

CHAPTER VIII

TWENTY POINT PROGRAMME

8.1 The Twenty Point Programme (TPP) initiated in 1975 and restructured in 1982 and 1986 are being monitored in this Ministry. The TPP have the objective of improving the quality of the 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. Presently, the TPP comprises of 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 in consultation with the State Governments/Union Territories. 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

8.2 At the Government of India level, the TPP progress is monitored both by the Departments/Ministries concerned. The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation monitors and brings out monthly and half-yearly progress reports on the TPP implementation. It has now been decided to discontinue the Half Yearly Review and bring out Annual Review w.e.f. 2002-03. The Monthly Progress Reports covers achievements, during each month, and for cumulative period, against pre-set physical targets for each of selected 20 crucial items which have a direct bearing on the quality of life. The States are ranked every month on the basis of their performance in respect of 12 key items. The Annual Review shall contain information on all the points of the programme.

TPP Performance during 2002-03 and 2003-04

8.3 During **2002-2003**, the performance in respect of ST Families Assisted, Pumpsets Energised, Slums Improvement, Bio-gas Plants, SC Families Assisted, ICDS Blocks Operational, Anganwadis, Immunisation of Children and Tree Plantation on Private Lands was rated as **'Very Good'** as the achievements were 90% or more of the target fixed in respect of these items. The performance was graded as **'Good'** in respect of Indira Awaas Yojana as the achievement was above 80% but below 90%. However, in respect of Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) Houses, Area Covered (Under Plantation): Public & Forest Lands, Drinking Water Supply (Villages/Habitations covered), Low Income Group (LIG) Houses, Distribution of surplus lands, Villages Electrified, Community Health Centres and Primary Health Centres the performance was rated as **'Poor'** as the achievements were below 80%.

8.4 The analysis for the performance for 2003-04 (end of March, 2004) showed **'Very Good'** performance in respect of Distribution of Surplus Land, Pumpsets

Energised, Slums Improvement, Economically Weaker Sections Houses, Low Income Group Houses, Immunisation of Children, ICDS Blocks Operational, SC Families Assisted, ST Families Assisted and Anganwadis. The performance has been good for Indira Awas Yojana, Tree Plantation and Biogas Plants. The Twenty Point Programme performance for the last three years is given in **Annex-II**

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

8.5 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 or habitations. The scheme has (i) foodgrains and (ii) cash components. 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. Under SGRY 6406.51 lakh mandays of employment were generated during the year 2002-2003. During the period April 2003-March 2004, 7523.57 lakh mandays of employment were generated under this scheme.

Distribution of Surplus Land [Point No. 05A]

8.6 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 year 2002-2003, 31,919 acres of surplus land was distributed against the target of 63,055 acres showing progress of 51%. During the period April 2003 –March 2004, the distribution of surplus land was limited to 24,040 acres which was 136% of the target of 17,635 acres.

Clean Drinking Water [Point No.07A]

8.7 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 2002-2003, 40,588 villages/habitations were covered as against the target of 63,986. During the period April 2003 –March 2004, 40,843 villages/habitations were covered against the target of 1,11,051 villages/habitations, which was 37% of the target.

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

8.8 These centres are reasonably equipped with medical facilities and staff to cater to a population of 1 lakh and above. During the year 2002-2003, against the target of establishment of 267 Community Health Centres (CHCs), only 33 centres (12%) could

be opened. During the period April 2003-March 2004, only 148 (26%) CHCs could be opened against the target of opening of 575 CHCs. The Primary Health Centres (PHCs) are set up for a population of 20,000 to 30,000. During the year 2002-2003, the target was to open 103 PHCs, but only 10 centres could be opened, which was 10% of the target. The failure in achieving the targets is attributed to the delay in acquisition of land and construction of buildings for the centres. During the period April 2003-March 2004, only 41 (10 %) PHCs could be opened against a target of opening of 406 PHCs.

Immunisation of Children [Point No.08D]

8.9 The objective of this programme is to reduce morbidity and mortality due to diphtheria, tetanus, poliomyelitis, tuberculosis, measles and typhoid. While the target for immunisation for the year 2002-2003 was 251.82 lakh infants, the achievement was 232.23 lakh, which is 92% of target. The target for the period April 2003 – March 2004, was immunisation of 253.53 lakh infants, while the achievement was 274.10 lakh infants nearly 108% of the target.

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

8.10 The scheme of ICDS is aimed at providing enhanced nutritional, educational and health services to children below the age of six years, to pregnant women, and to 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 people. During 2002-2003, against the target of 5,089 ICDS Blocks Operational (Cumulative), the achievement was 4,903, which was 96% of target. The target for ICDS Blocks Operational (Cumulative) during the period April 2003– March, 2004 was 5,132, while the achievement was 5,263, which was 103% of target. The target for Anganwadis Operational (Cumulative) for 2002-2003 was 6,24,680 and the achievement was 6,00,391 which was 96% of target. The target for the period April 2003 - March, 2004, was 6,72,978 number of Anganwadis Operational (Cumulative), and the achievement was 6,40,821 which was 95% of target.

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

8.11 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) assistance through the Scheduled Castes Corporations in the State. During the year 2002-2003, against the target of 23.58 lakh SC families to be assisted, 23.05 lakh SC families were assisted, which was 98% of the target. The target for the period April 2003- March, 2004, was to assist 24.0 lakh number of families and the achievement was 25.60 lakh number of families, which was 107% of target. 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 formulated during the 5th 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, such as,

agriculture, rural development, horticulture, animal husbandry, sericulture, forestry, fisheries and small business for tribal people. During the year 2002-2003, 12.10 lakh ST families were assisted against the target of 11.38 lakh families for this period, constituting 106% of target. The target for the period April 2003- March, 2004, was fixed at 11.17 lakh ST families, and the achievement was 14.10 lakh ST families which was 126% of the target.

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

8.12 The objective of IAY is to help in construction of dwelling units for members of Scheduled Castes and 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 2002-2003, 11.02 lakh houses were constructed against the target of 13.14 lakh houses, which was 84% of target. During the period April 2003 March, 2004, 11.98 lakh houses were constructed against the target of 14.85 lakh, achieving 81% of target.

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

8.13 The Scheme is mainly for SCs, STs and people below poverty line, in urban areas. During the year 2002-2003, 96,571 number of houses were to be constructed, against which the achievement was 68,304 houses, which was 71% of targets. The target for the period April 2003-March, 2004, was to construct 58,241 houses, against which the achievement was construction of 58,161 houses, constituting almost 100% of target.

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

8.14 The objective of this scheme is to provide housing units to persons belonging to Low Income Group in Urban Areas. During the year 2002-2003, against the target of construction of 27,443 number of LIG Houses, the corresponding achievement was 15,573 which was 57% of targets. During the period April 2003- March, 2004, against the target of construction of 6,847 number of LIG Houses the achievement was 12,834 which was 187% of targets.

Improvement of Urban Slums [Point No. 15]

8.15 The scheme of Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums (EIUS) 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 2002-2003, against the target of coverage of 54.28 lakh population, 63.45 lakh population only was covered under slums improvement. In terms of percentage, it was 117% of target. The target for the period April 2003- March, 2004, was to cover 36.70 lakh population, against which the coverage achieved was for 49.96 lakh population, which was 136% of target.

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

8.16 Under this programme two major items are being monitored on monthly basis i.e. (i) seedling distribution for plantation on private lands and (ii) area covered in respect of public lands including forest lands. During the year 2002-2003, the number of Seedlings Distributed was 82.14 crore against the target of 91.71 crore, which was 90% of target. The target for the period April 2003- March,2004 was to plant 86.22 crore of seedlings, against which the achievement was 76.11 crore, which was 88% of target. For Area Covered under Public and Forest Lands, the target for the year 2002-2003 was to cover 1,072.93 thousand hectares and the achievement was of 7,25.91 thousand hectares, which was 68% of target. The target for the period April 2003-March, 2004, was plantation in 1,071.68 thousand hectares against which the achievement was plantation in 844.40 thousand hectares, which was 79% of the target.

Village Electrification [Point No. 19A]

8.17 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 programme aims at provision of energy both for consumption and productive purposes in the rural areas. Therefore, rural electrification not only helps in increasing productivity of agriculture and village industries but also improves the quality of life of the rural people. During the year 2002-2003, against the target of 12,363 villages to be electrified, the achievement was 3,662 villages, which was 30% of target. The target for the period April 2003 - March, 2004, was electrification of 24,011 villages, while the achievement was 5,475 villages (23% of target).

Energisation of Pumpsets [Point No. 19B]

8.18 In rural areas, pumpsets are energised to provide irrigation facilities for agriculture. During the year 2002-2003, the target of pumpset energisation programme was 2,41,893, and the achievement was 3,36,514 which was 139% of target. The achievement during the period April 2003 – March, 2004, was energisation of 2,31,769 pumpsets against the target of 2,16,915 which was 107%.

Improved Chullahs [Point No. 19C]

8.19 The national programme on Improved Chullahs aims at reducing deforestation by reducing the final 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 for the year 2002-2003, was installation of 75824 number of improved chullahs. During the April 2003-March, 2004, only 78,082 Improved Chullahs have been installed. For Improved Chullahs, the Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources has not fixed any annual target in the absence of plan allocation for the scheme. Hence, the achievement has been shown without any targets.

Bio-gas Plants [Point No. 19D]

8.20 Bio-gas is a cost effective source of clean and unpolluted energy and highly enriched manure is also produced as bi-product in this process. Rural people, particularly women folk, derive immense benefit from installation of bio-gas plants. During the year 2002-2003, 114% of target was achieved. The target for this period was installation of 1.00 lakh bio-gas plants and the achievement was 1.15 lakh bio-gas plants. The target for the period April 2003 - March, 2004, was to install 1.33 lakh bio-gas plants, the achievement for this period was 1.17 lakh bio-gas plants, which was 88% of target.

Restructuring of Twenty Point Programme

8.21 The TPP, in its present form, was last restructured in 1986. The need for further restructuring is being felt due to launching of several new schemes/programmes and reforms introduced by the Central Government. Also some of the existing programmes are required to be deleted as they have lost their relevance in the present scenerio or achieved the desired objectives. An exercise for restructuring of TPP 86 is in progress in consultations with Central Ministries and State/UT Administration.