

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 391
ANSWERED ON 05/12/2023**

SAANSAD ADARSH GRAM YOJANA

391. SHRI NIHAL CHAND:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the salient features of Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY);**
- (b) the number of villages developed under the said Yojana since its launch across the country, State/UT-wise;**
- (c) whether funds are allocated by the Union Government for the said Yojana and if so, the details thereof; and**
- (d) whether necessary guidelines have been issued by the Union Government for the development of institutional infrastructure of the villages under the said Yojana and if so, the details thereof?**

ANSWER

**MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
(SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI)**

(a): Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) aims to create holistically developed model Gram Panchayats across the country. The salient features of SAGY are placed in the Annexure-I.

(b): The Hon'ble Members of Parliament have identified 3,390 Gram Panchayats across the country under SAGY since its inception. The State/ UT wise number of GPs identified under SAGY, since its inception is given in Annexure-II.

(c): Under the Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana framework, the development of Gram Panchayats is envisaged through convergence and implementation of existing Government Schemes and Programmes under the administrative control of respective Ministries without allocating additional funds. The amount of funds raised through various sources for the Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana Gram Panchayats is not maintained centrally.

(d): The scheme guidelines have been conveyed to all the stakeholders with the view to achieve its intended objectives and also for the development of institutional infrastructure of the villages under the said scheme. As per the Guidelines, the responsibility of implementing the SAGY largely depends on the functionaries concerned at different levels. As the entire programme is implemented in a convergence model, the District Collector plays a significant role. In the SAGY guidelines, as per component 10 (d) the District Collector is the nodal officer for implementing SAGY. The District collector conducts a monthly review meeting with representatives of the participating line departments. The Members of Parliament concerned chair the review meetings. The heads of the GPs concerned are invited for these monthly meetings. The Ministry has provided training on SAGY implementation process to the Gram Panchayat heads. The Ministry has prepared a compendium on SAGY containing supporting materials to help various stakeholders in the implementation of SAGY and distributed the same amongst the participants of the said training programmes. The guidelines and the details of schemes for convergence are available on the scheme portal, i.e., <https://saanjhi.gov.in/>.

Annexure-I referred in point (a) of reply to Lok Sabha unstarred question No. 391 scheduled for answer on 5th December 2023.

The salient features of Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) are as follows:

1. It is a unique scheme of the Ministry of Rural Development wherein, for the first time, the leadership, capacity, commitment and energy of the Members of Parliament are being leveraged directly for development at the Gram Panchayat level.

2. The goal of Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) is to translate the comprehensive and organic vision of Mahatma Gandhi on village development into reality. These ‘Adarsh Grams’ are desired to serve as ‘nucleus of health, cleanliness, greenery and cordiality’ within the village community and become schools of local development and governance, inspiring neighbouring Gram Panchayats.

3. SAGY aims at instilling certain values in the villages and their people so that villages get transformed into models for others. These values include ensuring the involvement of all sections of society in all aspects related to the life of the village, especially in decision-making related to governance, adhering to Antyodaya – enabling the “poorest and the weakest person” in the village to achieve well-being, affirming gender equality, ensuring respect for women, guaranteeing social justice, instilling dignity of labour and the spirit of community service and voluntarism. Besides, promoting a culture of cleanliness, living in consonance with nature – ensuring balance between development and ecology, preserving and promoting the local cultural heritage, inculcating mutual cooperation, self-help and self-reliance, fostering peace and harmony in the village community, bringing about transparency, accountability and probity in public life, nurturing local self-governance, adhering to the values enshrined in the Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties of the Indian Constitution are also desired.

4. The main objectives of SAGY are:

(a) To substantially improve the standard of living and quality of life of all sections of the population through improved basic amenities, higher productivity, enhanced human development, better livelihood

opportunities, reduced disparities, access to rights and entitlements, wider social mobilization and enriched Social Capital.

(b) To generate models of local level development and effective local governance, which can motivate and inspire neighbouring Gram Panchayats to learn and adapt.

(c) To trigger processes, which lead to holistic development of the identified Gram Panchayats.

5. In order to achieve these objectives, SAGY is guided by the following approach:

(a) Leveraging the leadership, capacity, commitment and energy of the Members of Parliament (MP) to develop model Gram Panchayats.

(b) Engaging with and mobilizing the community for participatory local level development.

(c) Converging different government programmes as well as private and voluntary initiatives to achieve comprehensive development in tune with people's aspirations and local potential.

(d) Building partnerships with voluntary organizations, cooperatives and academic and research institutions.

(e) Focusing on outcomes and sustainability

Annexure-II

Annexure-II referred in point (b) of reply to Lok Sabha unstarred question No.391 scheduled for answer on 5th December 2023

The State-wise/ UT wise number of villages identified under SAGY, since its inception:

S.No	Name of the State / UT	No of GPs identified since its inception (11th October 2014 onwards)
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8
2	Andhra Pradesh	201
3	Arunachal Pradesh	13
4	Assam	51
5	Bihar	197
6	Chandigarh	2
7	Chhattisgarh	116
8	Delhi	13
9	Goa	15
10	Gujarat	234
11	Haryana	91
12	Himachal Pradesh	45
13	Jammu and Kashmir	43
14	Jharkhand	117
15	Karnataka	133
16	Kerala	167
17	Ladakh	4
18	Lakshadweep	2
19	Madhya Pradesh	140
20	Maharashtra	260
21	Manipur	30
22	Meghalaya	24
23	Mizoram	14
24	Nagaland	8
25	Odisha	104
26	Puducherry	10
27	Punjab	72
28	Rajasthan	190
29	Sikkim	15
30	Tamil Nadu	367
31	Telangana	86
32	Tripura	14
33	Ut Of Dadra and Nagar Haveli And Daman and Diu	8
34	Uttar Pradesh	549
35	Uttarakhand	37
36	West Bengal	10
	Grand Total	3390