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## CRISP-M Tool for MGNREG Scheme

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### Why in News

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Recently, the **Climate Resilience Information System and Planning (CRISP-M)** tool for **Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)** was launched.

### Key Points

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- **CRISP-M Tool:**
  - It will **help embed climate information** in the **Geographic Information System (GIS)** based planning and implementation of MGNREGS.  
GIS is a computer system that analyzes and displays geographically referenced information.
  - The implementation of CRISP-M will **open up new possibilities for rural communities** to deal with the issues of **climate change**.
  - This tool will be **used in seven states**: Bihar, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Rajasthan.

- **MGNREGScheme:**
  - **About:** It is **one of the largest work guarantee programmes** in the world.
  - **Launch:**
    - It was launched on 2<sup>nd</sup> February 2006.
    - The **Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act** was passed on 23<sup>rd</sup> August 2005.
  - **Objective:**

To **guarantee 100 days of employment in every financial year** to adult members of any rural household willing to do public work-related unskilled manual work.
  - **Legal Right to Work:**
    - Unlike earlier employment guarantee schemes, the act **aims at addressing the causes of chronic poverty** through a rights-based framework.
    - At least **one-third of beneficiaries have to be women**.
    - Wages must be paid according to the statutory minimum wages specified for agricultural labourers in the state under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (now subsumed under Code on Wages, 2019).
  - **Demand-Driven Scheme:**
    - The most important part of **MGNREGA's design is its legally-backed guarantee** for any rural adult to get work within 15 days of demanding it, failing which an 'unemployment allowance' must be given.
    - This demand-driven scheme **enables the self-selection of workers**.
  - **Decentralised Planning:**
    - There is an **emphasis on strengthening the process of decentralisation** by giving a significant role to the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in planning and implementing these works.
    - The act **mandates Gram sabhas to recommend the works** that are to be undertaken and at least 50% of the works must be executed by them.

Source: PIB