

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
PLANNING
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:1750

ANSWERED ON:22.08.2012

ROLE OF MPS IN CSS IMPLEMENTED IN STATES

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Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) the role and powers assigned to Members of Parliament in each Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) implemented in the States;
- (b) whether some of the State Governments are not properly implementing centrally sponsored schemes with the association of Members of Parliament; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

Answer

MINISTER OF STATE FOR PLANNING, SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY AND EARTH SCIENCES (DR. ASHWANI KUMAR)

(a) to (c): Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) are formulated by respective administrative Central Ministries / Departments in consultation with the States / UTs. The modalities in respect of the implementation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes are worked out by the concerned implementing Ministries/Departments of Central Government. These schemes are implemented eventually by the State Governments/their agencies. The Central Ministries / Departments release the funds to the States for execution of CSS and the final responsibility of implementation at the field level lies with the States / UTs. There is no single Supervisory and Monitoring Committee for the Centrally Sponsored Schemes. A detailed note prepared by the Planning Commission on involvement of MPs in implementation of CSS by various Ministries / Departments for a few important CSSs is enclosed.

Annexure to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1750 due for Answer on 22.8.2012 raised by Shri Anant Ganga Ram Geete and Shri Prataprao Ganpatrao Jadhao, MPs regarding Role of MPs in CSS implemented in States Detailed Note regarding participation of MPs in Implementation of various Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

Scheme-wise facts/ existing arrangement details regarding participation of MPs in implementation of these schemes 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 universalisation 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 Rural Health Mission (NRHM)

National Rural 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 NRHM 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 Rural 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' headed by the Chairperson, Zila Parishad. It will have the District Collector as the Co-Chair and Chief Medical Officer as the Mission Director. To support the District Health Mission, every district is to have an integrated District Health Society (DHS) and all the existing societies as vertical support structures for different national and state health programmes merged in the DHS.

Composition of District Health Mission

Chairperson : Chairman, Zilla Parishad

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

Health Melas in Parliamentary Constituencies: When the National Population Policy (NPP) 2000 was adopted in February, 2000 one of the schemes taken up was on advocacy, and holding seminars and melas all over the country, particularly in the demographically weaker areas. These melas popularly known as "Parivar Kalyan Avam Swasthya Melas" aim at providing quality services, with converging and integrated delivery of services for all segments of population. The success and popularity of health melas held so far has led to a large number of requests from MPs, Central Ministers and State Govt. for holding of more and more melas and Attempt will be made to hold Health Melas in all Lok Sabha Constituencies of the country. The venue and dates of the Health Mela are stipulated under the NRHM guidelines to be decided after consultation with the Member of Parliament from the constituency along with District Magistrate and Chief Medical Officer. The Central Government funds for the Health Mela are provided to State Government SCOVA (Standing Committee of Voluntary Agencies) societies who further release the funds to Magistrate/CMO or Local branch of IMA (Indian Medical Association) whosoever is selected by local MP/District administration to organize the Health Mela.

4. National Drinking Water Mission:

National Drinking Water Mission is known as National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) which is a CSS and presently being funded on a 50:50 sharing basis between GOI and State Governments except for North East and Jammu & Kashmir where it is in the form of 90:10.

(a) NRDWP is being dealt with by the Department of Drinking Water Supply (Ministry of Rural Development). 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-Government Organizations (NGOs).

(b) With a view to review the performance of the programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development including NRDWP, State and District level Vigilance Committees have been constituted by the Ministry of Rural Development wherein 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.

5. District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) :

(i) The SGSY and IAY are 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.

To summarize, the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) have devised a system under which the district-level Vigilance & Monitoring

Committees have been set up chaired/ co-chaired by Members of Parliament. These Vigilance & Monitoring Committees 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. Such an arrangement provides a platform where the elected representatives of the people get an opportunity to provide the feedback and make suitable suggestions for any change of policy framework.