MGNREGS

Key Points

- Launched: 2005
- Type of Scheme: Centrally Sponsored Scheme
- Nodal Ministry: Ministry of Rural Development
- **Purpose:** To provide at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment to rural households undertaking unskilled manual work & enhance livelihood security.
- Target Group: Adult members (18+ years) of registered rural households willing to do unskilled manual labor.

About MGNREGA Scheme

- Legal Right to Work: The MGNREGA Act (2005) guarantees 100 days of wage employment for rural households, ensuring unskilled manual labor as a legal right and promoting livelihood security.
 - It also provides an additional 50 days of employment in drought or calamity-affected areas, fostering rural development through public works.
- Coverage: The scheme covers the entire country, excluding districts with 100% urban populations, thereby focusing solely on rural areas for creating sustainable livelihood opportunities.
- Demand-Driven Framework: Employment under the scheme is provided on demand, ensuring that rural households can self-select work.
 - If employment is not granted within **15 days** of request, beneficiaries are entitled to an unemployment allowance.
 - The unemployment allowance is **one-fourth** of the minimum wage for the first 30 days and **half** of the minimum wage thereafter.
- **Decentralized Planning:** The scheme emphasizes grassroots-level planning by giving significant roles to **Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)**.
 - At least **50%** of the works under the scheme must be executed by **Gram Panchayats** based on recommendations from the **Gram Sabha**.

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Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)

Employment Guarantee

Provides 100 days of wage employment per household Empowerment of Marginalized Communities

Focuses on empowering marginalized groups, especially women

Work

Assurance Guarantees minimum wages, work within 15 days (else unemployment allowance)

> Local Governance Implementation Implemented through local governance structures like Gram Panchayats

Poverty Reduction

Aims to reduce poverty through job creation

Rural Economic Resilience

Contributes to rural economic resilience and sustainable development

What are the Other Key Features of the MGNREGA Scheme?

- Fund Sharing: The Central Government funds 100% of unskilled labor costs and 75% of material costs.
 - State Governments contribute **25% of material costs**, ensuring cooperative federalism for scheme implementation.
- Wage Payment Mechanism: Wages are determined based on the quality of work performed and linked to rates specified by the state under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.
 - Payments are made directly to workers' bank accounts or Aadhaar-linked accounts, ensuring transparency.
 - Individuals are entitled to receive compensation for delayed payment at a rate of 0.05% of the unpaid wages per day, starting from the 16th day after the closure of the muster roll (list of workers).
- Accident Compensation: Beneficiaries injured during work are eligible for compensation, and in case of death or permanent disability due to worksite accidents, ex-gratia payments are made to families.
- Focus on Women Empowerment: A minimum of one-third of the beneficiaries under MGNREGA must be women.
 - This provision empowers women by offering them equal access to wages and work opportunities.
- Special Provisions for Vulnerable Groups:
 - In forested areas, tribal households without private property other than land rights under the **Forest Rights Act (FRA), 2006**, are eligible for additional employment benefits.
 - **State Governments** may extend workdays beyond the guaranteed period using state funds.



What are the Components of the MGNREGA Scheme?

- Scheme Components:
 - Project Unnati: Project 'UNNATI' aims to upskill MGNREGA beneficiaries, helping them transition from partial to full-time employment and reducing their dependence on the scheme.
 - The project trains one adult per household (18-45 years) with 100 days of **MGNREGA work**, providing a stipend for up to 100 days, fully funded by the **Central Government**.
 - **Cluster Facilitation Project (CFP):** The CFP aims to provide rural livelihoods under MGNREGA in aspirational and backward districts, targeting 250 blocks from 117 aspirational districts and 50 from other backward areas.
 - The project focuses on poverty alleviation through convergence with government programs and leveraging CSR, philanthropic organisations, and think tanks, led by the **District Programme Coordinator (DPC)**.
 - **Barefoot Technician (BFT):** The **BFT Project**, launched in FY 2015-16, trains local MGNREGA workers or supervisors in 20 states in civil engineering skills for identifying, estimating, and measuring works under MGNREGA.
 - The 90-day residential training, using a module in English and Hindi, covers topics such as **MGNREGA features**, construction of rural roads, measurement techniques, and relevant documents.
 - **Ombudsperson:** As per the **MGNREGA Act 2005**, an Ombudsperson is appointed in **each district** to handle grievances, investigate, and issue awards.
 - States must ensure complaints are received both electronically and physically, with receipts provided to complainants.

- Awareness measures include displaying the Ombudsperson's contact details on Citizen Information Boards and their participation in Social Audit Public Hearings.
- **Mission Amrit Sarovar:** Launched in 2022, **Mission Amrit Sarovar** aims to construct or rejuvenate 75 Amrit Sarovars in every district to conserve water.
 - The mission **covers all rural districts**, except Delhi, Chandigarh, and Lakshadweep, with each Amrit Sarovar having a minimum 1-acre pondage area.
 - It was implemented through a "Whole of Government" approach, utilizing schemes like MGNREGA and CSR funds.
- **Aadhaar-Based Payment System (ABPS):** This system ensures direct and transparent wage payments to beneficiaries by linking their Aadhaar numbers to bank accounts, reducing fraud and delays.
- **Social Audit:** MGNREGA empowers the **Gram Sabha** to conduct **Social Audits** of all works and expenditures, ensuring access to records and proactive disclosure.
 - Section 17 mandates the Gram Sabha to monitor works, conduct regular social audits, and make relevant documents available for audit purposes.\

What are the Initiatives for Effectively Implementing MGNREGA?

- GeoMGNREGA: It is a collaboration between the Ministry of Rural Development in association with National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), ISRO and National Informatics Centre (NIC) to geo-tag assets created under MGNREGA in each Gram Panchayat, formalized through a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed in 2016.
- Janmanrega: Janmanrega is a multilingual mobile app developed by NIC, Ministry of Rural Development, and NRSC, providing essential services for MGNREGA stakeholders.
 - Key features include attendance tracking, payment status, asset location, feedback on completed works, grievance redressal, and scheme information.
- NREGASoft: It is a web-based Management Information System (MIS) designed to record all activities under the MGNREGA.
 - It is available in both offline and online modes to capture data at the central, state, district, block, and panchayat levels.

Latest Update

- Budget 2024-25:
 - MGNREGA Allocation: MGNREGA budget has steadily increased from Rs 33,000 crore in FY 2013-14 to Rs 86,000 crore in FY 2024-25, marking the highest allocation since its inception.
 - Wage Rate Increase: The minimum average wage rate increased by 7% in FY 2024-25.
- Economic survey 2023-24:
 - **Women Participation:** Women participation in MGNREGA increased from 54.8% in FY 2019-20 to **58.9%** in FY 2023-24.
 - Geotagging & Transparency: MGNREGA ensures 99.9% payments through the National Electronic Management System, with geotagging of assets before, during, and after the work.
 - **Person-Days Generated:** The person-days generated increased from 265.4 crore in FY 2019-20 to **309.2 crore** in FY 2023-24.
 - **Shift to Asset Creation:** The share of individual beneficiary works on land rose from 9.6% in FY 2014 to 73.3% in FY 2024, promoting sustainable livelihoods.
 - Support for Rural Enterprises: Programs like Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana (DAY-NRLM), Lakhpati Didis, and Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) support rural entrepreneurship and financial access.
- Technological Advancements:
 - Geospatial & Al Collaboration: An MoU was signed between the Ministry of Rural Development and IIT Delhi in March 2024 to leverage geospatial technology and artificial intelligence applications for enhancing rural development.
 - The MoU focuses on the BhuPRAHARI project, which aims to use geospatial technologies and Artificial Intelligence to monitor and manage MGNREGA assets.

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