

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 Territory 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 2004-05 and 2005-06 (up to 31-12-2005)

8.3 During **2004-2005**, 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, Indira Awaas Yojana , Primary Health Centres, Bio Gas Plants, Drinking Water Supply (Villages/Habitations Covered) and Anganwadis, was rated as **'Very Good'** as the achievements were 90% or more of the target fixed in respect of these items. However, in respect of Area Covered (Under Plantation):Public & Forest Lands, Community Health Centres, Villages Electrified and Tree Plantation on Private Lands, the performance was rated as **'Poor'** as the achievements were below 80%.

8.4 The analysis for the period April - December, 2005 shows that the performance under fourteen items has been **'Very Good'** (90% or above the targets). These items are: (i) Community Health Centres, (ii) Primary Health Centres, (iii) Distribution of Surplus Land, (iv) Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) Houses, (v) Bio-Gas Plants, (vi) ST Families Assisted, (vii) Villages Electrified, (viii) Slum Improvement, (ix) Drinking Water Supply (Villages/Habitations Covered), (x) SC Families Assisted (xi) Immunisation of Children (DPT, Polio and BCG), (xii) Anganwadis Operational (Cumulative), (xiii) ICDS Blocks Operational (Cumulative) and (xiv) Indira Aawaas Yojana. The Performance has been **'Good'** (between 80% to 90% of the targets) in respect of two items, namely, (i) Area Covered (Under Plantation) Public Forest Lands, and (ii) Tree Plantation on Private Lands. For the remaining two items, namely, Low Income Group (LIG) Houses, and Pumpsets Energised,

the performance has been '*Poor*' (below 80% of the targets). The Twenty Point Programme performance for the years 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06 (up to December, 2005) is given in **Annex-III**.

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 7904.0 lakh mandays of employment were generated during the year 2004-05. During the period April -December, 2005, the achievement reported so far has been generation of 4863.0 lakh Mandays of employment.

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 2004-05, 36270 acres of surplus land was distributed against the target of 17,620 acres showing progress of 206.3 %. During the period April – December, 2005, the distribution of surplus land was 36057 acres which is 257.9% of the target of 13971 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 2004-05, 73087 villages/habitations were covered as against the target of 74868. During the period April – December, 2005, 47717 villages/habitations were covered against the target of 36579 villages/habitations, which is 130.3% 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 2004-2005 against the target of establishment of 514 Community Health Centres (CHCs), 64 centres (12.5%) could be opened. During the period April-December, 2005 as against the target of opening of 114 CHCs, 244 CHCs were opened which is 214.0% of the target. The Primary Health Centres (PHCs) are set up for a population of 20,000 to 30,000. During the year 2004-05, as against the target to open 406 PHCs, 423 centres were opened, which was 104.2% of the target. During the period April-December, 2005, as against a target of opening 204 PHCs, 461 PHCs were opened which is 226.0% 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 2004-05 was 256.87 lakh infants, the achievement was 292.27 lakh, which is 113.8% of target. The target for the period April- December, 2005 was immunisation of 167.7 lakh infants, while the achievement was 175.3 lakh infants which is 104.5% 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 2004-05, against the target of 5,652 ICDS Blocks Operational (Cumulative), the achievement was 5,419, which was 95.9% of target. The target for ICDS Blocks Operational (Cumulative) during the period April - December, 2005 was 5652, while the achievement was 5558 which is 98.3% of target. The target for Anganwadis Operational (Cumulative) for 2004-05 was 7,43,173 and the achievement was 7,06,560 which was 95.1% of target. The target for the period April – December, 2005, was 7,54,773 number of Anganwadis Operational (Cumulative), and the achievement was 7,43,910 which is 98.6% 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 2004-05, against the target of 24.9 lakh SC families to be assisted, 28.11 lakh SC families were assisted, which was 112.9% of the target. The target for the period April –December, 2005, was to assist 16.1 lakh number of SC families and the achievement was 19.8 lakh number of families, which is 123.2% 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 2004-05, 15.63 lakh ST families were assisted against the target of 11.17 lakh families for this period, constituting 139.9% of target. The target for the period April - December, 2005, was fixed at 7.2 lakh ST families, and the achievement was 13.0 lakh ST families which is 180.4% 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 2004-05, 14.21 lakh houses were constructed against the target of 15.62 lakh houses, which was

91.0% of target. During the period April- December, 2005, 7.7 lakh houses were constructed against the target of 7.9 lakh, achieving 97.7% 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 2004-05, 50,240 number of houses were to be constructed, against which the achievement was 52,394 number, which was 104.3% of targets. The target for the period April-December, 2005, was to construct 26053 houses, against which the achievement was construction of 73592 houses, constituting almost 282.0% 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 2004-05, against the target of construction of 16,948 number of LIG Houses, the corresponding achievement was 22,311 which was 131.6% of targets. During the period April – December, 2005, against the target of construction of 14620 number of LIG Houses the achievement was 9071 which is 62.3% 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 2004-05, against the target of coverage of 51.98 lakh population, 61.71 lakh population was covered under slums improvement. In terms of percentage, it was 118.7% of target. The target for the period April-December, 2005, was to cover 9.1 lakh population, against which the coverage achieved was 12.1 lakh population, which is 132.7% 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 2004-05, the number of Seedlings distributed was 90.76 crore against the target of 129.23 crore, which was 70.2% of target. The target for the period April-December, 2005 was to plant 116.8 crore of seedlings, against which the achievement was 94.4 crore, which is 80.8% of target. For Area Covered under Public and Forest Lands, the target for the year 2004-05 was to cover 1477.87 thousand hectares and the achievement was of 1126.11 thousand hectares, which was 76.2% of target. The target for the period April- December, 2005, was plantation on 1515.4 thousand hectares against which the achievement was plantation on 1296.5 thousand hectares, which is 85.6% 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 Centres 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 2004-05, against the target of 23,860 villages to be electrified, the achievement was 8,499 villages, which was 35.6% of target. The target for the period April –December, 2005, was electrification of 5092 villages, while the achievement was 5542 villages (108.8% 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 2004-05, the target of pumpset energisation programme was 2,12,150, and the achievement was 2,87,936 which was 135.2% of target. The achievement during the period April – December, 2005, was energisation of 166001 pumpsets against the target of 212614 which is 78.1%.

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 2004-05, was installation of 64,875 number of improved chullahs. 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, no achievement has been shown for the period April –December, 2005.

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 2003-04, 110.0% of target was achieved. The target for this period was installation of 80,115 bio-gas plants and the achievement was 88,397 bio-gas plants. The target for the period April – December, 2005, was to install 10084 bio-gas plants, the achievement for this period was 23198 bio-gas plants, which is 229.7% 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.

All India performance of 20-Point Programme

| Sl. No | Point No. | Item | Unit | 2003-2004 | | | 2004-2005 | | | Apl. 2005 – Dec. 2005 | | |
|--------|-----------|--|--------------|-----------|-------------|-------|-----------|-------------|-------|-----------------------|-------------|-------|
| | | | | Target | Achievement | % | Target | Achievement | % | Target | Achievement | % |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 1. | 01B | Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana @ | Lakh Mandays | - | 7523.6 | - | - | 7904.0 | - | - | 4863.0 | - |
| 2. | 05A | Distribution of Surplus Land | 000 Acres | 17.6 | 24.0 | 136.4 | 17.6 | 36.3 | 206.3 | 14.0 | 36.1 | 257.9 |
| 3. | 07A | Drinking Water Prob. (Villages/Habitations) | 000 Nos. | 111.1 | 40.8 | 36.7 | 74.9 | 73.1 | 97.6 | 36.6 | 47.7 | 130.3 |
| 4. | 08A | Community Health Centres (CHC) | Nos. | 575.0 | 148.0 | 25.7 | 514.0 | 64.0 | 12.5 | 114.0 | 244.0 | 214.0 |
| 5. | 08B | Primary Health Centres (PHC) | Nos. | 406.0 | 41.0 | 10.1 | 406.0 | 423.0 | 104.2 | 204.0 | 461.0 | 226.0 |
| 6. | 08D | Immunisation of Children | Lakh Nos. | 253.5 | 274.1 | 108.1 | 256.9 | 292.2 | 113.7 | 167.7 | 175.3 | 104.5 |
| 7. | 09C | ICDS Blocks Oprl. (Cum.) | Nos. | 5132.0 | 5263.0 | 102.6 | 5652.0 | 5419.0 | 95.9 | 5652.0 | 5558.0 | 98.3 |
| 8. | 09D | Anganwadies Oprl. (Cum.) | 000 Nos. | 673.0 | 640.8 | 95.2 | 743.2 | 706.6 | 95.1 | 754.8 | 743.9 | 98.6 |
| 9. | 11A | SC Families Assisted | 000 Nos. | 2400.0 | 2559.4 | 106.6 | 2490.5 | 2811.2 | 112.9 | 1605.5 | 1978.4 | 123.2 |
| 10. | 11B | ST Families Assisted | 000 Nos. | 1117.0 | 1410.0 | 126.2 | 1116.6 | 1563.3 | 140.0 | 721.2 | 1301.3 | 180.4 |
| 11. | 14C | Indira Awas Yojana | 000 Nos. | 1484.6 | 1198.1 | 80.7 | 1562.4 | 1420.6 | 90.9 | 792.7 | 774.4 | 97.7 |
| 12. | 14D | EWS Houses Provided | 000 Nos. | 58.2 | 58.2 | 100.0 | 50.2 | 52.4 | 104.4 | 26.1 | 73.6 | 282.0 |
| 13. | 14E | LIG Houses | 000 Nos. | 6.8 | 12.8 | 188.2 | 16.9 | 22.3 | 132.0 | 14.6 | 9.1 | 62.3 |
| 14. | 15 | Slum Improvement (Population) | 000 Nos. | 3670.5 | 4996.1 | 136.1 | 5197.6 | 6170.6 | 118.7 | 913.1 | 1212.0 | 132.7 |
| 15. | 16A | Tree Plantation | Lakh Nos. | 8622.0 | 7611.4 | 88.3 | 12923.6 | 9076.1 | 70.2 | 11680.8 | 9441.2 | 80.8 |
| 16. | 16B | Area to be covered (Under Plantation) Public & Forest Lands | 000 Hectares | 1071.7 | 844.4 | 78.8 | 1477.9 | 1126.1 | 76.2 | 1515.4 | 1296.5 | 85.6 |
| 17. | 19A | Villages Electrified | Nos. | 24011.0 | 5475.0 | 22.8 | 23860.0 | 8499.0 | 35.6 | 5092.0 | 5542.0 | 108.8 |
| 18. | 19B | Pump Sets Energised | 000 Nos. | 217.0 | 231.8 | 106.8 | 212.2 | 287.9 | 135.7 | 212.6 | 166.0 | 78.1 |
| 19. | 19C | Improved Chullahs @ | 000 Nos. | - | 78.1 | - | - | 64.9 | - | - | - | - |
| 20. | 19D | Bio-gas Plants | 000 Nos. | 133.0 | 117.3 | 88.2 | 80.1 | 88.4 | 110.4 | 10.1 | 23.2 | 229.7 |

@The Schemes do not have any physical targets.