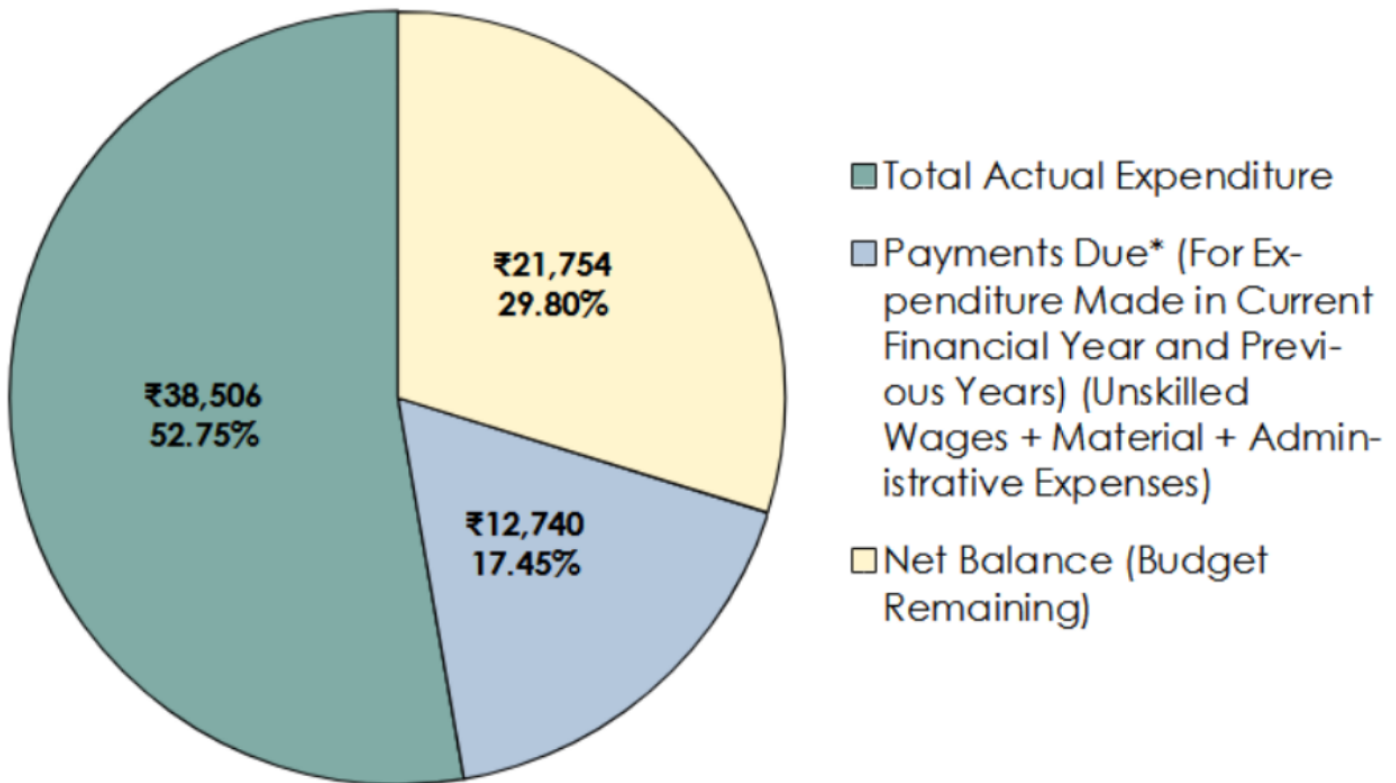


THE MGNREGA BUDGET

% of NREGA Budget Utilized (as on 29.07.22)



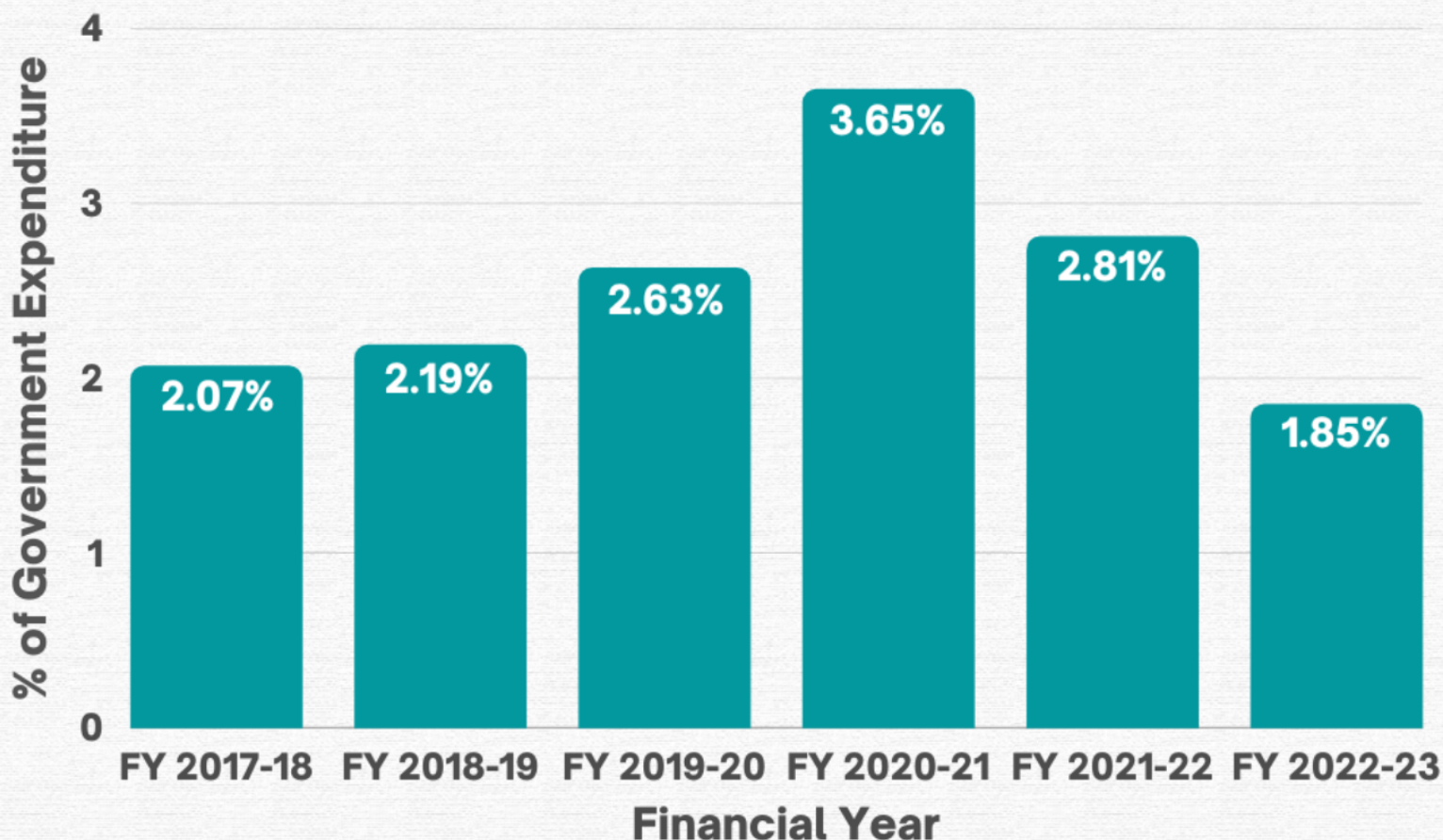
Total Budget Allocation = Rs. 73,000 Crores

Expenditure Including Payments Due = Rs. 51,426 Crore

52.75% of the budget allocation has already been spent, with Rs. 12,740 crores owed for expenditures that have already been made. It leaves only Rs. 21,754 crores available for spending for the rest of the financial year, which is less than 30% of the budget allocation. This will lead to piling up of pending dues.

THE MGNREGA BUDGET

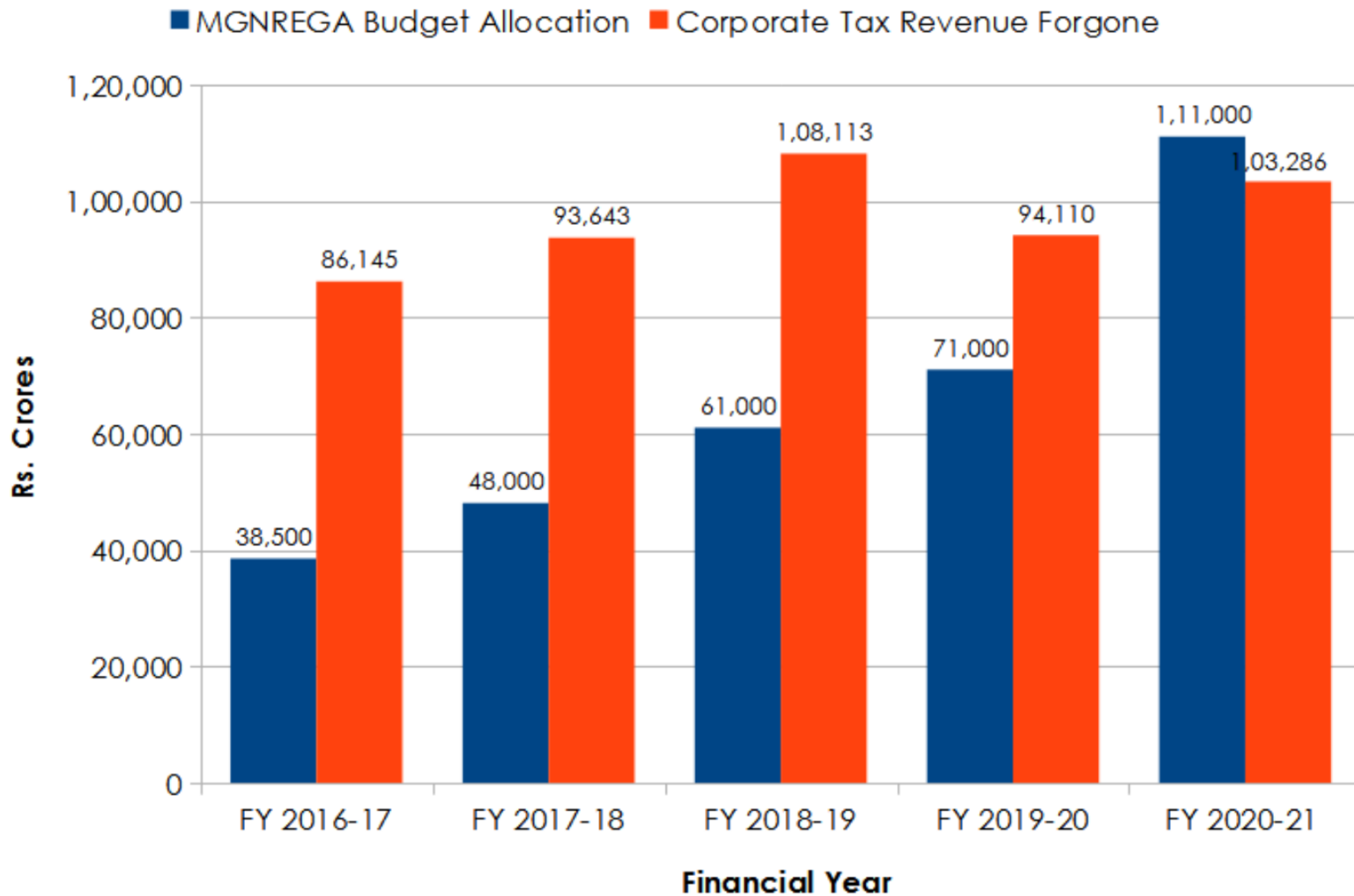
MGNREGA Budget as a Share of Government Expenditure



The graph compares the MGNREGA budget allocation over the years to the share of total government expenditure. As is clearly shows, though the ratio had increased relatively during the pandemic years, it has been decreasing since FY 2021-22. The budget allocation for FY 2022-23, as a share of government expenditure, is less the least in the past 6 years, at only 1.85%. Campaigns have constantly demanded that the MGNREGA budget allocation should at least be 3%-4% of the budget.

THE MGNREGA BUDGET

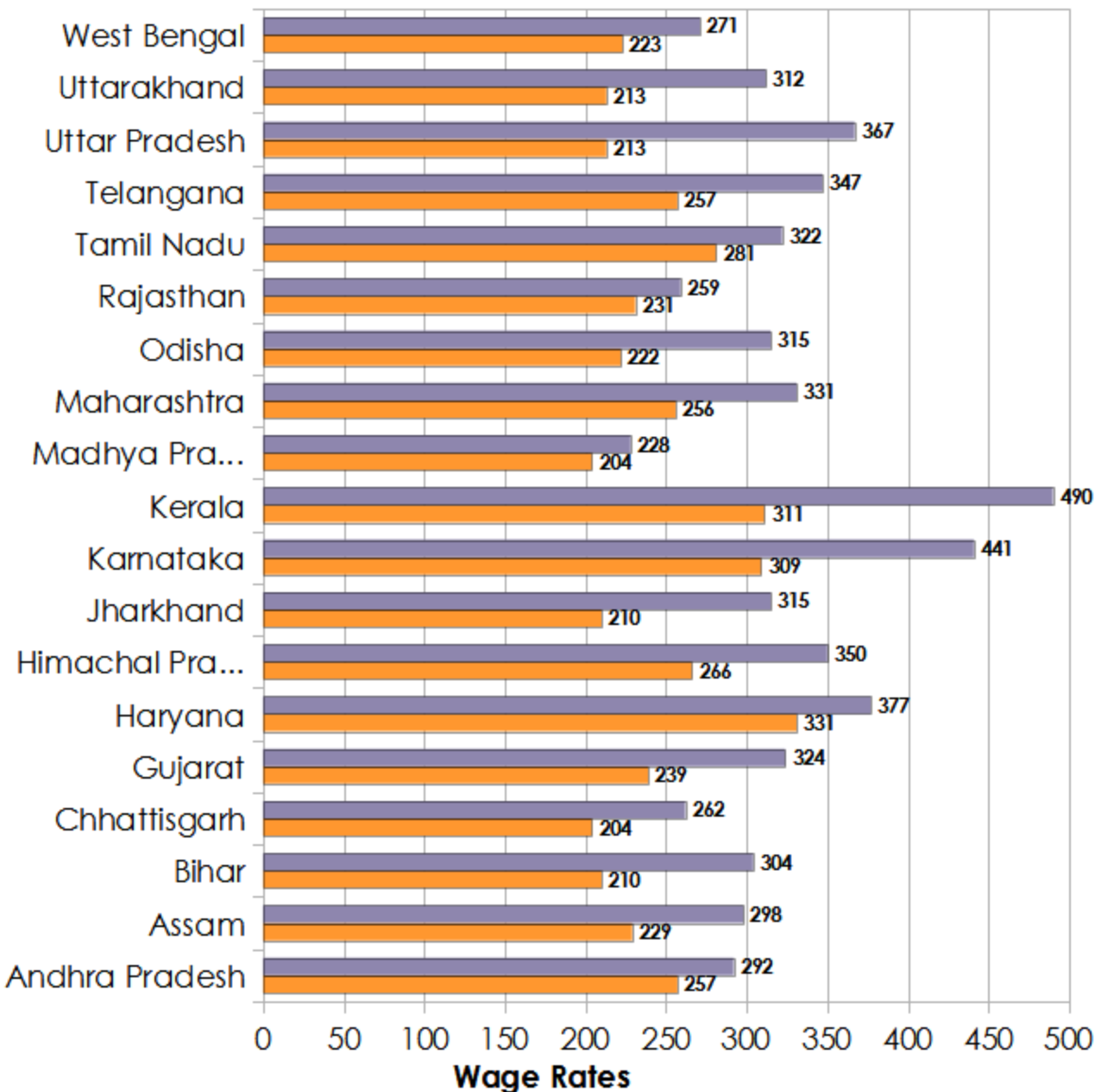
MGNREGA Budget Allocation and Corporate Tax Revenue Forgone



In FY 2016-17, corporate tax revenue forgone was 124% of the MGNREGA budget. While this has decreased over the years, even as of FY 2020-21, the latest year the figures for corporate tax revenue are available for, the MGNREGA budget allocation can almost be doubled if the revenue forgone was utilized for MGNREGA. It is important to note that the figures of corporate tax revenue forgone are already depressed because of accounting changes made in FY 2015-16. It is estimated that corporate tax revenue forgone would be 50%-100% higher under the old accounting system.

MGNREGA Wage Rate and Minimum Wage Rate

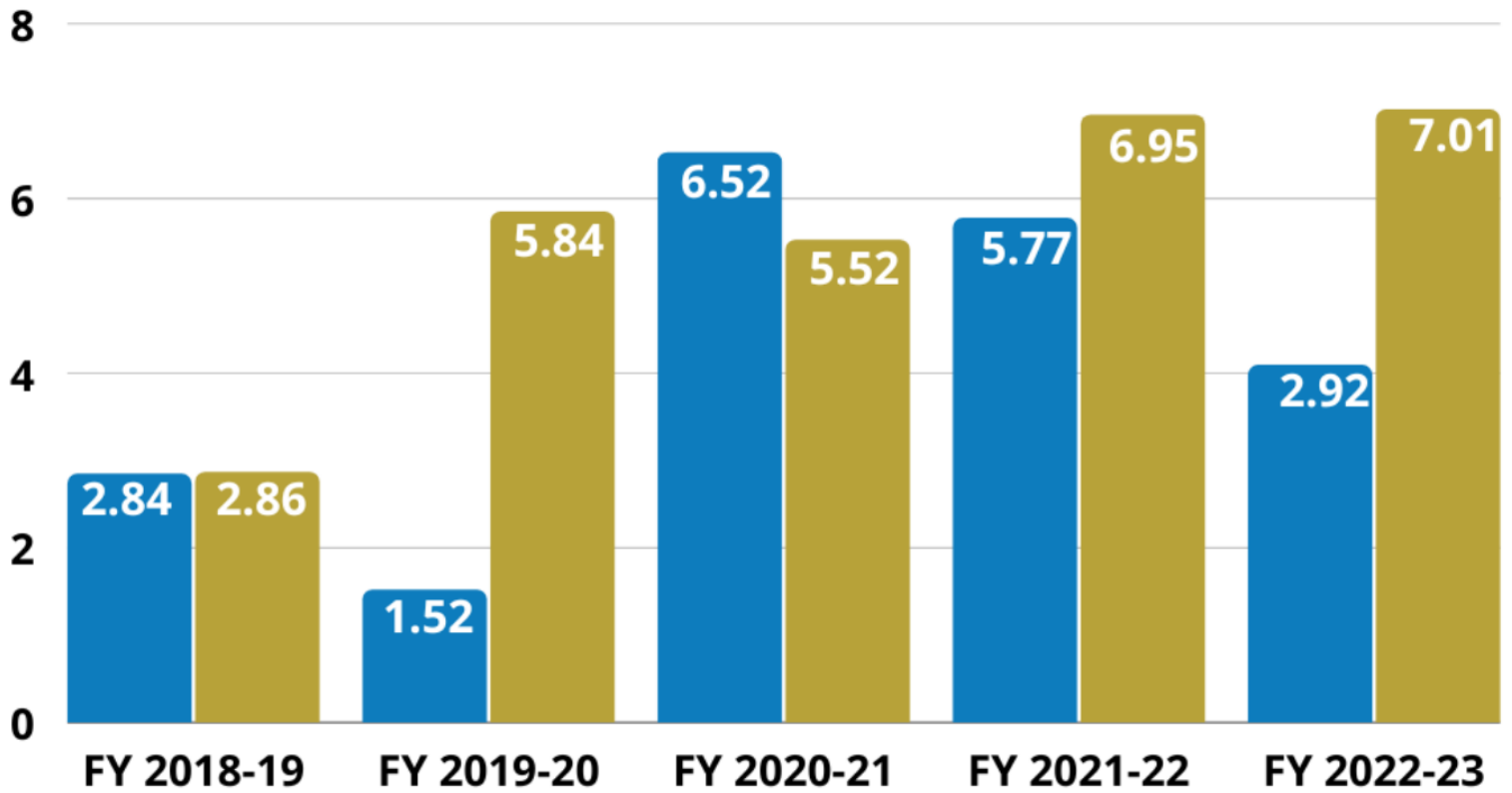
■ Minimum Agricultural Wage Rate ■ NREGA Wage Rate FY 2022-23



THE MGNREGA WAGE RATE

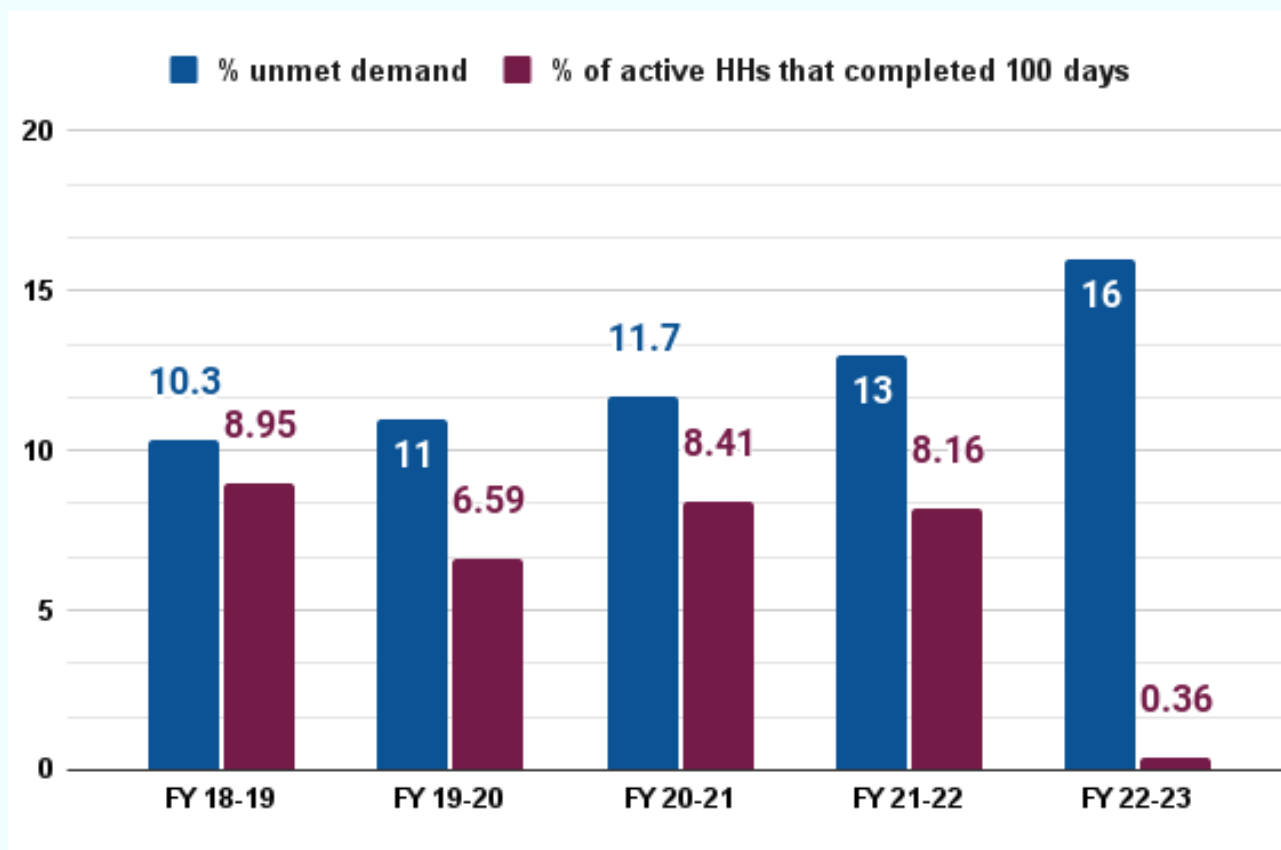
NREGA Wage Rate vs Inflation

■ Increase in NREGA Wage Rate ■ Rural Inflation Rate



The increase in the rate of Rural Inflation has been higher than the increase in the wage rate for NREGA in 4 of the last 5 financial years. The exception was also only during the COVID year. In the last two years, the gap between the NREGA wage rate increase and inflation rate has only increased. In FY 2022-23, it grew to a high of 4.1%.

THE MGNREGA BUDGET

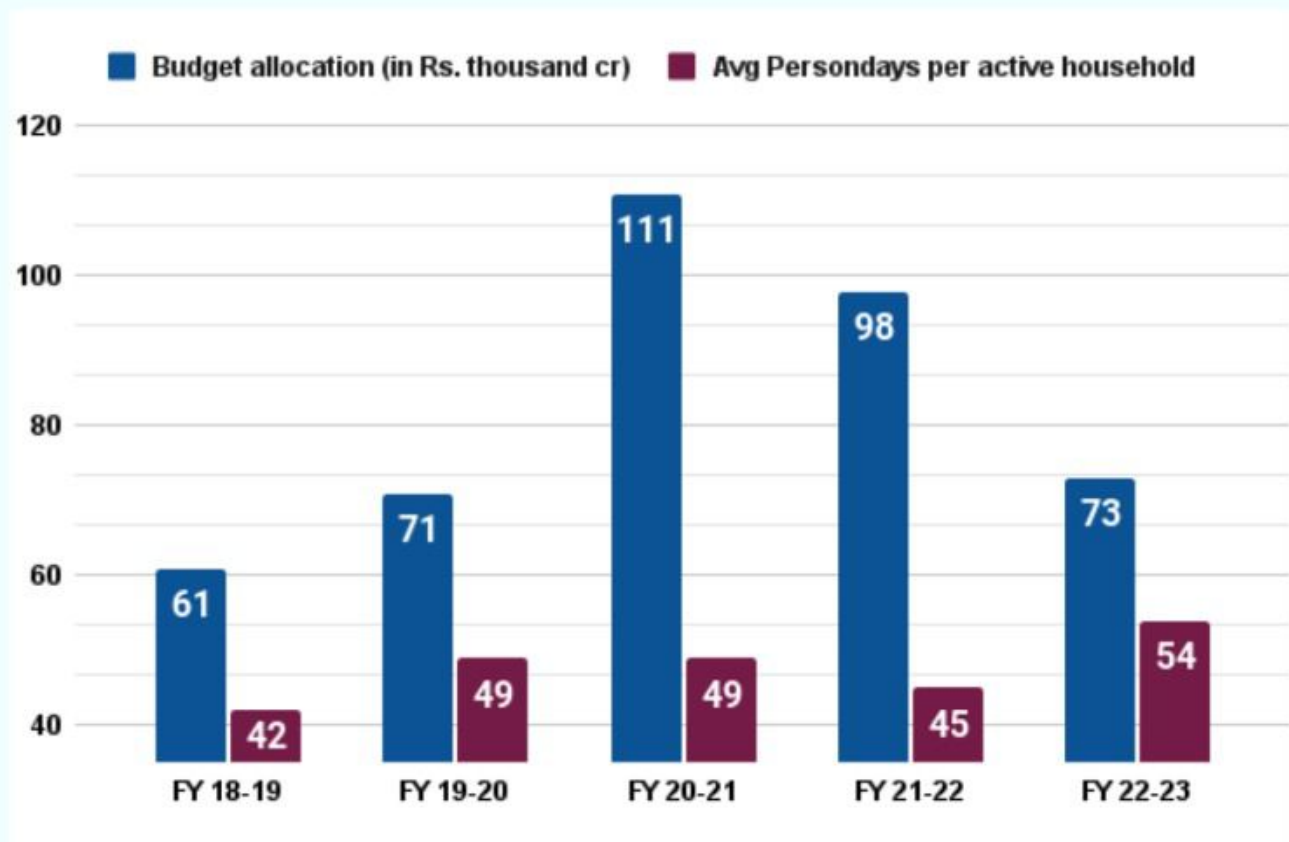


In this graph, we can clearly see unmet demand is consistently rising - and this is excluding the significant amount of demand that is never even registered, and is consequently missing from the data.

The number of households completed 100 days of work has never crossed 10% either - an abysmally low proportion for a programme that guarantees 100 days of work to each registered household.

By consistently underfunding MGNREGA, the govt. has transformed MGNREGA into a supply-constrained programme, and consequently undermined the Right to Work that is underwrites MGNREGA.

THE MGNREGA BUDGET



In this graph, we can see the average persondays that can be generated for each household active that year, based on the budget allocation. Over the last 5 FYs, the highest no. of PDs possible is a mere 54 for each active household. Even in FY 20-21, when the pandemic led to soaring MGNREGA demand and the revised budget was the highest ever, every active household could demand only 49 days of work on average.

Number of Workers Who Are Members of NREGA Sangharsh Morcha

States	No. of Workers who are Members of NREGA Sangharsh Morcha
Andhra Pradesh	1,00,000
Assam	30,000
Bihar	1,00,000
Chhattisgarh	30,000
Gujarat	10,000
Haryana	20,000
Himachal Pradesh	5,000
Jharkhand	50,000
Karnataka	1,00,000
Madhya Pradesh	20,000
Maharashtra	40,000
Meghalaya	5,000
Odisha	40,000
Punjab	5,000
Rajasthan	1,00,000
Tamil Nadu	5,000
Telangana	20,000
Uttar Pradesh	1,00,000
West Bengal	1,00,000
Total	8,80,000