

A Comparative Study of MPLADS (Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme) & SAGY (Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana)

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Abstract: India is a democratic country and have two houses at the parliament. Rajya Sabha which is upper house; council of states and the Lok Sabha; lower house which is the house of people of India. Member of Parliaments chosen by direct election based on voting by adult suffrage of concern area while Rajya Sabha MPs are the voice of the state in the Rajya Sabha and elected by Member of Legislative Assembly of the states and UTs. Primary responsibility of the MPs are to look after the developmental projects or government schemes in his/her constituency by following up with project implementing agencies at various levels. MPs are the representatives of their area in the federal system to address the issues and enabler to provide better governance to people of area represented by them through available government mechanism using the local administrative infrastructure in liaison with local government body. Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) & Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) are the government schemes, which offers the MPs to select work and to select area (Village) respectively. The MPLADS have provision for budget of rupees 5 crore per year per MP and in SAGY MPs adopts villages to convert into the Adarsh (Model) village through convergence with line departments after preparing the Village Development Plan following the guidelines of SAGY. In MPLADS fund availability is defined while work selection is up to the MP whereas in SAGY set of works are defined in VDP but fund sourcing is not defined. In this paper, comparative review is been done on various aspects of both the schemes.

Keywords: MPLADS, SAGY, government mechanism, Village Development Plans.

1. INTRODUCTION:

Village Development programmes or schemes been designed by governments time to time, which allows Member of Parliaments to put their efforts and enable them to contribute in long lasting development of local area via implementing such schemes with active involvement of people and execution by local government departments. Such schemes gives power to MP to select the area for development or by offering additional financial budget or to invest in the work of his choice anywhere in the area of his jurisdiction bounded by scheme guidelines.

This comparative study widely discusses two schemes; MPLADS and SAGY. scheme guidelines, financial aid, mooted topics, power and restrictions to MP while implementing the scheme, involvement level of MP, executing agency and procedure, criteria to select the work and area, involvement of minorities, pros and cons of the scheme, response of local people, past experiences, changes in the scheme etc. are discussed, compared and evaluated in this paper.

MPLADS – Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme: On 23rd December 1993 the then Prime Minister had announced the Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) in the Parliament. Initially the MPLADS was under the control of the Ministry of Rural Development and then Scheme transferred to the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation in October 1994 and amendment done in guidelines periodically.

Under the scheme, each MP gives a choice of works, to be undertaken in his/her constituency, to the Concerned District Heads who get them implemented by following the established procedures laid down in the guidelines for the implementation of works, which are permissible under the scheme. The elected Members of Lok Sabha can propose works in their constituencies to the respective District Collectors. Annually availability of fund to address the immediate requirements to carry out sustainable rural development work in constituency represented by MP is rupees five crore. (MPLADS Guidelines, 2016) There is provision to contribute the fund for other constituencies in any state/UT in for extending support during natural disaster and other difficulties.

SAGY – Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana: On India's Independence Day 2014, the Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, announced about his visionary scheme; SAGY (Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana) and following to his commitment, he

launched the Scheme on 11 October 2014 on auspicious day of Lok Nayak Jai Prakash Narayan Ji's birth anniversary. The objective of the scheme was to develop three Adarsh Grams by March 2019, of which one to be achieved by 2016. Thereafter five such Modern Villages (one per year) to be adopted and developed by 2024 by each MP. (SAGY Guidelines, 2014)

Principles and Values of Mahatma Gandhi was in the foundation of this scheme which covers holistic development along with nurturing values of national pride, patriotism, community spirit, self-confidence and on developing infrastructure to provide quality access to basic amenities and opportunities to enable to shape own destiny of the people of adopted villages. (Divya Joshi, 2002) It envisages integrated development of the selected village across multiple areas such as agriculture, health, education, sanitation, environment, livelihoods, etc.

The MPs are responsible to engage with the community to finalize the set of works to be carried out in the village called VDP - Village Development Plan and mobilise the necessary resources. Prior to the plan formulation, Systematic environment creation and social mobilisation led and guided by the MP of respective constituency was imparted among the adopted village populace. District Collector put emphasis on participatory planning process exercise via coordinating at each village and The MP to play an active role of facilitator in this exercise. Adarsh Grams expected to be replicable and sustainable models across the nation.

2. Methodology of Study.

Secondary source of data collection is been utilized in this evaluative study. The basic information from the guidelines of both the schemes are collected while different reports, news editorials, research done on the topic, Audit Reports of the schemes, official progress reports of the concern government departments, Annual Reports are referred to compare the different aspects of both the scheme from all possible angles. Major aspects compared of both the scheme in the study are role of MP, selection of work or area, budget availability, implementing department and implementation pattern, fund release and management, physical and financial achievements against planning, priority sectors, involvement of SC / ST categories, issues and challenges faced, mooted topics, conflicts of interest. Comparisons on such aspects in the study done using different tools and techniques like statistical analysis, comparison through graphs and charts, mathematical formulas, interpretation of reports, researches and reviews done on the subject matter by scholars, news agencies, monitoring and evaluation agencies, government departments, independent bodies etc.

3. Selection and Prioritizing of Works and Areas.

Works carried out using MPLADS fund solely decided by MP while in SAGY work selection and finalization done follow by prioritization by villagers in presence of MP under the guidance of the Government Official of the concern scheme to shape up VDP - Village Development Plan along with convergence details. Following is the detailed procedure and guidelines to follow;

MPLADS: MPLADS scheme enable Hon'ble Member of Parliaments (MPs) to directly address the requisite needs of community in their constituency. Under the scheme, each MP has the choice to suggest to the District Collector for works to the tune of Rs.5 Crores per annum to be taken up in his/her constituency. The Rajya Sabha Members of Parliament can recommend works in one or more districts in the State from where he/she elected. The Nominated Members of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha may select any one or more Districts from any one State in the Country for implementation of their choice of work under the scheme.

MPLAD Scheme is for Development works and creation of durable community assets. Individual benefits and movable & non-durable assets (certain exemptions accepted) are generally not allowed under the scheme. Development works like Drinking water facilities, Education, Electricity facility, Non-Conventional Energy Sources, Health and Family welfares, Sanitation and Public Health, Irrigation, Roads, pathways and Bridge, Sports, Animal care and other public facilities were in the priority list. (Ajay Kumar, 2003) Funds of MPLAD were used for some Natural Disasters with approval in Lok Sabha and Rajyasabha Committees on MPLADS for Tsunami Rehabilitation in 2004, Kosi Flood Affected area of Bihar during 2008. Funds were also used for One MP One Idea scheme to promote and award the initiatives of Local People.

MPs suggests at least 15 percent of the MPLADS funds entitled for the year for areas inhabited by SC population and 7.5 percent of total fund for the ST population. In case of no availability of SC population, fund can be used for SC population of nearby area in the state or for ST inhabited areas in no ST population in the state.

SAGY: The MP were mandated to identify one Gram Panchayat to be taken up immediately once the scheme launched in 2014 and two others to be taken up a little later. Lok Sabha MP has to choose a Gram Panchayat from within his/her constituency and Rajya Sabha MP a Gram Panchayat from the rural area of a district of his/her choice in the State from which he/she elected. Nominated MPs may choose a Gram Panchayat from the rural area of any district in the

country. In the case of urban constituencies (where there are no Gram Panchayats), the MP can identify a Gram Panchayat from a nearby rural constituency. However, the nominated MPs can enjoy the privilege of selecting a Gram Panchayat from the rural area of any district in the country. In Urban constituencies where there are no Gram Panchayats, the MP can identify a Gram Panchayat from a nearby rural constituency. (Gunjan Kumar, 2017)

The MPs are the pivots to run this scheme on and gram Panchayat are the basic unit for development. A village having population of 3000-5000 in plain areas and 1000-3000 in hilly, tribal and difficult area suggested for adoption by MP. In districts where this unit size is not available, Gram Panchayats approximating the desirable population size suggested to choose. The project needs to be prioritised based on the need and relevance. The priorities of works to be decided at the time of formulation of VDP following the set of practices like PRA, GDP, Discussion in Gram Sabha, considering immediate needs and touching the unreached sectors and segments of the villages.

4. Budget availability:

Both the scheme are different in nature as MPLADS have provision for Rs. 5 crore a year for a constituency but no any pre decided work to utilize the available fund while SAGY have pre planned VDP where priority based works are defined but there is no availability of direct funding under the scheme. The achievement of SAGY intended through the convergence and implementation of existing Government Schemes and Programmes without allocating additional funds.

Budget available and fund mobilization modules for both the schemes as follow;

MPLADS: When the Scheme was launched, an amount of Rs. 5 lakh per MP was allotted which became Rupees 1 crore per annum for a constituency from 1994-95. This increased up to Rs. 2 crore from 1998-99 and now it is Rupees 5 crore from the financial year 2011-12. As per guidelines of MPLAD 2012, The annual entitlement of Rs 5 Crore shall be released, in two equal instalments of Rs 2.5 crore each, by Government of India directly to the District Authority (DAs) of the Nodal District of the member of Parliament concerned. Funds released to the District Authority by the Government of India are non-lapsable; funds left unspent in the districts carried forward for utilization in the subsequent years. The work of MPLADS shall be completed within 18 months from the date of demitting office in case of Rajya Sabha MPs or dissolution of the Lok Sabha.

MPLAD Scheme can be converged in individual/stand-alone projects of other Central and State Government schemes provided such works of Central/State Governments Schemes are eligible under MPLADS. There is provision to pool the funds from local bodies similarly to MPLADS works.

Special provision for convergence of MPLADS with MGNREGA & Khelo India, a National Programme for Development of sports with the objective of creating assets that is more durable. Purchase of Ambulances/Hearse Vans allowed after consultation with the District Authority/District Chief Medical Officer on the recommendation of a Member of Parliament. Public and community contribution to the works recommended by MPs is also permissible. In such cases, MPLADS funds will be limited to the estimated amount minus the public and community contribution.

SAGY: The Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) converges resources available from a range of existing Central Sector, Centrally Sponsored and State Schemes to achieve the programme objectives and as such, no additional funding deemed necessary. The Gram Panchayats under the guidance of Hon'ble MPs follow a structured process of environment-creation, social-mobilisation, resource mapping and participatory development planning.

The guidelines of as many as 26 Central Schemes have been amended or enabled to accord priority for the SAGY Gram Panchayats. A compilation of 223 Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored and 1,806 State Schemes for convergence under SAGY for the benefit of Members of Parliament, District and Village level officials has been prepared. Ministry has published a document named 'SAHYOG' as an indicative guidance document with the essential information on the existing social security schemes collated from respective Ministries to enrich the knowledge of villagers and village level functionaries to achieve 100% enrolment into the social/financial Security Schemes in SAGY Gram Panchayats. The Ministry of Rural Development has coordinated with other Central Ministries/ Departments for ensuring provision of four key basic services viz. power, drinking water, roads and education in all SAGY Gram Panchayats. Ministry has met with the representatives of Industry and Professional Associations linked with Ministry of Corporate Affairs and oriented them on the opportunities presented by SAGY, Mission Antyodaya and other schemes for converging private / corporate investments with the government initiatives for the development of villages as part of CSR.

The scheme has provision for a one-time allocation of Rs. 50,000 for Gram Panchayats adopted under SAGY for preparatory activities and environment creation including awareness generation and social mobilisation.

5. Implementing Agency:

The responsibility and authority of selecting the works or area is of MP and implementation responsibilities on head of the local government offices in liaison with village body under the guidance of MP. The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, as the nodal Ministry, is responsible for policy formulation, release of funds and monitoring of MPLADS while State Governments do implementation with active involvement of District and Block authorities. In case of SAGY, Ministry of Rural Development coordinates and monitors the Scheme closely to ensure its efficient implementation. In order to operationalize the strategies the central sector and centrally sponsored schemes along with the state schemes implemented in a convergent and integrated manner to generate maximum synergy. Detailed strategy structured for the implementation is briefed scheme wise.

MPLADS: A department in each State/Union Territory (UT) designated as the nodal Department with the overall responsibility of supervision, monitoring and coordination of MPLADS implementation at the districts with other line departments. The government of India liaises and coordinates with the State Nodal Departments on the MPLADS funds released to the Districts Authorities.

District Collector/District Magistrate/Deputy Commissioner are the District Authority to implement MPLADS in the district. If the District Planning Committee is empowering by the State Government, the Chief Executive Officer of the District Planning Committee can function as the District Authority. In case of Municipal Corporations, the Commissioner/Chief Executive Officer may function as the District Authority. The District Authority shall make the selection of an appropriate Implementing Agency through which a particular work recommended by an MP to be executed.

SAGY: At the state level there will be an Empowered Committee headed by the Chief Secretary consisting of the relevant Departments and including experts, as required with at least two Civil Society representatives. The Secretary of the Rural Development Department of the state will be the member convenor. The district Collector will be the nodal officer for implementing the SAGY. He will conduct a monthly review meeting with representatives of the participating Line Departments. The Members of Parliament concerned will chair the review meetings. It is also proposed to have a mid-term evaluation of performance through a competent independent agency and a post project assessment of performance and outcomes would be similarly undertaken.

An MP would be entitled for setting up of MPLADS Facilitation Centre in the Nodal District for which space/room to provide by the DC/DM in the premises of the DRDA or the CDO Office/ CEO, District Panchayat Office.

6. Performance & Achievements:

Both the schemes are MP centric and hence of that performance, achievements, new initiatives, fund release and utilized, works executed and it's quality, priorities given to area and work in the schemes, involvement of MP and objections of miss use of power on MP & Executive agencies both has always been on top line of the media coverage. Appended is the scheme wise performance.

MPLADS: since inception of the scheme, Rs. 43008 crore has been released under the scheme and cumulative expenditure of Rs. 39904 crore has been incurred. As on March 2017, approx. 21.10 lakh works has been recommended by concern MPs 18.48 lakh works has been sanctioned and 16.50 lakh works have been completed. 89.31 percent of the works completed against sanctioned as per the Annual Report of MPLADS 2017. State wise and year wise fund allocation, fund released and utilization details are given in table no 1 & 2 respectively.

Table 1
State/UT wise Status of Fund Release and Expenditure.

State/UT	Total Funds Released by G.O.I (Rs. Crore))	Amount Available (with interest with District Authority (Rs. In Crore)	Cumulative Amount Recommended by MPs (Rs. In Crore)	Cumulative Amount Sanctioned by the District Authority (Rs. In Crore)	Percent of Sanctioned over release	Expenditure incurred by the District Authority (Rs. In Crore)	Percent of Utilisation over release	Unspent Balance with District Authority (Rs. In Crore)
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A & N Islands	70.05	78.95	131.69	73.14	104.41	75.09	106.48	3.86
Andhra Pradesh	3233.9	3441.53	3850.29	3584.03	110.83	3221.05	99.44	220.47
Arunachal Pradesh	207.65	210.57	227.59	204.81	98.63	205.56	98.75	5
Assam	1382.55	1414.91	1359.3	1323.62	95.74	1276.82	92.19	138.09
Bihar	3537.4	3788.14	4479.34	3807.48	107.63	3545.07	100.03	243.07
Chandigarh	67.55	74.64	80.33	86.49	128.04	71.94	105.83	2.7
Chhattisgarh	1100.25	1168.1	1406.68	1114.87	101.33	1103.78	99.82	64.32
D & N Haveli	62.55	64.9	117.06	79.03	126.34	64.75	103.51	0.15
Daman & Diu	65.05	66.12	135.69	66.93	102.89	60.34	92.77	5.77
Delhi	480.5	580.11	1011.68	682.21	141.98	535.11	110.7	45
Goa	165.15	183.06	240.34	192.13	116.34	165.96	100.15	17.1
Gujarat	2457.85	2620.82	3018.54	2609.73	106.18	2464.18	99.7	156.64
Haryana	992.75	1027.84	1219.26	998.11	100.54	935.98	93.62	91.86
Himachal Pradesh	479.8	505.13	487.95	476.12	99.23	447.24	92.76	57.9
Jammu & Kashmir	619.8	650.75	689.07	657.74	106.12	587.61	94.29	63.14
Jharkhand	1211.75	1242.12	1364.2	1158.3	95.59	1100.59	90.61	141.53
Karnataka	2528.5	2621.52	2763.47	2605.17	103.03	2377.92	93.73	243.6
Kerala	1829.45	1992.71	2529.9	2110.08	115.34	1907.52	103.66	85.19
Lakshadweep	57.55	67.95	105.21	75.33	130.89	61.65	107.12	6.31
Madhya Pradesh	2717	2833.18	3164.96	2742.24	100.93	2615.51	95.87	217.67
Maharashtra	4123.45	4477.73	5959.16	4705.3	114.11	4149.83	100.47	327.9
Manipur	207.65	213.07	206.6	204.18	98.33	199.54	95.81	13.53
Meghalaya	205.15	209.79	207.96	200.45	97.71	197.89	95.78	11.9
Mizoram	137.6	139.36	138.43	138.44	100.61	138.26	100.12	1.09
Nagaland	137.6	138.09	132.63	107.63	78.22	130.44	94.65	7.65
Nominated	709.05	747.88	813.52	731.6	103.18	662.79	93.09	85.09
Odisha	2017.05	2086.25	2251.42	1981.19	98.22	1861.27	91.91	224.98
Puducherry	121.6	132.54	189.61	147.17	121.03	124.82	101.95	7.72
Punjab	1336.05	1401.53	1454.24	1332.21	99.71	1296.63	96.46	104.9
Rajasthan	2275.25	2339.69	2517.64	2275.03	99.99	2088.63	91.34	251.06
Sikkim	135.1	142.04	143.81	138.36	102.41	133.43	97.99	8.6
Tamil Nadu	3754.86	3906.23	4102.33	3936.7	104.84	3723.13	98.79	183.1
Telangana	517	595.15	759.79	681.64	131.85	533.08	101.82	62.07
Tripura	186.65	190.41	184	182.34	97.69	176.83	94.18	13.58
Uttar Pradesh	7307.2	7528.19	7782.54	7244.29	99.14	6953.07	94.79	575.12
Uttarakhand	472.75	489	483.91	470.05	99.43	425.17	89.65	63.83
West Bengal	3723.69	3965.26	4143.77	3865.96	103.82	3773.74	100.71	191.52
Total	50634.75	53335.26	59853.91	52990.1	104.65	49392.22	97.55	3943.01

Source: MPLADS Annual Report 2016-17

Table 2:
The year wise fund released under the scheme

Year	Allocation (In Rs. Crore)	Funds Released (In Rs. Crore)	Cumulative Release (In Rs. Crore)	Year	Allocation (In Rs. Crore)	Funds Released (In Rs. Crore)	Cumulative Release (In Rs. Crore)
1993-94	39.5	37.8	37.8	2005-06	1580	1433.9	14923.7
1994-95	790	771	808.8	2006-07	1580	1451.5	16375.2
1995-96	790	763	1571.8	2007-08	1580	1470.55	17845.8
1996-97	790	778	2349.8	2008-09	1580	1580	19425.8

1997-98	790	488	2837.8	2009-10	1580	1531.5	20957.3
1998-99	1580	789.5	2837.8	2010-11	1580	1533.32	22490.6
1999-00	1580	1390.5	5017.8	2011-12	3950	2507.68	24998.3
2000-01	1580	2080	7097.8	2012-13	3950	3722	28720.3
2001-02	1580	1800	8897.8	2013-14	3950	3937	32657.3
2002-03	1580	1600	10497.8	2014-15	3950	3350	36007.3
2003-04	1580	1682	12179.8	2015-16	3950	3502	39509.3
2004-05	1580	1310	13489.8	2016-17	3950	3499.5	43008.8

Source: MPLADS Annual Report 2016-17

State wise total no of works sanctioned and fund approved mentioned in table No. 2. There were total 72991 works sanctioned across the nation worth 2829 crores. Highest works were sanctioned in Punjab while Chandigarh is lowest in the report. Total sanctioned cost is highest in Tamil Nadu while lowest in the Nagaland.

Table 3:
State Wise Work Details

S.No	State	Total Sanctioned Cost of Works (In Lakh)	Total Number of Works Sanctioned	S.No	State	Total Sanctioned Cost of Works (In Lakh)	Total Number of Works Sanctioned
1	Andhra Pradesh	6142.323	2040	15	Meghalaya	1395.141	576
2	Assam	167.298	12	16	Mizoram	1047.19	213
3	Bihar	9030.762	1834	17	Nagaland	0.012	70
4	Chandigarh	17.849	1	18	Nominated	84.221	10
5	Chhattisgarh	20510.83	5763	19	Odisha	11454.454	4409
6	Gujarat	13246.15	6329	20	Punjab	26443.818	13335
7	Haryana	8036.916	1902	21	Rajasthan	5580.981	1258
8	Himachal Pradesh	104.409	88	22	Sikkim	2889.352	311
9	Jammu & Kashmir	963.09	676	23	Tamil Nadu	49269.578	7166
10	Jharkhand	4914.637	1301	24	Telangana	14280.358	3961
11	Karnataka	10118.95	2482	25	Uttar Pradesh	29741.774	4625
12	Kerala	2924.132	469	26	Uttarakhand	228.35	44
13	Madhya Pradesh	5385.971	2089	27	West Bengal	44452.695	8150
14	Maharashtra	14438.58	3877	Total		282869.81	72991

Source: <https://www.mplads.gov.in/mplads/AuthenticatedPages/Reports/Citizen/rptCMSStateWiseSummaryOfWork.a.spx> (As on 13 June 2019)

Major works suggested by MPs are for addressing the problems of connectivity via improving railways, roads, pathways and bridges, for providing general public facilities, drinking water facility, education, electricity connectivity enhancement, sanitation and for public health improvements. Details of the major works done are available in appended table.

Table 4:
Type of works approved and sanctioned cost for same.

Sr. No.	Sector	Total Sanctioned Cost of Works (In Lakh)	Total No of Sanctioned Works
1	Drinking Water Facility	22891.772	12565
2	Education	24557.326	6915
3	Electricity Facility	20165.219	5814

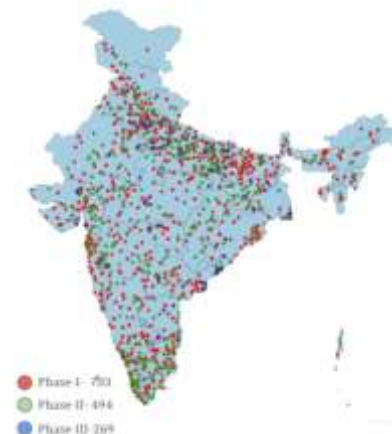
4	Health And Family Welfare	8356.03	1347
5	Irrigation Facilities	5846.757	793
6	Non-Conventional Energy Sources	8596.704	1510
7	Other Public Facilities	70239.213	17759
8	Railways, Roads, Pathways And Bridges	115162.085	24428
9	Sanitation And Public Health	9228.689	2448
10	Sports	5288.94	1641
11	Works Relating To Agriculture	239.76	51
12	Works Relating To Animal Husbandry, Diary And Fisheries	957.591	183
13	Works Relating To Cluster Development For Handloom Weavers	15	1
14	Works Relating To Urban Development	355.278	94
	Total	291900.364	75549

Source: <https://www.mplads.gov.in/mplads/AuthenticatedPages/Reports/Citizen/rptCMSStateWiseSummaryOfWork.a.spx> (As on 13 June 2019)

SAGY: The Gram Panchayats adopted under SAGY prepare Village Development Plans (VDP) through a participatory process under the guidance of Hon'ble Members of Parliament. The VDP includes prioritized time-bound activities to achieve holistic progress of the village through the convergence of existing Government Schemes and programmes with help of local government body and executing agencies. In order to keep track of the progress of projects listed in the VDP, Tracking Template developed and the progress monitored online. As on 31 May 2019, the Hon'ble Members of Parliament have adopted 1,484 Gram Panchayats under Phase-I/II/III and are placing their maximum efforts for development of adopted villages. The status of number of villages adopted by MPs given in Table No. 1.

Table 5:
Hon'ble MP adopted the Villages. (Phase I, II & III)

Phase I, II & III			
Members of Lok Sabha	LS Members identified Gram Panchayats	Members of Rajya Sabha	RS Members identified Gram Panchayats
1684	1088	741	395



Source: http://saanjhi.gov.in/saanjhimis/reports/dreports/summarreport_chosengp.aspx (As on 31 May 2019)

Total 1286 Gram Panchayats have uploaded their VDPs covering 67,892 projects and out of these, implementation of 37,283 (55%) projects reported completed on 31 May 2019.

Table 6: State wise progress status of VDP & Projects planned in Villages adopted under SAGY.

Sr. No.	State / UT	No. of SAG Y GPs	No. of GPs that uploa ded VDP	No. of GPs that updated VDP progress	No. of projects planned	No. of projects completed	No. of projects in-progress	No. of projects yet to start
1	Andaman And Nicobar Is.	3	2	1	276	192 (70%)	50 (18%)	34 (12%)

2	Andhra Pradesh	65	64	53	1350	776 (57%)	90 (7%)	484 (36%)
3	Arunachal Pradesh	7	3	3	216	28 (13%)	27 (13%)	161 (75%)
4	Assam	35	27	25	2429	580 (24%)	476 (20%)	1373 (57%)
5	Bihar	82	60	48	4817	1614 (34%)	653 (14%)	2550 (53%)
6	Chandigarh	2	2	2	31	15 (48%)	2 (6%)	14 (45%)
7	Chhattisgarh	44	39	33	3247	1944 (60%)	296 (9%)	1007 (31%)
8	Dadra And Nagar Haveli	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Daman And Diu	1	1	1	52	32 (62%)	7 (13%)	13 (25%)
10	Delhi	13	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Goa	5	4	4	609	102 (17%)	31 (5%)	476 (78%)
12	Gujarat	75	60	58	1578	1228 (78%)	115 (7%)	235 (15%)
13	Haryana	32	33	31	1574	978 (62%)	166 (11%)	430 (27%)
14	Himachal Pradesh	15	14	14	1291	419 (32%)	106 (8%)	766 (59%)
15	Jammu And Kashmir	14	14	12	917	444 (48%)	112 (12%)	361 (39%)
16	Jharkhand	51	46	44	4128	1822 (44%)	699 (17%)	1607 (39%)
17	Karnataka	57	55	54	9650	5085 (53%)	833 (9%)	3732 (39%)
18	Kerala	82	70	57	4219	1939 (46%)	723 (17%)	1557 (37%)
19	Lakshadweep	1	1	1	79	4 (5%)	59 (75%)	16 (20%)
20	Madhya Pradesh	68	52	42	2538	1691 (67%)	258 (10%)	589 (23%)
21	Maharashtra	134	102	84	7063	3052 (43%)	788 (11%)	3223 (46%)
22	Manipur	12	12	12	786	517 (66%)	211 (27%)	58 (7%)
23	Meghalaya	7	4	4	320	86 (27%)	87 (27%)	147 (46%)
24	Mizoram	5	5	5	511	346 (68%)	55 (11%)	110 (22%)
25	Nagaland	3	2	2	71	16 (23%)	14 (20%)	41 (58%)
26	Odisha	47	36	19	941	170 (18%)	58 (6%)	713 (76%)
27	Puducherry	2	2	2	72	17 (24%)	40 (56%)	15 (21%)
28	Punjab	32	23	22	815	257 (32%)	171 (21%)	387 (47%)
29	Rajasthan	80	77	77	4358	2235 (51%)	738 (17%)	1385 (32%)
30	Sikkim	7	5	4	218	117 (54%)	29 (13%)	72 (33%)
31	Tamil Nadu	159	154	144	4899	4156 (85%)	409 (8%)	334 (7%)
32	Telangana	45	35	33	1756	893 (51%)	217 (12%)	646 (37%)
33	Tripura	4	3	3	159	86 (54%)	16 (10%)	57 (36%)
34	Uttar Pradesh	270	268	268	6311	6037 (96%)	196 (3%)	78 (1%)
35	Uttarakhand	15	10	9	550	405 (74%)	21 (4%)	124 (23%)
36	West Bengal	9	1	0	61	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	61 (100%)
Grand Total		1484	1286	1171	67892	37283 (55%)	7753 (11%)	22856 (34%)

Source: Report of Performance Review Committee (PRC) Meeting by Department of Rural Development, Government of India, on New India 2022 - 75 Milestones for India @75, Meeting held on 06th & 07th June, 2019 at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi.

The Ministry has developed a 35-point impact-monitoring tool to gauge the impact of SAGY implementation in the Gram Panchayats called Panchayat Darpan. Progress measured through outcome indicators broadly covering basic amenities, education, health, sanitation, livelihood, women empowerment, financial inclusion, food security, social security, and e-governance. The impact is measured on quarterly for 22 indicators, half-yearly of 7 indicators and yearly basis of 6 indicators. Out of total 1484 Gram Panchayats adopted by MPs, baseline data entry of 1175 villages have been completed while pending at 309 GPs and quarterly data entry of 817 villages are complete but 667 have not uploaded the data of Panchayat Darpan.

Meetings of SLEC headed by the Chief Secretary consisting of the relevant Departments and experts as per the need including at least two civil society informed to meet at least once a quarter and perform various tasks for the effective implementation of the SAGY programme in the state. Committee is constituted in 33 states/UTs and pending in Dadara and Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep & West Bengal. The Meetings of SLEC committee not being held on regular basis and some states have not yet updated the data in the portal of meetings held.

7. Issues & Challenges:

As both the scheme have direct relation with politics, it has always been the topic of discussion in regards to different issues and such issues are the biggest challenges of the schemes. Conflict of the interest is the major issue found in the MPLADS (Siba Sankar Mohanty. 2004) while preparation of VDP, its execution and slow progress is the common problem across the India for SAGY. (Gunjan Kumar, 2017) The progress in villages selected under phase I was excellent while slow progress observed in phase II & III. MPLADS had been in the news about misuse of funds, District Authorities diverted funds in other schemes, less utilization for SC/ST, payment for inadmissible items and direct claims of corruption and politicisation of the scheme. Selection of Village, Preparation of VDP prioritizing local needs, convergence, communication gap between SAGY body; Village Body & Work Implementing Department, quality of works, involvement of hon'ble MP, follow the guidelines, online update of progress are the common issues and challenges of SAGY.

8. CONCLUSION:

Every MP is the voice for his/her constituency and they have responsibilities to three main groups: their constituents, Parliament and their political party. The schemes reviewed in this paper have direct relation with all the three responsibilities. MP can intervene for sustainable development of area and address the immediate needs of populace of constituency, show their best performance in the parliament through successful implementation of the schemes and its results as well as he can fulfil the responsibility given by their political party after mandate given by votes. In MPLAD scheme, there is no precise work selection and fund use pattern; there is scope for rework it referring the reports of Government Authorities and Monitoring and Evaluations done by empanelled agencies. SAGY do not have any fund allocation to carry out the works so success of scheme depends on convergence, Involvement of Hon'ble MP, planning and prioritization of works following set of guidelines of SAGY, coordination of all agencies together, fund rising through CSR, Synchronisation of all stalk holders etc. can be a key factor to make an Adarsh Village wherein local people and MP have a major role to play. Both the schemes determine the successfulness of MP during his term and play an important role in his political carrier. There are opportunities for necessary revisions or measures to be taken by governments to increase the strength of the schemes.

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