

NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE ACT 2005 (NREGA)

Report of the Second Year

April 2006 – March 2007



**MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
NEW DELHI**

National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 (NREGA)

**Report of the Second Year
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Ministry of Rural Development
Department of Rural Development
Government of India
New Delhi

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डा. रघुवंश प्रसाद सिंह
DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH



ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री
भारत सरकार
कृषि भवन, नई दिल्ली - 110 001
MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
KRISHI BHAWAN, NEW DELHI - 110 001

MESSAGE

It is a matter of honour to lay the second Annual Report of the implementation of National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) for the year 2006-07 for the consideration of parliament as envisaged under the Act. The Act places a strong emphasis on transparency and on voluntary public disclosure. Under section 11 (1.f) of the Act, Annual Report has to be laid before parliament by the Central Government on the implementation of this Act. In this context the Annual Report is being placed before the parliament.

The Act has generated considerable enthusiasm among the rural people of our country given its features of statutory time bound provision for providing employment, demand-based approach, shift from being work-led to employment generation, focus on accountability and transparency and compensation (in the form of unemployment allowance) in case of non-provision of employment. I would say it as a matter of great pride that the Act has brought about a paradigm shift, both in the design and approach of our (earlier) intervention mechanisms for Wage Employment Programmes (WEPs).

NREGA as a wage employment programme also seeks to create productive assets at the level of the village such as wells, tanks, ponds, roads etc. These will lead to regeneration of the natural resource base with potential to provide sustained stimulation to our agrarian economy.

Transparency is an integral part of NREGA. We have emphasized public scrutiny of muster rolls. In fact, many states have had NREGA implementation scrutinized by NGOs and independent groups. It can even be monitored online. My ministry itself has appointed 331 independent monitors. Moreover, there is a provision for local-level independent vigilance committees for every project.

NREGA is a peoples Act. We have to implement the NREGA in the spirit intended by ensuring transparency and vigilance, people's participation and public accountability. It is in this spirit that I lay the second Annual Report on NREGA before the parliament.

(Raghuvansh Prasad Singh)

The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act: Salient Features

1. Rationale of Workfare Programmes

A majority of the poor in rural areas of the country depend mainly on the wages they earn through unskilled, casual, manual labour. They are often on threshold levels of subsistence, and are vulnerable to the possibility of sinking from transient to chronic poverty. Inadequate labour demand or unpredictable crises that may be general in nature, like natural disaster or personal like ill-health, all adversely impact their employment opportunities.

In a context of poverty & unemployment, workfare programmes have been important interventions in developed as well as developing countries for many years. These programmes typically provide unskilled manual workers with short-term employment on public works such as, irrigation infrastructure, reforestation, soil conservation and road construction.

The rationale for workfare programmes rests on some basic considerations. The programmes provide income transfers to poor households during critical times and also enable consumption smoothing, especially during slack agricultural seasons or years. In countries with high unemployment rates, transfer benefits from workfare programmes can prevent poverty from worsening, particularly during lean periods. Durable assets that these programmes may create have the potential to generate second-round employment benefits as needed infrastructure is developed.



Desilting at Kollafarm tank, Chittoor Dist., Andhra Pradesh

2. Workfare Programmes in India

The need to evolve a mechanism to supplement existing livelihood sources in rural areas was recognized early in development planning in India. The Government implemented workfare programmes that offered wage employment on public works at minimum wages. The wage employment programmes started as pilot projects in the form of Rural Manpower (RMP) [1960-61], Crash Scheme for Rural Employment (CRSE) [1971-72], Pilot Intensive Rural Employment Programme (PIREP) [1972], Small Farmers Development Agency (SFDA), Marginal Farmers & Agricultural Labour Scheme (MFAL) to

benefit the poorest of the poor. These experiments were translated into a full-fledged wage-employment programme in 1977 in the form of Food for Work Programme (FWP). In the 1980's this programme was further streamlined into the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP). Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) [1993-94], Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS), Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS), The Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) was merged with Jawahar Gram Samridhhi Yojana (JGSY) from 1999-2000 and was made a rural infrastructure programme. The programme was merged with Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) from 2001-02, and National Food for Work (NFFWP) [2005]. These wage employment programmes implemented by State Governments with Central assistance were self-targeting, and the objective was to provide and enhance livelihood security, specially for those dependent on casual manual labour. At the State level, the Govt. of Maharashtra formulated the Maharashtra Employment Guarantee Scheme and Maharashtra Employment Guarantee Act, 1977 to provide wage employment to those who demanded it.

3. NREGA - Giving a statutory framework to wage employment programmes

Based on the experience of these programmes, the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) was enacted to reinforce the commitment towards livelihood security in rural areas. The Act was notified on 7th September, 2005. The significance of NREGA lies in the fact that it creates a right-based framework for wage employment programmes and makes the Government legally accountable for providing employment to those who ask for it. In this way, the legislation goes beyond providing a social safety net towards guaranteeing the right to employment.

4. 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 objective of the Act is 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. Works suggested in the Act addresses causes of chronic poverty like drought, deforestation and soil erosion, so that the process of employment generation is maintained on a sustainable basis.

5. NREGA Coverage

The Act is applicable to areas notified by the Central Government and will cover the whole country within 5 years of its notification. In its first phase, it was notified in 200 districts across the country. The districts notified are listed in **Annexure I**.

6. Salient Features of the Act

Salient features of the Act are summarized 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 work have to be women.
- i) Wages are to be paid according to minimum wages as prescribed under the Minimum Wages Act 1948 for agricultural labourers in the State, unless the Centre notifies a wage rate which will not be less than Rs. 60/ per day
- j) Disbursement of wages has to be done on weekly basis and not beyond a fortnight.
- k) Panchayat Raj Institutions [PRIs] have a principal role in planning and implementation.
- l) 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
 - Drought Proofing (including plantation and afforestation)
 - Flood Protection
 - Land Development
 - Minor Irrigation, horticulture and land development on the land of SC/ST/ -BPL/IAY and
 - land reform beneficiaries
 - Rural connectivity



Vijaynagaram work site, Andhra Pradesh

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 is prohibited.

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

7. 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 National 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. They have submitted their proposals 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.

8. NREGA - Paradigm Shift

NREGA marks a paradigm shift from the previous Wage Employment Programmes (WEPs). NREGA provides a statutory guarantee of wage employment, that is, it offers a statutory base, to wage seekers' application for employment. Employment is dependent upon the worker exercising the choice to apply for registration and obtain a Job Card, and then to exercise a choice to seek employment through



Chaubey Shyer at Mahadebpur, Purulia dist., West Bengal

a written application for the time and duration that the worker wants. The legal guarantee has to be fulfilled within the time limit prescribed and this mandate is underpinned by the provision of unemployment allowance. The Act is thus designed to offer an incentive structure to the States for providing employment as ninety percent of the cost for employment provided is borne by the Centre, and there is a concomitant disincentive for not providing employment if demanded as the States then bear the double indemnity of unemployment and the cost of unemployment allowance. Earlier wage employment programmes were allocation based NREGA is not supply driven but demand driven. Resource transfer under NREGA is based on the demand for employment and this provides another critical incentive to States to leverage the Act to meet the employment needs of the poor. The public delivery system has been made accountable, as it envisages an Annual Report on the outcomes of NREGA to be presented by the Central Government to the Parliament and to the Legislature by the State Government.

9. Amendments in the NREG Act, 2005

Amendments in the Schedules in the Act were made in response to field feed back to facilitate the implementation of the Act. These include the following:

- i) In accordance with Section 4(1) of the NREG Act, every State Govt. is required to formulate and notify a scheme for giving effect to the provisions of the Act. Some of the State Governments could not make the said Scheme within the stipulated time. The period of six months provided in Sub-section (1) of Section 4 was accordingly extended from ***six months to one year*** by way of an amendment (Notification dated 4.1.2007).



Pasture land development, Dist Udaipur, Rajasthan

- ii) Schedule I to NREG Act, 2005 has been amended as under:
 - (a) Before paragraph 1, the following has been inserted:

"1A. The scheme notified under Section 4 by all the States shall be called 'National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme' followed by the name of the relevant State. All documents pertaining to National Rural Employment Guarantee Act must have mention of National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS)".
 - (b) In paragraph 1, sub-paragraph (iv) has been substituted by the following:

"(iv) Provision of irrigation facility, horticulture plantation and land development facilities owned by households belong to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes or to Below Poverty Line families or to beneficiaries of land reforms or to the beneficiaries under the Indira Awas Yojana of the Government of India."
- iii) In Schedule II of the NREG Act, number of workers required for starting a new work under the Scheme as provided in sub-para (a) of para 13 has been reduced to 10 from the earlier number of at least 50 labourers.

10. NREG (Extension to Jammu & Kashmir) Bill, 2007

For making amendment in Section 1(2) of the NREG Act with a view to extend the Act to the State of Jammu & Kashmir, a Bill titled 'NREG (Extension to Jammu & Kashmir) Bill, 2007' was introduced in Lok Sabha on 7.3.2007. The Bill was passed by Lok Sabha on 19.3.2007 and was referred to Rajya Sabha for consideration. Rajya Sabha passed the Bill on 27.4.2007. The Bill received the assent of the President of India on 11.5.2007 and has been extended to Jammu & Kashmir with effect from 12.5.2007.

11. NREGS Extension to additional districts

Under section 1(3) of the Act "It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint; and different dates or for different dates may be appointed for different states or for different areas in a State and any reference in any such provision to the commencement of this Act shall be constructed as a reference to the coming into force of that provision in such State or, as the case may be, in such area:

Provided that this Act shall be applicable to the whole of the territory to which it extends within a period of five years from the date of enactment of this Act."

A decision was taken to extend the NREGA to 130 additional districts. The List of 113 districts to be notified with effect from 1.04.2007 was placed in the parliament for approval by Minister, Rural Development. The Phase II districts notified are listed in **Annexure II**.

The list of 17 Uttar Pradesh District was withheld due to state election.

The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act: Programme Implementation

1. Statutory Institutional Mechanisms

(i) Central Council: The Central Employment Guarantee Council (CEGC) was constituted under Section 10(1) of the Act. CEGC Rules 2006 were notified on 25.05.2006 and set up vide notification dated 22.09.06. The Council advises the government on all the matters concerning the implementation of this Act. The Council also reviews the monitoring and grievance redressal mechanism from time to time and recommends improvements. In the year 2006-2007 two meetings of CEGC have been held.



Strengthening of canal, Dungarpur, Rajasthan

Union Minister for Rural Development is the Chairman of the Council.

(ii) National Fund: Under Section 20(1) of the NREGA, a National Employment Guarantee Fund (NEGF) has to be constituted. The Central government established a non-lapsable fund called National Employment Guarantee Fund to be managed according to the Rules. The rules for National Fund were notified on 2.1.2007.

(iii) State Councils: The State Employment Guarantee Council (SEGC) is to be constituted by each State Government under Rule 12(1) of the NREG Act. Till date twenty two states have constituted their State Councils. Status of State Councils is given in **Annexure III**.

2. 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.

3. Operational Systems

i) Deployment of additional dedicated personnel for NREGA

Learning from the implementation of earlier wage employment programmes the Central Government has initiated steps to support the management and implementation of NREGS. Under the Act the Central Government provide assistance for administrative expenses up to a limit as fixed by the Centre. The Ministry has permitted 4% of the total cost to be made as administrative 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.

ii) 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. While NIRD and the SIRDs have initiated training programmes, the challenge has been to design training programmes calibrated in content and process according to different target groups and to manage large scale training needs without compromising on quality. Systems for recurrent cycles of training, using the feedback available, also need to be established. The number of functionaries trained at different levels is given below:

Training undertaken by States indicated below.

PRI functionaries	-	200000
Administrative/ Technical officials	-	58016
VMC Members	-	28071

iii) MIS

A web enabled MIS www.nrega.nic.in was developed. This makes data transparent and available in public domain to be equally accessed by everyone. States undertook the creation of the data base at the block and district level. It is a household level data base and 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) Work selection and execution data including, shelf of approved and sanctioned works, work estimates, works under execution, measurement,
- c) employment demanded and provided and,
- d) Financial indicators such as, funds available, funds used, and the disaggregated structure of fund utilisation to assess the amount paid as wages, materials and administrative expenses. Since the MIS places all critical data on the web and this data is software engineered, it has significant advantages in terms of transparency as it allows cross verification of records and the generation of reports on any parameter of the Act. The aim is to ensure connectivity at the Block level on priority and where ever possible, at the Gram Panchayat level.

iv) Monitoring and Evaluation

Field verification of NREGS processes is through external and internal agencies and the feedback is shared with the States for follow up. National Level Monitors have visited all Phase-I NREGS districts and 112 NREGS districts of Phase-II and the detailed position is indicated in **Annexure IV**. Independent concurrent studies were also taken up and were shared with the States. States were directed to ensure 100% verification at Block, 10 % at District and 2% at the State level specially of Works, Muster rolls, and Records. Guidelines for Muster Roll verification were evolved and shared with State Governments.

v) Programme Review

The status of implementation of NREGA has regularly been reviewed at the level of Minister (Rural Development) and Secretary (Rural Development) and Secretary (Rural Development) from time to time through the Regional Performance Review Committee. The Performance Review Committee meetings held are indicated under.

Table 1

S.No.	Date of PRC Meeting	Venue
1	12 – 13 May 2006	New Delhi
2	19 th September 2006	Chandigarh
3	20 th – 21 st December 2006	New Delhi

4. Public 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 the Parliament and the State legislature are mandated. Annual Report 2005-2006 on the implementation of NREG Act, 2005 was prepared and presented to both Houses of Parliament on 19.12.2006.
- b) **Information under RTI:** Documents have to be made available to public on payment of prescribed fee. This is stipulated in NREGA, Schedule I, Para 17&18.
- c) **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. This requires creating capacity for social audit among officials, GP members, and the Gram Sabha. Social Audit processes have been initiated by States, with support from the Ministry for capacity building that include resource support for planning and training and evolving processes in partnership with Civil Society Organisations(CSOs). Two workshops were conducted at Udaipur and Andhra Pradesh to develop manual for social audit. A significant feature here is the active role played by CSOs in facilitating social audit processes in partnership with State Governments as well as independently.



Construction of pond in Turubul, Dist. Gumla, Jharkhand

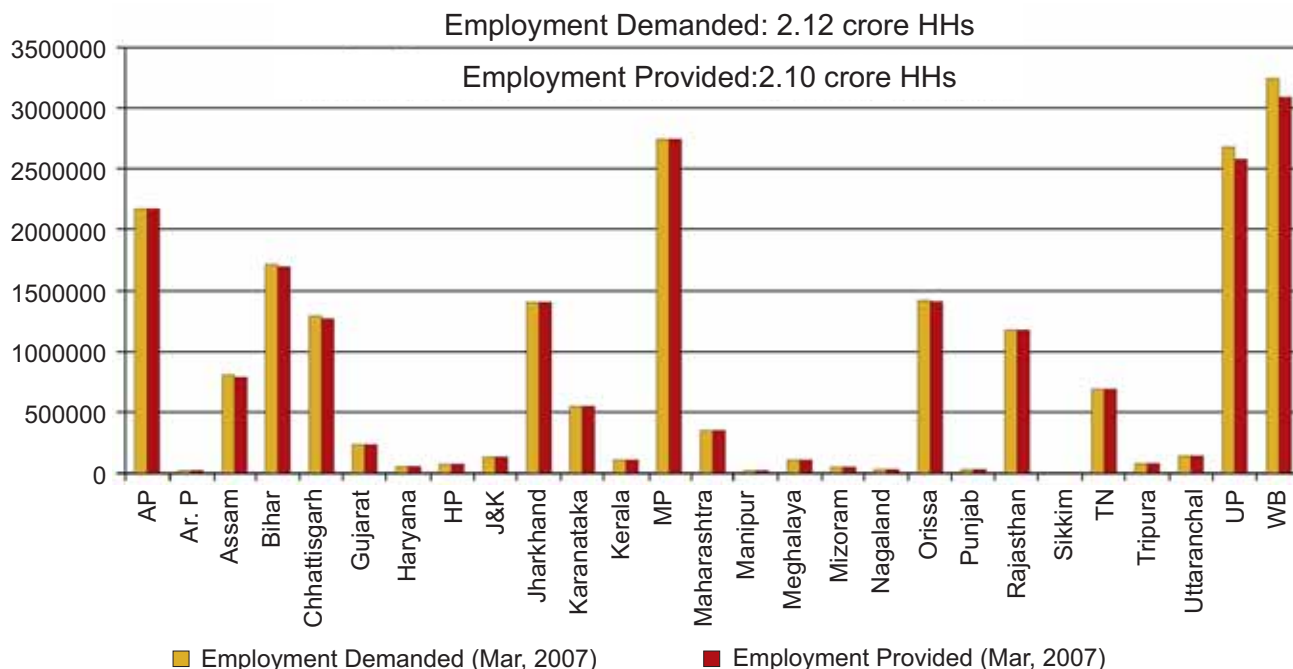
d) Grievance Redressal: Enforcement of the Right to employment requires setting up an effective grievance redressal system. The Act vests the responsibility for grievance redressal with the Programme Officer. To ensure prompt grievance redressal certain basic arrangements must be ensured, such as setting up a grievance redressal cell at the PO/DPC offices, preferably with a toll free Help Line. The PO and DPC must review the disposal of complaints on a monthly basis and the persons concerned must be informed. States have initiated grievance redressal at GP and block levels.

The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act: Programme Outcomes

1. Demand for Employment

The main objective of NREGA is to meet employment demand. The number of households demanding employment stands at 2.12 crore and 2.10 crore households were provided employment (See Figure 1 below for State-wise employment provided and **Annexure V** for details on employment generated).

Figure 1: Demand for Employment met (until March 2007)



2. Person days

The rationale for transiting from Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) to NREGA was to reinforce the focus on employment and to augment employment generation opportunities. There has been a significant increase in the person days generated in NREGA as compared with SGRY, as Table 2 below shows.

Table 2: Significant Increase in Person-days Generated

Person-days in crores

1	2	3	4
Person-days generated	SGRY in 586 districts (2005-06)	Average Person-days per year in 586 distts: (SGRY+ NFFWP) (2001-06)	NREGA in 200 districts (2006-07)
Total	82.18	83.3	90.5
Average per District	0.14	0.142	0.45

More than **three times increase** in employment generation per district under NREGA Primary Objective of NREGA to **augment employment generation** met

3. Share of women in workforce

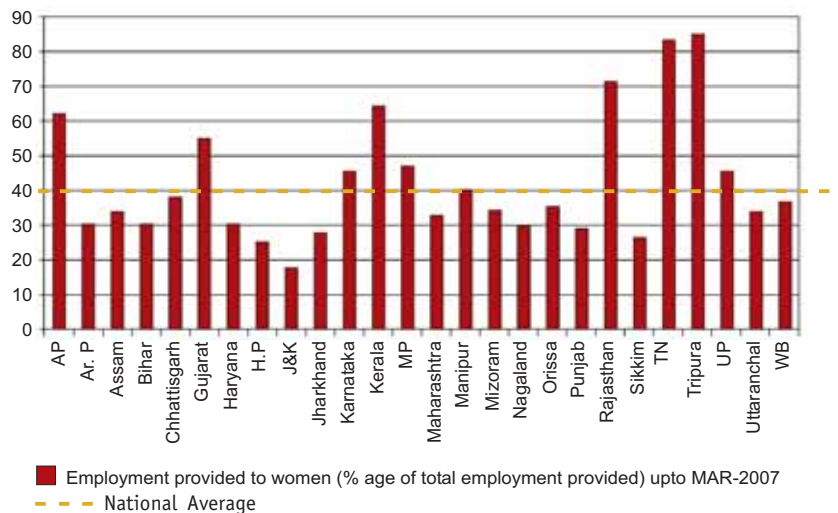
The Act stipulates that priority shall be given to women. In terms of implementation it mandates that a minimum of one-third of the beneficiaries are women who have registered and have requested for work. (See Figure 2)

Against this backdrop, figures from 27 States point out that this has been met in 18 states, the highest being reported in Tripura (85%) and Tamil Nadu (82%) respectively. In half of these states the figures reported were higher than the national average which stands at 40% (See Table 3 below)

Figure 2: At least 1/3rd of the beneficiaries shall be women who have registered and requested for work under the Scheme (NREGA ACT, Schedule II, Section 6) Year 2006-07



Table 3 Significant Share of Women in Workforce (2006-07)



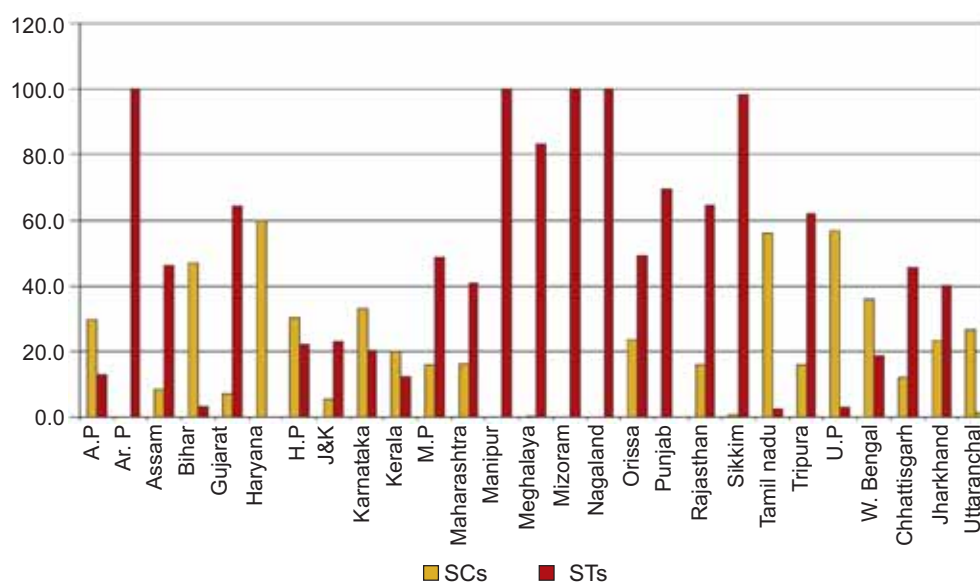
4. Share of SC/ST Households in Employment

In terms of providing employment to members of SC & ST households in 2006-07 the figure stood at nearly 62%. In 9 states it was higher than the national average. Though the programme is not confined to any particular group, experience in almost all States shows that most of SC and ST families are under BPL and they have been able to get employment under NREGA. (See Table 4 below)

Table 4: Major share of SC/ST HHs in employment generation

Share of ST & SC > 61.77%

ST > 36.38% / SC > 25.39%



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.

The NREGA Operational Guideline stipulate that priority shall be given to creating community asserts. In terms of implementation priority, it mandates that maximum emphasis should be on water conservation.

Figure 3: Highest Priority to Water Conservation in Choice of Works under NREGA

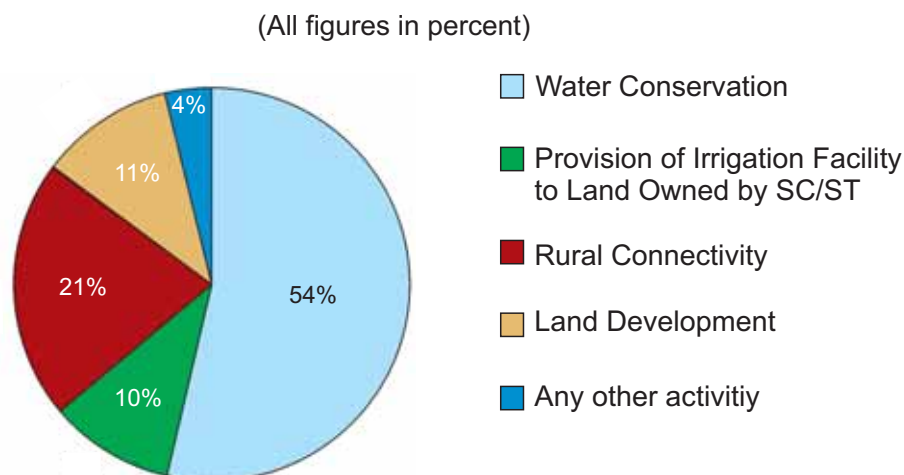
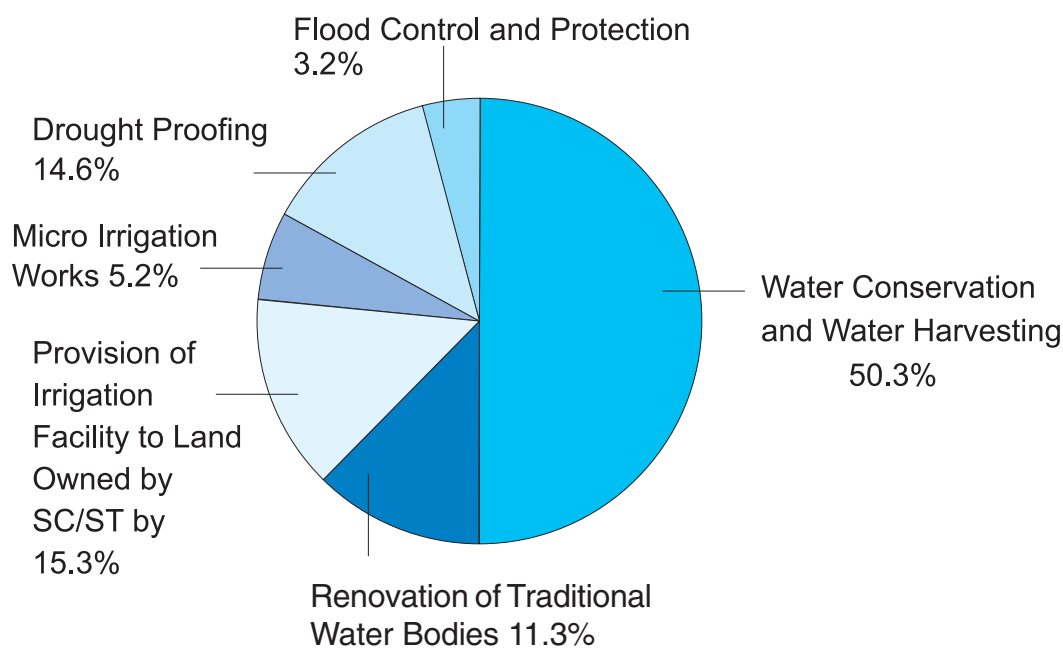


Figure 4: Water Conservation Works



Details of work undertaken under NREGA for the financial year 2006-07 are given in **Annexure VI**.

Table 5: Assets Created Under NREGA

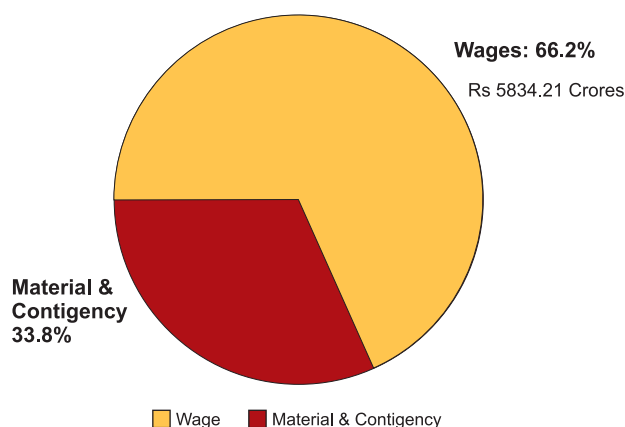
Type of Work	Total works taken (no.)	Works completed (no.)	Ongoing Works (no.)	Benefit Created
Water Conservation and Water Harvesting	266365	121921	144444	737 Lakh Cu Mt.of water storage capacity through Digging new tanks/Ponds, percolation tanks ,Small Check Dams
Flood Control and Protection	17113	10206	6907	3 Lakh Km of Drainage in wager logged areas through Construction & repair of embankment
Micro Irrigation Works	27682	12151	15531	.13 Lakh Km of canals
Provision of Irrigation facility to Land Owned by SC/ST	80794	27362	53432	.16 Lakh Hectares of land provided with irrigation facilities
Renovation of Traditional Water bodies	59924	25472	34452	481 Lakh Cu Mt. of water storage capacity through desilting of tanks/ponds, desilting of old canals , Desilting of traditional open wells
Land Development	88557	43370	45187	3.35 Lakh Hectares of land leveling & bunding
Drought Proofing	77305	30989	46316	3.45 Lakh Hectares of land Afforestation and tree plantation
Rural Connectivity	179661	91244	88417	2.37 Lakh Km of Roads
Any Other activity	33537	20776	12761	
TOTAL	830938	383491	447447	

6. Supplementing Income

As per Schedule 1(9) of the Act, the cost of material component of projects including the wages of the skilled and semi skilled workers taken up under the Scheme shall not exceed 40% of the total project costs. (See Figure 5 below)

Figure 5: Major share of expenditure in shape of wage earnings of labour

Total Expenditure: Rs 8812 Crores



7. Expenditure

The availability of funds with the districts during 2006-7 under NREGA was Rs 23073.56 Crores, Rs 8263.66 Crores Centre release, Rs 2052.92 Crores as Opening Balance, Rs 812.40 Crores as State share and Rs 249.16 Crores miscellaneous funds. As against this, an amount of Rs 8823.36 Crores has been utilised which constitute 73.08% of the funds available.

Besides, Rs 377.20 Crores was also released as Centre release to phase 11 districts as instalment. Details of fund utilisation of NREGA for the financial year 2006-07 are given in **Annexure VII**.

Performance under NREGA : Summary Report for the Financial Year-2006-07 (Status as on 31-Mar-2007)

1. Employment demanded by households: 2.12 Crore
2. Employment provided to households: 2.10 Crore
3. Persondays [in Crore]:
 - Total: 90.5
 - SCs: 22.95 [25.35%]
 - STs: 32.98 [36.44%]
 - Women: 36.79 [40.65%]
 - Others: 34.56 [38.18%]
4. Budget Outlay: Rs.11300 Crore
5. Total available fund [including OB]: Rs. 12073.55 Crore
6. Expenditure: 8823.35 Crore
7. Total works taken up: 8.35 Lakhs
 - Works completed: 3.87 Lakhs
 - Works in progress: 4.48 Lakhs
8. Works break up:
 - Water conservation and water Harvesting: 2.67 Lakhs [32.05%]
 - Renovation of Traditional Water bodies: 0.60 Lakhs [7.23%]
 - Provision of Irrigation facility: 0.81 Lakhs [9.68%]
 - Micro Irrigation Works: 0.28 Lakhs [3.36%]
 - Drought Proofing: 0.77 Lakhs [9.29%]
 - Flood Control and Protection: 0.18 Lakhs [2.14%]
 - Rural Connectivity: 1.80 Lakhs [21.55%]
 - Land Development: 0.89 Lakhs [10.68%]
 - Any other activity : 0.33 Lakhs [4.01%]

Annexure I

200 Phase I Districts under NREGA in 2006-07

Andhra Pradesh	
Adilabad	Jamui
Anantapur	Jahanabad
Chittoor	Kaimur (Bhabua)
Cuddapah	Katihar
Karimnagar	Kishanganj
Khammam	Lakhisarai
Mahbubnagar	Madhubani
Medak	Munger
Nalgonda	Muzaffarpur
Nizamabad	Nalanda
Rangareddi	Nawada
Vizianagaram	Patna
Warangal	Purnia
	Rohtas
	Samastipur
	Sheohar
	Supaul
	Vaishali
Upper Subansiri	
Bongaigaon	Bastar
Dhemaji	Bilaspur
Goalpara	Dantewada
Karbi Anglong	Dhamtari
Kokrajhar	Jashpur
Lakhimpur	Kanker
North Cachar Hills	Kawardha
	Korea
	Raigarh
	Rajnandagon
	Surguja
Araria	
Auranagabad	
Bhojpur	
Darbhangha	
Gaya	Banas Kantha

Contd...

Dang
Dohad
Narmada
Panch Mahals
Sabar Kantha
Mahendragarh
Sirsa
Chamba
Sirmaur
Doda
Kupwara
Poonch
Bokaro
Chatra
Dhanbad
Dumka
Garhwa
Giridih
Godda
Gumla
Hazaribagh
Jamtara
Koderma
Latehar
Lohardaga
Pakur
Palamu
Ranchi

Sahebganj
Saraikela Kharsawan
Simdega
West Singhbhum
Bidar
Chitradurga
Davangere
Gulbarga
Raichur
Palakkad
Wayanad
Balaghat
Barwani
Betul
Chhatarpur
Dhar
Dindori
East Nimar
Jhabua
Khargone
Mandla
Satna
Seoni
Shahdol
Sheopur
Shivpuri
Sidhi
Tikamgarh
Umaria

Contd...

Ahmednagar
Amravati
Aurangabad
Bhandara
Chandrapur
Dhule
Gadchiroli
Gondia
Hingoli
Nanded
Nandurbar
Yavatmal
Tamenglong
South Garo Hills
West Garo Hills
Lawngtlai
Saiha
Mon
Bolangir
Boudh
Deogarh
Dhenkanal
Gajapati
Ganjam
Jharsuguda
Kalahandi

Kandhamal
Kendujhar
Koraput
Malkangiri
Mayurbhanj
Nabarangapur
Nuapada
Rayagada
Sambalpur
Sonepur
Sundargarh
Hoshiarpur
Banswara
Dungarpur
Jhalawar
Karauli
Sirohi
Udaipur
North District
Cuddalore
Dindigul
Nagapattinam
Sivagangai
Tiruvannamalai
Villupuram
Dhalai

Contd...

Azamgarh
Banda
Barabanki
Chandauli
Chitrakoot
Fatehpur
Gorakhpur
Hamirpur
Hardoi
Jalaun
Jaunpur
Kaushambi
Kheri
Kushi Nagar
Lalitpur
Mahoba
Mirzapur
Pratapgarh

Rae Bareli
Sitapur
Sonbhadra
Unnao
Chamoli
Champawat
Tehri Garhwal
24 Parganas South
Bankura
Birbhum
Dinajpur Dakshin
Dinajpur Uttar
Jalpaiguri
Maldah
Medinipur West
Murshidabad
Purulia

Annexure II

130 Phase II Districts under NREGA in 2006-07

Nellore	Korba
East Godavari	Janjgir - Champa
Srikakulam	Mahasamund
Kurnool	Raipur
Prakasam	
Guntur	Valsad
	Bharuch
Changlang	Navsari
Lohit	
	Ambala
Marigaon	Mewat
Darrang	
Nalbari	Kangra
Barpeta	Mandi
Hailakandi	
Cachar	Anantnag
	Jammu
Sheikhpura	
Siwan	Singhbhum East
Khagaria	Deoghar
Madhepura	
Saharsa	Bellary
Sitamarhi	Hassan
West Champaran	Chikmagalur
Banka	Belgaum
Bhagalpur	Shimoga
East Champaran	Kodagu
Begusarai	
Gopalganj	
Buxar	Idukki
Saran	Kasargod
Arwal	

Contd...

Chhindwara
Harda
Panna
Katni
Dewas
Guna
Rewa
Datia
Damoh
Rajgarh
Anuppur
Ashok Nagar
Burhanpur
Thane
Wardha
Buldhana
Osmanabad
Akola
Washim
Chandel
Churachandpur
East Khasi Hills
Jaintia Hills
Ri Bhoi
Champhai
Lunglei

Kohima
Mokokchung
Tuensang
Wokha
Bargarh
Anugul
Balasore
Bhadrak
Jajpur
Nawanshahr
Jalandhar
Amritsar
Tonk
Swai Madhopur
Chittorgarh
Barmer
Jalor
Jaisalmer
East Sikkim
South Sikkim
South Tripura
West Tripura
Thanjavur
Thiruvavur

Contd...

Tirunelveli
Karur
Udham Singh Nagar
Haridwar
Cooch Behar
Nadia
Barddhaman
Medinapur (East)
North 24 Parganas
Hooghly
Darjiling
Jhansi
Kanpur Dehat

Mau
Sultanpur
Ambedkar Nagar
Basti
Sant Kabir Nagar
Maharajganj
Siddharthnagar
Bahraich
Balrampur
Shrawasti
Gonda
Ballia
Budaun
Etah
Farrukhabad

Annexure III

Status of NREG Council (As on March 31, 2007)

S.No.	Name of States	Status of NREG Council
1	Andhra Pradesh	Constituted
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Constituted
3	Assam	
4	Bihar	Constituted
5	Chattisgarh	Constituted
6	Gujrat	
7	Haryana	
8	Himachal Pradesh	Constituted
9	Jammu & Kashmir	Constituted
10	Jharkhand	Constituted
11	Karnataka	Constituted
12	Kerala	Constituted
13	Madhya Pradesh	Constituted
14	Maharashtra	Constituted
15	Manipur	Constituted
16	Meghalaya	Constituted
17	Mizoram	Constituted
18	Nagaland	Constituted
19	Orissa	
20	Punjab	
21	Rajasthan	Constituted
22	Sikkim	Constituted
23	Tripura	Constituted
24	Tamilnadu	Constituted
25	Uttaranchal	Constituted
26	Uttar Pradesh	Constituted
27	West Bengal	Constituted

Annexure IV

Phase I Districts visited by National Level Monitors

Adilabad	Jamui
Anantapur	Jahanabad
Chittoor	Kaimur (Bhabua)
Cuddapah	Katihar
Karimnagar	Kishanganj
Khammam	Lakhisarai
Mahbubnagar	Madhubani
Medak	Munger
Nalgonda	Muzaffarpur
Nizamabad	Nalanda
Rangareddi	Nawada
Vizianagaram	Patna
Warangal	Purnia
	Rohtas
Upper Subansiri	Samastipur
	Sheohar
Bongaigaon	Supaul
Dhemaji	Vaishali
Goalpara	
Karbi Anglong	Bastar
Kokrajhar	Bilaspur
Lakhimpur	Dantewada
North Cachar Hills	Dhamtari
	Jashpur
Araria	Kanker
Auranagabad	Kawardha
Bhojpur	Korea
Darbhanga	Raigarh
Gaya	Rajnandagon
	Surguja

Contd...

Banas Kantha
Dang
Dohad
Narmada
Panch Mahals
Sabar Kantha
Mahendragarh
Sirsa
Chamba
Sirmaur
Doda
Kupwara
Poonch
Bokaro
Chatra
Dhanbad
Dumka
Garhwa
Giridih
Godda
Gumla
Hazaribagh
Jamtara
Koderma
Latehar
Lohardaga
Pakur
Palamu

Ranchi
Sahebganj
Saraikela Kharsawan
Simdega
West Singhbhum
Bidar
Chitradurga
Davangere
Gulbarga
Raichur
Palakkad
Wayanad
Balaghat
Barwani
Betul
Chhatarpur
Dhar
Dindori
East Nimar
Jhabua
Khargone
Mandla
Satna
Seoni
Shahdol
Sheopur
Shivpuri
Sidhi
Tikamgarh
Umaria

Contd...

Ahmednagar
Amravati
Aurangabad
Bhandara
Chandrapur
Dhule
Gadchiroli
Gondia
Hingoli
Nanded
Nandurbar
Yavatmal
Tamenglong
South Garo Hills
West Garo Hills
Lawngtlai
Saiha
Mon
Bolangir
Boudh
Deogarh
Dhenkanal
Gajapati
Ganjam
Jharsuguda
Kalahandi

Kandhamal
Kendujhar
Koraput
Malkangiri
Mayurbhanj
Nabarangapur
Nuapada
Rayagada
Sambalpur
Sonepur
Sundargarh
Hoshiarpur
Banswara
Dungarpur
Jhalawar
Karauli
Sirohi
Udaipur
North District
Cuddalore
Dindigul
Nagapattinam
Sivagangai
Tiruvannamalai
Villupuram
Dhalai

Contd...

Azamgarh
Banda
Barabanki
Chandauli
Chitrakoot
Fatehpur
Gorakhpur
Hamirpur
Hardoi
Jalaun
Jaunpur
Kaushambi
Kheri
Kushi Nagar
Lalitpur
Mahoba
Mirzapur
Pratapgarh

Rae Bareli
Sitapur
Sonbhadra
Unnao
Chamoli
Champawat
Tehri Garhwal
24 Parganas South
Bankura
Birbhum
Dinajpur Dakshin
Dinajpur Uttar
Jalpaiguri
Maldah
Medinipur West
Murshidabad
Purulia

Phase II Districts visited by National Level Monitors

Nellore	Saran
East Godavari	Arwal
Srikakulam	
Kurnool	Korba
Prakasam	Janjgir - Champa
Guntur	Mahasamund
	Raipur
Changlang	Valsad
Lohit	Bharuch
	Navsari
Marigaon	
Darrang	Ambala
Nalbari	Mewat
Hailakandi	
Cachar	Kangra
	Mandi
Sheikhpura	Anantnag
Siwan	Jammu
Khagaria	
Madhepura	
Saharsa	Singhbhum East
Sitamarhi	Deoghar
West Champaran	
Banka	Bellary
Bhagalpur	Hassan
East Champaran	Chikmagalur
Begusarai	Belgaum
Gopalganj	Shimoga
Buxar	Kodagu

Contd...

Idukki
Kasargod
Chhindwara
Harda
Panna
Katni
Dewas
Guna
Rewa
Datia
Damoh
Rajgarh
Anuppur
Ashok Nagar
Burhanpur
Thane
Wardha
Buldhana
Osmanabad
Akola
Washim
Chandel
Churachandpur
East Khasi Hills
Jaintia Hills
Ri Bhoi
Champhai
Lunglei

Kohima
Mokokchung
Tuensang
Wokha
Bargarh
Anugul
Balasore
Bhadrak
Jajpur
Nawanshahr
Jalandhar
Amritsar
Tonk
Swai Madhopur
Chittorgarh
Barmer
Jalore
Jaisalmer
East Sikkim
South Sikkim
South Tripura
West Tripura
Thanjavur
Thiruvarur
Tirunelveli
Karur

Contd...

Udham Singh Nagar Haridwar
Cooch Behar Nadia Bardhaman Medinapur (East) North 24 Parganas Hooghly Darjiling
112

S. No.	States	No. of households who have demanded employment	No. of households who have provided employment	Persondays In Lakhs				Others	Funds Available		Expenditure		Works Ongoing	Works Completed	Total Works	Cumulative number of households which have completed 100 days of employment
				Total	SCs	STs	Women		In Lakhs	In Lakhs	In Lakhs	In Lakhs				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
1	Andhra Pradesh	2161494	2161395	678.77	202.41	88.31	371.93	388.05	114224.39	68020.32	133727	87571	221298	57946		
2	Arunachal Pradesh	16926	16926	4.53	0	4.53	1.36	0	1211.25	221.34	99	397	496	0		
3	Assam	798179	792270	572.92	49.57	265.05	181.43	258.3	70769.1	59252.93	5889	9518	15407	185160		
4	Bihar	1708610	1688899	596.87	281	19.13	103.72	296.74	119117.81	71276.16	32122	29759	61881	60310		
5	Gujarat	226269	226269	100.48	7.07	64.57	50.44	28.84	12374.74	8585.03	5292	3137	8429	12208		
6	Haryana	50765	50765	24.12	14.48	0	7.38	9.64	4652.85	3594.67	667	985	1652	5626		
7	Himachal Pradesh	67187	63514	29.9	9.09	6.7	3.66	14.11	5719.2	3940.12	4004	4722	8726	16815		
8	Jammu And Kashmir	121328	121328	32.3	1.75	7.5	1.44	23.05	5012.4	3454.44	1236	722	1958	11758		
9	Karnataka	548532	545185	222.01	73.37	45.18	112.24	103.46	34131.33	24829.67	7638	11005	18643	69789		
10	Kerala	104927	99107	20.48	4.12	2.54	13.44	13.82	4835.18	2789.73	285	2756	3041	537		
11	Madhya Pradesh	2866349	2866349	1971.77	312.96	959.05	852.53	699.76	213368.36	186268.63	86610	82548	169158	531556		
12	Maharashtra	353024	353024	159.28	25.79	65.12	59.05	68.37	48693.66	17461.18	5568	5324	10892	5341		
13	Manipur	18568	18568	18.57	0	18.57	9.45	0	2037.59	2025.5	714	901	1615	0		
14	Meghalaya	99177	96627	24.22	0.07	20.14	47	4.01	2583.63	2111.85	2074	850	2924	575		
15	Mizoram	52478	50998	7.85	0	7.85	2.62	0	2598.21	1643.11	47	216	263	5946		
16	Nagaland	27884	27884	13.08	0	13.08	3.92	0	1595.96	1457.62	4	124	128	0		
17	Orissa	1407251	1394169	799.34	189.06	393.87	284.58	216.41	89018.66	73346.62	32718	18803	51521	154118		
18	Punjab	31788	31648	15.57	10.8	0	5.88	4.77	3839.21	2500.21	579	749	1328	5327		
19	Rajasthan	1175172	1175172	998.87	159.5	642.9	670.68	196.47	85617.3	69306.14	13278	8771	22049	639219		
20	Sikkim	4179	4107	2.42	0.02	2.38	0.6	0.03	456.5	261.89	55	103	158	222		
21	Tamil Nadu	683708	683481	182.79	102.48	4.34	148.27	75.97	25210.92	15163.63	4506	2213	6719	1824		
22	Tripura	74800	74335	50.13	7.98	31.17	37.6	10.98	4977.63	4507.68	867	4115	4982	19577		
23	Uttar Pradesh	2676261	2573245	822.91	467.82	25.62	136.21	329.46	102871.22	77967.46	32516	42984	75500	154953		
24	West Bengal	3235360	3083757	440.08	158.78	81.88	80.46	199.42	63023.42	39462.63	18780	24281	43061	18817		
25	Chhattisgarh	1282794	1256737	700.21	84.08	318.98	275.29	297.15	84088.78	66882.16	16358	16105	32463	130302		
26	Jharkhand	1394108	1394108	520.47	122.19	209.7	205.46	188.59	98220.95	71155.13	39767	24048	63815	51065		
27	Uttranchal	134363	134312	40.6	10.84	0.57	12.37	29.19	7105.31	4849.7	2827	4426	7253	3727		
	Total	21188894	21016099	9050.56	2295.24	3298.73	3679	3456.6	1207355.571	882335.548	448227	387133	835360	2142718		

Annexure VI

Report on Works undertaken under NREGA for the Financial Year 2006-07 (Status as on 31-Mar-2007)

States	Rural Connectivity			Works/Activities			Water Conservation and Water Harvesting			TOTAL WORKS
	Nos.			Nos.			Nos.			
	Completed	Ongoing	TOTAL	Completed	Ongoing	TOTAL	Completed	Ongoing	TOTAL	
Andhra Pradesh	170	331	501	0	11	11	41963	61058	103021	221298
Arunachal Pradesh	52	14	66	3	0	3	29	9	38	496
Assam	5219	3246	8465	1057	646	1703	612	388	1000	15407
Bihar	15800	11015	26815	963	1285	2248	4255	8694	12949	61881
Gujarat	424	1280	1704	181	76	257	2091	1188	3279	8429
Haryana	461	226	687	1	8	9	233	261	494	1652
Himachal Pradesh	2502	2354	4856	402	252	654	475	321	796	8726
Jammu And Kashmir	182	262	444	203	368	571	70	146	216	1958
Karnataka	2937	2166	5103	666	434	1100	3869	3060	6929	18643
Kerala	147	27	174	684	101	785	905	76	981	3041
Madhya Pradesh	10178	16629	26807	606	355	961	35343	28743	64086	169158
Maharashtra	171	546	717	54	32	86	3837	2379	6216	10892
Manipur	129	236	365	5	2	7	274	149	423	1615
Meghalaya	291	696	987	9	56	65	381	392	773	2924
Mizoram	160	27	187	12	9	21	24	3	27	263
Nagaland	52	3	55	5	0	5	26	0	26	128
Orissa	9689	13120	22809	296	303	599	2326	2580	4906	51521
Punjab	454	378	832	54	0	54	0	0	0	1328
Rajasthan	1426	4351	5777	78	127	205	4271	5331	9602	22049
Sikkim	17	6	23	55	40	95	7	1	8	158
Tamil Nadu	271	362	633	7	34	41	605	691	1296	6719
Tripura	1072	340	1412	184	8	192	1493	185	1678	4982
Uttar Pradesh	20606	14428	35034	2342	1164	3506	3168	6014	9182	75500
West Bengal	8223	5858	14081	2206	1194	3400	3850	3073	6923	43061
Chattisgarh	4150	4463	8613	78	100	178	2095	2408	4503	32463
Jharkhand	6347	5796	12143	83	54	137	8658	16468	25126	63815
Uttranchal	380	379	759	661	351	1012	2235	1047	3282	7253
Total	91510	88539	180049	10895	7010	17905	123095	144665	267760	835360

Contd.....

States	Drought Proofing			Works/Activities			Provision of Irrigation facility to Land Owned by			TOTAL WORKS
	Nos.			Nos.			Nos.			
	Completed	Ongoing	TOTAL	Completed	Ongoing	TOTAL	Completed	Ongoing	TOTAL	
Andhra Pradesh	9083	30124	39207	3709	4704	8413	173	256	429	221298
Arunachal Pradesh	182	43	225	0	0	0	0	0	0	496
Assam	151	149	300	355	378	733	157	85	242	15407
Bihar	399	784	1183	689	1810	2499	107	153	260	61881
Gujarat	142	328	470	81	49	130	0	1986	1986	8429
Haryana	21	2	23	123	52	175	0	0	0	1652
Himachal Pradesh	142	81	223	192	349	541	17	6	23	8726
Jammu And Kashmir	3	69	72	48	76	124	66	142	208	1958
Karnataka	717	778	1495	385	229	614	749	451	1200	18643
Kerala	34	0	34	202	18	220	100	0	100	3041
Madhya Pradesh	6575	4652	11227	1217	2420	3637	20701	26093	46794	169158
Maharashtra	811	1292	2103	3	18	21	0	0	0	10892
Manipur	171	112	283	87	71	158	0	0	0	1615
Meghalaya	16	470	486	4	132	136	15	26	41	2924
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	263
Nagaland	16	1	17	13	0	13	0	0	0	128
Orissa	894	722	1616	74	1463	1537	1129	10438	11567	51521
Punjab	15	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	1328
Rajasthan	241	713	954	152	539	691	231	491	722	22049
Sikkim	0	0	0	22	7	29	0	0	0	158
Tamil Nadu	7	0	7	369	1036	1405	0	0	0	6719
Tripura	214	6	220	318	18	336	69	0	69	4982
Uttar Pradesh	3916	829	4745	2452	403	2855	304	485	789	75500
West Bengal	3373	3459	6832	1517	671	2188	402	370	772	43061
Chattisgarh	3572	774	4346	143	569	712	61	492	553	32463
Jharkhand	106	316	422	142	434	576	3178	11952	15130	63815
Uttranchal	393	682	1075	143	174	317	3	6	9	7253
Total	31194	46386	77580	12440	15620	28060	27462	53432	80894	835360

Contd.....

States	Works/Activities												TOTAL WORKS						
	Renovation of Traditional Water bodies						Land Development							Any Other activity Approved by MRD					
	Nos.						Nos.							Nos.					
	Completed	Ongoing	TOTAL	Completed	Ongoing	TOTAL	Completed	Ongoing	TOTAL	Completed	Ongoing	TOTAL		Completed	Ongoing	TOTAL			
Andhra Pradesh	5455	10195	15650	27018	27048	54066	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	221298			
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	131	33	164	496									
Assam	155	48	203	1027	933	1960	785	16	801	15407									
Bihar	967	2539	3506	176	405	581	6403	5437	11840	61881									
Gujarat	112	302	414	102	81	183	4	2	6	8429									
Haryana	68	25	93	75	93	168	3	0	3	1652									
Himachal Pradesh	239	108	347	77	123	200	676	410	1086	8726									
Jammu And Kashmir	37	56	93	113	117	230	0	0	0	1958									
Karnataka	537	316	853	241	204	445	904	0	904	18643									
Kerala	445	39	484	239	24	263	0	0	0	3041									
Madhya Pradesh	2032	1028	3060	5458	6534	11992	438	156	594	169158									
Maharashtra	39	18	57	93	100	193	316	1183	1499	10892									
Manipur	7	0	7	228	144	372	0	0	0	1615									
Meghalaya	100	125	225	34	177	211	0	0	0	2924									
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	8	28	263									
Nagaland	5	0	5	7	0	7	0	0	0	128									
Orissa	1984	2876	4860	144	150	294	2267	1066	3333	51521									
Punjab	140	156	296	86	45	131	0	0	0	1328									
Rajasthan	2141	1293	3434	158	224	382	73	209	282	22049									
Sikkim	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	158									
Tamil Nadu	954	2383	3337	0	0	0	0	0	0	6719									
Tripura	193	219	412	176	12	188	396	79	475	4982									
Uttar Pradesh	4957	6210	11167	2215	951	3166	3024	2032	5056	75500									
West Bengal	2262	2316	4578	1624	1064	2688	824	775	1599	43061									
Chattisgarh	949	1569	2518	3386	5866	9252	1671	117	1788	32463									
Jharkhand	1941	2545	4486	1126	1044	2170	2467	1158	3625	63815									
Uttranchal	204	124	328	33	16	49	374	48	422	7253									
Total	25924	34491	60415	43837	45355	89192	20776	12729	33505	855360									

Annexure VII

Report on Fund Utilization, NREGA for the Financial Year 2006-07

S. No.	States	Actual O.B. as on 1st April of the year	Release of last year but received during the current year						Release during Current Year			Misc Receipt (Col.6+9)	Total Availability (Col.6+9)	Cumulative Expenditure				
			Centre		State		Total		Centre	State	Total			On Unskilled Wage	On semi-skilled and skilled wage	On material	Contin-gency	Total (12+13+14+15)
			4	5	6	7	8	9										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			
1	Andhra Pradesh	888	7624.96	0	7624.96	99961.43	5750	105711.43	0	114224.39	58422.46	146.48	1049.66	8401.72	68020.32			
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.4	0	0	0	1210.85	0	1210.85	0	1211.25	218.91	0	0	2.43	221.34			
3	Assam	16371.63	15236.82	0	15236.82	23970.85	618	24588.85	14571.8	70769.1	38369.19	3472.63	16529.93	881.18	59252.93			
4	Bihar	49564.03	9631.84	0	9631.84	48581.38	8015.95	56597.33	3324.62	119117.81	41859.88	4381.53	24603.2	431.55	71276.16			
5	Gujrat	4013.76	591.52	0	591.52	6743.94	745.39	7489.33	280.13	12374.74	5583.01	121.23	1134.72	1746.06	8585.03			
6	Haryana	1169.58	37.17	0	37.17	3129.39	312.94	3442.33	3.77	4652.85	2329.77	84.36	1128.78	51.76	3594.67			
7	Himachal Pradesh	1146.64	0	55.55	55.55	4207.64	229.86	4437.5	79.51	5719.2	2057.58	383.11	1475.65	23.77	3940.12			
8	Jammu & Kashmir	732.94	151.14	0	151.14	3776.37	331.74	4108.11	20.21	5012.4	2242.15	717.11	445.37	49.81	3454.44			
9	Karnataka	7849.21	1277.7	113.51	1391.21	22970.69	1920.22	24890.91	0	34131.33	14774.24	329.36	9439.87	286.2	24829.67			
10	Kerala	1162.05	0	0	0	3179.51	476.4	3655.91	17.22	4835.18	2474.63	42.6	96.43	176.07	2789.73			
11	Madhya Pradesh	2412.88	1467.28	25.84	1493.12	18695.42	20811.53	207765.73	1696.63	213368.36	117350.36	9341.7	56657.9	2918.67	186268.6			
12	Maharashtra	24624.22	3888.68	0	3888.68	19235.64	529.32	19764.96	415.8	48693.66	16517.89	676.98	182.9	83.41	17461.18			
13	Manipur	243.4	436.63	0	436.63	1252.89	100.75	1353.64	3.92	2037.59	1385.87	230.61	368.52	40.5	2025.5			
14	Meghalaya	2.6	0	0	0	2564.68	0	2564.68	16.35	2583.63	1767.46	4.63	316.77	22.99	2111.85			
15	Mizoram	645.7	129.44	9.8	139.24	1783.9	0	1783.9	29.37	2598.21	1375.63	15.21	174.9	77.37	1643.11			
16	Nagaland	515.86	498.42	45	543.42	430.11	99	529.11	7.57	1595.96	863.62	12.05	532.15	49.8	1457.62			
17	Orissa	3236.04	1293.73	431.25	1724.98	76230.49	7623.04	83853.53	204.11	89018.66	42197.66	4236.49	26062.5	849.97	73346.62			
18	Punjab	340.16	398.77	0	398.77	2755.75	323.39	3079.14	21.14	3839.21	1464.01	0	975.06	61.14	2500.21			
19	Rajasthan	1905.08	0	0	0	76161	7551.22	83712.22	0	85617.3	50726.51	2050.63	15608.08	920.92	69306.14			
20	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	451.5	5	456.5	0	456.5	211.23	0	50.66	0	261.89			
21	Tamilnadu	3293.81	1402.8	0	1402.8	17089.21	2538.49	19627.7	886.61	25210.92	14628.18	0	0	535.45	15163.63			
22	Tripura	905.26	1688	0	1688	1914.66	450	2364.66	19.71	4977.63	3007.8	204.42	1215.46	80	4507.68			
23	Uttar Pradesh	28308.37	12975.68	10.47	12986.15	56914.69	3344.75	60259.44	1317.26	102871.22	46209.24	3051.48	27215.87	1490.87	77967.46			
24	West Bengal	16625.97	5621.4	0	5621.4	35858.84	3984.3	39843.14	932.91	63023.42	30814.68	862.23	6801.78	983.94	39462.63			
25	Chattisgarh	5777.04	123.78	21.03	144.81	70130.74	7748.72	77879.46	287.47	84088.78	43156.49	1904.83	20772.26	1048.58	66882.16			
26	Jharkhand	31845.83	4300.17	307.99	4608.16	54994.59	6016.31	61010.9	756.06	98220.95	41286.36	3831.65	25188.81	848.31	71155.13			
27	Uttaranchal	1711.09	660.66	29.23	689.89	3910.6	765.61	4676.21	28.12	7105.31	2942.07	71.2	1677.35	159.08	4849.7			
	Total	205291.55	69436.59	1049.7	70486.26	826365.54	80191.18	906556.7	24916.4	1207355.6	584236.9	36172.52	239705	2221.55	882336			



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