CHAPTER V
Works under MGNREGA, Worksite Management and
Payment of Wages

“…..Some people think digital India is only for youth but that is not correct. This app Kisan Suvidha is for farmers, and I urge farmers to at least try it once. It will help the farmers. Villagers should take the initiative and make plans on what work they want to get done through MGNREGA in their village,”

Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, 27 March 2016, Mann ki baat

MGNREGA's most exceptional feature is its demand driven nature. The household can demand for work after getting the job card. The Act has specified different types of works that may be taken up for this purpose. Negative list i.e. works that are not permissible under MGNREGA are also mentioned in the Act. In this chapter, the researcher has discussed different works that are permissible and non-permissible. Other things which has discussed in this chapter include the wage payment, mode of payment of wages, funding and worksite facilities.

5.1 WORKS UNDER MGNREGA:
States have been demanding for inclusion of new projects under MGNREGA during last ten year. Also the demand to build an even solid constructive harmony between MGNREGA and agricultural & connected livelihoods in rural areas is also being done. MGNREGA Operational guidelines 2014 have presented a new list of permissible works in response to each of the demands. Only a few works are new and maximum of these works already comes within the category of works already permitted under the NREGA 2005.
5.1.1 Permissible work:

Paragraph 4(1) of Schedule I provide provision for the following works:57

I. Category A - Public Works Relating to Natural Resources Management:

(i) Works related to building water preservation and water harvesting structures to enhance and improve groundwater like underground embankments, stop dams, check dams with special focus on recharging groundwater including drinking water sources;

(ii) Watershed management works such as contour trenches, terracing, boulder checks, gabion structures and spring shed development resulting in a comprehensive treatment of a watershed;

(iii) Micro and minor irrigation works and construction, reformation and maintenance of irrigation canals and drains;

(iv) Renovation of conventional water bodies including desilting of irrigation tanks and other water bodies;

(v) Forest Management, plantation of trees and horticulture in common and forest lands, road margins, canal bunds, tank foreshores and coastal belts duly providing right to usufruct to the households covered in Paragraph 5 of Schedule I; and

(vi) Land development works in common land.

II. Category B - Individual Assets for Vulnerable Sections (Only for Households in Paragraph 5 of Schedule I):

(i) Providing appropriate infrastructure for irrigation including dug wells, farm ponds and other water harvesting structures and improving fertility of lands of households,

(ii) Improving source of revenue through plantation, sericulture, horticulture and farm forestry;

(iii) In order to bring, uncultivated or badlands of households, under cultivation, the development work on these lands.

57 MGNREGA Operational Guidelines-2014, pg 27-28
(iv) Unskilled wage component in construction of houses sanctioned under the Indira Awaas Yojana or such other Government Scheme;
(v) Developing infrastructure for promotion of farm animals such as, poultry shelter, goat shelter, piggery shelter, cattle shelter and fodder troughs for cattle;
(vi) Developing infrastructure for promotion of fisheries;

III. Category C- Common Infrastructure for NRLM Compliant Self-Help Groups:
(i) Performing works for improving agricultural output by building long-lasting infrastructure required for bio-fertilisers and post-harvest facilities including plastered storage facilities for agricultural produce; and
(ii) Common work sheds for livelihood activities of self-help groups.

IV. Category D - Rural Infrastructure:
(i) To accomplish ‘open defecation free’ status and solid and liquid waste management according to given norms, sanitation related works such as, Anganwadi toilets, individual household latrines, school toilet units is done in rural areas, either independently or in confluence with schemes of other Government Departments;
(ii) Construction of paved roads or streets including side drains and ducts within a village. Providing rural road connectivity to unconnected villages in any weather and connecting recognized rural production centres to the existing paved road network;
(iii) Construction of play grounds;
(iv) Providing drainage in water-logged areas, deepening and repairing flood channels, chaur renovation, construction of storm water drains for coastal protection and undertaking works for improving disaster attentiveness or reformation of roads or renovation of other essential public infrastructure including flood control and protection works.
(v) Buildings construction for Gram Panchayats, Anganwadi centres, women SHG federations, storm shelters, village bazaars and crematoria at the village or block level;
(vi) Building Food Grain Storage Structures in order to implement the provisions of The National Food Security Act 2013;
(vii) Production of building material required for construction works under the Act.
(viii) Maintenance of rural public assets created under the Act;
(ix) Any other work which may be notified by the Central Government in consultation with the State Government in this regard.

5.1.2 Creation of individual assets:
Under MGNREGS, Individual farmer’s land can be developed. Works creating individual assets shall be prioritised on land or homestead owned by households belonging to the:
(a) Scheduled Castes
(b) Scheduled Tribes
(c) nomadic tribes
(d) denotified tribes
(e) other families below the poverty line
(f) women-headed households
(g) physically handicapped headed households
(h) beneficiaries of land reforms
(i) the beneficiaries under the Indira Awaas Yojana
(j) beneficiaries under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006,

And after using the suitable beneficiaries under the above categories, on lands of the small or marginal farmers as defined in the Agriculture Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008 subject to the condition that such households shall have a job card with at least one member willing to work on the project undertaken on their land or homestead.

5.1.3 Criteria for introducing new category of work under MGNREGS:
i). If the State Government believes that If the list of permissible works is not enough to create ample employment, the State should draw a proposal to be sent to the Central Government for assessment and sanction.

58 MGNREGA Operational Guidelines- 2014, pg-29
59 MGNREGA Operational Guidelines- 2014, pg-29
ii) Following things must be included in the proposal given by State Government:
   a. Justification for the work.
   b. Work areas
   c. Numbers of wage seekers who need to be employed
   d. Nature of durable asset to be created
   e. How the livelihood base of rural poor will be strengthened by this work
   f. Continued employment opportunities, strengthening of the local economy and improving the quality of lives of people.

iii) There should also be a model project in these proposals which is summarize as follows:
   a. The unit cost of the work.
   b. The labour component.
   c. The material component.
   d. Skilled and semi-skilled component.
   e. The transparency and accountability mechanisms.
   f. The expected final outcome that will be created.
   g. The benefit to the livelihood base of the rural poor.
   h. Any other benefit likely to accrue.

iv) The project should be in convergence with ongoing State programmes

v) If there are any existing examples by individual Panchayats or NGOs, there should be an account of the way this work has functioned.

vi) Ministry will study this proposal, pilots maybe be sanctioned if necessary, to examine the viability and result of such a proposal, ordinarily within 3 months, but no later than 6 months.

vii) Requisite guidelines will be formulated by Ministry if the work is to be added in the permissible works and after that the approval will be sent to the concerned State Government.

viii) If this work is found to be of worth, the Central Government may suggest that such works be approved for a larger number of States, or on an all India basis.

ix) If the outcome of work is not in conformity with the objectives of MGNREGA then amendments may be suggested or even the withdrawal of approval of work as permissible work.
5.1.4 Negative List (Works not permissible):

Non-tangible, non-measurable, non-quantifiable, repetitive works such as, removing grass, pebbles, agricultural operations and the works not included in the list of permissible work are not permitted. List of negative works\textsuperscript{60} includes:

i. Works which are non-tangible, not measurable, non-quantifiable repetitive such as, removing grass, pebbles, agricultural operations, shall not be taken up.

ii. Some works like boulder pebble or shrub removal silt application and similar activities are not as a stand-alone activities but these can be a part of tasks in projects for converting uncultivable or barren lands into cultivable lands.

iii. Agriculture inputs and Agriculture operations are not allowed. Consolidated project to be assisted under GNREGA may include removal of weeds and watering which are otherwise considered only for forestry plantation and horticulture limited for a duration of 2-3 years.

iv. The person responsible for the Expenses incurred to finance non-permissible activities will be liable to pay for such expenses.

v. MGNREGA discourages execution of pilot activity. However, pilots using MGNREGA funds, involving only a few Panchayats could be taken up only upon approval of the Ministry.

vi. The resources of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA should not be used for land acquisition and no Land of small and marginal farmers or SC/ST can be used for any work under the programme

vii. The common pool resource in rural areas is ground water. The quantity (depth) and quality of the ground water may be affected if it is extracted through individual sources such as wells and tubewells. There are certain condition for digging the well under MGNREGA which are as follows:

a. Under no circumstance, Bore wells and tube wells will be considered as a permissible activity under MGNREGA.

\textsuperscript{60} MGNREGA Operational Guidelines-2014, pg-31
b. Digging of private wells in areas which have been classified as semi-critical or critical or overexploited according to CGWB’s latest assessment, will not be a permissible activity under MGNREGA.

c. “Group wells” will be allowed in areas which have been classified as semi-critical or critical or overexploited according to CGWB’s latest assessment. Group well will be used by a group of farmers consisting of atleast three farmers who will agree to share the water of that group well.

d. The farmers will do a formal agreement on stamp paper for water sharing from group well. Gram Panchayat will do the verification of this agreement.

e. Only one member from one family can be the member of the group. He/she cannot be members of more than one group.

f. In revenue records, the Group Well should be registered as a Group Irrigation Well.

g. Individual well may be allowed in areas which are classified as “safe” by the CGWB.

5.1.5 The Wage–Material Ratio:

The ratio of wage costs to material costs should be no less than the minimum norm of 60:40 stipulated in the Act61 and it should be applied preferably at the Gram Panchayat, Block and District levels.

The material cost shall include the wages of skilled labourers and mates.

For works executed by GP, the ratio of 60:40 for wage and material cost should be maintained at GP level and for works executed by PIA other than GP, it should be maintained at block or intermediate panchayat level.

5.1.6 Implementing Agencies:

Any agency that is authorized by the Central or State Government to implement any work under MGNREGS is an Implementing Agency.62

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61 The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005
62 MGNREGA Operational Guidelines-2014, pg-33
• Most important agency for execution of works is Gram Panchayat. Gram panchayat is allotted at least 50% of the works in terms of cost. This is the statutory minimum, the programme officer or district programme coordinator has right to allot more.

• The other Implementing Agencies can be Intermediate and District Panchayats, line departments of the Government, Public Sector Undertakings of the Central and State Governments, Cooperative Societies with a majority shareholding by the Central and State Governments, and reputed NGOs having a proven track record of performance. Self-Help Groups may also be considered as possible Implementing Agencies.

• For execution of MGNREGS works at the village level, all the implementing agencies converge at Gram Panchayat and the GPs will act as the single window. Other PIAs working in the same GP have to ensure that all works proposed by them are passed in the Gram Sabha and included in the Annual Development Plan of the GP.

• District Programme Coordinator will appoint PIAs throughout the district.

• Other than the Gram Panchayat, the selection of the Implementing Agency will be based on technical expertise, ability to handle work within the given time frame, and proven track record for work, and the overall interests of beneficiaries. The selection of the Implementing Agency will have to be mentioned in the Development Plan. When an agency fails to execute the work, a panel of agencies approved, in order of priority, may be considered to ensure that there are alternative options available, so that works do not suffer and that work seekers get employment on time.

• PIAs will directly bear the responsibility for not being able to execute works in the time indicated by them in the labour budget and the Annual Plan. In case, any Implementing Agency (including a Gram Panchayat) is not able to complete the works allotted within 15 days, it will immediately inform the Programme Officer, who will entrust it to another agency, chosen from a panel of agencies approved project-wise for that Block in the Development Plan for the District. If Gram Panchayat fails to execute a work within 15 days, the Programme Officer will direct the applicants to a work being executed by another Implementing Agency.
• The task of the Line Department includes giving technical support in giving estimates, measurement and supervision of the works executed. Line department will not get any overhead charge for this.
• According to the Act no contractors will be engaged in any manner in the execution of works.

5.1.7 Sanctioning of Works63:
1. Works shall be of two types:
   Panchayat works - those implemented by the Gram Panchayats
   General works - those implemented by other Implementing Agencies
2. Under a Scheme to be executed through the Gram Panchayats, the Programme Officer shall allot at least 50 per cent of the works in terms of its cost in each block.
3. Administrative Sanction and Technical Sanction for all works on both lists i.e. Panchayat works and general works, will be required in advance, by December of the year preceding the proposed implementation.
4. The Gram Panchayats are the appropriate authorities empowered to ‘start’ panchayat works and to allocate employment among persons who have applied for work. While doing allocation of work, priority will be given to residents of that Gram Panchayat.
5. The Programme Officer shall act as the authority empowered to ‘start’ general works (by issuing work orders). The projects that are located in or near Panchayats where applications for work are pending, will be given priority.
6. Gram Panchayat shall convey the information on new applications for work at least once a week to the Programme Officer. Simultaneously, the Gram Panchayat shall specify how many of the new applicants are being employed on Panchayat works (and for how long), and how many are to be provided employment on ‘general works’ by the Programme Officer.
7. Programme Officer shall issue the Muster rolls for all REGS works. A unique identity number will be given to each muster roll. A detailed record of muster

63 The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005
rolls will be maintained in the registers. The Gram Panchayat shall inform the Programme Officer before starting the work, so that the Programme Officer may issue the required muster rolls.

8. A consolidated shelf of projects shall be prepared by the Programme Officer for the Block based on proposals received from the Gram Panchayats and the Intermediate Panchayat, distinguishing between Panchayat works and general works. Other Implementing Agencies may also submit proposals to the Programme Officer through the Intermediate Panchayat.

9. The relevant Gram Panchayat(s) shall be informed by the Programme Officer, whenever he starts a work project among the ‘general works’, and specify how many labourers can be employed on this project from each Gram Panchayat. Gram Panchayat hold the responsibility of the allocation of work to specific applicants within the Gram Panchayat.

10. When the list of ‘general works’ on the shelf of projects is too short and Programme Officer is unable to meet all applications for work in a particular area because he or she may direct some Gram Panchayats in that area to proceed with the implementation of works on the ‘Panchayat works’ list.

5.2 Worksite Facilities:

Some specific Worksite facilities\textsuperscript{64} i.e. Medical Aid, Drinking Water, Shade and Creche facility should be given to Mahatma Gandhi NREGS labourers. The expenditure done on worksite facilities should be booked as part of administrative expenditure.

- The first aid box with adequate material for emergency treatment for minor injuries and other health hazards connected with the work being performed.
- If the water is available at long distances, Trolleys for fetching drinking water should be made available.
- Provisions should be made to depute one of women workers to look after the children of women workers, in case the number of children below five years is five or more. The person so deputed should be paid remuneration equivalent to the wage rate. The most marginalised women in the locality, women in exploitative conditions or bonded labour or those vulnerable to being trafficked or

\textsuperscript{64} MGNREGA Operational Guidelines-2014, pg-41
liberated manual scavengers should be employed for providing child care services.

Besides worksite facilities there are some other entitlements of MGNREGA workers:

- Any worker who is employed under the scheme, suffers any personal injury by accident arising out of and in the course of his employment then he is entitled to medical treatment. If the worker is hospitalised, then all the medical expenses and daily allowance not less than half of the wage rate are required to be paid to the injured worker.
- Implementing agency shall pay an ex gratia of Rs. 25,000, if the person employed under the scheme dies or becomes permanently disabled by accident out of or in the course of employment. This amount shall be paid to the legal heirs of the deceased or the disabled, as the case may be.
- If any personal injuries caused by accident to a child accompanying a worker who is employed under the scheme, the child is entitled to free medical treatment as may be specified in the scheme and in case of death or disablement, through an ex gratia payment as may be determined by the State Government is to be given.

5.3 Weekly Report on Worksites:
A competent authority will duly authorize and issue measurement book in which all measurements of work done will be recorded. Measurement officers (Technical Assistants/ Overseers/ Junior Engineers) shall do weekly measurement of works. Measurement officers should ensure that all measurements are taken every week or soon after closure of the muster roll, whichever is earlier. All measurements should be captured task-wise so that everything is visible and properly paid. Measurements recorded in Measurements Book need to be entered in NREGASoft.

65 The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005
66 MGNREGA Operational Guidelines-2014, pg-41
5.3.1 Checking measurement:
For the purpose of effective monitoring and ensuring quality of MGNREGS works, it is crucial that measurement recorded by TA/Overseer/junior Engineer is checked by an authority higher than the measurement officer. In order to ensure creation of quality assets, States will have to adopt proper check measurement norms. However, it should affect timely payments of wages. The check measurement engineer shall carefully inspect the work and records and after that a physically completed work can be closed. In case of execution of works by line departments, after the completion of work, check measurement is conducted by the official from line department who has given technical approval.

5.4 Payment of Wages67:
The wage rate shall be notified by the Central Government and accordingly every person working under the Scheme will be given payment. Equal wages shall be paid to both men and women workers, and the provisions of the equal Remuneration Act, 1976 shall be complied with. Efforts will be made by State Governments and the programme authorities to publicize the wage rates in simple language and by easily accessible means to the local community. Wage rates shall also be displayed prominently at every worksite.

5.4.1 Payment Agency- Banks & Post Offices:
   i) In order to attain fairness and transparency in payment of wages, as for as possible the wage disbursement agency and implementing agency should be different.
   ii) As Banks and post offices are well established financial institutions they can be dependable service providers in payment of wages.
   iii) Different service providers (nationalized banks/RRBs/post offices/mobile banks/three private sector banks i.e., ICICI bank, HDFC bank and Axis Bank) may be chosen on the basis of their relative density and quality of service delivery, largely based on “smooth and timely payments”
   iv) Individual accounts should be opened for every MGNREGS worker.

67 MGNREGA Operational Guidelines- 2014, pg-82
v) Clear guidance should be given to Gram Panchayats regarding the procedures involved in Bank payments.

5.4.2 Cash Payments:

i) PIAs may disburse wages in cash, where the network of banks and post offices is weak. However, this may be done with prior approval by the Ministry and approval of the State Government who will be responsible for ensuring the requisite security for this purpose.

ii) The GP shall be responsible and accountable for disbursement of cash payments even if the PIA is other than the GP.

iii) All cash disbursements shall be made in the presence of a Payment Committee which will be constituted by the DPC. The Payment Committee should comprise the following:
   a. GP Head/Sarpanch or Traditional Tribal Head
   b. GP member from the ward where the works have been executed
   c. Two women SHG members, (wherever applicable)
   d. At least three MGNREGA workers from the GP, out of whom at least one should be a woman and at least one should be from SC/ST
   e. School headmaster or teacher.

iv) The day, place and time for making cash payments shall be widely publicised.

v) Every effort must be made to video record the cash payment process.

vi) GP shall maintain a proper record of all cash payments made and should be available for social audit or public scrutiny. State Government shall take strict action in cases of violation of the procedure given above.

vii) The day, place and time for making cash payments shall be widely publicised.

viii) Every effort must be made to video record the cash payment process.

ix) A proper record of all cash payments made shall be maintained at GP level and should be available for social audit or public scrutiny.

5.4.3 Timely Payments of Wages:

MGNREGA states that workers are entitled to being paid on a weekly basis, and in any case within a fortnight of the date on which work was done. Hence, systemic solutions
are required to make sure that wages are paid on time. To ensure payment of wages within 14 days after start of work, weekly Muster Roll is an essential and main condition. A solution has been developed by Ministry (e-FMS) that leverages NEFT/ RTGS/ ECS/ABP platforms for crediting the accounts of workers quickly. Delay in payments is reduced due to this.

**Pic 5.1: An ideal payment schedule is as follows**

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<td>Disbursement of wages by paying agency</td>
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5.4.4 Compensation for Delay in Payment of Wages:

Payment of wages:
MGNREG Act 2005 states that the MGNREGA workers shall be given wages within 15 days from the date of closure of the Muster Roll. The Schedule of the Act specifies that the wages are to be paid to the workers through their savings accounts in the relevant banks or post offices, unless any relaxation is granted by the Ministry of Rural Development.

Compensation due to delay in payment of wages:
Schedule II of MGNREGA 2005 has laid down a detailed procedure for establishing a delay compensation system. As per the system, delay compensation at a rate of 0.05 per cent of the unpaid wages per day for the duration of the delay beyond the sixteenth day of the closure of the MR shall be paid to MGNREGA workers.

Calculation of compensation:
There is a provision in the Programme Management Information System – NREGA Soft to automatically calculate the compensation payable to the MGNREGA workers based on the date of closure of the MR and the date of generation of the pay order for paying wages. The details of compensation payable in each case are displayed on NREGA website automatically updated daily.

5.4.5 Daily Wages and Piece Rates:
1. Wages may be paid either on a time-rate basis or on a piece-rate basis.
2. Where wages are paid on a time-rate basis:
   a) It will be ensured by the supervisory authorities that productivity norms are met;
   b) In order to facilitate the fulfillment of productivity norms, the Implementing Agencies may provide a description of the daily work requirements.
   c) No worker shall be paid less than daily minimum wage.
3. Where wages are paid on a piece-rate basis:
   a) The nature of work must be such that each labourer’s work can be individually measured;
b) The works norms must be such that any person working at a normal pace for seven hours earns no less than the minimum wage, as per the District Schedule of Rates.

c) There should be a transparency in the recording of measurements. Individuals may verify their measurements on a daily basis;

d) Neither time requirements should be imposed and nor daily attendance should not be a condition for payment of wages.

4. Skilled labour can be paid on a piece-rate basis in construction works.

5. Efforts will be made by the State Governments and the programme authorities to publicize the minimum wage and the task-based rates in simple language and by means easily accessible to the local community. Wage rates shall also be displayed prominently at every worksite.

6. The Programme Officer, the District Programme Coordinator and the State Government shall keep an eye on the average wages earned under a task-based system. To ensure that workers earn the minimum wage, the Schedule of Rates may be revised.

7. The District-wise average wage earned on a task basis and paid to men and women shall also be brought to the notice of the State Council every year.

5.5 Funding:

5.5.1. Financing Pattern:

- Following costs will be borne by Central Government:
  a. The entire cost of wages for unskilled manual workers
  b. 75 percent of the cost of material and wages for skilled and semi-skilled workers.
  c. Administrative expenses as may be determined by the Central Government. These will include, among other things, the salary and allowances of Programme Officers and their support staff and worksite facilities

- Following costs will be borne by State Government:
  a. 25 percent of the cost of material and wages for skilled and semi-skilled workers.
b. Unemployment allowance payable in case the State Government cannot provide wage employment within 15 days of application.

c. Administrative expenses of the State Employment Guarantee Council.

5.5.2. Employment Guarantee Funds:

- A fund called the National Employment Guarantee Fund shall be established by the Central Government which will be managed according to the Rules made for this purpose. The grants to State Governments or Districts for implementation of NREGA shall be released from this Fund.

- The State Government may, by notification, establish a fund to be called the State Employment Guarantee Fund. According to the purposes of the Act, this Fund is to be spent and manage as a Revolving Fund, with Rules that govern and ensure its consumption.

- At the District, Block, and Gram Panchayat levels, similar Revolving Funds should be set up Under REGS.

- The State Government must indicate the Fund designated by it as the Receptacle Fund for receiving the Central Share. This may be at the State or the District level.

- As soon as the funds are received in the account designated by State Government as the Receptacle Fund for the Central Share, the duty of the State Government to ensure the execution of the legal guarantee under the Act will begin.

- A complete Financial Management System will be designed by the State Government for the transfer and use of funds. This will make ensure that there is clearness, competence and responsibility, and use of funds towards the final outcome is being tracked.

- Under the Scheme at the State, District and Block levels, separate bank accounts shall be opened for funds. The accounts shall be opened in public sector banks. At District level, the District Programme Coordinator will be a joint holder of the account, and at Block level, the Programme Officer will be a joint holder of the account.

- Under no situation, funds allocated to REGS should be used for other purposes.

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MGNREGA aims at enhancing the livelihood security of people in rural areas by guaranteeing 100 days of wage-employment in a financial year to a rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. This objective is overarched by a set of goals that embedded in the frame work of social development. These include a strong social safety net for the vulnerable groups by providing a fall-back employment source, a growth engine for sustainable development of an agricultural economy through strengthening the natural resource base of rural livelihood and create durable livelihood in rural areas, empowerment of rural poor through a process of a right based law and introducing new ways of doing business, as a model of governance reform anchored on the principles of transparency and gross root democracy. MGNREGA also seeks to create durable assets to augment land and water resources, improve rural connectivity and strengthen the livelihood resource base of the rural poor.

By keeping the objectives and Hypothesis in mind, an attempt has been made in this chapter to investigate the impact of MGNREGA on rural people of the study area. Present chapter focuses on following major points viz. how MGNREGA has helped in the villages to create and develop their Infra-structure, improvement in the living standard of the beneficiaries under the scheme, contribution of the scheme to address the problem of migration from rural areas to the urban for employment and most important the role played by the scheme in the empowerment of half of the population of the village i.e Women Empowerment. An attempt has been made to examine the impact of MGNREGS on children’s education especially the status of dropout children.