

COMMITTEE ON MEMBERS OF
PARLIAMENT LOCAL AREA
DEVELOPMENT SCHEME
(LOK SABHA)

The Members of Parliament are quite often approached by their constituents for small works of capital nature to be done in their constituencies. Considering this need, the then Prime Minister announced the Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme in Parliament on 23 December 1993. The Scheme is being administered in accordance with a set of Guidelines issued by the administrative Ministry, *i.e.* the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation of the Government of India, from time to time. The latest Guidelines were issued in June 2016. Under this Scheme, the annual funds entitlement per MP constituency, is Rs. five crore. All works to meet the locally felt community infrastructure and development needs with emphasis on the creation of durable assets in the respective constituency are permissible under MPLADS except those prohibited under the Guidelines, as given in **Annexure**. MPs may select works for creation of durable assets of national priorities pertaining to drinking water, education, public health, sanitation, and roads under the Scheme.

For monitoring and reviewing the performance and problems in the implementation of this Scheme, an *ad hoc* Committee namely MPLADS Committee was constituted by the Speaker, Lok Sabha on 22 February 1999 for the first time under Rule 254(1) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

Composition

2. The Committee on Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme is an *ad hoc* Committee consisting of 24 Members who are nominated by the Speaker from amongst the Members of the Lok Sabha to serve the Committee for a period not exceeding one year. The Committee is reconstituted by the Speaker every year.

Appointment of Chairperson

3. The Chairperson of the Committee is appointed by the Speaker from amongst the Members of the Committee.

Minister not to be a Member of the Committee

4. A Minister cannot be a Member of the Committee and if a Member after her/his nomination to the Committee is appointed a Minister, she/he ceases to be a Member of the Committee from the date of such appointment.

Functions

5. The functions of the Committee on MPLADS of Lok Sabha are:—

- (a) to monitor and review periodically the performance and problems in implementation of the MPLAD Scheme;
- (b) to consider complaints of members of Lok Sabha in regard to the Scheme; and
- (c) to perform such other functions in respect of the MPLAD Scheme as may be assigned to it by the Speaker from time to time.

The other Parliamentary Committees of Lok Sabha including the Departmentally Related Standing Committees, shall not, as far as possible consider the matters which are exclusively assigned to this Committee.

Selection of subjects for examination

6. At the first sitting of the Committee held after its constitution, the Committee selects subject(s), if any, for examination relating to MPLADS. In general, the Committee examine the various issues relating to effective implementation of MPLAD Scheme as a whole and also deliberate upon the complaints/suggestions/

representations received from MPs and the Government of India on issues relating to this Scheme throughout the year.

Calling for information from Government

7. The Committee calls for preliminary information/ comments/materials from the Ministries/Departments concerned in regard to the subject(s) or the complaints/ suggestions/representations selected for examination. Based on the background/preliminary information/ material furnished by the Ministry/Department, detailed List of Points covering various aspects in relation to the subject under examination is prepared and sent to the Ministry/Department for eliciting written information.

Memoranda from non-officials

8. The Committee may also call for memoranda on the subject under examination from Non-Governmental Organisations, individuals, etc. who are experts in the relevant field.

Constitution of Study Group/Sub-Committee

9. The Committee may, from time to time, appoint one or more Sub-Committees/Study Groups for carrying out in-depth examination of selected subject(s). A Sub-Committee may also be constituted for scrutiny of action taken by the Government on the recommendations

contained in the previous Reports of the Committee. The Convenor of the sub-Committee/Study Group is nominated by the Chairperson of the Committee from amongst the Members of the Sub-Committee/Study Group.

Study Tours

10. The Committee may undertake Study Tours/Visits to various places in connection with the subject(s) under examination and/or for on-the-spot field visits to assess the implementation as well as monitoring of the Scheme. The Committee also interact with the officials connected with the implementation/monitoring of the Scheme, during such Study Tours.

Evidence of non-officials

11. The Committee/sub-Committee may call upon individuals, experts/representatives of Non-Governmental Organisations who have submitted memoranda on the subjects under their examination to appear before them to share their considered views.

Evidence of Officials

12. For detailed examination of the subject/complaint/suggestion/representation, the Committee takes oral evidence of the representatives of the Ministry/Department concerned after the receipt of written

information on the subject. A verbatim record of the proceedings is kept.

Ministers not called before Committee

13. A Minister shall not be called before the Committee either to give evidence or for consultation in connection with the examination of subjects by the Committee.

Report and Minutes

14. The observations/recommendations of the Committee on a subject/complaint/suggestion/representation are contained in its Report, which, after its adoption by the Committee, is presented to the Lok Sabha by the Chairperson or in her/his absence by any other member of the Committee. The Minutes of the sittings of the Committee are annexed to the Report.

The Reports of the Committee are adopted by consensus among the members. Accordingly, there is no system of appending minute of dissent to the Report.

Action Taken on Reports

15. After presentation to the Lok Sabha, the Report is forwarded to the Ministry or Department concerned which is required to take action on the observations/recommendations contained in the Report and furnish

action taken replies thereon within 3 months. Action taken notes received from the Ministries/Departments are examined by the Committee or by Sub-Committee constituted for this purpose and Action Taken Reports of the Committee are presented to the House and forwarded to the Ministry/Department concerned for compliance. A statement containing action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Action Taken Report is laid on the Table of Lok Sabha.

[The constitution and working of the Committee on MPLADS is governed by Rules 253 to 286 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha and Directions 48 to 73 of the Directions by the Speaker, Lok Sabha.]

ANNEXURE

LIST OF WORKS PROHIBITED UNDER MPLADS (AS ON JUNE, 2016)

1. Office and residential buildings belonging to Central and State Governments, their Departments, Government Agencies/ Organizations and Public Sector Undertakings. However, construction of Railway Halt Station, subject to provision of para 3.35 will be permissible.
2. Office and residential buildings, and other works belonging to private and commercial organizations.
3. All works involving commercial establishments/ units.
4. All maintenance works of any type. However, re-boring of hand pumps, subject to provision of para 3.32 will be permissible.
5. All renovation, and repair works. (However, works of retrofitting of essential lifeline buildings, viz. Government hospitals,

Government Schools and public buildings to be used as shelters in an emergency and heritage and archaeological monuments and buildings with specific permission available from the Archaeological Survey of India will be permitted under MPLADS).

6. Grants and loans, contribution to any Central and State/UT Relief Funds.
7. Naming of assets after any person.
8. Project of movable items *except* as those provided in Annexure-IIA.
9. Acquisition of land or any compensation for land acquired.
10. Reimbursement of any type of completed or partly completed works or items.
11. Assets for individual/family benefits. [However, as per para 3.28 of the guidelines, tri-cycle (including motorised), artificial limbs and battery operated motorised wheelchair to differently abled deserving persons are permitted]. MPs may also provide MPLADS funds to Centrally Sponsored Schemes providing assets for individual, family use, with the proviso that the

M.P. will not add or change the priority list or any of the criteria for selection declared in the centrally sponsored scheme. He may not nominate specific individuals as beneficiaries, but can nominate the geographical area where these MPLADS funds would be spent.

12. All revenue and recurring expenditure.
13. Works within the places of religious worship and on land belonging to or owned by religious faith/group. (However, construction of crematoriums and structures on burial/cremation grounds irrespective of religious faith can be taken up under the MPLADS regardless of the location being adjacent to or falling within the area under the places of religious worship).
14. Deleted.
15. Construction of Swagat Dwars.
16. Execution of works in unauthorized colonies.

24

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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PREFACE

This Abstract is part of the Parliamentary Procedure Abstracts Series and describes the procedure regarding working of Committee on Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (Lok Sabha). It is based on the Constitution, the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, the Directions issued by the Speaker under the Rules of Procedure and the decisions/ rulings given by the Chair from time to time. It is intended to serve as a handy guide for ready reference.

The information contained in this Abstract is, however, not exhaustive. It will, therefore, be prudent to refer to and rely on the original sources for full information.

NEW DELHI

Secretary General