

Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY)

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In news- Recently, the Union Minister of State for Rural Development mentioned various steps taken by the government with respect to SAGY.

About Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY)-

- SAGY was **launched on 11th October, 2014 on the birth anniversary of Lok Nayak Jai Prakash Narayan.**
- The aim was to develop three Adarsh Grams by March 2019, of which one was to be achieved by 2016.
- Thereafter, five such Adarsh Grams (one per year) will be selected and developed by 2024.
- **Under SAGY, each Member of Parliament adopts a Gram Panchayat** and guides its holistic progress giving importance for social development at par with infrastructure.
- The 'Adarsh Grams' are to become schools of local development and governance, inspiring other Gram Panchayats.
- By involving villagers and leveraging scientific tools, a village development plan is prepared under the leadership of a Member of Parliament.
- The **goal** of SAGY is to translate this comprehensive and organic vision of Mahatma Gandhi into reality, keeping in view the present context.

The **main objectives** of SAGY are:

- To trigger processes which lead to holistic development of the identified Gram Panchayats.
- To substantially improve the standard of living and quality of life of all sections of the population through Improved basic amenities, Higher productivity,

Enhanced human development, Better livelihood opportunities, Reduced disparities, Access to rights and entitlements and wider social mobilization.

- To generate models of local level development and effective local governance which can motivate and inspire neighbouring Gram Panchayats to learn and adapt
- To nurture the identified Adarsh Grams as schools of local development to train other Gram Panchayats.

How a village is selected for Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana?

- A Gram panchayat would be the basic unit. It will have a population of 3000-5000 in plain areas and 1000-3000 in the hilly, tribal and difficult area.
- The MP would be free to identify a suitable Gram Panchayat to be developed as Adarsh Gram, other than his/her own village or that of his/her spouse.
- The MP will identify one Gram Panchayat to be taken up immediately, and two other to be taken up little later.
- Lok Sabha MP has to choose a Gram Panchayat from within his/her constituency and Rajya Sabha MP a Gram Panchayat from the rural area of a district of his/her choice in the State from which he/she is elected.