

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
RURAL DEVELOPMENT  
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:966

ANSWERED ON:15.11.2010

EMPLOYMENT UNDER MGNREGS

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**Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:**

- (a) the total number of people registered and actually availed of employment out of them under Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) during the last three years and current year, State-wise;
- (b) the total funds allocated and released by the Union Government and utilised by the State Governments alongwith details of submission of utilisation certificate of funds and the reasons for non- submission of the same so far in this regard;
- (c) the number of job card holders in the country provided 100 days employment during the said period;
- (d) whether the schemes formulated under MGNREGS have percolated down to the rural poor in the States where incidence of suicides by farmers is comparatively higher and whether it has brought any change in socio- economic condition of rural population of the country particularly in Maharashtra and Gujarat States;
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not the reasons therefor; and
- (f) the other steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government to ensure effective implementation of the scheme and the result thereof?

**Answer**

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN `ADITYA`)

(a): Household is the basic unit for issue of job cards and for providing employment under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA. A rural household, whose adult members desire to avail employment under the Act need to register itself with the Gram Panchayat and get a job card issued. Thereafter, a worker need to apply for work for taking up employment under the Act. The number of households provided employment is linked with the number of households who demand employment. A Job card issued to a household is valid for a period of five years. Therefore, the number of job cards given in the table indicate the cumulative number of job cards issued. State-wise cumulative number of job cards issued and number of households provided employment during the last three years and current year is given in Annexure-I.

(b): Mahatma Gandhi NREGA is an ongoing demand based legislation which guarantees provision of 100 days of employment to every registered rural household on demand. Central Funds are released to the districts in tranches which may extend from 2 to 5 tranches in a year depending upon the pattern of utilization of funds in the districts based on demand. The Utilization Certificate (UC) as per the MGNREGA guidelines is obtained for the funds utilized by the districts during the previous financial year in accordance with the accounting norms. The release mechanism of the Government has an inbuilt system whereby release of 2nd tranche during the year is considered if the UC of the previous financial year has been received. In case UC is not submitted or not found to be in order for any reason, the State Government is requested to clarify and settle the accounts to enable the Ministry to consider release of further funds under MGNREGA. Central release, total available funds and total expenditure by the States during the last three years and the current year is as given below:

Year	(Rs. in lakhs)		
	Central release	Total available funds	Total Expenditure
2007-08	1261039.01	1933953.55	1585688.61
2008-09	2993960.00	3739706.15	2725009.92
2009-10	3350661.09	4957919.45	3790522.78
2010-11 (upto September,10)	2299615.25	3671619.99	1513348.17

(c): As a worker need to apply for work under MGNREGA, number of households completed 100 days of employment is linked with the number of households who demanded and were provided employment. 3601926 households completed 100 days of employment during 2007-08; 6521268 during 2008-09; 7083663 during 2009-10 and 1074784 households have completed 100 days of

employment during the current year up to September, 2010.

(d) & (e): Independent assessment of MGNREGA made through studies conducted by various institutions and feedback from the field has suggested that MGNREGA has been an instrument for social and economic security. The multiplier effects of the programme include livelihood diversification in rural areas and increase in availability of work. The framework and provisions of the Act also contribute towards the larger objective of generating productive employment, empowering rural women and promoting social equity. Some of the outcomes of the programme are (i) Inclusive growth; (ii) Economic and social women empowerment through equal wages and greater work opportunities; (iii) increase in income of the households; (iv) increase in Agricultural minimum wages and wage earned per day; (v) financial inclusion; and (vi) reduction in distress migration. Study conducted in Maharashtra has revealed that there has been an increase in job opportunities, high participation of ST women workers and financial inclusion aiding in bringing the marginalized into the formal banking sector. A study conducted in Gujarat has indicated that there has been a substantial decline in migration from tribal areas and households have received 70 to 100 days of employment in a year.

(f): The other steps taken by the Union Government to ensure effective implementation of the scheme are:

(i) ICT based MIS has been made operational to make data available to public scrutiny, inclusive of Job cards, Muster rolls, Employment demanded and allocated, number of days worked, shelf of works, Funds available/spent and fund to various implementing agencies, Social Audit findings, registering grievances and generating alerts for corrective action.

(ii) Payment of wages to MGNREGA workers has been made mandatory through their accounts in Banks/Post Office to infuse transparency in wage disbursement.

(iii) Rolling out Biometric based ICT enabled real time transactions of MGNREGA workers to eliminate fake attendance and false payments.

(iv) Periodic reviews in the Performance Review Committee meetings held on quarterly basis. State specific reviews are also undertaken

(v) Independent Monitoring and verification by National Level Monitors and Eminent Citizens.

(vi) Visit by members of Central Employment Guarantee Council.

(vii) State and district level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have been set up.

(viii) Instructions have been issued directing all States to appoint Ombudsman at district level for grievance redressal in a time bound manner.