

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1707
TO BE ANSWERED ON 16.03.2022

FUND ALLOCATION UNDER MGNREGS

1707 SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that allocation for the flagship Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme is at least 25 per cent lower than revised estimates of the previous year;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and reasons for the cut; and
- (c) the details of steps being taken or proposed to be taken by Government to assure minimum 100 days employment to every desiring rural unemployed persons in the country?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
(SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI)

(a)&(b): Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS) is a demand driven wage employment programme and funds are released to the States/UTs on the basis of "agreed to" Labour Budget (LB) and performance of the States/UTs. Fund release to States/UTs is a continuous process and Central Government is committed in making it available keeping in view the demand for work on the ground.

The Government had enhanced the financial allocation under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS for financial year 2020-21 from Rs. 61,500 crore at Budget Estimate (BE) stage to Rs.1,11,500 crore at Revised Estimate (RE) stage.

In the current financial year 2021-22, the budget provision at Budget Estimate (BE) stage was Rs. 73,000 crore. The Ministry has requested for additional budget allocation which has been enhanced to Rs. 98,000 crore at the Revised Estimate (RE) stage as per the requirement of funds. The Ministry seeks additional funds under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS from Ministry of Finance as and when the same is required for meeting the demand for work on the ground.

(c): Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS) is a demand driven wage employment programme which provides for the enhancement of livelihood security of the households in rural areas of the country by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. It provides livelihood security, i.e. fall back option for livelihood for the rural households, when no better employment opportunity is available. The households can register themselves under the Act and seek employment at multiple fora including the GPs. The field authorities have been instructed to organise Rojgar Diwas at least once every month for covering willing unskilled labourers.
