

CHAPTER VIII

TWENTY POINT PROGRAMME

8.1 The Twenty Point Programme (TPP) was initiated in 1975 and restructured in 1982 and again in 1986. The TPP-86 has the objective of improving the quality of the life of the people, especially those living below the poverty line. The Programme covers socio-economic sectors including poverty alleviation, employment generation specially in rural areas, housing, education, family welfare and health, protection of environment and others. Presently, the 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 monthly basis. The physical targets for various items under the Programme are fixed by the administrative Ministries in consultation with the State Governments/Union Territories Administrations.

Monitoring Design

8.2 At Centre, progress of various items under TPP is monitored by the Departments/Ministries concerned and the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation monitors the Programme as a whole. The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation brings out monthly and yearly progress report on the TPP-86. The Monthly Progress Reports covers achievements, during each month, and for cumulative period, against pre-set physical targets for each of 20 crucial items. The States are ranked every month on the basis of their performance in respect of 12 key items. The Annual Review contains information on all the points of the programme.

TPP Performance during 2003-04 and 2004-05 (up to 30-11-2004)

8.3 During **2003-2004**, the performance in respect of Low Income Group (LIG) Houses, Distribution of Surplus Lands, Slums Improvement, ST Families Assisted, Immunisation of Children, SC Families Assisted, Pumpsets Energised, ICDS Blocks Operational, Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) Houses and Anganwadis, 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 Tree Plantation on Private Lands, Bio Gas Plants and Indira Awaas Yojana as the achievement was above 80% but below 90%. However, in respect of Area Covered (Under Plantation):Public & Forest Lands, Drinking Water Supply (Villages/Habitations Covered), Community Health Centres, Villages Electrified, and Primary Health Centres the performance was rated as **'Poor'** as the achievements were below 80%.

8.4 The performance for the period April-November, 2004 was **'Very Good'** in respect of Pumpsets Energised, Low Income Group (LIG) Houses, Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) Houses, Distribution of Surplus Land, Slums Improvement, Immunisation of Children, ICDS Blocks Operational, Anganwadis Operational and Bio-gas Plants. The performance has been **'Poor'** for Indira Awaas Yojana, Drinking Water Supply (Villages/Habitations Covered), Tree Plantation on Private Lands, Area Covered (Under Plantation):Public & Forest Lands, SC Families Assisted, Villages Electrified, ST Families Assisted, Community Health Centres (CHC) and Primary Health Centres (PHC). 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 work in and around their villages or habitations. The scheme has two components viz. (i) foodgrains and (ii) cash. 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 7523.57 lakh mandays of employment were generated during the year 2003-2004. During the period April 2004-November 2004, 4287.16 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 2003-2004, 24,040 acres of surplus land was distributed against the target of 17,635 acres showing progress of 136 %. During the period April – November 2004, the distribution of surplus land was limited to 12070 acres which was 111% of the target of 10867 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 2003-2004, 40,843 villages/habitations were covered as against the target of 111,051. During the period April – November 2004, 28,893 villages/habitations were covered against the target of 40,999 villages/habitations, which was 70% 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 2003-2004, against the target of establishment of 575 Community Health Centres (CHCs), 148 centres (26%) could be opened. The Primary Health Centres (PHCs) are set up for a population of 20,000 to 30,000. During the year 2003-2004, the target was to open 406 PHCs, but only 41 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 -November 2004, as against a target of opening 70 CHCs, only 10 CHCs could be opened which is 14% of the target. During the period April -November 2004, as against a target of opening 161 PHCs, only 10 PHCs could be opened which is 6% of the target.

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 2003-2004 was 253.52 lakh infants, the achievement was 274.08 lakh, which is 108% of target. The target for the period April- November 2004, was immunisation of 171.25 lakh infants, while the achievement was 175.51 lakh infants nearly 102% 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 2003-2004, against the target of 5,132 ICDS Blocks Operational (Cumulative), the achievement was 5,263, which was 103% of target. The target for ICDS Blocks Operational (Cumulative) during the period April - November, 2004 was 5,652, while the achievement was 5,418, which was 96% of target. The target for Anganwadis Operational (Cumulative) for 2003-2004 was 6,72,978 and the achievement was 6,40,821 which was 95% of target. The target for the period April - November 2004, was 7,43,173 number of Anganwadis Operational (Cumulative), and the achievement was 6,97,279 which was 94% 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 2003-2004, against the target of 24 lakh SC families to be assisted, 25.59 lakh SC families were assisted, which was 107% of the target. The target for the period April 2004-November 2004, was to assist 13.7 lakh number of families and the achievement was 9.23 lakh number of families, which was 67% 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 2003-2004, 14.10 lakh ST families were assisted against the target of 11.17 lakh families for this period, constituting 126% of target. The target for the period April - November, 2004, was fixed at 33.8 lakh ST families, and the achievement was 5.18 lakh ST families which was 15% 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 2003-2004, 11.98 lakh houses were constructed against the target of 14.85 lakh houses, which was 81% of target. During the period April-November 2004, 6.22 lakh houses were constructed against the target of 8.07 lakh, achieving 77% 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 2003-2004, 58,241 number of houses were to be constructed, against which the achievement was 58,161 number, which was almost 100% of targets. The target for the period April-November, 2004, was to construct 25,963 houses, against which the achievement was construction of 31,609 houses, constituting almost 122% 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 2003-2004, against the target of construction of 6,847 number of LIG Houses, the corresponding achievement was 12,834 which was 187% of targets. During the period April – November, 2004, against the target of construction of 8,761 number of LIG Houses the achievement was 12,336 which was 141% 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 2003-2004, against the target of coverage of 36.70 lakh population, 49.96 lakh population was covered under slums improvement. In terms of percentage, it was 136% of target. The target for the period April-November, 2004, was to cover 26.85 lakh population, against which the coverage achieved was for 28.26 lakh population, which was 105% 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 2003-2004, the number of Seedlings Distributed was 76.11 crore against the target of 86.22 crore, which was 88% of target. The target for the period April- November, 2004 was to plant 110.36 crore of seedlings, against which the achievement was 75.77 crore, which was 69% of target. For Area Covered under Public and Forest Lands, the target for the year 2003-2004 was to cover 1071.68 thousand hectares and the achievement was of 844.40 thousand hectares, which was 79% of target. The target for the period April- November 2004, was plantation in 1248.54 thousand hectares against which the achievement was plantation in 866.45 thousand hectares, which was 69% of the target.

Village Electrification [Point No. 19A]

8.17 A village would be declared as electrified if (i) basic infrastructure such as Distribution Transformer and Distribution lines are provided in the inhabited locality as well as the Dalit Basti/hamlet where it exists. (For electrification through Non-Conventional Energy Sources a Distribution Transformer may not be necessary). (ii) electricity is provided to public places like Schools, Panchayat Office, Health Centres, Dispensaries, Community Centers etc. and (iii) the number of households electrified should be at least 10% of the total number of households in the village. 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 2003-2004, against the target of 24,011 villages to be electrified, the achievement was 5,475 villages, which was 23% of target. The target for the period April - November 2004, was electrification of 10,807 villages, while the achievement was 3,176 villages (29% 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 2003-2004, the target of pumpset energisation programme was 2,16,915, and the achievement was 2,31,769 which was 107% of target. The achievement during the period April – November, 2004, was energisation of 1,41,899 pumpsets against the target of 97,612 which was 145%.

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 2003-2004, was installation of 78,082 number of improved chullahs. During the April -November, 2004, only 12,260 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 2003-2004, 88% of target was achieved. The target for this period was installation of 1.33 lakh bio-gas plants and the achievement was 1.17 lakh bio-gas plants. The target for the period April – November, 2004, was to install 33,385 bio-gas plants, the achievement for this period was 30,465 bio-gas plants, which was 91% of target.

Restructuring of Twenty Point Programme

8.21 The TPP-86, 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. An exercise for restructuring of TPP 86 is in progress in consultations with Central Ministries and State/UT Administration.