

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
30.	Manipur	9	4.30	3.59	3.26	2.46	4.24
31.	Nagaland	11	3.53	2.04	4.45	2.21	5.32
32.	Mizoram	8	4.13	4.23	5.22	4.51	3.58
33.	Sikkim	1	0.65	0.66	0.27	0.31	0.55
34.	Tripura	8	3.31	2.37	1.59	2.96	1.90
TOTAL		657	305.00	254.07	254.91	225.04	244.70

**Study to assess the impact of MGNREGA on agricultural wages**

3149. SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there has been any study to assess the impact of MGNREGA on agricultural wages in different States of the country;
- (b) if so, the major findings thereof;
- (c) if not, whether the Ministry is planning to conduct such a study;
- (d) whether the Ministry is aware that implementation of MGNREGA scheme has made availability of agricultural labour scarce; and
- (e) whether the Ministry is considering any suggestions to make labour under MGNREGA available to farmers for sowing and harvesting operations?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) The Ministry has not conducted any study to assess the impact of MGNREGA on agricultural wages in different States of the country.

(c) No Sir.

(d) MGNREGS is a demand driven wage employment programme. It provides livelihood security *i.e.*, fall back option for livelihood for the rural households when no better employment opportunity is available. The demand for work is influenced by various factors such as rain-fall, availability of alternative and remunerative employment opportunities outside MGNREGS.

(e) There are 260 works which are permissible under MGNREGA of which 164 works relate to agriculture and allied activities. MGNREGA already lays emphasis that atleast 60% of works at district level in terms of cost shall be for creation of productive assets directly linked to Agriculture and Allied Activities which include works related to water security like construction of farm ponds, wells, earthen check dam, field channels and other water harvesting structures. MGNREGS is for providing a fall back option for livelihood security to the rural poor and is not a regular employment scheme. The Act provides that works which are non-tangible, not measurable and repetitive such as removing grass, pebbles, and agricultural operations shall not be taken up.

**Target set for mandays under MGNREGA**

3150. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry had set a target of 215 crore mandays under MGNREGA in 2017-18 and the target set for 2018-19 and 2019-20, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) if so, the reasons for setting a lesser number of mandays when compared to 235 crore mandays in 2016-17, in spite of drought conditions in States like Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Telangana, etc.;

(c) whether Ministry has taken any decision to provide additional mandays in drought-affected States, particularly in Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 (MGNREGA) is a demand driven wage employment programme. The labour budget is estimated after reviewing the performance of States/UTs and proposal received from them. The State/UT-wise and year-wise details of estimated persondays and persondays generated during the F.Y. 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20 (as on 16.07.2019) are given in the Statement (*See* below).

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. Additional 50 days