



MPLAD Scheme: An In-Depth Analysis of Fund Utilisation by 16th Lok Sabha MPs in India

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Abstract: The Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) was established in India in 1993 to empower Members of Parliament (MPs) to address local developmental needs within their constituencies. This paper presents an in-depth analysis of MPLADS fund utilisation by MPs during the 16th Lok Sabha tenure, focusing on recommended, sanctioned, and completed works, as well as expenditure across different categories. Data from official government reports and MPLADS guidelines are utilised to examine the trends and patterns in project implementation. The findings reveal a consistent increase in the count of recommended and sanctioned works over the five-year period, indicating a growing emphasis on local development initiatives. However, fluctuations in project completion rates and expenditure highlight the need for streamlining implementation processes and enhancing monitoring mechanisms. Category-wise analysis underscores the importance of addressing the diverse needs of marginalised communities and promoting equitable resource distribution. The paper concludes with recommendations for improving the effectiveness of MPLADS initiatives, including measures to streamline administrative processes, enhance community participation, and address resource disparities. By leveraging the scheme effectively, MPs can play a crucial role in fostering socio-economic progress and contributing to the overall development of the nation.

Keywords: MPLAD Scheme, 16th Lok Sabha, Analysis, Fund utilisation, Local development, Socio-economic progress.

1. Introduction:

The Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) is a central sponsored scheme introduced in India in 1993 with the aim of empowering Members of Parliament (MPs) to address local developmental needs such as sanitation, drinking water, roads, pathways, electricity, and education in their constituencies. The scheme was conceived as a means to decentralise development planning and provide MPs with a mechanism to directly contribute to the socio-economic progress of their respective areas¹.

Under this scheme, both elected and nominated MPs of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha possess the authority to recommend works by submitting proposals on their letterheads to the nodal district authority, typically the deputy collector of a district. In areas with Municipal Corporations, the power of the nodal district authority may lie with Municipal Commissioners².

¹ *Guidelines on Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS)*. (2012 & 2016). Government of India, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

<https://mplads.gov.in/MPLADS/UploadedFiles/mplads--guidelines-eng-2012.pdf>

https://www.mplads.gov.in/MPLADS/UploadedFiles/MPLADSGuidelines2016English_638.pdf

² *Guidelines on Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS)*. (2012 and 2016). Government of India, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. <https://mplads.gov.in/MPLADS/UploadedFiles/mplads--guidelines-eng-2012.pdf>

https://www.mplads.gov.in/MPLADS/UploadedFiles/MPLADSGuidelines2016English_638.pdf

During the inception of this scheme the amount entitled to each Member of Parliament (MP) was Rs 5 lakh per MP per financial year (FY). The amount was increased to Rs 1 crore per financial year during 1994-95, Rs 2 crore from 1998-99, and currently in 2024 the amount entitlement is Rs 5 crore since 2011-12.

The scheme operates under a set of guidelines initially established firstly in February 1994 by the Ministry of Rural Development (MRD). However, in October of that year, the scheme's administration shifted to the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI). The guidelines underwent subsequent revisions in December 1994, as well as in February 1997, September 1999, April 2002, November 2005, August 2012, May 2014, June 2016, and most recently, in April 2023³.

2. Statement of purpose:

To analyse the utilisation of MPLADS funds by MPs during the 16th Lok Sabha in India.

3. Research Methodology:

Empirical and Analytical research methods are used for the study.

4. Data Description

- **Overview of the dataset:** Recommended, sanctioned, and completed works (Count and Cost), expenditure on Scheduled Caste(SC)/Scheduled Tribe (ST)/Disabled/Others categories.
- **Timeframe:** data covering the tenure of the 16th Lok Sabha (FY 2014-15 to 2018-19).
- **Sources:** Primary sources are used for the study i.e Official government reports and MPLADS Guidelines.

5. Data Presentation & Researcher's Analysis:

In this section of the paper, the data pertaining to the MPLAD Scheme, related to recommended, sanctioned, and completed works (Cost and Count) during the 16th Lok Sabha, is presented and analysed on a financial year basis (from 2014-15 to 2018-19).

5.1 Count of Works:

- Count of recommended, sanctioned, and completed works during the 16th Lok Sabha financial years:

Table 1

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Count of Recommended Works	Count of Sanctioned Works	Count of Completed Works
1	2014-15	54,063	45,197	42,715
2	2015-16	72,667	63,805	60,341
3	2016-17	79,245	71,546	66,912
4	2017-18	82,276	70,914	62,670
5	2018-19	90,414	76,424	61,471
Overall Total		3,78,665	3,27,886	2,94,109

(Source: <https://mplads.gov.in/mplads/Dashboard/DashBoard.aspx#> as on 27-02-2024)

Table 1 provides a breakdown of the total count of recommended, sanctioned, and completed works under the Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) from financial years 2014-15 to 2018-19 (16th Lok Sabha). The table reveals the following key findings:

³ Guidelines on Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS). (2012 and 2016). Government of India, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. <https://mplads.gov.in/MPLADS/UploadedFiles/mplads--guidelines-eng-2012.pdf>

https://www.mplads.gov.in/MPLADS/UploadedFiles/MPLADSGuidelines2016English_638.pdf

- The total count of recommended works has shown a consistent increase over the five-year period, rising from 54,063 in 2014-15 to 90,414 in 2018-19. This suggests a growing recognition of the importance of MPLADS projects in addressing local developmental needs.
- Similarly, the total count of sanctioned works has also seen an upward trend, indicating a commitment to translating recommendations into approved projects. However, the rate of increase appears to be slightly lower compared to recommended works.
- The count of completed works, on the other hand, displays a less consistent pattern, with fluctuations observed across the years. While there is an overall decline from 2014-15 to 2018-19, the completion rate remains substantial, indicating progress in project implementation.
- The financial year 2018-19 witnessed the highest count of recommended works (90,414), reflecting an intensified focus on addressing local developmental challenges during that period.
- However, despite the increase in recommendations, the count of completed works declined notably in 2018-19 compared to the previous years, suggesting potential challenges in project execution or delays in implementation.
- The year 2018-19 stands out with the highest count of sanctioned works (76,424), indicating a concerted effort to approve and allocate funds for recommended projects.
- Over the five-year period, a total of 3,78,665 works were recommended, 3,27,886 works were sanctioned, and 2,94,109 works were completed under MPLADS. These figures underscore the significant scale of investment and effort directed towards local developmental initiatives through the scheme.

5.2 Cost of Works:

- Cost of recommended, sanctioned, and completed works during the 16th Lok Sabha financial years:

Table 2

(Amount in Crore INR)

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Cost of Recommended Works	Cost of Sanctioned Works	Cost of Completed Works
1	2014-15	1,892	1,608	1,495
2	2015-16	2,680	2,298	2,126
3	2016-17	2,683	2,347	2,136
4	2017-18	2,848	2,465	2,106
5	2018-19	3,523	2,989	2,291
Overall Total		13,626	11,707	10,154

(Source: <https://mplads.gov.in/mplads/Dashboard/DashBoard.aspx#> as on 27-02-2024)

Table 2 presents the cost of recommended, sanctioned, and completed works under the Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) during the financial years of the 16th Lok Sabha. The table provides a breakdown of the cost recommended for works each financial year, amount sanctioned for works by nodal authority, and expenditure incurred in crores of Indian Rupees for completed works over a five-year period, from 2014-15 to 2018-19. The analysis of the data reveals the following insights:

- The total cost of recommended works has shown a consistent increase over the five-year period, rising from Rs 1,892 crores in 2014-15 to Rs 3,523 crores in 2018-19.
- Similarly, the total cost of sanctioned works has exhibited an upward trend, albeit at a slightly lower rate compared to recommended works. The expenditure increased from Rs 1,608 crores in 2014-15 to Rs 2,989 crores in 2018-19.
- The cost of completed works, however, displays variations across the years. While there is an overall increase from 2014-15 to 2018-19, there are fluctuations observed within the period. The expenditure peaked at Rs 2,291 crores in 2018-19, indicating significant investment in project implementation during that year.

- The financial year 2018-19 witnessed the highest increase in numbers across all categories, reflecting an intensified focus on implementing MPLADS projects and delivering tangible outcomes.
- Notably, the cost of recommended works surpassed the cost of sanctioned and completed works in each financial year, highlighting the magnitude of financial resources allocated for initiating new projects.
- Over the five-year period, a total of Rs 13,626 crores were allocated for recommended works, Rs 11,707 crores were sanctioned for recommended works, and Rs 10,154 crores of expenditure incurred for completed works under MPLADS. These figures underscore the significant financial investment directed towards local developmental initiatives through the scheme during the 16th Lok Sabha tenure.

5.3 Category-wise Count of Works:

- Count of Recommended, Sanctioned, and Completed works in SC/ST/Disabled/Others categories during 16th Lok Sabha financial years:

Table 3

SI. No.	Financial Year	Categories	Recommended Works	Sanctioned Works	Completed Works
1	2014-15	SC	9,202	6,539	6,201
		ST	6,562	5,826	5,354
		Disabled	1,763	1,626	1,375
		Others	36,536	31,206	29,789
Total			54,063	45,197	42,719
2	2015-16	SC	10,582	9,819	8,962
		ST	7,069	6,240	5,740
		Disabled	1,207	1,139	1,081
		Others	53,809	46,607	44,568
Total			72,667	63,805	60,351
3	2016-17	SC	10,775	9,937	9,055
		ST	7,515	6,756	6,109
		Disabled	2,036	1,903	1,793
		Others	58,919	52,943	49,957
Total			79,245	71,539	66,914
4	2017-18	SC	11,003	9,673	8,069

		ST	6,797	6,328	5,474
		Disabled	2,340	2,140	1,650
		Others	62,136	52,773	47,495
Total			82,276	70,914	62,688
5	2018-19	SC	12,105	10,485	8,135
		ST	7,779	6,677	5,092
		Disabled	3,123	2,579	2,115
		Others	67,407	56,642	46,149
Total			90,414	76,383	61,491

(Source: <https://mplads.gov.in/mplads/Dashboard/DashBoard.aspx#> as on 04-03-2024)

Table 3 presents the count of recommended, sanctioned, and completed works categorised by SC (Scheduled Castes), ST (Scheduled Tribes), Disabled, and Others during the 16th Lok Sabha financial years from 2014-15 to 2018-19. The table allows for a detailed analysis of the progress and distribution of works under the MPLAD Scheme across different categories over the specified financial years.

5.3.1 Analysis of Recommended, Sanctioned, and Completed works:

(i) Recommended Works:

- Across all categories and financial years, there is a consistent increase in the count of recommended works, reflecting the active involvement of Members of Parliament (MPs) in proposing developmental projects.
- The total count of recommended works steadily rises from 54,063 in 2014-15 to 90,414 in 2018-19, indicating a growing focus on addressing local developmental needs.

(ii) Sanctioned Works:

- The count of sanctioned works generally follows a similar upward trend, although with some fluctuations across categories and years.
- The total count of sanctioned works ranges from 45,197 in 2014-15 to 76,383 in 2018-19, demonstrating a substantial increase over the five-year period.

(iii) Completed Works:

- While there is an overall increase in the count of completed works, the numbers fluctuate more noticeably compared to recommended and sanctioned works.
- The total count of completed works ranges from 42,719 in 2014-15 to 61,491 in 2018-19, indicating varying rates of project implementation and completion across different financial years.

5.3.2 Category-wise Analysis:

(i) SC Category:

- The MPLADS guidelines of 2012 and 2016 specify that Members of Parliament (MPs) should allocate 15% of their annual entitlement to recommend works for areas inhabited by Scheduled Caste (SC) populations. In the fiscal year 2014-15, 9,202 works were recommended for SC-inhabited areas out of a total of 54,063 works, representing 17% of the total recommendations.
- In FY 2015-16, 10,582 works were recommended for areas inhabited by SC population out of a total of 72,667 works, accounting for 14.5% of the total recommended works.
- During FY 2016-17, 10,775 works were recommended for SC populated areas, constituting 13.5% of the total 79,245 recommendations made that year.
- In FY 2017-18, a total of 82,276 works were recommended, out of which 11,003 were for SC populated areas, representing 13.8% of the total recommendations for that financial year.
- For FY 2018-19, a total of 90,414 recommendations were made, among which 12,105 were for areas inhabited by SC population, accounting for 13.3% of the total recommendations for that financial year.
- During the 16th Lok Sabha tenure, a total of 53,667 works were recommended for areas inhabited by the SC population out of an overall total of 3,78,665 works, accounting for 14.1% of the total recommendations.

(ii) ST Category:

- The same guidelines specify that MPs will recommend works amounting to 7.5% of their annual entitlement in areas inhabited by the ST population.
- In FY 2014-15, 6,562 works were recommended for ST areas out of a total of 54,063 works, accounting for 12.1% of the total recommendations.
- In FY 2015-16, 7,069 works were recommended for ST areas out of a total of 72,667 works, constituting 9.7% of the total recommendations.
- In FY 2016-17, 7,515 works were recommended for ST areas out of a total of 79,245 works, making up 9.4% of the total recommendations.
- In FY 2017-18, 6,797 works were recommended for ST areas out of a total of 82,276 works, representing 8.2% of the total recommendations.
- In FY 2018-19, 7,779 works were recommended for ST areas out of a total of 90,414 works, accounting for 8.6% of the total recommendations.
- 35,722 out of 3,78,665 i.e 9.4% of works were recommended during the 16th Lok Sabha tenure by MPs for areas inhabited by ST population.

(iii) Disabled Category:

- 10,469 out of 3,78,665 works were recommended for disabled persons out of total recommendations during 16th Lok Sabha, accounting for 2.7% of total works.
- The count of works for the Disabled category, although comparatively lower, demonstrates an increasing trend over the years, indicating efforts to address the needs of this group.

(iv) Others Category:

- The Others category consistently records the highest counts of recommended, sanctioned, and completed works, reflecting the diverse range of projects proposed and implemented under MPLADS. A total of 2,78,807 works were recommended during 16th Lok Sabha for this category accounting to 73.6%.

5.4 Category-wise Cost of Works:

- Cost of Recommended, Sanctioned, and Completed works on SC/ST/Disabled/Others categories during 16th Lok Sabha tenure:

Table 4

(Amount in Crore INR)

SI. No.	Financial Year	Categories	Recommended	Sanctioned	Completed
1	2014-15	SC	269	237	221
		ST	196	169	153
		Disabled	35	30	28
		Others	1,392	1,172	1,093
Total			1,892	1,608	1,495
2	2015-16	SC	372	345	318
		ST	232	207	192
		Disabled	41	40	36
		Others	2,035	1,706	1,580
Total			2,680	2,298	2,126
3	2016-17	SC	372	353	320
		ST	234	208	186
		Disabled	55	50	45
		Others	2,022	1,736	1,584
Total			2,683	2,347	2,135
4	2017-18	SC	376	345	288
		ST	216	202	172
		Disabled	53	49	35
		Others	2,203	1,868	1,613
Total			2,848	2,464	2,108

5	2018-19	SC	444	393	305
		ST	248	212	166
		Disabled	55	43	29
		Others	2,776	2,339	1,793
Total			3,523	2,987	2,293

(Source: <https://mplads.gov.in/mplads/Dashboard/DashBoard.aspx#> as on 04-03-2024)

5.4.1 Financial Year-wise Analysis of Cost of Recommended, Sanctioned, and Completed Works on Different Categories:

(i) Financial Year 2014-15: The data for the financial year 2014-15 reveals the distribution and utilisation of funds under the MPLAD Scheme across different categories. Within the Scheduled Caste (SC) category, Rs 269 crores were recommended, with Rs 237 crores sanctioned and Rs 221 crores expended on completed works. Similarly, for the Scheduled Tribe (ST), Rs 196 crores were recommended, Rs 169 crores sanctioned, and Rs 153 crores were incurred as expenditure. In the Disabled category, Rs 35 crores were recommended, Rs 30 crores sanctioned, and Rs 28 crores were spent on completed works. Notably, the Others category saw the highest recommended amount at Rs 1,392 crores, with Rs 1,172 crores sanctioned and Rs 1,093 crores utilised. The total recommended amount for all categories combined was Rs 1,892 crores, with Rs 1,608 crores sanctioned and Rs 1,495 crores expended.

(ii) Financial Year 2015-16: During 2015-16, In the Scheduled Caste (SC) category, Rs 372 crores were recommended, with Rs 345 crores sanctioned, and Rs 318 crores expended on completed works. Similarly, for the Scheduled Tribe (ST), Rs 232 crores were recommended, Rs 207 crores sanctioned, and Rs 192 crores were utilised. For the Disabled category, Rs 41 crores were recommended, Rs 40 crores sanctioned, and Rs 36 crores expended on completed works. Notably, the Others category witnessed the highest recommended amount at Rs 2,035 crores, with Rs 1,706 crores sanctioned and Rs 1,580 crores utilised. The total recommended amount for all categories combined stood at Rs 2,680 crores, with Rs 2,298 crores sanctioned and Rs 2,126 crores as expenditure.

(iii) Financial Year 2016-17: In FY 2016-17, the works recommended for Scheduled Caste (SC) category of Rs 372 crores, Rs 353 crores were sanctioned, and Rs 320 crores were expended on completed projects. Similarly, for the Scheduled Tribe (ST), Rs 234 crores were recommended, Rs 208 crores were sanctioned, and Rs 186 crores were utilised. In the Disabled category, Rs 55 crores were recommended, Rs 50 crores were sanctioned, and Rs 45 crores were expended on completed works. Additionally, the Others category saw a substantial recommended amount of Rs 2,022 crores, with Rs 1,736 crores sanctioned and Rs 1,584 crores utilised. Overall, the total recommended allocation for all categories amounted to Rs 2,683 crores, with Rs 2,347 crores sanctioned and Rs 2,135 crores utilised.

(iv) Financial Year 2017-18: In this financial year, recommendations for the Scheduled Caste (SC) category amounted to Rs 376 crores, with Rs 345 crores sanctioned and Rs 288 crores expenditure for completed works. Likewise, for the Scheduled Tribe (ST) category, recommendations totalled Rs 216 crores, with Rs 202 crores sanctioned and Rs 172 crores expended. In the Disabled category, Rs 53 crores were recommended, Rs 49 crores sanctioned, and Rs 35 crores was spent as expenditure on completed works. The Others category saw significant recommendations, totaling Rs 2,203 crores, with Rs 1,868 crores sanctioned and Rs 1,613 crores utilised. Overall, the total recommended allocation for all categories stood at Rs 2,848 crores, with Rs 2,464 crores sanctioned and Rs 2,108 crores expended.

(v) Financial Year 2018-19: In the financial year 2018-19, For the Scheduled Caste (SC) category, recommendations amounted to Rs 444 crores, with Rs 393 crores sanctioned and Rs 305 crores utilised for completed works. Similarly, in the Scheduled Tribe (ST) category, Rs 248 crores were recommended, Rs 212 crores sanctioned, and Rs 166 crores expended. The Disabled category witnessed recommendations of Rs 55 crores, with Rs 43 crores sanctioned and Rs 29 crores spent. Notably, the Others category had the highest

recommendations, totalling Rs 2,776 crores, of which Rs 2,339 crores were sanctioned and Rs 1,793 crores utilised. Overall, the total recommended allocation across all categories was Rs 3,523 crores, with Rs 2,987 crores sanctioned and Rs 2,293 crores expenditure on completed projects.

5.5 Work Category-wise and overall expenditure:

- Financial year wise expenditure across different categories viz. SC/ST/Disabled/Others categories during 16th Lok Sabha tenure:

Table 5

(Amount in Crore INR)

Sl. No.	Financial Year	SC	ST	Disabled	Others	Total
1	2014-15	221	153	28	1,093	1,495
2	2015-16	318	192	36	1,580	2,126
3	2016-17	320	186	45	1,584	2,135
4	2017-18	288	172	35	1,613	2,108
5	2018-19	305	166	29	1,793	2,293
Overall Total						10,157

(Source: <https://mplads.gov.in/mplads/Dashboard/DashBoard.aspx#> as on 04-03-2024)

Table 5 illustrates that during the financial year 2014-15, the expenditure across various categories amounted to Rs 1,495 crores, with allocations as follows: Rs 221 crores for Scheduled Caste (SC), Rs 153 crores for Scheduled Tribe (ST), Rs 28 crores for Disabled, and Rs 1,093 crores for Others. Moving to the subsequent fiscal year of 2015-16, the total expenditure increased to Rs 2,126 crores, with significant allocations across all categories: Rs 318 crores for SC, Rs 192 crores for ST, Rs 36 crores for Disabled, and Rs 1,580 crores for Others. Similarly, in 2016-17, a total expenditure of Rs 2,135 crores was recorded, with Rs 320 crores for SC, Rs 186 crores for ST, Rs 45 crores for Disabled, and Rs 1,584 crores for Others. The trend continued in the subsequent years, during FY 2017-18, the expenditure distribution continued with Rs 2,108 crores, Rs 288 crores for Scheduled Caste (SC), Rs 172 crores for Scheduled Tribe (ST), Rs 35 crores for Disabled, and Rs 1,613 crores for Others. In the subsequent year, 2018-19, the total expenditure reached Rs 2,293 crores, this allocation encompassed Rs 305 crores for SC, Rs 166 crores for ST, Rs 29 crores for Disabled, and Rs 1,793 crores for Others. Overall, the total expenditure incurred during the 16th Lok Sabha tenure amounted to Rs 10,157 crores.

6. Findings:

Count of Works:

- The count of recommended, sanctioned, and completed works increased steadily over the five-year period, indicating a growing focus on local development.
- The fiscal year 2018-19 witnessed the highest count of recommended works, reflecting intensified efforts.

Cost of Works:

- The total cost of recommended and sanctioned works demonstrated a consistent upward trend, with significant increases in FY 2018-19.
- Despite fluctuations, the expenditure on completed works showed an overall rise, indicating progress in project implementation.

Category-wise Count of Works:

- Recommendations for SC, ST, Disabled, and Others categories increased over the years, reflecting diverse developmental needs.
- The Others category consistently recorded the highest count of works, highlighting its significance in MPLADS projects.

Category-wise Cost of Works:

- Expenditure across categories varied annually, with notable increases observed in FY 2018-19, indicating intensified efforts towards local development.
- SC and Other categories often received the highest allocations, emphasising their importance in MPLADS initiatives.

Work Category-wise and Overall Expenditure:

- Expenditure across categories saw steady growth over the years, reflecting continued investment in local developmental projects.
- The total expenditure during the 16th Lok Sabha tenure amounted to Rs 10,157 crores.

7. Suggestions:

1. **Streamline Implementation Processes:** Efforts should be made to streamline administrative processes and remove bureaucratic hurdles to expedite project implementation. This may involve simplifying approval procedures, enhancing coordination between stakeholders, and providing adequate support to implementing agencies.
2. **Enhance Monitoring and Evaluation:** Strengthening monitoring and evaluation mechanisms is essential to track the progress of projects effectively and identify bottlenecks in implementation. Regular audits and assessments can help ensure transparency, accountability, and the optimal utilisation of funds.
3. **Promote Community Participation:** Encouraging greater community participation in project planning, implementation, and monitoring can enhance the relevance and sustainability of MPLADS initiatives. MPs should actively engage with local stakeholders to identify priorities, mobilise resources, and ensure the effective delivery of services.
4. **Address Resource Disparities:** Efforts should be made to address disparities in resource allocation across categories and regions. This may involve revising allocation criteria to ensure a more equitable distribution of funds based on the socio-economic needs of different communities.
5. **Capacity Building:** Investing in capacity building initiatives for MPs, implementing agencies, and local authorities can enhance their skills and capabilities in project management, budgeting, and monitoring. Training programs and workshops on relevant topics can empower stakeholders to effectively utilise MPLADS resources and achieve desired outcomes.

8. Conclusion:

In conclusion, the analysis of the Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) during the tenure of the 16th Lok Sabha in India provides valuable insights into the utilisation of funds and the implementation of local developmental projects. The scheme, initiated in 1993, has played a significant role in empowering Members of Parliament to address pressing needs in their constituencies, ranging from sanitation and drinking water to infrastructure and education.

Over the years, there has been a noticeable increase in the count of recommended, sanctioned, and completed works, reflecting a growing recognition of the importance of MPLADS projects in addressing local developmental challenges. Despite fluctuations in project completion rates and expenditure, the overall trend indicates progress in project implementation and a commitment to local development.

Category-wise analysis highlights the diverse range of projects undertaken, with allocations made for Scheduled Castes (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST), disabled individuals, and other categories. While efforts have been made to address the needs of marginalised communities, there is room for improvement in ensuring equitable resource distribution and enhancing community participation.

Moving forward, streamlining implementation processes, strengthening monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, promoting community participation, addressing resource disparities, and investing in capacity building are essential for maximising the impact of MPLADS initiatives. By leveraging the scheme

effectively, MPs can continue to serve as catalysts for positive change and contribute to the holistic development of their constituencies and the nation as a whole.

