GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 781
TO BE ANSWERED ON 24/07/2026

EMPLOYMENT UNDER VB G RAM ACT AND FUND ALLOCATION

781 Shri Pramod Boro:

Will the Minister of Rural Development be pleased to state:

(a) the structural, administrative, and technological mechanisms introduced under the new VB-G RAM G Act, 2025 to specifically eliminate the legacy bottlenecks of the now-repealed MGNREGS, particularly regarding delayed wage payments, duplication or overlapping schemes, fund leakages and the creation of non-durable, temporary assets, unfinished works and arbitrary asset selection; and

(b) the manner in which the Ministry plans to fund the statutory 0.05% daily delay compensation mechanism for delayed Direct Benefit Transfers (DBT)?

ANSWER
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
(SHRI KAMLESH PASWAN)

(a): While framing the Viksit Bharat-Guarantee for Rozgar and Ajeevika Mission (Gramin) VB-G RAM G Act, 2025 various structural and administrative gaps observed in implementation of Mahatma Gandhi NREGS have been taken into account for appropriate corrections.

The Viksit Bharat-Guarantee for Rozgar and Ajeevika Mission (Gramin) (VB-G RAM G) Act, 2025 introduces a comprehensive structural, administrative and technology-enabled framework to strengthen implementation and improve transparency, accountability and asset quality. Provisions under Section 24 and 25 of the act provide for detailed technological , administrative and structural mechanism for effective and transparent implementation of the scheme. The key measures include:

i. One of the important features of the new framework is mandatory weekly public disclosure under which information on works, muster rolls, payments, sanctions, inspections, and grievances will be placed in the public domain on a continuous basis through digital and physical platforms. Proactive disclosure enables real-time oversight by citizens, Panchayats, and institutions.

ii. Further, one of the transformative features of the Act is the integration of planning and monitoring systems to eliminate the duplication of works completely. Through GIS-based planning, unified MIS architecture, and convergence with national digital platforms, assets are mapped, tracked, and validated across line departments. By eliminating duplication, institutionalising disclosure, and embedding accountability in law, VB–G RAM G sets a new benchmark. This ensures that the same work is not repeated under multiple schemes, while public resources are directed toward genuinely unmet local needs.

iii. VB–G RAM G also introduces a statutory grievance redressal framework with time-bound, multi-tier mechanisms and dedicated grievance desks. Complaints to be legally recognised, digitally tracked, and resolved within enforceable timelines- making accountability operational rather than aspirational.

iv. The social audit system has been substantially strengthened with mandatory processes, fixed timelines, and rule-based compliance. Gram Sabha-led audits, supported by digital tools, combine community participation with institutional rigor, ensuring that feedback leads to corrective action.

v. Biometric authentication, including face-authentication based attendance and transaction verification, will ensure benefits reach genuine workers. Mandatory e-KYC and Aadhaar-Based Payment Systems will reinforce payment integrity and help in timely wage payment. AI-enabled monitoring supports planning, will detect anomalies, and flag potential fraud, while mobile-based applications and real-time dashboards will strengthen field supervision.

vi. All MIS data will flow into the public domain, enabling continuous scrutiny by citizens, media, and oversight bodies. This architecture moves governance from reactive audits to proactive transparency.

(b): As per Para 6 of Schedule II of the Act, in case payment of wages is not made within 15 days from the date of closure of muster roll, wage seekers shall be entitled to receive payment of compensation for delay, at the rate of 0.05 per cent of the unpaid wages per day of delay beyond the 16th day of closure of muster roll. Further, as per Section 22(8) of the VB-G RAM G Act, 2025, the expenditure towards delay compensation shall be borne by the respective State Government.

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