

CHAPTER-VI

TWENTY POINT PROGRAMME

HIGHLIGHTS

Alleviation of poverty and improving the quality of life of the people, specially of those who are below the poverty line, has been the prime objective of planned development in the country. In recent years, the meaning of economic development has shifted from growth in per capita income to that of expansion of opportunities. Development of urban capability can broadly be seen as the central feature of the process of growth. Government of India, through different programmes/schemes, is helping its citizens to expand their capabilities. A package of programmes comprising schemes relating to poverty alleviation, employment generation, education and health etc. called Twenty Point Programme (TPP-86), has been in operation since 1975. This programme was restructured in 1982, 1986 and again in 2006. The restructured programme known as Twenty Point Programme (TPP)-2006, became operational with effect from 1st April, 2007. The Programme is meant to give a thrust to schemes relating to poverty alleviation, employment generation in rural areas, housing, education, family welfare & health, protection of environment and many other schemes having a bearing on the quality of life, especially in rural areas.

2. The programmes and schemes under the TPP-2006 are in harmony with the priorities contained in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) of the United Nations and SAARC Social Charter. The original nomenclature, namely the Twenty Point Programme, which has been in existence for more than three decades and carries the stamp of familiarity among the people and administrative agencies, has been retained.
3. The programmes/schemes covered under TPP-2006 are as under:
 1. Poverty Eradication
 2. Power of People
 3. Support to Farmers
 4. Labour Welfare
 5. Food Security

6. Housing for All
7. Clean Drinking Water
8. Health for All
9. Education for All
10. Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Minorities and OBCs
11. Women Welfare
12. Child Welfare
13. Youth Development
14. Improvement of Slums
15. Environment Protection and Afforestation
16. Social Security
17. Rural Roads
18. Energization of Rural Area
19. Development of Backward Areas
20. IT Enabled e-Governance

4. Twenty Point Programme (TPP)-2006 originally consisted of 20 Points and 66 items being monitored individually by Central Nodal Ministries concerned. During 2007-08, out of 66 items, 22 items were monitored on monthly basis. From 1st April, 2008, Sampoorna Grameen Rojgar Yojana (SGRY) has been merged with another item, namely, "National Rural Employment Guarantee Act", therefore, SGRY has been dropped from the list of 66 items and only 65 items are now monitored under TPP-2006 since 2008-09. The list of 65 items is enclosed at Annexure-I.
5. Out of 65 items, 20 items (information in respect of 16 items is being collected from various States/UTs and for remaining 4 items from the concerned Central Nodal Ministries) are being monitored on monthly basis. The remaining items under TPP-2006 are being monitored on annual basis as the information in respect of these items will be made available by the concerned Central Nodal Ministries only on annual basis. For the purpose of ranking, the performance of States on monthly basis in respect of 20 identified parameters has been evaluated.

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6. The monitoring mechanism for TPP-2006 has been widened by including block level monitoring in addition to District, State and Central level monitoring. Most of the States/ Union Territories have constituted the block, district and State level monitoring committees. At the Centre, the progress of individual items is monitored and reviewed by the Departments/Ministries concerned. The Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation monitors the Programmes/ Schemes covered under TPP-2006 on the basis of performance reports received from States/UTs Government and Central Nodal Ministries.
 - during 1986-87 to 98.99 thousand during 2006-07. Habitations covered under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme, declined from 13.79 thousand during 2007-08 to 11.40 thousand during 2008-09, while slipped back habitations and habitations with water quality problems addressed under this programme increased substantially from 81.06 thousand during 2007-08 to 128.84 thousand during 2008-09.
 - Houses constructed under Rural Housing Scheme (IAY) increased from 1.38 lakh during 1987-88 to 19.89 lakh during 2008-09.
 - Number of CHCs created increased from 192 during 1987-88 to 278 during 2006-07. Number of children immunized increased from 138 lakh during 1987-88 to 256 lakh during 2006-07.
 - Since 1986-87 till 2008-09, 6278 ICDS blocks became operational with 10.36 lakh functional Anganwadis.
 - Number of SC/ST families assisted increased from 37.69 lakh during 1986-87 to 91.25 lakh during 2007-08.
7. The tables incorporated in this chapter are prepared for those items, which are being monitored on monthly basis of TPP-1986 and TPP-2006 by the Ministry of Statistics & programme Implementation.
8. The data are based on information furnished by State/UT Governments and published in the various Twenty Point Programme Annual Progress Reports'. There may be some variations/gaps due to non-receipt of information from some State/UT Governments for some months.
 - Under Urban Housing Scheme, the number of houses constructed for EWS/LIG declined from 171.09 thousands during 1987-88 to 65.95 thousands during 2008-09. Number of persons covered under slum improvement programme of the scheme increased from 20.03 lakh during 1986-87 to 31.00 lakh during 2006-07.
 - Area covered under afforestation increased from 7.01 lakh hectare during 1990-91 to 16.76 lakh hectare during 2008-09.
 - Number of SHGs formed increased from 4.19 lakh during 2007-08 to 5.34 lakh during 2008-09.
 - Length of road constructed under PMGSY increased from 44354 Kms during 2007-08 to 56541 Kms during 2008-09.

The salient features of performance under 20 Point Programme are as under:

- Persons to whom employment was provided under NREP and RLEGP increased from 64.94 crore during 1986-87 to 65.31 crore during 1988-89. Employment generated under JRY declined from 82.86 crore mandays during 1989-90 to 38.05 crore mandays during 1998-99. Employment generated under SGRY declined from 64.07 crore mandays during 2002-03 to 26.37 crore mandays during 2007-08. Job cards issued under NREGS increased from 5.31 crore during 2007-08 to 7.61 crore during 2008-09 and mandays of employment generated increased from 144.42 crore to 206.23 crore during the respective periods.
- Additional villages/habitations provided safe drinking water increased from 48.35 thousand