GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 378**
ANSWERED ON 19/07/2022

**SANSAD ADARSH GRAM YOJANA**

378.     SHRI NIHAL CHAND:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a)     the main fearures of Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY);
(b)     the number of villages developed under the said yojana since its inception in the country, State/UT-wise;
(c)     whether the Government has allocated any funds for the said yojana and if so, the details thereof; and
(d)     whether any necessary guidelines have been issued by the Government for the development of institutional infrastructure of 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 main features of SAGY are placed in the Annexure-I.

(b)     The Hon'ble Members of Parliament have identified 2911 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 SAGY Framework of Guidelines, the development of Gram Panchayats is envisaged through effective convergence and implementation of existing development schemes of Government under the administrative control of respective Ministries without allocation of any additional fund.

(d)     The scheme guidelines were formulated in 2014 and have been revised from time to time. These have been conveyed to all the stakeholders and are also available at the Ministry's website. 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 is required to conduct 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. Also, 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 programme.

*****

**Annexure-I referred in point (a) of reply to Lok Sabha unstarred question No. 378 scheduled for answer on 19th July 2022**

**The main features of Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY)**

1. It is a unique scheme of the Ministry of Rural Development wherein 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 neighboring 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 trigger processes which lead to holistic development of the identified Gram Panchayats.
   b. 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.
   c. To generate models of local level development and effective local governance which can motivate and inspire neighbouring Gram Panchayats to learn and adapt.

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

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

c. Building partnerships with voluntary organizations, cooperatives and academic and research institutions.

d. Focusing on outcomes and sustainability.

**Annexure-II referred in point (b) of reply to Lok Sabha unstarred question No.378 scheduled for answer on 19th July 2022**

The Statewise/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 | 4 |
| 2 | Andhra Pradesh | 166 |
| 3 | Arunachal Pradesh | 13 |
| 4 | Assam | 48 |
| 5 | Bihar | 135 |
| 6 | Chandigarh | 2 |
| 7 | Chhattisgarh | 113 |
| 8 | Delhi | 13 |
| 9 | Goa | 14 |
| 10 | Gujarat | 196 |
| 11 | Haryana | 91 |
| 12 | Himachal Pradesh | 40 |
| 13 | Jammu And Kashmir | 40 |
| 14 | Jharkhand | 90 |
| 15 | Karnataka | 115 |
| 16 | Kerala | 151 |
| 17 | Ladakh | 4 |
| 18 | Lakshadweep | 2 |
| 19 | Madhya Pradesh | 115 |
| 20 | Maharashtra | 241 |
| 21 | Manipur | 28 |
| 22 | Meghalaya | 18 |
| 23 | Mizoram | 13 |
| 24 | Nagaland | 8 |
| 25 | Odisha | 84 |
| 26 | Puducherry | 10 |
| 27 | Punjab | 51 |
| 28 | Rajasthan | 162 |
| 29 | Sikkim | 12 |
| 30 | Tamil Nadu | 349 |
| 31 | Telangana | 74 |
| 32 | Tripura | 14 |
| 33 | UT of D& N Haveli and Daman & Diu | 3 |
| 34 | Uttar Pradesh | 451 |
| 35 | Uttarakhand | 31 |
| 36 | West Bengal | 10 |
| | **Total** | 2911 |

*****