

Ayyankali Urban Employment Guarantee Scheme in Kerala

Well Envisioned But Poorly Executed

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Demands to launch an urban employment guarantee scheme similar to that of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme has been gaining traction for a while. Kerala has been a front-runner in this regard by launching the Ayyankali Urban Employment Guarantee Scheme way back in 2010. At a time when the entire country is seeking an urban counterpart of the rural employment guarantee scheme, the potential and pitfalls of its urban version need to be looked into.

Though India has a long history of urban self-employment schemes, the experience of urban wage employment is very limited. During the Ninth Five Year Plan, an urban wage employment programme (UWEP) was launched as a minor component of the Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY). The UWEP intended to provide wage employment to those living below the poverty line (BPL) within the jurisdiction of towns/cities with population up to 5 lakh, as per the 1991 Census. However, it failed to generate the expected level of employment. Finally, when the SJSRY was replaced by the National Urban Livelihoods Mission in 2013, the wage component was completely missing.

Meanwhile, 11 years ago, Kerala launched the Ayyankali Urban Employment Guarantee Scheme (AUEGS), dubbed as the urban counterpart of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) to solve the unemployment in urban areas of the state. Though AUEGS was claimed to be on par with MGNREGS, the poor design and implementation along with the political and administrative apathy has dented its popularity and spoiled its potential to some extent. This paper critically reviews the potential and pitfalls of the AUEGS in the context of the current search for an urban counterpart of the MGNREGS.

Methodology

Secondary data from the websites of the Department of Urban Affairs, Government of Kerala, and AUEGS are analysed in this paper. However, a limitation is the data discrepancy in five municipalities. These municipalities are Varkala, Erattupetta, Muvattupuzha, North Paravur and Chavakkad. The management information system (MIS) of AUEGS is not properly maintained when compared with the MIS of MGNREGS. The MIS of the MGNREGS has 30 categories and 197 items listed under it, while AUEGS has only 25 items and out of which only 11 items are accessible from the website and the rest of them remains inaccessible. Taking account of these discrepancies, the authors have made corrections and computed and presented the data in the best possible manner. Apart from secondary data, the authors of the paper have interacted with the officials and elected functionaries of the urban governments across Kerala.

Clamour for Employment Guarantees

The failing economy and the looming unemployment crisis have made policy experts and economists to demand wage employment schemes specifically for urban India. Jean Drèze

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has come up with a proposal to create an urban employment scheme called decentralised urban employment and training (DUET).¹

More recently, following the COVID-19 outbreak and pandemic-induced lockdown, the idea of an urban employment guarantee scheme has been gaining prominence in political and policy debates in India. Economists and policymakers have felt that a demand-driven wage employment scheme in urban areas will work as a fallback employment option to people in urban areas (Basole et al 2019; Kesar et al 2020). It is a known fact that in urban India, the wages for casual work remain abysmally low. As a result, there is an urgent need to create a national urban employment guarantee scheme. Various reports and surveys have shown that the workers in the urban informal sector were the worst hit during the pandemic.

Meanwhile some states in India, including Kerala, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and Jharkhand have already launched schemes similar to urban wage employment guarantee scheme. Among these states, Kerala was the first state in the country to launch an urban employment guarantee scheme known as AUEGS. As the demand for an urban employment guarantee scheme is increasing more than ever before, it is high time to review the functioning of existing urban wage employment programmes like AUEGS.

Ayyankali Urban Employment Guarantee Scheme

Kerala, which has one of the highest unemployment rates in the country, especially in the urban areas of the state, has been demanding the extension of the MGNREGS in urban areas as well. It was in 2010, the Left Democratic Front (LDF) government led by the Communist Party of India (Marxist) launched an urban employment guarantee scheme called AUEGS, the first of its kind in India. An amount of ₹20 crore was earmarked for AUEGS in the very first year and urban local governments in the state were entrusted the charge of implementing the scheme. The scheme is on par with the MGNREGS introduced all over the rural areas of the country since 2006. The only striking difference between AUEGS and MGNREGS is that the former is supply-driven while the latter is demand-driven.

AUEGS aims at enhancing the livelihood security of the people in the urban areas by guaranteeing 100 days of wage employment in a year to any urban household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. It aims to provide a strong, rights-based social safety net for the people in the urban areas of Kerala by serving as a source of fallback employment. However, the patchy implementation of the AUEGS has ensured that its impact is minimal.

Working of the Scheme

As per the guidelines of the AUEGS, the adult members of every household in the urban areas, who are willing to do unskilled labour, are eligible to register their names with the respective urban government. They will be issued job cards within 15 days of registration. Every adult member with a job card is entitled to demand unskilled manual work under the

scheme for a maximum of 100 person days for each registered household. As per the data available in the MIS of the AUEGS, maintained by the department of urban affairs, a total of 2.26 lakh households have been issued job cards till the end of financial year 2019–20. However, only 45% job cards are active. Priority is given to provide work for women so that at least 50% of the beneficiaries are women. They are to be provided work within a radius of 5 kilometres of their residence. The scheme assures equal wages to women and men and the workers are entitled for free medical treatment in the event of any accident during work. The housing schemes under the state/central governments are directed as a mandatory one to be converged and all the beneficiaries under the housing schemes are to be registered under the AUEGS. They are entitled to work for 90 days for the construction of one's own house and the wages for these days will be paid under the AUEGS. Presently, AUEGS is utilised for manual labour, including sanitation work.

Financial Allocations

The budget provision for the AUEGS for the first year 2010–11 made by the LDF government was ₹20 crore but the actual allocation was only ₹60.41 lakh and out of it only 17% was utilised. In the subsequent five years under the United Democratic Front (UDF) government, the budget allocation for the scheme fluctuated and total expenditure slowly increased to ₹7.5 crore by 2015–16. What is striking is fund utilisation was below 50% in most years under the UDF government. A regime change and ascent of the LDF government in 2016–17 resulted in a steady increase in the budget allocations, utilisation of funds and creation of employment. In the Kerala budget for 2020–21, the total allocation for the scheme is ₹75 crore.

In the initial year, only 704 person days of employment were created. In the following years, the employment generation and person days of employment generated increased, at a slow pace. However, it picked up pace from 2018–19 and the biggest jump was observed in the 2019–20. The primary reason for this pickup was the convergence of AUEGS with Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) (PMAY (U)) and Livelihood Inclusion and Financial Empowerment (LIFE)² popularly known as PMAY (U)–LIFE.

Convergence of Schemes

In 2018–19, Kudumbashree took the initiative to converge PMAY (U)–LIFE with the AUEGS. The AUEGS allows each registered household 90 person days of employment for the construction of a house in the urban areas. The concept of convergence is envisaged in such a way that all the beneficiaries of the housing scheme will get 90 person days of employment at the rate of ₹275 per day as wages for participation in house construction. The total number of sanctioned houses for construction under PMAY (U)–LIFE is 86,848. Of this, 68,873 households availed job cards, and out of that, 46,360 households availed 90 person days of employment each, and the total person days of employment

Table 1: Allocation of Funds, Expenditure and Number of Person Days of Employment Generated under the Scheme

Year	Budget Allocation (₹ Crore)	Opening Balance (₹ Crore)	Allotment (₹ Crore)	Expenditure (₹ Crore)	Amount Used (%)	Person Days of Employment Generated (Lakh)
2010–11	20.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	17.0	0.0
2011–12	40.0	0.5	2.4	1.9	66.1	0.6
2012–13	10.0	1.0	5.3	0.7	10.5	0.2
2013–14	12.2	5.7	13.2	7.9	41.8	4.0
2014–15	30.0	11.0	8.0	7.4	39.0	3.8
2015–16	15.0	11.6	12.7	7.5	30.8	3.7
2016–17	15.0	16.8	15.0	9.2	28.8	3.8
2017–18	25.1	22.6	25.1	24.9	52.1	8.5
2018–19	48.9	22.9	48.9	45.8	63.8	16.7
2019–20	75.0	26.0	32.5	64.2	109.9	26.8
2020–21*	75.0	-5.8	57.7	31.0	59.6	9.4
Total	366.2	0.0	221.5	200.5	90.5	77.5

* Data for 2020–21 is till December 2020.

Source: Computed and Compiled from the MIS of AUEGS, Directorate of Urban Affairs. Interest is not added in the Opening Balance.

given to them was 24.23 lakh under PMAY (U)–LIFE. The budget allocations since the inception of the scheme is given in Table 1.

The AUEGS convergence with PMAY (U)–LIFE has also led to more utilisation of funds. The highest percentage of expenditure against allotment was in 2019–20 at 109.9%. From the data, it is evident that there is a direct correlation between utilisation of funds and number of person days of employment generated. The expenditure and the number of person days of employment generated were seen to be meagre till 2016–17. The total person days of employment created in seven years from 2010–11 to 2016–17 was only 16.2 lakh. In 2018–19 alone, more person days of employment was created than the total created in the initial seven years. In 2018–19, a total of 16.7 lakh person days of employment was generated. In 2019–20, the expenditure incurred was ₹64.2 crore and the person days of employment generated 26.8 lakh. The reasons for this were mainly the rise in fund allocation and fund utilisation. Apart from the successful convergence between AUEGS and PMAY (U)–LIFE, the creation of 27 new municipalities during 2015–16 also led to a rise in the employment numbers. These new municipalities are “peri-urban areas” and can be classified as the fringe of the transition areas lying at the interface between urban and rural populations that have the potential to be converted in to urban areas.

Employment Generation

Job cards issued: Out of the total 21.7 lakh urban households in the urban local bodies implementing AUEGS in the state, job cards were issued to 2.3 lakh households.³ That is nearly 10.44% of the households was provided with job cards in the urban areas where AUEGS was rolled out in the state. However, a wide variation is noticed in the percentage of households with job card across the state. More than 50% of the households have been issued job cards in the municipalities of Kattappana (60.8%), Harippad (57.9%), Neyyattinkara (53%), Manathavady (52.2%) and Vaikom (50.6%). The lowest

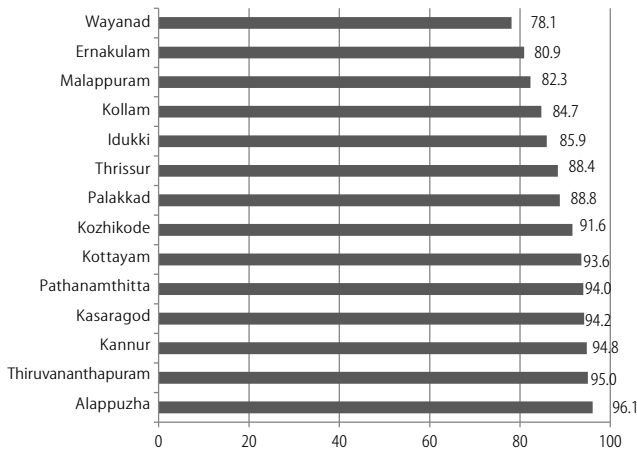
percentage of household provided job cards are in Aluva municipality (2%) followed by Kalamaserry (2.9%) and South Paravur (3.2%). Our analysis of the disparity in issue of job cards throws up four inferences (Appendix 1, pp 62–64).

First, the percentage of job cards issued is comparatively higher in urban governments with more rural characteristics. Second, most of the municipalities formed in 2015 have issued more job cards. Third, in the urban governments located at the district headquarters the registration under the scheme is very low. Fourth, more job cards are in municipalities with more BPL population. In corporations, the highest percentage of households provided job cards was in Thiruvananthapuram with 10.2%, followed by Kollam with 9% and the least is in Kannur with 0.3%.

Employment generation: More than 80% of the job card issued households were provided employment in 2019–20 in the municipalities of Marad (98%), Guruvayur (90%), Neyyattinkara (89%), Mannarkkad (89%), Mattanur (85%), Ettumanoor (82%) and Cherppulassery (81%). This is not an index of achievement as these municipalities could attain a high percentage in employment generation only because of the low percentage of households issued job cards. All the above municipalities have such a common denominator except Neyyattinkara where a high percentage of households (53%) were issued job cards and out of them, 89% had availed employment. It is also noticed that less than 25% of households with job cards were provided employment in Nilambur (21%), Koyilandy (21%), Tripunithura (23%), Manjeri (23%), Kottakkal (24%), Vadakara (24%) and Mananthavady (24%). Here, also one may argue that this is not a proxy variable of poor performance because a relatively high percentage of households in these municipalities had secured job cards but has not availed employment. However, exceptions are seen in two municipalities (Nilambur and Tripunithura) where the percentage of households issued job cards were also low. In the case of corporations, a high 58% of households with job cards was provided employment in Kochi, but in Thiruvananthapuram, it was the lowest with only 23% provided work.

Share of women: More than 89% registered in the state under AUEGS are women. In the municipalities of Nedumangadu, Adoor, Mavelikkara, Tanur, Taliparamba and Panur and in Thiruvananthapuram corporation, more than 98% registered under the scheme are women. The percentage of women registered in AUEGS is lowest in Kalamassery municipality with 56.6% followed by Manjeri with 60.4% and Kothamangalam with 64.2%. The nature of women’s participation in urban labour markets is an interesting one, especially when disaggregated at urban government level. The gender-wise desegregated data on person days of employment generated for men and women under the scheme is not available in the official website of AUEGS and its MIS. However, from the data on registration and from our field visits, one can safely presume that overall participation of women in AUEGS is

Figure 1: District-wise Women Registration



Source: See Appendix 1.

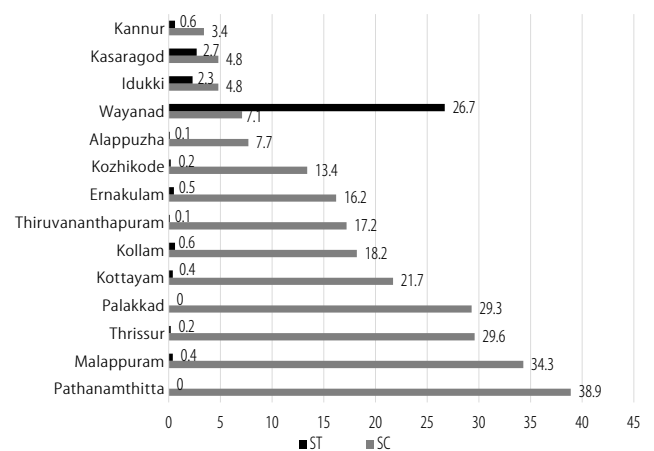
generally high. One of the reasons for this is the low wage rate in AUEGS, which makes it less attractive for the male workforce. Moreover, during the field visits, we could find only women workers hailing from poverty-stricken households⁴ participating in the scheme.

In the district-wise analysis of registration of women in AUEGS, it was found that the highest registration of women under AUEGS was in the municipalities of Alappuzha district and the lowest in Wayanad district. Wayanad, according to the 2011 Census, has the largest tribal population in the state. Since the district is highly vulnerable to fluctuating employment opportunities, the men also opted for employment under AUEGS in larger numbers. In the urban governments in other districts, the registration of woman under AUEGS falls in the range of between 80% to 95%. The district-wise share of women registration in AUEGS is given in Figure 1.

Here, it may be worthwhile to refer to a few studies which have suggested that the patriarchy and paternalistic control might have hindered the women labour supply from middle and lower middle class to urban labour markets. Male members of the family often prevent women from engaging in any form of wage labour outside the household in an imposed form of resistance to “proletarianisation” (Carlos 2013). In other words, women’s labour market participation and access to particular jobs were constrained and shaped by patriarchal power.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes: In Kerala, the Scheduled Castes (scs) population is overwhelmingly rural with 81.8% residing in rural areas. Among the districts, Palakkad has the highest proportion of scs (16.5%) followed by Idukki (14.1%), Pathanamthitta (13.1%) and Kollam districts (12.5%). The Scheduled Tribes (STs) in Kerala are also overwhelmingly rural and geographically more localised. Three districts of Kerala (Wayanad, Idukki and Palakkad) account for over 60% of the ST population in the state. The highest concentration is in Wayanad (17.4%) followed by Idukki (14%) and Palakkad (10.9%) (Chathukulam et al 2012). More than 17% of the registered families under AUEGS at the state level

Figure 2: District-wise Registration of Scheduled Caste/Tribe Households



Source: See Appendix 1.

are from SC category and 1.8% is ST families. The district-wise registration of SCs and STs under AUEGS is given in Figure 2.

From Figure 2, it is evident that ST households in the municipalities of Wayanad have the highest registration under AUEGS. In the case of Idukki and Palakkad, which also have a significant tribal population, the registration of ST households under AUEGS is relatively low. Palakkad has no ST households registered under AUEGS, whereas Idukki has 2.3% ST households registered under AUEGS. In the case of the registration of SC, the SC households in Pathanamthitta have recorded the highest registration under AUEGS. Districts like Palakkad, Idukki and Kollam have a significant SC population, but the number of such households registered under AUEGS is relatively low. This is mainly because of their rural settlement pattern. Since the SCs and STs are mainly located in rural areas, the scheme has poor coverage among them. There are a few exceptions as in the case of STs and SCs in urban parts of Wayanad and Pathanamthitta districts, respectively, and it is also largely reflected in the persons registered under the scheme.

Employment in Municipalities

The average number of person days of employment provided per household under AUEGS in the state in 2019–20 is 23. The average number of person days of employment per household is higher than the state average in 49 municipalities and five corporations, whereas it is less than or equal to state average in 33 municipalities and one corporation. The highest number of average person days of employment was provided in Eloor municipality with 77 followed by Perumbavoor with 72. This is mainly due to the smaller number of families registered in the AUEGS in these two municipalities which is only 231 and 218 households, respectively. The number of families which secured 100 days employment is 21% and 33% in Eloor and Perumbavoor. Since Eloor is a part of Kochi metropolitan area and has more than 247 industries, AUEGS has a smaller number of takers there. The reason for less participation of the people in AUEGS in Perumbavoor is also due to the absorption of the wage seekers in the large number of plywood and other small-scale industries there. The economy

of Perumbavoor is highly dependent on more than one lakh migrant workers from different Indian states. Perumbavoor has created only 15,700 person days of employment under AUEGS, and in the case of Eloor, it was 17,847.

The lowest number of average person days of employment per household was provided in Neyyattinkara and Kasaragod municipalities with only four and six person days, respectively. Neyyattinkara generated a total of 34,132 person days of employment, and in Kasaragod, the corresponding figure was 2,058. In Neyyattinkara, more than 53% of the households were issued job cards and 89% of the registered households were provided employment in 2019–20. But total person days of employment generated is less compared to the number of households provided employment. In Kasaragod municipality, less than 5% of the households were issued job cards and out of that 76% was provided employment. Here, the total person days of employment generated is only 2,058, and therefore, the person days of employment per household is very less. In 2016–17, the state average of person days of employment per households was three, it was nine in 2017–18 and it had increased to 17 in 2018–19. In 2016–17, the average person days of employment per household is less than one in Kayamkulam and Tanoor municipalities. In 2017–18, the average person days of employment per household is less than one in Valancherry.

The highest number of families completing 100 days of employment was found in Kottarakkara municipality with 314 households, followed by Shornur with 185 households, Pattambi with 149 households, Punalur with 142 households, Mukkam with 138 households and Ramanattukara with 132 households. However, none of the households had completed 100 days of employment in 29 municipalities. In these municipalities, the demand for the scheme is higher than the supply. Being a supply-driven scheme, these municipalities were not in a position to provide 100 days of employment because of the limited finances available and other reasons. During the initial seven years, the person days of employment created by the 82 municipalities was 3.7 lakh and the average person days of employment created per year is 1.95 lakh. But from 2017–18 onwards, the person days of employment created show a linear increase in every year. The total person days of employment created till end of financial year 2019–20 is 56.1 lakh. Out of this, 24% were created during the first seven years, 13% during 2017–18, 26% during 2018–19 and the remaining 37% in 2019–20.

Employment in Corporations

In the case of corporations, the average person days of employment generated per household in the six corporations was 24 in 2019–20, and the highest number of average person days of employment per household was in Kozhikode corporation with 47 person days, followed by Kollam with 41 person days, Kannur with 31 person days and Kochi with 27 person days. In Kozhikode and Kollam corporations, the total person days of employment generated are high and due to this the average person days of employment per household is more

than 40. The lowest number of average person days is in Thiruvananthapuram with five person days, whereas in Thrissur, it is around five times higher. In 2016–17, the average person days of employment per household in the corporations was only one and it had increased to eight and ten in 2017–18 and 2018–19, respectively. In 2019–20, average of person days of employment per household in the corporations had increased to 24. The average person days of employment per household is highest in Thrissur in 2016–17 and Kollam in the next two years.

Fund Utilisation

Normally, the extent of fund utilised by an urban government is related to the number of person days of employment generated and the extent of materials purchased. The other expenses include the honorarium paid to data entry operators and technical persons appointed on contract basis for the implementation of the scheme and other office expenses. Out of the total funds used by the six corporations, the highest percentage of funds was utilised by Kollam corporation (28%) followed by Kozhikode with 23.2%, Thrissur with 18.4%, Kochi with 13.1%, Thiruvananthapuram with 12.3% and Kannur with 5.2%. Out of the total fund utilised by the 87 municipalities, the highest fund utilisation was made by Chittur-Tattamangalam followed by Punalur, Kottarakkara, Vaikom, Nedumangadu and Thrikkakkara municipalities. In contrast, Pathanamthitta, Idukki, Kasaragod municipalities had the least fund utilisation.

Asset Creation

The important works undertaken by the corporations include construction of drainages, compost pit, reclamation of wasteland, recharging of wells, desilting streams, ponds, canals and planting trees. The important works undertaken by the municipalities are desilting of streams, canals and ponds, construction of wells, tree plantation, disposal of solid waste, deveopment of fallow land, organic farming, house construction, well recharging, digging of moisture pits and compost pits and construction of drainage. In 2017–18 alone, the 87 urban governments have undertaken works related with desilting of 1321 streams, 129 ponds, 108 wells and have planted 89,380

Table 2: Employment and Expenditure Incurred under Each Category of Works in 2019–20 (%)

SlNo	Category of Works	Employment	Expenditure
(1)	Renovation of streams	11.7	14.1
(2)	Ponds	1.9	2.2
(3)	Wells	0.8	1.1
(4)	Tree plantation	0.6	0.6
(5)	Waste disposal/food related cleaning	14	17.7
(6)	Animal husbandry/dairy	3.8	2.8
(7)	Reclamation of fallow land/organic farming	7.1	8.0
(8)	Digging moister pits	2.7	2.9
(9)	Digging canals	2.2	2.7
(10)	Well recharging	0.0	0.3
(11)	Other works	13.1	13.6
(12)	House construction	42	34

Source: Computed and Compiled from AUEGS Website.

trees. The total works taken up to dispose the solid waste is 164. In all districts, except Pathanamthitta, Idukki, Thrissur, Kannur and Kasaragod, the urban governments have undertaken renovation of fallow land and organic farming. The details of person days of employment generated under each category of work and the expenditure incurred towards each work in 2019–20 is given in Table 2.

The data for 2019–20 shows that the focus of the schemes has been refocused towards the construction of centrally and state-sponsored housing schemes. Maximum person days of employment have been generated in house construction (42%) under PMAY (U)–LIFE Mission Project. Similarly, the highest percentage of expenditure (34%) incurred was also for house construction.

Conclusions

Though AUEGS was modelled on the lines of MGNREGS, it has not succeeded in achieving its objectives on a large scale like the latter one. The apathy and poor implementation of the AUEGS are to be primarily blamed for this. The LDF government, which launched AUEGS, has not taken any steps to revitalise the programme. The UDF government has also not done anything in this regard while they were in office. AUEGS is largely viewed as a last resort welfare programme for the poorest of the poor. Only the poorest of the poor will rely on

such schemes as they have no other go to survive. Similarly, in the case of participation of women in AUEGS, only those women from the poverty-stricken households who have to face less level of resistance to politserisation are willing to take up jobs under the scheme.

Meanwhile, the convergence with PMAY(U)–LIFE gives an impression that AUEGS has been revitalised as it has led to an increase in budget allocation and employment. It is seen that due to this convergence, those urban unemployed, who are otherwise reluctant to be engaged under AUEGS, have secured benefits on a large scale, while the poorest of the poor, who are actively engaged in the unskilled work offered under AUEGS, seems to have not gained much benefits. The reason why the convergence has not been beneficial to the poorest of the poor is because they are generally not covered under the housing schemes due to their “unfreedom” to avail the housing entitlements. Kerala, despite being a literate state, has the highest proportion of educated unemployed even in its urban areas. The type of work demanded by the educated unemployed is different from that demanded by the unskilled unemployed and AUEGS has not addressed this so far. In short, what Kerala and India as a whole need is an urban employment guarantee scheme that can address the aspirations of both unskilled unemployed and educated unemployed.

NOTES

- 1 Drèze (2020) wrote about this in *BloombergQuint* on 10 September 2020.
- 2 LIFE is a flagship scheme of the ruling LDF government aimed at providing housing for the homeless and landless in Kerala.
- 3 Due to data discrepancies, information from the five municipalities Varkala, Erattupetta, Muvattupuzha, North Paravur and Chavakkad were not taken included.
- 4 The authors of this paper came to know about this issue during the fieldwork in the month of November 2020.

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Appendix 1: Details of Job Cards Issued and Employment Provided under Corporations/Municipalities in Kerala under AUEGS

Sl No	Corporation/ Municipality	Total HHS 2011 Census	Total JCs Issued	% of HHS Provided JCs	Details of Job Card Issued						Employment Provided in 2019–20						
					General		SCs		STs		Number of HHS Provided Employ- ment Out of the JCs Issued HHS	% of HHS Provided Employ- ment Out of the JCs Issued HHS	Number of Women Employ- ment	Number of Families Completed 100 Days	Total Person Days	Average Working Days per HHS	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female												
(I)	Thiruvananthapuram district																
(1)	Thiruvananthapuram corporation	1,96,202	19,910	10.15	138	16,375	64	3,316	0	17	4,550	22.85	3,700	5	21,284	5	
(2)	Attingal	9,768	1,179	12.07	219	654	16	290	0	0	451	38.25	449	37	18,782	42	
(3)	Nedumangadu	15,576	4,999	32.09	61	3,600	4	1,334	0	0	1,784	35.69	1,704	18	41,663	23	
(4)	Neyyattinkara	18,176	9,636	53.01	1024	7,475	256	876	0	5	8,558	88.81	7,952	0	34,132	4	
(5)	Varkala*	9,488	2,232	23.52	52	1,084	97	997	0	2	378	16.94	411	29	50,188	133	
	Total	2,39,722	35,724	14.90	1,442	28,104	340	5,816	0	22	15,343	42.95	13,805	60	1,15,861	8	
(II)	Kollam district																
(1)	Kollam corporation	88,551	8,000	9.03	955	5,802	301	910	12	20	2,177	27.21	1,687	48	89,104	41	
(2)	Karunagapally	6,310	616	9.76	78	315	40	182	0	1	364	59.09	315	0	8,010	22	
(3)	S Paravur	9,074	287	3.16	20	249	0	18	0	0	173	60.28	169	25	8,506	49	
(4)	Punalur	12,606	3,834	30.41	350	2,784	20	622	3	55	2,219	57.88	2,104	142	21,887	10	
(5)	Kottarakkara	7,669	2,100	27.38	300	1,200	189	411	0	0	1,050	50.00	1,015	314	72,246	69	
	Total	1,24,210	14,837	11.95	1,703	10,350	550	2,143	15	76	5,983	40.32	5,290	529	1,99,753	33	

(Continued)

Appendix 1: Details of Job Cards Issued and Employment Provided under Corporations/Municipalities in Kerala under AUEGS (Continued)

Sl No	Corporation/ Municipality	Total HHs 2011 Census	Total JCs Issued	% of HHS Provided JCs	Details of Job Card Issued						Employment Provided in 2019-20					
					General		SCs		STs		Number of HHs Provided Employ- ment	% of HHs Provided Employ- ment Out of the JCs Issued HHs	Number of Women Provided Employ- ment	Number of Families Completed 100 days	Total Person Days	Average Working Days per HHs
					Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female						
(III) Pathanamthitta district																
(1)	Adoor	7,911	1,268	16.03	7	942	9	310	0	0	430	33.91	397	2	22,136	51
(2)	Pandalam	5,905	3,110	52.67	158	1,749	71	1,130	0	2	2,416	77.68	1,910	0	37,445	15
(3)	Pathanamthitta	9,813	2,807	28.61	30	1,435	45	1,297	0	0	1,698	60.49	1,620	0	18,723	11
(4)	Thiruvalla	13,952	818	5.86	142	426	18	232	0	0	612	74.82	402	12	22,279	36
	Total	37,581	8,003	21.30	337	4,552	143	2,969	0	2	5,156	64.43	4,329	14	1,00,583	20
(IV) Alappuzha district																
(1)	Alappuzha	5,7415	5,295	9.22	150	5,093	0	50	0	2	1,390	26.25	1,300	0	25,359	18
(2)	Chengannur	6,278	1,213	19.32	35	868	19	291	0	0	512	42.21	403	78	18,738	37
(3)	Cherthala	11,416	5,110	44.76	280	4,604	23	194	2	7	1,874	36.67	1,820	46	35,357	19
(4)	Harippad	4,137	2,398	57.96	89	2,149	22	138	0	0	1,441	60.09	1,156	0	14,176	10
(5)	Kayamkulam	16,392	3,978	24.27	80	3,400	34	452	0	12	2,850	71.64	2,750	0	38,167	13
(6)	Mavelikkara	7,184	1,200	16.70	12	927	1	260	0	0	912	76.00	910	12	22,832	25
	Total	1,02,822	19,194	18.67	646	17,041	99	1,385	2	21	8,979	46.78	8,339	136	1,54,629	17
(V) Kottayam district																
(1)	Changanassery	11,792	708	6.00	64	320	41	283	0	0	280	39.55	274	45	16,144	58
(2)	Erattupetta*	7,686	539	7.01	119	410	3	7	0	0	127	23.56	110	0	19,437	153
(3)	Ettumanoor	6,638	1,163	17.52	125	877	20	117	5	19	950	81.69	791	52	31,654	33
(4)	Kottayam	17,412	3,042	17.47	100	2,520	16	400	0	6	788	25.90	550	39	24,809	31
(5)	Pala	5,280	790	14.96	72	671	6	40	0	1	297	37.59	259	27	15,962	54
(6)	Vaikom	6,068	3,070	50.59	45	2,045	69	911	0	0	1,642	53.49	1,652	01	9,995	12
	Total	47,190	8,773	18.59	406	6,433	152	1,751	5	26	3,957	45.10	3,526	163	1,08,564	27
(VI) Idukki district																
(1)	Kattappana	10,419	6,332	60.77	820	5,128	64	150	62	108	2,542	40.15	2,000	0	31,653	12
(2)	Thodupuzha	10,604	1,619	15.27	18	1,426	153	11	3	8	851	52.56	801	42	28,188	33
	Total	21,023	7,951	37.82	838	6,554	217	161	65	116	3,393	42.67	2,801	42	59,841	18
(VII) Ernakulam district																
(1)	Kochi corporation	1,58,535	5,112	3.22	1,234	3,357	28	459	5	29	2,990	58.49	2,548	0	80,663	27
(2)	Aluva	5,641	113	2.00	9	77	1	24	0	2	45	39.82	45	32	2,960	66
(3)	Angamali	8,405	1,402	16.68	212	1,043	25	119	1	2	840	59.91	763	77	33,724	40
(4)	Eloor	7,901	747	9.45	65	445	22	215	0	0	231	30.92	210	49	17,847	77
(5)	Kalamassery	17,844	518	2.90	205	184	20	109	0	0	370	71.43	234	0	8,392	23
(6)	Koothattukulam	4,470	1,510	33.78	144	1,218	9	130	2	7	604	40.00	588	52	28,315	47
(7)	Kothamangalam	9,663	1,003	10.38	339	611	20	33	0	0	765	76.27	615	02	3,281	30
(8)	Marad	11,065	1,224	11.06	183	827	23	191	0	0	1,200	98.04	860	61	6,342	14
(9)	Muvattupuzha*	7,414	404	5.45	36	272	9	87	0	0	105	25.99	85	01	5,004	143
(10)	Perumbavoor	7,103	770	10.84	92	482	21	174	0	1	218	28.31	173	73	15,700	72
(11)	Piravam	5,204	2,482	47.69	274	1,863	84	228	8	25	1,205	48.55	1,209	100	49,361	41
(12)	North Paravur*	8,095	706	8.72	10	656	5	29	0	6	276	39.09	272	55	40,774	148
(13)	Thrikkakkara	6,422	764	11.90	112	382	39	231	0	0	481	62.96	413	121	32,673	68
(14)	Thrippunithara	18,096	2,104	11.63	154	1,276	58	616	0	0	491	23.34	471	182	1,967	45
	Total	2,60,349	17,749	6.82	3,023	11,765	350	2,529	16	66	9,440	53.19	8,129	528	3,31,225	35
(VIII) Thrissur district																
(1)	Thrissur corporation	78,336	3,876	4.95	809	1,907	289	846	0	25	1,659	42.80	1,542	19	40,149	24
(2)	Chalakkudi	12,567	990	7.88	35	820	19	116	0	0	563	56.87	543	26	26,118	46
(3)	Chavakkadu*	8,669	1,617	18.65	2	1,193	0	422	0	0	136	8.41	1,374	02	2,985	169
(4)	Guruvayur	5,273	1,230	23.33	50	911	19	250	0	0	1,108	90.08	812	0	26,240	24
(5)	Irinjalakkuda	7,461	753	10.09	19	170	57	507	0	0	369	49.00	350	39	25,458	69
(6)	Kodungallur	31,176	2,963	9.50	85	2,360	38	480	0	0	1,425	48.09	1,275	01	7,308	12
(7)	Kunnamkulam	10,501	1,460	13.90	28	702	26	704	0	0	845	57.88	603	0	31,012	37
(8)	Wadakkancherry	16,211	4,758	29.35	250	3,114	139	1,255	0	0	1,312	27.57	1,256	110	52,123	40
	Total	1,61,525	16,030	9.92	1,276	9,984	587	4,158	0	25	7,281	45.42	6,381	194	2,18,408	30

(Continued)

Appendix 1: Details of Job Cards Issued and Employment Provided under Corporations/Municipalities in Kerala under AUEGS (Continued)

SlNo	Corporation/ Municipality	Total HHs 2011 Census	Total JCs Issued	% of HHS Provided JCs	Details of Job Card Issued						Employment Provided in 2019-20						
					General		SCs		STs		Number of HHs Provided Employ- ment	% of HHs Provided Employ- ment Out of the JCs Issued HHs	Number of Women Provided Employ- ment	Number of Families Completed 100 days	Total Person Days	Average Working Days per HHs	
					Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female							
(IX)	Palakkad district																
(1)	CT Mangalam	7,974	2,709	33.97	223	1,633	135	718	0	0	1,318	48.65	1,206	11	23,767	18	
(2)	Cherupulassery	8,849	2,056	23.23	217	1,244	78	517	0	0	1,670	81.23	1,338	0	16,551	10	
(3)	Mannarkkad	7,371	1,378	18.69	71	835	85	387	0	0	1,232	89.40	1,190	0	30,331	25	
(4)	Ottapalam	12,484	1,375	11.01	47	1,230	22	76	0	0	1,078	78.40	979	24	39,170	36	
(5)	Palakkadu	31,176	1,287	4.13	66	628	117	474	2	0	320	24.86	275	0	7,024	22	
(6)	Pattambi	5,897	1,640	27.81	94	839	61	646	0	0	856	52.20	775	149	50,993	60	
(7)	Shornur	10,420	1,573	15.10	70	1,295	57	151	0	0	950	60.39	900	185	28,813	30	
	Total	84,171	12,018	14.28	788	7,704	555	2,969	2	0	7,424	61.77	6,663	369	1,96,649	26	
(X)	Malappuram district																
(1)	Malappuram	43,377	3,193	7.36	664	2,351	67	111	0	0	1,314	41.15	855	3	23,715	18	
(2)	Manjeri	17,137	3,419	19.95	998	1,010	357	1,053	0	1	775	22.67	163	0	18,002	23	
(3)	Kottakkal	7,261	1,146	15.78	95	776	70	205	0	0	270	23.56	217	32	8,843	33	
(4)	Nilambur	10,223	1,526	14.93	61	1,212	39	121	6	87	325	21.30	310	9	19,823	61	
(5)	Perinthalamanna	10,287	2,109	20.50	211	633	316	949	0	0	635	30.11	576	64	37,538	59	
(6)	Ponnani	15,428	3,894	25.24	120	2,570	29	1,175	0	0	3,007	77.22	2,712	11	3,30,724	10	
(7)	Thirur	10,559	740	7.01	101	458	14	167	0	0	319	43.11	262	20	14,114	44	
(8)	Parappanangadi	15,413	1,353	8.78	20	600	17	716	0	0	923	68.22	892	0	32,097	35	
(9)	Valancherry	7,651	1,507	19.70	393	709	25	380	0	0	425	28.20	392	119	29,098	68	
(10)	Thiruangadi	13,269	763	5.75	110	553	17	83	0	0	430	56.36	273	24	18,058	42	
(11)	Thanur	11,460	2,219	19.36	11	1,312	33	863	0	0	731	32.94	728	13	48,697	67	
(12)	Kondotty	5,436	2,453	45.13	151	758	392	1,152	0	0	949	38.69	912	3	33,479	35	
	Total	1,67,501	24,322	14.52	2,935	12,942	1,376	6,975	6	88	10,103	41.54	8,292	400	3,14,188	31	
(XI)	Kozhikode district																
(1)	Kozhikode corporation	1,20,213	4,354	3.62	594	3,458	31	265	2	4	1,856	42.63	1,177	25	86,520	47	
(2)	Koyilandi	16,197	6,765	41.77	152	5,298	56	1,259	0	0	1,418	20.96	1,353	0	24,193	17	
(3)	Mukkam	10,677	3,611	33.82	244	2,487	77	787	6	10	1,526	42.26	1,386	138	50,030	33	
(4)	Koduvally	16,342	580	3.55	30	492	8	28	4	18	432	74.48	355	0	16,438	38	
(5)	Payyoli	11,773	3,402	28.90	448	2,825	11	118	0	0	1,269	37.30	1,254	2	16,496	13	
(6)	Faroke	6,716	1,542	22.96	206	1,028	8	300	0	0	412	26.72	394	31	28,578	69	
(7)	Ramanattukara	7,755	1,320	17.02	113	866	21	320	0	0	873	66.14	809	132	38,480	44	
(8)	Vadakara	15,787	3,029	19.19	67	2,938	0	12	0	12	726	23.97	719	1	15,798	22	
	Total	2,05,460	24,603	11.97	1,854	19,392	212	3,089	12	44	8,512	34.60	7,447	329	2,76,533	32	
(XII)	Wayanad district																
(1)	Kalpatta	7,519	2,248	29.90	110	1,037	59	478	46	518	1,062	47.24	872	54	35,754	34	
(2)	Mananthavadi	12,121	6,328	52.21	1,112	3,165	14	49	358	1,630	1,548	24.46	1,439	0	28,039	18	
(3)	Sultan Batheri	10,230	3,651	35.69	726	1,936	60	211	190	528	1,526	41.80	1,412	0	24,043	16	
	Total	29,870	12,227	40.93	1,948	6,138	133	738	594	2,676	4,136	33.83	3,723	54	87,836	21	
(XIII)	Kannur district																
(1)	Kannur corporation	5,54,298	1,508	0.27	174	1,180	7	146	0	1	514	34.08	495	0	16,086	31	
(2)	Koothuparambu	6,465	935	14.46	48	879	1	7	0	0	311	33.26	291	17	10,065	32	
(3)	Muttannur	9,738	1,274	13.08	48	1,222	1	2	0	1	1,080	84.77	1,060	38	28,893	27	
(4)	Payyannur	16,996	4,733	27.85	182	4,271	4	276	0	0	1,956	41.33	1,800	1	28,828	15	
(5)	Thalasseri	19,577	1,057	5.40	136	898	8	15	0	0	348	32.92	220	9	19,269	55	
(6)	Taliparamba	15,874	983	6.19	10	950	2	21	0	0	390	39.67	390	5	13,578	35	
(7)	Anthur	8,460	1,522	17.99	62	1,350	10	100	0	0	700	45.99	690	0	14,350	21	
(8)	Panoor	14,148	2,623	18.54	42	2,534	2	45	0	0	1,441	54.94	1,435	0	10,489	7	
(9)	Iritti	8,323	2,916	35.04	210	2,606	0	10	0	90	1,785	61.21	1,705	14	48,191	27	
(10)	Sreekanthapuram	7,960	2,817	35.39	106	2,655	9	20	5	22	1,168	41.46	1,105	0	10,258	9	
	Total	6,61,839	20,368	3.08	1,018	18,545	44	642	5	114	9,693	47.59	9,191	84	2,00,007	21	
(XIV)	Kasaragod district																
(1)	Kasaragod	10,202	460	4.51	50	350	15	40	0	5	350	76.09	320	0	2,058	6	
(2)	Kanjahangadu	12,604	2,991	23.73	112	2,819	0	26	5	29	1,220	40.79	1,215	0	14,696	12	
(3)	Nileswhar	5,376	1,526	28.39	61	1,212	39	121	6	87	1,010	66.19	969	0	15,049	15	
	Total	28,182	4,977	17.66	223	4,381	54	187	11	121	2,580	51.84	2,504	0	31,803	12	
	Grand total	21,71,445	2,26,776	10.44	18,437	1,63,885	4,812	35,512	733	3,397	1,01,980	44.97	90,420	2,902	23,95,880	23	

* Due to the discrepancy in data the values of these municipalities are not included in the calculations. HH = Households, JC = Job card, SC = Scheduled Caste, ST = Scheduled Tribe. Source: Computed and Compiled from AUEGS website, Government of Kerala.