

# **SOCIAL AUDIT OF MPLAD FUND UTILISATION IN ODISHA**



*A study on*

*How MP's utilised MPLAD Funds in Odisha?*



**YOUTH FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT**

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*A study on how MP's utilised MPLAD Funds in Odisha?*

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## Acknowledgement

Provisions have been made in Indian Constitution for separation of powers among all the three organs of the government – Legislative, Executive and Judiciary. However, under the MPLADS scheme, currently each Member of Parliament (MP) is given Rs. 5 Crore per year to spend in their respective constituencies based on their own discretion.

This investigative study has conducted during early 2014 to find and get an idea how MPs operate and utilize their part of funds. Youth for Social Development with a commitment to improve accountable governance bring transparency in utilization of public funds and ensure its efficient and equitable utilization of tax payer's money has conducted this. The basic objective of the study is to assess the spending pattern of MPLADS funds in Odisha 2009-14, to examine the spending patterns by party, experience, education, and sector-wise and to map performance of MPs based on their spending of MPLAD funds. We sincerely believe this report will be immense useful and give a direction to the political parties, candidates and current MPs and voters to know the spending and performance of the elected representatives.

We are grateful to all the stakeholders for their priceless contribution and inputs. We thankful for the support of 'Center for Local Government Budget and Policy Research' team of Youth for Social Development for their tireless research efforts for this analysis.

We state our deepest sense of gratitude to Dr. Srikant Patibandla, Board Member and Secretary Mr. Bibhu Prasad Sahu of Youth for Social Development, for their valuable support, comments and timely suggestions to the team. Last but certainly not the least we would like to express our heartfelt thanks to our President Mr. Lokanath Misra, President of YSD for his continuous and consistent mentorship.

**Ratneswar Sahu**

Research Associate

Youth for Social Development

## Abbreviations

<b>BJD</b>	Biju Janata Dal
<b>CAG</b>	Comptroller & Auditor General of India
<b>CD</b>	Community Development
<b>CPI</b>	Communist Party of India
<b>DA</b>	District Authority
<b>GOI</b>	Government of India
<b>IA</b>	Implementing Agency
<b>INC</b>	Indian National Congress
<b>LAD</b>	Local Area Development
<b>LS</b>	Lok Sabha
<b>MP</b>	Member of Parliament
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Government Organization
<b>Rs</b>	Rupees
<b>RS</b>	Rajya Sabha
<b>SC</b>	Scheduled Caste
<b>ST</b>	Scheduled Tribe
<b>YSD</b>	Youth for Social Development

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# Section-I: Introduction

## Background

The Youth for Social Development (YSD) is a not-for-profit independent social research and development organization established in 2005, has been working towards promoting accountability in governance. In this context to bring transparency and accountability in utilisation of public funds, YSD has undertaken a study assessing utilisation patterns under the Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) by the elected representatives.

Provisions have been made in Indian Constitution for separation of powers among all the three organs of the government – Legislative, Executive and Judiciary. However, under the MPLADS scheme, currently each Member of Parliament (MP) is given Rs. 5 Crore per year to spend in their respective constituencies based on their own discretion. MPLADS was launched during 1993-94 with an amount of Rs. 5 lakhs per MP. This amount was increased to Rs. One Crore per annum during 1994-95 per constituency. In 1998-99 the amount got enhanced to Rs. 2 Crores, while the same is increased currently to Rs. 5 Crores per annum. This scheme is fully funded by the Central Government. Under this scheme the MPs are expected to create durable assets in their respective constituencies related to drinking water, electricity, libraries, primary education, public health, sanitation and roads among others.

## Introduction

Currently a sitting MP can spend to a tune of Rs. 5 crore per annum and Rs. 25 crores in five years. Such discretion to a legislator only undermines the separation of powers, where in the MP is also involved in executive work apart from the law making. Further there is a chance of the sitting MP spending the entire funds on ‘visible image building exercise’ so as to enhance the chances of winning again. This also means that the MP would undermine other local level institutions like panchayat. While the above issues have been discussed largely, very little evidence is available with regard to the spending pattern of the MPs.

The amount is released based on the estimate plan submitted by the MP for their respective constituency. The plan is submitted to the District Collector and the Collector through other governmental agencies implements the proposed project. However, there are lot of allegations against MPLADS funds – corruption and non-utilisation of funds. The Comptroller and Auditor-General (CAG) undertook a review of the scheme covering the periods 1993-97 and 1997-2000.

The CAG report stated that implementation of the scheme had gone from bad to worse since its inception. It pointed to poor utilisation of the fund, poor monitoring by the Ministry, poor quality and

at times inadmissible work, and suspected fraud and corruption. Between 2004-05 and 2008-09, CAG pointed out that Rs 7,245.95 crore had been released and Rs 9,836.53 crore was available with the District Authorities (DAs) inclusive of opening balance of Rs 2,404.26 crore as of April 2004 and interest of Rs 186.32 crore accrued on unspent balances during 2004-09. However, only an expenditure of Rs 8,048.53 crore had been spent, while leaving an unspent balance of Rs 1,788 crore as on March 31, 2009.

In a sting operation by two former journalists from Tehelka in 2005, it was found that the MPs were demanding bribes from contractors to allocate work under MPLADS scheme. A petition was filed by an NGO called Common Cause to remove MPLADS. The Apex Court, while favouring the MPLADS stated that both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha have monitoring committees along with various levels of accountability mechanisms. Thus, in the context of serious allegations and criticisms against MPLADS, this study seeks to find out the patterns in MPLADS spending for the development of their respective constituencies in Odisha in the backdrop of existing regional imbalances in the state.

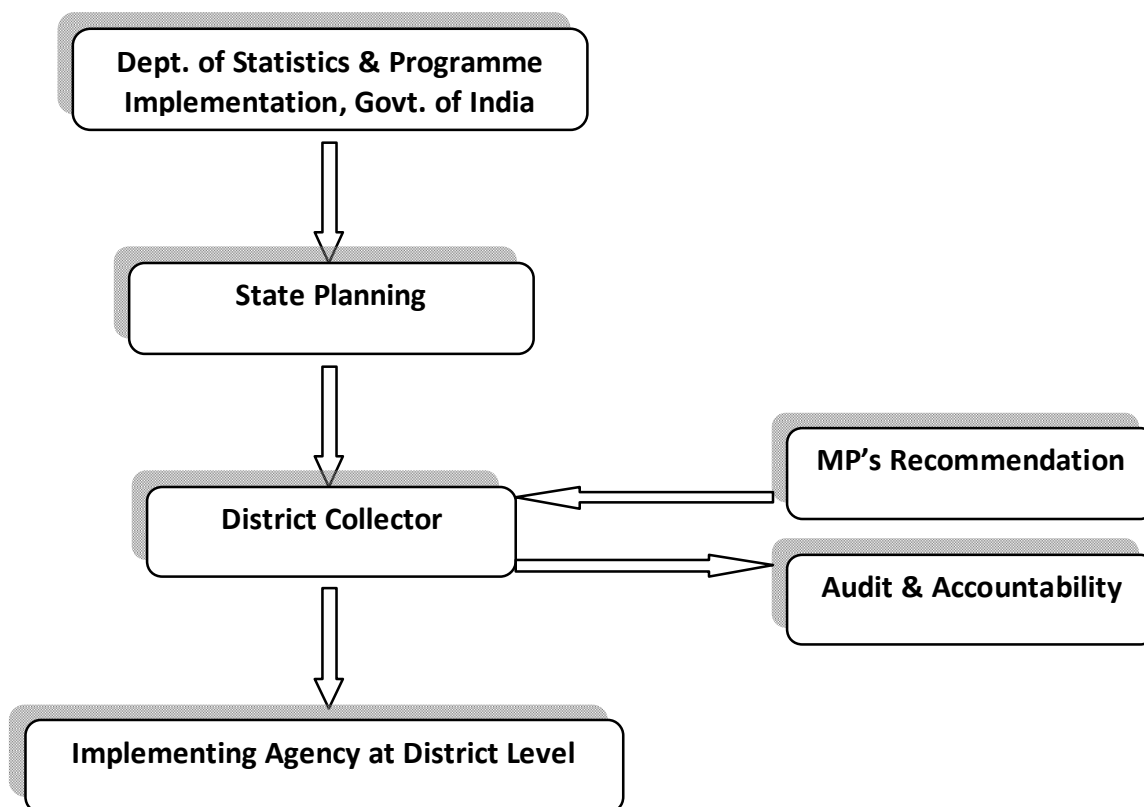
### **Process of MPLADS Fund Flow**

The Department of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India is responsible for the implementation of the MPLADS at the national level. At the state level, State Planning Department is responsible, while at the district level, the District Collector is responsible for the implementation of the scheme.

The concerned MP recommends the works based on the needs in her/his constituency to the district collector. The district collector identifies the implementing agency at the district level in order to implement the work recommended by the MP. Further the district collector is also responsible to maintain accounts under the MPLADS. In a way accountability also rests with the district collector. The process of fund flow under MPLADS is depicted in the flow chart given below:



**Figure-1: Fund flow of MPLADS**



### **Salient Features of the Scheme**

MPLADS is a centrally sponsored Plan Scheme fully funded by the Government of India with Rs. 5 Crore per annum released in the form of Grants-in-aid directly to the District Authorities. Works, developmental in nature, based on locally felt needs and always available for the use of the public at large, are eligible under the scheme. Preference under the scheme is given to works relating to national priorities, such as provision of drinking water, public health, education, sanitation, roads, etc. The funds released under the Scheme are non-lapsable i.e., the liability of funds not released in a particular year is carried forward to the subsequent years, subject to eligibility.

The MPs have a recommendatory role under the Scheme. They recommend their choice of works to the concerned district authorities. The district authority is empowered to examine the eligibility of works, sanction funds and select the implementing agencies, prioritise works, supervise work execution, monitor the scheme, etc.

There is no limit for works to be executed by Government Agencies. However, there is a ceiling of Rs. 25 lakh for works meant for the life time of each Trust/Society. In the event of “Calamity of severe nature” as decided and declared by the GoI, in any part of the country, an MP can recommend works up to a maximum of Rs. 50 lakh for the affected district.

MPLADS works can be implemented in areas affected by natural calamities like, floods, cyclone, earthquake, drought, Tsunami, etc. MPs from the non-affected areas of the state can also recommend permissible works up to a maximum of Rs. 10 lakh per annum in the affected area(s) in that state.

In order to accord special attention to the development of areas inhabited by Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST), 15 % of MPLADS funds are to be utilised for areas inhabited by SC population and 7.5% for areas inhabited by ST population.

In case there is no sufficient tribal population in the constituency of the MP, they are now permitted to recommend up to 7.5% of their annual entitlement earmarked for creation of community assets for the Scheduled Tribe areas, in areas where such population is available outside their constituencies but within their state of election. The creation of community assets can be recommended only in the notified CD blocks with more than 50% tribal population, and primarily for the benefit of the tribal people.

MPs can select works, which are not prohibited under the Guidelines, relating to education and cultural development of the State where from the MP is elected, up to a maximum of Rs. 10 lakh in a financial year, outside the State from where the MP is elected.

If a recommended work is to be rejected or cannot be executed due to some reason, the District Authorities are to intimate the MP concerned along with reasons, within 45 days of the receipt of the proposal.

All recommendations received in the office of the District Authority till the last date of the term of the MP are to be executed, provided these are eligible and within the entitlement of MPLADS funds of the MP.

Community infrastructure and public utility buildings and works are permissible for a registered society/trust, provided, the society/trust is engaged in social service/ welfare activity and has been in existence for at least 3 years; it is a well established, public spirited, non-profit making entity, enjoying a good reputation in the area; it should undertake to operate and maintain the assets created under MPLADS; not more than Rs. 25 Lakhs can be spent for one or more works of a particular society during the life time of such society/trust; the recommending MP or any of his family members (MP's spouse, parents, brothers, sisters, children, grand-children and their spouses and their in-laws), should not be President or Chairperson or Member of the Management Committee or Trustee of the Society/Trust.

As per the provisions of the Right to Information Act, 2005 and the rules framed there under, all citizens have the right to information on any aspect of the MPLAD scheme including works recommended/sanctioned/executed under it, cost of works sanctioned, implementing agencies, quality of works completed, user agencies, etc. The district authorities are responsible for providing information to the public in the manner required under the Right to Information Act, 2005.

There are two Committees of Parliament on MPLADS – one is for Rajya Sabha and the other is for Lok Sabha. These Committees receive representations from MPs and send them to the Government of India for further action. These Committees also advise the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India on various issues relating to MPLADS. The role of the Committee is decided by the Speaker, for the Lok Sabha Committee, and the Dy. Chairman, Rajya Sabha for the Rajya Sabha Committee on MPLADS.

## Objectives of the Study

This investigative study has comprehensively designed to find and get an idea how MPs operate and utilise their part of funds. The research team from Youth for Social Development with a commitment to improve accountable governance bring transparency in utilisation of public funds and ensure its efficient and equitable utilisation of tax payer's money.

- To assess the spending pattern of MPLADS funds in Odisha (2004-09 & 2009-14)
- To examine the spending patterns by party, experience, education, and sector-wise;
- To map performance of MPs based on their spending of MPLAD funds.

## Section-II: Scope and Methodology

### Scope and Methodology of the Study

The present study is limited to MPs in Odisha – Lok Sabha (Lower House of the Parliament) for the period 2009-14. This would help us in understanding the various trends in MPLADS that are shaping the utilization of MPLADS at the Odisha state level. The study used secondary data available on the MPLADS website <http://www.mplads.nic.in/sslapps/mpladsworks/masterrep.ASP> regarding MPs expenditure under MPLADS. The expenditure data along with the sector wise expenditure details are analysed to understand spending patterns by an MP in his/her constituency.

The study has broadly classified various works under the following headings: 1. Roads; 2. Education; 3. Drinking Water; 4. Sanitation; 5. Health; 6. Drainage/Culvert; 7. Community Halls; 8. Bus Shelter; 9. Irrigation; 10. Street light; 11. any other. If a drinking water tank is constructed in a school, then that work is classified under education. Any other work that does not directly or indirectly fall under the above categories is classified as Any Other/Others.

### Limitations of the Study

The study primarily relied on the secondary data available on the <http://mplads.nic.in/> website for the period of 2009-14 data has been taken for the analysis. The analysis has been limited to only the information (utilisation data) available till February 19, 2014.

### MPLADS in India

MPLADS started on December 23, 1993 has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 17,342 crore till 2009. From 1998-99 MPLAD fund for each MP per year was enhanced to Rs. two crores. For the 14<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha period (2004-09), it was Rs. two crore to each MP per year of both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. However, this amount was increased to Rs. five crore in the year 2011. For the period, 2004-09, nearly Rs. 8000 crore is allocated under MPLADS across country and 2009-14.

Odiya Lok Sabha MPs has got an amount of rupees 354 (3.97%) of the all India total and Rajya Sabha MPs has got rupees 157.5 crore (4.56%) of all India total MPLAD finds.

## Section-III: MPLAD Utilisation in Odisha

In Odisha there are 21 Lok Sabha and 10 Rajya Sabha members in Parliament. All Member of Parliaments in Odisha is entrusted a Local Area Development Fund (LAD Fund) of rupees two crores, from 2011 the amount of LAD fund has been increased to rupees five crores per year to spend in their respective constituencies based on their own discretion. Odisha gets a total amount of rupees 511.5 crores a percentage of 4.14 of total allocation to all MPs (all India rupees 12347.1 crores) including Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha during the period 2009-2014. During the 15<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha period all 21 MPs in Odisha allocated a total amount of rupees 354 crores. This money being the money of the tax payers needs to account in public domain in a transparent manner. At the same time being the representatives of the public all MPs must remain accountable for its full and proper utilisation for the benefit of the general public of their respective constituencies.

**Table-3.1: Ranking of sector wise utilisation 15<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha (2009-14)**

Sector	15 <sup>th</sup> LS Rank (works)	15 <sup>th</sup> LS Rank (amount in Rs.)
Other Public Facilities	1	2,37,14,02,399
Education	2	1689341559
Roads, Pathways and Bridges	3	1637263289
Drinking Water	4	281333272
Irrigation	5	246378674
Electricity	7	208809093
Sanitation & Public Health	8	108685924
Health & Family Welfare	6	224591139
Sports	9	107990122
Animal Care	10	17924765
Non-Conventional Energy Source	11	1355000

Spending in Other Public Facilities tops with rupees 237.14 crores in the rank followed by spending on education (rupees 168.93 crores) and roads, pathways and bridges (163.72 crores).

### Top five and bottom five MPs

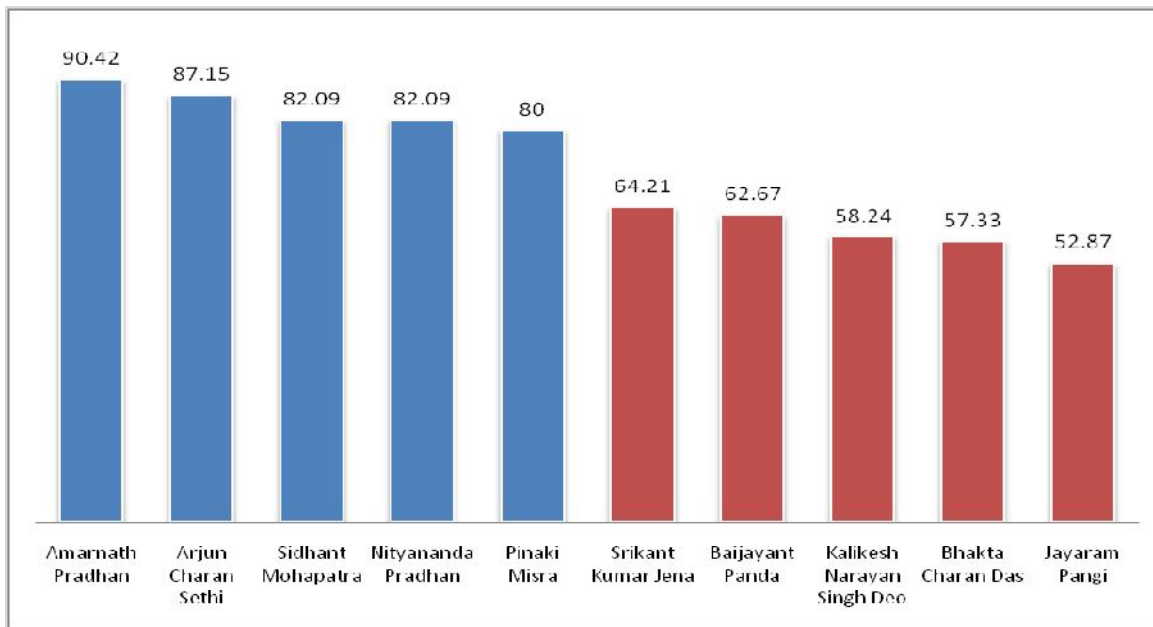
#### Top five MPs utilised their LAD fund

Amarnath Pradhan (INC) MP of Sambalpur tops in the utilisation of MPLAD fund with 90.42% of utilisation followed by Arjuna Charan Sethi (INC) Bhadrak (87.15%), Sidhanta Mohapatra (BJD) Berhampur 82.09%, Nityananda Pradhan (BJD) Aska (82.09%) and Pinaki Misra (BJD) Puri has utilised 80%.

## Bottom five MPs utilised their LAD fund

Among the MPs with low utilisation of MPLAD funds Jayaram Pangi (BJD) Koraput with only 52.87% utilisation has the lowest utilisation followed by Bhakta Charan Das (INC) Kalahandi 57.33%, Kalikesh Narayan Singh Deo (BJD) Bolangir 58.24%, Baijayant Panda (BJD) Kendrapada 62.67% and Srikant Kumar Jena (INC) Balasore 64.21%.

**Chart-3.1: Utilisation of MPLADs- top five and bottom five MPs (15th Lok Sabha 2009-14)**



**Table-3.2: Utilisation Percentage of 15<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha (2009-14)**

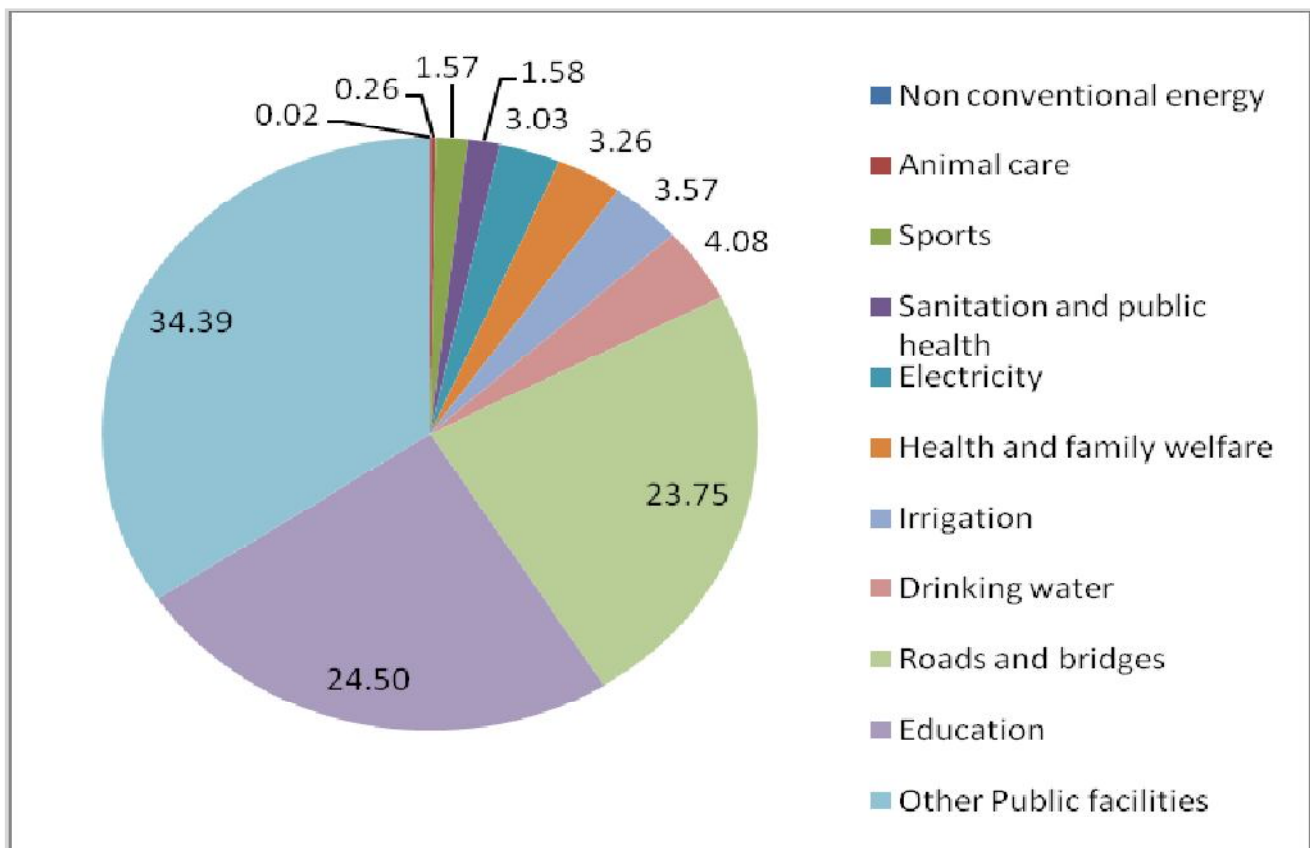
Sl. #	Name of Member	Constituency	Party	% Spend on Actual
1	Amarnath Pradhan	Sambalpur	INC	90.42
2	Arjun Charan Sethi	Bhadrak (SC)	BJD	87.15
3	Sidhant Mohapatra	Berhampur	BJD	82.09
4	Nityananda Pradhan	Aska	BJD	82.09
5	Pinaki Misra	Puri	BJD	80
6	Laxman Tudu	Mayurbhanj (ST)	BJD	79.84
7	Bibhu Prasad Tarai	Jagatsinghpur (SC)	CPI	77.82
8	Tathagata Satpathy	Dhenkanal	BJD	77.71
9	Hemanand Biswal	Sundargarh (ST)	INC	76.55
10	Rudra Madhab Ray	Kandhamal	BJD	75.53
11	Mohan Jena	Jajpur (SC)	BJD	72.55
12	Prasanna Kumar Patasani	Bhubaneswar	BJD	71.76
13	Bhartruhari Mahtab	Cuttack	BJD	68.55
14	Yashbant Narayan Singh Laguri	Keonjhar (ST)	BJD	66.91
15	Sunjay Bhoi	Bargarh	INC	66.21
16	Pradeep Majhi	Nabarangpur (ST)	INC	64.79

17	Srikant Kumar Jena	Balasore	INC	64.21
18	Baijayant Panda	Kendrapara	BJD	62.67
19	Kalikesh Narayan Singh Deo	Bolangir	BJD	58.24
20	Bhakta Charan Das	Kalahandi	INC	57.33
21	Jayaram Pangi	Koraput (ST)	BJD	52.87

### Sector wise spending

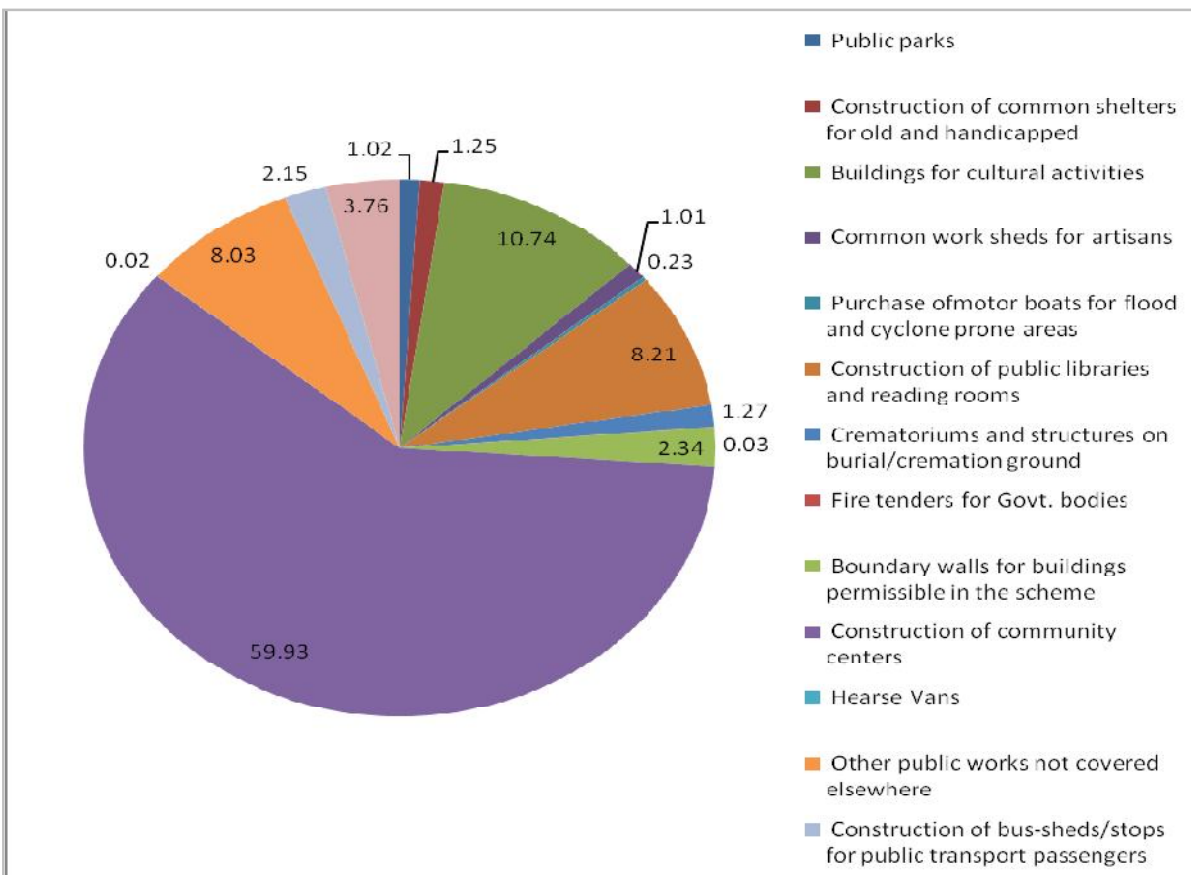
Sector wise utilisation of MPLAD funds clearly depicts that more than one third (34.39%) has been utilised in ‘Other Public Facilities’ which comprise of community centres, building for cultural activities, public libraries and reading room, common shelter for old and handicapped, boundary walls for building, bus shed, common work shed for artisans, crematoriums structures, public parks etc. This could be because of the visibility of the works like community hall, public library, among the communities. One fifth was spent (24.5%) on education, while 23.75% was spent on roads and bridges. At the same time, there is less spending on sectors like sports 1.57%, sanitation and public health 1.58%.

Chart-3.2: Sector wise amount spent in percentage (15<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha-2009-14)



## Spending on Other Public Facilities

Chart-3.3: Utilisation in 'Other Public Facilities' (15<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha-2009-14)



A significant amount of rupees 237.14 crores has been spent on 'other public facilities' which is 34.39% of the total amount of MPLAD funds sanctioned for Odisha. 59.93% (142.11 crores) of that amount was spent on construction of community centers (18994 projects) followed by building for cultural activities with a share of 10.74% (25.48 crores) with 1909 projects.

### Total number of works

Number of works carried out during this period in other public facilities (30734) is followed by education (12838) and roads and bridges 10341. It is very low in sectors like non conventional energy (14) and animal care (165).



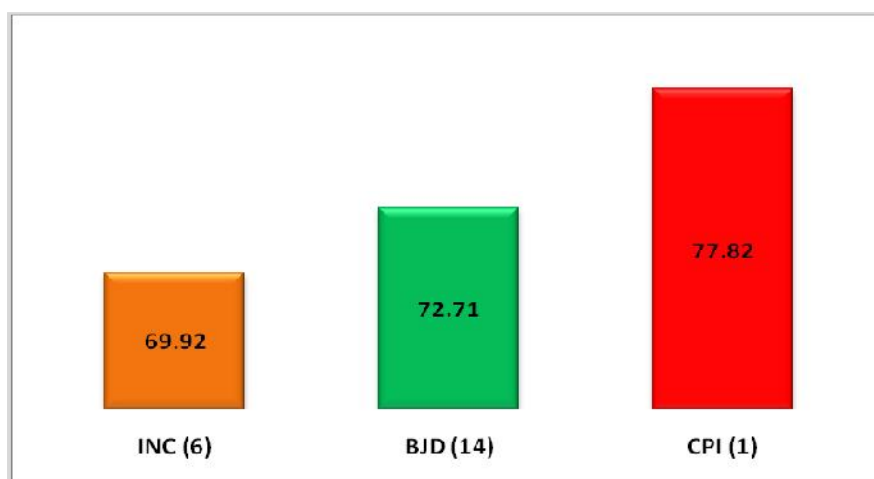
**Table-3.3: Number of works carried out in percentage (15<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha 2009-14)**

Sl. No	Purpose of spending	Total Number of Works
1	Non Conventional Energy	14
2	Animal Care	165
3	Sports	407
4	Sanitation and Public Health	895
5	Electricity	1319
6	Health and Family Welfare	880
7	Irrigation	1436
8	Drinking Water	3879
9	Roads and Bridges	10341
10	Education	12838
11	Other Public Facilities	30734
<b>Total</b>		<b>62028</b>

### Which Party leads in spending?

With only one MP Communist Party of India (CPI) tops the list in utilisation of MPLAD funds in Odisha with a percentage utilisation of 77.82%, MPs of Biju Janata Dal (BJD) (14 nos) ranked second and with six MPs Indian National Congress (INC) ranked third in utilisation.

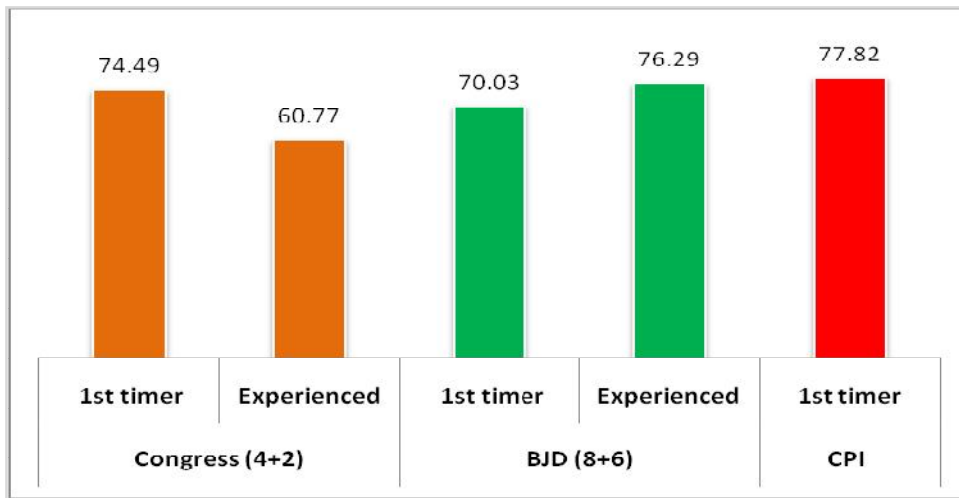
**Chart-3.5: Party wise utilisation in 15<sup>th</sup> Loksabha 2009-14**



### Who spent more: First timers or Experienced MPs?

Analysing who spent more, whether first time MPs or experienced MPs. It has been observed that first time MPs utilised MPLAD funds (1 CPI-77.82, 4 INC-74.49) better than the experienced MPs. But experienced MPs from BJD party utilised better than their first timer compatriots.

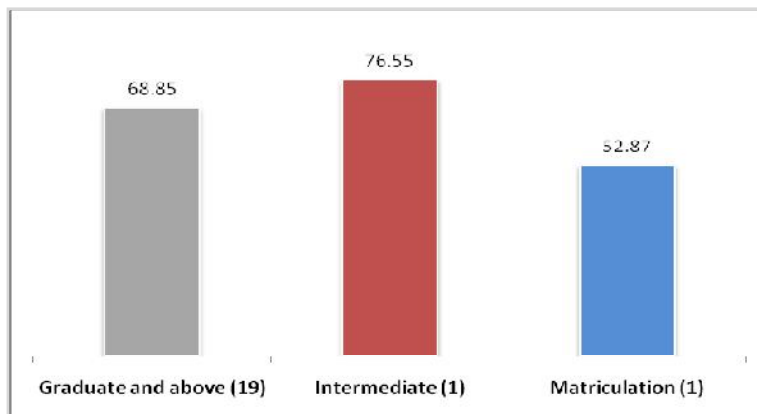
**Chart-3.6: First timer Vs Experienced MPs (15<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha 2009-14)**



**Is qualification a criteria for MPLADs Utilisation?**

It is observed that MPs with higher academic qualifications spent more more than the MPs with low qualificaations. One MP with a pre-university degree i.e. +2 has performed well (utilised 76.55%) whereas 19 MPs with graduation and above qualification have spent an average of 68.85% where as MP with Matriculation has performed less with only 52.87% utilisation.

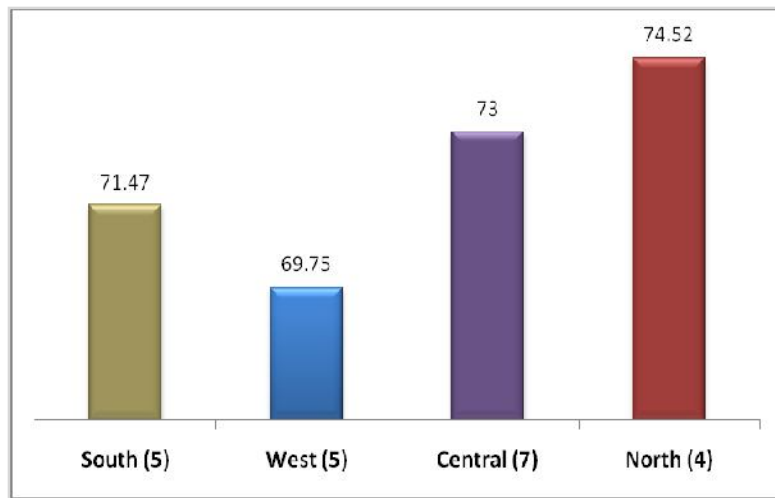
**Chart-3.7: Education Vs Utilisation (15th Lok Sabha, 2009-14)**



**Region wise spending**

Looking at the regional utilisation of MPLAD funds in Odisha it is noticed that northern region MPs spent more (74.52%), while western region MPs spent 69.75%. Similarly MPs of central and southern region managed to spend 73% and 71.47% respectively.

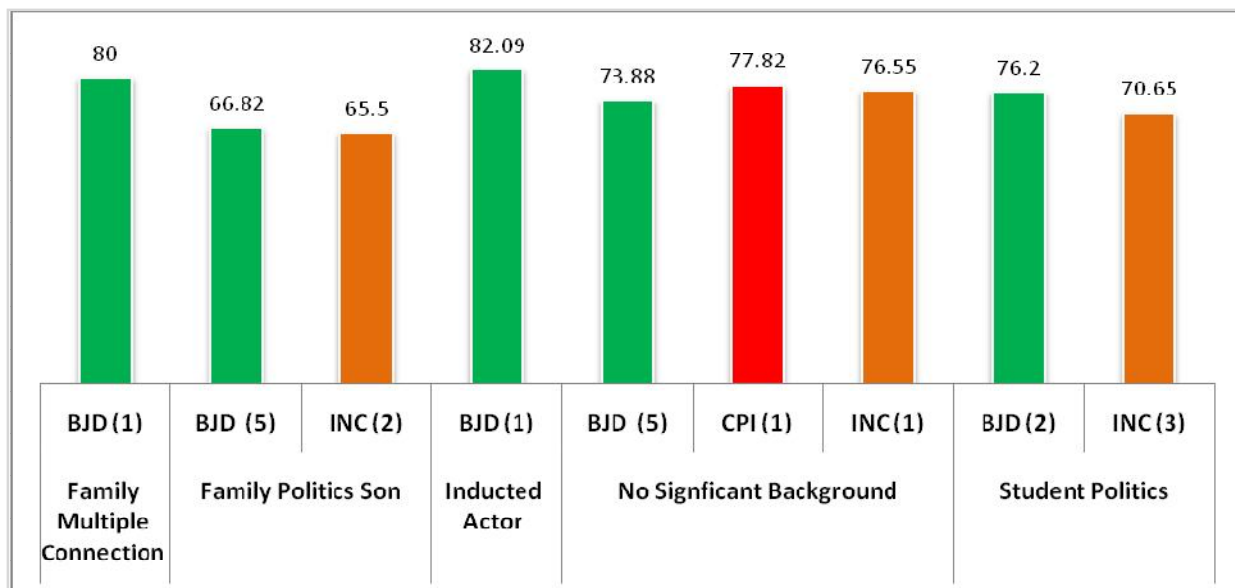
**Chart-3.8: Utilisation by North, South, West and Central Odisha in percentage (15<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha, 2009-14)**



**Does better background means better utilisation?**

One MP with background of film acting has utilised 82.09% and one MP with multiple connections spent 80%. Similarly MPs with no significant background and backing with student politics have spent more than 70%. On the other hand it is seen that MPs with a background of family politics have spent less 65.5% and 66.82%.

**Chart-3.9: Background Vs Utilisation (15<sup>th</sup> Loksabha-2009-14)**



## Section-IV: CAG Remarks on MPLAD Performance

Comptroller and Auditor General of India conducted 'Performance Audit' of MPLADS during April to December 2009. This audit covered 128 district authorities of 35 states and union territories for the period of 2004-05 to 2008-09.

### Major findings of the Performance Audit

- The scheme design did not ensure participation of various constituents in MP's constituency like resident forums, local bodies and NGOs in assessing the needs of the people.
- There were weaknesses in the process of sanction of works. For example execution of works without recommendation of MPs, recommendation made by their representatives and excess of expenditure than sanctioned amount.
- Prohibited works under MPLADS has been executed by the DAs. Construction of office and residential buildings of govt. department and cooperative societies, works beneficial commercial organisations, works with the premises of religious institutions and all works of renovation, repair and maintenance.
- Works sanctioned by the DAs without verifying the eligibility of the sanctioned institutions and in some cases ineligible organisations has been sanctioned.
- There were instances of delay in sanction of technical approval and also works without adhering to stipulated scheme procedures.
- MPs had been assigned no role in selection of implementing agencies (IAs). In many instances there is recommendation of names of IA and also release of fund directly to the user.

## Section-V: Conclusion and Policy Implications

### Major Findings

- On an average all 21 MPs have utilised 72% of their MPLAD funds within the five year period. However, 28% of MPLAD funds remain unutilised.
- Not a single MP in Odisha has achieved 100% utilisation of MPLAD funds during the 15th Lok Sabha period.
- Community hall appears to be the most preferred works for all most all the MPs (59.9%) 18,994 numbers of works. This might be due to the wide visibility of community hall among the potential voters.
- The best five MPs in maximum utilisation of MPLAD funds among the 21 MPs are Amarnath Pradhan (INC) MP of Sambalpur, followed by Arjuna Charan Sethi (INC) of Bhadrak, Sidhanta Mohapatra (BJD) of Berhampur, Nityananda Pradhan (BJD) of Aska and Pinaki Misra (BJD) of Puri.
- Among the 21 MPs, least utilisation of MPLAD funds is observed with Jayaram Pangi (BJD) of Koraput, followed by Bhakta Charan Das (INC) of Kalahandi, Kalikesh Narayan Singh Deo (BJD) of Bolangir, Baijayant Panda (BJD) of Kendrapada and Srikant Kumar Jena (INC) of Balasore.
- Renowned MPs of Odisha, it appears, have performed poorly in utilising MP LAD funds during 2009-14.
- Backward region (western and southern) MPs spent less than central and northern regions MPs.
- Communist Party of India with only one MP seems to be the lead party in utilizing MP LAD fund followed by Biju Janata Dal and the Indian National Congress party.
- First time elected MPs utilised more than the experienced MPs. While among MPs from BJD, experienced MPs fared better than the first time MPs.
- Intermediate educated MP spent more than the higher educated MPs. But a matriculate MP showed low utilisation. Are highly qualified MPs liability or asset?
- MPs with ‘no significant back ground’ spent more than the MPs with ‘family politics’ background except BJD’s two MPs Pinaki Misra and MP turned Actor Sidhanta Mahapatra.

### Policy Implications

- 28% of the MPLAD fund remained unutilized. Is there a need to reduce MPLAD funds to less than 5 crores.
- What needs to be done to improve greater responsiveness and interest in the use of the MPLAD fund by MPs from Western and Southern region in Odisha where the needs are in fact greater?

- How can the public be better informed about the use of the fund, so that MP's accountability is enhanced?
- MPs should give priority to the pressing challenges in basic necessary sectors like water and sanitation, public health, electricity and irrigation.
- Political parties and candidates should publicly disclose MPLAD fund utilization in their election manifesto and should give in writing to the voters for 100% efficient and better utilization.

# Annexure

## Tables

**Table-1: Profile of Members of Parliament with education, background and experience (15<sup>th</sup> Loksabha 2009-14)**

Sl. No	Name	Constituency	Party	Education	Background	Experience	Term in Office
1	Amarnath Pradhan	Sambalpur	INC	Graduate +	First time	SP	1
2	Arjun Charan Sethi	Bhadrak (SC)	BJD	Graduate +	Experienced	NSB	7
3	Sidhant Mohapatra	Berhampur	BJD	Graduate +	First time	IA	1
4	Nityananda Pradhan	Aska	BJD	Graduate +	First time	NSB	1
5	Pinaki Misra	Puri	BJD	Graduate +	Experienced	FMC	2
6	Laxman Tudu	Mayurbhanj (ST)	BJD	Graduate +	First time	SP	1
7	Bibhu Prasad Tarai	Jagatsinghpur (SC)	CPI	Graduate +	First time	NSB	1
8	Tathagata Satpathy	Dhenkanal	BJD	Graduate +	Experienced	FP	3
9	Hemanand Biswal	Sundargarh (ST)	INC	PUC	First time	NSB	1
10	Rudra Madhab Ray	Kandhamal	BJD	Graduate +	First time	NSB	1
11	Mohan Jena	Jajpur (SC)	BJD	Graduate +	Experienced	SP	2
12	Prasanna Kumar Patasani	Bhubaneswar	BJD	Graduate +	Experienced	NSB	4
13	Bhartruhari Mahtab	Cuttack	BJD	Graduate +	Experienced	FP	4
14	Yashbant Narayan Singh Laguri	Keonjhar (ST)	BJD	Graduate +	First time	FP	1
15	Sunjay Bhoi	Bargarh	INC	Graduate +	First time	FP	1
16	Pradeep Majhi	Nabarangpur (ST)	INC	Graduate +	First time	FP	1
17	Srikant Kumar Jena	Balasore	INC	Graduate +	Experienced	SP	4
18	Baijayant Panda	Kendrapara	BJD	Graduate +	First time	FP	1
19	Kalikesh Narayan Singh Deo	Bolangir	BJD	Graduate +	First time	FP	1
20	Bhakta Charan Das	Kalahandi	INC	Graduate +	Experienced	SP	3
21	Jayaram Pangi	Koraput (ST)	BJD	Matriculation	First time	NSB	1

**Table-2: Purpose of spending, amount, number of works (15<sup>th</sup> Loksabha 2009-14)**

Sl. No	Purpose of spending	Amount Spent (INR)	Percentage of total	Total Number of Works
1	Non Conventional Energy	1355000	0.02	14
2	Animal Care	17924765	0.26	165
3	Sports	107990122	1.57	407
4	Sanitation and Public Health	108685924	1.58	895
5	Electricity	208809093	3.03	1319
6	Health and Family Welfare	224591139	3.26	880
7	Irrigation	246378674	3.57	1436
8	Drinking Water	281333272	4.08	3879
9	Roads and Bridges	1637263289	23.75	10341
10	Education	1689341559	24.50	12838
11	Other Public Facilities	2371402399	34.39	30734
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6895075236</b>		<b>62028</b>



**Table-3: Amount spent through different works under ‘Other Public Facilities’**

Sl. No	Name of the Scheme	Total Sanctioned Cost of Works (in Rs.)	Total Number of Works	Percentage Share of Total Amount Spent	Share of Total Number of Project
1	Public Parks	24281150	101	1.02	0.33
2	Construction of Common Shelters for Old and Handicapped	29621905	280	1.25	0.91
3	Buildings for Cultural Activities	254804724	1909	10.74	6.21
4	Common Work Sheds for Artisans	23897950	541	1.01	1.76
5	Purchase of Motor Boats for Flood and Cyclone Prone Areas	5560000	21	0.23	0.07
6	Construction of Public Libraries and Reading Rooms	194733663	2846	8.21	9.26
7	Crematoriums and Structures on Burial/Cremation Ground	30090955	446	1.27	1.45
8	Fire Tenders for Govt. Bodies	620000	3	0.03	0.01
9	Boundary Walls for Buildings Permissible in the Scheme	55510496	463	2.34	1.51
10	Construction of Community Centers	1421157294	18994	59.93	61.80
11	Hearse Vans	400500	4	0.02	0.01
12	Other Public Works not Covered Elsewhere	190488190	1616	8.03	5.26
13	Construction of Bus-Sheds/Stops for Public Transport Passengers	51002159	547	2.15	1.78
14	Battery Operated Buses for Govt. Agencies	89233414	2963	3.76	9.64
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2371402399</b>	<b>30734</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Table-4: Region wise parliamentary constituencies**

Region	Parliament Constituencies
South	Koraput, Nawarangpur, Kandhamal, Berhampur and Aska
North	Balasore, Keonjhar, Bhadrak and Mayurbhanj
West	Sambalpur, Bargarh, Sundargarh, Balangir and Kalahandi
Central	Dhenkhal, Cuttack, Jagatsinghpur, Jajpur, Kendrapada, Puri and Bhubaneswar

**Table-5: MP LAD funds all India and Odisha figure (15<sup>th</sup> Loksabha 2009-14)**

House	MP LAD Fund (Rupees in Crores)		
	India	Odisha	Percentage
Loksabha	8897.5	354	3.97
Rajyasabha	3449.6	157.5	4.56
Total	12347.1	511.5	4.14

## **About Youth for Social Development**

The Youth for Social Development (YSD) is a not-for-profit independent social research and development organisation established in 2005 by a group of professionals aspiring to improve the lives of the tribal, rural and urban poor in Odisha. YSD works with local communities, women, youth, children and vulnerable groups to promote good governance, social accountability and transparency through research, public education, capacity building, documentation, people-centered advocacy and participatory development action.

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