

TWENTY POINT PROGRAMME-2006

GUIDELINES



सत्यमेव जयते

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION
SARDAR PATEL BHAWAN, SANSAD MARG,
NEW DELHI-110001

www.mospi.gov.in



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MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE)
STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
NEW DELHI



FOREWORD

The Twenty Point Programme -1986 has been restructured in conformity with the priorities of the Government as contained in the National Common Minimum Programme (NCMP), the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) of the United Nations and the SAARC Social Charter. The restructured Programme, called Twenty Point Programme-2006 (TPP-2006), was approved by the Cabinet on 5th October, 2006.

2. The TPP-2006 comes into force from the date of the issue of these Guidelines and will be monitored by the Ministry in terms of the Monitoring Guidelines. A four-tier Monitoring Mechanism at Block/District/State/Central level will be put in place to commence monitoring from 1st April, 2007. Though the primary responsibility of monitoring the individual programmes/schemes lies with the Central Nodal Ministries/State Governments/UT Administrations, this Ministry will monitor the programme in totality.

3. Different monitoring systems have been developed in different States for keeping a close watch on the implementation of Plan projects and schemes. Guidelines have been issued to the respective State Governments, from time to time, for setting up effective monitoring systems with the object of strengthening the planning and implementation machinery. Experience has shown that there are considerable gaps in the existing monitoring set-up. Comprehensive delivery systems are almost non-existent. There are time lags and data gaps. The processing/analysis

of data is not effective as a result of which decision making is delayed. In a nutshell, the present monitoring and information systems at the Block/District/State/Central level requires to be strengthened considerably during the XIth Plan period. Effective monitoring as a means towards identification of areas requiring corrective action to ensure achievement of targets and objectives, has assumed considerable significance with the launching of TPP-2006.

4. Monitoring will continue to be undertaken through reports, review meetings and field visits. The information content, channel of communication, periodicity of reporting and formats have, however, been redefined to meet the needs of effective reporting. Monitoring should lead to interventions, both corrective and supportive, for resolving problems. Over-reporting and over-lapping at different monitoring levels can lead to confusion and tend to become counter-productive. Promptness in reporting is as important as accuracy. Data reporting must go hand in hand with personal discussions and field visits. As per the mandate given to it, this Ministry is for the first time, proposing to introduce a system of conducting evaluatory studies at the State and National level to evaluate the performance impact of TPP-2006. The studies are proposed to be conducted for various States and for specific items across the country.

5. I hope that these Monitoring Guidelines will usher in effective monitoring and evaluation of the various items of TPP-2006.

Dated: 29th December, 2006



(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 Liye 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 21st 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 66 monitorable items. The list of 20 Points and 66 items is as follows:

List of 20 Points and 66 items

Point No.	Item No.	Name of the Points/Items
I.		Garibi Hatao [Poverty Eradication]
		Rural Areas
	1.	Employment generation under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
	2.	Swaranjayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana
	3.	Sampoorna Grameen Rojgar Yojana
	4.	Rural Business Hubs in Partnership with Panchayats
	5.	Self help Groups
		Urban Areas
	6.	Swaranjayanti Shehari Rojgar Yojana
II.		Jan Shakti (Power to People)
	7.	Local Self Government (Panchayati Raj and Urban Local Bodies) <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Activity Mapping for devolution of functions- Budget Flow of Funds- Assignment of Functionaries
	8.	Quick and Inexpensive Justice – Gram Nyayalayas and Nyaya Panchayats.
	9.	District Planning Committees.



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



31. Two Child norm
- IX. Sabke Liye Shiksha [Education for All]**
32. Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan
 33. 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]**
34. SC Families Assisted
 35. Rehabilitation of Scavengers
 36. ST Families Assisted
 37. Rights of Forest dwellers – Owners of minor forest produce
 38. Primitive Tribal Groups
 39. No alienation of Tribal lands
 40. Implementation of Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act [PESA]
 41. Welfare of Minorities
 42. Professional education among all minority communities
 43. Reservation of OBCs in
- Education
- Employment
- XI. Mahila Kalyan [Women Welfare]**
44. Financial Assistance for Women Welfare
 45. Improved participation of women in
(a) Panchayats (b) Municipalities
(c) State Legislatures (d) Parliament
- XII. Bal Kalyan (Child Welfare)**
46. Universalisation of ICDS Scheme
 47. Functional Anganwadis
- XIII. Yuva Vikas [Youth Development]**
48. Sports for all in Rural and Urban areas
 49. Rashtriya Sadbhavana Yojana
 50. National Service Scheme
- XIV. Basti Sudhar [Improvement of Slums]**
51. 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]**
- 52. Afforestation
 - (a) Area Covered under Plantation on - Public and Forest Lands
 - (b) Number of Seedlings planted on -Public and Forest Lands
 - 53. Prevention of pollution of Rivers and water bodies
 - 54. Solid and liquid waste management in
 - Rural Areas
 - Urban Areas
- XVI. Samajik Suraksha [Social Security]**
- 55. Rehabilitation of handicapped and orphans.
 - 56. Welfare of the aged
- XVII. Grameen Sadak [Rural Roads]**
- 57. Rural Roads – PMGSY
- XVIII. Grameen Oorja [Energization of Rural Area]**
- 58. Bio-diesel Production
 - 59. Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana
 - 60. Renewable Energy
 - 61. Energising Pump sets
 - 62. Supply of Electricity
 - 63. Supply of Kerosene and LPG
- XIX. Pichhara Kshetra Vikas [Development of Backward Areas]**
- 64. Backward Regions Grants Fund
- XX. e- Shasan [IT enabled e-Governance]**
- 65. Central and State Governments
 - 66. 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 66 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 will be decided later. Out of the 66 items, 25 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 Ministry. The list of 25 monthly monitored items is as under:

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



19. Afforestation
 - (a) Area Covered under Plantation on - Public and Forest Lands
 - (b) Number of Seedlings planted on -Public and Forest Lands
20. Rehabilitation of handicapped and orphans.
21. Welfare of the aged
22. Rural Roads - PMGSY
23. Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana
24. Energising Pump sets
25. 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. In some cases the Acts have to be passed by Parliament and in others the Schemes are in various stages of formulation. These items will be monitored after their operationalisation. These items are as follows:

- (i) Rural Business Hubs in Partnership with Panchayat
- (ii) Quick and in expensive Justice – Gram Nyayalayas and Nyaya Panchayats.
- (iii) Dry land Farming
- (iv) Social Security for Agricultural and Unorganised Labour
- (v) Rehabilitation of Scavengers
- (vi) Rights of Forest dwellers – Owners of minor forest produce
- (vii) Reservation of OBCs in Education
- (viii) Sports for all in Rural and Urban Areas
- (ix) IT enabled e-Goverance for Panchayats and Municipalities



Twenty Point Programme Brief

The Twenty Point Programme-2006 consists of 20 Points and 66 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 schemes like “Swaranjayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY)” and “Sampoorna Grameen Rojgar Yojana (SGRY)” to deal with the rural poverty are 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, other than SGSY and SGRY 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 and Dry land farming”, “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 and schemes for dryland farming 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 “Swajaldhara” and “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 covering nearly 12 crore children in more than 8 lakh primary schools. The main objective of the programme is to improve the nutritional status of children in the primary stage.

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 socio-economic 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 center called the ‘Anganwadi’. The Anganwadi, literally a courtyard play center, is a childcare center, located within the village itself.



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 25th 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). **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 enlisting 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 will interact 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 will start from various levels upwards and will entail the collection of information from a very large number of functionaries. The information, so collected, will then be processed at various levels before it reaches the line Departments at State headquarters. Thereafter, it will be 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 will be appointed by the respective Governments/Administrations in all the States/UTs and by the concerned Central Ministries. High level Implementation and Monitoring Committees will be 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 will also be established. These Committees will include Members of Parliament/State Legislators and other non-official representatives. These monitoring bodies will review the implementation of the items under TPP-2006 holistically and suggest measures to remove constraints for speedy implementation.

4.5 The Monitoring System to be followed by this Ministry will consist 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 30th April.
- (ii) Preparation of **Monthly Progress Report (MPR)** for 25 items by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. The MPR will provide information of the Annual Physical Targets, monthly achievements and



cumulative achievements. Coverage will be based on the data furnished by the States/UTs on their performance for 21 items and by the Central nodal Ministries in respect of 4 items. This Report will help in monitoring and reviewing performance regularly. It will also enable 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 shall be prepared. The ranking of States will be based on their percentage achievement in respect of these selected items. It is hoped that this ranking will engender 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, will be 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 will help this Ministry to know how the concerned administrative Ministries are performing/implementing their programmes. The MPR will also be widely circulated to the State Governments and Central nodal Ministries 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 will undertake 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 will also coordinate 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 66 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 alongwith 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/UTs 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 works 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 Mahila 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 1st April, 2007.

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 31st 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 grassroot 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 Sunwai*' (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 grassroot 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 grassroot 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 have been tentatively identified.

1. Food security:
 - (i) Targeted Public Distribution System,
 - (ii) Antodaya Anna Yojana,
2. Rural Housing - Indira Awaas Yojana
3. EWS/LIG Houses in Urban Areas
4. Rural Areas.
 - Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme
5. Immunisation of Children
6. Sanitation Programme in Rural Areas
7. SC Families Assisted
8. ST Families Assisted
9. Universalisation of ICDS Scheme
10. Functional Anganwadis
11. Afforestation
 - (a) Area Covered under Plantation on - Public and Forest Lands
 - (b) Number of Seedlings planted on -Public and Forest Lands
12. Rural Roads - PMGSY
13. Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana
14. Energising Pump sets
15. Supply of Electricity

6.2 In addition, there are 9 items which are yet to be operationalised by the Central nodal Ministries concerned. Once these items become operationalised, some of these items 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 will be prepared each month. The format used for ranking of States will be 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. Pro-active 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**. The existing web enabled software shall be modified by the NIC Cell of this Ministry to meet the requirements of the revised TPP-2006.



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 also be evaluated 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 evaluation during the XIth Plan period. These evaluation 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 evaluation 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">• MONTHLY PROGRESS REPORT• CAPSULE REPORT• ANNUAL REVIEW REPORT BASED ON ALL THE ITEMS OF TPP-2006
EVALUATION STUDIES	EVALUATION OF PERFORMANCE OF STATES/UTs AND IMPACT OF TPP-2006
FOLLOW UP	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• LETTERS FROM THE MINISTER TO THE CHIEF MINISTERS• DISCUSSION WITH CHIEF MINISTERS/VISIT TO STATE HQ AND FIELD VISITS• DISCUSSION WITH THE CENTRAL MINISTRIES• BRINGING MAJOR ISSUES TO THE NOTICE OF THE PMO AND THE CABINET SECRETARIAT



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
I. Garibi Hatao [Poverty Eradication]					
Rural Areas					
1.	Employment generation under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act	(i) No. of job cards issued (ii) Employment generated (iii) Wages given in cash & Kind	Number Number Rupees	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.	Sampoorna Grameen Rojgar Yojana	Wage Employment Generated (i) Total, (ii) SC, (iii) ST (iv) Women	Number of Man-days	Monthly	State/UT Governments Ministry of Rural Development
4.	Rural Business Hubs in Partnership with Panchayats	Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to be signed under various schemes of this item.		Annual	Ministry of Panchayati Raj
5.	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
Urban Areas					
6.	Swaranjayanti Shehari Rojgar Yojana	(a) Urban Wage Employment Programme : Wage Employment Generated (i) Total, (ii) SC, (iii) ST	Number Number Number	Annual	Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation



		(iv) Women (b) Urban Self Employment Programme: People Assisted for Self Employment (i) Total, (ii) SC, (iii) ST (iv) Women	Number Number Number Number	Annual	Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation
II. Jan Shakti (Power to People)					
7.	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
8.	Quick and Inexpensive Justice – Gram Nyayalayas and Nyaya Panchayats.	A Bill of Nyaya Panchayat is to be placed before the Parliament. Information would be provided once the bill is passed.			Ministry of Panchayati Raj
9.	District Planning Committees.	Status of constitution of District Planning Committees to be monitored.		Annual	Ministry of Panchayati Raj
III. Kisan Mitra [Support to Farmers]					
10.	Watershed development Dry land farming	Area Covered A pilot scheme for enhancing sustainability in dry land farming system is proposed to be implemented in the arid and semi arid regions of the country. The scheme is yet to be approved	Hectare	Annual	Ministry of Rural Development Ministry of Agriculture
11.	Marketing and infrastructural support to farmers	(i) Construction of Rural Godowns/Grameen Bhandaran Yojana - Storage capacity created - Marketing Infrastructure Projects sanctioned (ii) Development of	Tonne Number Number	Annual Annual Annual	Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Agriculture



		Agricultural Marketing infrastructure, grading and standardization - Projects relating to development of markets and marketing infrastructure sanctioned			
12.	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
13.	Credit to farmers	Credit Cards issued	Number	Annual	Ministry of Agriculture
14.	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
IV. Shramik Kalyan [Labour Welfare]					
15.	Social Security for Agricultural and Unorganised Labour	The Scheme "Social Security Scheme for unorganized workers" is under consideration of Govt.			Ministry of Labour and Employment
16.	Minimum Wages Enforcement (including Farm Labour)	(a) <u>Agriculture and Farm workers</u> (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	Monthly Monthly Monthly Monthly Monthly Monthly Monthly Monthly	Ministry of Labour & Employment
17.	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
18.	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



V. Khadya Suraksha [Food Security]					
19.	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-
VI. Subke Liye Aawas [Housing for All]					
20.	Rural Housing - Indira Awaas Yojana	(i) Houses sanctioned (ii) Houses constructed	Number Number	Monthly Monthly	State/UT Governments M/o Rural Development
21.	EWS/LIG Houses in Urban Areas	(i) Houses sanctioned (ii) Houses constructed	Number Number	Monthly Monthly	State/UT Governments M/o Urban Development
VII. Shudh Peya Jal [Clean Drinking Water]					
22.	Rural Areas. - Swajaldhara - Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme	Swajaldhara Scheme is dropped (i) Habitations covered (NC and PC) (ii) Slipped back Habitations with water quality problems covered	Number Number	Monthly	State/UT Governments Ministry of Rural Development
23.	Urban Areas: - Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme	(i) Towns to cover (ii) Towns covered	Number Number	Annual	Ministry of Urban Development
VIII. Jan Jan Ka Swasthya [Health for All]					
24.	Control and prevention of major diseases: (a) HIV/AIDS (b) TB (c) Malaria (d) Leprosy (e) Blindness	This item is covered under 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.	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



26.	Immunisation of Children	(i) Routine Immunisation comprising of Tetanus, DPT, Polio, BCG and Measles - Infants Immunised (ii) Pulse Polio Immunisation Programme - Infants Immunised	Number Number	Monthly Monthly	State /UT Governments and Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
27.	Sanitation Programme in - Rural Areas - Urban areas	(i) Individual Household latrines constructed Sanitation Programme in Urban areas is covered under the scheme – JNNURM. The Ministry of Urban Dev. would supply information on Annual basis	Number	Monthly Annual	Department of Drinking Water Supply, Ministry of Rural Development The Ministry of Urban Development
28.	Institutional Delivery	Delivery in institutions	Number	Monthly	State / UT Governments and Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
29.	Prevention of Female Foeticide	(i) Sex ratio at birth (ii) Cases/Conviction under PNDT Act	Number	Annual Annual	Registrar General of India Ministry of Home Affairs National Crime Record Bureau, MHA
30.	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
31.	Two Child norm	(i) Sterilizations (ii) IUD Insertions	Number Number	Annual Annual	Ministry of Women and Child Development

IX. Sabke Liye Shiksha [Education for All]

32.	Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan	(i) Appointment of Teacher (ii) Construction of School Buildings (iii) Reducing drop out rates at primary level by 5% points	Number Number Percentage	Annual	Department of Elementary and School Education, M/o HRD
33.	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 unit allocated constructed in progress State/UT wise	Number Metric Tonne Number	Annual	Department of Elementary and School Education, M/o HRD



X. Anusuchit Jaati, Jan Jaati, Alp-sankhyak evam Anya Pichhra Varg Kalyan [Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Minorities and OBCs]					
34.	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 & Empowerment on yearly basis).</i>
35.	Rehabilitation of Scavengers	The scheme in this regard is yet to come into existence			Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment
36.	ST Families Assisted	ST Families Assisted	Number	Monthly	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>
37.	Rights of Forest dwellers – Owners of minor forest produce	A Bill on this item is under consideration of the Government. On passing of the Bill information will be supplied.		Annual	Ministry of Tribal Affairs
38.	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	Ministry of Tribal Affairs
				Annual	Ministry of Tribal Affairs
39.	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
40.	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



41.	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 Ministry of Minority Affairs (ii) Coaching and Allied Scheme for Minorities - Students benefitted	Number	Annual	Ministry of Minority Affairs
42.	Professional education among all minority communities	Ministry of Minority Affairs has no scheme for promoting Professional education among all minority communities		Annual	Information to be provided by AICTE, UGC and National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions
43.	Reservation of OBCs in - Education - Employment	A Bill on the reservation of seats for OBCs is yet to be approved (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	Department of Higher Education, M/o HRD shall provide the information once the bill is passed Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions
XI. Mahila Kalyan [Women Welfare]					
44.	Financial Assistance for Women Welfare	Details of various schemes under this item such as Swayamsidha, 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
45.	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 Parliamentary Affairs



XII. Bal Kalyan (Child Welfare)					
46.	Universalisation of ICDS Scheme	ICDS Blocks Operational (Cumulative)	Number	Monthly	State/UT Governments and Ministry of Women and Child Development
47.	Functional Anganwadis	(i) Anganwadis Functional (cumulative) (ii) Children covered (iii) Malnutrition cases noticed	Number Number Number	Monthly Monthly Monthly	State/UT Governments and Ministry of Women and Child Development
XIII. Yuva Vikas [Youth Development]					
48.	Sports for all in Rural and Urban areas	A scheme of Panchayat Yuva Khel Abhiyan is under consideration of the Planning Commission			Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports
49.	Rashtriya Sadbhavana Yojana	Nehru Yuva Sathee deployed	Number	Annual	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports
50.	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
XIV. Basti Sudhar [Improvement of Slums]					
51.	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	Monthly	States/UT Administrations, Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation
XV. Paryavaran Sanrakshan evam Van Vridhi [Environment Protection and Afforestation]					
52.	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



53.	Prevention of pollution of Rivers and water bodies	(i) National River Conservation Plan for 34 rivers - Sewerage plants set up - Low cost sanitation	Number Number	Annual	Ministry of Environment and Forest
		(ii) National lake conservation plan for 41 lakes - Sewerage plants set up - Low cost sanitation	Number Number	Annual	
54.	Solid and liquid waste management in - Rural Areas	(i) New projects sanctioned (ii) On going projects (iii) Projects completed	Number Number Number	Annual	Ministry of Rural Development
	- Urban Areas	Urban infrastructure development scheme		Annual	Ministry of Urban Development
XVI. Samajik Suraksha [Social Security]					
55.	Rehabilitation of handicapped and orphans.	Rehabilitation of handicapped (i) Deen Dayal Rehabilitation Scheme - Beneficiaries	Number	Monthly	States/UT Administrations, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.
		(ii) Assistance to Disabled persons for purchase/fitting of Aids and Appliances - Beneficiaries	Number	Monthly	
		Rehabilitation of Orphans (i) Assistance to Home for Children (Shishu Greh) - In country adoptions - Inter country adoptions	Number Number	Monthly Monthly	States/UT Administrations, Ministry of Women and Child Development
56.	Welfare of the aged	Under the Scheme – Integrated Programme for older persons – (i) Beneficiaries under Day-care Homes	Number	Monthly	States/UT Administrations, Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment
		(ii) Beneficiaries under Old-age Homes	Number	Monthly	



XVII. Grameen Sadak [Rural Roads]					
57.	Rural Roads - PMGSY	Length of Road Constructed	Kilometer	Monthly	States/UT Administrations, Ministry of Rural Development
XVIII. Grameen Oorja [Energization of Rural Area]					
58.	Bio-diesel Production	- Area covered under plantation of Jatropha curcas	Hectare	Annual	Ministry of Rural Development
59.	Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana	Villages electrified	Number	Monthly	State/UT Governments and Ministry of Power
60.	Renewable Energy	(i) Remote village Programme	No. of remote villages/ Hamlets provided with renewable energy lighting system	Annual	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy
		(ii) Family Type Bio –Gas Plants for cooking	No. of Family type Bio-gas Plants provided in rural areas	Annual	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy
61.	Energising Pump sets	Pumpsets Energised	Number	Monthly	State/UT Governments Ministry of Power
62.	Supply of Electricity	(i) Electricity demanded (ii) Electricity supplied (iii) shortage observed	Number Number Number	Monthly	Ministry of Power
63.	Supply of Kerosene and LPG	Kerosene	Metric Tonne	Annual	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas
		(i) Allocation of Kerosene in States	Metric Tonne	Annual	
		(ii) Stock of Kerosene lifted and Distributed LPG	Metric Tonne		
		(i) LPG Consumers	Number	Annual	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas
		(ii) Quantity of LPG Distributed to dealers	Metric Tonne		
XIX. Pichhara Kshetra Vikas [Development of Backward Areas]					
64.	Backward Regions Grants Fund	Information on utilization of funds designed to redress regional imbalances in development through PR Institutions		Annual	Ministry of Panchayati Raj



XX. e- Shasan [IT enabled e-Governance]					
65.	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.
66.	Panchayats Municipalities	Projects relating to Panchayats and Municipalities are part of State category Mission Mode Projects of National e-Governance Programme. These are under Design and approval phase. Monitoring would start when the projects are approved and enter into the stage of implementation.			Department of Information and Technology, M/o Communication & IT.



TWENTY POINT PROGRAMME (TPP) –2006

FORMAT FOR MONTHLY PROGRESS REPORT

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



		(vi) Prosecution cases pending (vii) Prosecution cases filed (viii) Prosecution cases decided (b) Others	Numbers				
Khadya Suraksha [Food Security]							
7.	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				
Subke Liye Aawas [Housing for All]							
8.	Rural Housing - Indira Awaas Yojana	(i) Houses sanctioned (ii) Houses constructed	Number				
9.	EWS/LIG Houses in Urban Areas	(i) Houses sanctioned (ii) Houses constructed	Number				
Shudh Peya Jal [Clean Drinking Water]							
10.	Rural Areas - Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme	(i) Habitations covered (NC and PC) (ii) Slipped back Habitations with water quality problems covered	Number Number				
Jan Jan Ka Swasthya [Health for all]							
11.	Immunisation of Children	(i) Routine Immunisation comprising of Tetanus, DPT, Polio, BCG and Measles - Infants Immunised (ii) Pulse Polio Immunisation Programme - Infants Immunised	Number Number				
12.	Sanitation Programme in Rural Areas	Individual Household latrines constructed	Number				
13.	Institutional Delivery	Delivery in institutions	Number				
Anusuchit Jaati, Jan Jaati, Alp-sankhyak evam Anya Pichhra Varg Kalyan [Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Minorities and OBCs]							
14.	SC Families Assisted	SC Families Assisted	Number				
15.	ST Families Assisted	ST Families Assisted	Number				
Bal Kalyan (Child Welfare)							
16.	Universalization of ICDS Scheme	ICDS Blocks Operational (Cumulative)	Number				



17.	Functional Anganwadis	(i) Anganwadis Functional (cumulative) (ii) Children covered (iii) Malnutrition cases noticed	Number				
Basti Sudhar [Improvement of Slums]							
18.	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				
Paryavaran Sanrakshan evam Van Vridhi [Environment Protection and Afforestation]							
19.	Afforestation (a) Area Covered under Plantation on - Public and Forest Lands <u>(b) Number of Seedlings planted on - Public and Forest Lands</u>	(a) Area Covered under Plantation on - Public and Forest Lands (b) Number of Seedlings planted on - Public and Forest Lands	Hectares Number				
Samajik Suraksha [Social Security]							
20.	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				
21.	Welfare of the aged	Under the Scheme – Integrated Programme for older persons – (i) Beneficiaries under Day-care Homes (ii) Beneficiaries under Old-age Homes	Number				



Grameen Sadak [Rural Roads]							
22.	Rural Roads - PMGSY	Length of Road Constructed	Kilometer				
Grameen Oorja [Energization of Rural Area]							
23.	Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana	Villages electrified	Number				
24.	Energising Pump sets	Pump Sets energized	Number				
25.	Supply of Electricity	(i) Electricity demanded (ii) Electricity supplied (iii) shortage observed	Number of connections				

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

Point No.	S. No.	Name of the Points/Items
1. Ministry of Rural Development		
I		Garibi Hatao [Poverty Eradiction]
		Rural Areas
	1.	Employment generation under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
	2.	Swaranjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana
	3.	Sampoorna Grameen Rojgar Yojana
	4.	Self help Groups
III		Kisan Mitra (Support to Farmers)
	5.	Distribution of Waste land to the landless
	6.	Watershed development
VI		Subke Liye Aawas (Housing for All)
	7.	Rural Housing - Indira Awaas Yojana
VII		Shudh Peya Jal (Clean Drinking Water)
	8.	Rural Areas. - Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme
VIII		Jan Jan Ka Swasthya (Health for All)
	9.	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]
	10.	No alienation of Tribal lands



XV		Paryavaran Sanrakshan evam Van Vridhi [Environment Protection and Afforestation]
	11.	Solid and liquid waste management in - Rural Areas
XVII		Grameen Sadak (Rural Roads)
	12.	Rural Roads – PMGSY
XVIII		Grameen Oorja [Energization of Rural Area]
	13.	Bio-diesel Production
2. Ministry of Panchayati Raj		
I.		Garibi Hatao [Poverty Eradiction]
	1.	Rural Business Hubs in Partnership with Panchayats
II		Jan Shakti (Power to People)
	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		Anusuchit Jaati, Jan Jaati, Alp sankyak evam Anya Pichhra Varg Kalyan [Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Minorities and OBCs]
	5.	Implementation of Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act [PESA]
XI		Mahila Kalyan [Women Welfare]
	6.	Improved Participation of Women in Panchayats
XIX		Pichhara Kshetra Vikas (Development of Backward Areas)
	7.	Backward Regions Grants Fund



3. Ministry of Agriculture		
III		Kisan Mitra [Support to Farmers]
	1.	Dry land farming
	2.	Marketing and infrastructural support to farmers
	3.	Irrigation facilities (including micro irrigation) for agriculture
	4.	Credit to farmers
4. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare		
VIII		Jan Jan Ka Swasthya [Health for All]
	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. Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation		
I.		Garibi Hatao [Poverty Eradiction]
		Urban Areas
	1.	Swaranjayanti Shehari Rojgar Yojana
VI		Subke Liye Aawas (Housing for All)
	2.	EWS/LIG Houses in Urban Areas
XIV		Basti Sudhar (Improvement of Slums)
	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.
6. Ministry of Women and Child Development		
VIII		Jan Jan Ka Swasthya (Health for All)
	1.	Supplementary nutrition for Mothers and Children
	2.	Two child norm



XI		Mahila Kalyan (Women Welfare)
	3.	Financial Assistance for Women Welfare
XII		Bal Kalyan (Child Welfare)
	4.	Universalisation of ICDS Scheme
	5.	Functional Anganwadis
XVI		Samajik Suraksha (Social Security)
	6.	Rehabilitation of Orphans
7. Ministry of Labour and Employment		
IV.		Shramik Kalyan [Labour Welfare]
	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
X		Anusuchit Jaati, Jan Jaati, Alp sankyak evam Anya Pichhra Varg Kalyan [Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Minorities and OBCs]
	5.	Reservation of OBCs in Employment
8. Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment		
X.		Anusuchit Jaati, Jan Jaati, Alp sankyak evam Anya Pichhra Varg Kalyan [Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Minorities and OBCs]
	1.	SC Families Assisted
	2.	Rehabilitation of Scavengers
XVI		Samajik Suraksha (Social Security)
	3.	Rehabilitation of Handicapped
	4.	Welfare of the aged



9. Ministry of Tribal Affairs		
X		Anusuchit Jaati, Jan Jaati, Alp sankyak evam Anya Pichhra Varg Kalyan [Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Minorities and OBCs]
	1.	ST Families Assisted
	2.	Rights of Forest dwellers – Owners of minor forest produce
	3.	Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs)
10. Ministry of Human Resource Development (HRD) (i) Department of Elementary & School Education (ii) Department of Higher Education		
IX.		Sabke Liye Shiksha [Education for All]
	1.	Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan
	2.	Mid Day Meal Scheme - Compulsory Elementary Education
X		Anusuchit Jaati, Jan Jaati, Alp sankyak evam Anya Pichhra Varg Kalyan [Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Minorities and OBCs]
	3.	Professional education among all minority communities
	4.	Reservation of OBCs in Education
11. Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports		
XIII		Yuva Vikas [Youth Development]
	1.	Sports for all in Rural and Urban areas
	2.	Rashtriya Sadbhavana Yojana
	3.	National Service Scheme
12. Ministry of Environment and Forest		
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
13. Ministry of New and Renewable Energy		
XVIII.		Grameen Oorja [Energization of Rural Area]
	1.	Renewable Energy
14. M/o Communication & Information Technology		
XX		e- Shasan [IT enabled e-Governance]
	1.	Central and State Governments
	2.	Panchayats and Municipalities
15. Ministry of Power		
XVIII		Grameen Oorja [Energization of Rural Area]
	1.	Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana
	2.	Energising Pumpsets
	3.	Supply of Electricity
16. Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food, and Public Distribution		
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
17. Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas		
XVIII		Grameen Oorja [Energization of Rural Area]
	1	Supply of Kerosene and LPG



18. Ministry of Urban Development		
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
		19. Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs
XI		Mahila Kalyan (Women Welfare)
	1	Improved Participation of Women in Parliament
		20. Ministry of Water Resources
III		Kisan Mitra (Support to Farmers)
	1	Minor Irrigation facilities
		21. Ministry of Home Affairs (Registrar General of India)
VIII		Jan Jan Ka Swasthya (Health for All)
	1	Prevention of Female Foeticide



		22. Ministry of Minority Affairs
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
		23. Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions
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 Parliamentary Affairs
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 Liye 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]