

MOST IMMEDIATE

No.J-11011/5/2008-NREGA
Government of India
Ministry of Rural Development
Department of Rural Development
(NREGA Division)

Krishi Bhavan New Delhi 110014
12th September 2008

To

All Members of the Central Council

Subject: **Agenda papers for the 7th Meeting of Central Council**

Sir/Madam,

As already advised the 7th Meeting of the Central Council will be held on **19th September 2008 at 3 PM in Unnati Committee Room, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi.**

2. Please find enclosed a copy of the agenda papers for the meeting. Agenda papers have also been emailed to you and posted on NREGA website www.nrega.nic.in
3. You are requested to send your participation confirmation at the earliest.

Yours sincerely,

(J S AUDHKHASI)

Under Secretary to the Government of India
Tele: 23381709

1. PS to MRD
2. PPS to Secretary(RD)
3. PS to JS(S)

Agenda Items for the 7th Meeting of the Central Employment Guarantee Council schedule to be held on 19th September, 2008 in Committee Room 'Unnati', Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi.

1. **Confirmation of the Minutes of the last Meeting:** The 5th Meeting of the Central Employment Guarantee Council was held on 30th April, 2008 and the Minutes were circulated on 30th May, 2008. The 6th meeting of the Central Employment Guarantee Council was held on 5th June, 2008 to discuss the issue of fixing of wage rate under Section 6 of NREGA and the Minutes were circulated on 20th June, 2008. No comments have been received from any Member of the Council. The Minutes may be confirmed.

2. **Review of the Action taken on the issues discussed in the last Meetings:** Review of decisions taken in the Meeting of 30th April, 2008 is annexed at Annexure-I.

The issue of notification of minimum wage rate under Section 6(1) was taken up in the last meeting and it was decided that the States may be taken on board before issuing a notification under Section 6(1) of NREGA. The Minutes of the Meeting with State Secretaries are annexed at Annexure-II.

3. **Implementation of Status of NREGA Programme:** Status of implementation of NREGA programme for the year 2007-08 and 2008-09 is annexed at Annexure-III.

4. **Key initiatives taken for information of the Members:**

I) Financial inclusion

- (a) The number of accounts opened with Post Offices and Banks have risen to 2.33 crore. Regular monthly meetings are held with Department of Posts for zero balance account. Ministry of Finance has already issued notification for waiver of deposit of Rs. 50/- for opening of accounts of NREGA workers in post offices. Banks and Post Offices are experimenting with innovative ideas like Business Correspondent and Biometric Cards. Banks are doing three pilot project in 60 districts. Till system fall in place, conventional method be used.
- (b) Janshree Bima Yojana: On the direction of Ministry of Finance LIC has classified NREGA workers as rural poor. 50% of the premium will be contributed from social security fund. Remaining 50% of the premium shall be contribution from States. Andhra Pradesh has already taken initiative in the process and same is shared with all the States.

II) Financial Issues

(a) Up to month of August Rs. 14637 crore have been released to States. It was informed that as Monsoon Session of Parliament is delayed, the first and second supplementary release may be clubbed together.

(b) 416 labour budgets have already been approved totaling up to 27,500 crore. Labour budget based fund release and monitoring has been established.

(c) Financial Rules are formulated for fund movement.

(d) In consultation with CAG, the Audit Rules are being prepared. 1st Draft Rules are ready.

(e) As contemplated earlier to have a buffer fund of Rs. 5,000 crore for any eventuality, the Ministry of Finance has turned down the proposal. The issue is again taken up and is under process at the level of SS&FA.

III) Creation of State Cell for Professional Support

State Cell has been created and funds have been released to States for utilization as per guideline issued. In Performance Review Committee meeting, details of action taken was discussed.

IV) State Fund

Eight States - Tamil Nadu, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Assam have already notified creation of State Employment Guarantee Fund.

V) PRC meeting with state Rural Development Secretaries was held on 27-28 August 2008.

B. Initiative to Strengthen NREGA

(I) Grievance Redressal

(a) The draft Transparency Rules is being sent for vetting to the Ministry of Law.

(b) Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Moolchand has met and the Ombudsman rules are in final stage of finalization..

(c) A simple system of Toll free helpline 1800110707 has been set up to receive complaints.

(II) Administrative Issues

(a) The EFC memo for enhancing expenditure from 4% to 6% has been circulated to other Ministries for their comments before taking it to Cabinet Secretariat.

(b) Convergence Task Force has already met twice and in process of developing guidelines/Plan of Action.

(c) Interface with ICAR on 13/8/08 to discuss the issue of convergence and participation of KVKs in NREGA programmes.

(III) Implementation of MIS

Nodal Officers for expediting MIS operationalisation have been appointed by States. First monthly meeting through video-conferencing was held in the month of July.

C. IEC & Training

- i. Three TV spots and three newspaper advertisements have been developed. Others are under process.
- ii. TV spots are being aired on various TV channels.
- iii. National Seminar on NREGA was convened on 16th May, 2008.
- iv. A performance of Dance-Drama on NREGA in CIRDAP was held.
- v. Gram Rojgar Purskar Yojana is finalized and instruction to CAPART and States has been issued.
- vi. Round table on collaboration on NREGA with IITs, IIMs and Agricultural Universities held on 1st August, 2008. Participation by 40 institutes.
- vii. 5 Peer Learning Workshop in LBSNAA, Mussorrie have been organized with 148 State District Officials.
- viii. Round Table for financial inclusion discussion with Public & Private Banks and Insurance Companies to be held in the month of October.

D. Notification of Wage Rate

The issue of minimum wages and notification under NREGA 6(1) was discussed in the meeting of State Secretaries on 14th August, 2008.

E. Performance Audit by CAG

Dates have been sought from CAG for 2nd round of performance Audit for 2nd phase districts.

F. Independent evaluation and Monitoring

i) 260 National Level Monitors (NLMs) have visited to 330 districts. Reports of NLMs shall be reviewed for quality and substance by outside agency like IIPA. The proposal for evaluation by National Sample survey Organisation (NSSO) was contemplated in the meeting. Advisor Statistics have been associated for this purpose.

ii) Jharkhand has taken initiative of nominating 24 state level monitors. Other States have been written to take such initiative.

iii) V.V. Giri Institute has been assigned to do SOR studies.

G i) Identity card of the members of council have been received and same was handed over to members.

ii) For communication a group mail id (nregacegc@gmail.com) with acknowledgement system has been created.

ANNEXURE I**ACTION TAKEN REPORT OF THE DECISION TAKEN DURING THE 5TH AND 6TH MEETING OF THE CENTRAL EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE COUNCIL HELD ON 30TH APRIL AND 5TH AUGUST, 2008 RESPECTIVELY.**

S.No.	Decisions Taken	Action Taken Report
1	Review of revised operational guidelines	The revised operational guideline which is advisory in nature issued. Accordingly, it was decided that rules would be framed to ensure that essential provisions of the guidelines are mandatory. Financial, audit, transparency and accountability rules are formulated and being vetted by ministry of law.
2	Clarification about 9 hours of works	A clarification in consultation with Ministry of law has been issued that nine hours of works under NREGA is inclusive of one hour of rest.
3	Finalization of draft studies and its timely dissemination	The draft studies have been finalized and presentations were made by a few institutions in the PRC meeting held in the month of May.
4	Longitudinal national survey of NREGA by NSSO	The matter is already under consideration and same was discussed in the meeting of executive council in the month of August.

ANNEXURE II

Record of the discussion with State Rural development Secretaries on Wage Rate under NREGA held on 14th August, 2008 in Unnati Committee Room, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi.

A meeting to discuss the issues pertaining to the fixation of a Central Wage Rate under NREGA was held on August, 2008 with the Secretary, Ministry of Rural Development, in chair.

The list of Participants is attached.

1. Secretary (RD) welcomed the participants from the States/Union Territories and delineated issues critical to the discussion of wage rate under section 6 of NREGA.

Section 6 of NREGA that relates to wage rate states as follows:

(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the minimum wages act, 1948 the central government may, by notification, specify the wage rate for the purpose of this act:

Provided that the different rate of wages may be specified for different areas:

Provided further that 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 Wage Act, 1948 for agricultural labourers, shall be considered as the wage rate applicable to that area.

In this context Secretary (RD) made the following observations:

i) Introduction of NREGA did not immediately lead to increase of minimum wages for agricultural labourers in the States. The national average of wages paid in 2005-06 was Rs. 65/- which rose to Rs. 75/- in 2006-07. However, in 2007-08 and 2008-09, the minimum notified wage for agricultural labourers rose sharply in some States, the most conspicuous example being Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh.

ii) In some States, like Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Gujarat, while minimum wages were not revised, SORs were revised exclusively for NREGA works. Instructions, under Section 27(1), were issued by the Ministry to direct the States that SORs for NREGA be uniformly applicable for similar works with similar processes in the same area. Most of the States still need to confirm action taken on it.

iii) The trend noticeable in 2007-08 and 2008-09 have significant financial implications as the NREGA budget is demand-based where frequent revision of minimum wages will have a major impact on the central budgetary resources making it completely open-ended and unpredictable.

iv) Under such circumstances, on the course of action under section 6 of the NREG Act, formal opinion of Legislative Department, was sought by the Ministry on the following issues:

- a. Whether under Section 6(1) of NREGA notifying Central Wage Rate was a statutory obligation
 - b. Whether the wage rate described under Section 6(1) or 6 (2) under NREGA is a cap and should be taken into account at the time of fund release.
- v) The formal opinion of the Legislative Department received is as follows:
- a. Notifying Central Wage rate under Section 6(1) is obligatory on Central Government.
 - b. The Central wage may serve as a cap on the basis of which funding of the Scheme may be done by the Central Government.

Vi In view of legal opinion, two options regarding fixing of wage rate to the participants, emerged.

Option 1: Prevalent notified minimum wages for agricultural labourers, in the States as of now, may be notified as the wage rate under Section 6(1) NREGA for respective States. States may represent for a change in the Centrally notified wage rate. In doing so the State will have to indicate that an institutional mechanism, in the State with representation of key stakeholders, labourers, farmers, NGOs etc, have considered the issue and recommended the increase.

Option 2: A Uniform rate of Rs. 80/- may be fixed under Section 6(1) NREGA for all areas notified under the Act..

Secretary (RD) requested State to respond so that a consensual option may be adopted towards notifying the wage rate under Section 6(1).

2. Views of States secretaries/representatives of states Government on the issues raised by Secretary (RD) are summarized below:

i) Secretary (RD), Uttar Pradesh

- Uttar Pradesh has revised its minimum wages twice in June, 2007 from Rs. 58/- to Rs. 80/- in September, 2007 to Rs. 100/-. The first revision was provisional as the process started by previous State Government was pending decision. After following all institutional processes, the Minimum Wages has been revised to Rs. 100/-.
- The State has a large budget for development for rural development activities and the contribution of NREGA funds only a small portion of it. Minimum wages are fixed by participation of all stake holders and following consultative process. It is a very detailed exercise and takes around one year. Wage revision has not been with the intention of drawing large funds under NREGA from the Central Government, as this minimum wage is applicable to all similar activities.
- The NREG Act Section 6(1) uses words that suggest that the Central Government 'may', by notification, specify wage rate and not that Central

Government 'shall', by notification ,specify wage rate for the purpose of this act .

- Fixing a standard wage rate, for NREGA works for all states is not advisable as it would be less than the wage rate already notified in many states. Fixing of minimum wage is dependent on many state specific variables.
- Different SORs for similar works is not a desirable situation. However, there is need for separate SOR for NREGA as the PWD uses machines and selective work force, generally excluding women and old persons which is not the case in NREGA which legally confers the right to demand employment on all rural household.
- Notifying Wage rate by the Central Government under section 6(1) will lead to a situation of two rates in the same area for the same task one under NREGA and one under Minimum Wages Act. This is not desirable.
- To rein in the open-endedness of the NREGA budget the alternative to notifying wage rates would be the Labour Budget that may be taken as outer limit of financial commitment of the Centre. Wage rate changes, if any, should be managed by the State within labour budget.
- If section6(1) has to be invoked, wage rate as prevailing in individual states by virtue of sec 6(2) may be considered for notification by Government of India under section 6(1) of NREGA. Fixing of wage rate under Section 6(1) should be done in active consultation with the State Government. There should be clear mechanism at the Centre for it. The Government of India must ensure active consultation and participation of all stakes holders and follow the institutional mechanism as followed by states while fixing minimum wages under section 3 of Minimum Wages Act.

ii) Special Secretary (TN)

- Wage rate was revised in Tamilnadu in July, 2005. Such revision takes place once in 4 years. Prevailing minimum wage rate is Rs. 80/- which is likely to be revised to Rs. 90/- bu July 2009.
- Government of Tamilnadu has not encountered any problem in implementation of the wage rate under NREGA. Based on the SORs, sample studies have been done. 27% of the total payments are at Rs. 80/-. 42% between Rs. 72/- to Rs. 80/- and 8% is less than Rs. 72/-.
- Work Time and motion study has been the basis of SORs. Because of different SORs, 85% of total work force coming for work are women under NREGA.in Tamil Nadu.
- If section 6(1) has to be invoked the prevailing wage rate in the State may be notified under Section 6(1) but the process for revision should be open.

iii) Secretary (Andhra Pradesh)

- NREGA has had positive impact of NREGA on the landless labourers by contributing to increase in the minimum wages. With growing awareness, the bargaining power of labourers has also grown.

- States are not arbitrarily increasing the minimum wages. The process followed for revision of wages takes a minimum of 8-10 months for finalisation.
- States have not increased the minimum wage rate to draw more Central funds under NREGA. States are not likely to arbitrarily increase their minimum wages because the wages notified would be applicable to all similar work under similar circumstances.
- There should not be a notification of wage rate under section 6(1) because a wage rate other than the minimum wage under Minimum Wages Act, 1948 will negate the empowerment of workers.
- The language used in the Act is Central Government may, by notification, specify wage rate, it is not that Central Government shall, by notification, specify wage rate for the purpose of this act..
- SORs have been evolved through Work Time and Motion study and are applicable to all Departments who are directly employing labourers without using contractors and machines.
- If the Government of India invokes Section 6(1) and notifies the minimum wages of each State as it exists today, as wage rate under Section 6(1) for that State, then there will be a demand for higher wages in States whose minimum wages are lower than other States.
- Government of India must adopt an institutional consultative mechanism with participation of all stakeholders to decide the wage rate to be notified under sec 6(1) of the Act, if at all this has to be done.
- Status quo should be maintained for the time being. The implementation of the Act should be given more time to observe its impact. Labour Budget may be taken as outer limit to rein in open endedness of budgets and Wage rate changes, if any, should be managed within labour budget.

iv) Secretary (MP)

- Since the act indicates that the Central Government may (and not shall) notify a wage rate under Section 6(1), it needs to be examined whether there is a legal obligation on the Central Government to notify the minimum wages under Section 6(1). If the minimum wages for agricultural labourers as notified by states is more than NREGA wages it is possible that latter gets challenged in the court of law as there would be two differential rates for similar works in the same area..
- In Madhya Pradesh, minimum wages have been revised after due process of consultation with stake holder and in due time.
- Demand for Central Fund is influenced by factors like (i) increase in demand for employment (ii) increase in expenditure on material component as it has not reached up to 40% of the total expenditure (iii) increase in wage rate. So, the assumption that increase in demand of funds by States is attributable only to increase in wage rate does not reflect the full picture.

- States should agree to keep the minimum wages at the level at which it is notified at the time of labour budgeting. This will not disturb the budgeting for NREGA at Centre.
- v) Secretary (Maharashtra)**
- Government of Maharashtra has never disassociated the Maharashtra Employment Guarantee Scheme wage rate from the minimum wage rates for the agricultural labourers. The obligation of providing 100 days of guaranteed employment in the non-agricultural season takes care of the concerns agricultural workers . No budgetary cap was mooted while implementing various employment guarantee programmes in Maharashtra.
 - Government of India should not cap minimum wages by notifying wage rate under section 6(1).
- vi) Secretary (Karnataka)**
- From 2004-05, minimum wages were Rs. 57.27, in 2007-08 Rs. 69.0, 2008-09 Rs. 74/- and w.e.f. 1.8.2008 it is Rs. 82/-. The increase is linked with the increase in consumer price index not with NREGA. Private sector are paying more than that, around Rs. 125 – Rs. 145/-.
 - Central Government should allow the States to fix the minimum wages under the statutory requirement of Minimum Wages Act. This process takes around 8-10 month.
 - It is not desirable that States have different wage rates for the same works: one under NREGA and one under Minimum Wages ACT different schemes.
 - States may consider freezing the wage rate at the time of discussion of labour budget.
- VII) Director Rural Development (Orissa)**
- States should agree to freeze the minimum wages prevailing at the time of discussion of labour budget and should not revise rates during the year.
 - The current minimum wage was Rs. 70/- in Rise. If Rs. 80/- gets fixed for NREGA, it would create problems for the State as it would be higher than the minimum wage applicable to all other similar works.
 - The Labour Budget may be taken as the outer limit of Central fund commitments. Wage rate changes if any should be managed within labour budget.
 - If concurrence of the Centre has to be taken for revising wage rates under NREGA, it would take around 3-4 months. Till that time, a worker would get higher wages in other schemes and less in NREGA creating anomalies within the same area.
- VIII) Director Rural Development (Rajasthan)**
- The Increase in demand of fund under NREGA has been due to erratic rainfall. More people have come up for work than originally envisaged and minimum wages have been revised Rs. 80/- to Rs. 100/-.

- The revision of minimum wage rate is agricultural labourers is independent of NREGA and the minimum wage rate is uniformly applicable to all the Departments.
 - Minimum Wage is fixed after the due process of consultation. the wage rate was revised in 2004. The average rate actually paid to is at Rs. 83/- to Rs. 85/- against Rs. 100/- as notified as minimum wages. It is only NREGA where labourer are not getting Rs. 100/- because of SOR.
 - No notification should be issued under section 6(1).
- ix) Special Secretary (Haryana)**
- Central Government should not notify a common wage rate for all the States. It should be left to States to notify wage rates under the Minimum Wage Act, Section 3 as it involves considerable consultation.
- x) Secretary (Mizoram)**
- The minimum wage rate State for agricultural labourers was Rs. 91/- in 2005 and Rs. 103/- in 2007. It was raised to Rs. 110/- because the market rate was Rs. 120/- to Rs. 140/-. This was approved by the Rural Development Department, Mizoram. Notifying a central wage rate than that would not be acceptable.
- xi) Commissioner Rural Development (Gujarat)**
- Minimum wages were revised in the States from Rs. 50/- to Rs. 100/-. However an average payment is not likely to go beyond Rs. 80/-. The State Government is agreeable to a Central notification of a standard wage rate of Rs.80/-.
- xii) Commissioner NREGA (Chhatisgarh)**
- States' SORs is uniformly applicable for all the Departments.
 - Minimum wages for agricultural labourers were revised in the month of April, 2008 from Rs. To Rs. . Government of Chhatisghah revises minimum wages once in a year. If Government of India fixes a Central wage rate it should be what has been notified be States under section 6(2) and it should be open for revision in future.
- xiii) Commissioner NREGA (Jharkhand)**
- Minimum wages are fixed by the Labour and Employment Department of State Government.
 - The present system under Section 6(2) may be continued. Rs. 90/- as minimum wage been fixed as minimum wages for agricultural labourers by the Labour and Employment Department. This rate is uniformly applicable to all the Departments.
- xiv) Secretary (Kerala)**

- Minimum wages is linked to the local economy, Minimum wage in Kerala are Rs. 125/-.
 - Even though technically and legally the Government of India may be justified in notifying a wage rate under Section 6(1) it is advisable not to rush into such a notification. Fixation of wage rate requires a greater consultation and understanding of the complex issues involved in fixing wages.
 - The Act implies that the Central Government may ,by notification, specify wage rate, and not that Central Government shall, by notification ,specify wage rate for the purpose of this act .
- xv) Joint Director (Uttaranchal)**
- State Government wage is Rs. 75/-. It is revising the rates within 2-3 months. There are two types of SORs for plain areas and hill areas.
- xvi) Joint Secretary (West Bengal)**
- The minimum wage is Rs. 75/-. It is revised once in a year by about Rs. 2 to Rs. 5/- in a year, not more.
 - If standard wage rate of Rs 80 is notified under sec 6(1) the state would have no objection. However, the current system should be allowed to continue.
- xvii) Secretary (A&N)**
- States should have the liberty to revise the minimum wages under the Minimum Wage Act and as such Section 6(2) should remain in effect.
- xviii) Special Secretary (Arunachal Pradesh)**
- Prevalent wage rates are Rs. 55/- for soft soil and RS. 57/- for hard soil. This was last revised in 2005. government is considering revising to Rs. 110/- and Rs. 115/- respectively.
 - Different conditions prevail in different States so states should have different wage rates and the present system should continue under NREGA.
- xix) Joint Director (Assam)**
- The Department of Labour and Employment fixes the minimum wage rate according to the consumer price index which is currently only Rs. 77/- and this is applicable to NREGA. The market rate is between Rs. 100/- to 120/- lower than NREGA.

3. Emerging Consensus

After detailed discussion and taking into consideration the opinions expressed by States Secretaries and representatives States, Secretary (RD) summed up the issues and the consensus that emerged as follows:

i) States assured that there was no deliberate attempt to draw more from the Centre as the minimum wages is applicable across the board in all schemes. Revision of minimum wages by States has been through processes and mechanisms normally followed in the State for giving effect to Section 3, Minimum Wage Act, 1948.

ii) Most States felt that, by and large, the present system may continue, i.e., Government should not notify central wage rate under Section 6(1). The provision of the Act says “may” and not “shall”. The present system which is continuing under Section 6(2) should continue till stabilization of the system.

iii) Most States felt that if section 6(1) is to be enforced then the prevailing minimum wage rate in different states be notified as the central wage rate. Revision of wage rates notified by the Central Government should be permissible. For considering such revision, the Centre should establish a clear system and mutually agreed upon mechanism of consultation.

iv) All States agreed that open-endedness of budget was not desirable. To rein this however, the desired course of action should be the mechanism of Labour Budget. The Labour Budget may be deemed to be an outer limit of the commitment of Central funds, except in unforeseen exigencies. Wage rate at the time of discussion of labour budget in the month of January/February should normally not be revised during the course of the year.

List of Participants

1. Dr Rita Sharma **(in Chair)**
Secretary,
Ministry of Rural Development
Department of Rural Development
New Delhi
2. Shri K. Raju
Principal Secretary ,
Department of Rural Development
Government of Andhra Pradesh.
3. Shri. Sudeep Jain
Special Secretary,
Department of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj

Government of Tamil Nadu.

4. Shri. Indraneel S. Dani
Principal Secretary
Department of Rural Development
Government of Madhya Pradesh.
5. Shri. Rohit Nanda
Principal Secretary ,
Department of Rural Development
Government of Uttar Pradesh.
6. Shri. S.M. Vijayanand
Principal Secretary
Department of Rural Development
Government of Kerala.
7. Shri Shrikant.Walgod
Special Secretary & Director
Department of Rural Development
Government of Haryana.
8. Shri. Sunil Porwal
Secretary (WC & EGS)
Department of Rural Development (Soil & Water Conservation)
Government of Maharashtra.
9. Shri. A.S. Srikanth
Secretary
Department of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj
Government of Karnataka
10. Shri. Sanjay Kumar Saxena
Special Secretary,
Rural Development Department
Andaman & Nicobar Islands Administration
Port Blair
11. Shri. S. Mishra
Director (SP),
Department of Panchayati Raj
Government of Orissa.
12. Shri. Vanengmawia,
Secretary

Department of Rural Development j
Government of Mizoram.

13. Shri. Vishwas Tyagi
Officer on Special Duty
Department of Rural Development
Government of Arunachal Pradesh.
14. Shri. Satendra Singh
Commissioner(NREGA) Govt. of Jharkhand
15. Shri. Sanjeev Ranjan
Resident Commissioner
Department of Rural Development
Government of Tripura.
16. Shri. S.M. Raju
Additional Secretary
Department of Rural Development
Government of Bihar.
17. Ms. Shalini Raina
Commissioner
Department of Rural Development
Government of Chhattisgarh.
18. Shri. S.S. Tomar
Joint Director
Department of Rural Development
Government of Uttarakhand.
19. Shri. Ataur Rahman
Joint Director,
Department of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj
Government of Assam.
- 20 Ms. Manju Rajpal
Director (NREGA)
Department of Rural Development
Government of Rajasthan.
21. Shri. H.N. Chhibber
Commissioner
Department of Rural Development
Government of Gujarat.

22. Shri. Manoj Kumar Singh
Commissioner
Department of Rural Development
Government of Uttar Pradesh

23. Shri. Shekhar Sengupta
Joint Secretary
Department of Rural Development
Government of West Bengal

24. Ms. Amita Sharma,
Joint Secretary (NREGA),
Ministry of Rural Development,
Department of Rural Development
New Delhi.

25. Shri S.K. Singh
Director (NREGA),
Ministry of Rural Development
Department of Rural Development
New Delhi.

PERFORMANCE OF NREGA (National Overview)

ANNEXURE III

	(FY 2006-07) 200 Districts	(FY 2007-08) 330 Districts	(FY 2008-09) 614 Districts (upto Mid Aug, 08)
Total Job Card issued	3.78 Crore	6.48 Crore	9.44 Crore
Employment provided to households:	2.10 Crore	3.39 Crore	2.66 Crore
Persondays [in Crore]:			
Total:	90.5	143.59	95.27
SCs:	22.95 [25%]	39.36 [27%]	27.49 [29%]
STs:	32.98 [36%]	42.07[29%]	24.92 [26%]
Women:	36.79 [41%]	61.15 [43%]	46.32 [49%]
Others:	34.56 [38%]	62.16 [43%]	42.86 [45%]
Persondays per HH	43 days	42 days	36 days
Budget Outlay: (In Rs Crore)	11300	12000	16000
Central Release: (In Rs Crore)	8640.85	12610.39	14637.25
Total available fund [including OB]: In Rs. Crore.	12073.55	19,305.81	18308.84
Expenditure (In Rs. Crore.) [percentage against available funds]	8823.35 [73%]	15856.89 [82%]	10601.95 [58%]
Expenditure on Wages (In Rs. Crore.)	5842.37 [66%]	10738.47 [68%]	7642.49 [72%]
Total works taken up (In Lakhs):	8.35	17.88	17.29
Works completed:	3.87	8.22	4.57
Works break up:			
Water conservation:	4.51 [54%]	8.73 [49 %]	8.62 [50%]
Provision of Irrigation facility to land owned by SC/ST/ BPL and IAY beneficiaries:	0.81 [10%]	2.63 [15 %]	3.27 [19%]
Rural Connectivity:	1.80 [21%]	3.08 [17 %]	2.66 [15%]
Land Development:	0.89 [11%]	2.88 [16%]	2.62 15%
Any other activity:	0.34 [4%]	0.56 [3%]	0.12 [0.72 %]

TRANSPARANCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY

❖ **BANK / PO ACCOUNTS (as per MPR)**

- Post Office Accounts: 1.60 Crore
- Bank Accounts: 1.73 Crore
- Total Accounts: 3.33 Crore
- Wage disbursement through Account: AP, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerela, Uttrakhand.
- Partial Wage disbursement through Account: Assam, Bihar, Chattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Maharashtra, MP, Mizoram, Orrisa, TN, UP, Rajasthan, WB, J&K, HP and Punjab.
- Wage disbursement **not** through Account: Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland

❖ **STAFFING (as per MPR)**

- Total GPs : 273364
- Gram Rojgar Sahayak: 218011
- Total Blocks : 6188
- Programme Officer: 5033
- Technical Staff: 21850
- Data Entry Operator: 6173
- Accountants: 5061

❖ **TRAINING (as per MPR)**

- PRI Functionaries: 6.37 Lakhs
- Govt. Functionaries: 1.78 Lakhs
- VMC Members: 5.22 Lakhs

❖ **MUSTER ROLL VERIFIED: (as per MPR)**

- Number of muster rolls verified: 70.68 Lakhs

❖ **SOCIAL AUDIT (as per MPR)**

- Number of GPs where social audit conducted: 157876 GPs.