

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF PLANNING**

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 674
TO BE ANSWERED ON 26.02.2016**

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

674 SHRI KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH CHANDEL

Will the **Minister of Planning** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has taken measures to make the role of the public representatives including Members of Parliament more effective in the centrally sponsored schemes, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to constitute new sub-committee for these schemes; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

**MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND
MINISTER OF STATE FOR DEFENCE
(RAO INDERJIT SINGH)**

(a). Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs) are the schemes, which are ordinarily relate to the subject mentioned in the State and Concurrent lists of the Constitution of India. Hence while these schemes are formulated by respective administrative Central Ministries/Departments in consultation with the States/UTs and other stakeholders, these are implemented eventually by the State Governments/their agencies as per the guidelines issued by the Central Ministries / Departments for individual schemes. There is no single Supervisory and Monitoring Committee for all the Centrally Sponsored Schemes. Role of the Honourable Member of the Parliament in the schemes is governed by the guidelines of the schemes. A brief on involvement of MPs in implementation of CSSs by various Ministries / Departments is given at Annexure. In addition, a separate scheme namely, Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) is already in place under which all projects/programmes under the Scheme are implemented on the recommendation of local MP.

(b). No, Madam

(c). Does not arise.

**Annexure to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 674 raised by
SHRI KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH CHANDEL, M.P.
due for answer on 26.02.2016 regarding CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES.**

Note on participation of MPs in development work through CSS:

Scheme-wise arrangements regarding participation of MPs in implementation of some of the important schemes are as follows:

Ministry of Rural Development

With a view to fulfill the objective of ensuring quality in implementation, particularly in the context of large public funds being spent under the programmes of the Ministry, the Vigilance & Monitoring Committees are constituted for providing a crucial role for the Members of Parliament and elected representatives of the people in State Legislatures and Panchayati Raj Institutions in the implementation of the Rural Development Programmes.

These Vigilance & Monitoring Committees, chaired/ co-chaired by Members of Parliament are required to meet once in three months to review the implementation of various rural development programmes. The MoRD has issued detailed guidelines for this institutional mechanism. These VMCs are expected to function as an important instrument for effective monitoring of implementation of the programme of the MoRD with a crucial role for the Members of Parliament and elected representatives of people in State legislatures and Panchayati Raj and elected representatives of people in State Legislature and Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in reviewing the implementation of the programme of the Ministry of rural Development. The VMC at district level is required to monitor schemes like:

- a) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)
- b) Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)
- c) National Rural Livelihood Mission(NRLM) [renamed as Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana (DAY)]
- d) National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)
- e) Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)
- f) National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP)
- g) National Rural Drinking Water Programme
- h) Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM)
- i) Any other programme of Ministry of Rural development

The programme of Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Ministry of Tribal Affairs and Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana are also to be monitored by the district level VMC.

Some of the scheme specific arrangements indicating role of MPs are as follows:

1. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a major Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The position with regard to participation of M.Ps in the implementation of this scheme is as follows:-

PMGSY is implemented by the States. The guidelines issued by the Ministry of Rural Development ensure wider participation of elected representatives at various levels of decision making. These guidelines also provide for consultation with Members of Parliament. Some of the important existing arrangements outlined in the guidelines are as follows:-

- a. The Core Network and District Rural Roads Plan are to be finalized by the District Panchayat after giving full consideration to the suggestions of the Member of Parliament.
- b. Suggestions of the Members of Parliament are to be taken while finalizing the Comprehensive New Connectivity Priority List (CNCPL) and Comprehensive Upgradation Priority List (CUPL).
- c. The Annual Plan proposals are to be finalized in consultation with the Lok Sabha Members in respect of their constituencies and Rajya Sabha Members in respect of that district of the State they represent for which they have been nominated as Vice-chairman of the District Vigilance and Monitoring Committee of the Ministry of Rural Development.
- d. The proposals received from the Members of Parliament by the stipulated date have to be given full consideration in the district Panchayat which is expected to record reasons in each case of non inclusion, and the Member of Parliament should be informed of the inclusion/non-inclusion of their proposals along with the reasons given in each case in the event of non-inclusion.

The elected representatives are also involved in the joint inspection of PMGSY Projects. So far as participation of M.Ps is concerned, the superintending Engineer concerned of the zone/region requests the Hon'ble MP and Zila Pramukh representing that zone/region once in six months to select any PMGSY project (s) for joint inspection. The schedule of joint inspection is fixed as per the convenience of the MP/Zila Pramukh.

2. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)

SSA has been drawn up with specific goals and targets set for achieving universalization of elementary education. Programme Budgets are accordingly earmarked towards activities required to meet these goals. Democratic structures starting from the village level upwards through VECs, Gram

Panchayats, are integral parts of the decision making process in the Programme. SSA Framework of implementation also provides for District Level Committees, comprising public representatives to monitor the implementation of the programme. All MPs, MLAs, ZPs elected from the district are members of the Committee. The Committee is apprised of the progress under SSA in terms of targets and achievements as well as outcome indicators, such as enrolment, drop-out, learning achievement, etc. The SSA Framework of implementation provides that suggestions of the members may be taken into consideration, within the parameters of the SSA guidelines. The Committee is also required to examine the synergy and convergence of other support services for children in the 6-14 age groups.

3. National Health Mission (NHM)

National Health Mission is a major Centrally Sponsored Scheme being implemented by the States. The guidelines issued by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare ensure wide participation of elected representatives at all levels of decision making i.e. at National, State, District levels, District Hospitals, Sub District Hospitals/Community Health Centres (CHCs)/ First Referral Units(FRUs). National Level: At the National level, the NHM has a Mission Steering Group (MSG) headed by the Union Minister for Health & Family Welfare and an Empowered Programme Committee (EPC) headed by the Union Secretary for Health & FW. Mission Director implements the NRHM under the overall guidance of the MSG.

State level: At the State level, the National Health Mission would function under the overall guidance of the State Health Mission headed by the Chief Minister of the State. The functions under the Mission are carried out through the State Health & Family Welfare Society.

Composition of State Health Mission

Chairperson	: Chief Minister
Co-Chairperson	: Minister of Health and Family Welfare, State Government
Convener	: Principal Secretary/Secretary (Family Welfare)
Members	: Amongst others include nominated public representatives (5 to 10 members) such as MPs, MLAs, Chairmen- Zila Parishad, urban local bodies.

District Level: On the lines of the State Health Mission, every district is to have a ‘District Health Mission/ City Health Mission (CHM)’ headed by the Chairperson, Zila Parishad/ Mayor as decided by the State depending upon whether the district is predominantly rural or urban. Every district will have a District Health Society (DHS) will be headed by District Collector. At the city level, the Mission or Society may be established based on local context.

Composition of District Health Mission/ City Health Mission

Chairperson:	Chairman, Zilla Parishad/ Mayor
Co-Chair:	District Collector/DM
Vice Chair:	CEO Zila Parishad
Convener:	Chief Medical Officer/CDMO/CMHO/Civil Surgeon

Members: MPs, MLAs, MLCs from the district, Chair-persons of the Standing Committees of the Zilla Parishad, Project Officer (DRDA), Chair-persons of the Panchayat Samitis and Hospital Management Societies, District Programme Managers for health, ICDS, AYUSH, education, social welfare, Panchayati Raj, State representative, representatives of MNGO/SNGO, etc

Rogi Kalyan Samiti (RKS) / Hospital Management society (HMS): RKS / HMS would be a registered society set up in all District Hospitals / Sub District Hospitals / CHCs / FRUs. It may consist of the following members:-

- People's representatives – MLA / MP
- Health officials (including an Ayush doctor)
- Local district officials
- Leading members of the community
- Local CHC/ FRU in-charge
- Representatives of the Indian Medical Association
- Members of the local bodies and Panchayati Raj representative
- Leading donors

4. National Rural Drinking Water & Sanitation Programme (NRDWP)

(a) NRDWP is being dealt with by the Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation (MDWS). This scheme is implemented by the State Governments through Department of Rural Development/ Public Health Engineering Department (PHED) /State water supply and Sanitation Boards, etc, with the active involvement of Panchayati Raj institutions (PRIs), Line Departments and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs).

(b) With a view to review the performance of the programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development (Now, MDWS) including NRDWP, State and District level Vigilance Committees have been constituted by the Ministry of Rural Development where in the Members of Parliament and elected representatives of the people in the State Legislatures and Panchayati Raj Institutions are the members. The Local MP is Chairman of the District Vigilance Committee.

(c) Proposals received from Members of Parliament for installation of hand pumps / rural drinking water supply schemes in habitations within their constituencies should be given priority while planning for water supply schemes. Such proposal received from the Member of Parliament should be forwarded to the State Rural Water Supply Department for inclusion in the State annual shelf of projects.

(d) Members of Parliament should be informed of the inclusion/non-inclusion of their proposals along with the reasons in each case in the event of non-inclusion. It would be preferable if the communication is issued from the State Nodal Department at a senior level.

(e) Once the annual shelf of projects (DPRs) is finalized, it is to be placed in the State Level Scheme Sanctioning Committee (SLSSC) meeting for approval. The SLSSC would scrutinize the proposals to see that they are in accordance with the Guidelines and the proposals of the Members of Parliament have been given full consideration.

5. District State and Irrigation Plans

While formulating District Irrigation Plans (DIPs), suggestions of Hon'ble Member's of Parliament and Member's of Legislative Assembly of that is to be invited and will be included in DIPs after due technical consideration. Highest priority is to be given on valuable suggestions/recommendations of Member of Parliament of that particular district subject to technical/financial viability.

6. District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs):

(i) The Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) is being implemented by the District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) with the active involvement of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), the banks, the line departments and the Non-Government Organisations (NGOs).

(ii) With a view to fulfill the objective of ensuring quality in implementation, particularly in the context of large public funds being spent under all the programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development, the Vigilance & Monitoring Committees are constituted for providing a crucial role for the Members of Parliament and elected representatives of the people in State Legislatures and Panchayati Raj Institutions in the implementation of the Rural Development Programmes.
