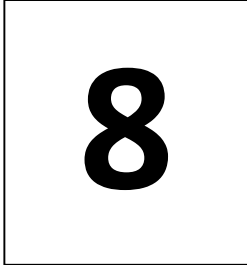


**STANDING COMMITTEE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATI RAJ  
(2024-2025)**



**EIGHTEENTH LOK SABHA**

**MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT  
(DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT)**

**RURAL EMPLOYMENT THROUGH MAHATMA GANDHI NATIONAL RURAL  
EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE ACT  
(MGNREGA)**

**EIGHTH REPORT**



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

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EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE ACT (MGNREGA)**

**Presented to Lok Sabha on 03.04.2025**

**Laid in Rajya Sabha on 03.04.2025**



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**

**NEW DELHI**

***April, 2025/Chaitra, 1947 (Saka)***

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**COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND  
PANCHAYATI RAJ (2024-2025)**

**Shri Saptagiri Sankar Ulaka -- Chairperson**

***Lok Sabha Members***

2. Shri Sandipanrao Asaram Bhumare
3. Shri Sudip Bandyopadhyay
4. Shri Raju Bista
5. Shri Vijay Kumar Dubey
6. Dr. Sanjay Jaiswal
7. Shri Bhajan Lal Jatav
8. Dr. Mohammad Jawed
9. Shri Jugal Kishore
10. Dr. D. Ravi Kumar
11. Shri Naba Charan Majhi
12. Shri Imran Masood
13. Shri Janardan Mishra
14. Shri Kota Srinivasa Poojary
15. Shri K. Radhakrishnan
16. Shri Ramashankar Rajbhar
17. Shri Omprakash Bhupalsinh Alias Pavan Rajenimbalkar
18. Shri Parshottambhai Rupala
19. Shri Devendra Singh Alias Bhole Singh
20. Shri Ganesh Singh
21. Shri Vivek Thakur

***Rajya Sabha Members***

22. Smt. Geeta *alias* Chandraprabha
23. Shri H. D. Devegowda
24. Shri Samirul Islam
25. Shri Iranna Kadadi
26. Shri Nagendra Ray
27. Shri Anthiyur P. Selvarasu
28. Shri Sant Balbir Singh
29. Shri Vaiko
30. *Vacant*
31. *Vacant*

**Secretariat**

- |                           |   |                      |
|---------------------------|---|----------------------|
| 1. Shri D. R. Shekhar     | - | Additional Secretary |
| 2. Shri Vinay P. Barwa    | - | Director             |
| 3. Shri L. Singson        | - | Deputy Secretary     |
| 4. Shri Sudhanshu Shekhar | - | Committee Officer    |

## **INTRODUCTION**

I, the Chairperson of the Standing Committee on Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (2024-2025) having been authorised by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present the Eighth Report on 'Rural Employment through Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)' of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development).

2. The Committee took oral evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development), Non-Government Organizations, experts and other stakeholders at their sitting held on 8<sup>th</sup> January, 2025.

3. The Report was considered and adopted by the Committee at their sitting held on 02 April, 2025.

4. The Committee wish to express their thanks to the officials of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development) for placing before them the requisite material and their considered views in connection with the examination of the subject.

5. The Committee would also like to place on record their deep sense of appreciation for the invaluable assistance rendered to them by the officials of Lok Sabha Secretariat attached to the Committee.

**NEW DELHI**  
**02 April, 2025**  
**12 Chaitra, 1947 (Saka)**

**SAPTAGIRI SANKAR ULAKA**  
**Chairperson**  
**Standing Committee on Rural Development and**  
**Panchayati Raj**

## REPORT

# RURAL EMPLOYMENT THROUGH MAHATMA GANDHI NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE ACT (MGNREGA)

## PART – I

### NARRATION ANALYSIS

#### CHAPTER I

#### MGNREGA – Brief and Ingredients

##### A. Introduction

1.1 Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 (MGNREGA) was notified on September 7, 2005.

##### Mandate

The mandate of the Act is to provide at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.

##### Objectives

The core objectives of the Scheme are as below:

- Providing not less than one hundred days of unskilled manual work as a guaranteed employment in a financial year to every household in rural areas as per demand, resulting in creation of productive assets of prescribed quality and durability.
- Strengthening the livelihood resource base of the poor;
- Proactively ensuring social inclusion and

Thus, Mahatma Gandhi NREGA is a powerful instrument for ensuring inclusive growth in rural India through its impact on social protection, livelihood security and democratic empowerment.

##### Coverage

The Act was notified in 200 districts in the first phase with effect from February 2nd 2006 and then extended to an additional 130 districts in the financial year 2007-2008 (113 districts were notified with effect from April 1st 2007 and 17 districts in Uttar Pradesh (UP) were notified with effect from May 15th 2007). The remaining districts have



been notified under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA with effect from April 1, 2008. Thus, the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA covers the entire country with the exception of districts that have a hundred percent urban population.

## **B. Salient Features of the Legislation**

### **1. Right based Framework**

- Right to demand for work – at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment if demanded by a rural household
- Right to employment - within 15 days of application, else unemployment allowance has to be paid
- Right to wages - within 15 days, else delay compensation has to be paid

### **2. Labour Intensive Works**

- 60:40 wage and material ratio for works at district level
- No contractors or labour displacing machinery allowed except in case of some specified work with the approval of competent authority

### **3. Decentralized Planning**

- Principal role of Gram Panchayat in planning and implementation
- Gram Sabha to recommend works

### **4. Worksite facilities**

- Crèche, drinking water, first aid and shade provided at worksites

### **5. Women empowerment**

- Priority shall be given to women in order to ensure that at least one-third of beneficiaries should be women
- Mates- At least 50% should be women
- SHG women as VRPs

### **6. Transparency & Accountability**

- Social Audits, Citizen Information Boards, Grievance Redressal Mechanism, Ombudspersons

1.2 During the course of evidence, JS (DoRD) on the issue of ensuring employment opportunity for women workers and SC/ST stated as under:-

“Women empowerment is an extremely important aspect of MGNREGA Act. As per the Act itself, it is written that priority shall be given to women so

that at least one-third of the workers, the beneficiaries, are women. As per our annual master circular, the worksite supervisors are called mates. It has been made mandatory that at least 50 per cent of them should be women. For conducting social audits, in village resource persons also, we ensure that priority is given to the self-help group women. As of now, there are almost 70 per cent VRPs are the women who belong to the self-help groups.”

1.3 Adding further on the issue the JS (DoRD) stated as under:-

“सर, जैसा कि मैंने कहा, लगातार विमेन पार्टिसिपेशन 50 परसेंट से ज्यादा रहा है। एससी, एसटी कैटेगरी में 19 परसेंट टोटल वेजेज एससी कैटेगरी में पे हो रहे हैं और एसटी कैटेगरी में 17 परसेंट से भी ज्यादा वेजेज दिये जा रहे हैं।“

## CHAPTER II

### Funding Pattern and the Performance of the Scheme

#### **A. Funding Pattern**

2.1 Section 22 of the MGNREG Act, 2005 provisions as under:-

(1) Subject to the rules as may be made by the Central Government in this behalf, the Central Government shall meet the cost of the following, namely:-

- (a) the amount required for payment of wages for unskilled manual work under the Scheme;
- (b) up to three-fourths of the material cost of the scheme including payment of wages to skilled and semi-skilled workers subject to the provisions of Schedule II;
- (c) such percentage of the total cost of the scheme as may be determined by the Central Government towards the administrative expenses, which may include the salary and allowances of the Programme Officers and their supporting staff, the administrative expenses of the Central Council, facilities to be provided under Schedule II and such other item as may be decided by the Central Government.

(2) The State Government shall meet the cost of the following, namely:-

- (a) the cost of unemployment allowance payable under the scheme;
- (b) one-fourth of the material cost of the scheme including payment of wages to skilled and semi-skilled workers subject to the provisions of Schedule II;
- (c) the administrative expenses of the State Council.

#### **B. Current Performance of the Scheme**

(i). **Financial Progress:**

##### Last 5 Years' and Current Year's Achievement

Indicators	2019-20	2020-21	2021-2022	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 (As on 11.02.2025)
Person-days Generated (in crore)	265.35	389.09	363.19	293.7	308.68	244.83
Total Works Completed (In Lakhs)	74.67	84.35	89.96	94.45	84.24	78.04

Total Households worked (in crore)	5.48	7.55	7.25	6.18	5.99	5.42
New Job Cards issued (in lakh)	68.04	190.98	120.62	63.87	57.49	85.49

Indicator	FY 2024-2025*	FY 2023-2024	FY 2022-2023	FY 2021-2022
Total Expenditure [In Cr]	80,979.24	1,05,229.16	1,01,120.08	1,06,489.52
Expenditure on Wages [In Cr]	54,501.63	74,056.78	65,266.08	75,091.63

\*As on 31.12.2024

**Statement showing budget estimates, revised estimates and actual expenditure for the past three years and budget estimates for the current year showing separately capital and revenue expenditure for each of the Schemes/programmes under the Department.**

(Rs. in crore)

SI No.	Year	B.E.	R.E.	Released	Expenditure by the States*
1	2022-23	73000.00	89400.00	90810.99	101120.08
2	2023-24	60000.00	86000.00	89268.31	105229.16
3	2024-25	86000.00	--	80495.04(as of 31.12.24)	80979.24
4	2025-26	86000.00	--	--	--

\* As per MIS

**Actual expenditure, revised estimates alongwith amount surrendered during the last three years in respect of each of the Schemes of the Department.**

(Rs. in crore)

SI No.	Year	R.E.	Released	Expenditure by the States*
1	2021-22	98000.00	98467.84	106489.92
2	2022-23	89400.00	90810.99	101120.08
3	2023-24	86000.00	89268.31	105229.16

\* As per MIS

(ii). **Physical Progress:**

Sl. No	States	Persondays generated (In Crore)			
		2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 (as on 14.02.2025)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	24.15	23.95	25.55	21.43
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1.59	1.51	1.61	1.61
3	ASSAM	9.16	7.87	8.74	6.13
4	BIHAR	18.03	23.64	22.05	20.95
5	CHHATTISGARH	16.92	13.25	12.77	11.55
6	GOA	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
7	GUJARAT	5.68	4.66	4.93	3.81
8	HARYANA	1.46	0.96	1.23	0.99
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	3.71	3.08	3.44	3.44
10	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	4.06	3.09	3.75	3.17
11	JHARKHAND	11.32	9.15	10.97	8.49
12	KARNATAKA	16.32	12.58	13.85	11.26
13	KERALA	10.60	9.66	9.95	7.80
14	LADAKH	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.21
15	MADHYA PRADESH	29.99	22.59	19.96	16.02
16	MAHARASHTRA	8.25	7.88	11.60	12.94
17	MANIPUR	3.03	0.74	1.46	1.85
18	MEGHALAYA	3.94	2.89	3.25	2.21
19	MIZORAM	2.01	2.02	2.04	1.75
20	NAGALAND	1.93	1.97	1.79	0.66
21	ODISHA	19.78	18.51	18.28	9.74
22	PUNJAB	3.31	3.21	3.51	2.74
23	RAJASTHAN	42.43	35.71	37.52	27.27
24	SIKKIM	0.34	0.32	0.34	0.29
25	TAMIL NADU	34.57	33.47	40.87	27.30
26	TELANGANA	14.58	12.19	12.09	10.75
27	TRIPURA	4.26	3.35	3.70	3.35
28	UTTAR PRADESH	32.56	31.13	34.52	30.51
29	UTTARAKHAND	2.43	2.06	1.97	1.66
30	WEST BENGAL	36.42	3.79	0.02	0.00
31	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
32	DN HAVELI AND DD	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02
33	LAKSHADWEEP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34	PUDUCHERRY	0.06	0.08	0.22	0.10
	Total	363.10	295.53	312.19	249.99

(iii) **Financial Achievement:**

Sl. No	States	Central fund released (In Rs. Crore)			
		2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 (as on 14.02.2025)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	7182.67	7989.09	7332.63	7484.58
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	453.74	577.58	426.10	525.81
3	ASSAM	2220.26	2052.35	2221.38	1925.67
4	BIHAR	5407.37	6395.29	6200.03	6723.31
5	CHHATTISGARH	3894.34	3383.55	2888.56	3277.56
6	GOA	0.04	5.12	0.88	3.17
7	GUJARAT	1615.24	1692.07	1801.62	1395.61
8	HARYANA	722.68	373.99	476.71	584.78
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	975.75	1157.48	997.13	1200.45
10	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	950.14	1050.61	920.44	1137.90
11	JHARKHAND	3063.83	2708.64	2916.76	2357.72
12	KARNATAKA	6028.08	6225.28	5415.74	5334.36
13	KERALA	3551.93	3818.43	3513.48	3034.24
14	LADAKH	59.04	68.93	62.64	72.84
15	MADHYA PRADESH	8479.09	5702.13	5871.14	5674.87
16	MAHARASHTRA	2056.46	2549.73	3034.44	4318.79
17	MANIPUR	563.11	1086.63	0.00	571.30
18	MEGHALAYA	1121.66	1116.92	912.33	1038.61
19	MIZORAM	548.92	538.72	506.06	549.41
20	NAGALAND	569.46	897.45	637.96	260.67
21	ODISHA	5680.15	4638.36	4891.89	3538.15
22	PUNJAB	1257.59	1182.13	1166.55	1260.36
23	RAJASTHAN	9867.75	9662.99	8671.62	7682.69
24	SIKKIM	112.42	92.55	111.95	95.99
25	TAMIL NADU	9638.13	9706.62	12603.36	7391.30
26	TELANGANA	4105.20	2988.68	3508.59	3799.08
27	TRIPURA	988.88	922.03	1043.59	951.07
28	UTTAR PRADESH	8509.57	10629.01	9808.55	9594.89
29	UTTARAKHAND	642.03	792.84	551.66	589.51
30	WEST BENGAL	7507.80	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	7.63	9.60	0.00	3.77
32	DN HAVELI AND DD	0.00	1.62	2.21	9.02
33	LAKSHADWEEP	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.32
34	PUDUCHERRY	13.07	24.95	58.77	39.99
	<b>Total</b>	<b>97794.33</b>	<b>90041.39</b>	<b>88554.76</b>	<b>82427.78</b>

(iv). **Other Key Performance under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS:**

- **Geo-tagging of the Assets:** Geo-tagging in Mahatma Gandhi NREGA has been started from 1 September 2016. The purpose of this is to know the actual status of the works constructed under the scheme. (As on 23.12.2024) more than 6.16 crore assets have been geo-tagged, details of which have been made available in public domain.
- **Mandatory expenditure on agriculture and allied activities:** As per the provision of the Act, the District Programme Coordinator shall ensure that at least 60% of the works to be taken up in the district in terms of cost shall be for creation of productive assets connected with agriculture and allied activities through development of land, water and trees.
- **e-Payments:** e-payments are done under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS using National Electronic Fund Management System (Ne-FMS)/ Electronic Fund Management System (e-FMS) for the payment of wages of workers directly to their bank/post office accounts. So far, total expenditure through NeFMS/e-FMS is 99.93%.
- **NeFMS and Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT)** - Under the Mahatma Gandhi NREGS, more than 99% wage seekers are receiving their wage directly into their bank accounts. It is a big step towards transparency.
- **Aadhaar based payment:** A total of 13.21 crore Aadhaar seeded in Management Information System (MIS) which is 99.44% of total Active workers (13.29 crore). A total of 12.78 crore active workers have been linked to Aadhaar Payment Bridge System (APBS).
- **Skill Development:** The project “UNNATI” intends to upgrade the skill-base of the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA workers, and thereby improve their livelihoods, so that they can move from the current partial employment to full employment. This project was launched in the FY 2019-20 and aims to enhance the skill base of 2 lakh Mahatma Gandhi NREGA beneficiaries in five years i.e., upto March, 2025. So far, about 79,643 candidates have been trained.

2.2 During the course of evidence, JS (DoRD) on the issue of project “UNNATI” (skill development) stated as under:-

“दूसरा कम्पोनेंट उन्नति का है। कई बार एमजीनरेगा के वर्कर्स के स्किलिंग की बात होती है क्योंकि एमजीनरेगा एक्ट के तहत अनस्किल्ड मैनुअल लेबर प्रोवाइड करना **is the mandate of the Act**. अगर इसका फ्यूचर देखा जाए, तो **we need to ensure that** जो एमजीनरेगा में 100 डेज तक की एम्प्लॉयमेंट अवेल कर रहा है, अगर उस हाउसहोल्ड को हम किसी स्किलिंग से जोड़ देते हैं, तो उसका एमजीनरेगा पर जो डिपेंडेंसी है, वह कम होने के चांसेज हैं।

इसीलिए हम प्रोजेक्ट उन्नति चला रहे थे और उसको एक नए रूप में चलाने का विजन हमारा इस वर्ष का है। अभी जो प्रोजेक्ट उन्नति ऑलरेडी चल रहा है, उसमें यह था कि जो

100 दिन पूरे करते हैं, ऐसे परिवारों का स्किल बेस्ड अपग्रेड करने के लिए हम उन्हें डीडीयू-जीकेवाई, जो दीन दयाल उपाध्याय ग्रामीण कौशल योजना है, हमारे एग्रीकल्चर डिपार्टमेंट के कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्र हैं, उनके साथ जोड़कर कुछ ट्रेनिंग उन्हें प्रोवाइड कर रहे थे। ट्रेनिंग के दौरान वेज लॉस कंपनसेशन के हिसाब से उन्हें स्टाइपेंड भी दिया जा रहा था। जिनको डीडीयू-जीकेवाई के तहत ट्रेनिंग मिल रही थी, उनके प्लेसमेंट का प्रोविजन भी उसमें था। इस हिसाब से हमारे उन्नति प्रोजेक्ट का फर्स्ट फेज चल रहा था। तथापि इसको हम मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ स्किल डेवलपमेंट जैसी कुछ अन्य मिनिस्ट्रीज के साथ कन्वर्ज करके उसको रीवैम्प करने के प्रोसेस में करंटली हैं, क्योंकि महात्मा गांधी नरेगा के वर्कर्स की महात्मा गांधी नरेगा के ऊपर जो निर्भरता है, वह कम होकर हायर पेइंग जॉब्स या फुल टाइम रोजगार के लिए उनको एम्पावर करने का हमारा उद्देश्य है।“



## **CHAPTER III**

### **Wages under MGNREGA**

#### **3.1 Section 6 of the Act provides as under:-**

(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (11 of 1948), the Central Government may, by notification, specify the wage rate for the purposes of this Act:

Provided that different rates of wages may be specified for different areas:

Provided further that the wage rate specified from time to time under any such notification shall not be at a rate less than sixty rupees per day.

(2) Until such time as a wage rate is fixed by the Central Government in respect of any area in a State, the minimum wage fixed by the State Government under section 3 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (11 of 1948) for agricultural labourers, shall be considered as the wage rate applicable to that area

#### **3.2 Wage rate:**

- i. Central Government follows Section 6 (1) of the Act and notifies wage rate for each financial year.
- ii. Accounts of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA workers are opened in banks/post offices, as per the convenience of workers and wages credited into the bank/post office accounts as the case may be. No cash payment of wages shall be made unless specifically allowed by the Government of India.
- iii. The State Government shall link the wages, without any gender bias, with the quantity of work done. It shall be paid, fixed after time and motion studies for different types of work and different seasons, and revised periodically. The schedule of rates of wages for various unskilled labourers is fixed so that an adult person who has worked for eight hours, including an hour of rest, will earn a wage equal to the stipulated wage rate.”

**The list of notified wage rate under MGNREGA State/UT-wise as on date( 13.02.25).**

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Notified wage rate FY 2024-25
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	300
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	234
3	ASSAM	249
4	BIHAR	245
5	CHHATTISGARH	243
6	GOA	356
7	GUJARAT	280
8	HARYANA	374
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	Non-scheduled Areas 236. Scheduled Areas 295
10	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	259
11	Ladakh	259
12	JHARKHAND	245
13	KARNATAKA	349
14	KERALA	346
15	MADHYA PRADESH	243
16	MAHARASHTRA	297
17	MANIPUR	272
18	MEGHALAYA	254
19	MIZORAM	266
20	NAGALAND	234
21	ODISHA	254
22	PUNJAB	322
23	RAJASTHAN	266
	Sikkim	249
24	Sikkim (three Gram Panchayats named Ganthang, Lachung and Lachen	374
25	TAMIL NADU	319
26	TELANGANA	300
27	TRIPURA	242
28	UTTAR PRADESH	237
29	UTTRAKHAND	237
30	WEST BENGAL	250
31	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	ANDAMAN 329 NICOBAR 347
32	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	
	DAMAN & DIU	324
33	LAKSHADWEEP	315
34	PUDUCHERRY	319

3.3 During the course of evidence, JS(DoRD), on the issue of wage rate fixation stated as under:-

“Moving from the works and convergence towards the wage rate, सामान्यतः इस बात पर कई बार कमेंट्स आते हैं और कई बार इसमें शिकायतें भी आती हैं, इसलिए इसके बारे में हम इस बार थोड़ी डिटेल्स लेकर आए हैं। मनरेगा के अन्तर्गत वेज रेट फिक्सेशन होता है, उसका हमने एक हल्का-सा बैकग्राउण्ड दिया है कि पिछले 10-15 सालों से यह कैसे होता आया है। As per the Act, the Central Government has, by notification, to fix the wage rate. As per the provision 6(2), since the inception of the scheme till 2010-11, the wage rate was fixed on the basis of minimum wages for agricultural labourers fixed by the State Government. However, as per Section 6(1), after 2010-11, when the Government of India starts determining the wage rate, it has to use at that time the CPI-AL, which is determined by the Labour Bureau in Shimla. In 2011-12, it was decided that MNGREGA wage rate would be as those obtained on 1.4.2009 or Rs. 100, whichever is more. Later on, the Ministry of Rural Development has been deciding the wage rate every financial year and on 1st April of that financial year, that wage rate comes into effect. Every financial year, we revise the wage rate for each State. It is notified for each State separately on the basis of CPI-AL, which is taken from the Labour Bureau, Shimla, to compensate the workers for inflation. According to that, the Ministry of Rural Development revises the wage rate every year.

सर, इसके कैलकुलेशन का यह फॉर्मूला है कि पिछले साल का जो वेज रेट है, वह सिक्क्योर किया जाता है। अगर किसी कारणवश इस वर्ष, मान लीजिए कि सीपीआई-एएल या किसी और कारणवश इस वर्ष का वेज रेट पिछले साल के वेज रेट की तुलना में कम आ रहा है तो फिर वह नहीं लिया जाता है और फिर पिछले साल का ही कंटीन्यू किया जाता है। So, this is to protect them.

जनरली, ऐसा कभी नहीं होता है। यह सिक्क्योर किया जाता है कि पिछले वर्ष का जो वेज रेट है, वही रहे। The revised wage rate, of course, is implemented from 1st April of every financial year.

सर, एक्ट में भी यह प्रोविजन है कि अगर राज्य चाहे तो वह ऐसा कर सकते हैं। The Central Government fixes the wage rate according to CPI-AL and protects them from inflation. अगर राज्य चाहते हैं तो उनको टॉपअप दे सकते हैं। In addition to what Central Government is giving as wages, State Governments also can top up. तीन ऐसे राज्य हैं, जो टॉपअप देते हैं।

सर, पिछले पाँच वर्षों में अगर देखा जाए तो हर वर्ष इंफ्लेशन से प्रोटेक्ट करने के लिए जो रीविजन होता है, उसमें परसेंटेज इंक्रीज ही होता आ रहा है। अगर हम पिछले पांच सालों के बारे में देखें तो 43 परसेंट इंक्रीज हुआ है। इस साल पिछले साल की तुलना में सात परसेंट इंक्रीज हुआ है।“

## CHAPTER IV

### Pendency in Wages and Materials

4.1 According to the data provided by the DoRD during the examination of DFG of the Ministry the current status of pendency in terms of wage and material liability as on 15.02.2025 for all the States/UTs was as under:-

<b>Pending Liability as on 15.02.2025 (In Rs. Crore)</b>			
<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>States/UTs</b>	<b>Wages</b>	<b>Material</b>
1	Andhra Pradesh	239.01	921.98
2	Arunachal Pradesh	61.28	78.15
3	Assam	166.16	182.02
4	Bihar	1013.79	873.34
5	Chhattisgarh	310.97	106.53
6	Goa	0.48	0.03
7	Gujarat	106.23	135.93
8	Haryana	44.17	46.10
9	Himachal Pradesh	127.44	54.73
10	Jammu and Kashmir	137.26	137.41
11	Jharkhand	265.03	234.90
12	Karnataka	285.61	255.11
13	Kerala	664.16	86.03
14	Madhya Pradesh	480.87	406.09
15	Maharashtra	505.44	1456.18
16	Manipur	75.82	153.41
17	Meghalaya	101.09	140.61
18	Mizoram	60.36	0.02
19	Nagaland	10.40	43.98
20	Odisha	154.71	67.79
21	Punjab	119.11	75.62
22	Rajasthan	662.55	600.41
23	Sikkim	5.69	13.78
24	Tamil Nadu	2156.10	589.14
25	Telangana	27.22	342.94
26	Tripura	138.06	47.04
27	Uttar Pradesh	1485.12	1202.50
28	Uttarakhand	40.67	112.74
29	Andaman & Nicobar	0.00	0.00
30	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00
31	Puducherry	1.19	0.00
32	Ladakh	3.71	3.22

33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00
34	West Bengal	2769.50	2859.39
	<b>Total</b>	<b>12219.18</b>	<b>11227.09</b>

4.2 During the course evidence, JS (DoRD) on the issue of delay in wage payment stated as under:-

“आप सभी वेज पेमेंट के बारे में जानते हैं कि जो भी वेज पेमेंट होता है, वह डायरेक्ट बेनिफिट ट्रांसफर होता है। जब राज्य का एनुअल एक्शन प्लान अप्रूव हो जाता है, उसके बाद अप्रैल में हर राज्य को टोटल दो ट्रांचेज में पैसा रिलीज किया जाता है। हम इसको दो बड़े-बड़े इंस्टालमेंट्स कह सकते हैं। उस ट्रांच में एक से ज्यादा इंस्टालमेंट्स हो सकते हैं। टोटल दो ट्रांचेज होते हैं और हर ट्रांच में एक से ज्यादा इंस्टालमेंट्स होते हैं। उस इंस्टालमेंट में एक मदर सैंक्शन दिया जाता है। हरेक राज्य का जितना लेबर बजट एग्ग्रीड टू है, उस हिसाब से हर महीने परसेंटेज जेनरेट होगा। उस ट्रेंड के हिसाब से हर राज्य को मदर सैंक्शन दिया जाता है। उस मदर सैंक्शन के अगेंस्ट डेली एफटीओ सैंक्शन होते रहते हैं। यह ओवरऑल प्रोसीजर है। इसमें हरेक राज्य को उस ट्रांच के अंदर, जो उनको ओवरऑल मदर सैंक्शन मिला है, उसके अंदर जब मटेरियल पेमेंट का नेक्स्ट इंस्टालमेंट चाहिए होती है तो राज्य प्रपोजल भेजता है। उस प्रपोजल में कुछ प्रीरिक्विजिट्स होते हैं कि आपने जो लास्ट इंस्टालमेंट दिया था, उसमें हमने 75 परसेंट यूटिलाइज कर लिया है। उनका मटेरियल कंपोनेंट में 75: 25 परसेंट शेयरिंग होता है। वेज कंपोनेंट हंड्रेड परसेंट सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट बेस्ड है। मटेरियल कंपोनेंट में 25 परसेंट राज्य का शेयर होता है। अगर यहां से 100 रुपये जा रहे हैं तो उसका 25 परसेंट राज्य को अपना शेयर उसमें जोड़ना पड़ता है। कई बार राज्य अपनी ओर से वह शेयर जोड़ने में डिले कर देते हैं। मान लीजिए राज्य का प्रपोजल आया, जो हर तरीके से फुलफिल्ड है और अगर हमने यहां से रिलीज भी कर दिया, तब भी राज्य अपना 25 परसेंट उसमें जोड़कर इम्प्लीमेंटिंग एजेंसीज को पैसा देने में राज्य की ओर से डिले हो सकता है।”

## **CHAPTER V**

### **Aadhar Based Payment Bridge System (APBS)**

5.1 The Department were asked about to elaborate upon the Aadhar Based Payment System through 'PFMS' to the beneficiaries under MGNREGA, the Department of Rural Development has responded in their written replies as below:-

“Aadhaar Based Payments, overcoming the rejection due to frequent changes in the Bank Account Number by the beneficiary and non-updating of the new account number by the Concerned Programme Officer of the same. This helps in cutting several layers in the delivery process, better targeting, increasing the efficiency of the system and reducing the delays in payments, ensuring greater inclusion curbing leakage, and thereby controlling expenditure and promoting greater accountability and transparency by reducing de-duplication of beneficiaries. This system also helps the genuine beneficiaries to get their wage payment by weeding out fake beneficiaries under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS. A total of 13.38 crore Aadhaar seeded in NREGASoft which is 99.48% of total Active workers (13.45 crore). A total of 12.98 crore active workers (96.48%) have been enabled for Aadhaar Payment Bridge System (APBS) mode in MIS-NREGASoft so far. Currently, aprox. 99.9% against wage payment is being made through DBT in which up to 99.23% of successful transactions are processed through APB payment mode in Dec 2024.”

5.2 During the course of evidence, JS (DoRD) on the issue of Aadhar Based Payment System stated as under:-

“नेक्सट प्वाइंट आधार बेस पेमेंट का बताया गया था। इसमें मैं आपको अवगत कराना चाहूंगी कि हमने जो डाटा दिया है, उसमें 99.46 प्रतिशत Aadhar have been ceded. हमने इतना ही कहा है। Aadhar numbers have been ceded with the bank accounts. 96 परसेंट बेनिफिशरीज एपीबीएस के लिए फुली एलिजिबल हैं। उन्हें आधार बेस पेमेंट से पेमेंट मिला है। लेकिन, इसमें भी कुछ ऐसे नम्बर्स हैं, जिनका आधार मैपड बैंक अकाउंट नहीं है। वैसे बेनिफिशरीज को पहले जो अकाउंट बेस वाला और विदाउट आधार लिंगिंग वाला सिस्टम था, उससे उनको वेजे पेमेंट मिलता है। लेकिन, हमारा प्रयास है कि सभी लोग इसमें ऑन बोर्ड आ जाएं और किसी को डिले या ग्लिच फेस न करना पड़े।“

## CHAPTER VI

### **(A) National Mobile Monitoring System (NMMS)**

6.1 **National Mobile Monitoring System (NMMS) App** was launched by the Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development on May, 21 2021. To ensure more transparency in the implementation of Mahatma Gandhi NREGS in the States/UTs, a provision of capturing of attendance at worksite through National Mobile Monitoring System App (NMMS App) with two-time Geotagged photographs of the beneficiaries in a day had been started for all the worksites (except Individual Beneficiary Scheme/Project) and made these attendance in public domain which increases citizen oversight of the programme besides potentially enabling faster processing of payments.

6.2 During the course of evidence JS (DoRD), on the issue of National Mobile Monitoring System (NMMS) stated as under:-

“एनएमएमएस को जॉब कार्ड डिमिशन के साथ लिंकिंग की बात सही नहीं है। एनएमएमएस अटैंडेंस कैप्चर करने के बारे में जैसे मैंने कहा कि एक प्रावधान है। आपने जैसे बहुत ही जेनुइन चीजें पॉइंट आउट की हैं। जैसे लोगों के फोटो नहीं हैं, पेड़ की फोटो है। हम कंटीन्यूअसली उस सॉफ्टवेयर को अपग्रेड कर रहे हैं। हम ऑलरेडी तीन-चार चीजें उसमें अपग्रेड कर चुके हैं। कई बार लोग फोटो की फोटो लेकर उसमें अपलोड कर रहे थे। अब वह चीज उसमें डिटेक्ट हो रही है कि it should be a live photo of the people. दो बार फोटो लेने का प्रोविजन है, ग्रुप फोटो लेने का प्रोविजन है। हम सॉफ्टवेयर में टेक्नोलॉजिकली इम्प्रूवमेंट लाना चाहते हैं और हम उस पर जरूर कंटीन्यूअसली काम कर रहे हैं।

एनएमएमएस की वजह से, किसी की पेमेंट, एपीबीएस और पेमेंट रुक जाना, डायरेक्टली ऐसा होना संभव नहीं है। एनएमएमएस में अपलोड न होने की वजह से, कुछ लोगों के पेमेंट्स नहीं हो पाते हैं, जैसा कि मैंने कहा कि ऑफलाइन भी अपलोड करने की सुविधा दी गई है। अगर ऑफलाइन अपलोड नहीं होता है, तो हर दिन ब्लॉक जाने की जरूरत नहीं है। ब्लॉक को अथॉराइज़ किया गया है कि वह अपने लेवल पर इसे कर सकते हैं। That need not be daily. इस तरह से, एनएमएमएस को और सुधारने के लिए हम कंटीन्यूअसली काम कर रहे हैं। जैसा कि सुझाव आया है, जो ऑफिसर्स या जो टेक्निकल ऑफिशियल्स मिज़रमेंट करते हैं, उनकी एकाउंटैबिलिटी कैसे फिक्स की जाए, उस पर भी मिनिस्ट्री द्वारा एगजामिन करके इसका कुछ हल निकाला जाएगा।

अभी नापी सिस्टम होता है, जैसा कि निखिल जी कह रहे थे कि एनएमएमएस का और कितना काम होता है, उसका डायरेक्टली क्या लेना-देना है, परन्तु कितने वेजेज दिए जाने हैं, जब उसे कैलकुलेट करते हैं, तो ग्रुप नामी सिस्टम के नाम से एक सिस्टम बनाया हुआ है, जिसमें यह प्रॉविज़न है कि अगर दस वर्कर्स का ग्रुप अगर इतना क्यूबिक फीट डिग करता है, तो उनको कितने पैसे दिए जाते हैं, as per the wage rate. ये सारी चीज़ें नापकर ही इंजीनियर को करना होता है, जो मैनुअल है। इसके लिए ब्लॉक लेवल, ग्राम लेवल, टेक्निकल साइड में बहुत-से चेक्स हैं, लेकिन जहाँ भी ऐसी कमियाँ पाई जाती हैं, हम यहाँ से तो निर्देश दे देते हैं, लेकिन अल्टीमेटली इसकी इम्प्लीमेंटिंग एजेंसीज स्टेट्स के पास होती हैं, इसलिए हम स्टेट्स को हमेशा जरूर यह बताते हैं कि they need to ensure that this accountability is fixed on the people who are actually implementing those things.”

## **(B) Job Card Deletion**

6.3 During the course of evidence, JS (DoRD) on the issue of job card deletion stated as under:-

“As far as job card deletion is concerned, I would also like to apprise the hon. Committee and the CSOs which are present here that we had two to three rounds of discussions with the CSOs and we had also shared what they would like to have in the SOP when a job card is deleted. This SOP is under preparation and उनके सुझाव हमारे पास आए हैं। हमने एक ड्राफ्ट एसओपी बना कर स्टेट्स के साथ शेयर किया है, क्योंकि इसमें राज्यों के भी कुछ सुझाव हो सकते हैं। अगर एक जॉब कार्ड डिलीट हो रहा है, तो वह किस कारण से होना चाहिए। एक्ट के तहत कौन से ऐसे रीजन्स हैं, जिससे जॉब कार्ड डिलीट किया जा सकता है। उस प्रोसीजर को स्ट्रीमलाइन करने के लिए हम एसओपी बना रहे हैं, जो राज्यों के पास सुझाव के लिए गए हैं। Very soon, the SOP of job card deletion will be in place. उसमें अपील का प्रोविजन भी होगा। उसका प्रोसीजर भी होगा। राज्यों की क्या रिस्पॉसबिलिटीज़ हैं, डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल पर क्या रिस्पॉसबिलिटीज़ हैं, ब्लॉक लेवल पर और ग्राम सभा का उसमें क्या रोल होगा। उसमें यह भी लिखा हुआ है कि अगर कोई जॉब कार्ड डिलीशन के लिए फ्लैग होता है, तो पहले पब्लिक डोमेन में वह सूची जाएगी। अगर एक गांव में से दस जॉब कार्ड्स डिलीशन का मुद्दा उठता है तो वह दस लोगों की जो सूची है, वह गांव में हर जगह पर मतलब इम्पोर्टेंट पब्लिक प्लेसज़ पर उसे डिस्प्ले किया जाएगा, ताकि उस पर अगर कोई ऑब्जेक्शन है तो वह भी आ सके। अगर ग्राम सभा से ही जॉब कार्ड डिलीट होना है तो वह ग्राम सभा से ही पारित होगा। जिसका हो रहा है, उसे ऑब्जेक्ट करने या फिर और कुछ इनपुट देने का उसमें प्रावधान होगा। हम जॉब कार्ड डिलीशन की एसओपी बना रहे हैं।”



6.4 During the course of evidence, JS (DoRD) further clarified on the issue of job card deletion as under:-

“Job card deletion is not always a permanent deletion. मैं अभी डेटा देख रही थी। अगर हम वर्ष 2021-22 की बात करें, जिसकी बात सीएसओ ने भी की है, तो 50.31 लाख job cards were deleted. However, 120.62 lakh job cards were either resumed or newly issued. कई बार यह परमानेंट डिलीशन नहीं होता है। अगर कोई टेम्परेरी माइग्रेट कर जाता है और उसकी वजह से अगर उसका जॉब कार्ड डिलीट हो जाता है, and if he or she comes back to the village, तो उसको फिर से रिज्यूम करने का प्रोविजन ऑलरेडी है, जो कई लोग यूज भी करते हैं। मैं यह डिस्टिंक्शन जरूर बताना चाहूंगी कि जॉब कार्ड डिलीशन हमेशा परमानेंट डिलीशन नहीं होता है, कई बार कार्ड्स टेम्परेरी सस्पेंड हो जाते हैं, जो बाद में रिज्यूम भी किए जा सकते हैं। उसके फिगर्स भी हमारे पास हैं।“

**CHAPTER – VII**  
**Unemployment Allowance**

7.1 Section 7 of the Act provides as under:-

(1) If an applicant for employment under the Scheme is not provided such employment within fifteen days of receipt of his application seeking employment or from the date on which the employment has been sought in the case of an advance application, whichever is later, he shall be entitled to a daily unemployment allowance in accordance with this section.

(2) Subject to such terms and conditions of eligibility as may be prescribed by the State Government and subject to the provisions of this Act and the Schemes and the economic capacity of the State Government, the unemployment allowance payable under sub-section (1) shall be paid to the applicants of a household subject to the entitlement of the household at such rate as may be specified by the State Government, by notification, in consultation with the State Council:

Provided that no such rate shall be less than one-fourth of the wage rate for the first thirty days during the financial year and not less than one-half of the wage rate for the remaining period of the financial year.

(3) The liability of the State Government to pay unemployment allowance to a household during any financial year shall cease as soon as-

(a) the applicant is directed by the Gram Panchayat or the Programme Officer to report for work either by himself or depute at least one adult member of his household; or

(b) the period for which employment is sought comes to an end and no member of the household of the applicant had turned up for employment; or

(c) the adult members of the household of the applicant have received in total at least one hundred days of work within the financial year; or

(d) the household of the applicant has earned as much from the wages and unemployment allowance taken together which is equal to the wages for one hundred days of work during the financial year.

(4) The unemployment allowance payable to the household of an applicant jointly shall be sanctioned and disbursed by the Programme Officer or such local authority

(including the Panchayats at the district, intermediate or village level) as the State Government may, by notification, authorise in this behalf.

(5) Every payment of unemployment allowance under sub-section (1) shall be made or offered not later than fifteen days from the date on which it became due for payment.

(6) The State Government may prescribe the procedure for payment of unemployment allowance under this Act.

7.2 The Table below gives the status of unemployment allowance paid during the last three Financial Year (including the ongoing fiscal as on date) as furnished by the DoRD during the examination of the DFG of the Ministry.

Sl. No	States/UTs	Unemployment Allowance paid (In Rs.)			
		2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 (as on 15.02.2025)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	0	0	0	0
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0
3	ASSAM	2016	1602	20534	31683
4	BIHAR	0	0	0	0
5	CHHATTISGARH	0	0	0	0
6	GOA	0	0	0	0
7	GUJARAT	0	0	0	0
8	HARYANA	0	0	0	0
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0
10	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	0	0	0	0
11	JHARKHAND	0	101655	19128	476
12	KARNATAKA	0	0	3792	0
13	KERALA	99706	21923	25055	0
14	LADAKH	0	0	0	0
15	MADHYA PRADESH	0	0	0	0
16	MAHARASHTRA	1116	1152	0	0
17	MANIPUR	0	0	0	0
18	MEGHALAYA	0	0	0	0
19	MIZORAM	0	0	0	0
20	NAGALAND	0	0	0	0
21	ODISHA	0	104381	28618	7240
22	PUNJAB	0	0	0	0
23	RAJASTHAN	0	0	2104	0
24	SIKKIM	0	0	0	0

25	TAMIL NADU	0	326791	5950	0
26	TELANGANA	0	91157	9792	0
27	TRIPURA	3975	234327	19323	0
28	UTTAR PRADESH	160140	271129	71703	356513
29	UTTARAKHAND	0	0	0	0
30	WEST BENGAL	0	0	0	0
31	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	0	0	0	0
32	DN HAVELI AND DD	0	0	0	0
33	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0
34	PUDUCHERRY	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>266953</b>	<b>1154117</b>	<b>205999</b>	<b>395912</b>

Source of the data:- MIS of the scheme

7.3 The Department of Rural development were then asked about the steps that were taken/proposed to be taken for stricter compliance with the provision of payment of unemployment allowance by the States, the Department had responded in their written replies as below:-.

“Payment of unemployment allowance to household is the responsibility of the State Government. This Ministry is monitoring the progress through Labour Budget meeting, Mid-term review meeting and other interaction with the States/UTs.

As per the current financial year 2024-25 (as on 15.02.2025), employment offered to household is 99.82%. The gap of 0.18% between demand and offer of employment will qualify for unemployment allowances subject to fulfillment of the conditions as per the Act. The State is approving the unemployment allowance due, accordingly.”

7.4 During the course of evidence JS (DoRD) on the issue of unemployment allowance stated as under:-

“The unemployment allowance is to be provided by the State. If we see this year’s data, unemployment allowance to around 6,87,169 people has been provided. There are some States like Karnataka, Bihar which have provided unemployment allowance. Many States have provided unemployment allowance, wherever they have not got the employment within 15 days. This is to be ensured by the States and only the States make the entries whether they are being provided employment within 15 days. We monitor this from here and we ensure that all States are providing the employment within 15 days of their asking. Else, the unemployment allowance is provided.”

## CHAPTER – VIII

### Delay Compensation

8.1 As per the provisions mentioned in Schedule-II of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 wage seekers are entitled to receive payment of compensation for the delay at the rate of **0.05%** of the unpaid wages per day for the duration of delay beyond the sixteenth day of closure of muster roll. As per Para 29 (1) of Schedule-II of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA, 2005 lays down that:

- (1) “In case the payment of wages is not made within fifteen days from the date of closure of the muster roll, the 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.
  - (a) Any delay in payment of compensation beyond a period of fifteen days from the date it becomes payable, shall be considered in the same manner as the delay in payment of wages.
  - (b) For the purpose of ensuring accountability in payment of wages and to calculate culpability of various functionaries or agencies, the States shall divide the processes leading to determination and payment of wages into various stages such as –
    - i. Measurement of work;
    - ii. Computerizing the must rolls;
    - iii. Computerizing the measurements;
    - iv. Generation of wage lists, and
    - v. Uploading Fund Transfer Orders (FTOs)’and specify stage-wise maximum time limits along with the functionary or agency which is responsible for discharging the specific function.
  - (c) The computer system shall have a provision to automatically calculate the compensation payable based on the date of closure of the muster roll and the date of deposit of wages in the accounts of the wage seekers.
  - (d) The State Government shall pay the compensation upfront after due verification within the time limits as specified above and recover the compensation amount from the functionaries or agencies who is responsible for the delay in payment.
  - (e) It shall be the duty of that District Programme Coordinator or Programme Officer to ensure that the system is operationalised.
  - (f) The number of days of delay, the compensation payable and actually paid shall be reflected in the Monitoring and Information System and the Labour Budget.

The payment of the compensation is made by the State Government upfront after due verification. Ministry has issued Standard Operating Procedure (SoP) on Timely Payment and as per this SoP the timely payment process has been divided into two stages namely Stage-I (FTO generation within 8 days by State Government) and Stage-II (process of FTO at Central Level by different stake holders). The entire system is

designed such that the wages are credited within the stipulated time. Sometimes the Stage-I may overshoot its prescribed time but Stage-II may finish earlier resulting in overall timely payment of wages and vice-versa and also in some cases PFMS fails to send the FTO to the bank for payment.”

8.2 The Ministry were asked during the examination of DFG about the State/UT-wise breakup of the amount paid as delay compensation under MGNREGA during the last three Financial Years (including the ongoing fiscal as on date), upon which they had furnished the following figures:-

Sl No	States/UTs	Delay compensation paid (Rs.)			
		2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 (as on 15.02.2025)
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	0	0	0	0
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	224114	32006	624	6
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0
4	ASSAM	44633	2164	2518	27698
5	BIHAR	293619	12929	0	0
6	CHHATTISGARH	1676	5650	97	0
7	DN HAVELI AND DD	0	0	0	0
8	GOA	3281	0	0	0
9	GUJARAT	2043	0	0	0
10	HARYANA	1146	48951	72987	34700
11	HIMACHAL PRADESH	80050	135362	233346	5680
12	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	5020	6411	197229	78113
13	JHARKHAND	26713	42310	103623	3017
14	KARNATAKA	70842	14244	6329	4072
15	KERALA	6254	35084	8541	1519
16	LADAKH	0	181	0	0
17	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0
18	MADHYA PRADESH	510589	458	7	0
19	MAHARASHTRA	12446447	5278423	151826	1478
20	MANIPUR	0	0	0	0
21	MEGHALAYA	0	0	0	0
22	MIZORAM	0	0	0	0
23	NAGALAND	0	0	0	0
24	ODISHA	6139	1450	96518	110
25	PUDUCHERRY	0	0	0	0
26	PUNJAB	16283	193	388	0
27	RAJASTHAN	35299	103898	3152	0
28	SIKKIM	843	0	0	0
29	TAMIL NADU	720	2396	14	236

30	TELANGANA	0	1255	134	112
31	TRIPURA	2677	0	0	30
32	UTTAR PRADESH	307898	271750	596945	709899
33	UTTARAKHAND	1504	2209	0	0
34	WEST BENGAL	358178	121505	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>14445968</b>	<b>6118829</b>	<b>1474278</b>	<b>866670</b>

Source of the data:- MIS of the scheme

8.3 During the course of evidence JS (DoRD) on the issue of Delay in compensation stated as under:-

“टाइमली वेज पेमेंट्स की बात हुई थी, जैसे कि 15 दिन के अंदर-अंदर उनको वेजेज मिलें। माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा था कि क्या इस हेतु कोई सॉफ्टवेयर है? हम प्रतिदिन सुबह सबसे पहले यही चीज देखते हैं कि कितने एफटीओज पेंडिंग हैं, जिनका पेमेंट नहीं हुआ है। सॉफ्टवेयर में हर स्टेज का डिले मॉनिटर करने का हमारा मैकेनिज्म है, जिससे हम प्रतिदिन के आधार पर चेक करते हैं। इसमें यदि मटीरियल कम्पोनेंट की बात की जाए, तो राज्यों से प्रपोजल आना होता है, जिसमें पिछली बार जो दिया गया पैसा है, जो स्टेट नोडल अकाउंट में पड़ा हुआ होता है, उसका 75 प्रतिशत यूटिलाइजेशन यदि हुआ है, तो ही अगली इन्स्टॉलमेंट मटीरियल कम्पोनेंट की दी जा सकती है। राज्यों की ओर से जल्द से जल्द प्रस्ताव मंगाने हेतु हम मटीरियल कम्पोनेंट की डेली बेसिस पर मॉनिटरिंग करते रहते हैं। यदि एक-दो साल से ज्यादा मटीरियल कम्पोनेंट पेंडिंग है, यदि ऐसा कोई कहता है, तो वह फैक्चुअली गलत होगा, क्योंकि मटीरियल कम्पोनेंट का जो पिछले वर्ष का बकाया था, उसका पूरा का पूरा भुगतान इस वर्ष के अप्रैल माह में किया जा चुका है। मटीरियल पेमेंट में राज्यों का बहुत बड़ा रोल है कि वह प्रपोजल करेक्ट फॉर्म में भेजें। यदि वे सितंबर के बाद भेज रहे हैं, तो उस वर्ष का ऑडिट क्या हुआ, उसका यूसी आना चाहिए। ये सारी चीजें जब हम इन्फोर्स करने की कोशिश करते हैं कि ऑडिट यूसी आना चाहिए तो वह स्कीम ठीक से इम्प्लीमेंट हो रही है कि नहीं।

As and when States send the proposal, it is processed as soon as possible at our end. So, that is about material component. “

## **CHAPTER – IX**

### **Social Audit in MGNREGA**

#### **9.1 Mandate in the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA, 2005**

Section 17 of the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA, 2005 mandates the Gram Sabha to conduct Social Audits of works undertaken under the Scheme. The Act mentions the conduct of Social Audit by Gram Sabha as under:

- (1) The Gram Sabha shall monitor the execution of works within the Gram Panchayat.
- (2) The Gram Sabha shall conduct regular social audits of all the projects under the Scheme taken up within the Gram Panchayat.
- (3) The Gram Panchayat shall make available all relevant documents including the muster rolls, bills, vouchers, measurement books, copies of sanction orders and other connected books of account and papers to the Gram Sabha for the purpose of conducting Social Audit.

#### **Mahatma Gandhi NREGA Audit of Scheme Rules, 2011**

(in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General of India)

- The State Government shall facilitate the conduct of a Social Audit of the works taken up under the Act in every Gram Panchayat at least once in six months. (*Para 3 Social Audit Scheme Rules*)
- The State Government is responsible for taking follow-up action on the findings of the Social Audit (*Para 7(4) Social Audit Scheme Rules*)
- District Programme Coordinator responsible for corrective action and the recovery of any embezzled or improperly utilized amount and for other appropriate action.
- The State Employment Guarantee Council shall monitor the action taken by the State Government and incorporate the Action taken Report in the annual report to be laid before the State Legislature

#### **Social Audit Units**

As per the **Audit of Scheme Rules, 2011**, the State Government shall identify or establish, under the Act, an independent organization (hereinafter referred to as Social Audit Unit) to facilitate the conduct of social audit by Gram Sabhas.

State Governments are mandated to set up independent societies tasked with the exclusive responsibility of conducting social audits.

To this effect, as per guidelines, the State Governments are mandated to set up independent societies tasked with the exclusive responsibility of conducting social audits.

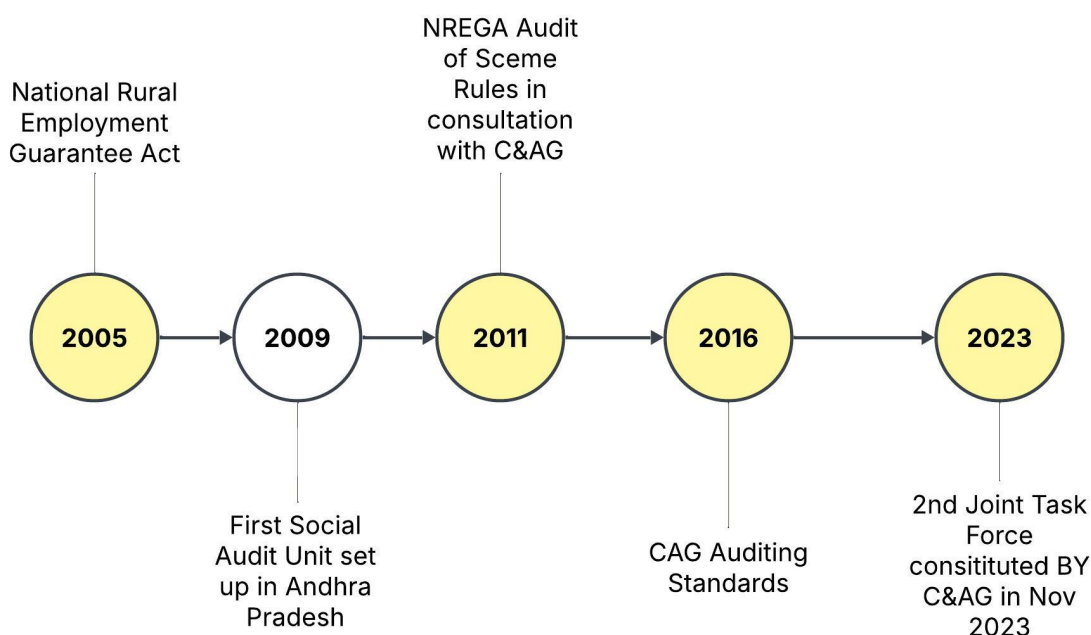
#### **Governing Body of the Social Audit Unit**

Every Independent Social Audit Unit shall be headed by a Governing Body which will be responsible for overseeing the performance of the Unit periodically and provide advice and direction to the Unit as and when needed. A minimum composition of the Governing



Body as per the Annual Master Circular, MGNREGA

### **Evolution of Social Audit in MGNREGA**



### **Principles of Social Audit (As per Auditing Standards, 2016)**

- Access to information (Jankari)- understanding entitlements, Equal and open access to information, display and dissemination of information, Multimedia communication
- Involvement and participation of citizens in the process of decision-making and arriving at justifiable output (bhagidari)- access to marginalised groups, need for facilitation, open decision-making, transparency and accountability
- Protection of Citizens (Suraksha)
- Citizens' Right to be heard (Sunwai)
- Collective Platform (Janata kaManch)
- Report Dissemination (Prasar)

### **Social Audit Process**

1. Planning of Social Audit (Audit Calendar) by SAU/State Government
2. Access and availability of records by the State Government
3. Social Audit by Gram Sabha, facilitated by SAU
4. Public Hearing (Gram Sabha/Ward Sabha)
5. Follow-up Action by the State Government

### **Some key steps as per the Auditing Standards, 2016**

- Record verification
- Physical verification

- Door-to-door verification
- Public hearing

### **Overview/Current Status (As of 27.02.2025)**

1. 29 SAUs have been registered (27 States - All States (except Goa) and 2 UTs)
2. Social Audit Planned in 2.57 lakh Gram Panchayats by the SAUs & the State/UT government for FY 2024-25
3. Around 1.79 lakh Gram Panchayats have been audited at least once by the SAUs& the State/UT government in FY 2024-25

<b>Sr No</b>	<b>Financial Year</b>	<b>% of Gram Panchayats audited at least once</b>
1	2024-25	67%
2	2023-24	78%
3	2022-23	71%
4	2021-22	53%
5	2020-21	14%

### **Some initiatives by MoRD**

1. Streamlining fund availability for Social Audit. The process has been started for the implementation of an Electronic Fund Management System (e-FMS) in Social Audit
2. Revamping Social Audit MIS. A feature of capturing real-time geo-tagged and time-stamped photos of Social Audit Gram Sabhas and displaying them in the public domain through Social Audit MIS (NregaSOFT) has been developed. Pilot testing has been successfully conducted across the country.
3. Training and capacity building. This includes 30 days of training for SAU resource persons (SRP, DRP, BRP) by NIRD&PR through MoRD support. Apart from the training and capacity building by respective SAUs/State Governments, MoRD also conducts training, workshops and meetings in this regard.
4. Regular review of the performance of the SAU/State Governments through EC meetings, PRC meetings, Mid-term review meetings, and monthly review meetings.

9.2 During the course of evidence JS (DoRD) on the issue of Social audit in MGNREGA stated as under:-

“जैसे जवाबदेही और पारदर्शिता की बात कही गई। सामाजिक अंकेक्षण जो होता है, यह वित्तीय वर्ष 2017-18 से संस्थानीकरण हुआ था। इसका उद्देश्य यही है कि अगर ग्राम सभा ही डिजाइन कर रही है कि कौन से काम हमें नरेगा के अंदर करने

हैं तो ग्राम के सभा के मेंबर्स भी उस ऑडिट के पार्ट हों कि काम ठीक से हो रहे हैं या नहीं, लोगों को रोजगार टाइम पर मिल रहा है या नहीं, 15 दिन के अंदर मिल रहा है या नहीं या और भी कुछ ग्रीवेंसेज अगर हैं तो। अब सामाजिक अंकेक्षण का यह पूरा सिस्टम स्थापित हो चुका है। 27 राज्यों और एक संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में यह है। सोशल ऑडिट उसकी इनडिपेंडेंट यूनिट होती है, जो स्थापित हो चुका है और 1.36 लाख ग्राम पंचायतों का सामाजिक अंकेक्षण किया जा चुका है। हम इसे लगातार मानीटर करते रहते हैं ताकि गाँव लेवल पर जो नरेगा के काम हो रहे हैं, उस पर जवाबदेही बनी रहे। इसमें विभिन्न योजनाओं के लिए सामाजिक अंकेक्षण हेतु लेखापरीक्षा मानक निर्धारित करने के लिए सीएजी द्वारा जेटीएफ को अधिसूचित किया गया है। हमारे कुछ सीएसओज यहाँ पर आए हैं, वे भी उस टास्क फोर्स में कुछ स्टैंडर्ड्स जो हैं, डिवाइस करने में उनको असिस्टेंस दे रहे हैं। ये ऑडिटिंग स्टैंडर्ड्स जब और फर्म अप हो जाएंगे तो सोशल ऑडिट को और भी ज्यादा अच्छे से प्रभावी रूप से इम्प्लीमेंट कर सकते हैं। केवल नरेगा का नहीं, कुछ बाकी स्कीम्स के लिए भी सोशल ऑडिट का मैकेनिज्म यूज करने का प्रस्ताव है।“

## **CHAPTER – X**

### **Grievance Redressal Mechanism**

10.1 On being asked about the current status as on date of appointment of Ombudsman across States/UTs and the steps taken by Department of Rural Development to ensure the speedier appointment in remaining States/UTs, the Department in their written replies have submitted as below:-

“As per Section 30, Schedule 1 of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005, “there shall be an Ombudsperson for each district for receiving grievances, enquiring into, and passing Awards as per the guidelines issued from time to time”. In this regard, States have been directed to appoint Ombudsperson in each district to receive complaints via electronic as well as physical mode. As per the information available in MIS-NREGA Soft, Out of total 740 districts, 585 districts have Ombudspersons.

#### **Ombudsperson Status As on 15.02.2025**

Sl. No	Name of the State	Number of Districts in which	Ombudsperson Appointed
		MGNREGAs is Operational	
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	26	14
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	25	8
3	ASSAM	35	23
4	BIHAR	38	33
5	CHHATTISGARH	33	22
6	GOA	2	0
7	GUJARAT	33	25
8	HARYANA	22	18
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	12	8
10	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	20	16
11	JHARKHAND	24	23
12	KARNATAKA	31	31
13	KERALA	14	14
14	LADAKH	2	2
15	MADHYA PRADESH	52	12
16	MAHARASHTRA	34	29
17	MANIPUR	16	15
18	MEGHALAYA	12	8
19	MIZORAM	11	10
20	NAGALAND	11	10
21	ODISHA	30	22
22	PUNJAB	23	21
23	RAJASTHAN	33	33
24	SIKKIM	6	1

25	TAMIL NADU	37	37
26	TELANGANA	32	32
27	TRIPURA	8	8
28	UTTAR PRADESH	75	72
29	UTTARAKHAND	13	13
30	WEST BENGAL	23	22
31	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	3	1
32	DN HAVELI AND DD	1	1
33	LAKSHADWEEP	1	0
34	PUDUCHERRY	2	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>740</b>	<b>585</b>

Source of the data:- MIS of the scheme

For the remaining district, recruitment of Ombudsmen is under process in States/UTs. Further, the list of actions taken by DoRD for implementation of the provision Of Ombudsmen:

- i. For smooth reporting of grievance and complaints reported to Ombudsperson this Ministry have developed an Ombudsperson Application.
- ii. To ensure recruitment of experienced and quality Candidates for the position of Ombudsmen. This ministry has increased the sitting fee from Rs.1000 per sitting (maximum limit per month Rs.20,000) to Rs.2250 per sitting with the maximum limit per month as Rs.45,000.
- iii. State/UT wise Recruitment and performance of Ombudsperson in various districts is reviewed in Mid Term Review meeting, Labour Budget review meeting regularly.”

10.2 During the course of evidence JS (DoRD) on the issue of Grievance Redressal Mechanism stated as under:-

“हरेक जिले में एक लोकपाल होगा, नरेगा से संबंधित जितने भी ग्रीवांसेज आएंगे, those grievances will be redressed using a proper standard operating procedure.

585 जिलों में लोकपाल नियुक्त किए गए हैं। जो रिमेनिंग जिले हैं, where Ombudsperson is not present, उन राज्यों के साथ हम लगातार चर्चा करते हैं कि उन बचे हुए जिलों में भी लोकपाल नियुक्त करने चाहिए ताकि लोगों के नरेगा से संबंधित जो ग्रीवांसेज हैं, वे जिला स्तर पर ही रिजॉल्व हो जाएं।“

## CHAPTER XI

### Convergence Initiatives under MGNREGA

#### 11.1

- (i) Convergence made with Silk Board under the Ministry of Textile for taking up host plants for sericulture plantation.
- (ii) Convergence with the Coconut Development Board under the Ministry of Agriculture & Farmer Welfare for promoting coconut plantation.
- (iii) Convergence with the Ministry of Women and Child Development for the construction of the Anganwadi centers in the rural area.
- (iv) Convergence with Ministry of Railway to take up works such as construction of approach roads, plantation etc., in the railway areas.
- (v) Convergence with the Ministry of Animal Husbandry & Dairying, Department of Fisheries for the rearing of aquaculture in Ponds & farm Ponds.
- (vi) Convergence made with Rubber Board under Ministry of Commerce to take up rubber plantation in the rural area.
- (vii) MoRD has issued guidelines for promoting Nutri-Garden for individual beneficiaries and community in convergence with State Schemes and NRLM,
- (viii) Promotion of fodder farms in convergence with the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD).
- (ix) Promotion of horticulture in convergence with Ministry of Agriculture and Farmer Welfare.
- (x) Promotion of medicinal plantation in convergence with the National Medicinal Plantation Board, Ministry of Ayush.
- (xi) Construction of Gram Panchayat building in a mission mode in convergence with the Ministry of Panchayati Raj.
- (xii) Up to 230 person-days for construction of community sanitary complexes (CSCs) in convergence with the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation (Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) – Phase – II).
- (xiii) providing all-weather road connectivity to border areas in convergence with BRO, Ministry of Defence.

11.2 During the course of evidence JS (DoRD) on the issue of Convergence Initiatives under MGNREGA stated as under:-

“हम जो 246 टाइप के काम नरेगा में करते हैं, वे केवल हमारी मिनिस्ट्री की ओर से नहीं होते हैं, बल्कि ऐसी 13 मिनिस्ट्री और डिपार्टमेंट्स हैं, जिनके साथ हमारा कंवर्जन होता है। एक तरीके से नरेगा बाकी मंत्रालयों के कई कामों के लिए भी एक सपोर्ट टाइप का बन जाता है, जिससे सामान्य लोगों को न केवल रोजगार मिले, बल्कि प्रोडक्टिव व इयूरेबल एसेट्स क्रिएट हों। अगर पिछले साल का डेटा

देखा जाए तो 48 लाख वर्क्स कम्पलीट किए गए हैं, in convergence with other Ministries with an expenditure of Rs.29,989 crore.

जो चालू वित्तीय वर्ष है, उसमें भी अब तक 37 लाख वर्क्स कम्पलीट हो चुके हैं। मैं केवल कंवरजन के बताना चाह रही हूं कि हम इस साल 37 लाख वर्क्स कम्पलीट कर चुके हैं और अभी भी 26 हजार करोड़ रुपये के एक्सपेंडिचर के काम चल रहे हैं।“

## CHAPTER XII

### **New Initiatives under MGNREGS**

- i. The Ministry has taken several initiatives for the betterment of individual beneficiary livelihoods projects and promoted the involvement of National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) compliant Cluster Level Federation (CLF) as Programme Implementing Agency (PIA) for raising nurseries including Moringa, Plantation/Horticulture plantation including Moringa, Roadside Plantation and other Individual Beneficiary works under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS.
- ii. To promote livelihood activity, an advisory to the States was issued on promotion of plantation work with Special emphasis on Horticulture plantation around 20% of the land area of eligible beneficiary households in a Gram Panchayat.
- iii. Yuktdhara Portal: Yuktdhara Portal in coordination with ISRO (NRSC), a GIS based planning through online portal Yuktdhara has been developed by using remote/ space technology.
- iv. Mission Amrit Sarovar: The Mission Amrit Sarovar was launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on National Panchayati Raj Day, 24th April 2022, with the objective of conserving water for the future. The target was to construct or rejuvenate at least 75 Amrit Sarovars in every district across the country, totaling approximately 50,000 Amrit Sarovars. So far, the construction and rejuvenation of over 68,000 Amrit Sarovars has been completed. Mission Amrit Sarovar was concluded on 15 August 2023.

Moving forward with an expanded vision for the Mission, the construction and rejuvenation of additional Sarovars will be undertaken with a focus on community engagement, ensuring that these Sarovars not only serve as sustainable water resources but also become vibrant community hubs in Phase II of Mission Amrit Sarovar. The stakeholder consultation and preparation of guidelines have been carried out and shared with states/UTs.



## PART – II

### OBSERVATIONS / RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE

#### 1. Increase in Allocation of Funds

The Committee are concerned to note that the Budget Estimates under MGNREGA for the Financial Year 2025-26 is static at ₹86,000 crore since the Revised Estimates for 2023-24. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) provides a legal right to work for the most economically disadvantaged sections of the rural population who are willing to work. It is a last resort of succour for the jobless section of the society who have no other means of livelihood to feed their family members. The scheme serves as a critical safety net, particularly for those facing extreme poverty and unemployment. The role and importance of MGNREGA was clearly visible during the corona pandemic times when it acted as a ray of hope for the needy in times of distress. The Committee are unable to comprehend the rationale for not increasing the allocation of fund under MGNREGA since 2023-24. Since the scheme ensured employment to masses of rural poor and deprived section of the society, it is very much essential that adequate Budgetary Allocation ought to be made for the effective implementation of the Scheme. The Committee urge that the requirement for fund allocation should be looked afresh as it is an established procedure that MGNREGA being a demand driven scheme, the funds can be raised at RE stage accordingly. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Department of Rural Development apprise themselves of the still existing high demand for job under MGNREGA at the ground level more realistically and press upon the Ministry of Finance for increased allocation to MGNREGA.

(Recommendation No. 1)

#### 2. Employment Opportunities for Vulnerable Workers under MGNREGS

Ensuring fair and gainful employment opportunities for SC/ST and women workers is crucial for the success of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS). Despite its objective to uplift marginalized communities, participation of SC/ST and women workers remains inconsistent

across districts. A district-wise study must be conducted to ensure that these communities receive equal work opportunities and benefits under the scheme, thereby fulfilling its intended goal of social and economic inclusion. Therefore, the Committee recommend that there should be a level playing field in terms of providing equal work opportunities to ensure gainful employment for most marginalized and vulnerable sections of the society for their overall holistic development.

(Recommendation No. 2)

3. Skill Development under Project “UNNATI”

The project “UNNATI” was launched in FY 2019-20 with an aim to enhance the skill base of 2 lakh Mahatma Gandhi NREGA beneficiaries in five years i.e., upto March,2025. According to the data furnished by Department of Rural Development , about 79,643 candidates have been trained so far. The Committee acknowledge and appreciate this fact but are of the view that the project has suffered from poor outreach and ineffective implementation at ground level. Therefore, to maximize its impact , the Committee recommend that ,there must be a structured monitoring system in place to track the progress of skill training programmes, job placements, and income improvements among beneficiaries. Without proper oversight, the project risks becoming another underutilized initiative that fails to achieve its objectives.

(Recommendation No. 3)

4. Disbursement of Unemployment Allowance

A key issue within MGNREGS is the non-payment of unemployment allowances to workers who are not provided with work within 15 days. Despite being a mandated provision, most states fail to implement it effectively, leaving workers without any financial relief. To address this issue the Committee believe that a real-time tracking system must be introduced to ensure automatic processing and timely disbursement of unemployment allowances to intended beneficiaries. Therefore, the Committee strongly recommend DoRD that ,it should ensure all possible measures including taking up the matter at the highest level

with the concerned States/UTs so that the State Governments do not fail in their statutory duties to provide the timely unemployment allowance to the MGNREGA workers.

(Recommendation No. 4)

5. Revision of Wage Rates

One of the major concern of the Committee is about the failure of wages to keep up with inflation. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) wages remain below subsistence levels, making it difficult for workers to sustain themselves. The base wage rates under the MGNREGS should be revised to ensure they align with current economic realities and provide respectful wages to rural workers. At least ₹400 per day should be provided as wages, as the current rates are inadequate to meet even basic daily expenses. Without a fair wage, the scheme fails in its objective of providing economic security to rural workers. To address the economic disparities and to ensure that wages keep pace with inflation, the Committee again strongly recommend that, the base wage rates must be revised immediately and linked to an appropriate inflation index. Wage rates under MGNREGS should be revised in line with inflation and the Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers (CPI-AL) to prevent stagnant wages and discourage the use of machinery over manual labour.

(Recommendation No. 5)

6. Pendencies in Wage and Material Component

The Committee are concerned about the persistent delays in the disbursement of the Centre's share of funds under the wage and material components of MGNREGS across multiple States and Union Territories. As per the information provided by the Department of Rural Development during the examination of the DFG of the Ministry as of 15.02.2025, the pending liabilities stand at ₹12,219.18 crore in wages, ₹11,227.09 crore in material components and total pending liabilities are ₹23,446.27 crore. This accounts for 27.26% of the current budget, meaning that more than one-fourth of the allocated funds will be used to clear previous years' dues. Consequently, the actual working budget for

the current financial year is reduced to ₹62,553.73 crore, significantly limiting the scheme's capacity to function effectively and meet its primary objective of preventing rural distress and ensuring livelihood security. Therefore, the Committee urge the Department of Rural Development to take immediate steps to ensure the timely release of the Centre's share of funds under wages and materials. The Department must strengthen coordination with State Governments and adopt effective measures to prevent further delays in disbursement.

(Recommendation No. 6)

**7. Increase in Compensation Rate for Delayed Wages**

The Committee are concerned about the chronic delays in wage payments which continue to plague the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, creating uncertainty for workers who cannot afford to wait for their earnings. The Committee are of the firm opinion that the current compensation rate for delayed wages (0.05% of unpaid wages) should be increased to ensure timely remuneration for workers. To resolve this, both Stage 1 (FTO generation) and Stage 2 (crediting of wages to accounts) must be expedited to ensure that payments reach workers without unnecessary delays. Furthermore, the Committee also believe that the Department of Rural Development should also publish a transparent report detailing the total pending wages, approved payments, and outstanding amounts, ensuring greater accountability. Material wage payments, which are equally crucial for sustaining MGNREGS projects, also face significant delays, affecting local suppliers and laborers. Therefore, the Committee strongly recommend that timely disbursement of these payments is essential to maintain trust in the scheme and ensure uninterrupted work execution. By addressing these gaps, the Department of Rural Development can reinforce MGNREGS as a reliable and effective social safety net for rural workers.

(Recommendation No. 7)

**8. Strengthening of Social Audits and Grievance Redressal Mechanism**

The Committee emphasize the critical role of social audits in ensuring transparency, accountability, and public oversight in the implementation of

government schemes. Given their significance, the Committee are of the firm view that there should be an increase in financial allocation for conducting comprehensive social audits across all welfare programs. The scope of social audits must be expanded to cover all major government schemes, with greater community participation to strengthen grassroots monitoring and evaluation. To achieve this, capacity-building initiatives should be introduced to train and educate citizens on the audit process, equipping them with the necessary skills to actively participate and oversee and to assess the implementation of schemes in their areas. Furthermore, the stringent measures must be enforced to enhance transparency and prevent mismanagement. This includes the mandatory use of audio and video recordings during social audit processes, ensuring that irregularities are systematically documented and addressed. The Committee reiterate that, to improve transparency and accountability, social audits must be strengthened across all districts, with their findings made public. The Committee note that Social Audit Units (SAUs), the State/UT Government have planned Social Audit of 2.57 lakh Gram Panchayats (GPs) during 2024-25 and as on 27.02.2025, 1.79 lakh (67%) GPs have been audited at least once by SAUs/State/UT Governments in FY 2024-25. The Committee desire that a Social Audit Calendar should be introduced by Department of Rural Development to ensure regular audits, while a test audit system must be implemented to verify existing audits in case of complaints. If discrepancies or corruption are found, strict corrective actions should be taken against responsible officials. In this regard the Committee note that out of the 740 districts where the MGNREGS is operational only 585 ombudsmen are in place. The Committee desire that the Ministry should take all the necessary steps for the recruitment of ombudsmen in the remaining districts for the effective redressal of grievances and complaints.

(Recommendation No. 8)

#### **9. Inspection of Works under MGNREGS**

The Committee believe that the use of photo and video documentation for work inspections must be mandated under MGNREGS to ensure authenticity in field reports. Therefore, the Committee strongly recommend that Department of Rural Development must come up with innovative technological interventions to

ensure that engineers involved under MGNREGS work should be required to upload visual proof of site visits through the some App, allowing for real-time tracking of inspections. This would help prevent fraudulent work claims and ensure that funds are being utilized efficiently.

(Recommendation No. 9)

10. Rectification of Technical Glitches in NMMS

National Mobile Monitoring System (NMMS) App was launched on 21 May, 2021 with an aim to ensure more transparency in the implementation of Mahatma Gandhi NREGS in the States/UTs, a provision of capturing of attendance at worksite through National Mobile Monitoring System App (NMMS App) with two-time Geo-tagged photographs of the beneficiaries in a day had been started for all the worksites (except Individual Beneficiary Scheme/Project) and made these attendance in public domain which increases citizen oversight of the programme besides potentially enabling faster processing of payments. The Committee note with concern that the National Mobile Monitoring System (NMMS), introduced to track attendance, has faced significant failures, particularly in offline mode. Since many rural areas suffer from poor network connectivity, a stable offline mode must be developed immediately to prevent wage denials caused by technical failures. Workers should not be penalized due to system malfunctions. Therefore, the Committee strongly recommend that capturing attendance on NMMS should be put on hold till the technical glitches occurred in the system is not rectified completely.

(Recommendation No. 10)

11. Conversion of Kaccha (Temporary) Work into Pakka (Permanent) Work under MGNREGS

The Committee express concern about the completion of Kaccha (temporary) work under MGNREGS. Therefore, the Committee recommend that, once kaccha (temporary) work is completed, it should be converted into pakka (permanent) work wherever necessary to prevent repetitive work cycles and wastage of resources. Leaving kaccha work incomplete leads to unnecessary duplication of efforts and financial mismanagement.

(Recommendation No. 11)

**12. Job card Deletion**

The Committee note that a persistent challenge in the implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme has been the deletion of job card. According to the Data furnished by the Department of Rural Development that in year 2021-22 approximately 50.31 lakh job cards were deleted due to minor spelling errors or mismatches in Aadhar details from thereon the figures have not come down significantly and thousands of eligible workers are regularly being denied work under MGNREGS. Therefore, the Committee strongly recommend that a system must be introduced by Department of Rural Development to allow manual verification and corrections so that workers are not unjustly removed from the program.

The Committee also note that the Ministry has issued Standard operating Procedure (SoP) to all States/UTs with clear guidelines regarding deletion and restoration of job cards. The SoP emphasizes the importance of due process, including the publication of draft lists of job cards marked for deletion, verification at Gram Sabhas and the right of appeal for affected workers. The Committee hope that these measures are followed in the right earnest to ensure that the genuine beneficiaries are not excluded enabling the eligible rural households to reap the benefits of the scheme while preventing misuse of job cards.

(Recommendation No. 12)

**13. Stability of Income for Vulnerable Communities under MGNREGA**

The Committee are of the firm view that for climate mitigation and disaster relief, the current work limit of 150 days under the Drought Relief Provision must be increased to 200 days to provide sustainable livelihood options for affected families. The Department of Rural Development has issued a directive to provide 150 days of wage employment under MGNREGA for Scheduled Tribe households living in forest areas. Therefore, the Committee strongly recommend that the work limit under the Forest Rights Act (FRA) should also be extended from 150 to 200 days to ensure income stability for vulnerable communities.

(Recommendation No. 13)

**14. Survey on Effectiveness of MGNREGA**

The Committee believe that a comprehensive national survey should be conducted to assess the effectiveness of MGNREGS. This survey should focus on worker satisfaction, wage delays, participation trends and financial irregularities within the scheme. Therefore, the Committee recommend for independent and transparent survey across the country to gain valuable insights about the program's shortcomings and accordingly introduce necessary policy reforms to increase the effectiveness of MGNREGS.

(Recommendation No. 14)

**15. Increase in Number of Days under MGNREGA**

While examining the subject of MGNREGA and during their deliberations, the Committee were apprised about demands from various quarters of the country regarding the increase in the number of days from 100. The Committee also take cognizance of the provision of the scheme through which State Governments can request an additional 50 days of work under MGNREGS to meet the need for work in cases of exigencies arising out of natural calamities. The Committee take note of this existing provision and is of the view that the beneficiary of the scheme being the numerous rural people. The scheme needs to be revamped, keeping in view the changing times and emerging challenges. The Committee urge the Ministry to explore the options that could increase the number of guaranteed working days under MGNREGA to at least 150 days from the current 100 days. In light of this, the Committee strongly recommend the Department of Rural Development to review the scheme of MGNREGA in such a way like diversifying the nature of works that could ensure an increase in the number of guaranteed days of work from 100 to 150 days.

(Recommendation No. 15)



#### **16. Inclusion of New Works under MGNREGA**

During the deliberations of the Committee, one of the pertinent issue that kept on coming up was the demand of suitable review and widening the ambit of 'permissible works' under MGNREGA so as to include few contemporary required areas such as disaster relief and climate-resilient activities. Hence, the Committee strongly urge DoRD to look into the matter of inclusion of disaster relief and climate-resilient activities under the permissible ambit of MGNREGS so that the rural populace too is prepared to meet the challenges posed due to climate change. Furthermore, activities such as the construction of protection walls in hilly areas and embankments to mitigate coastal and riverbank erosion should be incorporated into the scope of MGNREGS to enhance disaster resilience and environmental protection in vulnerable regions. The Committee therefore, recommend that the amount allocated for construction of embankment under MGNREGS in flood-prone areas should be raised from Rs. 10 lakh to 25 Lakh. Additionally, the Local Representative of Parliament should be empowered to propose and approve works that they deem necessary for their respective constituencies, ensuring that local priorities and developmental needs are effectively addressed under MGNREGS.

(Recommendation No. 16)

#### **17. Aadhaar-Based Payment System under MGNREGS**

The Aadhaar-Based Payment System (ABPS) facilitates the direct transfer of wages to the bank accounts of unskilled workers under MGNREGS, even in cases where beneficiaries frequently change bank accounts or fail to update their new account details with the concerned Programme Officer. This system has been effective in eliminating fraudulent claims and ensuring that only genuine beneficiaries receive wage payments while acknowledging and appreciating the role of ABPS in enhancing transparency and efficiency. The Committee still firmly believe that this technological intervention should not be made mandatory due to operational challenges that have led to exclusions of genuine beneficiaries. In several instances, workers have been wrongfully removed from the system due to discrepancies between their Aadhaar details and job card records. Therefore, the

**Committee recommend that the Department of Rural Development ensure that the Aadhaar-Based Payment System remains optional and that alternative payment mechanisms are made available. This would ensure that workers without Aadhaar or those facing biometric authentication issues continue to receive their rightful wages without compromising the integrity of the scheme.**

**(Recommendation No. 17)**

**NEW DELHI  
02 April, 2025  
12 Chaitra, 1947 (Saka)**

**SAPTAGIRI SANKAR ULAKA  
*Chairperson*  
Standing Committee on Rural Development &  
Panchayati Raj**

**Annexure - I**

**Number of job cards issued between the period 01<sup>st</sup> April, 2024 till date across States/UTs and job offered during this period.**

**FY 2023-24 and FY 2024-25 (as on 15.02.2025)**

<b>SI No</b>	<b>State/UTs</b>	<b>No. of Job card issued in FY 2023-24 (in lakh)</b>	<b>Job offered in FY 2023-24 (in lakh)</b>	<b>No. of Job card issued in FY 2024-25 (till 15.02.2025) (in lakh)</b>	<b>Job offered in FY 2024-25 (till 15.02.2025) (in lakh)</b>
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	2.72	50.58	2.87	50.10
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0.27	2.79	0.26	3.03
3	ASSAM	1.15	23.88	1.56	19.25
4	BIHAR	10.00	54.62	38.07	54.10
5	CHHATTISGARH	1.13	27.60	2.54	27.77
6	GOA	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.03
7	GUJARAT	0.94	11.59	4.74	9.67
8	HARYANA	0.70	4.19	0.37	3.79
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0.37	7.14	0.36	7.27
10	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	0.24	7.24	0.69	7.11
11	JHARKHAND	8.25	25.54	4.23	22.02
12	KARNATAKA	2.16	31.94	1.48	29.68
13	KERALA	0.85	15.22	0.82	13.91
14	LADAKH	0.01	0.33	0.01	0.33
15	MADHYA PRADESH	4.88	46.83	4.05	41.94
16	MAHARASHTRA	7.08	27.18	4.89	30.66
17	MANIPUR	0.15	5.10	0.18	5.26
18	MEGHALAYA	0.23	5.02	0.32	4.60
19	MIZORAM	0.08	2.20	0.09	2.09
20	NAGALAND	0.08	4.09	0.17	2.35
21	ODISHA	3.41	35.25	5.75	23.99
22	PUNJAB	0.82	9.67	0.93	9.27
23	RAJASTHAN	2.60	67.38	3.57	61.18
24	SIKKIM	0.02	0.64	0.02	0.61
25	TAMIL NADU	2.89	70.20	1.58	67.16
26	TELANGANA	1.06	28.31	0.84	27.71
27	TRIPURA	0.16	6.00	0.20	6.01
28	UTTAR PRADESH	4.92	74.49	9.79	69.16
29	UTTARAKHAND	0.28	5.03	0.20	4.45
30	WEST BENGAL	0.02	0.09	0.04	0.00
31	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	0.01	0.05	0.00	0.03

32	DN HAVELI AND DD	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.04
33	LAKSHADWEEP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34	PUDUCHERRY	0.05	0.57	0.02	0.51
	Total	57.49	650.78	90.65	605.10

**Total number of job cards issued during each of the last 3 financial years and current financial year till date and job offered till date across States/UTs.**

SI N o	State/UTs	No. of Job card issued during the financial Year (in lakh)				Job offered (in lakh)			
		2021- 22	2022- 23	2023- 24	2024-25 (as on 15.02.2025 )	2021-22	2022- 23	2023- 24	2024-25 (as on 15.02.2025 )
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	3.07	1.95	2.72	2.87	54.75	53.49	50.58	50.10
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0.31	0.25	0.27	0.26	2.66	2.77	2.79	3.03
3	ASSAM	5.84	6.53	1.15	1.56	29.45	25.06	23.88	19.25
4	BIHAR	26.68	11.00	10.00	38.07	58.20	58.06	54.62	54.10
5	CHHATTISGARH	1.17	0.85	1.13	2.54	31.90	29.30	27.60	27.77
6	GOA	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.03
7	GUJARAT	1.89	1.42	0.94	4.74	15.34	12.46	11.59	9.67
8	HARYANA	0.74	0.38	0.70	0.37	4.73	3.70	4.19	3.79
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0.88	0.36	0.37	0.36	7.43	6.89	7.14	7.27
10	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	0.78	0.41	0.24	0.69	7.66	7.52	7.24	7.11
11	JHARKHAND	3.92	4.58	8.25	4.23	28.44	24.14	25.54	22.02
12	KARNATAKA	5.02	4.49	2.16	1.48	36.18	32.16	31.94	29.68
13	KERALA	2.23	1.11	0.85	0.82	17.47	16.31	15.22	13.91
14	LADAKH	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.32	0.34	0.33	0.33
15	MADHYA PRADESH	6.36	5.37	4.88	4.05	61.60	53.02	46.83	41.94
16	MAHARASHTRA	21.98	4.54	7.08	4.89	22.50	23.85	27.18	30.66
17	MANIPUR	0.12	0.06	0.15	0.18	5.61	3.87	5.10	5.26
18	MEGHALAYA	0.24	0.23	0.23	0.32	5.43	4.96	5.02	4.60
19	MIZORAM	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.09	2.12	2.16	2.20	2.09
20	NAGALAND	0.10	0.11	0.08	0.17	4.18	4.26	4.09	2.35
21	ODISHA	3.97	3.52	3.41	5.75	40.65	37.76	35.25	23.99
22	PUNJAB	0.68	0.85	0.82	0.93	9.78	9.71	9.67	9.27
23	RAJASTHAN	4.24	2.45	2.60	3.57	76.05	68.25	67.38	61.18
24	SIKKIM	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.66	0.63	0.64	0.61

25	TAMIL NADU	3.37	2.49	2.89	1.58	69.89	67.71	70.20	67.16
26	TELANGANA	1.34	0.65	1.06	0.84	26.44	32.73	28.31	27.71
27	TRIPURA	0.19	0.19	0.16	0.20	6.01	5.83	6.00	6.01
28	UTTAR PRADESH	16.75	7.56	4.92	9.79	89.10	77.41	74.49	69.16
29	UTTARAKHAND	0.31	0.24	0.28	0.20	6.11	5.35	5.03	4.45
30	WEST BENGAL	8.25	2.14	0.02	0.04	80.35	18.97	0.09	0.00
31	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.03
32	DN HAVELI AND DD	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.04
33	LAKSHADWEEP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34	PUDUCHERRY	0.02	0.01	0.05	0.02	0.45	0.49	0.57	0.51
	<b>Total</b>	120.63	63.86	57.49	90.65	801.53	689.25	650.78	605.10

**Annexure - II**

**Data of number of households provided job during the last and current financial year till date across States/UTs and number of Households completed 100 days of work out of these, States/UT-wise.**

SI No	State/UTs	2023-24		2024-25 (as on 15.02.2025)	
		Households availed employment (In lakh)	Households completed 100 days of employment (In lakh)	Households availed employment (In lakh)	Households completed 100 days of employment (In lakh)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	46.55	6.87	45.62	2.95
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	2.70	0.05	2.84	0.07
3	ASSAM	22.47	0.19	17.59	0.16
4	BIHAR	48.18	0.34	45.41	0.26
5	CHHATTISGARH	24.77	3.43	24.64	2.38
6	GOA	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.00
7	GUJARAT	9.94	0.23	8.38	0.15
8	HARYANA	3.66	0.03	3.25	0.01
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	6.74	0.77	6.75	0.75
10	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	6.86	0.08	6.39	0.05
11	JHARKHAND	21.85	1.00	18.37	0.50
12	KARNATAKA	29.95	0.43	27.05	0.24
13	KERALA	14.69	5.69	13.32	1.91
14	LADAKH	0.33	0.01	0.33	0.01
15	MADHYA PRADESH	40.85	0.80	35.61	0.47
16	MAHARASHTRA	24.46	2.80	26.75	2.96
17	MANIPUR	4.78	0.00	4.98	0.00
18	MEGHALAYA	4.90	0.78	4.29	0.11
19	MIZORAM	2.19	1.29	2.08	0.00
20	NAGALAND	4.07	0.00	1.90	0.01
21	ODISHA	32.71	3.39	20.72	1.45
22	PUNJAB	8.49	0.15	7.87	0.07
23	RAJASTHAN	63.85	5.09	56.31	2.05
24	SIKKIM	0.61	0.04	0.57	0.02
25	TAMIL NADU	68.76	3.97	64.40	0.59
26	TELANGANA	25.33	1.35	25.65	0.35
27	TRIPURA	5.87	0.69	5.86	0.54
28	UTTAR	68.54	5.31	62.74	4.30

	PRADESH				
29	UTTARAKHAND	4.72	0.15	4.06	0.17
30	WEST BENGAL	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	0.04	0.00	0.03	0.00
32	DN HAVELI AND DD	0.01	0.00	0.04	0.00
33	LAKSHADWEEP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34	PUDUCHERRY	0.53	0.00	0.46	0.00
	Total	599.48	44.96	544.27	22.52

Source of the data:- MIS of the scheme

**Total number of households provided job and out of these number of households completed 100 days of work during the last three financial years and the current financial year till date, State/UT-wise.**

Sl No	State/UTs	Households availed employment (In lakh)				Households completed 100 days of employment (In lakh)			
		2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 (as on 15.02.2025)	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 (as on 15.02.2025)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	46.74	45.83	46.55	45.62	4.69	2.60	6.87	2.95
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	2.59	2.71	2.70	2.84	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.07
3	ASSAM	27.36	22.99	22.47	17.59	0.52	0.21	0.19	0.16
4	BIHAR	47.76	50.14	48.18	45.41	0.22	0.40	0.34	0.26
5	CHHATTISGARH	28.54	25.74	24.77	24.64	5.56	3.51	3.43	2.38
6	GOA	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	GUJARAT	11.44	10.29	9.94	8.38	0.39	0.17	0.23	0.15
8	HARYANA	4.04	3.08	3.66	3.25	0.11	0.03	0.03	0.01
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	7.07	6.47	6.74	6.75	0.81	0.51	0.77	0.75
10	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	7.25	7.07	6.86	6.39	0.24	0.10	0.08	0.05
11	JHARKHAND	25.01	20.65	21.85	18.37	0.89	0.74	1.00	0.50
12	KARNATAKA	33.85	29.58	29.95	27.05	1.76	0.32	0.43	0.24
13	KERALA	16.45	15.51	14.69	13.32	5.13	4.50	5.69	1.91
14	LADAKH	0.32	0.34	0.33	0.33	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
15	MADHYA PRADESH	51.74	45.16	40.85	35.61	2.05	0.95	0.80	0.47
16	MAHARASHTRA	20.36	21.21	24.46	26.75	1.74	1.39	2.80	2.96
17	MANIPUR	5.57	3.58	4.78	4.98	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00

18	MEGHALAYA	5.34	4.79	4.90	4.29	2.01	0.67	0.78	0.11
19	MIZORAM	2.12	2.16	2.19	2.08	0.67	0.99	1.29	0.00
20	NAGALAND	4.14	4.21	4.07	1.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
21	ODISHA	34.75	33.35	32.71	20.72	4.58	4.17	3.39	1.45
22	PUNJAB	8.75	8.46	8.49	7.87	0.24	0.14	0.15	0.07
23	RAJASTHAN	70.80	63.46	63.85	56.31	9.92	4.54	5.09	2.05
24	SIKKIM	0.64	0.60	0.61	0.57	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.02
25	TAMIL NADU	67.86	65.67	68.76	64.40	2.24	3.90	3.97	0.59
26	TELANGANA	28.98	27.35	25.33	25.65	3.29	0.34	1.35	0.35
27	TRIPURA	5.93	5.58	5.87	5.86	1.09	0.50	0.69	0.54
28	UTTAR PRADESH	77.61	70.06	68.54	62.74	5.85	4.95	5.31	4.30
29	UTTARAKHAND	5.73	5.01	4.72	4.06	0.31	0.21	0.15	0.17
30	WEST BENGAL	75.98	16.29	0.08	0.00	4.71	0.02	0.00	0.00
31	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	DN HAVELI AND DD	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33	LAKSHADWEEP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34	PUDUCHERRY	0.38	0.42	0.53	0.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>725.17</b>	<b>617.81</b>	<b>599.48</b>	<b>544.27</b>	<b>59.14</b>	<b>35.94</b>	<b>44.96</b>	<b>22.52</b>



**Annexure - III**

**Total number of SC/ST and women participation during the last three financial years and current financial year till date, State/UT-wise.**

SI No	State/UTs	Persondays Generated (in lakh)							
		2021-22				2022-23			
		Total	SCs	STs	Women	Total	SCs	STs	Women
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	2414.79	568.60	244.70	1395.97	2395.36	556.50	239.63	1449.57
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	158.69	0.01	147.25	70.98	151.07	0.02	141.46	69.33
3	ASSAM	915.85	38.92	147.85	435.65	786.76	33.40	112.04	374.12
4	BIHAR	1802.75	217.22	24.53	958.82	2364.37	412.74	41.70	1333.46
5	CHHATTISGARH	1692.27	148.24	646.78	873.48	1324.97	113.69	507.16	705.47
6	GOA	0.95	0.04	0.27	0.74	0.94	0.01	0.43	0.74
7	GUJARAT	568.01	30.42	242.29	264.78	465.99	23.57	202.65	222.82
8	HARYANA	146.39	62.47	0.00	77.10	96.46	50.77	0.00	57.50
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	370.94	96.61	27.08	231.96	307.89	81.15	24.09	199.59
10	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	406.18	18.57	51.77	135.42	308.68	11.67	34.84	94.71
11	JHARKHAND	1132.20	105.13	268.84	516.37	914.86	90.19	215.28	435.25
12	KARNATAKA	1632.10	270.98	171.44	818.17	1257.79	217.02	149.95	653.32
13	KERALA	1059.66	194.00	67.16	949.59	965.78	178.40	66.67	867.45
14	LADAKH	19.27	0.00	19.27	11.99	19.56	0.00	19.56	12.09
15	MADHYA PRADESH	2998.50	388.06	983.64	1230.89	2258.99	315.99	724.25	944.36
16	MAHARASHTR A	825.30	67.41	204.27	360.38	787.89	63.06	158.75	352.51
17	MANIPUR	303.31	8.36	124.51	159.48	74.15	1.51	50.76	37.81
18	MEGHALAYA	393.63	2.70	356.99	199.21	289.22	1.45	274.97	149.09
19	MIZORAM	200.77	0.03	199.26	95.87	202.33	0.03	200.57	97.18
20	NAGALAND	192.58	0.01	189.80	73.47	196.81	0.00	194.88	84.46
21	ODISHA	1977.63	271.57	697.48	912.51	1850.89	261.53	647.57	887.80
22	PUNJAB	331.43	222.44	0.18	200.27	321.14	230.68	0.08	213.94
23	RAJASTHAN	4242.67	888.33	927.58	2828.99	3571.34	763.90	782.07	2437.21
24	SIKKIM	34.34	1.76	14.32	18.08	32.47	1.70	12.69	17.71
25	TAMIL NADU	3457.26	996.38	51.59	2962.80	3346.5	947.64	47.20	2891.96

						5			
26	TELANGANA	1457.93	321.98	301.20	862.87	1218.66	266.25	245.37	750.15
27	TRIPURA	426.18	63.92	211.90	202.58	334.55	51.78	166.03	162.15
28	UTTAR PRADESH	3255.74	1007.80	36.88	1212.69	3113.17	988.35	28.33	1178.83
29	UTTARAKHAND	243.18	39.99	9.72	134.98	206.40	34.93	9.19	117.17
30	WEST BENGAL	3642.27	925.68	288.03	1702.62	378.75	78.55	28.18	181.73
31	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	1.14	0.00	0.08	0.61	1.29	0.00	0.18	0.76
32	DN HAVELI AND DD	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33	LAKSHADWEEP	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.01
34	PUDUCHERRY	6.15	1.81	0.01	5.38	8.30	2.50	0.02	7.26
	<b>Total</b>	<b>36310.03</b>	<b>6959.413</b>	<b>6656.694</b>	<b>19904.69</b>	<b>29553.44</b>	<b>5778.97</b>	<b>5326.581</b>	<b>16987.52</b>

S I N o	State/UTs	Persondays Generated (in lakh)							
		2023-24				2024-25 (as on 15.02.2025)			
		Total	SCs	STs	Women	Total	SCs	STs	Women
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	2554.92	572.44	290.29	1547.24	2142.82	468.11	271.57	1281.11
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	160.52	0.03	150.89	76.77	160.97	0.04	151.05	79.04
3	ASSAM	874.33	53.88	150.78	442.39	612.92	33.90	143.08	333.62
4	BIHAR	2205.19	417.60	43.29	1196.81	2094.81	410.00	43.63	1150.83
5	CHHATTISGARH	1276.62	116.49	466.16	690.86	1154.71	110.70	385.27	621.69
6	GOA	0.43	0.00	0.21	0.31	0.61	0.01	0.23	0.47
7	GUJARAT	492.75	26.11	231.30	231.55	381.37	19.78	168.94	179.69
8	HARYANA	123.13	63.81	0.00	75.18	98.88	48.88	0.00	61.82
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	344.31	91.99	24.56	220.60	343.66	90.22	26.05	219.11
10	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	374.75	14.21	39.86	120.52	317.23	10.23	33.10	102.58
11	JHARKHAND	1097.14	99.24	253.83	524.81	848.71	74.63	189.07	413.57
12	KARNATAKA	1384.63	240.35	167.69	731.54	1125.72	199.10	142.50	602.35
13	KERALA	994.59	177.74	74.23	887.84	779.81	137.10	58.83	693.85
14	LADAKH	20.24	0.00	20.24	12.88	21.39	0.00	21.39	13.63
15	MADHYA PRADESH	1995.70	252.67	633.25	864.74	1602.03	203.54	535.74	699.06
16	MAHARASHTR	1159.96	80.40	201.28	509.64	1293.51	80.67	197.83	574.81

	A								
17	MANIPUR	146.31	3.38	75.08	77.53	184.78	5.41	86.91	102.91
18	MEGHALAYA	325.02	2.33	291.20	186.65	220.91	1.20	204.06	138.03
19	MIZORAM	204.07	0.05	202.20	99.76	174.78	0.04	173.13	86.60
20	NAGALAND	178.73	0.00	177.03	80.02	66.21	0.00	65.95	31.96
21	ODISHA	1828.29	267.33	626.13	896.94	973.77	139.55	388.43	469.49
22	PUNJAB	350.80	254.63	0.11	240.88	273.61	199.14	0.09	189.21
23	RAJASTHAN	3751.60	784.15	831.08	2577.60	2727.10	572.61	672.07	1893.58
24	SIKKIM	34.33	1.77	13.27	19.03	28.54	1.46	11.02	15.71
25	TAMIL NADU	4087.02	1112.74	60.41	3541.78	2730.36	728.30	44.89	2351.30
26	TELANGANA	1208.58	264.56	248.11	759.44	1074.88	224.64	228.20	668.66
27	TRIPURA	370.49	55.65	184.20	183.65	334.73	45.17	182.91	168.73
28	UTTAR PRADESH	3452.38	995.56	29.99	1458.86	3051.30	896.99	27.28	1274.50
29	UTTARAKHAN D	196.88	33.80	10.41	111.93	166.47	26.59	9.73	92.65
30	WEST BENGAL	1.65	0.14	0.07	0.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	1.24	0.00	0.08	0.79	0.69	0.00	0.04	0.41
32	DN HAVELI AND DD	0.41	0.00	0.40	0.20	2.41	0.01	2.33	1.21
33	LAKSHADWEE P	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34	PUDUCHERRY	21.89	6.18	0.06	19.13	9.67	2.90	0.02	8.46
	<b>Total</b>	<b>31218.92</b>	<b>5989.221</b>	<b>5497.687</b>	<b>18388.62</b>	<b>24999.32</b>	<b>4730.906</b>	<b>4465.307</b>	<b>14520.62</b>

Source of the data:- MIS of the scheme

**Annexure - IV**

**Total number of works taken up, under MGNREGA and completed fully, as on date across State/UTs. FY 2024-25 (as on 15.02.2025)**

<b>SI No</b>	<b>State/UTs</b>	<b>Total No. of Works Taken up (New + Spill Over)</b>	<b>works completed (in number)</b>
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	5661	4556
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	10374286	9510890
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	74352	35078
4	ASSAM	2729200	2313516
5	BIHAR	6801558	5768795
6	CHHATTISGARH	3940644	3246357
7	DN HAVELI AND DD	6238	1153
8	GOA	5341	4406
9	GUJARAT	2114874	1813867
10	HARYANA	256037	222198
11	HIMACHAL PRADESH	1260784	1089181
12	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	1562675	1093201
13	JHARKHAND	5364833	4484948
14	KARNATAKA	7534033	6847403
15	KERALA	3048826	2788868
16	LADAKH	55587	50217
17	LAKSHADWEEP	346	138
18	MADHYA PRADESH	8945802	8120451
19	MAHARASHTRA	4497542	3204089
20	MANIPUR	165310	114456
21	MEGHALAYA	417171	264956
22	MIZORAM	209648	194236
23	NAGALAND	127366	97861
24	ODISHA	5383012	4441402
25	PUDUCHERRY	8863	8341
26	PUNJAB	536434	424629
27	RAJASTHAN	4443266	3729928
28	SIKKIM	64939	56287
29	TAMIL NADU	5386765	5007063
30	TELANGANA	6302975	5905876
31	TRIPURA	1632031	1549396
32	UTTAR PRADESH	13463703	11788436
33	UTTARAKHAND	990845	876349
34	WEST BENGAL	9994431	8273638
	Total	107705378	93332166

## Social Audit Conducted 2024-2025

SR#	State	Total number of GPs	Audited	
			Total number of GPs audited atleast once in FY	Percentage of GPs audited at least once in FY
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	13,393	9,285	69.33%
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	2,094	0	0.0%
3	ASSAM	2,661	2,151	80.83%
4	BIHAR	8,377	6,615	78.97%
5	CHHATTISGARH	11,663	5,074	43.51%
6	GUJARAT	14,423	14,304	99.17%
7	HARYANA	6,244	2,225	35.63%
8	HIMACHAL PRADESH	3,616	3,518	97.29%
9	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	4,318	3,967	91.87%
10	JHARKHAND	4,388	1,180	26.89%
11	KARNATAKA	5,958	4,787	80.35%
12	KERALA	941	937	99.57%
13	MADHYA PRADESH	23,011	18,579	80.74%
14	MAHARASHTRA	28,276	6,652	23.53%
15	MANIPUR	3,150	315	10.00%
16	MEGHALAYA	6,431	5,644	87.76%
17	MIZORAM	874	874	100.00%
18	NAGALAND	1,292	637	49.30%

## Social Audit Conducted 2024-2025

SR#	State	Total number of GPs	Audited	
			Total number of GPs audited at least once in FY	Percentage of GPs audited at least once in FY
19	ODISHA	6,794	6,751	99.37%
20	PUNJAB	13,309	3,800	28.55%
21	RAJASTHAN	11,307	10,791	95.44%
22	SIKKIM	199	162	81.41%
23	TAMIL NADU	12,525	12,093	96.55%
24	TELANGANA	12,771	9,597	75.15%
25	TRIPURA	1,177	878	74.60%
26	UTTAR PRADESH	58,004	47,332	81.60%
27	UTTARAKHAND	7,792	2,121	27.22%
28	WEST BENGAL	3,339	2	0.06%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,68,926</b>	<b>1,80,272</b>	<b>67.03%</b>

## Social Audit Conducted 2023-2024

SR#	State	Total number of GPs	Audited	
			Total number of GPs audited atleast once in FY	Percentage of GPs audited at least once in FY
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	13,393	13,384	99.93%
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	2,094	303	14.47%
3	ASSAM	2,661	2,581	96.99%
4	BIHAR	8,380	8,023	95.74%
5	CHHATTISGARH	11,663	7,723	66.22%
6	GUJARAT	14,423	13,992	97.01%
7	HARYANA	6,244	3,298	52.82%
8	HIMACHAL PRADESH	3,616	3,544	98.01%
9	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	4,318	4,289	99.33%
10	JHARKHAND	4,388	2,687	61.24%
11	KARNATAKA	5,958	5,478	91.94%
12	KERALA	941	941	100.00%
13	MADHYA PRADESH	23,011	15,846	68.86%
14	MAHARASHTRA	28,276	7,796	27.57%
15	MANIPUR	3,150	82	2.60%
16	MEGHALAYA	6,431	4,577	71.17%
17	MIZORAM	874	316	36.16%
18	NAGALAND	1,292	802	62.07%

## Social Audit Conducted 2023-2024

SR#	State	Total number of GPs	Audited	
			Total number of GPs audited at least once in FY	Percentage of GPs audited at least once in FY
19	ODISHA	6,794	6,780	99.79%
20	PUNJAB	13,309	10,439	78.44%
21	RAJASTHAN	11,307	11,232	99.34%
22	SIKKIM	199	104	52.26%
23	TAMIL NADU	12,525	10,375	82.83%
24	TELANGANA	12,771	12,771	100.00%
25	TRIPURA	1,177	1,174	99.75%
26	UTTAR PRADESH	58,113	57,174	98.38%
27	UTTARAKHAND	7,793	1,955	25.09%
28	WEST BENGAL	3,339	2,764	82.78%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,69,039</b>	<b>2,10,437</b>	<b>78.22%</b>

## Social Audit Conducted 2022-2023

SR#	State	Total number of GPs	Total number of GPs audited at least once in FY	Percentage of GPs audited at least once in FY
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	13,393	13,066	97.56%
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	2,094	602	28.75%
3	ASSAM	2,661	2,648	99.51%
4	BIHAR	8,382	7,812	93.20%
5	CHHATTISGARH	11,667	4,506	38.62%
6	GUJARAT	14,423	13,707	95.04%
7	HARYANA	6,252	1,833	29.32%
8	HIMACHAL PRADESH	3,616	2,600	71.90%
9	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	4,318	4,290	99.35%
10	JHARKHAND	4,388	690	15.72%
11	KARNATAKA	6,000	5,924	98.73%
12	KERALA	941	936	99.47%
13	MADHYA PRADESH	23,011	22,845	99.28%
14	MAHARASHTRA	28,276	1,224	4.33%
15	MANIPUR	3,150	1,403	44.54%
16	MEGHALAYA	6,431	1,258	19.56%
17	MIZORAM	874	714	81.69%
18	NAGALAND	1,292	391	30.26%

## Social Audit Conducted 2022-2023

SR#	State	Total number of GPs	Total number of GPs audited at least once in FY	Percentage of GPs audited at least once in FY
19	ODISHA	6,794	6,499	95.66%
20	PUNJAB	13,309	6,609	49.66%
21	RAJASTHAN	11,319	11,216	99.09%
22	SIKKIM	199	106	53.27%
23	TAMIL NADU	12,525	11,895	94.97%
24	TELANGANA	12,771	6,004	47.01%
25	TRIPURA	1,177	1,176	99.92%
26	UTTAR PRADESH	58,385	57,307	98.15%
27	UTTARAKHAND	7,798	1,475	18.92%
28	WEST BENGAL	3,339	3,339	100.00%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,69,384</b>	<b>1,92,075</b>	<b>71.30%</b>

## Fund Released by MoRD for Social Audit in FY 2024-25 (As of 26.02.2025)

Sr No.	State/UT	Fund Released in 2024-25 (Lakhs)
1	<u>ANDHRA PRADESH</u>	1003.7
2	<u>ARUNACHAL PRADESH</u>	39.8
3	<u>ASSAM</u>	296.2
4	<u>BIHAR</u>	350
5	<u>CHHATTISGARH</u>	778.8
6	<u>HARYANA</u>	129.7
7	<u>HIMACHAL PRADESH</u>	299
8	<u>JAMMU AND KASHMIR</u>	130.6
9	<u>JHARKHAND</u>	422.5
10	<u>KARNATAKA</u>	1270
11	<u>KERALA</u>	788.2
12	<u>MADHYA PRADESH</u>	2188.46

## Fund Released by MoRD for Social Audit in FY 2024-25 (As of 26.02.2025)

Sr No.	State/UT	Fund Released in 2024-25 (Lakhs)
13	<u>MAHARASHTRA</u>	909.9
14	<u>MANIPUR</u>	79.3
15	<u>MEGHALAYA</u>	263.9
16	<u>MIZORAM</u>	136.6
17	<u>NAGALAND</u>	190.2
18	<u>ODISHA</u>	991.7
19	<u>PUNJAB</u>	160.2
20	<u>RAJASTHAN</u>	938.2
21	<u>SIKKIM</u>	44.7
22	<u>TAMIL NADU</u>	1634.8
23	<u>TELANGANA</u>	1263.4
24	<u>TRIPURA</u>	223.4
25	<u>UTTAR PRADESH</u>	1800
26	<u>UTTARAKHAND</u>	148.5
		<b>16481.8</b>



**Annexure – VII****Central Fund Release Details (₹ - In Crore)**

SI No.	State/UT	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 (as on 14.02.2025)
1	Andhra Pradesh	7182.67	7989.09	7332.63	7484.58
2	Arunachal Pradesh	453.74	577.58	426.10	525.81
3	Assam	2220.26	2052.35	2221.38	1925.67
4	Bihar	5407.37	6395.29	6200.03	6723.31
5	Chhattisgarh	3894.34	3383.55	2888.56	3277.56
6	Goa	0.04	5.12	0.88	3.17
7	Gujarat	1615.24	1692.07	1801.62	1395.61
8	Haryana	722.68	373.99	476.71	584.78
9	Himachal Pradesh	975.75	1157.48	997.13	1200.45
10	Jammu And Kashmir	950.14	1050.61	920.44	1137.90
11	Jharkhand	3063.83	2708.64	2916.76	2357.72
12	Karnataka	6028.08	6225.28	5415.74	5334.36
13	Kerala	3551.93	3818.43	3513.48	3034.24
14	Ladakh	59.04	68.93	62.64	72.84
15	Madhya Pradesh	8479.09	5702.13	5871.14	5674.87
16	Maharashtra	2056.46	2549.73	3034.44	4318.79
17	Manipur	563.11	1086.63	0.00	571.30
18	Meghalaya	1121.66	1116.92	912.33	1038.61

**Central Fund Release Details (₹ - In Crore)**

SI No.	State/UT	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 (as on 14.02.2025)
19	Mizoram	548.92	538.72	506.06	549.41
20	Nagaland	569.46	897.45	637.96	260.67
21	Odisha	5680.15	4638.36	4891.89	3538.15
22	Punjab	1257.59	1182.13	1166.55	1260.36
23	Rajasthan	9867.75	9662.99	8671.62	7682.69
24	Sikkim	112.42	92.55	111.95	95.99
25	Tamil Nadu	9638.13	9706.62	12603.36	7391.30
26	Telangana	4105.20	2988.68	3508.59	3799.08
27	Tripura	988.88	922.03	1043.59	951.07
28	Uttar Pradesh	8509.57	10629.01	9808.55	9594.89
29	Uttarakhand	642.03	792.84	551.66	589.51
30	West Bengal	7507.80	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	Andaman And Nicobar	7.63	9.60	0.00	3.77
32	Dn Haveli And Dd	0.00	1.62	2.21	9.02
33	Lakshadweep	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.32
34	Puducherry	13.07	24.95	58.77	39.99
	Total	97794.33	90041.39	88554.76	82427.78

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATI RAJ**  
**(2024-25)**

**MINUTES OF THE ELEVENTH SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE HELD ON**  
**WEDNESDAY, THE 8<sup>th</sup> JANUARY, 2025**

The Committee sat from 1100 hrs. to 1400 hrs. in Committee Room 'C', Ground Floor, Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

**PRESENT**

**Shri Saptagiri Sankar Ulaka** -- **Chairperson**

**MEMBERS**

**Lok Sabha**

2. Shri Sandipanrao Asaram Bhumare
3. Shri Raju Bista
4. Shri Vijay Kumar Dubey
5. Dr. Sanjay Jaiswal
6. Shri Bhajan Lal Jatav
7. Dr. Mohammad Jawed
8. Shri Naba Charan Majhi
9. Shri Imran Masood
10. Shri Ramashankar Rajbhar
11. Shri Omprakash Bhupalsinh Alias Pavan Rajenimbalkar

**Rajya Sabha**

12. Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy

**Secretariat**

1. Shri D. R. Shekhar - Additional Secretary
2. Shri Vinay P. Barwa - Director

**Representatives of the Ministry of Rural Development**  
**(Department of Rural Development)**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Name of the Witness</b>	<b>Designation</b>
1.	Shri Shailesh Kumar Singh	- Secretary (RD)
2.	Shri T. K. Anil Kumar	- Additional Secretary (RD)
3.	Ms. Rohini R Bhajibhakare	- Joint Secretary (RE)
4.	Ms. Aditi Singh	- Director (RE)
5.	Shri Suman Majumdar	- D. S. (RE)

## **Non-Government Organizations, experts and other stakeholders**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Name of the Witness</b>	<b>Organisation/Designation</b>
1.	Shri Nikhil Dey	- Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangthan (MKSS)
2.	Shri Jean Dreze	- Ranchi University
3.	Ms Reetika Khera	- Deptt. Of Humanities and Social Sciences, IIT Delhi
4.	Shri Purbayan Chakraborty	- Paschim Banga Khet Majdoor Samity (PBKMS)
5.	Ms Laavanya Tamang	- NREGA Sangharsh Morcha

2. At the outset, the Hon'ble Chairperson welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Committee convened for having a briefing by the representatives of the Ministry of Rural Development, Non-Government Organizations, experts and other stakeholders on the subject "Rural Employment through Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)".

*[Thereafter the representatives from the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development), Non-Government Organisations, experts and other stakeholders were called in]*

3. The Chairperson welcomed the witnesses and in his opening remarks outlined the importance of Rural Employment through Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA). The Chairperson, then asked the representatives of the Ministries and Shri Nikhil Dey and his team members to introduce themselves individually and place their views on the subject. The Chairperson further drew the attention of the Ministries and others to the directions of Hon'ble Speaker regarding confidentiality of the discussions before the start of the meeting. Therefore, the witnesses introduced themselves to the Committee. The representatives of the Department of Rural Development (Ministry of Rural Development) made their Power Point Presentations and briefed and highlighted on key aspects of this Act and achievements made so far in terms of wage generation and mitigating rural unemployment.

4. Subsequently, Members raised their individual queries. The queries of the Members were replied by the representatives of the Department of Rural Development (Ministry of Rural Development).

5. Thereafter, Prof. Jean Dreze, Ms. Reetika Khera, Ms. Laavanya Tamang, Shri Nikhil Dey and Shri Purbayan Chakraborty made their submissions one by one before the Committee highlighting the issues and challenges while implementation of this Act and gave their suggestions for addressing the same.

6. Subsequently, Members again raised their individual queries and sought further clarifications.

7. The queries of the Members were subsequently replied by the witnesses. On certain issues Ministries/Departments could not provide immediate reply, so they were requested to send written replies thereto as early as possible.

*[The Witnesses then withdrew]*

A verbatim record of the proceedings has been kept.

The Committee then adjourned.

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**STANDING COMMITTEE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT & PANCHAYATI RAJ**  
**(2024-25)**

**EXTRACTS OF THE MINUTES OF THE TWENTY SECOND SITTING OF THE  
COMMITTEE HELD ON WEDNESDAY, THE 2<sup>nd</sup> APRIL, 2025**

The Committee sat from 1030 hrs to 1040 hrs in Committee Room D,  
Ground Floor, Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

**PRESENT**

**Shri Saptagiri Sankar Ulaka** -- **Chairperson**

**MEMBERS**

**Lok Sabha**

13. Shri Raju Bista
14. Shri Vijay Kumar Dubey
15. Shri Bhajan Lal Jatav
16. Dr. Mohammad Jawed
17. Shri Jugal Kishore
18. Dr. D. Ravi Kumar
19. Shri Naba Charan Majhi
20. Shri Imran Masood
21. Shri Janardan Mishra
22. Shri Kota Srinivasa Poojary
23. Shri Ramashankar Rajbhar
24. Shri Omprakash Bhupalsinh *alias* Pavan Rajenimbalkar

**Rajya Sabha**

25. Shri H.D. Devegowda
26. Shri Iranna Kadadi
27. Shri Nagendra Ray
28. Shri Anthiyur P. Selvarasu

**Secretariat**

1. Shri Des Raj Shekhar - Additional Secretary
2. Shri Vinay P. Barwa - Director
3. Shri L. Singson - Deputy Secretary

2. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Committee convened for consideration of draft reports of the Committee on the subjects 'Rural Employment through Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)' and XXX XXX XXX XXX XXX XXX XXX pertaining to the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development).

3. Draft Reports were taken up for consideration one-by-one and after discussion, the Committee adopted the same without any modification. The Committee then authorized the Chairperson to finalize the aforesaid Draft Reports and present the same to the Parliament.

*The Committee then adjourned.*

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XXX Not related to the Draft Report.