

## **Chapter-VII**

### **CONCLUSION**

MPLADS is a Plan Scheme under which funds are released by the Govt. of India in the form of Grants-in-aid, as special central assistance to districts to create assets of locally felt needs. MPLADS annual allocation has been increased from Rs. 2 crore to Rs. 5 crore per MP from the financial year 2011-12. Funds under the scheme are non-lapsable and can be released and utilized in subsequent years. The scheme enables MP to recommend works of developmental nature with emphasis on creation of durable community assets. Priority is given to creation of durable assets for national priorities viz. drinking water, primary education, public health, sanitation, roads etc. Special provisions have been made for undertaking relief and rehabilitation work in areas affected by natural calamities.

The MOSPI is responsible for policy formulation, release of funds and monitoring the implementation of the Scheme, as the nodal Ministry. The MOSPI has issued detailed guidelines for release of funds, implementation and monitoring procedures of the scheme clearly indicating the nature of works which can be sanctioned and prohibited under the scheme, and roles of the MPs, Central Government, State Government, and District Authorities.

The scheme has been criticized by various legal experts and NCRWC and 2nd ARC also proposed for abolition of the scheme. However, the Constitution bench of the Supreme Court held the scheme *intra vires* of the Constitution.

Evaluation studies by PEO and NABCONS have pointed out that the overall impact on local economy and social dynamics of community life found to be generally positive. However, there are many irregularities in the execution of

the scheme. C&AG in various audits has also pointed out violation of Guidelines on various aspects as well certain irregularities in implementation of the scheme. Hence, there is a need to improve the monitoring process of the scheme.

Other developing countries such as Kenya, Bhutan, Jamaica are also running scheme similar to MPLADS.

MPLAD scheme has been proved largely successful in meeting local needs to create community assets.

Few aberrations were found in the actual implementation process, leaving scope for improvements. Following measures may be adopted to improve the performance of the scheme-

1. The local level PRIs should take lead in implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the Scheme
2. MPs recommendations of works should also be routed through PRIs. It doesn't mean any vetting by them but they should also be involved at the initial stage of selection of a work.
3. State level department intended to monitor the scheme should be strengthened and that should monitor and audit the implementation part of the scheme.
4. The work may be sanctioned after detailed deliberations between district authority and implementing agency. A monthly meeting may be convened for this purpose. The works sanctioned should be complete in nature.
5. The States should take cue from experiments in Bihar where a specialized agency called BLADA has been formed for proper monitoring and implementation of the Scheme. It has facilitated a comprehensive and

umbrella view of all the schemes under the MPLAD all over the state for subsequent evaluation and drawing lessons for future.

6. ICT should be extensively used. Website should be updated regularly. Trained and proper staff should be made responsible for this purpose. State level NIC should develop integrated software to perform all the functions electronically.
7. Asset register should be prepared and maintained by DA.
8. List of works should available on website and in the office of DA.
9. Social audit of the scheme at district level may be started.
10. As the MPLADS has come to state for sometime in future, a fresh high level committee constituting of people of repute from judiciary, representatives of all stake holders in the scheme should be constituted for present evaluation of the scheme and to give recommendation for further corrective measures.