

# **TWENTY POINT PROGRAMME-2006**

## **GUIDELINES**

(Updated in September, 2008)



**Government of India**

**Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation**

**Sardar Patel Bhawan, Sansad Marg,**

**New Delhi-110001**

**[www.mospi.gov.in](http://www.mospi.gov.in)**





सत्यमेव जयते

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STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
NEW DELHI



## FOREWORD

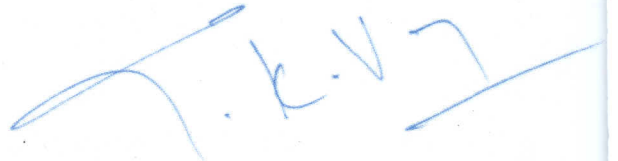
I am glad that the restructured Twenty Point Programme (TPP)-2006, which became operational with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2007, has completed one year of successful implementation on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2008. The first Progress Report on TPP-2006 for 2007-08 which *inter alia* gives an overall view of item-wise and State/UT-wise performance has been released. The Guidelines for monitoring the TPP-2006 were issued to Central Nodal Ministries, all State Governments and Union Territory Administrations during January, 2007.

2. During the last one year of its operation, the TPP-2006 has undergone some changes in terms of item coverage, monitorable parameters, item nomenclature, Nodal Ministries, etc. based on the suggestions of the Central Ministries. There has been a reduction in the number of items covered under TPP-2006 from 66 to 65 due to merger of the scheme "Sampoorna Grameen Rojgar Yojana (SGRY)" with "National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme" (NREGS) with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2008.

3. Further, certain programmes/schemes covered under TPP-2006 were under various stages of consideration at the time of preparation of the Guidelines. The majority of these programmes/schemes have become operational during the last one year.

4. These changes have been incorporated and the updated Guidelines have been prepared by this Ministry.

5. I hope that the Guidelines issued earlier would have been useful in monitoring TPP-2006. I am sure that the updated Guidelines would be equally useful in monitoring the implementation of TPP-2006.



**Dated: 24-09-2008**

**(G.K. VASAN)**



# The Twenty Points

1. **Garibi Hatao** [Poverty Eradication]
2. **Jan Shakti** [Power to People]
3. **Kisan Mitra** [Support to Farmers]
4. **Shramik Kalyan** [Labour Welfare]
5. **Khadya Suraksha** [Food Security ]
6. **Subke Live Aawas** [Housing for All]
7. **Shudh Peya Jal** [Clean Drinking Water]
8. **Jan Jan Ka Swasthya** [Health for All]
9. **Sabke Liye Shiksha** [Education for All]
10. **Anusuchit Jaati, Jan Jaati, Alp-sankhyak evam Anya Pichhra Varg Kalyan** [Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Minorities and OBCs]
11. **Mahila Kalyan** [Women Welfare]
12. **Bal Kalyan** [Child Welfare]
13. **Yuva Vikas** [Youth Development]
14. **Basti Sudhar** [Improvement of Slums]
15. **Paryavaran Sanrakshan evam Van Vridhi** [Environment Protection and Afforestation]
16. **Samajik Suraksha** [Social Security]
17. **Grameen Sadak** [Rural Roads]
18. **Grameen Oorja** [Energization of Rural Area]
19. **Pichhara Kshetra Vikas** [Development of Backward Areas]
20. **e- Shasan** [IT enabled e-Governance]



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## Twenty Point Programme-2006

### An Introduction

The Twenty Point Programme (TPP) was launched by the Government of India in 1975. The Programme was first revised in 1982 and again in 1986. Over the years, the need for restructuring the Programme has been felt in the light of our achievements and experiences, as well as the introduction of several new policies and programmes by the Government of India. Although the TPP has been in existence for the last 30 years, it is still relevant today as the desired objectives of eradication of poverty and improvement in the quality of life of the common man have yet to be completely attained. TPP-86 has now been restructured keeping in view the challenges of the 21<sup>st</sup> century with particular reference to the ongoing process of economic reforms, liberalization and globalisation of the Indian economy. The programmes and schemes under the TPP-2006 are in harmony with the priorities contained in the National Common Minimum Programme (NCMP). It renews the nation's commitment to eradicating poverty, raising productivity, reducing income inequalities and removing social and economic disparities. The original nomenclature, namely the Twenty Point Programme, which has been in existence for the past three decades, and carries the stamp of familiarity among the people and administrative agencies, has been retained.

1.2 Many of the items of the programme are monitored and reviewed at International fora like the **UN Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the SAARC Social Charter**. The United Nations Millennium Declaration of 2000 made a strong commitment to the right to development, to peace and security, to gender equality, to the eradication of many dimensions of poverty and to sustainable human development. These are known as the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDG). These 8 MDGs involve 18 time bound targets and 48 quantitative indicators.



1.3 The SAARC Heads of States signed the SAARC Social Charter, which includes twelve Articles on various provisions, goals/objectives and specific areas of mutual cooperation among SAARC countries. The Social Charter requires actions in the areas of poverty alleviation, health, education, human resource development, status of women, rights and well-being of children, etc. For the SAARC Social Charter, the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation has been designated as the Nodal Ministry. A National Coordination Committee under the chairmanship of Secretary has been constituted to devise means to monitor the implementation of the goals of the SAARC Social Charter. The first country report on MDGs and SAARC Social Charter has been recently brought out by the Ministry. The TPP-2006 is in consonance with the MDGs and the SAARC Social Charter.

1.4 The restructured TPP-2006 consists of 20 Points and 65 monitorable items. The list of 20 Points and 65 items is as follows:

**List of 20 Points and 65 items**

Point No.	Item No.	Name of the Points/Items
I.		<b>Garibi Hatao [Poverty Eradication]</b>
		<b>Rural Areas</b>
	1.	Employment generation under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
	2.	Swaranjayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana
	3.	Rural Business Hubs in Partnership with Panchayats
I.	4.	Self help Groups
		<b>Urban Areas</b>
	5.	Swaranjayanti Shehari Rojgar Yojana
II.		<b>Jan Shakti (Power to People)</b>
	6.	Local Self Government (Panchayati Raj and Urban Local Bodies)
		- Activity Mapping for devolution of functions
		- Budget Flow of Funds
		- Assignment of Functionaries
7.	Quick and Inexpensive Justice - Gram Nyayalayas and Nyaya Panchayats.	
8.	District Planning Committees.	





- III. Kisan Mitra [Support to Farmers]**
9. Watershed development
  10. Marketing and infrastructural support to farmers
  11. Irrigation facilities (including minor and micro irrigation) for agriculture
  12. Credit to farmers
  13. Distribution of waste land to the landless
- IV. Shramik Kalyan [Labour Welfare]**
14. Social Security for Agricultural and Unorganised Labour
  15. Minimum Wages Enforcement (including Farm Labour)
  16. Prevention of Child Labour
  17. Welfare of Women Labour
- V. Khadya Suraksha [Food Security ]**
18. Food security:
    - (i) Targeted Public Distribution system,
    - (ii) Antodaya Anna Yojana,
    - (iii) Establishing Grain banks in chronically food scarcity areas
- VI. Subke Liye Aawas [Housing for All]**
19. Rural Housing - Indira Awaas Yojana
  20. EWS/LIG Houses in Urban Areas
- VII. Shudh Peya Jal [Clean Drinking Water]**
21. Rural Areas.  
- Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme
  22. Urban Areas:  
- Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme
- VIII. Jan Jan Ka Swasthya [Health for All]**
23. Control and prevention of major diseases:
    - (a) HIV/AIDS (b) TB (c) Malaria (d) Leprosy
    - (e) Blindness
  24. ational Rural Health Mission
  25. Immunisation of Children
  26. Sanitation Programme in
    - Rural Areas
    - Urban areas
  27. Institutional Delivery
  28. Prevention of Female Foeticide
  29. Supplementary nutrition for Mothers and Children
  30. Two Child norm



- IX. Sabke Liye Shiksha [Education for All]**
31. Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan
  32. Mid Day Meal Scheme  
- Compulsory Elementary Education
- X. Anusuchit Jaati, Jan Jaati, Alp-sankhyak evam Anya Pichhra Varg Kalyan [Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Minorities and OBCs]**
33. SC Families Assisted
  34. Rehabilitation of Scavengers
  35. ST Families Assisted
  36. Rights of Forest dwellers - Owners of minor forest produce
  37. Primitive Tribal Groups
  38. No alienation of Tribal lands
  39. Implementation of Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act [PESA]
  40. Welfare of Minorities
  41. Professional education among all minority communities
  42. Reservation of OBCs in  
- Education  
- Employment
- XI Mahila Kalyan [Women Welfare]**
43. Financial Assistance for Women Welfare
  44. Improved participation of women in  
(a) Panchayats (b) Municipalities  
(c) State Legislatures (d) Parliament
- XII. Bal Kalyan (Child Welfare)**
45. Universalisation of ICDS Scheme
  46. Functional Anganwadis
- XIII. Yuva Vikas [Youth Development]**
47. Sports for all in Rural and Urban areas
  48. Rashtriya Sadbhavana Yojana
  49. National Service Scheme
- XIV. Basti Sudhar [Improvement of Slums]**
50. Number of Urban poor families assisted under seven point charter viz. land tenure, housing at affordable cost, water, sanitation, health, education, and social security.



- XV. Paryavaran Sanrakshan evam Van Vridhi [Environment Protection and Afforestation]**
- 51. Afforestation
    - (a) Area Covered under Plantation on - Public and Forest Lands
    - (b) Number of Seedlings planted on -Public and Forest Lands
  - 52. Prevention of pollution of Rivers and water bodies
  - 53. Solid and liquid waste management in
    - Rural Areas
    - Urban Areas
- XVI. Samajik Suraksha [Social Security]**
- 54. Rehabilitation of handicapped and orphans.
  - 55. Welfare of the aged
- XVII. Grameen Sadak [Rural Roads]**
- 56. Rural Roads - PMGSY
- XVIII. Grameen Oorja [Energization of Rural Area]**
- 57. Bio-diesel Production
  - 58. Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana
  - 59. Renewable Energy
  - 60. Energising Pump sets
  - 61. Supply of Electricity
  - 62. Supply of Kerosene and LPG
- XIX. Pichhara Kshetra Vikas [Development of Backward Areas]**
- 63. Backward Regions Grants Fund
- XX. e- Shasan [IT enabled e-Governance]**
- 64. Central and State Governments
  - 65. Panchayats and Municipalities

1.5 TPP-2006 has Points for the benefit of the rural and urban people. Its thrust is towards programmes for eradicating poverty and improving the quality of life of the poor and the under-privileged people all over the country. The programme covers various socio economic aspects like poverty, employment, education, housing, health, agriculture, land reforms, irrigation, drinking water, protection and empowerment of weaker sections, consumer protection, environment, e-Governance, etc.



1.6 Items covered under TPP-2006 are administered by the Administrative Ministries concerned under their respective programmes and implemented by the State Governments and U.T. Administrations. All the 65 items of TPP-2006 are not amenable to reporting on a monthly basis. Also, some of the schemes/programmes are yet to be operationalized by the Central nodal Ministries concerned (refer para 1.7). These items will be monitored only after these schemes come into existence and their frequency of monitoring is decided. Out of the 65 items, 21 items will be monitored on monthly basis. Remaining items will be monitored on annual basis as the information in respect of these items will be made available on annual basis by the concerned Ministries. The list of 21 monthly monitored items is as under:

1. Employment generation under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
2. Swaranjayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana
3. Self help Groups
4. Distribution of Waste land to landless
5. Minimum Wages Enforcement (including Farm Labour)
6. Food security:
  - (i) Targeted Public Distribution system,
  - (ii) Antodaya Anna Yojana,
7. Rural Housing - Indira Awaas Yojana
8. EWS/LIG Houses in Urban Areas
9. Rural Areas.
  - Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme
10. Sanitation Programme in Rural Areas
11. Institutional Delivery
12. SC Families Assisted
13. ST Families Assisted
14. Universalisation of ICDS Scheme
15. Functional Anganwadis
16. Number of Urban poor families assisted under seven point charter viz. land tenure, housing at affordable cost, water, sanitation, health, education, and social security.





17. Afforestation
  - (a) Area Covered under Plantation on - Public and Forest Lands
  - (b) Number of Seedlings planted on -Public and Forest Lands
18. Rural Roads - PMGSY
19. Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana
20. Energising Pump sets
21. Supply of Electricity

1.7 The monitoring, implementation and review system of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation is at **Annexure-I**. A Statement indicating items to be monitored on monthly and yearly basis along with the parameters to be monitored under each item, unit of reporting and the name of the agency furnishing the information is at **Annexure-II**. There are certain items under TPP-2006 where the concerned schemes are yet to be operationalised. These items will be monitored after their operationalisation. These items are as follows:

- (i) Quick and inexpensive Justice - Gram Nyayalayas and Nyaya Panchayats.
- (ii) Social Security for Agricultural and Unorganised Labour

1.8 During operationalisation of TPP-2006 in the year 2007-08, following six items have been operationalised.

(1) *Rural Business Hubs in Partnership with Panchayats*: Rural Business Hubs as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme has been approved during August-2007. The parameter/ indicator to be monitored on annual basis is the "number of MOUs signed under various schemes".

(2) *Rehabilitation of Scavengers*: The Self Employment Scheme for "Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers" (SRMS) has become operational w.e.f. 9<sup>th</sup> January, 2007. The parameter/ indicator to be monitored on annual basis is the "number of manual scavengers and their dependents assisted for rehabilitation".

(3) *Rights of Forest dwellers - Owners of minor forest produce*: The Bill concerning "Rights of Forest Dwellers" - Owners of minor forest produce has



been passed. The information on indicators/ parameters to be monitored and frequency of monitoring is awaited from Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

(4) *Reservation of OBCs in Education:* The petition on implementation of reservation in admission in respect of persons belonging to OBCs, which had been stayed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, has been disposed of in April,2008. The parameter to be monitored is "Percentage of reservation achieved against 27% reservation for OBCs in different Central Educational Institutions."

(5) *Sports for all in Rural and Urban Areas:* The scheme titled "Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA)" for the development of sports infrastructure in rural areas has been implemented and the status of implementation of the scheme shall be monitored on annual basis. The scheme titled "Nagar Palika Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan" for the development of sports infrastructure in urban areas is yet to be approved.

(6) *IT enabled e- Governance for Panchayats and Municipalities:* Mission Mode Projects of Panchayats and Municipalities have been initiated in certain States. The status of implementation of these projects shall be monitored on annual basis.

1.9 *Dry Land Farming:* Consequent to the decision of Ministry of Finance and Planning Commission on the EFC of "Enhancing Sustainability of Dry Land Farming System" for XI Five year Plan, the Dry Land Farming have been merged with new initiatives of the Department-Rainfed Area Development Programme. As such, as of now, there is no separate scheme on Dryland Farming.



## Twenty Point Programme Brief

The Twenty Point Programme-2006 consists of 20 Points and 65 monitorable items. The details of each of the 20 Points included in the programme are as follows:

### I. **Garibi Hatao [Poverty Eradication]**

The eradication of poverty has been an integral component of the strategy for economic development in India. High poverty levels are synonymous with poor quality of life, deprivation of basic needs, poor health, malnutrition, illiteracy and low human resource development. Providing employment is the most important method of eradicating poverty. Major employment generation programmes being implemented in the rural areas have been included under this Point. The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act has come into existence for the enhancement of livelihood security of the households in rural areas of the country by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. In addition, other employment generation scheme like "Swaranjayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY)" to deal with the rural poverty is included under this Point. The scheme "Rural Business Hubs in Partnership with Panchayats" aims at extension of fruits of economic liberalization to the rural areas of the country through rural business hubs. The "Self help Groups" formed under different schemes, have also been included. To deal with urban poverty "Swaranjayanti Shehari Rojgar Yojana" has been identified.



## II. Jan Shakti [Power to People]

With a view to empowering the people and providing quick justice to them, items like “Local Self Government (Panchayati Raj and Urban Local Bodies)”, which covers (i) Activity Mapping for devolution of functions; (ii) Budget Flow of Funds’ and (iii) Assignment of functionaries, for devolution of functions by Panchayats comes under this Point. “Quick and inexpensive justice”; and “District Planning Committees” have also been included in this Point.

## III. Kisan Mitra [Support to Farmers]

Keeping in view the needs of the farmers, the Point titled **Kisan Mitra** has been formulated with items like “Watershed development”, “Marketing and infrastructural support to farmers”, “Irrigation facilities (including minor and micro irrigation) for agriculture”, “Credit to farmers”, and “Distribution of Waste Land to the Landless”. The theme here is that availability of water for agriculture through watershed development, minor and micro irrigation projects will improve living standard of farmers. They will also be supported through credit, marketing and infrastructural assistance. Distribution of wasteland to the landless will also be monitored.

## IV. Shramik Kalyan [Labour Welfare]

Rural labourers are largely unorganized. Many of them remain unemployed in the lean agricultural season, particularly in unirrigated areas. Legitimate rights like minimum wages often remain elusive to them. With a view to ensuring the welfare and well being of all workers, particularly those in the unorganized sector, the items like “Social Security for Agricultural and Unorganised Labour”, and “Minimum Wages Enforcement” (including Farm Labour) have been included in this Point. With the objective of withdrawing from and rehabilitating children working in identified hazardous occupations and processes, there is a National Policy on Child labour. The item “Prevention of Child Labour” has been kept in line with the objectives of the Policy. A separate Cell for women labour was set up by the Government to pay special attention to





the problems of women labour, specifically to formulate policies that seek to remove the handicaps under which women work and to strengthen their position, to improve their wages and working conditions, to enhance their skills and open up new avenues for better employment opportunities for them. The item "Welfare of Women Labour" has been included in this Point to meet the aforesaid objective.

#### V. **Khadya Suraksha [Food Security]**

For a medium-term Strategy for food and nutrition security and to bring out improvements in the food storage facilities, **Khadya Suraksha** includes items like "Food security: (i) Targeted Public Distribution System(TPDS), (ii) Anthodhya Anna Yojana (AAY), (iii) Establishing Grain banks in chronically food scarcity areas". In order to make TPDS more focused and targeted towards BPL population, the Government has restructured the PDS. The AAY and establishment of Grain Banks aim at ensuring that the poorer segments of the population get food security coverage.

#### VI. **Subke Liye Aawas [Housing for All]**

The Government is committed to a comprehensive programme for Urban renewal and to a massive expansion of housing in towns and cities and also housing for weaker section in rural area. The Point **Subke Liye Aawas** has the items "Rural Housing -Indira Aawas Yojana", and "EWS/LIG Houses in Urban areas". The Indira Awaas Yojana is to provide houses to the houseless poor in rural areas. Under this scheme, assistance is provided for new construction or for upgradation of houses for rural houseless BPL families. To deal with the problem of houses for economically weaker sections and low income groups in urban areas, the item "EWS/LIG Houses in Urban areas" has been included.

#### VII. **Shudh Peya Jal [Clean Drinking Water]**

Providing drinking water to all households in urban and rural areas and augmenting availability of drinking water sources is priority Government Policy. The



items "Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme" in rural areas and "Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme" in urban areas have been included in this Point. The main objectives of these programmes are to provide safe drinking water to all villages, assisting local communities to maintain sources of safe drinking water in good condition, and giving special attention for water supply to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

### VIII. Jan-Jan Ka Swasthya [Health for All]

Improvement in the health condition of the population is an essential element of human resource development and of a better quality of life. Government is taking a multi-pronged approach in this vital sector through preventive, promotive and curative measures along with clean drinking water and proper sanitation. It is a fact that productivity has a direct link with health, and increases as health care improves. Keeping this in view, **Jan-Jan Ka Swasthya** has the items "Control and Prevention of major diseases like (a) HIV/AIDS (b) TB (c) Malaria (d) Leprosy (e) Blindness", "National Rural Health Mission", "Immunisation of Children", "Sanitation Programme in Rural and Urban areas", "Institutional Delivery", "Prevention of Female Foeticide", "Supplementary nutrition for Mothers and Children", and "Two Child norm".

### IX. Sabke Liye Shiksha [Education for All]

Education is one of the priorities for human development and is essential for the country's economic growth. The major indicators of socio-economic development viz., the growth rate of the economy, birth rate, death rate, infant mortality rate and literacy rate are all interconnected. The literacy rate has been the major determinant of the other indicators. Efforts are on to eradicate illiteracy in the 15-35 age group and to provide Universal Elementary Education for children upto 14 years. To ensure that nobody is denied education because he or she is poor, and also to increase literacy, **Sabke Liye Shiksha** emphasises items like "Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)" and "Mid Day Meal Scheme - Compulsory Elementary Education". The SSA is a partnership programme between the Central and State Governments, which seeks to improve the performance of the school system through a community-based approach, with specific focus on the



provision of quality education. The Mid-day Meal scheme is the largest school nutrition programme in the world. The main objective of the programme is to improve the nutritional status of children.

**X. Anusuchit Jaati, Jan Jaati, Alp-sankhyak evam Anya Pichhra Varg Kalyan [Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Minorities and OBCs]**

The Government has given priority to protection of SCs, STs, Minorities and OBCs, safeguarding their interests and ensuring socio-economic justice to them. The Prime Minister's New 15-Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities, has come into existence recently with the objectives of enhancing opportunities for education, ensuring an equitable share in economic activities and employment, improving their conditions of living and prevention of communal disharmony and violence. To ensure the above, items like "SC families assisted", "Rehabilitation of Scavengers", "ST families assisted", "Rights of Forest dwellers - Owners of minor forest produce", "Primitive Tribal Group", "No alienation of Tribal lands", and "Implementation of Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act [PESA]", "Welfare of Minorities", "Professional education among all minority communities", and "Reservation of OBCs in Education and Employment" have been included for monitoring under this Point.

**XI. Mahila Kalyan [Women Welfare]**

Societal development is related to the rights of women, and their needs and interests are fully protected. Gender equality represented by equal opportunities for women in all spheres of activity will lead to women's empowerment. The Government has been implementing various schemes for the socio-economic advancement and development of women in the country. To promote gender equality and empower women on the socioeconomic front, the Point titled **Mahila Kalyan** with items like "Financial assistance for women welfare", and "Improved participation of women in (a) Panchayats (b) Municipalities (c) State Legislature and (d) Parliament" will be monitored.



## XII. Bal Kalyan [Child Welfare]

To ensure the welfare of children, this Point has the items "Universalisation of ICDS Scheme", and "Functional Anganwadis". The ICDS is one of the world's largest programmes for early childhood development. ICDS is the foremost symbol of India's commitment to her children - India's response to the challenge of providing pre-school education on the one hand and breaking the vicious cycle of malnutrition, morbidity, reduced learning capacity and mortality, on the other. The Scheme provides an integrated approach for converging basic services through community-based workers and helpers. The services are provided at a centre called the 'Anganwadi'.

## XIII. Yuva Vikas [Youth Development]

The Youth are the hope and future of our country. They constitute about 30 percent of the population. Lack of proper employment opportunities, limited educational facilities, growing strength of divisive and separatist forces, breakdown of the traditional Indian value system and lure of western culture are some of the major problems of youth today. With a view to giving emphasis on the development of the youth in the country the Point titled **Yuva Vikas** has items like "Sports for all in Rural and Urban Areas", "Rashtriya Sadbhavana Yojana", and "National Service Scheme", which will be monitored.

## XIV. Basti Sudhar [Improvement of Slums]

Urban slums, particularly in the big cities of our country, are the picture of human misery and degradation. Urbanization is an inevitable phenomenon of modernization and economic development. Slums grow as a result of structural inequities in the development of the urban sector. Due to the high price of land and housing and low purchasing power, the urban poor are forced to join the existing slums for cheap shelter or to occupy any vacant land/areas wherever available in the city. With a view to paying particular attention to the needs of slum dwellers the Point titled **Basti Sudhar** will





monitor number of Urban poor families assisted under the seven point charter viz. land tenure, housing at affordable cost, water, sanitation, health, education and social security.

**XV. Paryavaran Sanrakshan evam Van Vridhi [Environment Protection and Afforestation]**

Ensuring environmental sustainability alongwith the development process through social mobilization and participation of people at all levels, is an important focus of our development strategy. Strict environment laws, efficient regulatory agencies and proper enforcement are vital for the protection of the environment. Public participation is particularly important for environmental sustainability. In this area, mass media has a big role to play. Keeping this in view, the items like "Afforestation (a) Area covered under plantation on public and forest lands, (b) Number of seedlings planted on public and forest lands" have been included under this Point. In addition, the schemes like National River Conservation Plan and National Lake Conservation Plan have also been included under the item "Prevention of pollution of rivers and water bodies". Further an item namely "Solid and Liquid waste management in rural and urban areas" has also been included under this Point.

**XVI. Samajik Suraksha [Social Security]**

With a view to providing social security to the weaker sections of society, this Point has the items "Rehabilitation of handicapped and Orphans", and "Welfare of aged". A National Policy for Persons with Disabilities has been formulated by the Government. The Policy focuses on the prevention of disabilities and physical and economic rehabilitation measures for disabled persons. It also addresses the problems of women and children with disabilities. The Government has also introduced a scheme of assistance to Homes for Children to promote In-Country Adoption with the main objective of regulating adoption within the country. The population of older persons in India is increasing at a fast pace. Because of the general improvement in the health care facilities over the years, there has been a continuous increase in life expectancy. More and more people are now living longer. As such, India has a large percentage of aging



population. The Government has announced the National Policy for Older Persons (NPOP) with the main objective to encourage families to take care of their older family members. The item "Welfare of Aged" has been included under this Point to meet this objective.

#### XVII. Grameen Sadak [Rural Roads]

The President of India, in his address to Parliament on 25<sup>th</sup> February, 2005, announced a major plan for rebuilding rural India called Bharat Nirman. The Government has identified Rural Roads as one of the six components of Bharat Nirman and has set a goal to provide connectivity to all villages with a population of 1000 (500 in the case of hilly or tribal areas) with an **all weather road** by 2009 through the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY). The item **Grameen Sadak** (Rural Roads) has been added with a view to give highest priority to the development and expansion of Rural Roads, as through connectivity, the fruits of development can reach the rural areas.

#### XVIII. Grameen Oorja [Energization of Rural Areas]

In meeting basic energy needs, rural areas lag behind their urban counterparts both in terms of quantum and quality. Bio-fuels, such as firewood, dung cakes and agricultural residues continue to constitute the main sources of energy in these areas. To meet the energy requirement of rural areas, besides supply of conventional electricity, non-conventional energy sources like bi-gas and solar systems hold the key to the energization of remote villages. To provide energy to rural areas, items like "Bio-diesel Production", "Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana", "Renewable Energy", "Energizing Pump Sets", "Supply of Electricity", and "Supply of Kerosene and LPG" have been included under this Point. To promote the use of Bio-diesel which besides, being eco-friendly also reduces the burden on import of petroleum products, the Government is concentrating towards development of Bio-fuel. The National Mission on Bio-diesel with special focus on plantation of *Jatropha curcas* has been recently launched by the Government. The Indian scientific establishment has been working on the development of various renewable energy systems. The Government supports a broad-spectrum programme



covering the entire range of new and renewable energy. The programme seeks to supplement conventional power through wind, small hydro and biomass power; reach renewable energy to remote rural areas for cooking and lighting and encourage use of renewable energy in urban, industrial and commercial applications; and develop alternate fuels, i.e. hydrogen, synthetic fuel and bio-fuel systems/devices for stationary, portable and transport applications. The item "Renewable Energy" has been kept to meet these objectives. The National Electricity Policy has been notified. The Policy aims at accelerated development of the power sector, providing supply of electricity to all areas and protecting interests of consumers and other stakeholders. The salient features of the policy are *Access to Electricity* and *Availability of Power*. The item "Supply of Electricity" addresses these issues. With a view to address the energy needs the item "Supply of Kerosene and LPG" has been kept. The distribution of Kerosene under the Public Distribution System (PDS) is through State Governments and this item needs to be monitored especially for poor families.

#### **XIX. Pichhara Kshetra Vikas [Development of Backward Areas]**

With a view to develop the backward areas in the country, the item titled "Backward Regions Grant Fund" has been kept under this Point for monitoring. The Backward Regions Grant Fund is designed to redress regional imbalances in development through the medium of Panchayati Raj Institutions. It aims to converge, through supplementary infrastructure and capacity building, substantial development inflows into 250 selected districts through a well coordinated effort at integrated development. This programme will integrate multiple programmes that are in operation in the district and therefore address backwardness through a combination of resources that flow to the district. The fund itself will provide financial resources for filling of critical gaps, capacity building of local bodies, and enhancing professional support for local bodies for implementation, planning and monitoring their plans.



**XX. e- Shasan [IT enabled e-Governance]**

The Government has recently approved the National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) consisting of Key Components including Common Core & Support Infrastructure and several Mission Mode Projects (MMPs) to be implemented at the Central, State and Local Government levels. The NeGP aims at improving delivery of Government services to citizens and businesses. The vision of NeGP is to *Make all Government services accessible to the common man in his locality, through common service delivery outlets and ensure efficiency, transparency & reliability of such services at affordable costs to realize the basic needs of the common man.* With a view to facilitate realization of this vision, the Point titled e-Shasan (IT enabled e-Governance) with e-governance projects at the Central and State Governments level and Panchayats and Municipalities level has been included.



## Framework for Monitoring

The essence of any good monitoring system is the speed of communication of dependable information in key result areas, the competence of the monitor to interpret the signals and the ability to initiate prompt intervention in a constructive manner. Broadly speaking, monitoring should cover the following areas:

- a) Physical progress of implementation of projects which would involve such items as civil construction, erection of equipment, timely commissioning and cost schedules.
- b) The quantitative and qualitative progress of implementation of programmes where physical targets are set.
- c) Production, productivity and profitability performance for established public sector units in the core sector, for which key indicators specific to the units may be identified.
- d) Selective monitoring of the maintenance of capital assets which have been created to ensure that expenditure earmarked for the purpose is in fact being utilized for the purpose.
- e) Monitoring of plan expenditure to ensure that sectoral outlays are not disturbed.

### Problem Areas in Monitoring

3.2 The main problems to be tackled in respect of the monitoring system at State and District levels relate to:

- (i) Inordinate delay in obtaining information;
- (ii) Frequent changes in the data;
- (iii) Lack of reliability of information, particularly in the absence of adequate inspection and spot checks;



- (iv) Inadequate design and maintenance of basic records;
- (v) Lack of standardisation and normalisation;
- (vi) Lack of ability in anticipating future problems to enable prompt corrective action;
- (vii) Lack of action-orientation and inadequate use of reported material, leading to inaction.

### Monitoring Functions

3.3 Monitoring is a means towards an end, the basic purpose being the identification of areas for taking corrective action to ensure successful implementation in accordance with prescribed targets. The starting point for monitoring is the disaggregation of targets by:

- (a) Function/programme/scheme
- (b) Geographical areas: district/block and
- (c) Time periods: monthly/annually

3.4 The disaggregation has to be done by the executing agencies themselves after taking into consideration the availability of resources, manpower and other necessary inputs. The monitoring function will involve:

- Watching actual progress/ performance, comparing it with disaggregated targets and identifying shortfalls and problem areas.
- Raising distress signals and informing the decision makers.
- Providing analysis of the problem areas, diagnosing the same and suggesting alternative courses of action.
- Providing feed-back of the decisions taken to the implementing levels.
- Developing and maintaining data banks.



- Reporting to other levels and external agencies as and when required.

### Areas of Monitoring

3.5 Basically, any system of monitoring would need to cover the following areas:

- Financial: allocation and expenditure.
- Physical: achievement of target, output, coverage, etc.
- Time taken for completion of various activities including administrative activities and sanctions.
- Benefits.

### Levels of Monitoring

3.6 The levels of monitoring will be linked with the decision making level which will be:

- Basic unit: Taluka/Block/District.
- State Government: Concerned Technical/Secretariat Departments
- Central Government : Concerned Ministries/Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation as nodal Ministry

### Systems Aspects

3.7 This would cover:

- Streamlining and maintaining basic records at the field level.
- Standardisation and manualisation.
- Simplification.
- Physical verification.
- Prompt flow of action from and to internal and external agencies.





- Prompt furnishing of required information to each level.
- Determination of periodicity of reporting depending on scheme.
- Use of techniques such as PERT/CPM for intensive project monitoring.
- Two way flow of information horizontally and vertically.
- Frequent use of charts, cartography and control rooms.
- Field visits by monitoring staff.
- Review meetings for swift decision making.



## Monitoring of the Twenty Point Programme-2006

Continuous monitoring and programme reviews are part of the strategy designed to strengthen the implementation of the programme. An effective monitoring system is a critical pre-condition for effective implementation. In fact, it provides the impetus and motivation for efficient and effective implementation. Promoting intensive supervision of the programme implemented by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and the Ministries concerned through dialogue, letters, field visits, assessments and reviews at the State level, is a major strategy for monitoring of the programme by this Ministry.

4.2 The primary responsibility of implementation and monitoring of the programme lies with the agencies entrusted with the execution of the programme, in this case the State Governments/ UT administrations and the Central nodal Ministries. As distinct from this primary responsibility, the efforts of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation are to monitor all the components of the TPP more comprehensively, as one package and provide appropriate feedback to the implementing agencies to enable them to improve their performance. In order to achieve this, the Ministry interacts with the Central nodal Ministries and the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations in the finalization of targets and for addressing the problems observed during the course of monitoring of the programme.

4.3 Reporting for the Twenty Point Programme starts from various levels upwards and entails the collection of information from a very large number of functionaries. The information, so collected, is then processed at various levels before it reaches the line Departments at State headquarters. Thereafter, it is compiled and furnished to the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation in a standardized form through web enabled software, e-mail, fax and ordinary mail. The format for the Monthly Progress Report to be sent to this Ministry by the States/UTs is at **Annexure-III**.



## Monitoring Arrangements

4.4 Many States/Union Territories and concerned Central Ministries already have a monitoring mechanism for TPP in place. Nodal officers have been appointed by the respective Governments/Administrations in all the States/UTs and by the concerned Central Ministries. High level Implementation and Monitoring Committees have been set up at State Headquarters under the Chief Ministers/Chief Secretaries in the States/UTs which do not have these Committees at present. In addition, District and Block Level Committees have also been established. These Committees include Members of Parliament/State Legislators and other non-official representatives. These monitoring bodies review the implementation of the items under TPP-2006 holistically and suggest measures to remove constraints for speedy implementation.

4.5 The Monitoring System followed by this Ministry consists of the following:

- (i) Communication of Annual Targets set by the concerned Administrative Ministries for the items under TPP-2006 to the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation by 30<sup>th</sup> April.
- (ii) Preparation of **Monthly Progress Report (MPR)** for 21 items by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. The MPR provides information of the Annual Physical Targets, cumulative targets & achievements. Coverage is based on the data furnished by the States/UTs on their performance for 17 items and by the Central nodal Ministries in respect of 4 items. This report helps in monitoring and reviewing performance regularly. It also enables the States/UTs to compare their performance with that of other States/UTs. On the basis of performance of States for selected monthly monitored items, a ranking table is prepared. The ranking of States is based on their percentage achievement in respect of these selected items. It is hoped that this ranking engenders the spirit of healthy competition among the States to achieve the goals under the Programme.



- (iii) In the Monthly Progress Report, the performance of the States and Union Territories, for different programmes, is categorized as under:-
- (a) **'Very Good'** performance is one where the achievement is **90%** or more of targets;
  - (b) **'Good'** performance is one where the achievement is between **80%** and **90%** of targets;
  - (c) **'Poor'** performance is one where the achievement is below **80%** of targets.

4.6 This categorisation helps this Ministry to know how the concerned administrative Ministries are performing/implementing their programmes. The MPR is widely circulated to the State/UT Governments and Central nodal Ministries concerned for information and corrective action in the areas of concern.

#### **Preparation of Annual Review Report**

4.7 The role of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation is very crucial and significant because under one roof, information on important schemes and programmes related to the social sector becomes available for policy makers. The Ministry undertakes the following steps, culminating in the preparation of the Annual Review Report.

- (i) **Review meetings** with the administrative Ministries and the State Governments/UT Administrations will be taken by this Ministry so that bottlenecks in the implementation of the schemes/programmes are identified and communicated to the administrative Ministries and States/UTs to implement the programmes successfully.
- (ii) **Field visits** by the Officers of the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation will be undertaken to assess the success of the implementation of the programme in the States. These field visits will help to provide guidance to the States on the implementation of the guidelines and the reporting mechanism of the



programme. It will also help the Ministry to know whether, at the District and Block Level, a list of works completed and names of beneficiaries under various schemes of the Twenty Point Programme, are being maintained.

- (iii) This Ministry also coordinates with other Ministries in respect of problems, if any, faced by the State Governments/UT Administrations in achieving the Physical Targets.
- (iv) **Information for the Annual Review Report** for all the 65 items of the TPP-2006 will be furnished by the respective administrative Ministries concerned with these programmes. Alongwith Physical performance, the Annual Review Report will evaluate the various programmes implemented by the concerned Ministries. In the Annual Review Report, the Ministries will indicate both physical and financial performance for the financial year.



## Monitoring set up for the TPP-2006 in Central Nodal Ministries, and States/UT Administrations

### Monitoring by Central Ministries / Departments

All the Central nodal Ministries have set up monitoring arrangements for their programme/schemes under the Twenty Point Programme. While the implementation of the Programme is done mainly by the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations, the Central Ministries provide the guidelines for their scheme implementation and monitoring. Senior officials of these Ministries also visit the field for on-the-spot verification and give suitable instructions, when needed, for reorientation and effective implementation of the programmes.

5.2 The nodal Ministries/Departments should ensure that the staff earmarked for monitoring purposes are not diverted to other administrative work because any such diversion of staff would dilute the objectives of monitoring. Monitoring units should not be neglected by the Central Ministries and need to be strengthened to make it more meaningful and purposeful.

5.3 Some Ministries have good monitoring mechanisms. The other Ministries need to develop and upgrade systems of regular periodic reporting, which would help in effective monitoring. Along with financial monitoring of the budget allocation, Ministries should also be concerned with the physical performance of the schemes. The financial performance of the scheme should match the physical performance.

5.4 Some of the Nodal Ministries/Departments conduct concurrent evaluation of some of their schemes. The evaluatory reports of such schemes along with the corrective



measures taken should invariably be sent to the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. There is also need to conduct evaluation studies after the scheme is completed to see whether the scheme has met its objectives.

### **Monitoring by the States and the Union Territories**

5.5 All the States and the Union Territories of the country have Planning Departments. Under the Planning Department, there is a monitoring/evaluation unit which will be entrusted with the responsibility of monitoring all schemes covered under the Twenty Point Programme. These Planning Departments also have offices/units at the district level which will monitor and collect information for the schemes of the Twenty Point Programme at the district level. Similarly, there are block level officers and village level officers who will collect the information for the block and the village respectively on the schemes of the Twenty Point Programme being implemented at the block and the village level. Thus information will flow from the village to the block, block to the district and district to the State.

5.6 Like the Planning Departments, there are other line Departments in the States/UT which monitor the programmes coming under their purview. These Departments will collect and collate the information to be sent to the Planning Department which will be the nodal department in the State for the Twenty Point Programme. In addition, the States/UTs will instruct all Block Level Officers to maintain the list of the work completed under various schemes covered under the Twenty Point Programme. It will be the Block level officers who will play a crucial role in the collection of information and the monitoring of items under the TPP-2006.

### **Monitoring Committees**

5.7 Monitoring Committees will be constituted at various levels with the following functions.





**(a) State level:** In some States, there are **Monitoring Committees** headed by the Chief Minister of the State/ UT Administration with the concerned Ministers, MPs/ MLAs /MLCs, nominated members from other segments of society, etc. as its Members. This Committee also includes the Chief Secretary/ Secretary Planning/ Development Commissioners of the States/UTs and other concerned Secretaries of the Departments. This Committee monitors the implementation of all the schemes of the Twenty Point Programme implemented in the State and reviews the performance periodically. States/UTs which do not have such a set up must form these Committees immediately.

**(b) District Level:** There are District Monitoring Committees in some States to monitor the implementation of the Twenty Point Programme. District monitoring committees are headed by the Minister/ MLA/ DC of the concerned District. The Committee includes elected Members of the Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha and the MLAs/MLCs of the District. It also includes the District level Planning Officers, representatives from other line Departments and nominated members from other segments of society. This Committee will periodically monitor and review the performance of the programmes in the district. All States/UTs will immediately set up such Committees in the districts, wherever they do not exist.

**(c) Block Level:** Block Level Committees with the BDO/ concerned MLA as its head will be set up to monitor the implementation of the Twenty Point Programme at the Block level. The Committee will also have representatives of the local MLAs, Members of the Zila Parishad and representatives from other sections of society. It will review the programmes at the Block level.

**(d) Village Level:** In many States and UTs there are Village level Committees comprising Village Level Workers, Gram Pradhan/Sarpanch and other Members of the Gram Sabha to monitor the Twenty Point Programme including the expenditure incurred by the Government in the Village, physical verification of works/beneficiaries, social audit, etc. States/UTs where such committees have not been set up should take immediate action to constitute the same and operationalise them at the earliest.



5.8 On the basis of inputs received from some State Governments/ UTs, it is suggested that the Committees should include the following as members, though the State Governments can take the appropriate decisions at the State level:

**Composition at State level**

**Chairman:** Chief Minister/ Chief Secretary

**Dy. Chairman:** Nominated by the State Government

**Members:**

All Ministers, MPs, MLAs, Chief Secretary, Additional Chief Secretary, Principal Secretaries/ Secretaries of concerned Ministries, Nominated Social Workers, Educationists, Youth Leaders.

**Composition at District level**

**Chairman:** Minister-in-charge of the District/Collector/Deputy Commissioner

**Deputy Chairman:** Nominated by the State Government

**Members:**

Central and State Ministers from the district, District MP, MLAs, District Panchayat President, DC/DM, Officers concerned with TPP.

**Member-Secretary:**

District Development Officer or equivalent

**Other Nominated Members:**

From Manila Morcha, Minority Community, SC, ST, OBC, Panchayats, Freedom Fighters, Ex-Servicemen, Yuva Morcha, persons interested in Development Work, etc.

**Composition at Block level**

**Chairman:** Panchayat Chief /Additional Collector/ Additional DM/ Local MPs/ MLAs



**Member-Secretary:** Block Development Officer (BDO)

**Members:**

Gram Pradhan/ Up-Pradhan/Members from the Gram Sabha, local social workers, etc.

**Frequency of Meetings**

State level Committees should meet twice a year, District level Committees every quarter and Block Level Committees every month. The State Governments/UTs must have the Monitoring Committees at the State, District and Block levels in place by now.

**Backward and Forward linkages**

5.9 Establishment of backward and forward linkages is very essential for effective implementation of the Twenty Point Programme, particularly schemes for poverty alleviation at the grass roots levels. It is seen that though the various schemes are well designated, it is the delivery system that does not match up and needs improvement. The delivery system should include the following:

**(a) Ground Work**

(i) All the concerned nodal ministries/departments should fix realistic physical and financial targets well in advance. For timely implementation of the programme, the targets for the items of the Twenty Point Programme should be fixed by the respective central Ministries by the end of April, soon after the onset of the financial year so that the State Govts, can further work out and plan the actions required to achieve the State wise, District wise and Block wise targets. There should be a match between the targets fixed and the financial allocation made to the States/UTs. The final targets for the States/ UTs should be confirmed and conveyed by the administrative Ministries to the States/UTs by 31<sup>st</sup> May of the financial year.



(ii) Selection of beneficiaries should be done in Gram Sabha meetings with the help of the people themselves;

(iii) there should be timely allocation/release of funds for various schemes.

**(b) List of works and beneficiaries**

Lists of work to be undertaken and those completed during the previous month, including the beneficiaries covered and to be covered, under all the schemes should be prepared at the village level, and consolidated at the block and district levels.

**(c) Verification of all schemes implemented**

(i) A system of spot verification of major works should be introduced, utilising the existing staff at the district level. A district task force could be formed for this purpose headed by the District Officer (DM) or District Development Officer.

(ii) At the supervisory level, a divisional task force under the chairmanship of the Divisional Commissioner should be constituted having all divisional officers as members. Each divisional level officer could be assigned a block to be supervised during the year.

(iii) For review and surprise checks, a state level task force under the chairmanship of Principal Secretary, Programme Implementation should be constituted with concerned Secretaries, Heads of Departments and some specialists.

(iv) The progress of implementation received by the Programme Implementation Department from the various districts should be processed and submitted to the Chief Secretary, Minister of the Programme Implementation Department and Chief Minister every month for perusal and further orders. This report should be sent to the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation,



Government of India and also to the concerned administrative Ministries/Departments.

## 5.10 Participatory Monitoring by Panchayats and Non Government Organisations

### (a) Participatory Monitoring by Panchayats

(i) Panchayats have been vibrant and dynamic entities of Indian villages for a long time. These have also been the key to the development of villages and the corner stone of the democratic set up at the grassroots level. Panchayati Raj has been strengthened through constitutional amendments which have empowered these institutions.

(ii) For better monitoring and evaluation of various programmes some States have started the programme of '*Jan SunwaV*' (public hearing) where villagers assemble to verify whether the public works detailed in official bills and vouchers secured by them actually exist. This is an impressive demonstration of grassroots level Local Democracy where officials are also invited to be present. This shows that the local villagers are becoming aware of their rights and responsibilities and want to have a say in the developmental works carried out by the administration at the Village/Block Level. Many of the State Governments have given power to the Panchayats to seek information about developmental works and lists of beneficiaries in social sector schemes, most of which are covered under the Twenty Point Programme, so that they can assess the implementation of the programmes.

(iii) To make monitoring by the Panchayat of the Twenty Point Programme successful, steps will have to be taken towards educating the functionaries of Panchayats in the process of programme monitoring. Panchayats and grassroots level workers need to be trained to gather data and help the agencies to design formats suited to rural areas. Choice of indicators could also be suggested by the Local Bodies so that the progress of the programmes can be monitored in a much



better way. The monitoring agencies of all implementing Departments should be strengthened at the District and Village level so that flow of data is not interrupted. Adequate staff should be in place at all levels to ensure proper monitoring of programmes at different levels. Linkages between the Local Bodies and the Implementing Agencies must be strengthened so that two way information flow is maintained at all times. Local Bodies must be trained and given the liberty to analyse some data at their level and initiate remedial action where necessary. Standardisation of Reporting Systems, with built in flexibility, when required, will be helpful in streamlining the monitoring of Twenty Point Programme. States should undertake this task, based on the format for the MPR, which has been prescribed by this Ministry.

**(b) Participatory monitoring by Non-Government Organisations**

Besides the local people directly involved and benefitted by the programmes, it is increasingly seen that participation of other stakeholders is critical as well. These include local groups affected by the programmes and other agencies collaborating with the lead implementing agencies. Non-Governmental Organisations have been utilized for monitoring of many social sector schemes of the Twenty Point Programme by different Ministries. Reputed NGOs and other organisations registered with State Governments, which are working in various social fields in the backward and remote areas of the country and which possess professional expertise to monitor various schemes of Twenty Point Programme could be used for monitoring purposes. For effective monitoring it is suggested that only such agencies who have actual presence in the villages and are working at the grassroots level, should be encouraged in this process.

**Integrated Approach**

5.11 Attempts should be made to adopt an integrated approach for the development of a village, a block or a district. For example, for the integrated development of a village, important items of the Twenty Point Programme, namely employment generation,



housing, education, health, sanitation, drinking water, power, etc. should be implemented in the village/block/district.

### **5.12 Public Participation**

(i) The participation of Panchayats, Municipal Corporations /Municipalities/other local Self Government Bodies, Resident Welfare Associations, Non-Government Organizations, Research Organizations and Social Workers is indispensable for the successful implementation of social sector schemes. There should be a conscious effort to get people involved in the monitoring of these schemes to ensure that they are successful in achieving the objectives for which these have been launched. Widespread awareness among the people, voluntary agencies, beneficiaries, educational institutions will help this process.

(ii) States should provide more powers to the Panchayats for implementation of the rural programmes. Similarly, the Nagar Nigams and Nagar Palikas in towns should also be empowered to implement social programmes in the cities/ towns.

(iii) Citizens charters should be displayed in all Government and other organisations implementing social sector programmes for the effective delivery of services and also to ensure that the targetted beneficiaries are not harassed /exploited and they get the benefit of the schemes in the normal time and in the normal course.

### **5.13 Suitable Manpower**

(i) The Monitoring units in the States and at the Centre should have qualified professional staff. Although this aspect has been highlighted in different studies/reports, practical experience has been that unfit staff are posted in the Planning and Programme Implementation Departments. What is desired is that efficient/professionally competent officers/staff should be posted in these Departments.





(ii) Professionals/academicians who are dealing with social sector schemes can also be associated on contract basis for managing various schemes.

(iii) The plan of action described above is indicative in nature. The existing monitoring system is ad-hoc and insufficient. It is not helping the basic objective of increasing the efficient use of resources. There is an urgent need to develop a dynamic monitoring system with proper networking between the Centre, States and Union Territory Administrations, which is interactive in nature. It is hoped that the monitoring agencies of Nodal Ministries, States and Union Territory Administrations would keep in view the suggested measures for effective implementation of the TPP-2006.



## Ranking of States

For the purpose of ranking the performance of States under TPP-2006 on monthly basis, the following 15 items with 18 parameters have been identified.

Item No.	Parameter No.	Description of Item
1.	1.	Individual Swarozgaries assisted under SGSY
2.	2.	SHGs to whom income generating activities provided
3.		Food Security:
	3.	(i) Targeted Public Distribution System
	4.	(ii) Antodaya Anna Yojana
4.	5.	Rural Housing - Indira Awaas Yojana
5.	6.	EWS/LIG Houses in Urban Areas
6.		Rural areas - Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme
	7.	(i) Habitations covered (NC & PC)
	8.	(ii) Slipped back Habitations and Habitations with water quality problems covered.
7.	9.	SC Families Assisted
8.	10.	Universalisation of ICDS Scheme
9.	11.	Functional Anganwadis
10.	12.	Number of Urban poor families assisted under seven point charter: viz. Land tenure, Housing at affordable cost, Water, Sanitation, Health, Education, and Social Security.
11.		Afforestation:
	13.	(i) Area Covered under plantation on - Public and Forest Lands
	14.	(ii) Number of Seedlings planted on - Public and Forest Lands
12.	15.	Rural Roads – PMGSY
13.	16.	Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY)
14.	17.	Energising Pump sets.
15.	18.	Supply of Electricity

6.2 In addition, there are 2 items which are yet to be operationalised by the Central nodal Ministries concerned. Once these items become operationalised, they may find place in rankable items. The rationale for selecting items for the purpose of ranking of States is their importance as well as their amenability to monthly reporting against pre-set targets.



6.3 The performance of States under different items is assessed on the basis of actual achievements against the targets assigned for the period as reflected in the MPRs sent by the States. The percentage achievement in respect of each item will be computed and marks assigned. The criteria for performance assessment of States for the purpose of ranking will be as follows:

	Marks
Category "A" 90% or more achievement	3
Category "B" Percentage achievement above national average	2
Category "C" Percentage achievement below national average	1
Category "D" 'Nil' performance	0

6.4 On the basis of the total marks scored by each State, a ranking table is prepared each month. The format used for ranking of States is as given below:

States	No. of Items	Maximum Score	<u>Items in Category</u>				Total Marks	%	Rank
			A	B	C	D			



## Use of IT Support For Monitoring of Twenty Point Programme

Effective monitoring depends on timely and correct information flow from the source to the monitoring unit. Presently most of the monitoring units of the Ministries still depend on the postal system for inflow of information from the States/Union Territories and from other Ministries which is time consuming. The current environment demands that information reach the user at the earliest, so that immediate action can be taken. Delay in receiving information is one of the main hurdles in taking prompt action. Proactive remedial measures can only be taken if information from the field is received in real time enabling the project developers to initiate corrective action immediately. Uninterrupted flow of information between stakeholders is an absolute necessity to iron out problems and implement remedial measures. Adoption of newer methods of communication must be an ongoing function of all organizations to keep ahead in this information age.

7.2 At present the Monthly Progress Report from States/UTs is being received through the internet (web enabled software)/Dak/Fax. There are still some States which are sending the Progress Report through ordinary mail. A few States which are sending the MPR via e-mail also send it by post. In this process, there is duplication of effort and increase in paper work.

7.3 The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation has provided one unit of Computer Hardware and relevant Software to the Planning Departments of the State Governments/UT Administrations for monitoring the Twenty Point Programme. The National Informatics Centre (NIC) Cell of this Ministry has devised a web enabled software through which the States/UTs are sending Monthly Progress Reports in the



standardized format. The response from States/UTs in this regard is not encouraging. Presently only eleven States/UTs are utilizing the web enabled software in sending the Monthly Progress Report. Remaining States/UTs are yet to use the software for speedy transmission of data. The information received from States/UTs get automatically entered in the database. NIC has its offices in all States and Union Territories covering all districts. This agency which has been performing multi pronged tasks of providing internet connection, consultancy, office automation and other computer related services, can assist the States and UTs in case they face any difficulty in using web enabled applications.

### **Development of MIS Format**

7.4 The flow of information from the Block to the District and the District to the State Level could be developed and administered by the State Government. The State Government may take the help of District NIC Centres in this regard. The proforma for the flow of information from the States to Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation will be uniform for all States/UTs and will be as per **Annexure-III**.



## Evaluation of the Twenty Point Programme-2006

Though evaluation has been envisaged as an essential aspect for successful implementation of the programme/scheme, it has not got its due importance. Conduct of concurrent and post-programme evaluation studies should be an integral part of any plan/scheme. The concurrent evaluation of the programme provides a closer look at the inherent deficiencies of the programme and provides an opportunity to take corrective action.

8.2 As per the mandate given by the Cabinet, an evaluation exercise will be conducted by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation to evaluate the performance and impact of TPP-2006. Some of the items of TPP-2006 will be assessed at frequent intervals. Studies are proposed to be conducted for various States/UTs and for specific items across the country.

8.3 For this purpose, the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation will identify the items covered under the TPP-2006 in consultation with the Central nodal Ministries concerned and the Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission for assessment during the XI<sup>th</sup> Plan period. These studies will be conducted for selected Districts in selected States across the country through reputed Non-Government Organisations (NGOs), Institutions, Universities, and Consultants.

8.4 Based on the results of the studies, this Ministry will provide feedback to the nodal Ministries concerned and the Planning Commission for taking corrective measures as required.



8.5 It is further envisaged to conduct post programme studies on similar lines as explained in para 8.3 on pre-page, with a view to know the extent to which the objectives of the programme have been fulfilled.





MONITORING IMPLEMENTATION AND REVIEW SYSTEM IN MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

INPUT	MONTHLY REPORTS FROM STATES/UTs AND NODAL MINISTRIES
PROCESSING	COMPILATION AND ANALYSIS OF MONTHLY PROGRESS REPORT.
OUTPUT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• MONTHLY PROGRESS REPORT</li><li>• CAPSULE REPORT</li><li>• ANNUAL REVIEW REPORT BASED ON ALL THE ITEMS OF TPP-2006</li></ul>
PERFORMANCE OF STATES/UTs AND IMPACT ASSESSMENT STUDIES	EVALUATION OF PERFORMANCE OF STATES/UTs AND IMPACT OF TPP-2006
FOLLOW UP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• LETTERS FROM THE MINISTER TO THE CHIEF MINISTERS</li><li>• DISCUSSION WITH CHIEF MINISTERS/VISIT TO STATE HQ AND FIELD VISITS</li><li>• DISCUSSION WITH THE CENTRAL MINISTRIES</li><li>• BRINGING MAJOR ISSUES TO THE NOTICE OF THE PMO AND THE CABINET SECRETARIAT</li></ul>



**TWENTY POINT PROGRAMME (TPP) -2006**

List of Items to be monitored Under TPP-2006 with Parameters/ Indicators to be monitored, frequency of reporting and the agencies furnishing the information.

Item No.	Name of the Items	Parameters/indicators/ schemes to be monitored	Unit	Frequency of Reporting	Name of the Agency to furnish the information
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>I. Garibi Hatao [Poverty Eradication]</b>					
<b>Rural Areas</b>					
1.	Employment generation under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act	(i) No. of job cards issued (ii) Employment generated (iii) Wages given in cash	Number Number Rupees in lakh	Monthly	State/UT Governments Ministry of Rural Development
2.	Swaranjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana	Individual swarozgaries Assisted (i) total (ii) SC (iii) ST (iv) Women (v) Disabled person	Number Number Number Number	Monthly	State/UT Governments Ministry of Rural Development
3.	Rural Business Hubs in Partnership with Panchayats	Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed under various schemes.	Number	Annual	Ministry of Panchayati Raj
4.	Self help Groups	SHGs under SGSY - SHGs formed - SHGs to whom income generating activities provided  SHGs under other schemes	Number Number  Number	Monthly  Annual	State/UT Governments Ministry of Rural Development  Information to be collected from sources like NABARD
<b>Urban Areas</b>					
5.	Swaranjayanti Shehari Rojgar Yojana	(a) Urban Wage Employment Programme: Total Wage Employment Generated  (b) Urban Self Employment Programme: People Assisted for Self Employment (i) Total (ii) SC (iii) ST (iv) Women	Number of person days   Number Number Number Number	Annual  Annual	Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation  Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation



1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>II. Jan Shakti (Power to People)</b>					
6.	Local Self Government (Panchayati Raj and Urban Local Bodies) - Activity Mapping for devolution of functions - Budget Flow of Funds - Assignment of Functionaries	Status of number of activities devolved to Panchayats out of the 29 activities to be monitored		Annual	Ministry of Panchayati Raj
7.	Quick and Inexpensive Justice - Gram Nyayalayas and Nyaya Panchayats.	<b>A Bill of Nyaya Panchayat is to be placed before the Parliament. Information would be provided once the bill is passed.</b>			Ministry of Panchayati Raj
8.	District Planning Committees.	Status of constitution of District Planning Committees to be monitored.		Annual	Ministry of Panchayati Raj
<b>III. Kisan Mitra [Support to Farmers]</b>					
9.	Watershed development	Area Covered	Hectare	Annual	Ministry of Rural Development
10.	Marketing and infrastructural support to farmers	(i) Construction of Rural Godowns / Grameen Bhandaran Yojana - Storage capacity created - Marketing Infrastructure Projects sanctioned (ii) Development of Agricultural Marketing infrastructure, grading and standardization - Projects relating to development of markets and marketing infrastructure sanctioned	Tonne Number Number	Annual Annual Annual	Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Agriculture
11.	Irrigation facilities (including minor and micro irrigation) for agriculture	(i) Micro Irrigation for Agriculture - Area covered under Drip irrigation - Area covered under sprinkler irrigation (ii) Minor Irrigation - Area Covered - Irrigation potential created - No. of schemes recommended /approved	Hectare Hectare Hectare Hectare Number	Annual Annual Annual Annual Annual	Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Water Resources
12.	Credit to farmers	Kissan Credit Cards issued	Number	Annual	Ministry of Agriculture



1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Distribution of waste land to the landless	Land Distributed (i) Total (ii) SC (iii)ST (iv) Others	Hectare Hectare Hectare Hectare	Monthly	States/UT Administrations, Ministry of Rural Development
<b>IV. Shramik Kalyan [Labour Welfare]</b>					
14.	Social Security for Agricultural and Unorganised Labour	The Scheme "Social Security Scheme for unorganized workers" is <b>under consideration of Govt</b>			Ministry of Labour and Employment
15.	Minimum Wages Enforcement (including Farm Labour)	(a) Agriculture and Farm workers (i) Inspections made (ii) Irregularities detected (iii) Irregularities rectified (iv) Claims filed (v) claims settled (vi) Prosecution cases pending (vii) Prosecution cases filed (viii) Prosecution cases Decided (b) Others	Number Number Number Number Number Number Number Number Number	Monthly Monthly Monthly Monthly Monthly Monthly Monthly Monthly Monthly	Ministry of Labour & Employment
16.	Prevention of Child Labour	(i) Project Societies set up (ii) School opened (iii) Children covered (iv) Children mainstreamed	Number Number Number Number	Annual Annual Annual Annual	Ministry of Labour and Employment
17.	Welfare of Women Labour	Information on this item will be provided under the scheme-Grant-in-aid to voluntary agencies for projects relating to women worker		Annual	Ministry of Labour and Employment
<b>V. Khadya Suraksha [Food Security]</b>					
18.	Food security: (i) Targeted Public Distribution system,  (ii) Antodaya Anna Yojana,  (iii) Establishing Grain Banks in chronically food scarcity areas	(i) Allocation of Food Grains to States/UTs (ii) Off take of States/UTs  (i) Allocation of Food Grains to States/UTs (ii) Off take of States/UTs  Grain Banks established	Tonne Tonne Tonne Tonne Number	Monthly Monthly Monthly Monthly Annual	Department of Food & Public Distribution, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution  -do-  -do-



1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>VI. Subke Liye Aawas [Housing for All]</b>					
19.	Rural Housing - Indira Awaas Yojana	(i) Houses sanctioned (ii) Houses constructed	Number Number	<b>Monthly</b> <b>Monthly</b>	State/UT Governments M/o Rural Development
20.	EWS/LIG Houses in Urban Areas	(i) Houses sanctioned (ii) Houses constructed	Number Number	<b>Monthly</b> <b>Monthly</b>	State/UT Governments Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation
<b>VII. Shudh Peya Jal [Clean Drinking Water]</b>					
21.	Rural Areas: Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme	(i) Habitations covered (NC and PC) (ii) Slipped back Habitations and Habitations with water quality problems covered	Number Number	<b>Monthly</b> <b>Monthly</b>	State/UT Governments Ministry of Rural Development
22.	Urban Areas: Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme	(i) Towns to cover (ii) Towns covered	Number Number	Annual	Ministry of Urban Development
<b>VIII. Jan Jan Ka Swasthya [Health for All]</b>					
23.	Control and prevention of major diseases: (a) HIV/AIDS (b) TB (c) Malaria (d) Leprosy (e) Blindness	Details regarding various schemes to control and prevent these diseases including targets fixed and achievements made to be provided by the Nodal Ministry.		Annual	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
24.	National Rural Health Mission	Information on subjects like ASHA selected and trained, CHCs , PHCs and Sub-centres established, Rogi Kalyan Samities set up etc will be provided by the Ministry		Annual	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
25.	Immunisation of Children	(i) Routine Immunisation comprising of DPT, Polio, BCG and Measles - Children Immunised (ii) Pulse Polio Immunisation Programme - Children Immunised	Number Number	Annual Annual	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare - Do -
26.	Sanitation Programme in - Rural Areas	(i) Individual Household latrines constructed	Number	<b>Monthly</b>	Department of Drinking Water Supply, Ministry of Rural Development



1	2	3	4	5	6
	- Urban areas	Sanitation Programme in Urban areas is covered under the scheme - JNNURM.		Annual	Ministry of Urban Development
27.	Institutional Delivery	Delivery in institutions	Number	Monthly	State / UT Governments and Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
28.	Prevention of Female Foeticide	(i) Sex ratio at birth (ii) Cases/Conviction under PNDD Act	Number	Annual Annual	Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs. Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.
29.	Supplementary nutrition for Mothers and Children	(i) Children (6 months to 6 yrs.) receiving supplementary nutrition under ICDS Scheme (ii) No. of pregnant mothers receiving supplementary nutrition under ICDS scheme	Number Number	Annual Annual	Ministry of Women and Child Development - Do -
30.	Two Child norm	(i) Sterilizations (ii) IUD Insertions	Number Number	Annual Annual	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.
<b>IX. Sabke Liye Shiksha [Education for All]</b>					
31.	Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan	(i) Appointment of Teacher (ii) Construction of School Buildings (iii) Information on reduction in drop out rates at Primary level.	Number Number Percentage	Annual	Department of Elementary and School Education, Ministry of Human resource Development
32.	Mid Day Meal Scheme - Compulsory Elementary Education	(i) No. of children availing mid-day meal (State/UT wise) (ii) Food grains allocated and utilized, State/UT wise (iii) Kitchen shed units allocated, constructed and in progress (State/UT wise)	Number Metric Tonne Number	Annual	Department of Elementary and School Education Ministry of Human resource Development
<b>X. Anusuchit Jaati, Jan Jaati, Alp-sankhyak evam Anya Pichhra Varg Kalyan [Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Minorities and OBCs]</b>					
33.	SC Families Assisted	SC Families Assisted	Number	Monthly	State/UT Governments <i>(A note indicating number of beneficiaries would be provided by the Ministry of Social Justice &amp; Empowerment on yearly basis).</i>



## Annexure-II

1	2	3	4	5	6
34.	Rehabilitation of Scavengers	Manual Scavengers and their dependents assisted for rehabilitation under "Self Employment scheme for rehabilitation of manual scavengers"	Number	Annual	Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment
35.	ST Families Assisted	ST Families Assisted	Number	<b>Monthly</b>	State/UT Governments Ministry of Tribal Affairs <i>(Information will be provided only in respect of schemes of M/of Tribal Affairs on annual basis)</i>
36.	Rights of Forest dwellers - Owners of minor forest produce	Number of Scheduled Tribe families granted (a) Rights for cultivation in forests (b) Minor Forest Produce Rights	Number  Number	Annual  Annual	Ministry of Tribal Affairs  - Do -
37.	Primitive Tribal Groups	(i) Performance of the projects/activities undertaken under the Centrally Funded Schemes for the exclusive development of Primitive Tribal Groups (PTG) to be monitored. (ii) Monitoring the progress of an Insurance scheme - (Janshree Bima Yojana) for each of PTG family.		Annual  Annual	Ministry of Tribal Affairs  Ministry of Tribal Affairs
38.	No alienation of Tribal lands	Under the prevention of alienation and restoration of alienated Tribal land, number of cases of Tribal land alienation: (i) Filed in court (ii) Cases disposed off (iii) Cases rejected (iv) Cases decided in favour of Tribals (v) Cases pending in Court		Annual	Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development
39.	Implementation of Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act [PESA]	Status of implementation of PESA in States and Central Ministries to be monitored		Annual	Ministry of Panchayati Raj
40.	Welfare of Minorities	(i) 15 Point Programme for the welfare of minorities There are a number of schemes covered under 15 Point programme for the welfare of Minorities. Progress on these schemes will be provided by the		Annual	Ministry of Minority Affairs  Ministry of Minority



1	2	3	4	5	6
		Ministry of Minority Affairs (ii) Coaching and Allied Scheme for Minorities - Students benefitted	Number	Annual	Affairs
41.	Professional education among all minority communities	(a) Details of steps taken by AICTE and UGC to safeguard the interest of Minority Educational Institutions and students belonging to Minority Communities. (b) Details of action taken by the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions to look into and settle various issues concerning educational matters relating to Minorities. (c) Details of Educational Programmes run by the Central Wakf Council including scholarships to students and financial assistance to set up ITIs.		Annual  Annual  Annual	AICTE and UGC  National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions  Ministry of Minority Affairs
42.	Reservation of OBCs in - Education  - Employment	Percentage of reservation achieved against 27% reservation for OBCs in different Central Educational Institutions  (i) Representation of OBCs in Central Government Services. (ii) Vacancies reserved and filled up by the OBC candidates on the basis of Civil Services Examination.	Number  Number	Annual  Annual  Annual	Department of Higher Education, M/o Human Resource Development shall start providing the information after one year of implementation of the Act. Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions
<b>XI. Mahila Kalyan [Women Welfare]</b>					
43.	Financial Assistance for Women Welfare	Details of various schemes under this item such as, Swadhar, Rashtriya Mahila Kosh and Support to Training and Employment Programme (STEP) for women will be provided by the Ministry of women and Child Development		Annual	Ministry of Women and Child Development





1	2	3	4	5	6
44.	Improved participation of women in (a) Panchayats (b) Municipalities (c) State Legislatures (d) Parliament	Participation of women in Panchayats Participation of women in Municipalities Participation of women in State Legislation Participation of women in Parliament		Annual Annual Annual Annual	M/o Panchayati Raj M/o Urban Development State/UT Governments M/o Law & Justice (Legislative Department)
<b>XII. Bal Kalyan (Child Welfare)</b>					
45.	Universalisation of ICDS Scheme	ICDS Blocks Operational (Cumulative)	Number	Monthly	State/UT Governments and Ministry of Women and Child Development
46.	Functional Anganwadis	Anganwadis Functional (cumulative)	Number	Monthly	State/UT Governments and Ministry of Women and Child Development
<b>XIII. Yuva Vikas [Youth Development]</b>					
47.	Sports for all in Rural and Urban areas	<u>Sports for all in Rural areas</u> Information on the scheme called 'Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan' (PYKKA) to be supplied by the Nodal Ministry concerned. <u>Sports for all in Urban areas</u> Information on the proposed scheme 'Nagar Palika Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan' to be supplied by the Nodal Ministry concerned after approval and implementation of the scheme.		Annual Annual	Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports
48.	Rashtriya Sadbhavana Yojana	Nehru Yuva Sathee deployed	Number	Annual	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports
49.	National Service Scheme	(i)Enrolment of NSS Volunteers (ii)Special camping Programme (iii) Adoption of villages	Number Number Number	Annual	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports
<b>XIV. Basti Sudhar [Improvement of Slums]</b>					
50.	Number of Urban poor families assisted under seven point charter viz.	Poor Families Assisted	Number	Monthly	States/UT Administrations, Ministry of Housing & Urban



1	2	3	4	5	6
	land tenure, housing at affordable cost, water, sanitation, health, education, and social security.				Poverty Alleviation
<b>XV. Paryavaran Sanrakshan evam Van Vridhi [Environment Protection and Afforestation]</b>					
51.	Afforestation (a) Area Covered under Plantation on - Public and Forest Lands (b) Number of Seedlings planted on - Public and Forest Lands	(a) Area Covered under Plantation on - Public and Forest Lands (b) Number of Seedlings planted on -Public and Forest Lands	Hectare  Number	Monthly  Monthly	State/UT Governments and Ministry of Environment and Forest  - Do -
52.	Prevention of pollution of Rivers and water bodies	(i) National River Conservation Plan for 34 rivers - Sewerage plants set up - Low cost sanitation (ii) National lake conservation plan for 41 lakes - Sewerage plants set up - Low cost sanitation	Number Number  Number Number	Annual  Annual	Ministry of Environment and Forest  - Do -
53.	Solid and liquid waste management in - Rural Areas  - Urban Areas	Gram Panchayats covered  Urban infrastructure development scheme	Number	Annual  Annual	Ministry of Rural Development Ministry of Urban Development
<b>XVI. Samajik Suraksha [Social Security]</b>					
54.	Rehabilitation of handicapped and orphans.	Rehabilitation of handicapped (i) Deen Dayal Rehabilitation Scheme - Beneficiaries (ii) Assistance to Disabled persons for purchase/fitting of Aids and Appliances - Beneficiaries Rehabilitation of Orphans (i) Assistance to Home for Children (Shishu Greh) - In country adoptions - Inter country adoptions	Number  Number  Number Number	Annual  Annual  Annual Annual	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.  Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.  Ministry of Women and Child Development





1	2	3	4	5	6
62.	Supply of Kerosene and LPG	Kerosene: (i) Allocation of Kerosene in States/UTs (ii) Stock of Kerosene lifted and Distributed LPG: (i) LPG Consumers (ii) Quantity of LPG Distributed to dealers	Metric Tonne Metric Tonne Number Metric Tonne	Annual Annual Annual	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas -Do- Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas
<b>XIX. Pichhara Kshetra Vikas [Development of Backward Areas]</b>					
63.	Backward Regions Grants Fund	Information on utilization of funds designed to redress regional imbalances in development through PR Institutions		Annual	Ministry of Panchayati Raj
<b>XX. e- Shasan [IT enabled e-Governance]</b>					
64.	Central and State Governments	Under the National e-Governance Programme, 27 Mission Mode Projects have been identified in Central Govt., State Govt., Integrated Services and supported components category. For each of the project, following parameters would be monitored: (i) List of Deliverables/Milestones. (ii) Time schedule for each Deliverables/Milestones (iii) Present status		Annual	Department of Information and Technology, M/o Communication & IT.
65.	Panchayats Municipalities	Status of implementation of Mission Mode Projects of Panchayats and Municipalities covered under State category Mission Mode Projects of national, e-Governance Programme.		Annual	Department of Information and Technology, M/o Communication & IT.



**TWENTY POINT PROGRAMME (TPP) -2006**

**FORMAT FOR MONTHLY PROGRESS REPORT**

SI. No.	Name of the Items	Parameters/ Indicators/Schemes to be monitored	Unit	Target		Achievement	
				Annual	For period under report	During the month	Cumulative
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>Garibi Hatao [Poverty Eradication]</b>							
1.	Employment generation under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act	(i) No. of job cards issued (ii) Employment generated (iii) Wages given in cash	Number  Number of person days Rs. in lakh				
2.	Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana	Individual swarozgaries Assisted (i) total (ii) SC (iii) ST (iv) Women (v) Disabled person	Number				
3.	Self help Groups	SHGs under SGSY - SHGs formed - SHGs to whom income generating activities provided	Number Number				
<b>Kisan Mitra [Support to Farmers]</b>							
4.	Distribution of waste land to the landless	Land Distributed (i) Total (ii) SC (iii) ST (iv) Others	Hectare Hectare Hectare Hectare				
<b>Shramik Kalyan [ Labour Welfare]</b>							
5.	Minimum Wages Enforcement (including Farm Labour)	(a) Agriculture and Farm workers (i) Inspections made (ii) Irregularities detected (iii) Irregularities rectified (iv) Claims filed (v) claims settled	Number				



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		(vi) Prosecution cases pending (vii) Prosecution cases filed (viii) Prosecution cases decided (b) Others	Number				
<b>Khadya Suraksha [Food Security]</b>							
6.	Food security: (i) Targeted Public Distribution system,  (ii) Antodaya Anna Yojana,	(i) Allocation of Food Grains to States/UTs (ii) Off take of States/UTs (i) Allocation of Food Grains to States/UTs (ii) Off take of States/UTs	Tonnes  Tonnes				
<b>Subke Liye Aawas [Housing for All]</b>							
7.	Rural Housing - Indira Awaas Yojana	(i) Houses sanctioned (ii) Houses constructed	Number Number				
8.	EWS/LIG Houses in Urban Areas	(i) Houses sanctioned (ii) Houses constructed	Number Number				
<b>Shudh Peya Jal [Clean Drinking Water]</b>							
9.	Rural Areas - Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme	(i) Habitations covered (NCandPC) (ii) Slipped back Habitations and Habitations with water quality problems covered	Number Number				
<b>Jan Jan Ka Swasthya   Health for all]</b>							
10.	Sanitation Programme in Rural Areas	Individual Household latrines constructed	Number				
11.	Institutional Delivery	Delivery in institutions	Number				
<b>Anusuchit Jaati, Jan Jaati, Alp-sankhyak evam Anya Pichhra Varg Kalyan [Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Minorities and OBCs]</b>							
12.	SC Families Assisted	SC Families Assisted	Number				
13.	ST Families Assisted	ST Families Assisted	Number				
<b>Bal Kalyan (Child Welfare)</b>							
14.	Universalization of ICDS Scheme	ICDS Blocks Operational (Cumulative)	Number				



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15.	Functional Anganwadis	Anganwadis Functional (cumulative)	Number				
<b>Basti Sudhar [Improvement of Slums]</b>							
16.	Number of Urban poor families assisted under seven point charter viz. land tenure, housing at affordable cost, water, sanitation, health, education, and social security.	Poor Families Assisted	Number				
<b>Paryavaran Sanrakshan evam Van Vridhi [Environment Protection and Afforestation]</b>							
17.	Afforestation: (a) Area Covered under Plantation on - Public and Forest Lands (b) Number of Seedlings planted on -Public and Forest Lands	(a) Area Covered under Plantation on - Public and Forest Lands (b) Number of Seedlings planted on -Public and Forest Lands	Hectare  Number				
18.	Rural Roads - PMGSY	Length of Road Constructed	Kilometer				
<b>Grameen Oorja [Energization of Rural Area]</b>							
19.	Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana	Villages electrified	Number				
20.	Energising Pump sets	Pump Sets energized	Number				
21.	Supply of Electricity	(i) Electricity demanded (ii) Electricity supplied (iii) shortage observed	Million Unit Million Unit Million Unit				



## MINISTRY WISE POINTS AND ITEMS TO BE MONITORED UNDER TPP-2006

Point No.	S.No.	Name of the Points/Items
<b>1. Ministry of Rural Development</b>		
1		Garibi Hatao [Poverty Eradiction]
		Rural Areas
	1.	Employment generation under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
	2.	Swaranjayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana
	3.	Self help Groups
III		Kisan Mitra (Support to Farmers)
	4.	Distribution of Waste land to the landless
	5.	Watershed development
VI		Subke Liye Aawas (Housing for All)
	6.	Rural Housing - Indira Awaas Yojana
VII		Shudh Peya Jal (Clean Drinking Water)
	7.	Rural Areas. - Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme
VIII		Jan Jan Ka Swasthya (Health for All)
	8.	Sanitation Programme in Rural Areas
X		Anusuchit Jaati, Jan Jaati, Alp sankyak evam Anya Pichhra Varg Kalyan [Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Minorities and OBCs]
	9.	No alienation of Tribal lands





XV		<b>Paryavaran Sanrakshan evam Van Vridhi [Environment Protection and Afforestation]</b>
	10.	Solid and liquid waste management in Rural Areas
XVII		<b>Grameen Sadak (Rural Roads)</b>
	11.	Rural Roads - PMGSY
XVIII		<b>Grameen Oorja [Energization of Rural Area]</b>
	12.	Bio-diesel Production
<b>2. Ministry of Panchayati Raj</b>		
I.		<b>Garibi Hatao [Poverty Eradiction]</b>
	1.	Rural Business Hubs in Partnership with Panchayats
II		<b>Jan Shakti (Power to People)</b>
	2.	Local Self Government (Panchayati Raj and Urban Local Bodies) - Activity Mapping for devolution of functions - Budget Flow of Funds Assignment of Functionaries
	3.	Quick and Inexpensive Justice - Gram Nyayalayas and Nyaya Panchayats.
	4.	District Planning Committees.
X		<b>Anusuchit Jaati, Jan Jaati, Alp sankyak evam Anya Pichhra Varg Kalyan [Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Minorities and OBCs]</b>
	5.	Implementation of Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act [PESA]
XI		<b>Mahila Kalyan [Women Welfare]</b>
	6.	Improved Participation of Women in Panchayats
XIX		<b>Pichhara Kshetra Vikas (Development of Backward Areas)</b>
	7.	Backward Regions Grants Fund



<b>3. Ministry of Agriculture</b>		
III.		<b>Kisan Mitra [Support to Farmers]</b>
	1.	Marketing and infrastructural support to farmers
	2.	Irrigation facilities (including micro irrigation) for agriculture
	3.	Credit to farmers
<b>4. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare</b>		
VIII		<b>Jan Jan Ka Swasthya [Health for All]</b>
	1.	Control and prevention of major diseases: (a) HIV/AIDS (b) TB (c) Malaria (d) Leprosy (e) Blindness
	2.	National Rural Health Mission
	3.	Immunisation of Children
	4.	Institutional Delivery
	5.	Two Child Norm
<b>5. Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation</b>		
I.		<b>Garibi Hatao [Poverty Eradiction]</b>
		Urban Areas
	1.	Swaranjayanti Shehari Rojgar Yojana
VI		<b>Subke Liye Aawas (Housing for All)</b>
	2.	EWS/LIG Houses in Urban Areas
XIV		<b>Basti Sudhar (Improvement of Slums)</b>
	3.	Number of Urban poor families assisted under seven point charter viz. land tenure, housing at affordable cost, water, sanitation, health, education, and social security.
<b>6. Ministry of Women and Child Development</b>		
VIII		<b>Jan Jan Ka Swasthya (Health for All)</b>



	1.	Supplementary nutrition for Mothers and Children
	2.	Prevention of Female Foeticide (cases/conviction under PNDDT Act)
XI		<b>Mahila Kalyan (Women Welfare)</b>
	3.	Financial Assistance for Women Welfare
XII		<b>Bal Kalyan (Child Welfare)</b>
	4.	Universalisation of ICDS Scheme
	5.	Functional Anganwadis
XVI		<b>Samajik Suraksha (Social Security)</b>
	6.	Rehabilitation of Orphans
<b>7. Ministry of Labour and Employment</b>		
IV.		<b>Shramik Kalyan [Labour Welfare]</b>
	1.	Social Security for Agricultural and Unorganised Labour
	2.	Minimum Wages Enforcement (including Farm Labour)
	3.	Prevention of Child Labour
	4.	Welfare of Women Labour
<b>8. Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment</b>		
X.		<b>Anusuchit Jaati, Jan Jaati, Alp sankyak evam Anya Pichhra Varg Kalyan [Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Minorities and OBCs]</b>
	1.	SC Families Assisted
	2.	Rehabilitation of Scavengers
XVI		<b>Samajik Suraksha (Social Security)</b>
	3.	Rehabilitation of Handicapped
	4.	Welfare of the aged



<b>9. Ministry of Tribal Affairs</b>		
<b>X</b>		<b>Anusuchit Jaati, Jan Jaati, Alp sankyak evam Anya Pichhra Varg Kalyan [Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Minorities and OBCs]</b>
	<b>1.</b>	ST Families Assisted
	<b>2.</b>	Rights of Forest dwellers - Owners of minor forest produce
	<b>3.</b>	Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs)
<b>10. Ministry of Human Resource Development (HRD)</b> (i) Department of Elementary & School Education (ii) Department of Higher Education		
<b>IX.</b>		<b>Sabke Liye Shiksha [Education for All]</b>
	<b>1.</b>	Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan
	<b>2.</b>	Mid Day Meal Scheme - Compulsory Elementary Education
<b>X</b>		<b>Anusuchit Jaati, Jan Jaati, Alp sankyak evam Anya Pichhra Varg Kalyan [Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Minorities and OBCs]</b>
	<b>3.</b>	Professional education among all minority communities
	<b>4.</b>	Reservation of OBCs in Education
<b>11. Ministry of Youth Affairs &amp; Sports</b>		
<b>XIII</b>		<b>Yuva Vikas [Youth Development]</b>
	<b>1.</b>	Sports for all in Rural and Urban areas
	<b>2.</b>	Rashtriya Sadbhavana Yojana
	<b>3.</b>	National Service Scheme



<b>12. Ministry of Environment and Forest</b>		
XV		Paryavaran Sanrakshan evam Van Vridhi [Environment Protection and Afforestation]
	1.	Afforestation (a) Area Covered under Plantation on - Public and Forest Lands
		(b) Number of Seedlings planted on -Public and Forest Lands
	2.	Prevention of pollution of Rivers and water bodies
<b>13. Ministry of New and Renewable Energy</b>		
XVIII.		Grameen Oorja [Energization of Rural Area]
	1.	Renewable Energy
<b>14. M/o Communication &amp; Information Technology</b>		
XX		e- Shasan [IT enabled e-Governance]
	1.	Central and State Governments
	2.	Panchayats and Municipalities
<b>15. Ministry of Power</b>		
XVIII		Grameen Oorja [Energization of Rural Area]
	1.	Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana
	2.	Energising Pumpsets
	3.	Supply of Electricity
<b>16. Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food, and Public Distribution</b>		
V		Khadya Suraksha (Food Security)
	1.	Food security: (i) Targeted Public Distribution system, (ii) Antodaya Anna Yojana, (iii) Establishing Grain banks in chronically food scarcity areas



<b>17. Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas</b>		
XVIII		Grameen Oorja [Energization of Rural Area]
	1	Supply of Kerosene and LPG
<b>18. Ministry of Urban Development</b>		
VII		Shudh Peya jal (Clean Drinking Water)
	1	Urban Areas: - Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme
VIII		Jan Jan Ka Swasthya (Health for All)
	2	Sanitation Programme in Urban Areas
XI		Mahila Kalyan (Women Welfare)
	3.	Improved Participation of Women in Municipalities
XV		Paryavaran Sanrakshan evam Van Vridhi [Environment Protection and Forestation]
	4.	Solid and liquid waste management in Urban Areas
<b>19. Ministry of Law &amp; Justice, Legislative Department</b>		
XI		Mahila Kalyan (Women Welfare)
	1	Improved Participation of Women in Parliament
<b>20. Ministry of Water Resources</b>		
III.		Kisan Mitra (Support to Farmers)
	1	Irrigation Facilities for Agriculture (Minor Irrigation)
<b>21. Ministry of Home Affairs (Registrar General of India)</b>		
VIII		Jan Jan Ka Swasthya (Health for All)
	1	Prevention of Female Foeticide (Sex ratio at birth)



		<b>22. Ministry of Minority Affairs</b>
X		Anusuchit Jaati, Jan Jaati, Alp sankyak evam Anya Pichhra Varg Kalyan [Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Minorities and OBCs]
	1	Welfare of Minorities
	2	Professional Education among all Minority Communities (Educational programmes run by the Central Wakf Council)
<b>23. Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances &amp; Pensions</b>		
X		Anusuchit Jaati, Jan Jaati, Alp sankyak evam Anya Pichhra Varg Kalyan [Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Minorities and OBCs]
	1.	Reservation of OBCs in Employment



## List of Ministries Administering various items of TPP-2006

1. Ministry of Agriculture
2. Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution
3. Ministry of Communication and Information Technology
4. Ministry of Environment and Forest
5. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
6. Ministry of Home Affairs
7. Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation
8. Ministry of Human Resource Development
9. Ministry of Labour and Employment
10. Ministry of Minority Affairs
11. Ministry of New and Renewable Energy
12. Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions
13. Ministry of Panchayati Raj
14. Ministry of Law & Justice
15. Ministry of Power
16. Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas
17. Ministry of Rural Development
18. Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
19. Ministry of Tribal Affairs
20. Ministry of Urban Development
21. Ministry of Water Resources
22. Ministry of Women and Child Development
23. Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports



## The Twenty Points

1. **Garibi Hatao** [Poverty Eradication]
2. **Jan Shakti** [Power to People]
3. **Kisan Mitra** [Support to Farmers]
4. **Shramik Kalyan** [Labour Welfare]
5. **Khadya Suraksha** [Food Security]
6. **Subke Live Aawas** [Housing for All]
7. **Shudh Peya Jal** [Clean Drinking Water]
8. **Jan Jan Ka Swasthya** [Health for All]
9. **Sabke Liye Shiksha** [Education for All]
10. **Anusuchit Jaati, Jan Jaati, Alp-sankhyak evam Anya Pichhra Varg Kalyan** [Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Minorities and OBCs]
11. **Mahila Kalyan** [Women Welfare]
12. **Bal Kalyan** [Child Welfare]
13. **Yuva Vikas** [Youth Development]
14. **Basti Sudhar** [Improvement of Slums]
15. **Paryavaran Sanrakshan evam Van Vridhi** [Environment Protection and Afforestation]
16. **Samajik Suraksha** [Social Security]
17. **Grameen Sadak** [Rural Roads]
18. **Grameen Oorja** [Energization of Rural Area]
19. **Pichhara Kshetra Vikas** [Development of Backward Areas]
20. **e- Shasan** [IT enabled e-Governance]

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