

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1488
ANSWERED ON 29/07/2025**

PENDING PAYMENTS UNDER MGNREGS

**1488. Shri Ummeda Ram Beniwal:
Shri Kuldeep Indora:**

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the total amount of pending wages of workers and material payments in Rajasthan under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), State and district-wise;**
- (b) the reasons for the repeated delay in MGNREGS wage payments and the level at which its accountability is fixed, State-wise including Rajasthan;**
- (c) whether the Government is making technical and administrative reforms to make wage disbursement timely and transparent;**
- (d) if so, the details thereof;**
- (e) the number of workers registered and employed under MGNREGS in Rajasthan including Sri Ganganagar and Hanumangarh, State and district-wise;**
- (f) the number of workers applied last year and were provided 100 days of employment, State and district-wise;**
- (g) whether the Government is considering an increase in MGNREGS wages keeping in view the rising inflation and cost of living; and**
- (h) if so, the proposed increase and the time by which it is likely to be implemented, State-wise?**

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

(a): Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS) is a demand-driven wage employment

scheme. Under the scheme, fund release to the States/UTs is a continuous process. Wage payments are directly credited by the Central Government to the account of beneficiaries through Direct Benefit Transfer protocol. Sanctions for wage payments are issued daily by the Ministry through the Public Finance Management System (PFMS) based on fund transfer orders received from the States after following due procedures.

With regard to Material and Admin components, States/UTs are required to furnish fund release proposals to the Government of India. The Central Government releases funds periodically in two tranches with each tranche consisting of one or more installments, keeping in view the “agreed to” Labour Budget, demand for works, opening balance, pace of utilization of funds, pending liabilities, overall performance and subject to submission of relevant documents by the States/UTs. The Central government releases material funds to the State Governments which in turn release the funds to its Districts. Central government does not release funds directly to the Districts.

In the current Financial Year 2025-26 (as on 24.07.2025) an amount of Rs. 3,312.60 crore has been released to the State of Rajasthan for wage, material, and admin components.

As on 24.07.2025, the pending liability for wage payments under the Scheme in the State of Rajasthan is Rs. 561.28 crore. Further, the pending liability for FY 2024-25 for the material component is Rs. 827.87 crore.

(b)to (d): As per the provisions of the Act, beneficiaries are entitled to receive wage payments within 15 days of work completion. In order to ensure timely payment, the Government of India has issued a comprehensive Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) to all States/UTs, which defines fixed timelines for each stage of the wage payment process—from muster roll uploading to FTO approval. The Ministry along with the States/UTs has been making concerted efforts for improving the timely payment of wages. States/UTs have been advised to generate pay orders in time.

The Ministry has taken various steps to ensure timely payment of wages to workers under (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS). These include:

- **Improvement of National Electronic Fund Management System (Ne-FMS)**
- **Intensive consultation with State Governments and other stakeholders for ensuring timely payment of wages, verification of pending and delay compensation claims etc.**
- **Formulation of Standard Operating Procedure for monitoring of timely payment and payment of delay compensation.**
- **Reviewing the status of timely payment and payment of delay compensation with the States/ UTs during periodic meetings, Performance Review Committee meetings, Mid-term Reviews etc.**

Further, continued efforts have been undertaken by the Ministry through various technological interventions for ensuring timely payments of wages. Some of the key interventions include:

- **Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT): Wages are transferred directly from the central account to workers' bank accounts, minimizing the role of intermediaries and reducing fund misappropriation. This has proven to be effective in enhancing transparency and preventing leakages. Almost 100% of the funds are managed electronically with the wage payment made entirely through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) protocol.**
- **Aadhaar Payment Bridge System (APBS): APBS conversion is a major reform process where benefits are credited directly into the bank accounts based on the Aadhaar of the workers under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS, preferably Aadhaar Based Payments, cutting several layers in the delivery process. APBS helps in better targeting, increasing the efficiency of the system and reducing the delays in payments, ensuring greater inclusion by curbing leakages thereby promoting greater accountability and transparency.**
- **National Mobile Monitoring System (NMMS): Real-time attendance capture through geo-tagged photographs at the worksite ensures accurate and timely recording of attendance, which helps in timely payment of wages.**

As per the provisions mentioned in Schedule-II of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 (Mahatma Gandhi NREGA), wage seekers shall be entitled to receive payment of compensation for the delay, at the rate of 0.05% of the unpaid wages per day of delay beyond the sixteenth day of closure of muster roll. Delay compensation rules are notified by the State Government concerned. The amount due for compensation is duly verified and approved, and then paid by the State Government.

(e)& (f): District-wise details of number of registered workers, number of workers who demanded employment and number of workers who availed employment in Rajasthan State under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS during the last financial year 2024-25 is given at Annexure-I.

District-wise number of households who completed 100 days of employment in Rajasthan under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS during the last financial year 2024-25 is given at Annexure-II.

(g)& (h): As per Section 6 (1) of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (Mahatma Gandhi NREGA), 2005, the Central Government may by notification specify the wage rate for unskilled work for its beneficiaries. Accordingly, the Ministry of Rural Development notifies Mahatma Gandhi NREGA wage rate for every financial year for States/UTs. To compensate the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA workers against inflation, the Ministry of Rural Development revises the wage rate every year based on change in Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labour(CPI-AL). The wage rate is made applicable from 1st April of each financial year.

Using the present methodology of wage rate calculation, the central government has notified the wage rate and it has increased by around 5% (average) over the last year and around 29% (average) in the previous 5 years. However, State Governments can provide wages over and above the wage rate notified by the Central Government from their own sources.

Annexure-I

Annexure referred to in reply to parts (e)&(f) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1488 dated 29.07.2025.

District-wise Details of number of registered workers, number of workers who demanded employment and number of workers who availed employment in Rajasthan State under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS during the last financial year 2024-25. (Figure in lakh)				
Sl. No.	District of Rajasthan	Number of registered workers	Number of workers who demanded employment	Number of workers who availed employment
1	AJMER	8.81	4.04	3.81
2	ALWAR	5.75	1.27	1.06
3	BANSWARA	9.94	5.67	5.31
4	BARAN	6.45	2.17	1.98
5	BARMER	13.46	7.20	6.90
6	BHARATPUR	7.98	1.39	1.21
7	BHILWARA	9.67	4.95	4.63
8	BIKANER	7.94	3.33	2.89
9	BUNDI	5.75	1.61	1.45
10	CHITTORGARH	5.47	1.69	1.48
11	CHURU	7.32	2.62	2.45
12	DAUSA	3.94	0.85	0.65
13	DHOLPUR	4.09	0.60	0.51
14	DUNGARPUR	8.23	4.73	4.54
15	HANUMANGARH	6.06	2.22	2.07
16	JAIPUR	7.93	1.42	1.23
17	JAISALMER	3.14	1.90	1.82
18	JALORE	6.69	1.67	1.55
19	JHALAWAR	6.80	3.64	3.40
20	JHUNJHUNU	3.65	0.50	0.42
21	JODHPUR	12.46	3.92	3.37
22	KARALI	4.89	1.15	0.97
23	KOTA	3.22	1.35	1.25
24	NAGPUR	13.93	5.45	5.17
25	PALI	8.81	2.26	2.03
26	PRATAPGARH	4.40	3.04	2.90
27	RAJSAMAND	4.59	1.85	1.70
28	SAWAI MADHOPUR	5.83	0.95	0.77
29	SIKAR	5.34	0.85	0.74
30	SIROHI	4.01	1.35	1.22
31	SRI GANGANAGAR	6.11	2.79	2.56
32	TONK	6.72	1.57	1.35
33	UDAIPUR	12.38	4.11	3.85
	Total	231.77	84.08	77.23

Annexure-II

Annexure referred to in reply to parts (e)&(f) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1488 dated 29.07.2025.

District-wise number of households who completed 100 days of employment in Rajasthan under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS during the last financial year 2024-25.		
Sl.No.	District of Rajasthan	Number of households who completed 100 days of employment
1	AJMER	21305
2	ALWAR	2179
3	BANSWARA	39048
4	BARAN	8052
5	BARMER	52671
6	BHARATPUR	2711
7	BHILWARA	9681
8	BIKANER	14463
9	BUNDI	3754
10	CHITTORGARH	7847
11	CHURU	10703
12	DAUSA	402
13	DHOLPUR	403
14	DUNGARPUR	62306
15	HANUMANGARH	30628
16	JAIPUR	7052
17	JAISALMER	21578
18	JALORE	12947
19	JHALAWAR	1769
20	JHUNJHUNU	3068
21	JODHPUR	16018
22	KARAULI	108
23	KOTA	3943
24	NAGAU	26086
25	PALI	15913
26	PRATAPGARH	32447
27	RAJSAMAND	24830
28	SAWAI MADHOPUR	465
29	SIKAR	5782
30	SIROHI	19468
31	SRI GANGANAGAR	16821
32	TONK	2043
33	UDAIPUR	34725
	Total	5,11,216

(As per NREGASoft)
