



# MAHATMA GANDHI NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE ACT 2005

Report to the People  
2nd Feb. 2006 - 2nd Feb. 2010



सत्यमेव जयते

Ministry of Rural Development  
Department of Rural Development  
Government of India  
New Delhi





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# PART - 1









# Chapter 1

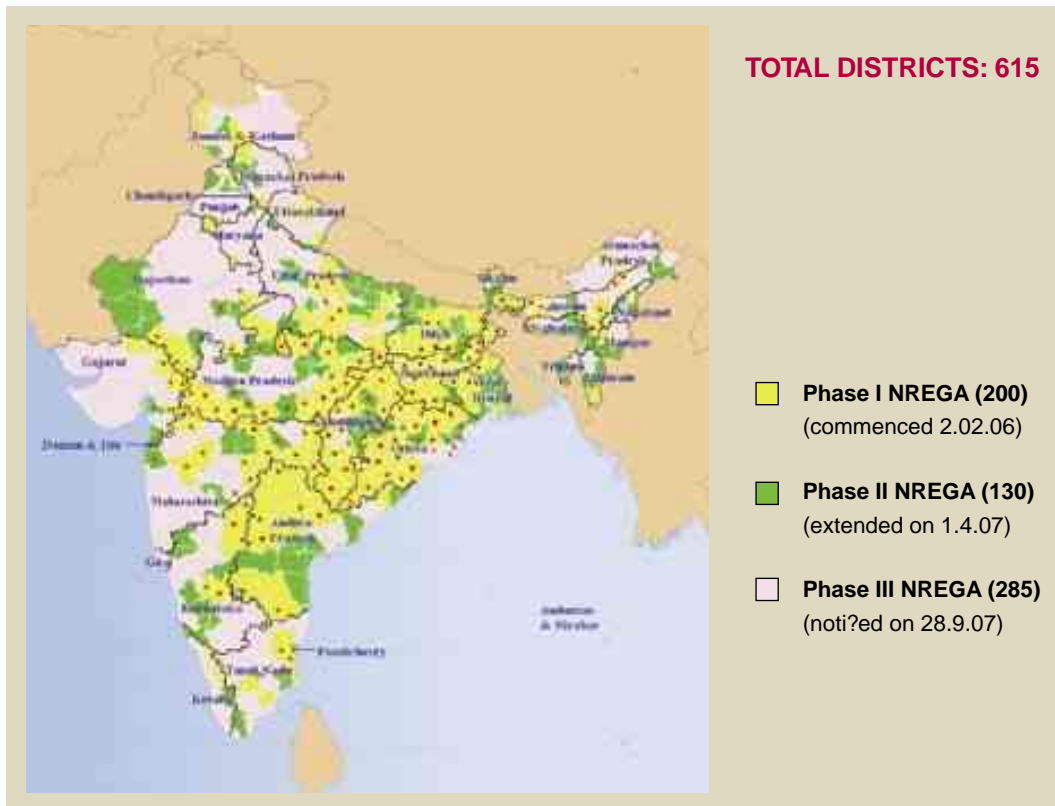
## The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act

### 1. Introduction

Implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development, National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) is the flagship programme of the Government that directly touches lives of the poor and promotes inclusive growth. The Act aims at enhancing livelihood security of households in rural areas of the country by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.

The Act came into force on February 2, 2006 and was implemented in a phased manner. In Phase I it was introduced in 200 of the most backward districts of the country. It was implemented in an additional 130 districts in Phase II 2007-2008. The Act was notified in the remaining 285 rural districts of India from April 1, 2008 in Phase III.

NREGA is the first ever law internationally, that guarantees wage employment at an unprecedented scale. The primary objective of the Act is augmenting wage employment.



Its auxiliary objective is strengthening natural resource management through works that address causes of chronic poverty like drought, deforestation and soil erosion and so encourage sustainable development. The process outcomes include strengthening grassroots processes of democracy and infusing transparency and accountability in governance.

## 2. NREGA Objective

The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) aims at enhancing the livelihood security of the people in rural areas by guaranteeing hundred days of wage employment in a financial year, to a rural household whose members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. The Act also seeks to create durable assets and strengthen the livelihood resource base of the rural poor. The choice of works suggested in the Act address causes of chronic poverty like drought, deforestation, soil erosion, so that the process of employment generation is on a sustainable basis.

## 3. Salient Features of the Act

Salient features of the Act are summarised below:

- a) Adult members of a rural household may apply for employment if they are willing to do unskilled manual work.
- b) Such a household will have to apply for registration to the local Gram Panchayat, in writing or orally.

- c) The Gram Panchayat after due verification will issue a Job Card to the household as a whole. The Job Card will bear the photograph of all adult members of the household willing to work under NREGA. The Job Card with photograph is free of cost.
- d) A Job Card holding household may submit a written application for employment to the Gram Panchayat, stating the time and duration for which work is sought. The minimum days of employment have to be fifteen.
- e) The Gram Panchayat will issue a dated receipt of the written application for employment, against which the guarantee of providing employment within 15 days operates.
- f) Employment will be given within 15 days of application for work by an employment seeker.
- g) If employment is not provided within 15 days, daily unemployment allowance in cash has to be paid. Liability of payment of unemployment allowance is of the States.
- h) At least one-third of persons to whom work is allotted have to be women.
- i) Disbursement of wages has to be done on weekly basis and not beyond a fortnight
- j) Panchayat Raj Institutions [PRIs] have a principal role in planning and implementation.
- k) Each district has to prepare a shelf of projects. The selected works to provide employment are to be selected from the list of permissible works. The different categories of permissible works are as follows:
  - Water Conservation and water harvesting
  - Drought Proofing (including plantation and afforestation)
  - Irrigation canals including micro and minor irrigation works
  - Flood Control and Protection Works
  - Minor irrigation, horticulture and land development on the land of SC/ST/BPL/IAY and land reform beneficiaries
  - Renovation of traditional water bodies including desilting of tanks
  - Land Development
  - Rural Connectivity

The shelf of projects has to be prepared on the basis of priority assigned by Gram Sabha. At least 50% of works have to be allotted to Gram Panchayats for execution. A 60:40 wage and material ratio has to be maintained. Contractors and use of labour displacing machinery are prohibited.

- l) Work should ordinarily be provided within 5 km radius of the village or else extra wages of 10% are payable.
- m) Work site facilities such as crèche, drinking water, shade have to be provided.
- n) Social Audit has to be done by the Gram Sabha at least once in every six months.
- o) Grievance redressal mechanisms have to be put in place for ensuring a responsive implementation process.
- p) All accounts and records relating to the Scheme are to be made available for public scrutiny and to any person desirous of obtaining a copy of such records, on demand and after paying a specified fee.

## 4. Funding

The Central Government bears the costs on the following items:

- The entire cost of wages of unskilled manual workers.
- 75% of the cost of material, wages of skilled and semi-skilled workers.
- Administrative expenses as may be determined by the Central Government, which will include, inter alia, the salary and the allowances of the Programme Officer and his supporting staff, work site facilities.
- Expenses of the Central Employment Guarantee Council.

The State Government bears the costs on the following items:

- 25% of the cost of material, wages of skilled and semi-skilled workers.
- Unemployment allowance payable in case the State Government cannot provide wage employment on time.
- Administrative expenses of the State Employment Guarantee Council.

Districts have dedicated accounts for NREGA funds. Proposals are submitted based on clearly delineated guidelines so that funds may be distributed efficiently at each level, and adequate funds may be available to respond to demand. Under NREGA, fund releases are based on an appraisal of both financial and physical indicators of outcomes.

## 5. Amendments in the NREG Act in FY 2008-09

Amendments in the Schedules were made in response to field feedback to facilitate the implementation of the Act. These were:

i) *Notification dated 2.4.2008 regarding Amendment in Schedule II, para 2*

The Amendment provided for essential details of registered adult members to be contained in Job Cards, photographs of only registered members to be included in the Job Card and custody of the Job Card to remain with the Job Card holder.

ii) *Notification dated 18.6.2008 regarding Amendment to Schedule I, para 1*

outlining the conditions to be fulfilled while executing works on individual land:

- a) The individual land owner shall be a Job Card holder and also work in the project
- b) For each such project, the labour material ration of 60:40 shall be maintained at the Gram Panchayat.
- c) Project shall be approved by the Gram Sabha and the Gram Panchayat and shall be part of the annual shelf of projects.
- d) No contractors or machinery shall be used in the execution of work.
- e) No machinery shall be purchased

- iii) *Notification dated 11.9.2008 regarding Amendment to Schedule II after para 34, regarding the implementation of the Scheme in the event of national calamities in the nature of flood, cyclone, tsunami and earthquake resulting in mass dislocation of rural population.*

Under the Amendment, rural households may:

- a) seek for registration and get Job Card issued in the area of temporary relocation
- b) submit written or oral application for work in the area of temporary relocation
- c) apply for re-registration and re-issuance of Job Card in the even of loss or destruction

In restoration to normalcy, the Job Card will be clubbed with original Job Card and the number of days of employment guarantee shall remain 100 days.

- iv) *Notification dated 31.12.2008 regarding Amendment to Schedule I para 3, 13, 16 regarding execution of works, maintenance of records, pro-active disclosure of information and processes and procedures to be followed during Social Audits.*

- a) The works taken up shall have a unique identification number to be executed only by Job Card holders
- b) Muster roll shall have a unique identity number, be certified by the Programme Officer and be maintained at the work site. Workers will counter sign their attendance on the muster rolls
- c) Worker groups of not less than five will verify and certify all the bills/vouchers of their worksite at least once a week.
- d) A copy of sanction/work order, measurement records, muster rolls, must be available for public inspection at worksite

Proactive Disclosure.

- e) At the worksite proactive disclosure shall be through Citizen Information Boards, reading out of measurement book and muster rolls, work done and wages paid in the presence of workers.
- f) All information on NREGA will be placed in public domain at the Gram Panchayat Block Programme Office through display of information on boards and shall include at least information pertaining to provision of employment, funds received and expenditure, shelf of projects approved and through the NREGA website.

Social Audit

- g) The Social Audit shall be held at least once in every six months and announcement of Social Audit to be made at 30 days in advance.
- h) For each Social Audit by the Gram Sabha, the Gram Sabha will elect from itself a Social Audit Committee of workers who have worked in current/previous works under NREGA of the same Gram Panchayats and not less than one third members of Social Audit Committee shall be women. The Committee will verify all documents and information. The Social Audit Committee shall read out its findings publicly in the gram sabha. Any person may submit any information to the social audit committee deemed relevant
- i) The Programme Officer shall ensure that all relevant documents, including complete files of the works or copies of them, of works of Implementing Agencies for the jurisdiction of that Gram Panchayat shall be available for inspection at the Gram Panchayat.



- j) The Gram Panchayat shall present all necessary information and documents at least 15 days in advance to the Social Audit Committee and shall notify in writing all the Public Representatives and also concerned staff implementing the NREGA well in advance to ensure that they are kept informed about the process and are present at the Social Audit.
  - k) The action taken report relating to the previous Social Audit shall be read out at the beginning of each Social Audit.
  - l) The Minutes shall be recorded by Secretary and signed before and after the completion of the Social Audit by all participants. Any dissent/ objections shall be addressed and recorded in the minutes.
  - m) The Social Audit shall be open to public participation. Any outside individual person apart from the Gram Sabha shall be allowed to attend the Social Audit as observers without intervening the proceedings of the Social Audit.
  - n) All Action Taken Reports shall be filed within a month of convening of the Social Audit and all findings related to Contravention of the Act shall be treated as complaint and enquiry shall be conducted for any dispute in findings.
  - o) Any Fund Deviations shall follow with an Action against the concerned person and fund recovery shall be expedited.
  - p) While certifying accounts of the NREGS the Government Auditor shall take cognisance of any complaint, regarding financial irregularities or misappropriations, raised through a Social Audit before certifying the accounts.
- v) *Notification dated 31.12.2008 regarding Amendment to Schedule II after para 35, strengthening the processes and procedures for effective disposal of complaints.* These included
- a) Enquiry through spot verification, inspection and disposal to be completed within 7 working days
  - b) Complaints to be disposed by Programme Officer within 7 days. In case the complaint involves other authority, the Programme Officer will conduct a preliminary enquiry and refer matter within 7 days
  - c) In case of financial irregularities DPC will ensure filing of an FIR
  - d) On establishment of guilt, penalty against the concerned under Section 25 of the Act will be imposed
  - e) In case of violation of entitlements is found, grievance redressal should be done no later than 15 days.
- vi) *Notification dated 1.1.2009 regarding notification of the minimum wages for agricultural labourers as the NREGA wage rate*
- vii) *Notification dated 19.2.2009 regarding Amendment to Schedule II para 31 and 32 on the payment of wages.* As per the Amendment, the payment of wages shall be made through individual or joint savings accounts of workers in banks of post offices opened in accordance with the directions of the Central Government.



# Chapter 2

## Programme Implementation and Outcomes

1. Outcomes of programme implementation in the year 2008-09 are as follows:

- 1.1. *Increasing Employment Opportunities:* In 2008-09, 4.51 crore households were provided employment and 216.32 crore persondays of employment were generated.
- 1.2. *Enhancing Wage Earning and Impact on Minimum Wage:* The enhanced wage earnings have led to a strengthening of the livelihood resource base of the rural poor in India; in 2008-09, more than 67% of funds utilised were in the form of wages paid to the labourers.

Some of the states where the minimum wages have increased after the implementation of NREGA are Maharashtra (from Rs. 47 to Rs. 72), Uttar Pradesh (from Rs. 58 to Rs. 100), Bihar (from Rs. 68 to Rs. 81), Karnataka (from Rs. 62 to Rs. 82), West Bengal (from Rs. 64 to Rs. 75), Rajasthan (Rs. 73 to Rs. 100), Madhya Pradesh (from Rs. 58 to Rs. 91), Himachal Pradesh (from Rs. 65 to Rs. 100), Nagaland (from Rs. 66 to Rs. 100), Jammu & Kashmir (from Rs. 45 to Rs. 70), and Chhattisgarh (from Rs. 58.73 to Rs. 72.23).



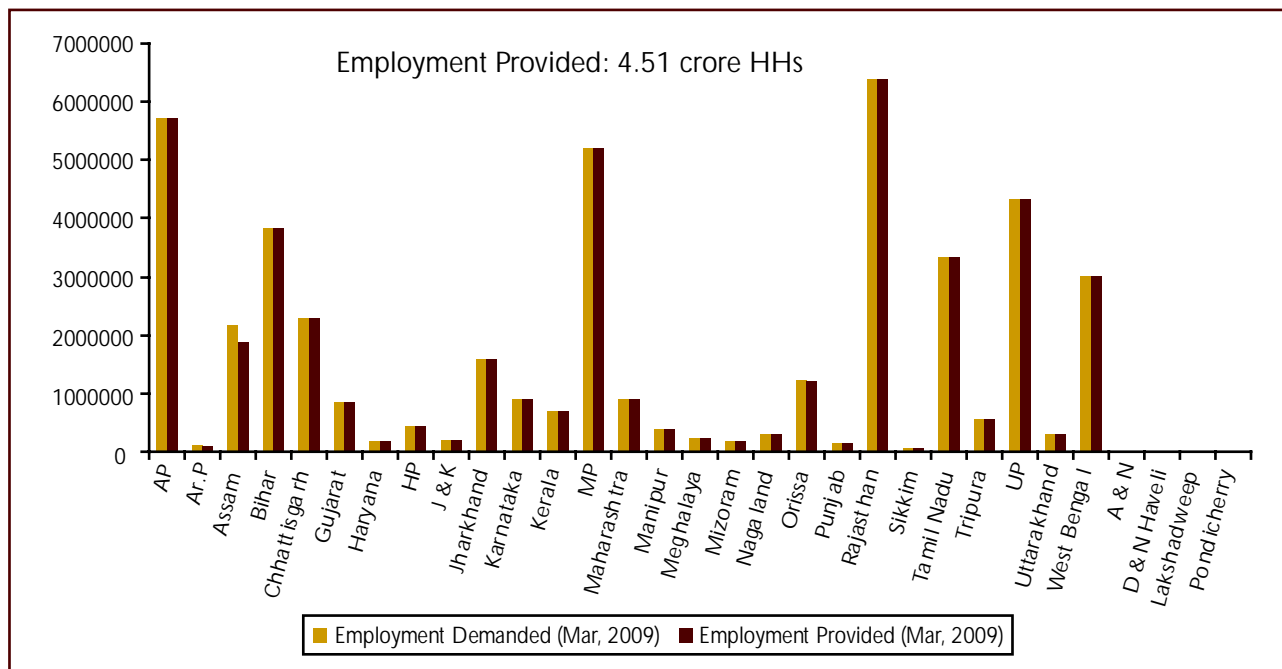


- 1.3. *Increasing Outreach to the poor and marginalised:* Self-targeting in nature, the Programme had high work participation for marginalised groups like SC/ST (54%), women (48%) in 2008-09.
- 1.4. *Strengthening Natural Base:* In 2008-09, 27.75 lakh works have been undertaken, of which 46% were water conservation, 18% rural connectivity, 15% land development and 20% irrigation works on individual beneficiaries.
- 1.5. *Financial Inclusion of the poor:* With a view to universalise the system of wage payments through institutional accounts, it has been recommended to all States to disburse wages through Post Offices and Bank Accounts. 6.86 crore NREGA bank and post office accounts have been opened to disburse wages in FY 2008-09.
- 1.6. *Insurance Coverage:* NREGA workers have been identified as a category for Jan Shree Bima Yojna for insurance cover
- 1.7. Independent studies and research indicates that NREGA has aided in enhancement of agricultural productivity (through water harvesting, check dams, ground water recharging, improve moisture content, check in soil erosion and micro-irrigation), stemming of distress migration, increased access to markets and services through rural connectivity works, supplementing household incomes, increase in women workforce participation ratios, and the regeneration of natural resources.

## 2. Demand for Employment

The main objective of NREGA is to meet employment demand. The number of households provided employment was 4.51 crore in FY 2008-09 (See Figure I for State-wise employment provided and Annexure-I for details on employment generated).

Figure 1: Demand for Employment met: Financial Year 2008-09 upto March, 2009

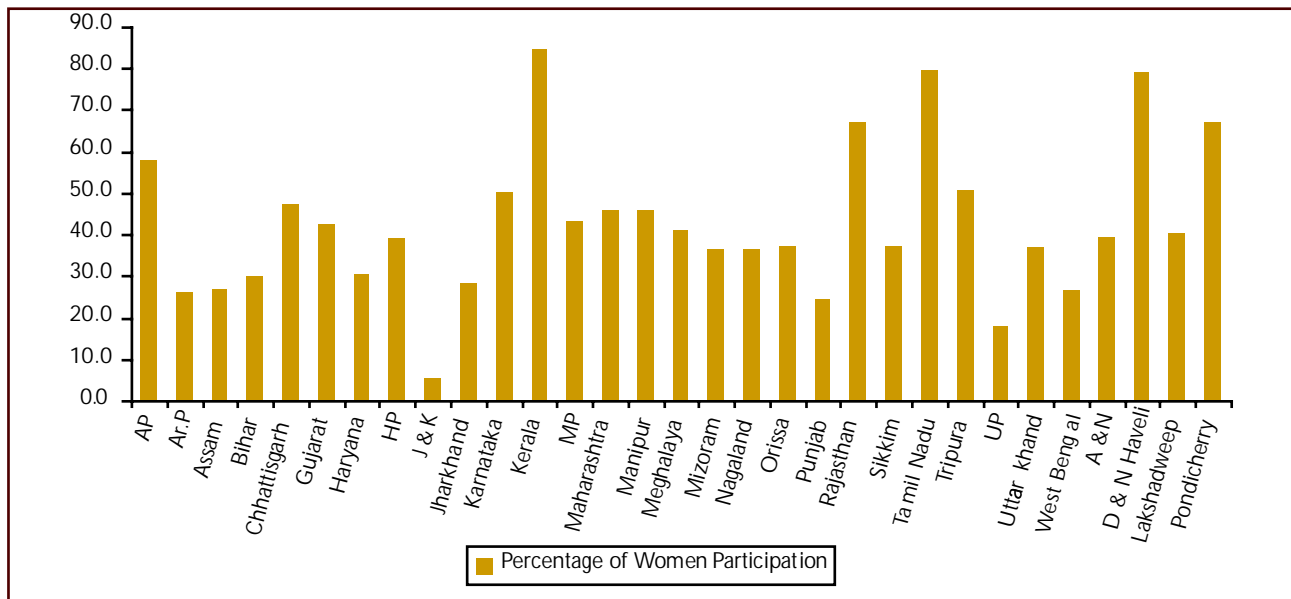


## 3. Share of Women in Workforce

The Act stipulates that priority shall be given to women. In terms of implementation it mandates that a minimum of one-third of the beneficiaries are women who have registered and have requested for work. Women participation for FY 2008--09 was 48%.



Figure 2: Significant Share of Women in Workforce (Financial Year 2008-09)

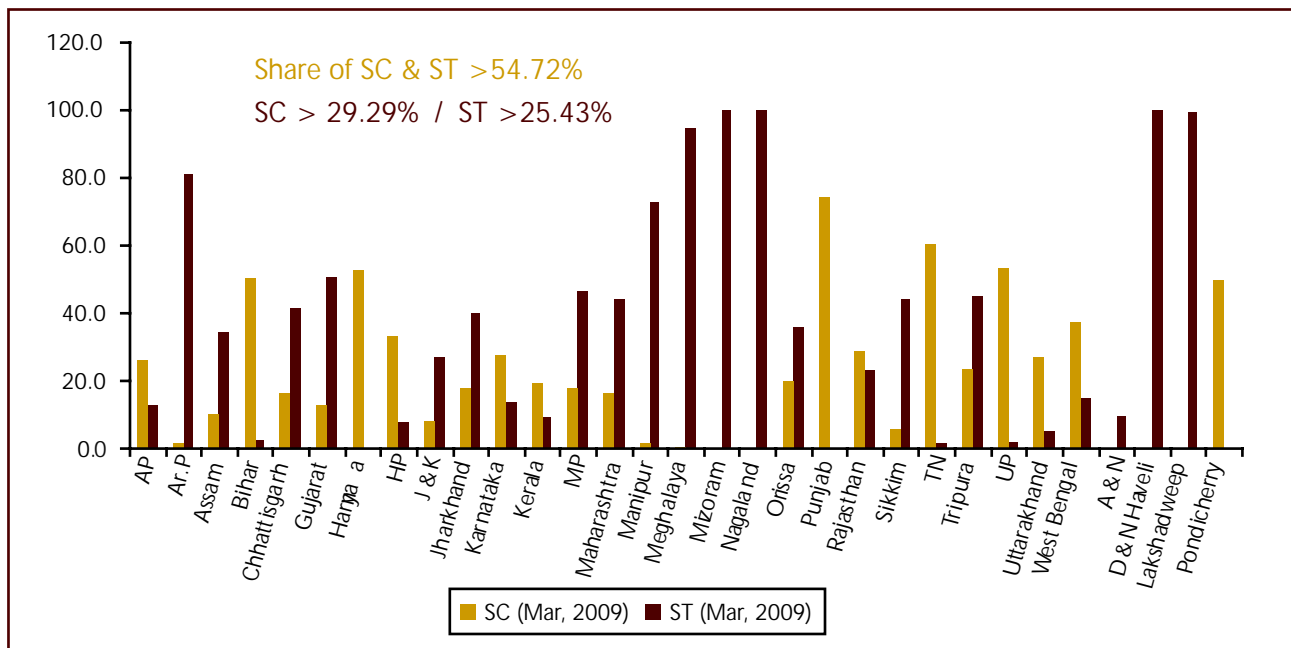


The highest women participation for FY 2008-09 was reported in Tamil Nadu (80%) and Kerala (84%) respectively.

#### 4. Share of SC/ST Households in Employment

In terms of providing employment to members of SC & ST households in 2008-09 the figure stood at nearly 54.72%. In 15 states it was higher than the national average.

Figure 3: Major Share of SC/ST HHs in employment generation - 2008-09



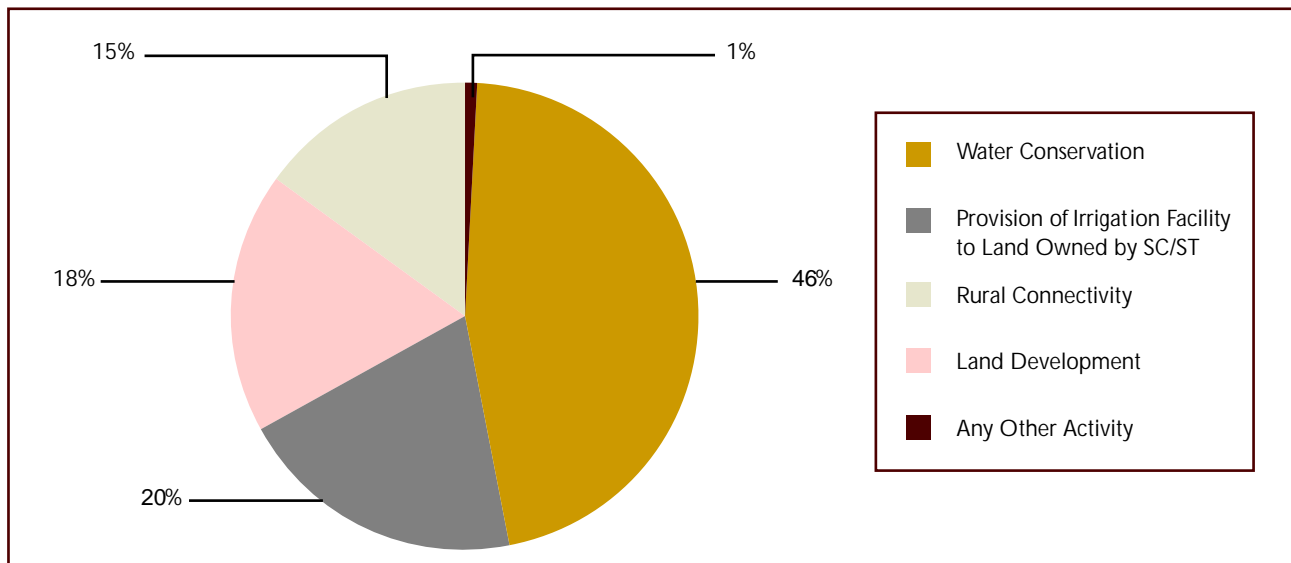
## 5. Creating Community Assets

As per Schedule 1 of the Act, the focus of the NREGS shall be on the following works:

1) Water conservation and water harvesting; 2) drought proofing, including afforestation and tree plantation; 3) irrigation canals, including micro and minor irrigation works; 4) Provision of irrigation facility to land owned by household belonging to the SC/ST, or to land of the beneficiaries of land reforms, or to land of the beneficiaries under the Indira Awas Yojana; 5) renovation of traditional water bodies, including de-silting of tanks; 6) land development; 7) flood control and protection works, including drainage in waterlogged areas; 8) rural connectivity to provide all-weather access. The construction of roads may include culverts where necessary, and within the village area may be taken up along with drains; 9) any work that may be notified by the Central Government in consultation with the State Government.

In terms of implementation priority, the programme mandates that maximum emphasis should be on water conservation.

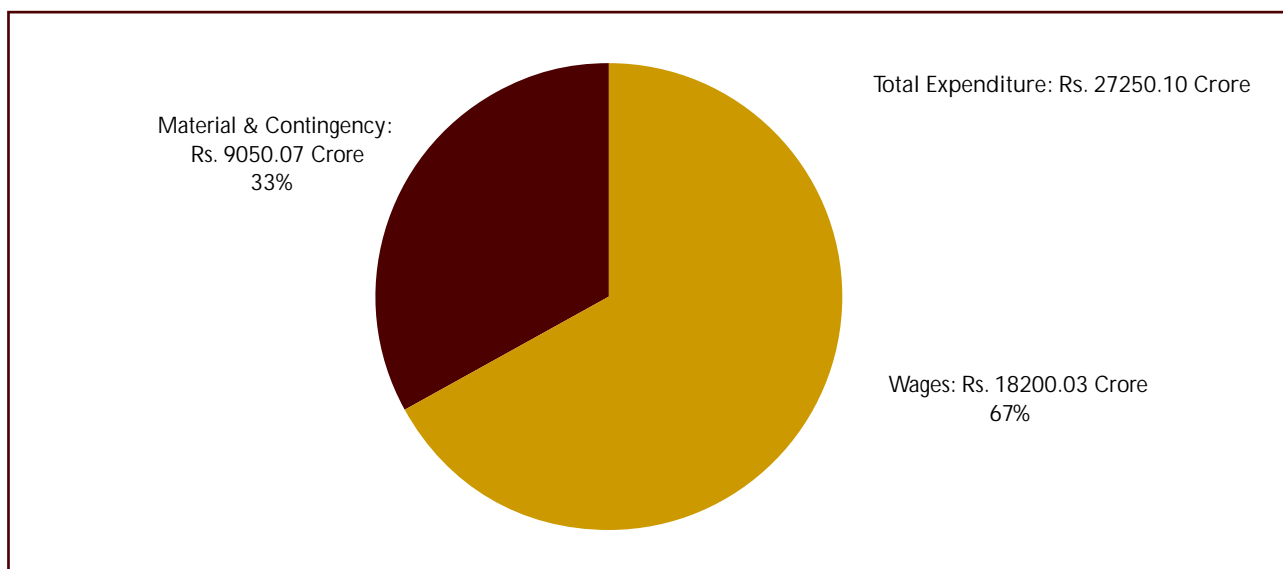
Figure 4: Highest Priority to Water Conservation in Choice of Works under NREGA:  
Financial Year 2008-09



## 6. Supplementing Income

Post-NREGA there has been a revision of minimum wages across the country. Average household earning have increased from Rs. 2795 in FY 2006-07 to Rs. 4060 in FY 2008-09. A major share of NREGA expenditure is as unskilled wage. (See Figure 5)

Figure 5: Major Share of Expenditure in Shape of Wage Earnings of Labour (Financial Year 2008-09 -Upto March, 09)



## 7. Expenditure

The availability of funds with the districts during 2008-09 under NREGA was Rs 37397.06 crores, with Rs 29939.60 crores as Centre release, and Rs 4225.85 crores as Opening Balance, Rs 2686.77 crores as State share. As against this, an amount of Rs 27250.10 crores has been utilised which constitute 73% of the funds available.





# Chapter 3

## Strengthening Operational Systems

### 1. Capacity Building and Strengthening of Administrative Support Systems

#### i) Communication and awareness generation:

Communication was one of the critical areas for effective and efficient implementation of the NREGA.

The Information Educational and Communication (IEC) strategies include newspapers, TV and radio spots, pamphlets and brochures to create awareness. States organised Gram Sabha to communicate key features of the Act.

*The Rozgar Jagrookta Puruskar* award has been introduced to recognise outstanding contributions by Civil Society Organisations at State, District, Block and Gram Panchayat levels to generate awareness about provisions and entitlements and ensuring compliance with implementing processes.

The Award for Excellence in NREGA Administration has been instituted to commend the district level innovations and good performance of NREGA practitioners. In FY 2008-09, awards were given to 22 District Programme Coordinators, 11 bank and post office functionaries and 5 civil society organisations.

- ii) Deployment of additional dedicated personnel for NREGA: Learning from the implementation of earlier wage employment programmes the Central Government initiated steps to support the management and implementation of NREGS. Under the Act the Central Government provides assistance for administrative expenses up to a limit as fixed by the Centre. The Ministry has increased administrative cost from 4% to 6% of the total cost enabling resource support for deploying additional personnel critical to implementation, viz. the Gram Rozgar Sewak at the GP level and Programme Officer, engineers, IT and accounts personnel at the Block level.
- iii) Strengthening capacity building at the state level: Another critical element for the strengthening of administrative systems pertains to training different stakeholders. The requirements of training are considerable at all levels and include functionaries, PRIs, and the local vigilance committees. The number of functionaries trained at different levels is given below:

Training undertaken by States indicated below.

a)	PRI functionaries	-	7.45 lakhs
b)	VMC Members	-	7.71 lakhs
c)	Technical Staff	-	21437 (In nos)

The Ministry has signed MOU with Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy for Administrations to organise Peer Learning Workshops for state officials, District Programme Coordinators, CSOs and professionals. These trainings, based on field insights and research, provide a platform for the sharing of local innovations and good practices. The National Institute of Rural Development is also collaborating for capacity building of NREGA functionaries.

## 2. Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanisms

The Ministry of Rural Development has set internal and external systems to closely monitor NREGA both physical and financial performance of states. These mechanism also assess the pace and quality of NREGA processes and procedures and identify critical issues that need to be addressed on priority.

### 2.1 Internal Monitoring

- i) *Management Information System (MIS)*: A web enabled MIS [www.nrega.nic.in](http://www.nrega.nic.in) has been developed. The village level household data base has internal checks for ensuring consistency and conformity to normative processes. All critical parameters get monitored in public domain: a) workers' entitlement data and documents such as registration, job cards, muster rolls, (b) shelf of approved and sanctioned works, works under execution, measurement (c) employment provided (d) financial indicators including wage payment. Till FY 2008-09, 6 crore Job Cards and 1.2 crore muster rolls have been placed on MIS.



- ii) Monthly Progress Reports are submitted by districts on physical and financial performance.

## 2.2. External Monitoring

### Statutory Institutional Mechanisms

- i) *Central Employment Guarantee Council:* at the National level has been set up with the statutory mandate of monitoring and reviewing the Act. The Council members visited Jharkhand, TN, Orissa in 2007 and Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra in 2008. Council members have also actively participated in review, studies, training and social audits. The Council has met four times in the FY 2008-09.
- ii) *CAG:* The Ministry invited the CAG to conduct a concurrent audit of the programme in the very 1st year of implementation to assess gaps in programme by States so as to initiate remedial measures at the an early stage of the programme. The Audit was conducted in 68 phase I districts, within the selected districts, and 513 GPs in the selected blocks were selected for detailed examination. The final reports of the CAG was received by the Ministry and shared with States. Follow up action is being regularly monitored.

### Other Mechanisms

- iii) *National Level Monitors and Area Officers:* The National Level Monitors, Area Officers and officials of the Ministry of Rural Development undertake annual field visits to NREGA Phase I, II and III districts.
- iv) *Review with States:* Feedback on programme implementation is discussed and analyzed with State Governments through quarterly Performance Review Committee meeting and periodic state level reviews
- v) *Professional Institutional Network and other Research Studies:* A Professional Institutional Network (PIN) has been constituted for steady, sustainable interventions that enhance the quality of the programme. The institutions will conduct impact assessment, concurrent monitoring and appraisal, research, capacity building to identify both good practices factors that have or will limit the optimal performance of the Scheme. The main focus will be on strengthening the capacity of the district to implement the programme and create positive impact. Currently the network has 18 member institutions, including Indian Institute of Technology (IITs), Indian Institute of Management (IIMs), Administrative Staff College of India (ASCI), Indian Institute of Forest Management (IIFM), Agriculture Universities and other professional institutions. In its first phase, 13 institutions have conducted an NREGA appraisal.

### 3. Streamlining Fund Flow

- a) An Empowered Committee has been set up at the national level to evolve clear criteria for fund release on the basis of state Labour Budgets. The principles for formulating Labour Budgets were determined in consultation with state governments to encourage transparency in fund disbursement. Fund release for FY 2009-10 was based on the Labour Budgets uploaded online by states.
- b) The Ministry has stressed on the formation of State Employment Guarantee Funds (SEGF). It is proposed to release funds to the State through SEGF. This will give the State a decisive role in managing funds in the districts.
- c) MIS also enables tracking of funds to ensure that the funds being released through the State Fund and according to financial norms, an online monitoring system

### 4. Convergence for Sustainable Development

Convergence by the Ministry of Rural Development for the purpose of NREGA is perceived to be a process that brings together existing schemes and resources and not a new scheme with additional overheads and additional budgets. The basic premise of planning is decentralisation and community participation, with a central role for the PRIs, specially Gram Sabha and Gram Panchayat. Convergence is expected to create value addition through resource and activity synergies as well as infusion of professional quality in planning and implementation.

Joint Guidelines have been issued under joint signatures of concerned secretaries on convergence of NREGS with specific programmes viz Indian Council of Agriculture Research, National Afforestation Programmes and other schemes of the Ministry of Forest and Environment, Schemes of the Ministry of Water Resources, PMGSY (Department of Rural Development), SGSY (Department of Rural Development). In selected districts, pilot projects on convergence have been taken up for action research identifying further possibilities and up-scaling. Three Roundtables were held with Ministry of Environment and Forests, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Ministry of Water Resources, including District and State officials.

### 5. Increasing Transparency and Accountability

The Act contains specific provisions for public accountability. Based on the statutory directives, the Guidelines stipulate a three-pronged strategy for public accountability.

- a) Proactive Disclosure: Annual Reports on outcomes to Parliament and State legislature are mandated. Annual Report 2006-2007, 2007-08 on the implementation of NREG Act, were prepared and presented to both Houses of Parliament. Further as per the NREG Act and recent amendments, all documents and records relating to the scheme are to be made available for public scrutiny.
- b) Social Audit: Section 17 of NREGA provides for social audit of all works under a Gram Panchayat by the Gram Sabha. The Gram Panchayat has to provide records for all the social audits. The ministry has accorded utmost importance to organisation of Social Audits by gram panchayats and issued instructions to states to make necessary arrangements for the purpose. The Act was amended to provide for procedures on conducting social audit at least once in six months.
- c) Grievance Redressal: Enforcement of the Right to employment requires setting up an effective grievance redressal system. To ensure prompt grievance redressal certain basic arrangements must be ensured, such as setting up a grievance redressal rules and a grievance redressal cell at the Programme Officer(PO)/District Programme Coordinator (DPC) offices, preferably with a toll free Help Line. The PO and DPC review the disposal of complaints on a monthly basis. A national level helpline for receipt of complaints has been set up at the Centre. State level helplines are also being set up.





# PART - 2







## Performance Of The Mahatma Gandhi NREGA (National Overview)

	(FY 2006-07) 200 Districts	(FY 2007-08) 330 Districts	(FY 2008-09) 615 Districts	(FY 2009-10) 619 Districts (upto Dec, 09)
Total Job Card issued	3.78 Crore	6.48 Crore	10.01 Crore	10.86 Crore
Employment provided to households:	2.10 Crore	3.39 Crore	4.51 Crore	4.27 Crore
Persondays [in Crore]:				
Total:	90.5	143.59	216.32	200.07
SCs:	22.95 [25%]	39.36 [27%]	63.36 [29%]	59.48 [30%]
STs:	32.98 [36%]	42.07 [29%]	55.02 [25%]	44.16 [22%]
Women:	36.40 [40%]	61.15 [43%]	103.57 [48%]	99.85 [50%]
Others:	34.56 [38%]	62.16 [43%]	97.95 [45%]	96.44 [48%]
Persondays per HH	43 days	42 days	48 days	47 days
Budget Outlay: (In Rs Crore)	11300	12000	30000	39100
Central Release: (In Rs Crore)	8640.85	12610.39	29939.60 *	24714.19
Total available fund [including OB]: In Rs. Crore.	12073.55	19305.81	37397.06	38558.15
Expenditure (In Rs. Crore.) [percentage against available funds]	8823.35 [73%]	15856.89 [82%]	27250.10 [73%]	25697.36 [67%]
Expenditure on Wages (In Rs. Crore.)	5842.37 [66%]	10738.47 [68%]	18200.03 [67%]	17832.62 [69%]
Average Wage paid per Persondays	65	75	84	89
Total works taken up (In Lakhs):	8.35	17.88	27.75	33.84
Works completed:	3.87	8.22	12.14	13.11
Works break up:				
Water conservation:	4.51 [54%]	8.73 [49 %]	12.79 [46%]	17.41 [41%]
Provision of Irrigation facility to land owned by SC/ST/BPL and IAY beneficiaries:	0.81 [10%]	2.63 [15%]	5.67 [20%]	5.68 [17%]
Rural Connectivity:	1.80 [21%]	3.08 [17%]	5.03 [18%]	5.43 [16%]
Land Development:	0.89 [11%]	2.88 [16%]	3.98 [ 15%]	4.63 [ 14%]
Any other activity:	0.34 [4%]	0.56 [3%]	0.28 [1%]	0.68 [2.03%]

\*Remaining Rs.60.59 Crore spent on minor heads in FY: 2008-09



## Programme Outcomes 2009-2010 (upto December 2010)

- I. Physical and Financial Performance: The physical and financial performance of NREGA in the first quarter of the Financial Year 2009-10, is attached at Annexure III.

The report is available online at the NREGA website for review as per the requirement of the Delivery Monitoring Unit, set up in the Prime Minister's Office.

- II. The perspectives for priorities of the next stage of NREGA implementation were set by the Hon'ble President of India during her address to Parliament on June 4, 2009 in New Delhi.

*... Consolidation of the existing flagship programmes for employment ...*

*... increasing transparency and public accountability of NREGA by enforcing social audit and ensuring grievance redressal by setting up district level ombudsman.*

*... enlarge the scope of works permitted under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act presently limited to unskilled manual work. The opportunity for improving land productivity through NREGA will be maximized through better convergence of NREGA with other programmes. To ensure transparency and public accountability, independent monitoring and grievance redressal mechanisms will be set up at the district level ...*

- III. New Initiatives: The action taken by the Ministry is as follows:

1. District Level Ombudsman for effective grievance redressal: Instructions on Ombudsman have been issued.
  - 1.1. The Ombudsman will be appointed by the State Government on the recommendation of the selection committee. Ombudsmen will be well-known persons from civil society who have experience in the field of public administration, law, academics, social work or management.
  - 1.2. Ombudsman will be an agency independent of the central or state government. The Ombudsman will receive complaints from NREGA workers and others on any matters, consider such complaints and facilitate their disposal in accordance with law. He will require the NREGA Authority complained against to provide any information or furnish certified copies of any document relating to the complaint. Where facts are admitted case will be disposed by passing appropriate direction and if not admitted, Ombudsman will pass an award.

- 1.3. The Ombudsman will also issue directions for conducting spot investigation, lodge FIRs against the erring parties, initiate proceedings suo motu when required and look into direct redressal, disciplinary and punitive actions. In cases of corruption, he will forward the matter to take up criminal prosecution.
  - 1.4. He will send monthly and annual report, list of awards passed to Chief Secretary (CS) and Secretary in charge of NREGA. Summary report of cases disposed by Ombudsman will be reported to the State Council and will also form part of the Annual Report to be placed in the Legislative Assembly.
2. National Helpline set up for receipt of complaints  
The Ministry has set up a Toll free National Helpline 1800110707 to enable the submission of complaints and queries to the Ministry for the protection of workers entitlements and rights under the Act.
    - 2.1. State Governments have also been requested to set up similar Helplines at the State and District levels.
    - 2.2. The National Helpline will be integrated with the State and District Level Helplines to create a National Network of NREGA Helpline. It will also be linked to Office of the Ombudsman at district level for registration of complaints.
  3. Social Audits: Social Audits enable the rural communities to monitor and analyze the quality, durability and usefulness of NREGA works as well as mobilize awareness and enforcement on their rights. Social Audit is an important tool by which the people can improve and devise strategies to enhance the quality of implementation of NREGA.

The Ministry has accorded utmost importance to the organization of Social Audits by the Gram Panchayats and issued instructions to the States to make necessary arrangements for the purpose. The Act was amended to provide for procedures on conducting social audits.

- 3.1. Social audits have been undertaken in all the Gram Panchayats of the country.
- 3.2. The action taken includes:
  - a) Issue of instructions to the State Governments for enforcement of the new social audit provisions under NREGA
  - b) Organization of meeting of District Programme Coordinators at the State level for drawing up action plan for the implementation of the social audit provisions under NREGA

- c) Initiation of social audit in accordance with the new social audit provisions. It is mandatory to conduct social audits once in every 6 months. Calendar of social audits has been placed online in public domain
  - d) The monitoring of Social Audit is online through the NREGA website wherein the data, follow up action can be tracked down to the Gram Panchayat level. Under the “open disclosure of information” regime of NREGA, any citizen can find the required information. About 76% of the GPs have reported that social audit has been conducted.
4. 100 Eminent Citizens Monitors for NREGA  
100 Eminent Citizens are being identified to monitor and report on the implementation of NREGA. Their reports and findings, to be placed on the website is expected to enable further programme improvements.
5. Convergence  
The Ministry of Rural Development has developed and disseminated Guidelines for convergence of NREGS with different Schemes and specific programmes viz. Indian Council of Agricultural Research, National Afforestation Programme and other schemes of the Ministry of Forest & Environment, Schemes of the Ministry of Water Resources, PMGSY (Department of Rural Development), SGSY (Department of Rural Development), Watershed Development Programmes (Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development) and Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Department for convergence of NREGS and schemes of Ministry of Agriculture . 115 pilot districts in 22 states have been identified by the MoE&F, MoWR and ICAR
- 5.1 Civil Society Organizations/ Professional Institutions having technical competence & resources are being enlisted for monitoring of convergence pilots.
- 5.2 Some of the State Governments convergence initiatives include:
- 5.2.1 Andhra Pradesh: State government has initiated convergence between NREGS and horticulture scheme (comprehensive land development programme of NABARD, AP micro-irrigation project and Schemes of Tribal Welfare department). Detailed government orders and instructions are issued on implementation arrangements. Mandal level teams have been identified as convergence resource groups. State Government has initiated remarkable convergence of NREGS with the SHG federations and this convergence is helping the SHG members to access all services under NREGS.
  - 5.2.2 Madhya Pradesh: State Government has formulated various sub schemes of convergence of different schemes for increasing agriculture related activities. The initiative are Kapildhara, Bhoomishilp, Resham, Nandan phal udan and

sahastradhara. The state has under taken such sub-scheme to provide Irrigation facility for SC/ST/BPL/LR & IAY beneficiaries through dug well/farm ponds/Stop dam/ check dam/minor tanks. Under the sub schemes there is provision to construct recharging structures with dug well, plantation of mulberry and other fruits trees. The pilot districts have also under taken NREGA watershed schemes in smaller areas in the pattern of watershed schemes.

- 5.2.3 Kerala: State government has developed convergence plan with a focus on natural resource management and eco-restoration. Expert professional agencies have prepared watershed based District Perspective Plans. State level convergence meetings were held and State, district, block and gram sabha level resources teams are in place. The convergence initiatives stress on overexploited, critical and semi-critical artificial recharge of ground water, renovation of irrigation projects under NREGA-desilting, construction of field channels and also under large projects of eco restoration of major rivers-Bharata puzha and Kabani. The pilot districts have also prepared detailed village plan and district technical manuals. The IEC and training module is based on state government Kutumbshree initiatives.
- 5.2.4 Gujarat: Government of Gujarat has initiated convergence between water resource department, environment and forests department and agriculture department with NREGS. The important activities undertaken through convergence are rainwater harvesting, dug wells, group irrigation wells, vermicompost, lift irrigation and agriculture activities.
- 5.2.5 Uttar Pradesh: Detailed State Guidelines on convergence have been issued. The guidelines consist of specific projects and the methodology of convergence for sustainable development. The Guidelines also consist of a activity-wise format for convergence between NREGS and other development schemes. The state has under taken 11 sub-schemes to provide irrigation facility for SC/ST/BPL/LR & IAY beneficiaries through dug well/farm ponds/Stop dam/ check dam/minor tanks.
- 5.2.6 Rajasthan: Krishi Vigyan Kendras(KVKs) in the pilot districts have provided plans for technical training on vericompost, improved rearing practices of goats, cattle and pig, poultry, production of planting material of vegetables and fruits, bee-keeping and seed production. Horticulture department and water resources department have discussed the convergence initiate at the districts level.

5.3.7 Chhattisgarh: Government of Chhattisgarh has under taken convergence initiatives for optimizing the irrigation capacity of all the major, medium and minor projects through construction of field channels, correction of system deficiencies and drains. Most of the districts are taking up works on water resource schemes under NREGA which were not provided under the State budget. Some of the initiative are Shakambari Yojana, Goan Ganga Yojana, district development plan through convergence: The district administration has weaved together the objectives of employment guarantee and overall objectives of the development schemes under state plan / non- plan, and central plan in these sectors. They identify the resource gaps in these schemes and dovetail the labour component with EGS and thus achieve synergy and optimize productive utilization of resources

5.3.8 West Bengal: Pilot districts have developed district convergence plans which focus on natural resource management and eco-restoration. Like Kerala, the convergence initiatives focus on overexploited, critical and semi critical blocks-artificial recharge of ground water, renovation of irrigation projects under NREGA-desilting, Construction of field channels and also under large projects-eco restoration. The KVKs have provided training to block resource groups. The fisheries department is facilitating pisci-culture in the water bodies created under NREGS.

## 6. Enlarging the scope of works

- 6.1 The scope of eligible categories of workers on whose land NREG works can be taken up has been expanded to include small and marginal farmers. Notification to this effect has been issued along with the condition that Gram Panchayats while approving work plans, as per the list of permissible works under the Act, will ensure that works on lands of SC / ST and BPL receive first priority.
- 6.2 Small & Marginal Farmers account for 80 % of all land holdings and operate about 40% of all cultivated land. Permitting private works on lands of small & marginal farmers implies coverage of 40% of all cultivated area. Of the 142 million hectares of land under cultivation about 57 million hectares will come under ambit of NREGA works. With improved productivity on lands of small and marginal farmers, more employment will be generated on farmers fields as farmers' capacities are increased through use of modern technologies and agronomic practices. This is a step in the direction of moving from unskilled manual labour to skilled farming practices.
- 6.3 Draft Joint Guidelines have also been prepared for works on individual lands and posted on the website for comments and suggestions before finalisation

- 6.4 In addition, with a view to creating Knowledge Resource Centres to enable citizens access to information and articulation of rights as well as to strengthen the infrastructure of Gram Panchayat and Block Panchayats towards more transparent processes, construction of Bharat Nirman Rajiv Gandhi Sewa Kendra (RGSK) has been notified. These will be established in the 2.5 lakh Gram Panchayats and in 600 Blocks in a phased manner. An advisory and a Manual on this have been issued. The BNRGSK will be used for mobilization of NREGA workers, awareness generation workshops, training and capacity building, convergence exercises. NREGA records will be made available for inspection in BNRGSK. BNRGSK will be a repository of training material, booklets, primers and self-learning material regarding NREGA and other rural development programmes. BNRGSK will also be used for mobilization of Self-Help Groups, training and skill development activities under the National Rural Livelihoods Mission. The BNRGSK will be fitted with IT equipment.
- 6.5 The principles followed in opening of social infrastructure works are that (i) the work priorities indicated in schedule I are not violated, (ii) 60: 40 labour - material ratio is not diluted at the district level, (iii) material component, as far as possible to come from ongoing schemes of Ministries/ Departments, (iv) no contractors and labour-displacing machinery in the NREGA component (v) work through job-card holders (vi) payment of wages through institutional accounts (vii) strict monitoring of works by the DPC
7. Implementing the commitment to Rs. 100 per person/day, a policy decision has already been taken by Ministry of Rural Development for revision of wage rate under Section 6 (1) of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA. Wage rate for the States, who have approached the Ministry of Rural Development for revision of their wage rate, has been revised to Rs.100 per day. Wherever the wage rate was more than Rs. 100/- per day, it has been kept at the same level. The Notification dated 15th December, 2009 has been made effective from the date of actual payment of minimum wages as notified by the State Government.

The Ministry has also taken up the issue with Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation for establishing a panel to formulate the modalities of revision of real wage depending on consumer price index and other variables.

8. Financial Inclusion: The number of NREGA bank and post office accounts opened has risen to 8.8 crore 80 % of wages is being disbursed through these accounts. Initial experiments in the use of smart cards and biometric signatures for wage payment to NREGA workers in remote villages are being supported.

9. NREGA as investment in Climate Change for Poor: The poor are most vulnerable to climate change since their livelihoods are dependent on natural resources and agriculture. As extreme events increase due to climate change, there will be longer, severe drought, and increased water stress, adversely impacting agriculture, water sources, forest, and coastal areas. The rain-fed areas will be particularly impacted.
  - 9.1 NREGA integrates responses to climate change and adaptation measures into strategies for poverty reduction to ensure sustainable development. Works such as drought proofing, plantations, flood control, land development significantly contribute to provision of local environmental services. These environmental service could contribute to both, mitigation as well as adaptation to climate change, by reducing vulnerability to climate variability and climate change as well as enhancing food and water security for the poorest of the rural population. There is a need to quantify these benefits being generated NREGA across different states. The Ministry is taking a step in this direction for determining indicators for quantification of environmental services.
  - 9.2 ICT as a growth trigger for rural development: NREGA has effectively used technology through its web-enabled Management Information System (MIS) ([www.nrega.nic.in](http://www.nrega.nic.in)), one of the largest data base of rural households, for transparency and public accountability by placing all critical parameters such as wage payments, number of days of employment provided and works under execution online for easy public access. At present there are 2.4 crore Muster Rolls and 8.8 crore Job Cards uploaded. Labour Budgets of 2.17 lakh gram panchayats are drillable. The MIS also encourages the transfer of local solutions and best practices through an online Knowledge Network. Currently District Programme Coordinators, PRI functionaries, professional institutions are members of this network. The network also links up with Civil Society Organizations.
  - 9.3 People Information System will enable direct worker access to log in and transact through a Point of transaction. This system will capture all the NREGA processes like Registration, Job cards, Demand for work with generation of dated receipt, allocation of work, capturing attendance at worksite and Payment of wages. The People Information system instructs the workers through voices instructions in local language, it is icon and touch screen based to enable workers to get required information. People Information System uses latest ICT technologies like hand held devices, mobile phones, smart cards with biometrics are used to capture the process in real time.
  - 9.4 Facilitating skilled employment: NREGA has provided employment thousands of skilled workers: technical assistants 22387, Data Entry Optrators 8517 and Accountant 6755.



## 10. Programme Performance

State wise implementation outcomes are at Annexure III They are briefly summarized below:

- (i) Generating employment: In FY 2009-10 upto December, 4.27 crore households have been provided work indicating a 19% increase over December 2008. 200 crore persondays have been generated in 09-10, which is a 39% increase over December 2008
- (ii) Inclusive Growth: NREGA has provided employment particularly for marginalized groups. The participation percentages were 55% (SC/ST) in 2008-09 and 52% (SC/ST) upto December, 2009. Women workforce participation has also surpassed the statutory minimum requirement of 33 per cent. In FY 08-09, women participation was 48%, which has increased to 50% upto in FY 09-10 (upto December , 09).
- (iii) Increase in average wage per personday: The average daily wage rate has increased from Rs. 84 to Rs 89 in FY 09-10 (upto December , 2009)
- (iv) Regenerating Natural Resources: Water and soil conservation works continue to be given priority. Works relating to drought proofing and flood protection aim to provide resistance to climate shocks and natural disasters. Thus, NREGA can actually be seen moving towards food and livelihood security and long term sustainable development through ecological regeneration. In FY 08-09, 27.20 lakhs works were undertaken, of which 46% constituted water conservation. In FY 09-10, upto December 09, 33.84 lakhs works have been undertaken, of which 51% relate to water conservation.

## 11. NREGA: Beyond Wage Employment: NREGA is thus poised to promote multiplier effects:

- a) Social Capital Formation: Entitlements are conferred on the most vulnerable group. This aids in building their capacity to articulate needs and negotiate their rights.
- b) Physical Capital: NREGA works have increased the inputs for improving productivity of land, created durable assets and rural connectivity
- c) Ecological Synergies: Focus on natural resource base regeneration such as afforestation, drought proofing, flood proofing, water conservation helps cope with climate change stress
- d) Democratic Processes: NREGA aids in strengthening local capacity for planning & decision making through involving Gram Sabha and PRIs. It also infuses transparency and accountability in grass root democratic processes through social audits.
- e) Sustainable Development: Untied Fund for Local Area Planning encourages convergence for sustainable development.
- f) Early trends indicate stemming of distress migration, increased access to markets and services through rural connectivity works, supplementing household incomes, increase in labour availability and women workforce participation ratios, and the regeneration of natural resources. Irrigation facilities for SC/ST farmers and land reform beneficiaries also enable them to be better endowed during peak farming periods.
- g) Summary of the Professional Institutional Network:  
As per findings of the Professional Institutional Network, the Scheme has:

- Lead to an increase in Agriculture Minimum Wages and wage earned per day and annual income.
- Facilitated socio-economic empowerment for women; decision-making power for women increased post implementation of the Scheme with additional income
- Increased spending on food, consumer goods, education of children and offsetting debts
- Effectively targeted marginalized groups SC/ST/BPL and women
- Reduced distress migration
- Created “Green Jobs” as nearly 70% works relate to water conservation, water-harvesting, restoration, renovation and desilting of water bodies, drought-proofing, plantation & afforestation
- Improved ground water level in certain areas
- Improved agricultural productivity & cropping intensity, mono crop to two crops
- Lead to livelihood diversification in rural areas
- Lead to reduction in water vulnerability index, agriculture vulnerability, livelihood vulnerability index

# Annexures







# Annexure - I

## NREGA Implementation Status Report for the Financial year 2008-09

Sl. No.	States	No. of households provided employment	Persondays (In Lakhs)				
			Total	SCs	STs	Women	Others
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	5699557	273545	715.02	354.36	1590.78	1666.07
2	Arunachal Pradesh	80714	34.98	0.59	28.35	9.14	6.04
3	Assam	1877393	751.07	78.18	258.78	204.02	414.12
4	Bihar	3822484	991.75	496.55	26.33	297.75	468.88
5	Chhattisgarh	2270415	1243.18	203.97	513.65	589.69	525.57
6	Gujarat	850691	213.07	26.99	107.73	91.24	78.34
7	Haryana	162932	69.11	36.65	0.00	21.18	32.46
8	Himachal Pradesh	445713	205.28	68.80	15.99	80.09	120.49
9	Jammu & Kashmir	199166	78.80	6.67	21.61	4.54	50.52
10	Jharkhand	1576348	749.97	135.78	299.74	213.81	314.46
11	Karnataka	896212	287.64	79.89	39.91	145.03	167.85
12	Kerala	692015	153.75	29.94	14.23	130.70	109.58
13	Madhya Pradesh	5207665	2946.97	525.07	1379.55	1275.39	1042.35
14	Maharashtra	906297	419.85	69.31	185.44	194.06	165.11
15	Manipur	381109	285.62	4.71	208.25	131.16	72.66
16	Meghalaya	224263	86.31	0.39	81.75	35.69	4.17
17	Mizoram	172775	125.82	0.00	125.76	46.03	0.06
18	Nagaland	296689	202.70	0.00	202.70	74.40	0.00
19	Orissa	1199006	432.58	87.55	154.90	162.58	190.13
20	Punjab	147336	39.89	29.63	0.00	9.82	10.26
21	Rajasthan	6373093	4829.55	1390.40	1122.52	3241.04	2316.62
22	Sikkim	52006	26.34	1.50	11.63	9.92	13.21
23	Tamil Nadu	3345648	1203.59	725.39	20.93	958.87	457.27
24	Tripura	549022	351.12	82.35	158.68	179.11	110.09
25	Uttar Pradesh	4336466	2272.21	1216.90	44.57	411.46	1010.74
26	Uttanchal	298741	104.33	28.33	5.37	38.46	70.63
27	West Bengal	3025854	786.61	294.55	116.53	208.66	375.52
28	Andaman & Nicobar Island	5975	1.00	0.00	0.10	0.39	0.90
29	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1919	0.48	0.00	0.48	0.38	0.00
30	Daman & Island	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
31	Goa	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
32	Lakshadweep	3024	1.82	0.00	1.81	0.74	0.01
33	Puducherry	12264	1.64	0.81	0.00	1.10	0.83
34	Chandigarh	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
	Total	45112792	21632.48	6335.90	5501.64	10357.27	9794.94



Sl. No.	Funds Available (In Crores)	Central Released (In Crores)	Expenditure (In Crores)	Works Ongoing	Works Completed	Total Works	Cumulative number of households which have completed 100 days of employment
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	3706.70	3219.10	2963.90	461166	209527	670693	483058
2	43.38	29.49	32.90	1114	552	1666	12788
3	1365.58	958.72	953.81	9963	7135	17098	176778
4	2187.86	1388.19	1316.48	51935	53668	105603	102597
5	2005.91	1664.49	1434.48	46778	53673	100451	251674
6	281.27	164.19	196.01	14127	32530	46657	49160
7	164.16	136.57	109.88	2797	3517	6314	9855
8	501.25	409.75	332.28	23275	22281	45556	50193
9	152.79	104.73	87.72	5884	7176	13060	7643
10	2363.37	1805.80	1341.72	94819	65483	160302	95473
11	661.57	398.51	357.87	22107	34431	56538	27009
12	297.72	198.87	224.54	6376	48129	54505	14344
13	5075.17	4061.12	3554.96	313657	212231	525888	979026
14	618.29	187.56	361.54	14298	10778	25076	32510
15	385.96	365.41	349.66	3107	9106	12213	137006
16	109.76	78.03	89.45	3623	3458	7081	26323
17	174.26	151.94	164.56	773	2123	2896	91758
18	289.21	268.06	272.31	1013	5016	6029	34070
19	1051.29	878.44	678.29	137596	10415	148011	52459
20	114.93	67.75	71.77	3861	1389	5250	3970
21	7245.34	6521.57	6164.40	135720	100472	236192	2631892
22	48.11	40.97	42.76	632	564	1196	2863
23	1794.59	1401.27	1004.06	26199	12663	38862	508122
24	519.43	460.37	490.77	4780	54478	59258	56930
25	4706.93	3933.90	3568.88	119098	188082	307180	647525
26	155.66	101.16	135.79	9882	10297	20179	12633
27	1336.55	922.75	940.38	45537	54526	100063	23050
28	15.58	7.03	3.28	74	66	140	12
29	0.46	0.45	0.01	18	0	18	66
30	0.22	0.22	0.00	NR	NR	NR	NR
31	9.51	6.18	2.50	NR	NR	NR	NR
32	4.35	2.62	1.79	284	87	371	481
33	9.69	4.19	1.36	0	314	314	0
34	0.20	0.20	0.00	NR	NR	NR	NR
	37397.06	29939.60	27250.10	1560493	1214167	2774660	6521268

## Annexure - II

### 1. List of the Awardees 2007-8

#### List of the Awardees of Excellence in NREGA Administration (2007-8)

Sl. No.	State	District	Name of the DPC as per submitted proposal	Name of the DPC as per 2007-8 if different.
1	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	M.R.Chandra Deputy Commissioner-cum-DPC (From Feb 2008 till date)	Shri S.S. Rawat DPC (from 2007 to feb 2008)
2	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	M.R.Chandra Deputy Commissioner-cum-DPC (From Feb 2008 till date)	
3	Dana Kishore	Bilaspur	Mr. Sonmani Bora Deputy Commissioner-cum-DPC (Since December 2008)	Shri Subodh Kr Singh DPC (Till November 2008)
4	Chhattisgarh	Korea	Dr Kamalpreet Singh Deputy Commissioner-cum-DPC (Since 13.12.07)	Ms Shahla Nigar, DPC (1st April 2007-13.12.07)
5	Himachal Pradesh	Chamba	Mr. Maneesh Garg DPC Since Jan 2008	Puspendar Rajput DPC Before Jan 2008
6	Jharkhand	East Singhbhum	Shri Rabindra Agarwal, DM-cum-Dy Commissioner (Since 11.05.08 till date)	Nitin Kulkarni (DPC from 1.04.07 to 10.5.08)
7	Jharkhand	Pakur	Dr. Manish Ranjan, DC-cum-DM (Present DPC)	Ms.Punja Saighal (DPC till july 2008)
8	Kerala	Palakkad	Shri K.S.Srinivas Deputy Commissioner-cum-DPC (June 2007 till Date )	Shri B.Suman
9	Madhya Pradesh	Betul	Mr. Arun Kumar Bhatt Deputy Commissioner-cum-DPC (Since June 2007)	
10	Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat	Mr. Gulshan Bamra Deputy Commissioner-cum-DPC (Since July 2006)	
11	Orissa	Ganjam	VK.Pandian Deputy Commissioner-cum-DPC (Since 2007)	
12	Orissa	Mayurbhanj	S.K.Vashishth Deputy Commissioner-cum-DPC	
13	Punjab	Amritsar	Shri K.S. Pannu, Deputy Commissioner-cum-DPC	
14	Rajasthan	Jalore	Rohit Kumar Deputy Commissioner-cum-DPC	Mr Bissa DPC 9Current DPC from 1.1.2009
15	Rajasthan	Dungarpur	Neeraj Pawan Deputy Commissioner-cum-DPC (from 29.4.2007to 1.1.2009)	Dr Arushi (Current DPC from 1.1.2009)
16	Rajasthan	Sirohi	Siddharth Mahajan Deputy Commissioner-cum-DPC (for 2007-8 since 01.01.2009)	Shri Ramesh (Current DPC from 01.01.2009)
17	Tamil Nadu	Dindigul	R. Vasuki Deputy Commissioner-cum-DPC (Since 2007)	
18	Tamil Nadu	Sivagangai	Pankaj Kumar Bansal Deputy Commissioner-cum-DPC	

Sl. No.	State	District	Name of the DPC as per submitted proposal	Name of the DPC as per 2007-8 if different.
19	Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore	Rajendra Ratnoo Deputy Commissioner-cum-DPC	
20	Uttar Pradesh	Jalaun	Rigzin Sampheal	Deputy Commissioner-cum-DPC (from June 2007 till date)
21	West Bengal	Pashim Madinipur	Shri Narayan S.Nigam Deputy Commissioner-cum-DPC	Shri B. Barat DPC 1st April 2007-17th Sep 2007)
22	West Bengal	Bankura	Shri Sunder Majumber Deputy Commissioner-cum-DPC (From 28.07.08 till date)	Shri Surendra Gupta DPC (from 1st April 2007 to 28.07.08)

## 2. Rozgar Jagrookta Puraskar

### List of Awardees of Rozgar Jarookta Puraskar (2007-08)

Name Of NGOs	Name of Awardees
ASHAGRAM TRUST	Shri Hiralal Sharma
ROZGAAR EVAM SUCHNA ADHIKAR	Shri Bhanwar Singh Chandana
RUPAYAAN	Shri Raj Kishore Mishra
UNNATI	Shri Tapas Sathpathy
AASHA TRUST	Dr. Sandeep Pandey

## 3. Excellence in NREGA Administration (Financial Inclusion)

### List of the Awardees of Department of Posts for Excellence (Financial Inclusion) in NREGA Administration (2007-08)

#### A. Jharkhand Postal Circle

1. Shri B K Nag, SSPOs, SP Division, Dumka
2. Md. Ishaque, Postmaster, Dumka Ho
3. Shri Gautam Kumar, Branch Postmaster, Kali Pahari- BO
4. Md. Jaffar Sheikh, Branch Postmaster, Naranapur- BO

#### B. Andhra Pradesh Postal Circle

1. Name: B Varadalah  
Designation: BPM, Kokkonda O a/w Kadlakal SO
2. Name: P. Sathyanarayana  
Designation: BPM, Bopparam BO a/w Nuthankai SO
3. Name: M. Sundaram  
Designation: The then SPM, Duvvur (23.10.03 to 18.08.08)
4. Name: M.R. Geetha  
Designation: The then SPM, Nindra SO- now SPM, Nagari SO

5. Name: B. Kishan Gupta  
Designation: Postmaster, Kamareddy HO
6. Name: K Nageswara Rao  
Designation: Postmaster, Khammam HO
7. Name: Srihari  
Designation: IP Kamareddy
8. Name: C. Raghava Rao  
Designation: SPOs, Srikakulam Dn

## Annexure - III

The Mahatma Gandhi NREGA OUTCOMES: FY 2009-10 upto Dec , 09  
(Physical: Employment )

S.No.	States	Employment Generated					
		No. of households who have demanded employment	No. of households provided employment	Persondays In Lakhs			
				Total	SCs	%age of SC participation	STs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	5573252	5573252	2827.70	713.00	25.21	400.10
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	48707	41456	5.78	0.00	0.01	5.71
3	ASSAM	1718282	1666516	501.99	58.61	11.68	168.07
5	CHHATTISGARH	1610043	1609987	736.27	121.02	16.44	280.49
6	GUJARAT	1279789	1279789	373.83	61.65	16.49	131.84
7	HARYANA	109617	109608	35.57	20.08	56.44	0.00
8	HIMACHAL PRADESH	394392	393083	179.84	59.84	33.27	17.29
9	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	166850	153836	54.07	3.32	6.14	12.02
10	JHARKHAND	1259460	1258727	619.01	91.78	14.83	269.45
11	KARNATAKA	2143700	2088417	1049.67	191.83	18.28	98.67
12	KERALA	599503	596288	131.02	21.40	16.33	11.04
13	MADHYA PRADESH	4861749	4861703	2412.97	460.39	19.08	1050.63
14	MAHARASHTRA	535762	535184	219.94	45.07	20.49	87.64
15	MANIPUR	393730	386941	211.80	2.53	1.20	157.98
16	MEGHALAYA	273294	272214	104.76	0.39	0.37	83.57
17	MIZORAM	179514	179514	112.00	0.01	0.00	111.87
18	NAGALAND	303134	303134	206.92	0.00	0.00	206.92
19	ORISSA	806755	787276	253.65	48.19	19.00	93.92
20	PUNJAB	172696	172689	43.59	34.15	78.33	0.00
21	RAJASTHAN	6025493	6006265	3915.82	1050.51	26.83	886.62
22	SIKKIM	53077	53077	23.82	2.37	9.95	10.61
23	TAMIL NADU	3338481	3288263	1895.75	1063.45	56.10	43.65
24	TRIPURA	538916	538860	249.28	58.36	23.41	105.61
25	UTTAR PRADESH	4089553	4088947	2083.42	1124.77	53.99	34.44
26	UTTRANCHAL	391893	377700	121.01	32.62	26.95	4.30
27	WEST BENGAL	3058850	3051749	864.51	318.36	36.82	123.31
28	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	14585	13722	3.05	0.00	0.00	0.24
29	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	2633	2436	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.54
30	DAMAN & DIU	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
31	GOA	4549	4461	0.95	0.28	29.38	0.19
32	LAKSHADWEEP	4745	4745	1.24	0.00	0.00	1.23
33	PONDICHERRY	40042	40042	7.87	3.69	46.82	0.00
34	CHANDIGARH	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
	TOTAL	42977682	42724209	20007.21	5947.94	29.73	4415.51



Employment Generated						
Persondays In Lakhs				Average persondays per Household	Number of households availed 100 days of employment	% of HH completed 100 days Employment
%age of ST participation	Women	%age of Women participation	Others			
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
14.15	1647.00	58.25	1714.60	51	797958	14
98.76	1.44	24.84	0.07	14	0	0
33.48	139.03	27.70	275.30	30	44708	3
38.10	362.05	49.17	334.77	46	51251	3
35.27	153.66	41.10	180.34	29	56350	4
0.01	12.43	34.95	15.49	32	2934	3
9.62	80.41	44.71	102.72	46	12921	3
22.23	2.82	5.22	38.73	35	9766	6
43.53	214.98	34.73	257.78	49	67294	5
9.40	474.68	45.22	759.17	50	193794	9
8.43	113.00	86.24	98.58	22	2529	0
43.54	1038.34	43.03	901.95	50	334583	7
39.85	90.73	41.25	87.22	41	13535	3
74.59	98.30	46.41	51.29	55	0	0
79.77	48.82	46.60	20.80	38	1268	0
99.88	41.32	36.89	0.13	62	0	0
100.00	85.88	41.50	0.00	68	938	0
37.03	92.57	36.50	111.54	32	16323	2
0.00	11.57	26.53	9.45	25	769	0
22.64	2679.54	68.43	1978.69	65	879895	15
44.56	9.70	40.71	10.84	45	1081	2
2.30	1495.50	78.89	788.65	58	169072	5
42.37	133.40	53.52	85.31	46	3020	1
1.65	422.35	20.27	924.20	51	269654	7
3.55	47.01	38.84	84.10	32	1753	0
14.26	263.43	30.47	422.85	28	12549	0
7.92	1.24	40.70	2.80	22	54	0
100.00	0.47	86.82	0.00	22	12	0
NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
20.44	0.48	50.50	0.48	21	16	0
99.89	0.47	37.64	0.00	26	0	0
0.00	5.46	69.32	4.19	20	360	1
NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
22.07	9984.57	49.90	9643.75	46.83	3024559	7.08

## The Mahatma Gandhi NREGA OUTCOMES: FY 2009-10 upto Dec, 09 (Financial)

S.No.	States	Financial Outcomes			
		Central Release (In Crore)	Total Funds Available including O. B. (In Crore)	Total Expenditure (In Crore)	%age of expenditure against total available fund
	1	35	36	37	38
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	3302.27	4607.05	2994.67	65.00
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	11.59	19.43	6.49	33.40
3	ASSAM	409.64	976.38	670.93	68.72
4	BIHAR	648.99	1781.51	1156.78	64.93
5	CHHATTISGARH	734.68	1530.95	887.77	57.99
6	GUJARAT	481.80	631.10	444.96	70.50
7	HARYANA	52.33	112.03	68.73	61.35
8	HIMACHAL PRADESH	331.78	526.95	352.69	66.93
9	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	70.24	142.76	68.25	47.81
10	JHARKHAND	599.97	1692.48	1011.92	59.79
11	KARNATAKA	1897.48	2440.66	1459.12	59.78
12	KERALA	255.32	356.82	202.88	56.86
13	MADHYA PRADESH	2533.82	4456.68	3484.16	78.18
14	MAHARASHTRA	214.07	589.98	250.20	42.41
15	MANIPUR	302.81	367.64	273.52	74.40
16	MEGHALAYA	88.71	126.28	94.03	74.46
17	MIZORAM	171.58	189.42	140.88	74.37
18	NAGALAND	359.59	409.53	340.87	83.23
19	ORISSA	159.49	670.57	421.84	62.91
20	PUNJAB	76.37	126.85	86.53	68.22
21	RAJASTHAN	5225.54	6927.03	4884.46	70.51
22	SIKKIM	53.10	65.34	41.55	63.58
23	TAMIL NADU	1239.31	2167.99	1308.51	60.36
24	TRIPURA	513.52	570.67	333.09	58.37
25	UTTAR PRADESH	3658.99	5116.69	3427.87	66.99
26	UTTRANCHAL	186.76	252.38	182.97	72.50
27	WEST BENGAL	1128.93	1668.13	1081.62	64.84
28	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	1.53	15.08	7.86	52.11
29	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	0.39	1.52	1.41	93.16
30	DAMAN & DIU	NR	NR	NR	NR
31	GOA	0.00	6.06	4.18	68.98
32	LAKSHADWEEP	0.00	2.62	1.71	65.45
33	PONDICHERRY	3.60	9.55	4.95	51.79
34	CHANDIGARH	NR	NR	NR	NR
	TOTAL	24714.19	38558.15	25697.36	66.65

S.No.	Financial Outcomes					
	Expenditure on wages (In Crore)	%age of Expenditure on wages	Expenditure on Material (In Crore)	%age of Expenditure on Material	Administrative Expenditure (In Crore)	%age of Administrative Expenditure
	39	40	41	42	43	44
1	2523.20	84.26	329.28	11.00	129.29	4.32
2	4.29	66.19	1.95	29.98	0.24	3.71
3	414.12	61.72	216.45	32.26	22.26	3.32
4	717.22	62.00	364.54	31.51	37.09	3.21
5	555.86	62.61	298.13	33.58	29.53	3.33
6	342.72	77.02	87.82	19.74	12.17	2.74
7	50.71	73.78	14.91	21.69	2.70	3.93
8	199.01	56.43	124.89	35.41	15.42	4.37
9	42.44	62.18	12.49	18.30	2.12	3.10
10	602.09	59.50	377.88	37.34	22.94	2.27
11	975.33	66.84	469.24	32.16	13.10	0.90
12	177.86	87.67	8.71	4.29	14.29	7.04
13	2229.28	63.98	1112.84	31.94	75.96	2.18
14	204.09	81.57	21.63	8.65	10.00	4.00
15	170.13	62.20	86.88	31.76	10.02	3.66
16	59.56	63.35	30.10	32.01	2.80	2.98
17	116.30	82.56	11.71	8.31	7.08	5.03
18	212.16	62.24	98.17	28.80	11.55	3.39
19	267.00	63.29	140.11	33.21	14.57	3.45
20	54.06	62.48	26.56	30.70	3.78	4.37
21	3439.69	70.42	1239.00	25.37	78.38	1.60
22	25.71	61.89	13.60	32.73	1.72	4.14
23	1278.68	97.72	0.00	0.00	29.83	2.28
24	249.42	74.88	76.91	23.09	5.93	1.78
25	2070.09	60.39	1150.06	33.55	104.99	3.06
26	119.97	65.57	54.11	29.57	6.16	3.36
27	719.53	66.52	272.08	25.15	42.33	3.91
28	4.38	55.77	0.10	1.27	3.35	42.66
29	0.60	42.25	0.36	25.58	0.09	6.57
30	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
31	0.90	21.54	0.61	14.54	2.66	63.58
32	1.41	82.14	0.07	3.80	0.18	10.69
33	4.8158	97.34	0	0.00	0.13	2.66
34	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
	17832.62	69.39	6641.17	25.84	712.65	2.77

## The Mahatma Gandhi NREGA OUTCOMES: FY 2009-10 upto Dec, 09 (Physical : Assets)

States	Assets Created					
	Rural Connectivity		Flood Control and Protection		Water Conservation and Water Harvesting	
	Taken up	Completed	Taken up	Completed	Taken up	Completed
ANDHRA PRADESH	26229	10167	5663	3456	287882	139252
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	529	84	221	26	153	22
ASSAM	9266	2416	1898	708	1054	211
BIHAR	41014	20288	6938	3720	13360	6507
CHHATTISGARH	21848	8077	585	159	7307	3054
GUJARAT	8146	3515	3024	1514	182605	175976
HARYANA	1575	492	230	56	1695	503
HIMACHAL PRADESH	22090	9700	5909	2538	6469	3149
JAMMU AND KASHMIR	5290	1707	2532	970	1249	406
JHARKHAND	32720	13298	577	136	33546	13982
KARNATAKA	27271	998	16014	656	57691	3537
KERALA	3867	222	34301	3298	10137	919
MADHYA PRADESH	56666	14104	3792	1181	51852	13490
MAHARASHTRA	2400	291	338	100	10624	4780
MANIPUR	2627	1339	2619	1854	884	401
MEGHALAYA	2736	877	609	147	1170	358
MIZORAM	2365	1650	2	1	32	12
NAGALAND	1739	646	452	258	3002	638
ORISSA	61146	3481	848	18	31940	1429
PUNJAB	2626	1153	343	162	447	333
RAJASTHAN	47161	12270	2652	471	27369	7330
SIKKIM	251	83	104	31	35	3
TAMIL NADU	9545	2850	110	7	5423	1393
TRIPURA	6676	3776	1035	831	2570	1939
UTTAR PRADESH	107315	52242	13785	6886	56732	25168
UTTARAKHAND	1256	674	4538	2089	12217	5604
WEST BENGAL	39286	19434	8684	4625	16428	9698
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	58	40	98	77	103	32
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	24	5	9	0	1	0
DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0
GOA	70	32	67	38	7	5
LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	1	0	190	69
PUDUCHERRY	0	0	0	0	657	657
CHANDIGARH	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	543792	185911	117978	36013	824831	420857

Assets Created				Total Works Takenup	Total Works Completed	% Age of Works Completed
Land Development		Any Other activity Approved by MRD				
Taken up	Completed	Taken up	Completed			
194798	106282	0	0	849802	396718	46.68
141	5	58	12	1558	166	10.65
1663	335	1	0	16504	4250	25.75
3733	1461	580	334	132379	46872	35.41
18407	7606	0	0	77344	31991	41.36
1122	740	17279	16359	235562	206967	87.86
476	105	177	22	5210	1584	30.4
3191	1458	698	232	48620	21507	44.23
1159	458	17	10	13145	4343	33.04
19092	9567	191	173	133472	54627	40.93
46739	2804	17145	392	310064	15595	5.03
13572	948	811	164	97818	9710	9.93
93150	34992	141	0	492919	159244	32.31
930	688	27	0	20128	7184	35.69
913	504	155	57	9703	6031	62.16
977	323	13	7	6933	2471	35.64
80	42	15	15	2684	1909	71.13
636	346	16	1	7349	2854	38.84
542	13	6969	291	175121	8740	4.99
768	262	242	226	8606	3851	44.75
7538	992	0	0	179724	59261	32.97
122	31	0	0	1452	646	44.49
24	4	2	0	41984	11946	28.45
3903	2572	2833	1700	25126	17233	68.59
39980	22766	20883	9852	356783	168099	47.12
876	370	15	3	26224	11825	45.09
7553	3783	0	0	105582	53631	50.8
44	23	0	0	333	199	59.76
0	0	0	0	34	5	14.71
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50	22	0	0	231	111	48.05
500	450	0	0	885	629	71.07
0	0	0	0	917	871	94.98
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
462679	199952	68268	29850	3384196	1311070	38.74



Assets Created							
Drought Proofing		Micro Irrigation Works		Provision of Irrigation facility to Land Owned by		Renovation of Traditional Water bodies	
Taken up	Completed	Taken up	Completed	Taken up	Completed	Taken up	Completed
36375	14005	99209	55540	128184	40660	71462	27356
106	1	272	14	44	0	34	2
1118	311	780	121	159	11	565	137
47038	4683	8593	4503	1682	606	9441	4770
3446	838	2981	1412	13468	6165	9302	4680
6636	2758	541	218	10747	2711	5462	3176
198	120	245	93	4	0	610	193
1011	380	4630	2115	1456	449	3166	1486
81	25	2021	516	232	69	564	182
2601	815	2204	710	34048	12640	8493	3306
47784	651	25206	902	51767	4721	20447	934
4031	621	12190	1555	2511	357	16398	1626
80316	11558	7880	1975	189285	78444	9837	3500
2875	377	257	32	1462	430	1215	486
1554	1218	574	359	115	115	262	184
757	570	215	64	130	29	326	96
182	182	3	2	0	0	5	5
612	421	600	369	61	32	231	143
7170	48	1666	68	19811	262	45029	3130
847	294	437	382	0	0	2896	1039
7216	1018	6691	1727	61726	30795	19371	4658
848	477	87	20	0	0	5	1
0	0	6655	2214	0	0	20225	5478
1892	1485	3370	2392	1586	1455	1261	1083
19679	9362	15823	7005	47092	20366	35494	14452
3271	1394	2823	1149	441	198	787	344
11568	3566	7476	4122	2696	1499	11891	6904
1	0	28	26	0	0	1	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	0	1	1	0	0	28	13
144	61	0	0	0	0	50	49
14	0	0	0	0	0	246	214
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
289379	57239	213458	89606	568707	202014	295104	89628





सत्यमेव जयते

Ministry of Rural Development  
Department of Rural Development  
Government of India  
New Delhi