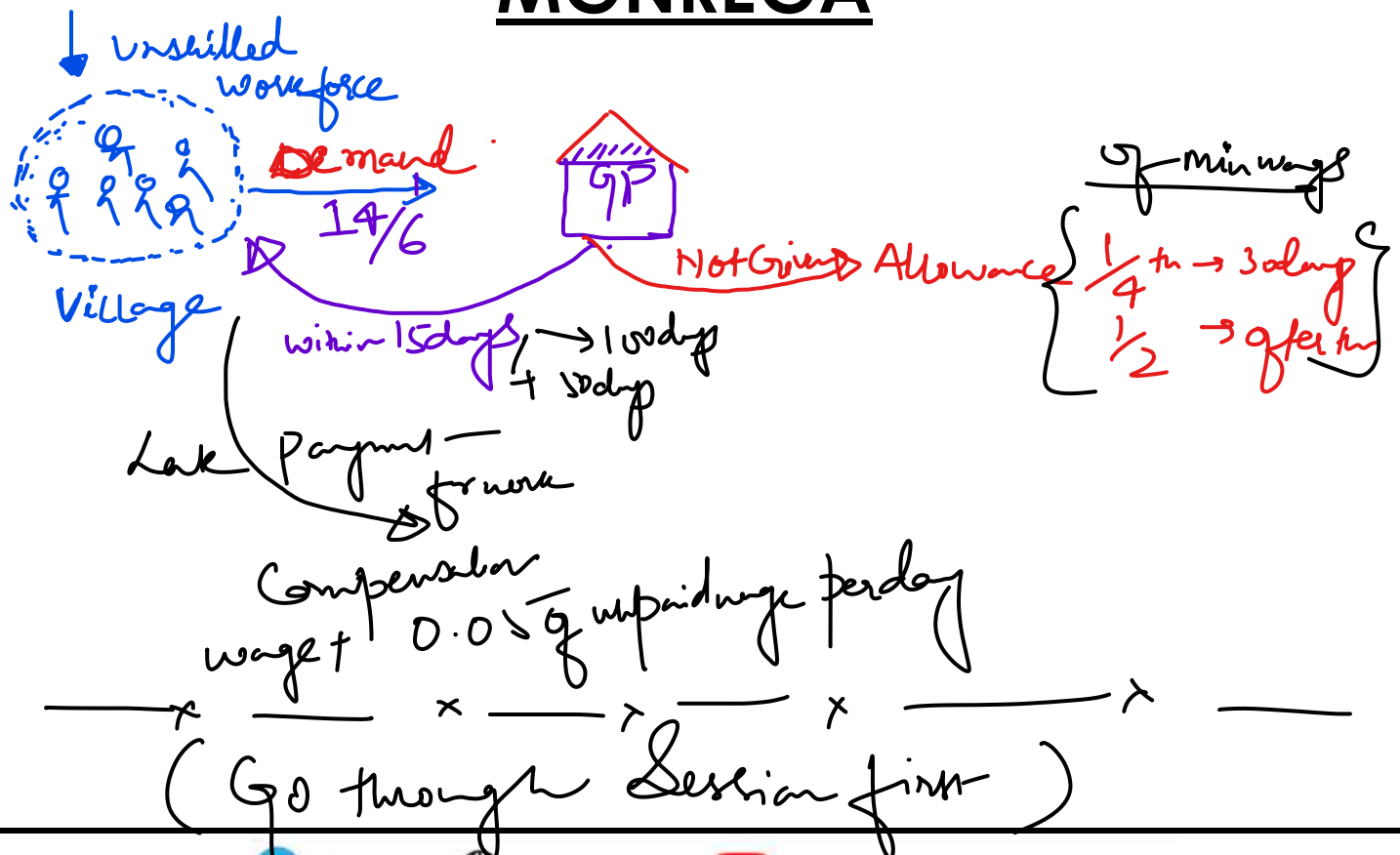


SCHEME HANDOUTS



MGNREGA



Contents

1	Concept of Demand Driven Scheme.....	4
2	About the Scheme – Introduction.....	4
2.1	Objectives of the scheme	5
2.2	Goals.....	5
2.3	Inspiration from Constitution.....	5
3	Key Stakeholders	5
3.1	Special Category of workers	6
4	Role of Gram Sabha	6
4.1	Role of Gram Panchayat.....	6
4.2	Role of Programme Officer (PO)	7
4.3	Role of District Panchayat Coordinator (DPC)	8
4.4	Role of State Employment Guarantee Council (SEGC)	9
4.5	Key functionaries at Ground Level	9
4.6	Cluster Facilitation Team.....	9
4.7	Block Resource Center.....	10
4.8	SEGM.....	10
4.9	NMT	10
5	Job Card	10
6	Developmental Plans.....	11
7	Four Guidelines for Work.....	11
8	Category of Work Under MGNREGA	12
8.1	Work in Land of Individual Farmer.....	12
8.2	Negative Work	12
9	Social Security under the scheme	13
10	Miscellaneous.....	13
10.1	Social Coverage.....	13
10.2	Act vs Scheme	13
10.3	Geotagging	14
10.4	Citizen Feedback for Transparency.....	14
10.5	SECURE.....	14
10.6	Yuktdhara	14
10.7	GIS based Planning	14



10.8	NREGASoFT	14
10.9	NMMS App	15
10.10	Area Officer App	15
10.11	Amrit Sarovar	15
10.12	Jaldoot App:.....	15
10.13	Ombudsperson:.....	15
10.14	Project Unnati	15
10.15	E-SAKSHAM.....	16
10.16	Mission Water Conservation Framework	16
10.17	Social Audits.....	16
10.18	NeFMS.....	16
10.19	MGNREGA & SDG	16



1 Concept of Demand Driven Scheme

Demand Driven vs Supply Driven Schemes

The government schemes can be supply driven {allocation based} and demand driven. In **allocation based schemes**, the money from centre to states is based on certain criteria or calculations. These state-wise funds for example, can be based on poverty criteria. Thus, it's a top to bottom approach, highly centralized and has disconnect from grassroots organizations. In demand based schemes, the scheme implementation is driven from below by the grass root institutions such as PRIs, SHGs, district bodies or even state bodies. It's a bottom-top approach and is highly decentralized and is people centric.



In India, schemes such as MGNREGA, NRLM etc. are demand driven. In such schemes, the provision of government support (such as work in MGNREGA) is triggered by demand for work. Similarly, the NRLM / Aajeevika follows a demand-driven strategy. In both these schemes, the states have the flexibility to develop their own perspective plans and annual action plans for poverty reduction. The most recent example of demand driven scheme is Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY). Under this scheme, every Member of Parliament is required to adopt one village located in his or her constituency by 2016 and then adopting two more villages by 2019. This would result in the development of the adopted village in terms of health, cleanliness, greenery and cordiality within the community. In other words, the scheme imposes a duty upon the MPs to develop the physical and institutional infrastructure of the villages. The development in one village will definitely have an impact on the neighbouring villages, who too will try to be at par with the 'Adarsh Gram' or model village.

2 About the Scheme – Introduction

- The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, (NREGA) was notified **on September 7, 2005** The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), also known as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGS) is Indian legislation **enacted on August 25, 2005**.
- The mandate of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), 2005 is to provide **at least 100 days** of wage employment in a financial year to **every rural household** whose adult member volunteers to do **unskilled manual** work. An additional **50 days of wage employment** are provided over and above 100

days in the notified drought affected areas or natural calamity areas in the country on recommendation of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare. The Ministry also mandates the provision of additional 50 days of wage employment to every Scheduled Tribe Household in a forest area, provided that these households have no other private property except for the land rights provided under the FRA Act, 2006.

- Wage rates for workers under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), 2005 are notified annually based on **Consumer Price Index-Agricultural Labourers (CPI-AL)** by the Central Government in accordance with the provisions of section 6(1) of the MGNREGA

2.1 Objectives of the scheme

The core objectives of the MGNREGS are:

- **Guarantee:** Providing not less than one hundred days of unskilled manual work as a guaranteed employment in a financial year to every household in rural areas as per demand, resulting in creation of productive assets of prescribed quality and durability
- **Livelihood:** Strengthening the livelihood resource base of the poor;
- **Social Inclusion:** Proactively ensuring social inclusion and
- **PRI:** Strengthening Panchayati Raj Institutions.

2.2 Goals

- **SOCIAL PROTECTION:** Social protection for the most vulnerable people living in rural India by guaranteeing wage employment opportunities.
- **LIVELIHOOD SECURITY:** Enhance livelihood security of the rural poor through generation of wage employment opportunities in works leading to creation of durable assets.
- **NATURAL RESOURCE BASE:** Rejuvenate natural resource base of rural areas. Create a durable and productive rural asset base.
- **DEMOCRATIC EMPOWERMENT:** Empowerment of the socially disadvantaged, especially, women, Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs), through the processes of a rights-based legislation. Strengthen decentralised, participatory planning through convergence of various anti-poverty and livelihoods initiatives. Deepen democracy at the grassroots by strengthening Panchayati Raj Institutions.

2.3 Inspiration from Constitution

- **Part IV-** Act aims to follow the Directive Principles of State Policy of the Constitution
- **Article 41-** Directs the State to secure to all citizens the right to work
- **Article 48A-** Directs the State to protect the environment
- **Article 21-** Right to life with dignity (through an assurance of livelihood security)
- **Article 16-** Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment

3 Key Stakeholders

- Wage seekers
- Gram Sabha (GS)



- Three-tier Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)
- Programme Officer at the Block level
- District Programme Coordinator (DPC)
- State Government Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD)
- Civil Society Application for registration
- Other stakeholders [viz. line departments, convergence departments, Self-Help Groups (SHGs), etc.]

3.1 Special Category of workers

The special category of workers are from: Persons with disabilities, Primitive Tribal Groups, Nomadic Tribal Groups, De-notified Tribes, Women in special , Senior citizens above 65 years of age, HIV positive persons, Internally displaced persons, Rehabilitated bonded labour.

As per Para 9(1) Schedule I, at least one work which is suitable for Particularly Vulnerable Groups especially the aged and the disabled shall be kept open at all times to provide work as per demand

4 Role of Gram Sabha

- It determines the order of priority of works in the meetings of the Gram Sabha keeping in view potential of the local area, its needs, local resources (Para 4 (2), Schedule I)
- Monitor the execution of works within the GP.
- It is the **primary forum for conduct of social audits**. It provides a platform to all residents to seek and obtain all relevant information from all the Implementing Agencies including GP in relation to MGNREGA works implemented in the GP area.

4.1 Role of Gram Panchayat

- **Receiving** applications for registration
- **Verifying** registration applications Registering households Issuing Job Cards(JCs)
- Allotting work within **fifteen days of submitting the application** or from the date when work is sought in the case of an advance application, whichever is later, irrespective of the implementing agency
- **Conducting periodical surveys** to assess demand for work Identification and planning of works, developing shelf of projects including determination of the order of their priority.
- Forward the list of works to **Programme Officer** for scrutiny and preliminary approval Executing works that shall meet the required technical standards and measurements
- **Maintaining records** as specified in the MGNREGA Operational Guidelines, 2013 Maintaining accounts and providing utilisation certificates in formats prescribed by Central/ State Government.
- **Prepare annually a report** containing the facts and figures and achievements relating to the implementation of the Scheme within its jurisdiction and, copy of the same to be made available to the public on demand and on payment of such fee as may be specified in the Scheme

- **Awareness generation and social mobilisation.**
- Convening the GS for planning and social audit
- Make available all relevant documents including the Muster Rolls, bills, vouchers, measurement books, copies of sanction orders and other connected books of account and papers to the GS for the purpose of conducting the social audit Monitoring implementation at the village level
- Pro-actively disclosing -Details of works both completed and on-going (including wages paid and material component) at worksites and names of persons (with JC numbers) who have worked, days worked for and wages paid, quantity and price of materials purchased for each project along with name of agency supplying the material at GP offices and other prominent public places
- Organise **Rozgar Diwas** at every ward and Gram Panchayat level at least once a month.

Decentralised planning: There is an emphasis on strengthening the process of decentralisation by giving a significant role in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in planning and implementing these works.

4.2 Role of Programme Officer (PO)

At the block level Executive authorities such as Tehsildar/Block Development Officer are often designated as PO. For blocks that have high concentration of SC/STs/landless labourers and are likely to have more demand for MGNREGA works should have a committed/dedicated PO for MGNREGA. The PO should not be assigned responsibilities not directly related to MGNREGA. The PO is the overall in-charge of all MGNREGS works in the block and is not below the rank of a Block Development Officer (BDO). The Programme Officer reports to DPC and Additional DPC of the district.

- The PO acts as a **coordinator** for Mahatma Gandhi NREGS (MGNREGS) at the Block level. The primary responsibility of the PO is to ensure that anyone who applies for work gets employment **within 15 days**.
- **Consolidating**, after scrutiny, all project proposals received from GPs into the Block Plan and submitting it to the District Panchayat for scrutiny and consolidation
- **Matching** employment opportunities arising from works within the Block Plan with the demand for work at each GP in the Block
- **Ensuring baseline surveys** to assess work demand Monitoring and supervising implementation of works taken up by GPs and other implementing agencies within the Block
- **Ensuring prompt and fair payment of wages** to all labourers and payment of unemployment allowance in case employment is not provided on time
- **Maintaining proper accounts** of the resources received, released and utilised Redressing grievances within the Block.
- The PO shall enter every complaint in a **complaint register** and issue dated and numbered acknowledgement. Complaints that fall within the jurisdiction of the PO, including any complaints concerning the implementation of the Act by a GP shall be



disposed of by the PO **within 7 days**, as prescribed under Section 23(6) of the Act. In case a complaint relates to a matter to be resolved by any other authority, the PO shall conduct a preliminary enquiry and refer the matter to such authority within seven days under intimation to the complainant Ensuring conduct of social audits and following up on required actions

- Ensuring all the required information and records of all implementing agencies such as JC register, employment register, work register, GS resolution, copies of the sanctions (administrative or technical or financial), work estimates, work commencement order, Muster Roll issue and receipt register, Muster Rolls, wage payment acquaintance, materials – bills and vouchers (for each work), measurement books (for each work), asset register, action taken report on previous social audits, grievance or complaints register
- Ensuring any other **documents that the Social Audit Unit (SAU)** requires to conduct the social audit processes are properly collated in the requisite formats; and provided along with photocopies to the SAU for facilitating conduct of social audit **at least fifteen days in advance** of the scheduled date of meeting of the GS.
- Setting up **Cluster-Level Facilitation Teams (CFTs)** to provide technical support to GPs within each Cluster of GPs where the CFTs are not established in convergence with National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) as per the convergence project of MGNREGA with NRLM.

4.3 Role of District Panchayat Coordinator (DPC)

The State Government designates a DPC, who can be either the Chief Executive Officer of the District Panchayat (DP), or the District Collector (DC), or any other district level officer of appropriate rank. The DPC is responsible for the implementation of the scheme in the district, in accordance with the provisions made in the MGNREGA 2005 and rules and guidelines made thereunder

- **Assist** the District Panchayat in discharging its functions
- **Receive** the Block Panchayat plans and **consolidate** them along with project proposals received from other implementing agencies for inclusion in the District Plan for approval by the DPs
- **Accord timely sanction** to shelf of projects
- Ensure that any new projects added at block and district level are presented again for ratification and fixing priority by concerned GS(s) before administrative sanction is accorded to them.
- Ensure **timely release and utilisation of funds**
- Ensure that wage-seekers are provided with work as per their entitlements under this Act.
- **Review, monitor and supervise** the performance of the POs and all implementing agencies in relation to MGNREGA works Conduct and cause to be conducted periodic inspection of the works in progress and verification of Muster Rolls



- Ensure that **First Information Report (FIR)** is filed in every case in which there is prima facie, evidence of misutilisation of funds
- **Appoint Project Implementation Agencies (PIAs)** throughout the district, keeping in mind that for at least 50 per cent of value of works, the PIAs need to be GPs Coordinate an Information Education and Communication (IEC) campaign for MGNREGA within the district Develop annual plans for training and capacity building of various stakeholders within the district Submit periodic progress and updates to the State Government
- **Ensure that social audits** are conducted in all GPs **once in six months** and ensure follow-up action on social audit reports
- Ensure that all transactions including issue of JCs, recording of applications for work, allocation of work, generation of wage slips and Fund Transfer Orders (FTOs), entries relating to work performed, delayed payment of wages, and unemployment allowance are made through **NREGASoft only**

4.4 Role of State Employment Guarantee Council (SEGC)

- Advise the State Government on the implementation of the Scheme
- Review the monitoring and redressal mechanisms and suggest improvements
- Evaluate and monitor the Scheme within the State Recommend the proposals of works to be submitted to the Central Government under para 4(IV)(ix), Schedule I of the Act
- Promote widest possible dissemination of information about this Act and the Schemes therein
- Prepare the annual report to be laid before the State Legislature by the State Governments

4.5 Key functionaries at Ground Level

- **Gram Rozgar Sahayak** or Employment Guarantee Assistant and **Mates** or worksite supervisors are the key functionaries at GP level.
- At least one **mate** should be present for every 100 workers.
- The mate should, preferably be an educated woman worker who should have worked for at least 50 days as a worker in MGNREGS in the previous/ current financial year
- The mate should be paid in the same wages as a skilled worker
- The **Technical Assistant (TA)** assists the GP in identifying and conducting measurement of works. TA is appointed for every 5 Gram Panchayats or 2500 active job cards.

4.6 Cluster Facilitation Team

The CFT comprises three specialists, one each for community mobilisation, soil and moisture conservation and agriculture & allied activities. It is placed in the most backward blocks with Poor Human Development Indicators, Tribal areas, High population of SCs, Poor connectivity and having active presence of Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) or Community Based Organisation.

4.7 Block Resource Center

A Block Resource Centre (BRC) facilitates knowledge inputs, capacity building and convergence.

4.8 SEGM

State Employment Guarantee Mission (SEGM) is headed by a senior officer (Secretary/Commissioner MGNREGS), who is designated as Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the Mission. SEGM will also have a Chief Operating Officer (COO).

4.9 NMT

A National Management Team (NMT) will be set up within the Department of Rural Development to perform the national level functions under MGNREGA. The NMT will be headed by the Additional Secretary/Joint Secretary (MGNREGA)

5 Job Card

- Job Card is a key document that records workers' entitlements under MGNREGA. It legally empowers the registered households to apply for work, ensures transparency and protects workers against fraud. Household having adult members desirous of seeking unskilled wage employment in MGNREGA may apply for registration. The application for registration may be given on prescribed form or plain paper to the local Gram Panchayat.
- Normally, applications for work must be for at least fourteen days of continuous work, other than the works relating to access to sanitation facilities, for which application for work shall be for at least six days of continuous work.
- To allow maximum opportunities to families that may migrate, registration shall also be opened throughout the year at the GP office. The registration is valid **for five years** and may be renewed/re-validated following process prescribed for renewal/revalidation as and when required.
- The Gram Panchayat will refer the application to PO. The PO, after independent verification of facts and giving the person concerned an opportunity to be heard, may direct the GP to give JC or not. It must be ensured that the JC is always in the custody of the household to whom it is issued. JCs found in the possession of any Panchayat or MGNREGA functionary, without a valid reason, will be considered as an offence punishable under **Section 25 of the Act**.
- If an applicant is not provided employment within fifteen days of receipt of his/her application seeking employment, in all cases of advance application, employment should be provided from the date that employment has been sought, or within 15 days of the date of application, whichever is later
- As per Section 7(3) of MGNREGA, State Government is liable to pay unemployment allowance to the household concerned.
- Unemployment allowance must be paid if the work is not provided within the **statutory limit of 15 days (at rate not less than 1/4th of wage rate for first 30 days &**

not less than 1/2 of wage rate for remaining period of financial year) from State Employment Guarantee Fund (SEGF)

- As per Section 3(3) of the Act disbursement of daily wages shall be made on a weekly basis or in any case not later than a fortnight after the date on which such work was done.
- As per the system, MGNREGA workers are entitled to receive 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 Muster Roll
- The State Government shall be responsible for identifying various processes to be completed between the time muster is closed and wage payment

6 Developmental Plans

- **Section 16 (3) & (4) of the Act** states that every Gram Panchayat shall prepare a Development Plan and maintain a shelf of works to meet the employment demand. A development plan is an annual work plan that comprises shelf of projects for each village with administrative and technical approvals.
- District Perspective Plan is prepared for five years, which identifies the needs and gap in the districts in all the sectors. The district perspective plan is a multi-year plan for different departmental projects.

7 Four Guidelines for Work

- Only those works can be taken up which result in creation of durable assets and strengthen livelihood resources of the rural poor.
- As per Para 4(2), Schedule I, the order of priority of works shall be determined by each Gram Panchayat in the meetings of the Gram Sabha keeping in view potential of the local area, its needs, local resources.
- The 60:40 ratio for wage and material costs should be maintained at GP level for all works to be taken up by GP and for works to be taken up by agencies other than GP, it should be maintained at the Block/ Intermediate Panchayat level. The expenditure per person/day generation of wage employment shall have wage and material costs in the proportion of **60:40**. For example, if the cost of the project is ₹ 100, the wage expenditure is at least ₹ 60 and the material expenditure is at most ₹ 40. Further, a maximum of 6 can be utilised towards administrative expenses over and above the wage and material expenses.
- As far as practicable, works executed by the programme implementation agencies shall be performed by using manual labour and no labour displacing machines shall be used

The Gram Sabha identifies, prioritises and recommends the works that are permissible under MGNREGA. The Gram Panchayat should consolidate and send the recommendations of Gram Sabha to the Programme Officer. (**Section 16 of the Act**).



8 Category of Work Under MGNREGA

I. Category, A: PUBLIC WORKS RELATING TO NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Water conservation and water harvesting structures to augment and improve groundwater like underground dykes, earthen dams, stop dams, check dams with special focus on recharging ground water including drinking water sources• Watershed management works such as contour trenches, terracing, contour bunds, boulder checks, gabion structures and spring shed development resulting in a comprehensive treatment of a watershed;• Micro and minor irrigation works and creation, renovation and maintenance of irrigation canals and drains;• Renovation of traditional water bodies including desilting of irrigation tanks and other water bodies; (s) Afforestation, tree plantation 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; and• Land development works in common land.
II. Category, B: COMMUNITY ASSETS OR INDIVIDUAL ASSETS	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Improving productivity of lands of households specified in Paragraph 5 through land development and by providing suitable infrastructure for irrigation including dug wells, farm ponds and other water harvesting structures;• Improving livelihoods through horticulture, sericulture, plantation, and farm forestry,• Development of fallow or waste lands of households to bring it under cultivation;• Creating infrastructure for promotion of livestock such as, poultry shelter, goat shelter, piggery shelter, cattle shelter and fodder troughs for cattle; and• Creating infrastructure for promotion of fisheries such as, fish drying yards, storage facilities, and promotion of fisheries in seasonal water bodies on public land;
III. Category, C: COMMON INFRASTRUCTURE INCLUDING FOR NRLM COMPLIANT SELF HELP GROUPS	(1) Works for promoting agricultural productivity by creating durable infrastructure required for bio-fertilizers and post-harvest facilities including pucca storage facilities for agricultural produce;

(vi) Construction of Food Grain Storage Structures for implementing the provisions of The National Food Security Act 2013 (20 of 2013);

8.1 Work in Land of Individual Farmer

Individual farmer's land can be developed under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS. Works creating individual assets shall be prioritised on land or homestead owned by households belonging to the:

- Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes
- Nomadic tribes
- Denotified tribes other families below the poverty line
- Women-headed households
- Physically handicapped headed households
- Beneficiaries of land reforms
- The beneficiaries under the Indira Awaas Yojana beneficiaries under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (2 of 2007) and,

After exhausting the eligible 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.

8.2 Negative Work

The works which are not included in the list of permissible works and works which are non-tangible, not measurable, non-quantifiable, repetitive such as removing grass, pebbles, agricultural operation are not permitted.



Q. Which of the following activity is permissible under MGNREGA?

1. Borewell
 2. Private Well in CGWB declared safe zones
 3. Group Well in CGWB declared semi-critical or critical areas
 4. Tube Well
- a. 1 only
b. 2 only
c. 1,2 and 3 only
d. 2 and 3 only
e. 1,2,3 and 4

9 Social Security under the scheme

The two types of insurance provided under social security exclusively for MGNREGS workers are: (i) Janashree Bima Yojana (JBY) and (ii) Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY).

10 Miscellaneous

10.1 Social Coverage

- As on 15th December 2022, following achievements have been made during the current financial year 2022-23.
- The percentage of participation of Schedule Caste (SC) out of total person-days generated is 19.75 %.
- The percentage of participation of Schedule Tribe (ST) out of total person-days generated is 17.47 %.
- The percentage of participation of women out of total person-days generated is 56.19 %.
- At least one-third of beneficiaries have to be women.

10.2 Act vs Scheme

MGNREGA -ACT	MGNREGS - Scheme
✓ Enacted by The Parliament/ by Govt. of India	✓ Notified by respective states in accordance with the MGNREGA Act
✓ Central govt. has power to make rules & to amend MGNREGA	✓ State governments have power to make rules & amend concerned state schemes
✓ One Act for whole country	✓ State specific schemes
✓ Minimum wage is fixed by Centre	✓ Wage is fixed by state governments, which is not below minimum wage
✓ Notified through Gazette of India	✓ Notified through official gazette of concerned state govt.



10.3 Geotagging

Geo-tagging (GeoMGNREGA) of all the works under MGNREGA are made mandatory. It is done using the **Bhuvan mobile application or Bhuvan platform**. It helps to identify the worksite and avoids any duplication of work. The Geo-tagging is mainly done in three stages,

1. Stage 1 geo-tagging (Before the start of work)
2. Stage 2 geo-tagging (During the work)
3. Stage 3 geo-tagging (After the completion of work)

10.4 Citizen Feedback for Transparency

- The MoRD launched '**Janmanrega**' – a Citizen-Centric Mobile Application (CCMA) on **19th of June 2017**.
- The application allows locating already geo-tagged MGNREGS assets on ISRO's **Bhuvan Map Interface** along with their attributes & two photographs using an Android mobile phone.
- Citizens can use it to locate the assets. There is provision for capturing her/ his feedback on such asset(s).
- The application has been developed in collaboration with National Informatics Centre (**NIC**) and National Remote Sensing Centre (**NRSC**, Hyderabad).
- The application is available in **12 languages** (English, Hindi, Bengali, Gujarati, Kannada, Malayalam, Marathi, Odia, Punjabi, Tamil, Telugu and Urdu)

10.5 SECURE

Software for Estimate Calculation Using Rural rates for Employment. SECURE is an online application designed and developed specially for the estimate preparation and approval for Mahatma Gandhi NREGA works. The estimates are based on the standard rates of items and specifications of works, entered for State/ District/ Block for Mahatma Gandhi NREGA related works.

10.6 Yuktdhara

Yuktdhara Portal: GIS based planning through online portal Yuktdhara as developed by National Remote Sensing Center, ISRO, Department of Space.

10.7 GIS based Planning

GIS based Planning of Gram Panchayats (GPs): The Ministry has initiated an integrated holistic planning of the Gram Panchayats based on watershed development principles (ridge to valley approach) using the Geographical information system (GIS).

10.8 NREGASoft

NREGASoft is a local language enabled workflow-based e-Governance system and is available in offline as well as online mode to capture all the activities under NREGA at Center/State/District/Block and Panchayat level. NREGASoft has been prepared and deployed at <http://www.nrega.nic.in> by NIC in collaboration with Ministry of Rural Development. Each stakeholder can access relevant information through the portal.



10.9 NMMS App

The NMMS App permits taking real time attendance of workers at Mahatma Gandhi NREGA worksites along with geo-tagged photograph. The app helps in increasing citizen oversight of the programme. The National Mobile Monitoring App is applicable for the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA workers for all the States/ Union Territories.

10.10 Area Officer App

A comprehensive mechanism for Real Time Inspection and Evidence based Reporting of various programmes of Ministry of Rural Development. Launched May 2021

10.11 Amrit Sarovar

Hon'ble Prime Minister has called for the construction/renovation of at least 75 Amrit Sarovars (ponds) in each district of the country. Amrit Sarovars will play an important role in increasing the availability of water, both on surface and under-ground. Each Amrit Sarovar will have a pondage area of a minimum of 1 acre (0.4 hectare) with water holding capacity of about 10,000 cubic meters. A total of 1,00,000 Amrit Sarovars will be constructed/renovated in the country. As on 15.12.2022, 25,951 Amrit Sarovars have been completed.

10.12 Jaldoot App:

Ensuring adequate water availability and supply in the rural parts of the country is a national priority. Taking the above into consideration, Jaldoot App was launched on 27th September, 2022 for measuring the water level in a Gram Panchayat through 2-3 selected open wells twice a year (pre-monsoon and post-monsoon). As on 7th December 2022, a total of 3,66,354 wells were measured.

10.13 Ombudsperson:

Ombudsperson App was launched on 24th February, 2022 for the purpose for smooth reporting and categorization of grievances received from various sources viz. physical, digital and mass media related to the implementation of the Mahatma Gandhi NREG Scheme, easy tracking and timely passing of awards on each case as per the guidelines and easy uploading of quarterly and annual reports on the website. It may help the ombudsperson with a greater extent in discharging her/his duty towards the transparency and accountability, towards the objective of eradication of corrupt/ malpractices if any in the process of implementation. As on 15th December 2022, a total of 505 Ombudsperson have been appointed.

10.14 Project Unnati

The project "UNNATI" intends to upgrade the skill-base of the Mahatma Gandhi NREGS workers, and thereby improve their livelihoods, so that they can move from the current partial employment to full employment. This project was launched in the FY 2019-20 and aims to enhance the skill base of 2 lakh Mahatma Gandhi NREGA beneficiaries in three financial years.



10.15 E-SAKSHAM

Capacity Building and training programme for MGNREGA

10.16 Mission Water Conservation Framework

MWC - an effort to use MGNREGS resources for water conservation in scientific and technologically sound manner. Framework for implementation of MWC has been allied with the operational guidelines of PMKSY and IWMP

10.17 Social Audits

- In the context of MGNREGS, Section 17 of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) mandates the gram sabha to monitor the execution of works, providing a legal basis for social audits.
- The Audit of Scheme Rules, 2011, also known as the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Audit of Schemes Rules, 2011, were developed by the Ministry of Rural Development in collaboration with the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India.
- Social audit units operate independently of the implementing authorities, ensuring an unbiased evaluation of the programs.
- In 2017, **Meghalaya** became the first Indian state to mandate social auditing for welfare schemes, with the enactment of the Meghalaya Community Participation and Public Service Social Audit Act
- **Kerala** is the first state to complete SA of its all GP

10.18 NeFMS

National Electronic Fund Management System (NeFMS)/ DBT: Under the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA, 99% wage seekers are receiving their wage directly into their Bank/Post Office accounts. It is a big step towards transparency and timely release of wages.

10.19 MGNREGA & SDG



More to Know: Apps and associated schemes

S. No.	Scheme Name	Mobile Application Name	Application Description
1	MGNREGA	GeoMGNREGA	The Mahatma Gandhi NREGA GIS Solution, named 'GeoMGNREGA' intends to provide a single and integrated view of asset information system across the rural India.
2	PMAY-G	Awaas+	Awaas+ mobile application is an android based App which is exclusively made for the inspector to do the survey. The survey is for the people who were not covered in the SECC 2011.
3		AwaasApp	A citizen centric mobile app to inspect and report the houses constructed under PMAYG or other rural housing schemes. App can also be used by designated PMAY house inspectors to inspect the houses constructed under PMAYG or other rural housing schemes which are monitored through AwaasSoft (Rural Housing e-gov solution of MoRD).
4		RHISS	This application is used by PLI. PLI will be able to verify the applicant's eligibility for Housing Interest Subsidy Scheme (RHISS) basis preset eligibility criteria.
5	PMGSY	eMARG Inspection App	eMARG(electronic Maintenance of Rural Roads under PMGSY) application is an enterprise e-Governance solution for maintenance of roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna (PMGSY) .
6		Geo PMGSY	"Geo PMGSY" mobile app enables the Programme Implementing Units to geo-tag the project sites sanctioned under the Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) scheme.
7		MABQMS	
8	Mission Antyodaya	Mission Antyodaya	MoRD collect the village level data on infrastructure and economic activities using this 'Mission Antyodaya' android mobile App for ranking of the Gram panchayats and to create a baseline for monitoring the progress of the villages and GPs.
9	SPMRM	GeoRurban	A citizen centric mobile app to enable users to give feedback regarding pace of work/ activities, quality of work etc. under SPMRM to nodal officers at Central/ State.
10	DAY-NRLM	Mela Sales App	It is being used to capture real-time sales of SHGs' products during SARAS Mela and for generation of various other reports.
11		Mela Attendance App	It is being used to capture the real-time data of attendance of SHG Members and generation of various reports.
12		SAKSHAM	It is being used to capture financial literacy related training details of SHG members and impact of training.
13		Extended Profile App	An Extended profile mobile app has been developed to capture the information of Aadhaar via scanning of QR code present on Aadhaar Card and account details of SHG member along with some more features.
13		Area Officer	A comprehensive mechanism for Real Time Inspection and Evidence based Reporting of various programmes of Ministry of Rural Development

