

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
RURAL DEVELOPMENT
LOK SABHA**

STARRED QUESTION NO:370
ANSWERED ON:18.12.2014
KAAM MAANGO ABHIYAN
Arunmozhiathan Shri A.

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of various components of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS);
- (b) whether the Government has launched 'Kaam Maango Abhiyan' in six districts to capture demand for employment and increase awareness about MGNREGS and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has reviewed/ assessed the performance of 'Kaam Maango Abhiyan' and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government is considering to extend the said Abhiyan to other parts/ districts of the country and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

Answer

MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BIRENDER SINGH)

(a) to (e): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement referred to in reply to Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 370 due for Answer on 18.12.2014.

(a): The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) assures unskilled manual work as per demand for 100 days each financial year, and has institutionalised a wage employment programme for this purpose. It aims to:

Enhance the livelihood security by addressing the under-employment problem

Create productive assets- both community and individual

Strengthen grass-roots democratic institutions.

Details of permissible works which can be undertaken under MGNREGA are at Annexure-I.

(b)&(c): Since registering the demand for work is an important starting point of the implementation of the MGNREGA, a 'Kaam Maango Abhiyan' was launched with the objectives of spreading awareness about the entitlements under the Act, reach out to excluded/vulnerable sections, correctly capturing the demand for work and ensuring provision of work within the stipulated time period. The Abhiyan was conducted from November, 2013 to January, 2014 in six districts of the country i.e. Katihar (Bihar), Sitapur (Uttar Pradesh), Raichur (Karnataka), Nashik (Maharashtra), West Singhbhum (Jharkhand) and Sundergarh (Odisha). On review, it was found that the Abhiyan has largely met the stated objectives. A comparative analysis of demand for work between November 2013 and January 2014 in the districts where the Abhiyan has been run is given in the Annexure-II.

(d) & (e): Similar campaigns were run in Jharkhand and in Gaya, Bihar with the active involvement of the State Governments. Further, the components of this campaign have also been undertaken as a part of the Cluster Facilitation Teams (CFT) project.