

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 31
ANSWERED ON 30/11/2021

MGNREG SCHEME

*31. DR. KALANIDHI VEERASWAMY:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the features of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS);
- (b) the details of the funds sanctioned, allocated and utilized under this Scheme within the State of Tamil Nadu during the last three years;
- (c) whether the Government asked the States to create three Fund Transfer Orders (FTOs) for the MGNREGS workers belonging to different castes and if so, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether the Government is aware about poor remuneration and late payments under this programme after implementation of three FTOs; and
- (e) whether the Government is also aware that the differential payment system has come when rural areas in the country in particular have been severely hit by two consecutive waves of the pandemic, which led to widespread job losses?

ANSWER
MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
(SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH)

(a) to (e): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement in reply to Parts (a) to (e) of Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 31 for 30.11.2021

(a): The salient features of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS) are detailed at **Annexure**.

(b): The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS) is a demand driven wage employment programme which provide 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. No State/UT-wise (including State of Tamil Nadu) financial allocation is made under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS.

The details of funds released by Central Government to the State of Tamil Nadu for the implementation of Mahatma Gandhi NREG Scheme and expenditure incurred by the State during the last three financial years 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21 is given below:

(Rs. in crore)

Financial Year	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Central funds released	4,951.66	5,447.80	8,941.25
Expenditure (Including State Share)	5,766.94	5,621.33	8,435.02

(Source: Management Information System)

(c) to (e): The category wise (SC, ST and Others) wage payment system, as made applicable from this current financial year, has been introduced to accurately reflect on ground flow of funds to various population groups. Its further streamlining is being undertaken.

Annexure referred in reply to part (a) of Lok Sabha Starred Question No.31 dated 30.11.2021

- i. Adult members of a rural household, willing to do unskilled manual work, may apply for registration in writing or orally to the local Gram Panchayat.
- ii. The Gram Panchayat after due verification will issue a Job Card free of cost within 15 days.
- iii. The worker has a right to demand and receive work within 15 days of the receipt of the application or the date of the demand in case of advance application, whichever is later, as mandated by the Act.
- iv. In case employment is not provided within fifteen days from the date of registration of the demand for work or the date from which work has been demanded in case of advance applications, whichever is later, the worker is legally entitled to a daily unemployment allowance.
- v. Preparation of Labour Budget (LB) which is an essential annual work plan document that entails planning, approval, funding and project execution modalities.
- vi. The shelf of projects for a village will be recommended by the gram sabha and approved by the zilla panchayat. At least 50% of works will be allotted to Gram Panchayats for execution.
- vii. Permissible works predominantly include water and soil conservation, afforestation and land development works.
- viii. A 60:40 wage and material ratio has to be maintained at the district level. No contractors and labour displacing machinery is allowed.
- ix. The Central Government bears 100 percent wage cost of unskilled manual labour and 75 percent of the material cost including the wages of skilled and semi-skilled workers.
- x. Social Audit has to be done by the Gram Sabha.
- xi. Grievance redressal mechanisms have to be put in place for ensuring a responsive implementation process.
- xii. All accounts and records relating to the Scheme should be available for public scrutiny.