

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2317
TO BE ANSWERED ON 16.03.2017

MGNREGS AND POVERTY ERADICATION

2317. SHRI VENKATESH BABU T.G.:

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

- (a) the estimated percentage of rural men and women working under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), State/UT-wise;
- (b) whether the Government is aware that as per a study by the Indian Human Development Survey (IHDS), MGNREGS has contributed to almost a third of the poverty eradication in the country and ranked as the best known employment guarantee scheme providing direct jobs to the rural poor;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether any steps are being taken by the Government to streamline, plug the loopholes, increase the wages/mandays and strengthen MGNREGS to include more poor people who are deprived; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
(SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV)

(a): State/UT-wise estimated percentage of rural men and women working under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA) are at **Annexure**.

(b)&(c): Yes, Madam. The Government is aware of the National Council of Applied Economic Research (sponsored by Indian Human Development Survey) study report that estimates the poverty reduction due to Mahatma Gandhi NREGA.

The Report on 'Poverty reduction due to MGNREGA' states that:

- MGNREGA's contribution to reducing poverty is about 32%. In the absence of MGNREGA-induced consumption, poverty among the participants would have been 38.0% in 2011–12, not 31.3%.
- MGNREGA prevented 14 million persons from falling into poverty (those non-poor in 2004–05 who would have become poor by 2011–12 without MGNREGA employment).
- In spite of a high initial poverty rate (75.8% in 2004–05), poverty among adivasis was reduced by 27.6% and for dalits by 37.6%.
- MGNREGA is more effective in poverty reduction in less developed areas (34%) than in more developed areas (27%)
- Low-participating areas experienced much greater poverty reduction (72%) than areas with a high participation rate (27%).

(d)&(e): To generate awareness about the provisions of the Scheme and to provide adequate employment opportunities to rural households including poor people under MGNREGA, all States/UTs have been requested for the following: -

- (i) to initiate appropriate Information Education and Communication (IEC) campaigns including wall paintings for wide dissemination of the provisions of the Act.
- (ii) to expand scope and coverage of demand registration system to ensure that demand for work under MGNREGA does not go unregistered.

Annexure referred in reply to part (a) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2317 dated 16.03.2017.

SI. No.	States	Employment generation (PD) in FY 2016-17*	
		%Women	%Men
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	58	42
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	35	65
3	ASSAM	37	63
4	BIHAR	43	57
5	CHHATTISGARH	49	51
6	GOA	77	23
7	GUJARAT	46	54
8	HARYANA	45	55
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	62	38
10	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	26	74
11	JHARKHAND	36	64
12	KARNATAKA	47	53
13	KERALA	91	9
14	MADHYA PRADESH	42	58
15	MAHARASHTRA	45	55
16	MANIPUR	42	58
17	MEGHALAYA	44	56
18	MIZORAM	35	65
19	NAGALAND	29	71
20	ODISHA	40	60
21	PUNJAB	60	40
22	RAJASTHAN	67	33
23	SIKKIM	48	52
24	TAMIL NADU	86	14
25	TELANGANA	59	41
26	TRIPURA	49	51
27	UTTAR PRADESH	33	67
28	UTTARAKHAND	54	46
29	WEST BENGAL	47	53
30	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR	57	43
31	LAKSHADWEEP	0	100
32	PUDUCHERRY	86	14
	Total	56	44

*as on 10/03/2017