

INTRODUCTION

As per Allocation of Business Rules 1961 the work relating to monitoring of Twenty Point Programme has been assigned to the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

1.1 The Twenty Point Programme

Alleviation of poverty and improving the quality of life of the people, especially of those who are below the poverty line, has been the prime objective of planned development in the country. In recent years, the meaning of economic development has shifted from growth in per capita income to that of expansion of opportunities. Development of human capability can broadly be seen as the central feature of the process of growth. Government of India, through different programme/schemes, is helping its citizens to expand their capabilities. A package of programmes comprising schemes relating to poverty alleviation, employment generation, education and health etc. called Twenty Point Programme (TPP-86), has been in operation since 1975. This programme was restructured once in 1982 and again in 1986.The present programme known as TPP-86 has been in operation since April,1987. The details of TPP-86 in terms of its constituent points are given at *Annexure-IA*. With the globalization of Indian economy and adoption of market liberalization process, the TPP-86 provides much-needed safety net to the deprived and adversely affected population. The Twenty Point Programme, thus, has a vital role to play in ensuring growth with equity and social justice.

1.2 **Monitoring Design:-** For monitoring of Twenty Point Programme by this Ministry, each point of the programme has been further sub-divided into various items aggregating to 119 items in all. Out of these, 65 items are monitored against physical targets and 54 items are monitored on evaluatory basis. The details of these items and name of nodal ministries concerned are given in *Annexure-IB* and *Annexure-IC*. The management information system developed by this Ministry consists of a Monthly Progress Report (MPR) and Yearly Review. The MPR covers progress on the implementation of the programme for 20 crucial items for which there are pre-set physical targets, whereas the Yearly Review presents an analytical review of the performance of all the items under the programme.

1.2.1 Monitoring of the TPP is done on a multi-pronged basis at each stage by various authorities. At the field level, the programmes are monitored by District Level Officers. At the State Level, the performance is monitored by High Power Committees, set up in most of the States to review and monitor the performance of these programmes. Besides this, monitoring of individual scheme/programme covered under TPP-86 is done by the Central Nodal Ministries concerned. The charter of this Ministry is to monitor the TPP 1986 with a view to enhancing its effectiveness.

1.3 **Performance Criteria :-** For the purpose of ranking the performance of states under TPP-86 during 2003-2004 the following 12 items have been taken into account (i) Distribution of Surplus Land; (ii) Drinking Water Supply (Habitation Covered); (iii) Immunisation of Children; (iv) S.C.Family Assisted; (v) S.T. Family Assisted; (vi) EWS Houses (vii) LIG Houses; (viii) Slum Improvement; (ix) Tree Plantation; (x) Villages Electrified; (xi) Pumpsets Energised and (xii) Bio-gas Plants. The performance of States under different items is assessed on the basis of actual achievements against targets. The performance for each item is classified on the basis of percentage achievements into three categories, namely:

Very Good	90% and above achievement of the target for the period.
Good	80% to 90% achievement of the target for the period.
Poor	Below 80% achievement of the target for the period.

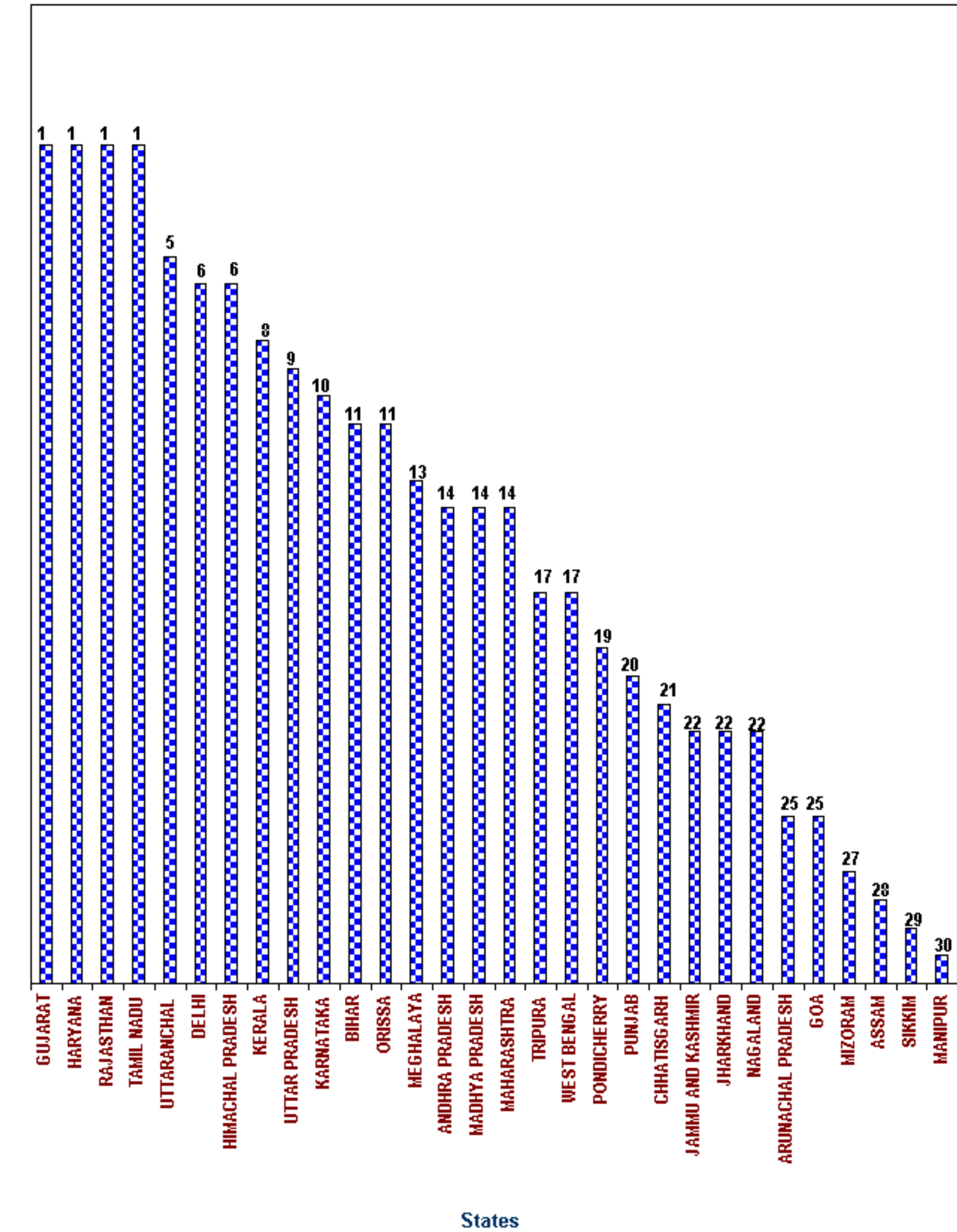
1.4 **State score card:-** The criteria for overall assessment of performance of States have been adopted by assigning category-wise marks as indicated below:

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

For the ranking of the States, the all-India percentage achievement is taken as the national average.

1.5 On the basis of the total marks scored by each State a ranking table is prepared each month and is presented in the Monthly Progress Report (MPR). As per the Annual Review, for April 2003–March 2004, the first five States in terms of performance of the rankable items were Gujarat, Haryana, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, and Uttaranchal respectively. The following table indicates scoreboard and ranking of states according to their performance.

Ranking of States: April, 2003 - March, 2004



(STATE SCORE CARD)										
April,2003- March,2004										
Sl.No.	States	No. of Items	Maximum Score	Items in Category				Total Marks	% Achievement	Rank
				A	B	C	D			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	Gujarat	10	30	10	0	0	0	30	100	1
2	Haryana	8	24	8	0	0	0	24	100	1
3	Rajasthan	12	36	12	0	0	0	36	100	1
4	Tamil Nadu	9	27	9	0	0	0	27	100	1
5	Uttaranchal	9	27	7	2	0	0	25	93	5
6	Delhi	4	12	3	0	1	0	10	83	6
7	Himachal Pradesh	10	30	8	0	1	1	25	83	6
8	Kerala	11	33	8	0	3	0	27	82	8
9	Uttar Pradesh	10	30	7	0	3	0	24	80	9
10	Karnataka	10	30	6	1	3	0	23	77	10
11	Bihar	10	30	6	0	4	0	22	73	11
12	Orissa	11	33	6	1	4	0	24	73	11
13	Meghalaya	6	18	3	1	2	0	13	72	13
14	Andhra Pradesh	11	33	6	0	5	0	23	70	14
15	Madhya Pradesh	9	27	5	0	4	0	19	70	14
16	Maharashtra	11	33	6	0	5	0	23	70	14
17	Tripura	8	24	4	1	2	1	16	67	17
18	West Bengal	12	36	6	1	4	1	24	67	17
19	Pondicherry	10	30	6	0	1	3	19	63	19
20	Punjab	8	24	4	0	2	2	14	58	20
21	Chhatisgarh	10	30	3	1	5	1	16	53	21
22	Jammu & Kashmir	10	30	3	0	6	1	15	50	22
23	Jharkhand	10	30	3	2	2	3	15	50	22
24	Nagaland	4	12	1	0	3	0	6	50	22
25	Arunachal Pr.	5	15	1	0	4	0	7	47	25
26	Goa	5	15	1	0	4	0	7	47	25
27	Mizoram	8	24	2	2	1	3	11	46	27
28	Assam	10	30	3	0	4	3	13	43	28
29	Sikkim	8	24	1	0	3	4	6	25	29
30	Manipur	10	30	0	1	2	7	4	13	30