



# Rajasthan Minimum Guaranteed Income Bill, 2023

[Source: IE](#)

## Why in News?

The **Rajasthan Minimum Guaranteed Income Bill, 2023**, introduced by the Rajasthan government, aims to provide additional income support to people in the state. The Bill seeks to help citizens cope with [inflation](#) and improve their financial stability.

- The Bill has three broad categories: **right to minimum guaranteed income, right to guaranteed employment, and right to guaranteed social security pension.**

What is the Rajasthan Minimum Guaranteed Income Bill, 2023?

- **Key Components of the Bill:**

- **Right to Minimum Guaranteed Income:**

- The Bill guarantees a minimum income for every **adult citizen for 125 days a year.**
- Each adult citizen will receive minimum income through the [Indira Gandhi Shabri Rozgar Guarantee Yojana](#) in urban areas and the [Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act \(MGNREGA\)](#) in rural areas.
  - The state will add **25 days of employment to MGNREGA's 100 days** for rural areas.

- **Right to Guaranteed Employment:**

- The government will **pay minimum wages weekly or fortnightly** after the completion of work in urban and rural employment schemes.
- A designated **officer** will ensure job sites are within **five kilometers** of the registered job card address.
- If **employment is not provided within 15 days of application**, the applicant will receive a **weekly unemployment allowance** "and in any case not later than a fortnight."

- **Right to Guaranteed Social Security Pension:**

- The Bill ensures that people falling under categories like **old age, specially abled, widows, and single women** receive a pension.
  - The pension will see an **annual increase of 15% in two installments, starting from the financial year 2024-2025.**

- **Distinguishing from Cash Transfer Schemes:**

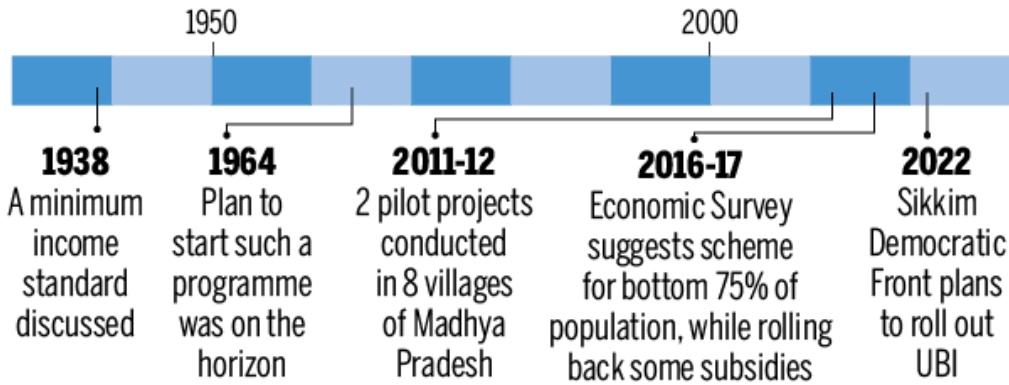
- The Rajasthan Minimum Guaranteed Income Bill is unique as it legally **guarantees both minimum income support and guaranteed employment and pensions**, setting it apart from regular cash transfer schemes. It reflects Mahatma Gandhi's vision of comprehensive welfare measures.
- The Bill covers **all families in the state**, offering employment and pension support to various vulnerable groups. **Cash transfer schemes may have limited coverage.**
- The Bill includes **annual increment in pensions, ensuring they keep pace with inflation.** Cash transfer schemes may not have such provisions.
- The Bill takes a comprehensive approach towards social security, aiming to benefit vulnerable sections of society.

▪ **Criticism against the Bill:**

- While the Bill has received praise for its efforts to address economic disparities, some critics argue that the **additional expenditure of Rs 2,500 crore per year may strain the state's finances.**
- They express concerns about the **long-term sustainability of the scheme** and the potential burden it may place on taxpayers.

//

# INDIA'S TRYST WITH INCOME SUPPORT



## UBI ACROSS THE WORLD

**US** | Alaska Permanent Fund distributes part of the state's oil revenues to all residents on per-capita basis

**Stockton, California**  
Secured funding from private non-profits to launch a small project with about 100 participants receiving \$500 a month for about 18 months

**Finland** | Scheme started in 2017 to pay 2,000 jobless people assistance of €560 a month stopped last year

**Kenya** | Largest experiment underway with some villages receiving \$0.50-1 a day

**Brazil** | Has run experiments

**Canada** | Ontario plans to test a basic income scheme

**France** | A senate committee has recommended an experiment

**UK & Germany** | Studies have been conducted

**Scotland** | Committed funds to conduct an experiment

**Barcelona, British Columbia** | Plans to start experiments

**Switzerland** | Plan to give everyone right to basic income defeated in 2016

