



# MPLAD Scheme

## Why in News

The Union Cabinet has approved the **restoration of the [Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme \(MPLADS\)](#) for the remaining part of Financial Year 2021-22 till 2025-26.**

- It will be **co-terminus with the period of the [15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission](#).**
- The scheme was **suspended for two financial years (2020-21 and 2021-22).**

## Key Points

### ▪ About:

- It is a [Central Sector Scheme](#) which was announced in December 1993.

### ▪ Objective:

- To **enable MPs to recommend works of developmental nature** with emphasis on the creation of durable community assets in the areas of drinking water, primary education, public health, sanitation and roads, etc. **primarily in their Constituencies.**
  - Since June 2016, the MPLAD funds can also be used for implementation of the schemes such as [Swachh Bharat Abhiyan](#), [Accessible India Campaign \(Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan\)](#), conservation of water through rain water harvesting and [Sansad Aadarsh Gram Yojana](#), etc.

### ▪ Implementation:

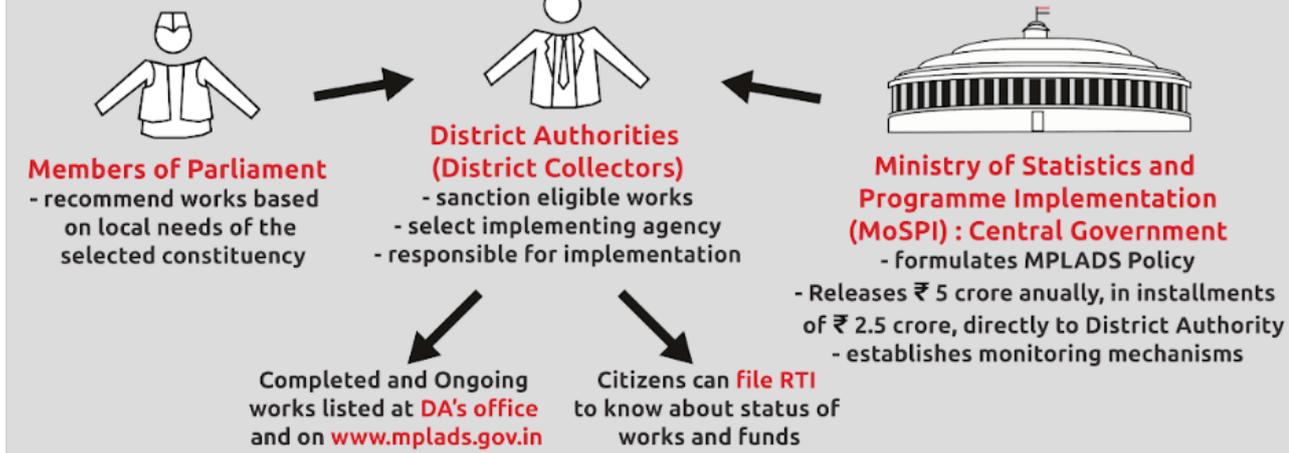
- The process under MPLADS **starts with the Members of Parliament recommending works to the Nodal District Authority.**
- The **Nodal District concerned is responsible for implementing the eligible works** recommended by the Members of Parliament and maintaining the details of individual works executed and amount spent under the Scheme.

### ▪ Functioning:

- **Each year, MPs receive Rs. 5 crore in two instalments** of Rs. 2.5 crore each. Funds under MPLADS are **non-lapsable.**
- Lok Sabha MPs have to recommend the **district authorities projects in their Lok Sabha constituencies**, while **Rajya Sabha MPs have to spend it in the state that has elected them** to the House.
- **Nominated Members** of both the Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha **can recommend works anywhere** in the country.

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## How does MPLADS work?



### ▪ Significance of Restoration of the Scheme:

- It will **restart fulfilling the aspirations and developmental requirements of the local community and creation of durable assets**, which is the primary objective of the MPLADS.
- It will also **help in reviving the local economy**.

### ▪ Issues with MPLADS:

- **Implementation Lapses:** The [Comptroller and Auditor-General of India \(CAG\)](#) has flagged instances of financial mismanagement and artificial inflation of amounts spent.
- **No Statutory Backing:** The scheme is not governed by any statutory law and is subject to the whims and fancies of the government of the day.
- **Monitoring and Regulation:** The scheme was launched for promoting participatory development but there is no indicator available to measure level of participation.
- **Breach of Federalism:** MPLADS encroaches upon the domain of local self governing institutions and thereby violates [Part IX and IX-A](#) of the Constitution.
- **Conflict with Doctrine of Separation of Powers:** MPs are getting involved in executive functions.

[Source: PIB](#)

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