MEDIA HANDOUT

Comptroller and Auditor General of India

Audit Report No. 02 of 2026 on Performance Audit of Implementation of MGNREGA Act

Government of Rajasthan

In accordance with Article 151 of the Constitution of India, Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) submits his Audit Reports to the Governor of State for being laid on the table of the Legislature. Accordingly, Report of CAG of India on Performance Audit on Implementation of MGNREG Act -Government of Rajasthan, has been laid on the table of the State Legislature on 21.08.2026. As per procedure, the Report of the CAG stand referred to the Committee on House & Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions of the State Legislature.

Coverage of the Report

This Performance audit covering the period from 2019-20 to 2023-24 was conducted with the objective to review the adequacy of planning process and financial management practices, employment generated, creation and maintenance of durable and useful assets while ensuring convergence with other programmes/schemes. The Performance Audit also assessed the adequacy of monitoring, social audit and grievance redressal system.

Audit examined the records in five out of 33 districts in the State, 10 Panchayat Samitis (PSs) and 40 Gram Panchayats (GPs). Besides, in each selected Gram Panchayat, seven works for Joint Physical Verification (total 280 works) and 10 Beneficiaries for Survey (total 400 beneficiaries) were also selected.

Major Audit Observations

Planning and Financial Management

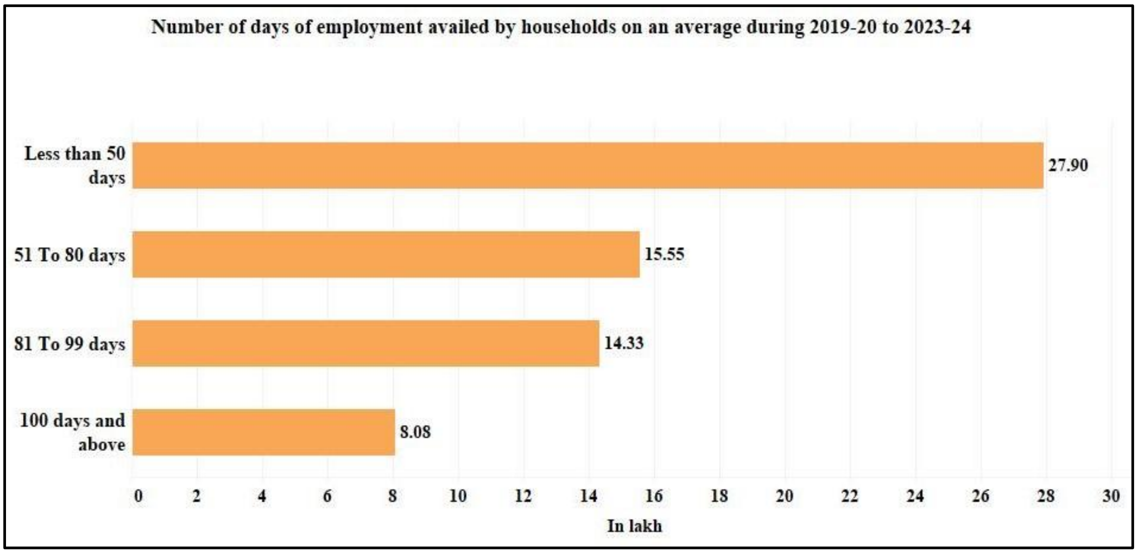
- The baseline survey was not conducted in any of the test checked GP during 2019-24 due to which the nature, quantum and timing of the demand of work for employment could not be ascertained and a realistic development plan could not be prepared at the grass root level.
- District Perspective Plan was also not prepared in any of the test-checked districts due to which needs and gaps of all the sectors in the districts could not be identified. Further, Annual work plans of the selected 16 GPs of seven selected PSs were prepared without determining the priorities of works in Gram Sabha in different years during 2019-24.
- Block Resource Centre (BRC) was required to be set up for providing technical inputs for planning, maintaining database for planning, ensuring convergence between MGNREGS and other production-oriented schemes of the government. Non-setting up of BRC in any of the selected block had left the GPs without any support system required for planning.
- Shortage of manpower in the State at all levels *i.e.* State, Districts, Panchayat Samitis and Gram panchayats level, ranging between 3 *per cent* to 64 *per cent* in

regular staff and 31 *per cent* to 80 *per cent* in contractual staff adversely affected the implementation of the scheme.

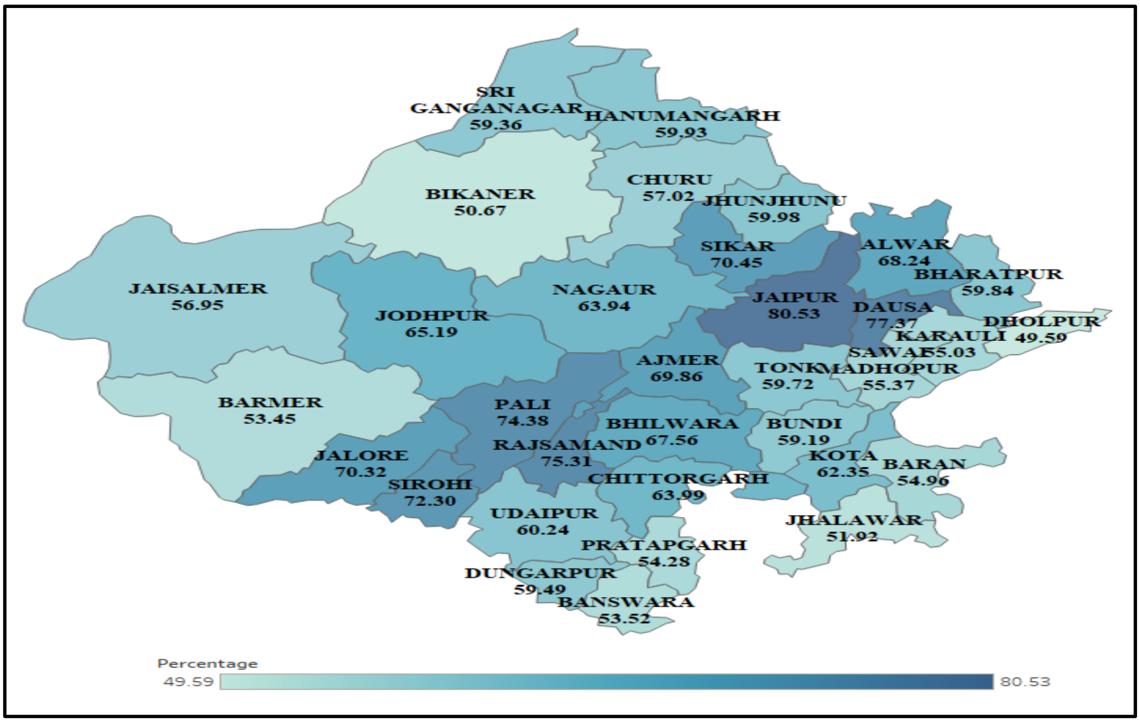
- Posts of regular Block Resource Persons (BRPs) and Village Resource Persons (VRPs) were vacant at State level as of July 2024 and *Mate/Sathins* were performing the social audit work in place of these BRPs/VRPs which affected the efficiency in conducting social audit.
- During 2019-20 to 2023-2024, the State Government delayed the release of fund received from GoI for material component and administrative expenses and its corresponding matching share by 3 to 169 days due to which interest liability amounting to ₹ 9.08 crore pertaining to the years 2019-20 and 2020-21 was created.

Employment Generation

- During the years 2019-24, job cards issued to registered households ranged between 97.73 *per cent* and 99.20 *per cent* in the State. However, it was noticed that door to door survey for identification of eligible households who have been missing out or/and wish to be registered was not conducted in any of the test checked GP. Deficiencies in maintenance of job cards were observed such as incomplete entries of dates of work done and details of payment, signature columns kept blank, absence of photographs of all the members of HHs *etc.*
- During 2019-24, only 58.71 *per cent* to 70.58 *per cent* job card holders HHs demanded employment under the scheme. Though employment was offered to more than 99.96 *per cent* of job card holders who demanded employment, 89.88 *per cent* to 94.77 *per cent* of these HHs availed employment.
- On an average 27.90 lakh households (42.36 *per cent*) availed employment of less than 50 days, while 8.08 lakh households (12.26 *per cent*) availed employment of 100 days and above during 2019-20 to 2023-24 as shown in chart below:



- The representation of women in employment under the scheme in all the districts in the State was more than one-third of the total employment generated and ranged between 49.59 *per cent* and 80.53 *per cent as shown in chart below:*



- During 2019-24, employment ranging between 29.53 *per cent* and 42.98 *per cent* was provided to registered differently abled persons in the State and average employment days during those years ranged between 38 to 44 days as shown in table below:

Year	Registered differently abled persons	Differently abled persons provided work	Percentage	Average employment Days during year
2019-20	75034	22160	29.53	38
2020-21	79840	31677	39.67	40
2021-22	86199	30238	35.08	41
2022-23	72772	29599	40.67	40
2023-24	68458	29427	42.98	44

- The data of differently abled persons who demanded work during 2019-24 was neither depicted in the NREGAsoft nor was any corroborative physical record maintained due to which the percentage of differently abled persons who demanded employment could not be ascertained in audit.
- During the period 2019-24, no IEC plan was prepared at the State level and 72 *per cent* of the test checked GPs did not organise any *Rozgar Diwas* during that period.
- As of September 2025, 2.82 *per cent* transactions of wage payment amounting to ₹ 948.54 crore was made with a delay ranging from 16 days to more than 90 days beyond the prescribed time limit during 2019-24 in the State.
- 80 *per cent* of the compensation computed on account of delayed payment of wages was rejected citing random reasons such as natural calamity and compensation not due which raises concern regarding adopting casual approach in compensation disbursement.

Execution of works

- 21 *per cent* of the works approved (19.74 lakh) in the State during 2019-20 to 2023-24 were incomplete and 5 *per cent* works were not started as of September 2025. 8 *per cent* of these incomplete works in the State were pending completion for more than three years.
- Durable assets as intended were not created as instances were noticed where in works such as construction of road, modern *talab/talai nirman* were executed without any use of material, though material was provisioned for in the estimates as shown in the below photographs:

	
'Gravel Sadak evam Puliya Nirman Karya Seemaliya Road Se Chhoti Dehadi tak', GP Kanvas, PS-Sangod (Kota) Joint physical verification (October 2024)	'Charagah Me Talai Nirman, Keer Kheda', GP-Chakuda, PS-Kapasan, (Chittorgarh). Joint physical verification (September 2024)

- Irregularities in muster rolls like missing signature/thumb impression of workers on the muster roll, rectification/overwriting in the muster roll were also noticed.
- Convergence of works under the MGNREGS is allowed for the creation of durable assets. 88 *per cent* of the total 11.36 lakh works approved under convergence during 2019-24 were incomplete as of September 2025.
- At least 60 *per cent* of the works were to be taken up in a district under agricultural and allied activities for creation of productive assets directly linked to agriculture and allied activities which was ensured in only two to five districts in the State. Further, mandatory 65 *per cent* of expenditure on Natural Resource Management (NRM) work was not incurred in any of the year during 2019 to 2024 in the test checked blocks, which fall under the NRM block.

Monitoring, Grievance Redressal, and Social Audit

- The State Level and District Level Technical and Quality Monitoring Cell were established after more than 11 years of the issue of Operational Guidelines 2013.
- The Appellate Authority to be formed for considering appeal against the awards of ombudsman, has been appointed with a delay of eight years leaving the aggrieved person deprived of the right to appeal against the awards to ombudsman.
- Periodic inspections of the works executed under the scheme by the district and block level officers was in the range of 0 to 66 per cent during 2021-22 to 2023-24. Thus, the intended purpose of real-time inspection and evidence-based reporting of the scheme was not achieved.

- Maintenance of the prescribed registers under the scheme was not ensured in 60 *per cent* of the test-checked GPs.

- Recovery of financial irregularities pointed out during the social audit of works executed under the scheme was only to the extent of 23.58 *per cent* at state level and substantial number of observations raised during social audit were outstanding at the state as well as at test checked districts level for want of corrective action.