocks Operational (Cumulative) and Anganwadis (Cumulative) [Point No. 09C & 9D]

8.14. The scheme of ICDS aims at providing enhanced nutritional, educational and health services to children below of six years of age, to pregnant women, and lactating mothers. The focal point for delivery of services under the scheme in the rural areas is an 'Anganwadi', which caters to a population of 700 to 1000 persons. During 2001 - 2002, against the target of setting was 4,915 ICDS Blocks Operational (Cumulative), the achievement was 4,608 (94%). The target for ICDS Blocks Operational (Cumulative) during the period April – September 2002, was 4,975, against which the achievement was 4,761 (96%). The target for operationalisation of Anganwadis (Cumulative) for

2001 - 2002 was 5,86,716 and the achievement was 5,45,714 (93%). The target for the period April - September 2002, was 6,16,020 number of Anganwadis (Cumulative), and the achievement was 5,78,457 (94%). The Department of Women and Child Development is the nodal agency.

Justice to Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes [Point No. 11A & 11B]

8.15. The SC population accounts for 16% of the country's total population. The strategy evolved for their uplift includes : (i) Special Component Plan of the States and Central Ministries, (ii) Special Central Assistance, and (iii) Assistance through the Scheduled Castes Corporations in the State. During 2001-2002, against the target of 32.46 lakh only 21.49 lakh SC families were assisted (66%). Against the target of 8.25 lakh for the period April - September 2002, only 5.48 lakh families were assisted (66%). The nodal ministry for this item is the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.

8.16. The ST population accounts for 8% of the total population of India. The tribal areas constitute 15% of the total geographical area of the country. The Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) concept formulated during the Fifth Five Year Plan continues to be the main instrument for development of tribal people and tribal areas. Under this, plan outlays are earmarked for several economic development programmes meant for the tribal areas. During 2001 - 2002, 9.56 lakh ST families were assisted against the target of 11.46 lakh. The target of assistance for the period April - September 2002, was fixed as 3.76 lakh against which 2.60 lakh ST families were assisted, which is 69% of the target. The nodal ministry for this item is the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) [Point No. 14C]

8.17. The objective of IAY is to help in construction of dwelling units for members of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, freed bonded labourers and others in rural areas living below the poverty-line, by providing them with grants-in-aid. During 2001 - 2002, 7.31 lakh houses were constructed against the target of 8.63 lakh, which is 85% of the target. During the period April - September 2002, 3.09 lakh houses were constructed against the target of 4.60 lakh, achieving 67% of the target. The Ministry of Rural Development is the nodal agency.

Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) Houses [Point No. 14D]

8.18. The Scheme is mainly to assist members of SCs, STs and people below poverty line in urban areas in construction of their houses. During 2001 - 2002, 2,48,109 number of houses were to be constructed, against which the achievement was 92,809 which is 37% of the target. The target for the period April - September 2002, was to construct 33,804 houses, against which the achievement was construction of 28,541 houses, constituting 84% of the target. The nodal ministry for this item is the Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation.

Low Income Group (LIG) Houses [Point No. 14E]

8.19. The objective of this scheme is to assist persons belonging to Low Income Group in urban areas to construct their houses. During 2001 - 2002, against the target of 44,630 of LIG Houses, the achievement was 22,634 which is 51% of the target. During the period April - September 2002, the achievement was 1,528 against the targets of 9,610, which is 16% of the target. The nodal ministry for this item is the Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation.

Improvement of Urban Slums [Point No. 15]

8.20. The scheme of Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums (EIUS) provides a package of basic services to improve the quality of life in the slums through minimum civic facilities, viz., drinking water, community bath rooms, street lighting, sewers, storm water drains, street paving etc. During 2001 - 2002, against the target coverage of 60.83 lakh population, 65.00 lakh population was covered under the scheme. The target for the period April - September 2002, was to cover 19 lakh population, against which the coverage was for 15.56 lakh population, which was 82% of the target. The nodal ministry for this item is the Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation.

Tree Plantation and Area Covered under Public & Forest Lands [Point No. 16A and 16B]

8.21. Under this, the programme for seedling distribution for plantation and the area covered in respect of public lands including forest lands are monitored. During 2001 - 2002, the number of seedlings distributed was 86.13 crore against the target of 121.76 crore, which was 71% of the target. The target for the period April - September, 2002, was to distribute 63.48 crore of seedlings, against which the achievement was 43.83 crore, which is 69% of the target. For Area Covered under Public and Forest Lands, the target for the year 2001-2002 was to cover 1,299.58 thousand hectares while the achievement was of 9,19.62 thousand hectares, which is 71% of the target. The target for the period April - September 2002, was plantation in 740.32 thousand hectares against which the achievement was 854.22 thousand hectares, which is 115% of the target. The nodal ministry is the Ministry of Environment & Forests.

Village Electrification [Point No. 19A]

8.22. A village is deemed to have been electrified, if electricity is used within the revenue boundary of the village for any purpose whatsoever. The rural electrification programme aims at providing energy both for consumption and production purposes in the rural areas. It helps in increasing the productivity of agriculture and village industries and also improves the quality of life of the rural people. During 2001 -2002, against the target of electrification 13,876 villages to be electrified, the achievement was 2,328 villages, which is 17% of the target. The target for the period April - September 2002, was electrification of 616 villages, the achievement for the period being 257 villages, was 42% of the target. The nodal ministry is the Ministry of Power.

Energisation of Pumpsets [Point No. 19B]

8.23. In rural areas, pumpsets are energised to provide irrigation facilities for agriculture. During 2001 - 2002, the target of pumpset energisation programme was 2,41,893, and the achievement was 2,97,586 which is 123% of the target. The achievement during the period April - September 2002, was energisation of 1,97,428 pumpsets against the target of 65,311 which is 302%. The nodal ministry is the Ministry of Power.

Improved Chullahs [Point No. 19C]

8.24. The national programme on Improved Chullahs aims at reducing deforestation by reducing the fuel requirement for 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 during 2001-2002, was installation of 13.23 lakh number of improved chullahs against the target of 14.65 lakh, which is 90% of the target. The nodal ministry is the Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources.

Bio-gas Plants [Point No. 19D]

8.25. Bio-gas is a cost effective source of clean and unpolluted energy in the rural areas. Enriched manure is also produced as byproduct in this process. The programme adds to the quality of life in rural areas, particularly for women. During 2001 - 2002, 93% of the target was achieved. The target for this period was installation of 1.40 lakh bio-gas plants and the achievement was 1.31 lakh bio-gas plants. The target for the period April - September 2002 was to install 24,625 bio-gas plants. The achievement for this period was 28,106, which is 114% of the target. The nodal ministry is the Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources.