



Working Paper 21

An Evaluation Report on Ayyankali Urban Employment Guarantee Scheme (AUEGS) in Kerala

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Centre for Rural Management (CRM)
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Abstract

Demands to launch an urban wage employment guarantee scheme, similar to that of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) has been there for a while. In the wake of Covid 19 pandemic, the clamor for an urban wage employment guarantee scheme or in other words the need for an urban counterpart of MGNREGS has gone mainstream. Meanwhile, many states in India have already launched urban wage employment guarantee schemes. The state of Kerala has been a frontrunner in this regard by launching the Ayyankali Urban Employment Guarantee Scheme (AUEGS). However, despite being modeled on MGNREGS, the implementation of the AUEGS has been a flawed one. So, at a time when the demands to introduce an urban wage employment programme for solving the unemployment crisis, it is better to take into consideration the performance of similar wage unemployment programmes and then introduce a national urban wage employment programme that can address the present pitfalls and drawbacks.

Introduction

In July – August period of 2020, the urban unemployment rate in India climbed to 9.83 per cent¹. Before the onset of Covid 19, the overall unemployment rate in urban India stood at 9.02 per cent as in December 2019. Though at present the situation is improving, the unemployment rates in urban areas still stand at 9 per cent. Given the unemployment crisis and the precarity of the urban informal sector, especially due to the economic impact of the Covid 19 – pandemic and lockdown, there has been an increase in the demand for urban wage employment schemes. Surveys conducted by the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) suggest that the rate of urban unemployment in Kerala is very high. Kerala's unemployment rate rose to 26.50 per cent in May 2020, according to a survey conducted by the Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE). The unemployment rate has moved from 4.30 per cent in September 2018 to 26.50 per cent in May 2020. The dramatic increase in urban unemployment in the first half of 2020 was

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partly due to the pandemic induced lockdown. Kerala also has one of the highest educated employment in the country (Economic Review 2017, 2018).

Though India has a long history of urban self-employment schemes, the experience of urban wage employment is very limited. First there was a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) called Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY) which was launched towards the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-1990) with the aim of providing employment to the unemployed and underemployed poor in urban areas. The NRY consisted of three employment related schemes: (i) financial assistance to set up micro enterprises under the Urban Micro Enterprises Scheme (ii) Urban Wage Employment Scheme (iii) Scheme for Housing and Shelter Upgradation². Although the NRY scheme tried to tackle unemployment and improve housing conditions, it failed to generate the expected outcomes. One of the major reasons for the failure was that the scheme did not take into consideration the need to generate employment opportunities which generated enough income to access a loan or to afford a basic minimum standard of housing (D'Souza, 2019). During the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-1997), a CSS called Urban Basic Services for the Poor (UBSP)³ was launched. In 1995, government launched Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme (PM IUPEP)⁴. During the Ninth Five Year Plan Period (1997 – 2002), based on the recommendation of Hashim Committee, Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)⁵ was launched and it phased out the previous NRY, UBSP and PMIUPEP.

An Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEGP) was launched as a minor component of the Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY). The UWEGP was intended to provide wage employment to those who are living below the poverty line within the jurisdiction of towns /cities with population up to 5 lakhs, as per the 1991 Census. It was planned to utilize the labour for construction of public assets. The permissible list of assets under UWEGP were community centers, storm water drains, roads, night shelters, kitchen sheds, parks, solid waste management structures and facilities, etc. Though the material labour ratio for works under the schemes was maintained at 60:40, there was a relaxation up to 10 per cent either way. The prevailing minimum wage rate as modified from time to time for each area was paid.

However, UWEGS had failed to generate the expected level of employment in many towns /cities due to mainly four reasons. They are (i) manual labour was replaced by machines in many cases, (ii) asset creation was overstretched at the cost of employment generation, (iii) initially the labour component was only 40 per cent and again it was relaxed by 10 points, (iv)

the political, bureaucratic and contractor nexus had turned the scheme in to ‘another construction activity’ rather than urban employment guarantee scheme. Finally, when the SJSRY was replaced by National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) in 2013, the wage component was completely missing though there is a remark that “the project must demonstrate strategies to create long term and sustainable wage employment’ (Guidelines, NULM, Government of India, 2013).

The first part of the paper looks into the increasing demand for urban employment guarantee scheme especially in the wake of Covid 19 and it also briefly looks into the existing models of urban employment guarantee schemes with special emphasis and focus on Ayyankali Urban Employment Guarantee Scheme (AUEGS) in Kerala. The Second part looks into the origin and evolution of AUEGS in Kerala. It also looks into the registration process under AUEGS. The third part of the paper looks into the financial allocation under AUEGS. This section examines the fund allocation, utilization and person-days generated under the scheme. It also looks into the AUEGS convergence with Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban)⁶ and Livelihood Inclusion and Financial Empowerment (LIFE)⁷ popularly known as PMAY (U) – LIFE Mission Project and its impact on AUEGS. The fourth part of the paper looks into the trends in registration and employment offered, person-days generated under AUEGS and critically examines the participation of women and marginalized groups. The fifth part of the paper looks into fund utilization and asset creation under AUEGS, followed by conclusion.

Methodology

Secondary data from the websites of Department of Urban Affairs, Government of Kerala, AUEGS and *Kudumbashree* were analyzed for drafting this paper. However, data discrepancy in the secondary source was high and it was found that there were too many calculation errors. Discrepancy in data was found mainly in five municipalities. These municipalities are Varkala, Erattupetta, Muvattupuzha, North Paravoor and Chavakkad. In these municipalities, the average working days per household is higher than 100. The situation is the same in all the households in these five municipalities. It will never take place because the maximum number of working days for a household is only 100. Most probable reason for this is the discrepancy in the number of households provided employment. 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 25 items and out of which only 11 items are accessible from the website and the rest of them remains

inaccessible. As the available data had discrepancy, the authors of the paper have cleaned, computed, compiled 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 at the urban governments across Kerala to get a detailed understanding regarding the implementation of AUEGS and the issues hindering its effective functioning. However, owing to Covid – 19, the discussions were limited to phone conversations and limited field visits. In addition, to that there are not many studies or research materials on the AUEGS programme in Kerala.

Part I - The Growing Clamour for National Urban Employment Guarantee Scheme

In the current scenario, the failing economy and the looming unemployment crisis have made policy experts and economists to rethink about wage employment schemes specifically for urban India. For instance, Jean Dreze, has come up with a proposal to create an urban employment scheme called decentralized urban employment and training (DUET)⁸. According to Dreze, the DUET scheme would perform as an urban employment guarantee scheme, pretty much like a counterpart of MGNREGS. The present situation in the country in terms of unemployment has given a new lease of life to the idea of an urban employment guarantee scheme. Though in 2019, there were news reports suggesting that an employment guarantee programme for urban areas has emerged as a core element of a possible common minimum programme from the opposition parties for the 2019 general election, but nothing materialized⁹.

In April 2019, researchers and economists of Azim Premji University, based in Bangalore, has proposed an urban employment guarantee programme in their State of the Working India 2019 (SWI, 2019)¹⁰ that can create employment opportunities for up to 50 million workers in small towns across the country. According to SWI 2019, a detailed programme that calls for providing 100 days of guaranteed work at Rs 500 a day for a variety of works would act as a solution to the employment crisis the country faces.

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 have felt that a demand driven wage employment scheme in urban areas will work as a fallback employment option to people in urban areas in India. Demand for an urban employment guarantee scheme is increasing than ever before, especially in the aftermath of the pandemic. It is a known fact that in urban India, the wages for casual work remain abysmally low. Due to the absence of social protection a substantial increase in the wage

rate from ‘very low levels’ is the need of the hour. As a result, there is an urgent need to create a national urban employment guarantee scheme¹¹. Various reports and surveys have shown that the workers in the urban informal sector were the worst hit during the pandemic. It is clearly evident that the lack of social protection schemes in the urban informal sector stood out following the pandemic induced lockdown and its aftermath.¹²

Meanwhile some states in India, including Kerala, Himachal Pradesh¹³, Madhya Pradesh¹⁴, Odisha¹⁵ and Jharkhand¹⁶ 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 Ayyankali¹⁷ Urban Employment Guarantee Scheme (AUEGS). While the demand for an urban employment guarantee scheme is increasing than ever before, it is high time to review the functioning of existing urban wage employment programmes like AUEGS. For instance, even though it was modeled as per the guidelines of MGNREGS, the implementation of the AUEGS was deeply flawed. In addition to that, the existing AUEGS doesn’t have provisions to address the problem of educated unemployment in urban areas.

Part II - Ayyankali Urban Employment Guarantee Scheme

The AUEGS was developed and introduced by the Kerala state government as part of the eleventh five-year plan (2007-2012) to mitigate poverty and unemployment in the urban areas of the state¹⁸. Urban Local Governments in the state are entrusted with 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. As it is mentioned in the MGNREGS, it is not applicable to the urban areas in the country. The notable distinctiveness of the scheme is that, it is universal and hence identification of poor is not required. The programme is reachable to all irrespective of the economic status of the people. All the other schemes introduced and implemented in the country are target based and there are stipulations that the beneficiaries should belong to the below poverty line (BPL) category, as defined by the government.

The MGNREGS was launched in 2006-07 in 200 selected districts and gradually extended to the whole country by 2008-09. The main objective of the scheme is to enhance the livelihood security of the poor households in the rural areas of the country. The other objectives of the scheme include creation of productive assets, rejuvenation of natural resource base, stimulating

local economy and empowerment of women. 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 an urban household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. It aims to provide a strong, right – based social safety net for the people in the urban areas of Kerala by serving as a source of fall – back employment. However, the patchy implementation of the AUEGS scheme is a matter of concern.

Registration Process under AUEGS

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 permitted to register their names in the respective urban government. As in the case of MGNREGS such families will be issued job cards within 15 days of registration. Every adult member, whose names have been included in the job card are entitled to demand unskilled manual work under the scheme for as many as days as the request of the applicant and subjected to a maximum of 100person -days per a registered household. On receipt of application for work from any of the persons registered, the applicant will be provided work within 15 days of receipt of application, or on the date he/she seeks work in case of advance application, whichever is later. Priority has been given to provide work for women in such a way that at least 50 percent of the beneficiary shall be women. The persons who submit application for work will be given dated receipts and they are to be provided work within a radius of five kilometers of her/ his residence. The scheme assures equal wages to women and men and the workers are entitled for free medical treatment in the event of the occurrence of any accident as part of the job. Moreover, if the treatment requires admission in the hospital as inpatient, she/he will be provided 50 percent of the eligible wages. In the case of death of a worker or becomes physically disabled as part of the work she/he is eligible to get ex-gratia of Rs.50000/-.

Grievance redressal system is ensured under the scheme and all the documents and the scheme are managed by online information system. Attempts are to be made by the urban governments to converge the scheme with other development activities undertaken in the urban government. The housing schemes under the state/ central 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. The minimum wages in the agricultural sector in the state

is guaranteed under the scheme but the payment of wages is based on the output of the worker in a particular work in a day.

The category of works permitted to be undertaken under the scheme are water conservation and water harvesting, draught proofing (including afforestation, tree plantation and greening activities), micro irrigation works, provision of irrigation facility to land owned by households belonging to scheduled castes/ scheduled tribes/ below poverty line families and beneficiaries of CSSs, renovation of traditional water bodies including desilting of tanks, land development, flood control and protection works including drainage in water logged areas, supplementary work in clusters, renovation work in colonies, clearing of debris/ waste accumulated in public places etc. The works prohibited under the scheme include metaling, tarring and repair of roads, construction of buildings and bridges.

The secretary of the urban government is the job registration officer (JRO) and they are permitted to appoint data entry operator and overseer on contract basis. Materials are permitted to be used in the works, but the labour material ratio is to be maintained 60:40. The scheme has been officially launched in the year 2007, but budget allocation for the scheme has been made for the first time only in the year 2010-11. As per the data available in the management information system of the AUEGS maintained by the department of urban affairs, a total of 2, 26,776 households have been issued job cards till the end of the financial year 2019-20. However, the active job cards are only 1, 01,980 (45 % have active job cards).

Part III - Financial Allocation under AUEGS

Jean Dreze is of the opinion that the urban employment guarantee schemes that exist in general have been in one or other way reduced to a 'symbolic schemes' owing budget crunch or shortage of funds. In the case of Kerala, the budget provision for the AUEGS for the first year was Rs. 20 crores but the actual allocation to urban governments made in the year 2010-11 was only Rs. 60.41 lakhs and out of it only Rs. 10.25 lakhs (16.97 %) were utilized. It may be noticed that the first fund allocation under the scheme was made by the then Left Democratic Front (LDF)¹⁹ regime, who claims AUEGS as their brainchild. For the subsequent five years the United Democratic Front (UDF)²⁰ regime was in power, but in the fourth year of its tenure the allotment fell by 39 per cent, from Rs.1319.91 lakhs to Rs.804.67 lakhs. In the year 2015-16 also the allocation was lower than the allocation in the year 2013-14. Again, during the year 2016-17 a regime change occurred at the state level in favour of LDF and then onwards there

was a steady increase in the budget allocation, utilization of funds and creation of employment in person -days.

There has also been criticism that in the case of AUEGS in Kerala, that work is very scare for the beneficiaries. In other words, there is not enough employment generation for beneficiaries under the scheme and only 704 person-days were created in the initial year. Though in the following years the employment generation in person-days is increased, it was progressing in a slow pace. From 2018-19 onwards, the budget provision for the scheme, actual allocation to urban governments and number of person-days generated started to spike. The biggest jump was observed in the 2019- 20. The primary reason was the convergence of AUEGS with PMAY (U) – LIFE Mission Project.

AUEGS Convergence with PMAY (U) – LIFE Mission Project

In 2018 -19, *Kudumbashree*²¹ took the initiative to converge PMAY (U) – LIFE Mission Project with the AUEGS. The AUEGS envisages 90 person days for the construction of a house in the urban areas. The concept of convergence is envisaged in such a way that all the beneficiaries will get 90 person days (@ Rs 275- per day for 90 days) as wages towards participation in house construction. The total sanctioned houses under PMAY (U) – LIFE is 86848. Out of this 68,873 household availed job cards and out of that 46,360 households availed 90 person-days each and the total person-days given to them was 24,23,788 under PMAY (U) - LIFE Mission Project. In the guidelines for convergence, it has been instructed that all the secretaries of the urban governments should ensure that all the beneficiaries under PMAY (U) - LIFE Mission Project are provided with job cards. The urban governments are permitted to produce, solid blocks, cement concrete frames, and windows under the scheme for supply to the PMAY (U) beneficiaries. The budget allocation since the inception of the scheme is given in Table No.1.

Table No.1: Details of Allocation of Funds, Expenditure, Percentage of Expenditure and Number of Person -Days Generated under AUEGS by Urban Governments in Kerala

Sl No	Year	Budget Allocation (Rs. in Lakhs)	Opening Balance (Rs. in Lakhs)	Allotment (Rs. In Lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs.in Lakhs)	%	No. of Person-days Generated
1.	2010-11	2000.00	Nil	60.41	10.25	16.97	704
2.	2011-12	4000.00	50.16	237.82	190.22	66.05	58931
3.	2012-13	1000.00	97.76	533.72	66.27	10.49	23744
4.	2013-14	1216.00	565.21	1319.91	787.94	41.80	396176
5.	2014-15	3000.00	1097.18	804.67	741.67	39.00	377847
6.	2015-16	1500.00	1160.18	1270.01	748.24	30.79	374613
7.	2016-17	1500.00	1681.95	1500.00	917.84	28.85	383325
8.	2017-18	2510.00	2264.11	2510.00	2488.71	52.13	846432
9.	2018-19	4892.00	2285.40	4890.72	4577.32	63.78	1668195
10.	2019-20	7500.00	2598.80	3248.49	6424.27	109.87	2680660
11.	2020-21	7500.00	- 576.98	5772.89	3096.39	59.59	942837
	Total	36618		22148.64	20049.12	90.52	7753464

Source: Computed and Compiled from the MIS AUEGS, Directorate of Urban Affairs.

(Note: Interest is not added in the Opening Balance.)

The AUEGS convergence with PMAY (U) – Life Mission Project has also led to more utilization of funds. The highest percentage of expenditure against allotment was noticed in the year 2019-20 with 109.87 per cent. It has been found that almost 42.02 per person-days were generated for construction of houses with an expenditure of 34 per cent. From the data, it is evident that there is a direct correlation between utilization of funds and number of person-days generated. The expenditure and the number of person-days generated were seen meager till the year 2016-17. The total person-days created in seven years from 2010-11 to 2016-17 were only 16, 15,340. In 2018-19 more person- days were created in a single year than the total person - days created in the initial seven years. In 2018-19, a total of 16, 68,195 person- days were generated. In 2019-20, the expenditure incurred was Rs.6424.27 lakhs and the person -days generated stood at 26, 80,660. The rise in fund allocation and fund utilization had led to rise in number of person- days generated. Though fund allocation had increased over the years, the funds allotted for AUEGS were not properly utilized except in 2019-20.

The rise in the number of person-days created and fund utilization during the recent years may be due to three factors. The first factor is the creation of 27 new municipalities during the year 2015-16 for the rise in the number of person -days. All these municipalities were earlier Gram Panchayats and later upgraded into urban units and all of them had previous experiences in implementing MGNREGS and it might had served as an additional advantage in implementing

the AUEGS. Secondly, these municipalities are ‘peri urban areas’ and can be classified as the fringe of the transition areas lying as the interface between urban and rural populations that have the potential to be converted in to urban areas in the next development cycle.²² These areas are characterized by ‘a mix of urban and rural forms and functions’ (Planning Commission, 2011). The state government’s efforts for a workable convergence mode with PMAY (U)-LIFE Mission Project and AUEGS is another reason. The government had allocated more funds in the state budget for the scheme while assessing the convergence potential of the AUEGS. This convergence has increased the person-days created and the expenditure incurred during the year 2019-20.

Almost 21 per cent of the job cards in the state were the housing beneficiaries under PMAY (U) – LIFE Mission Project. It may be presumed that one of the reasons for rise in the creation of person-days during 2018-19 and 2019-20 was the provision of 90 person-days under the housing scheme. As per the Economic Review 2016, the urban poverty in Kerala declined from 62.74 per cent in 1973-74 to 15.30 per cent in 2011-12, whereas the urban poverty percentage all over India is 26.40 per cent. According to the Census 2011 the total households in the 87 municipalities is 9, 92,441 out of which 1,80,298 (18.17%) have availed job cards. The PMAY (U) – LIFE Mission Project is the major attraction rather than wage employment for the registration and availing the job cards under the AUEGS. This figure shows that almost all the poor households have availed job cards. It can also be estimated that the number of job seekers may evaporate on completion of the housing scheme.

Here, there may be worthwhile to refer a few studies which have suggested that the patriarchy and paternalistic control might have hindered the women labour supply in 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 ‘proletarianization’ (Carlos, 2013). In other words, women’s labour market participation and access to particular jobs were constrained and shaped by patriarchal power and by the bargaining of women within existing ‘patriarchal bargains’ (Kandiyoti, 1998). Similar kind of resistance to proletarianization is also observed among the wage seekers under AUEGS²³. The trend in Kerala is such that only poorest of the poor women in urban households are encouraged to work under schemes like AUEGS who are generally not covered by the housing scheme under PMAY (U)-LIFE Mission Project due to their ‘unfreedom’ to avail the housing entitlements. On the other side, the beneficiaries in the housing scheme had not been employed under the AUEGS due to the resistance to ‘proletarianization’.

Part IV - Trends in Employment Registration and Employment Generations under AUEGS

a. Job Cards Issued to Households

We have constructed a table which gives details of job cards issued, employment generated in each urban government in Kerala. (Refer Appendix No: 1). Out of the total urban 21,71,445 households in the state, job cards were issued to 2,26,776 households. It is nearly 10.44 per cent of the households were provided with job cards in the urban areas of the state. However, a wide variation is noticed among the percentage of households with job card among the total households under the scheme. More than 50 per cent of the households have been issued job cards in the Municipalities of Kattappana (60.77 %), Harippad (57.96 %), Neyyantinkara (53.01 %), Manathavady (52.21 %) and Vaikom (50.59 %). The lowest percentage of household provided job cards is in Aluva Municipality (2 %) followed by Kalamaserry (2.9 %) and South Paravoor (3.16 %). While analyzing the data, the following four inferences have been noticed.

First, the percentage of job cards issued is comparatively better in urban governments with more rural characteristics. Second, most of the municipalities formed in 2015²⁴, have performed better in the issuing of job cards. Third, in the urban government, which are located at the district headquarters the registration under the scheme is very low. Fourth, more Job cards are seen with the municipalities which have more population under Below Poverty Line (BPL). Though there are also variations of percentage of households provided job cards among the six corporations in the state, the above inferences have very little adequacy and therefore a possible explanation may be needed with the support of empirical evidence. In corporations, the highest percentage of households provided job cards was in Thiruvananthapuram Corporation with 10.15 per cent, followed by 9.03 per cent in Kollam Corporation and the least is in Kannur Corporation with 0.27 per cent.

b. Employment Generated under AUEGS

More than 80 per cent of the job card issued households were provided employment in 2019 -20 in the municipalities of Marad (98 %), Guruvayoor (90 %), Neyyanttinkara (89 %), Mannarkkadu (89 %), Mattanoor (85 %), Ettumanoor(82 %) and Cherppulassery (81 %). This is not an index of achievement and these municipalities could attain a high rate of percentage in employment generation only because of their low level of percentage of job cards issued. All the above municipalities have such a common denominator except Neyyanttinkara Municipality

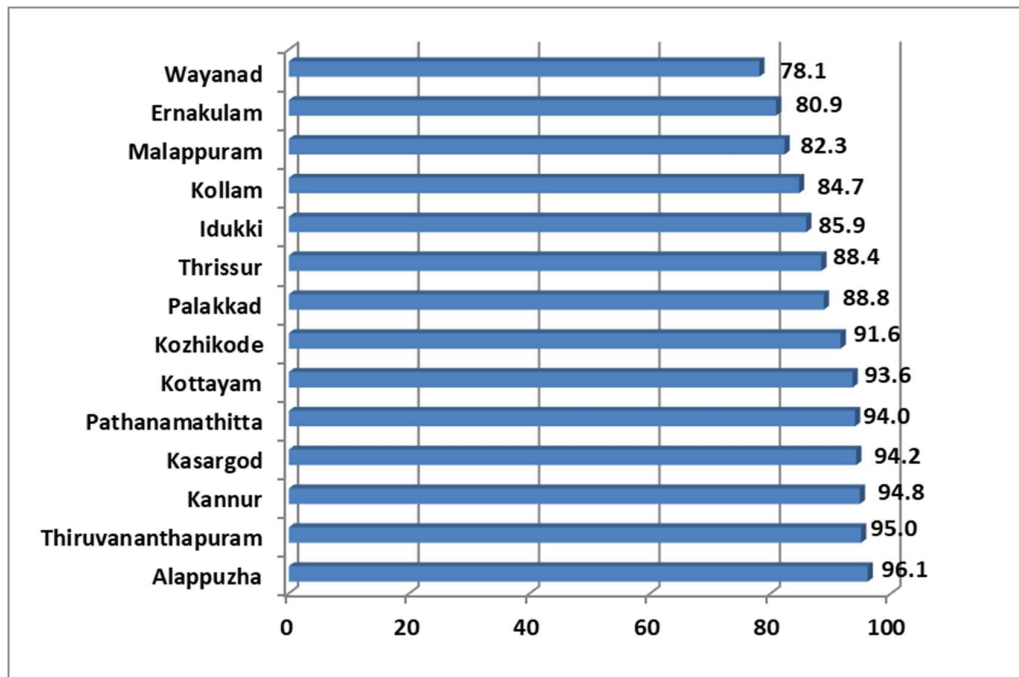
where a high percentage of households (53%) were issued job cards and out of them, 89 per cent had availed employment. It is also noticed that less than 25 per cent of the job card issued household provided employment in Nilambur (21 %), Koyilandy (21 %), Tripunithura (23 %), Manjeri (23 %), Kottackal (24 %), Vadakara (24 %) and Mananthavady (24 %). Here, also one may argue that this is not a proxy variable of poor performance because households in these municipalities had secured relatively high percentage job cards but not availed employment. However, exceptions are seen mainly only in two municipalities (Nilambur and Tripunithura) where the percentage of households issued job cards were also low. In the case of corporations out of the job card issued household, 58 per cent had provided employment in Kochi Corporation and the lowest is in Thiruvananthapuram Corporation with 23 per cent. The above account in the case of municipalities is also applicable in explaining the differences in providing employment in the two corporations. In other words, more percentage of households (10.15%) had secured job cards in Thiruvananthapuram Corporation but only less than one fourth had been provided employment whereas in Kochi Corporation comparatively less percentage of households (3.22%) had secured job cards but more than half of them had availed employment.

c. Women Registered under AUEGS

The inferences in this part are mainly drawn from Appendix No.1. More than 89 per cent registered under AUEGS are women. In the municipalities of Nedumangadu, Adoor, Mavelikkara, Tanur, Thaliparambu & Panur and in Thiruvananthapuram Corporation, more than 98 per cent registered under the scheme are women. The percentage of women registered in AUEGS is lowest in Kalamassery Municipality with 56.60 per cent followed by Manjeri Municipality with 60.40 per cent and Kothamangalam Municipality with 64.20 per cent. The nature of women's participation in urban labour markets is an interesting one especially under AUEGS in Kerala, particularly on disaggregated data at urban government level. The gender wise desegregated data on person-days for men and women under the scheme is not available in both in the official website of AUEGS and its MIS. However, looking the data on registration trend one can presume that overall participation of women in AUEGS is generally high. Generally, by considering the very low-level wage rate in AUEGS male work force are not yet attracted for any meaningful labour participation. Moreover, during the field visits we could trace only women work force in the AUEGS locations.

In the case of a 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 registration of women under AUEGS was in the municipalities of Wayanad district. Though Alappuzha and Wayanad have mainly rural characteristics and are primarily agrarian, the two districts have distinct characteristics. In addition to that, 80 per cent of Alappuzha district lies in coastal region. In the case of Wayanad, according to 2011 Census, it has the largest tribal population with undulating terrain in the state. Since the district is highly vulnerable to employment opportunities, the men also opted for employment under AUEGS and it may be the case of Wayanad being the highest in men registration under the scheme. In the remaining urban governments in other districts, the registration of woman under AUEGS falls in the range of between 80 – 95 per cent. The district wise analysis of women registration in AUEGS is given in Figure No.1.

Figure No. 1: District wise Women Registration in AUEGS.



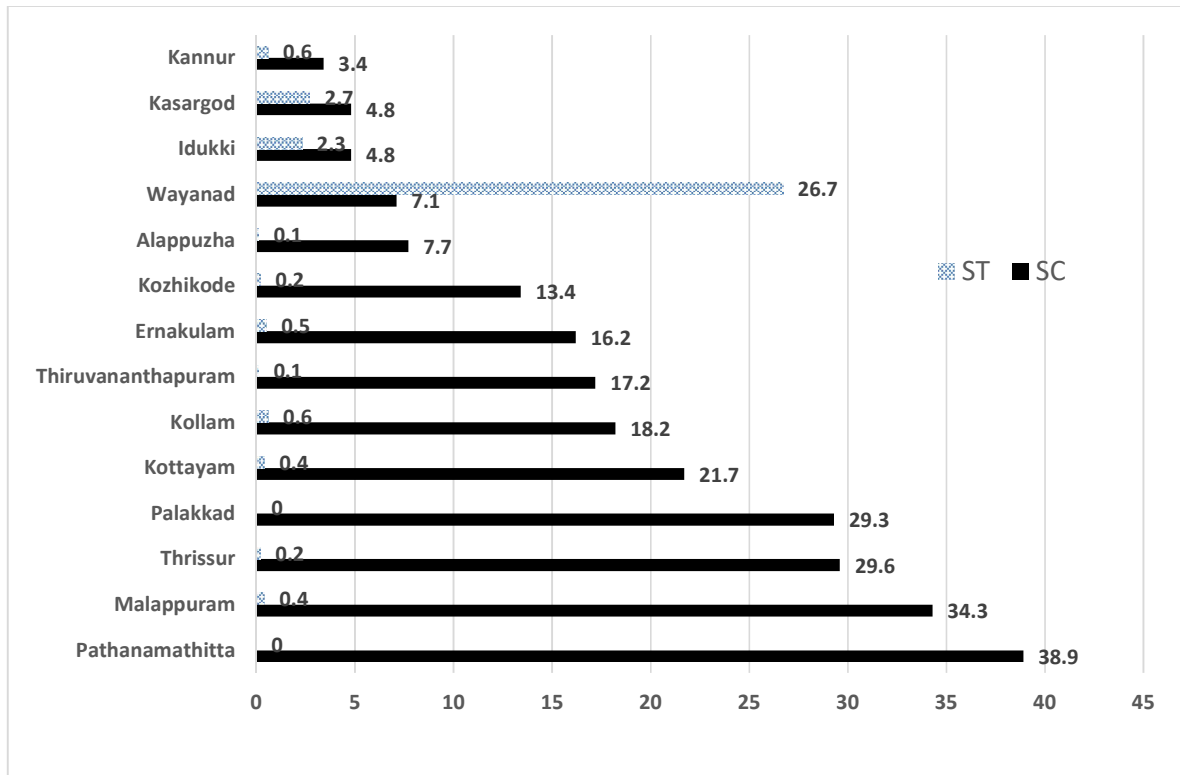
Source: Appendix No.1

d. Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Registration in AUEGS

In Kerala, the Scheduled Castes (SC) is overwhelmingly rural with 81.80 per cent residing in rural areas. Among the districts, Palakkad has the highest proportion of SCs (16.50 %) followed by Idukki (14.10 %), Pathanamthitta (13.10 %) and Kollam districts (12.50 %). The Scheduled Tribes (STs) in Kerala are also overwhelmingly rural and geographically scattered. Three

districts of Kerala (Wayanad, Idukki and Palakkad) account for over 60 per cent of ST population in the state. The highest concentration is in Wayanad (17.40%) followed by Idukki (14%) and Palakkad (10.89%), (Chathukulam, etal 2011). More than 17 per cent of the registered families under AUEGS are from SC category and 1.82 per cent is ST families. The district wise analysis of SCs and STs registration in AUEGS is given in Figure No.2

Figure No. 2: District wise SC/ST Registration in AUEGS



Source: Appendix No.1

From the Figure No: 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 significant tribal population, the registration of ST households under AUEGS is relatively low. Palakkad has no ST households registered under AUEGS whereas Idukki has 2.30 per cent ST household 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 households registered under AUEGS is relatively low and it because of their rural settlement pattern. Since the SCs

and STs are predominantly 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 rightly reflected in registration under the scheme.

Person-days Provided under AUEGS in Municipalities in Kerala (2019 – 2020)

In the year 2019-20, the state average of person-days per household is 23. The average number of person-days per household is higher than the state average in 49 municipalities and five corporations whereas less than or equal to state average are seen in 33 municipalities and one corporation. The highest number of average person-days was provided in Eloor Municipality with 77 followed by Perumbavoor Municipality with 72. This is due to the smaller number of families engaged in the AUEGS in these two municipalities and it is only 231 and 218 households respectively. The number of families completed 100 days employment is 21 and 33 per cent in Eloor and Perumbavoor Municipalities. Since Eloor is a part of Kochi metropolitan area and has more than 247 industries, AUEGS has a smaller number of takers. The reason for less participation of the people in AUEGS in Perumbavoor is also due to the absorption of the wage seekers in large number of plywood industries and other small-scale industries. 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 and in the case of Eloor it was 17,847 under the AUEGS.

The lowest number of average person-days per household was provided in Neyyantinkara and Kasargod Municipalities with four and six person-days, respectively. Neyyantinkara generated total 34, 132 person-days and in Kasargod the corresponding figure was 2058. In Neyyantinkara, more than 53 per cent of the households were issued job cards and 89 per cent of the registered households were provided employment in 2019-20. But total person-days generated are less compared to the number of households provided employment and this is the reason for the lowest number of person-days per household. In Kasargod Municipality, less than 5 per cent of the households were issued job cards and out of that 76 per cent provided employment. Here, the total person-days generated is only 2058 and therefore the person-days per household is very less. In the year 2016-17 the state average of person-days per households was three, it was nine in 2017-18 and it had increased to 17 in 2018-19. In 2016-17 average person-days per household is less than one in Kayamkulam and Tanoor Municipalities. In 2017-18 the average person-days per household is less than one in Valancherry Municipality.

The highest number of families completed 100 days of employment was found in Kottarakkara Municipality with 314 households, followed by Shornur Municipality with 185 households, Pattambi Municipality with 149 households, Punalur Municipality with 142 households, Mukkam Municipality with 138 households and Ramanattukara Municipality with 132 households. None of the households had completed 100 days of employment in 29 municipalities²⁵. In these municipalities the demand for the scheme is higher than the supply side, being a supply driven scheme and therefore these municipalities were not in a position to provide 100 days. Moreover, these municipalities have more rural characteristics and therefore there is a high demand for wage employment. During the initial seven years (2010 to 2017) the person -days created by the 82 municipalities was 368540. Average creation of person-days per year is 195505. But from the year 2017-18 onwards the person-days created show a liner increase in every year. The total person -days created till 31-3-2020 is 5610996. Out of this 24 per cent were created during the first seven years, 13 per cent during 2017-18, 26 per cent during 2018-19 and remaining 37 percent in the year 2019-20.

Person-days Provided under AUEGS in Corporations in Kerala (2019 -2020)

In the case of corporations for the year 2019-20, the average person-days per household in the six corporations was 24 and the highest number of average person-days per household was found in Kozhikode Corporation with 47 person-days followed by Kollam Corporation with 41 person -days, Kannur Corporation with 31 person-days and Kochi Corporation with 27 person-days. In Kozhikode and Kollam Corporations, the total person-days generated are high and due to this the average person -days per household is more than 40. The lowest number of average person-days is noticed in Thiruvanthapuram Corporation with five person-days whereas in Thrissur Corporation it is around five times higher.

In 2016-17, the state average person-days per household in the corporation 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 per household in the corporations had increased to 24. In corporations, the average person-days per household is highest in Thrissur in the year 2016-17 and Kollam in the next two years. Average person -days generated in the years 2016-17 to 2019-20 are given in Appendix No.2. It is observed that there is a progress in each year in the creation of person-days in Kollam, Thrissur and Kozhikode Corporations.

Part V - Fund Utilization and Asset Creation under AUEGS

Normally the extent of fund utilized by an urban government is connected with the number of person-days 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. The details of funds utilized for the period from 2010-11 to 2019-20 by the corporations are given in Appendix No: 3. Out of the total funds used by the six corporations, the highest percentage of funds (27.98 %) was utilized by Kollam Corporation followed by Kozhikode Corporation with 23.19 per cent, Thrissur Corporation with 18.36 per cent, Kochi Corporation with 13.05 per cent, Thiruvananthapuram Corporation with 12.27 per cent and Kannur Corporation with 5.15 per cent. Out of the total fund utilized by the 87 municipalities, the highest fund utilization was made by CT Mangalam followed by Punalur, Kottarakkara, Vaikom, Nedumangadu and Thrikkakkara Municipalities. Pathanamthitta, Idukki, Kasaragod had the least fund utilization. (Refer Appendix No: 4).

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 details of asset register for 2017-18 and 2019-20 only is available in the AUEGS website. The important works undertaken by the municipalities include desilting of streams and ponds, construction of wells, desilting canals, tree plantation, disposal of solid waste, development of fallow land and 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 1321 works related with desilting of streams, 129 ponds, 108 wells and have planted 89380 trees. The total works done to dispose the solid waste is 164. In all districts, except, Pathanamthitta, Idukki, Thrissur, Kannur and Kasargod the urban governments have undertaken renovation of fallow land and organic farming. In Malappuram district, the Kottakkal Municipality had constructed 50 houses in convergence with other housing schemes. Guruvayoor Municipality had recharged 175 wells. Again, under the scheme 51662 moisture pits, and 15665 compost pits had been dug. In all the districts, drainages had been constructed. The total drainage works undertaken was 1440. The percentage of person-days generated under each category of work and the expenditure incurred towards each work in 2019 – 20 is given in Table No: 2.

Table No: 2: Details of Person-days Generated and Expenditure Incurred Under Each Category of Works under AUEGS in 2019-2020

Sl No.	Category of Works	Person-days in %	Expenditure in %
1	Renovation of Streams	11.70	14.09
2	Ponds	1.91	2.23
3	Wells	0.78	1.09
4	Tree Plantation	0.57	0.62
5	Waste Disposal /Food Related Cleaning	14.04	17.66
6	Animal Husbandry/ Dairy	3.84	2.80
7	Reclamation of Fallow Land / Organic Farming	7.14	8.02
8	Moister Pits	2.71	2.91
9	Canals	2.15	2.72
10	Well Recharging	0.03	0.28
11	Other Works	13.11	13.61
12	House Construction	42.02	33.97

Source: Computed and Compiled from AUEGS Website, Government of Kerala

The data for the year 2019-20 show that the focus of the schemes has been changed towards the construction of centrally and state sponsored housing schemes. Maximum person-days have been generated under the house construction (42 %) (PMAY (U) – Life Mission Project. Similarly, the highest percentage of expenditure (34%) incurred towards the housing construction. The least person-days were generated for the construction of wells, tree plantation, recharging of wells which are primarily works carried out under AUEGS.

Conclusion

Though AUEGS in Kerala was modeled 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 regard. The LDF who considers AUEGS as their brain child has not taken any steps to revitalize the programme. The UDF has also not done anything in this regard while they were ruling the state. It is also disappointing to note that no studies or evaluation regarding AUEGS have been undertaken in the state so far. AUEGS is largely viewed as a last resort to the poorest of the poor. That in a way implies that not all poor families in urban areas are willing to take up wage employment programmes like AUEGS, especially unskilled manual jobs in urban areas. 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, the male members of the family often prevent women in urban areas from engaging in any form of wage labour outside the household is an imposed form of resistance to ‘proletarianization’. In other words, women’s labour market participation and access to

particular jobs were constrained and shaped by patriarchal notions. Only those women from the poverty – stricken households are willingly to take part in AUEGS and those women who have to face less level of resistance to politization are willing to take up jobs under the scheme.

Meanwhile, due to the convergence with PMAY (U) – Life Mission Project, it gives a false impression that AUEGS has got a chance for survival as it has led to increase in budget allocation and generation of more person-days. But the truth is that this so-called improvement is just eyewash or a mirage. It is seen that due to convergence with PMAY (U) – Life Mission Project those urban unemployed who are otherwise reluctant to be engaged under AUEGS has got the benefit 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 reaped much benefits on a large scale.

Despite AUEGS being labelled as an urban replica of the MGNREGS, the reality is far from different. The MIS of AUEGS and MGNREGS itself is the biggest example. The MIS of AUEGS is poorly maintained and is filled with data discrepancy and calculation errors. Another major problem with the AUEGS is that it doesn't address the educated unemployment in Kerala. It is also interesting to note that an AUEGS scheme was not what the State Planning Board had in mind for reducing unemployment, especially educated employment in urban areas. This is what the Draft Approach Paper for the State's 11th Five Year Plan says that "In Kerala, where elementary education is widespread, unemployment takes on a form that cannot be fully tamed by the MGNREGS modeled schemes in urban areas. In other words, the paper hinted that an urban employment guarantee scheme will not be a perfect solution to address the unemployment in urban areas. The primary reason pointed out by the State Planning Board in its paper was that the type of work demanded by the educated unemployed is different from that demanded by the unskilled unemployed, or those denied access to education. In the 2020-21 budget speech, the Kerala Government has made provisions to address the educated unemployment in urban areas. A total of Rs. 200 crores have been allotted in this regard. The budget also proposes that there would be provision for internship for educated employed. Therefore to sincerely address the urban unemployment, the urban governments should come up with strategies and plans to formulate an urban employment guarantee scheme that addresses the need of educated unemployed and unskilled unemployed. If the scheme is restructured to cater the employment needs of the educated unemployed and unskilled unemployed, the urban governments will be in a position to generate more person-days. In short, what Kerala and India as whole needs is an urban employment guarantee scheme which can be addressed the aspirations of unskilled unemployed and educated unemployed in urban areas.

Notes

¹ See, Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy. 2020.

² Ninth Five Year Plan (1997 – 2002), Volume 2, Planning Commission (1997), Government of India.

³ The UBSP Programme was launched with the objective achieving the social sector goals; community organization, mobilization and empowerment; and convergence through sustainable support system.

⁴ The PM IUPEP was a Rs.800 crore scheme approved for the period up to the year 2000. Programme was applicable to all Class II urban agglomerations with a population ranging between 50,000 and 1 lakh subject to the condition that elections to local governments have been held. The Programme was being implemented on a whole town/ project basis extending the coverage to all the targeted groups.

⁵ Guidelines, SJSRY, Ministry of Urban Affairs & Unemployment, Government of India.

⁶ Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban), PMAY (U) was launched on 25th June 2015 which intends to provide housing for all in urban areas by year 2022. The Mission provides central assistance to the implementing agencies through States/Union Territories (UTs) and Central Nodal Agencies (CNAs).

⁷ Livelihood Inclusion and Financial Empowerment Mission, popularly known as LIFE, has been one of the flagship projects of the ruling Left-front government in Kerala aimed at providing housing for all homeless people in the state. LIFE was launched in 2017.

⁸ Dreze's own proposal, what he calls DUET (Decentralised Urban Employment and Training) is based on a simple idea where a government issues 'job stamps' and distributes them to 'approved public institutions – public health facilities, schools, colleges, shelters, jails, municipalities, transport corporations etc.' These approved public institutions, as per the proposal, would be "free to convert each job stamp into one person-day of work within a specified period, as long as they arrange the work". See, Dreze (2020, September 10) in *The BloombergQuint*.

⁹ Uttam Kumar & Naqasabandhi Aurangazeb in Hindustan Times (2019, March 4).

¹⁰ Basole, A et al. (2019). State of Working India 2019 consists of labour market trends between 2016 and 2018, and four policy papers around the theme of employment generation.

¹¹ See the Letters to the Editor by Right to Food Campaign in *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. 55, Issue No. 51, 26 December 2020.

¹² See Ghose (2020) & Kesar, S et al (2020).

¹³ On May 2020, Himachal Pradesh government launched *Mukhya Mantri Shahri Ajeevika Guarantee Yojna*, an urban employment guarantee scheme. Under this scheme 120 days of assured employment to the state's urban population. See, *Indian Express*, May 2, 2020.

¹⁴ On January 26, 2019, Madhya Pradesh government launched *Yuva Swabhiman Yojana* for youths from the economically weaker sections in urban areas. Under this scheme, 100 days of employment is provided to youths from economically weaker sections in urban areas.

¹⁵ On April 18, 2020, Odisha government as part of its Urban Wage Employment Initiative (UWEI) announced Rs. 100 crore employment package for urban poor. It aims to facilitate livelihood opportunities to around 4.5 lakh urban poor living across 114 urban governments in Odisha. Various labour – intensive works like drain desilting and waste management, repair and renovation of water bodies, construction of work sheds for Self Help Groups (SHGs), construction of toilets and beautification of urban areas are taken up under this programme. See, Patnaik, Sampad in *The Indian Express*, April 19, 2020.

¹⁶ Jharkhand launched the urban wage employment scheme called *Mukhyamantri SHRAMIK ((Shahri Rozgar Manjuri for Kamgar) Yojana* in 2020. Under this scheme the work will be demand based and divided into various categories like cleanliness, water harvesting, tree plantation, public works construction or repair and managing shelter homes, among others. Workers will be paid the minimum wage as notified by the state government. The minimum wage per day in Jharkhand ranges from Rs 274.81 to Rs 438.39 based on the skill of the workers. See, Angad, Abhishek in *Indian Express*, June 23, 2020.

¹⁷ Ayyankali is a renowned social reformer and Dalit activist from erstwhile state of Travancore in British India.

¹⁸ T M Thomas Isaac, finance minister of Kerala mentioned that when MGNREGS was formulated by the United Progressive Alliance (UPA) Government at the Centre, there was a strong demand from the side of the left political parties for an urban employment guarantee scheme. However, it did not materialize. While presenting the budget of the 2010 -2011 Isaac said that Kerala has introduced a similar scheme called Ayyankali Urban Employment Guarantee Scheme, the first of its kind in India. See Budget Speech (2010 –2011).

¹⁹ Left Democratic Front led by Communist Party of India (Marxist).

²⁰ United Democratic Front led by Indian National Congress.

²¹ *Kudumbashree*, set up in 1997, is the poverty eradication and women empowerment programme implemented by the State Poverty Eradication Mission (SPEM) of the government of Kerala. The formation of *Kudumbashree* was in the context of the devolution of powers to the Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs) in Kerala, and the Peoples' Plan Campaign. *Kudumbashree* has a three-tier structure for its women community network, with Neighborhood Groups (NHGs) at the lowest level, Area Development Societies (ADSs) at the middle level, and Community Development Societies (CDSs) at the local government level. Also see Evaluation of *Kudumbashree* (2006 – 2007), Government of Kerala and (Chathukulam &Thottunkel, 2010)

²² The Kerala Municipality Act 1994 does not make any provision to constitute Town Panchayat in peri -urban areas. It has only two levels of structures such as Corporations and Municipalities whereas in Karnataka there are four levels of urban governance namely Municipal Corporations, City Municipal Corporations, Town Municipal Councils and Town Panchayats.

²³ Similar kind of resistance to proletarianization is also observed in the urban environment of Kerala. The authors of this paper came to know about this issue during the field during the month of November 2020.

²⁴ They are Kottarakara, Ettumanoor, Pattambi, Valancherry, Parappanangady, Payyoli, Pandalam, Piravom, Vadakkancherry, Kondotty, Tanoor, Koduvalli, Mukkam, Cherpulassery, Mannarkadu, Ramanattukara, Keezhurchavassery, Mananthavady, Kattappana, Koothattukulam, Panur, Harippad, Cheruvannur, Beypore, Ellathur, Kazhakootom and Anthur.

²⁵ They are Neyyanttinkara ,Karunagapally , Pandalam, Pathanamthitta, Alappuzha, Harippad, Kayamkulam, Vaikom, Kattappana, Kalamassery, Kothamangalam, Guruvayoor, Kodugallor, Kunnamkulam, Cherpulassery, Mannarkadu, Palakkad, Manjeri, Parappanagadi, Koyilandy, Koduvally, Mananthavady, Sultan Bathery, Anthur, Panoor, Sreekandapuram, Kasargod, Kanjahangadu and Nileswhar.

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Appendix No.1: Details of Job Cards Issued and Employment Provided under Corporations/Municipalities in Kerala under AUEGS

Sl No	Corporation/ Municipality	Total HHs 2011 Census	Details of Job Card Issued								Employment Provided in 2019-20						Average Working Days per HHs
			Total JCs Issued	% of HHs Provi ded JCs	General		SCs		STs		Number of HHs Provided Employment	% of HHs Provided Employment out of the JCs issued HHs	Number of Women Provided Employment	Number of Families completed 100 days	Total Person- Days		
	Male				Female	Male	Female	Male	Female								
I	Thiruvananthapuram District																
1.	Thiruvananthapuram Corporation	196202	19910	10.15	138	16375	64	3316	0	17	4550	22.85	3700	5	21284	5	
2.	Attingal	9768	1179	12.07	219	654	16	290	0	0	451	38.25	449	37	18782	42	
3.	Nedumangadu	15576	4999	32.09	61	3600	4	1334	0	0	1784	35.69	1704	18	41663	23	
4.	Neyyatinkara	18176	9636	53.01	1024	7475	256	876	0	5	8558	88.81	7952	0	34132	4	
5.	Varkkala*	9488	2232	23.52	52	1084	97	997	0	2	378	16.94	411	29	50188	133	
	Total	239722	35724	14.90	1442	28104	340	5816	0	22	15343	42.95	13805	60	115861	8	
II	Kollam District																
1.	Kollam Corporation	88551	8000	9.03	955	5802	301	910	12	20	2177	27.21	1687	48	89104	41	
2.	Karunagapally	6310	616	9.76	78	315	40	182	0	1	364	59.09	315	0	8010	22	
3.	S.Paraur	9074	287	3.16	20	249	0	18	0	0	173	60.28	169	25	8506	49	
4.	Punalur	12606	3834	30.41	350	2784	20	622	3	55	2219	57.88	2104	142	21887	10	
5.	Kottarakkara	7669	2100	27.38	300	1200	189	411	0	0	1050	50.00	1015	314	72246	69	
	Total	124210	14837	11.95	1703	10350	550	2143	15	76	5983	40.32	5290	529	199753	33	
III	Pathanamthitta District																
1.	Adoor	7911	1268	16.03	7	942	9	310	0	0	430	33.91	397	2	22136	51	
2.	Pandalam	5905	3110	52.67	158	1749	71	1130	0	2	2416	77.68	1910	0	37445	15	
3.	Pathanamthitta	9813	2807	28.61	30	1435	45	1297	0	0	1698	60.49	1620	0	18723	11	
4.	Thiruvalla	13952	818	5.86	142	426	18	232	0	0	612	74.82	402	12	22279	36	
	Total	37581	8003	21.30	337	4552	143	2969	0	2	5156	64.43	4329	14	100583	20	

IV	Alappuzha District															
1.	Alappuzha	57415	5295	9.22	150	5093	0	50	0	2	1390	26.25	1300	0	25359	18
2.	Chengannur	6278	1213	19.32	35	868	19	291	0	0	512	42.21	403	78	18738	37
3.	Cherthala	11416	5110	44.76	280	4604	23	194	2	7	1874	36.67	1820	46	35357	19
4.	Harippad	4137	2398	57.96	89	2149	22	138	0	0	1441	60.09	1156	0	14176	10
5.	Kayamkulam	16392	3978	24.27	80	3400	34	452	0	12	2850	71.64	2750	0	38167	13
6.	Mavelikkara	7184	1200	16.70	12	927	1	260	0	0	912	76.00	910	12	22832	25
	Total	102822	19194	18.67	646	17041	99	1385	2	21	8979	46.78	8339	136	154629	17
V	Kottayam District															
1.	Changanassery	11792	708	6.00	64	320	41	283	0	0	280	39.55	274	45	16144	58
2.	Erattupetta*	7686	539	7.01	119	410	3	7	0	0	127	23.56	110	0	19437	153
3.	Ettumanoor	6638	1163	17.52	125	877	20	117	5	19	950	81.69	791	52	31654	33
4.	Kottayam	17412	3042	17.47	100	2520	16	400	0	6	788	25.90	550	39	24809	31
5.	Pala	5280	790	14.96	72	671	6	40	0	1	297	37.59	259	27	15962	54
6.	Vaikom	6068	3070	50.59	45	2045	69	911	0	0	1642	53.49	1652	0	19995	12
	Total	47190	8773	18.59	406	6433	152	1751	5	26	3957	45.10	3526	163	108564	27
VI	Idukki District															
1.	Kattappana	10419	6332	60.77	820	5128	64	150	62	108	2542	40.15	2000	0	31653	12
2.	Thodupuzha	10604	1619	15.27	18	1426	153	11	3	8	851	52.56	801	42	28188	33
	Total	21023	7951	37.82	838	6554	217	161	65	116	3393	42.67	2801	42	59841	18
VII	Ernakulam District															
1.	Kochi Corporation	158535	5112	3.22	1234	3357	28	459	5	29	2990	58.49	2548	0	80663	27
2.	Aluva	5641	113	2.00	9	77	1	24	0	2	45	39.82	45	32	2960	66
3.	Angamali	8405	1402	16.68	212	1043	25	119	1	2	840	59.91	763	77	33724	40
4.	Eloor	7901	747	9.45	65	445	22	215	0	0	231	30.92	210	49	17847	77
5.	Kalamassery	17844	518	2.90	205	184	20	109	0	0	370	71.43	234	0	8392	23
6.	Koothattukulam	4470	1510	33.78	144	1218	9	130	2	7	604	40.00	588	52	28315	47
7.	Kothamangalam	9663	1003	10.38	339	611	20	33	0	0	765	76.27	615	0	23281	30

8.	Marad	11065	1224	11.06	183	827	23	191	0	0	1200	98.04	860	6	16342	14
9.	Muvattupuzha*	7414	404	5.45	36	272	9	87	0	0	105	25.99	85	0	15004	143
10.	Perumpavoor	7103	770	10.84	92	482	21	174	0	1	218	28.31	173	73	15700	72
11.	Piravam	5204	2482	47.69	274	1863	84	228	8	25	1205	48.55	1209	100	49361	41
12.	North Paravoor*	8095	706	8.72	10	656	5	29	0	6	276	39.09	272	55	40774	148
13.	Thrikkakkara	6422	764	11.90	112	382	39	231	0	0	481	62.96	413	121	32673	68
14.	Thrippunithara	18096	2104	11.63	154	1276	58	616	0	0	491	23.34	471	18	21967	45
	Total	260349	17749	6.82	3023	11765	350	2529	16	66	9440	53.19	8129	528	331225	35
VIII	Thrissur District															
1.	Thrissur Corporation	78336	3876	4.95	809	1907	289	846	0	25	1659	42.80	1542	19	40149	24
2.	Chalakkudi	12567	990	7.88	35	820	19	116	0	0	563	56.87	543	26	26118	46
3.	Chavakkadu*	8669	1617	18.65	2	1193	0	422	0	0	136	8.41	1374	0	22985	169
4.	Guruvayoor	5273	1230	23.33	50	911	19	250	0	0	1108	90.08	812	0	26240	24
5.	Irinjalakkuda	7461	753	10.09	19	170	57	507	0	0	369	49.00	350	39	25458	69
6.	Kodungallur	31176	2963	9.50	85	2360	38	480	0	0	1425	48.09	1275	0	17308	12
7.	Kunnamkulam	10501	1460	13.90	28	702	26	704	0	0	845	57.88	603	0	31012	37
8.	Wadakkancherry	16211	4758	29.35	250	3114	139	1255	0	0	1312	27.57	1256	110	52123	40
	Total	161525	16030	9.92	1276	9984	587	4158	0	25	7281	45.42	6381	194	218408	30
IX	Palakkad District															
1.	CT Mangalam	7974	2709	33.97	223	1633	135	718	0	0	1318	48.65	1206	11	23767	18
2.	Cherupulassery	8849	2056	23.23	217	1244	78	517	0	0	1670	81.23	1338	0	16551	10
3.	Mannarkkadu	7371	1378	18.69	71	835	85	387	0	0	1232	89.40	1190	0	30331	25
4.	Ottapalam	12484	1375	11.01	47	1230	22	76	0	0	1078	78.40	979	24	39170	36
5.	Palakkadu	31176	1287	4.13	66	628	117	474	2	0	320	24.86	275	0	7024	22
6.	Pattambi	5897	1640	27.81	94	839	61	646	0	0	856	52.20	775	149	50993	60
7.	Shornur	10420	1573	15.10	70	1295	57	151	0	0	950	60.39	900	185	28813	30
	Total	84171	12018	14.28	788	7704	555	2969	2	0	7424	61.77	6663	369	196649	26

X	Malappuram District															
1.	Malappuram	43377	3193	7.36	664	2351	67	111	0	0	1314	41.15	855	3	23715	18
2.	Manjeri	17137	3419	19.95	998	1010	357	1053	0	1	775	22.67	163	0	18002	23
3.	Kottackal	7261	1146	15.78	95	776	70	205	0	0	270	23.56	217	32	8843	33
4.	Nilambur	10223	1526	14.93	61	1212	39	121	6	87	325	21.30	310	9	19823	61
5.	Perinthalamanna	10287	2109	20.50	211	633	316	949	0	0	635	30.11	576	64	37538	59
6.	Ponnani	15428	3894	25.24	120	2570	29	1175	0	0	3007	77.22	2712	113	30724	10
7.	Thirur	10559	740	7.01	101	458	14	167	0	0	319	43.11	262	20	14114	44
8.	Parappanangadi	15413	1353	8.78	20	600	17	716	0	0	923	68.22	892	0	32097	35
9.	Valancherry	7651	1507	19.70	393	709	25	380	0	0	425	28.20	392	119	29098	68
10.	Thiruangadi	13269	763	5.75	110	553	17	83	0	0	430	56.36	273	24	18058	42
11.	Thanur	11460	2219	19.36	11	1312	33	863	0	0	731	32.94	728	13	48697	67
12.	Kondotty	5436	2453	45.13	151	758	392	1152	0	0	949	38.69	912	3	33479	35
	Total	167501	24322	14.52	2935	12942	1376	6975	6	88	10103	41.54	8292	400	314188	31
XI	Kozhikode District															
1.	Kozhikode Corporation	120213	4354	3.62	594	3458	31	265	2	4	1856	42.63	1177	25	86520	47
2.	Koyilandi	16197	6765	41.77	152	5298	56	1259	0	0	1418	20.96	1353	0	24193	17
3.	Mukkam	10677	3611	33.82	244	2487	77	787	6	10	1526	42.26	1386	138	50030	33
4.	Koduvally	16342	580	3.55	30	492	8	28	4	18	432	74.48	355	0	16438	38
5.	Payyoli	11773	3402	28.90	448	2825	11	118	0	0	1269	37.30	1254	2	16496	13
6.	Faroke	6716	1542	22.96	206	1028	8	300	0	0	412	26.72	394	31	28578	69
7.	Ramanattukara	7755	1320	17.02	113	866	21	320	0	0	873	66.14	809	132	38480	44
8.	Vadakara	15787	3029	19.19	67	2938	0	12	0	12	726	23.97	719	1	15798	22
	Total	205460	24603	11.97	1854	19392	212	3089	12	44	8512	34.60	7447	329	276533	32
XII	Wayanad District															
1.	Kalpatta	7519	2248	29.90	110	1037	59	478	46	518	1062	47.24	872	54	35754	34

2.	Mananthavadi	12121	6328	52.21	1112	3165	14	49	358	1630	1548	24.46	1439	0	28039	18
3.	Sultan Bathery	10230	3651	35.69	726	1936	60	211	190	528	1526	41.80	1412	0	24043	16
	Total	29870	12227	40.93	1948	6138	133	738	594	2676	4136	33.83	3723	54	87836	21
XIII Kannur District																
1.	Kannur Corporation	554298	1508	0.27	174	1180	7	146	0	1	514	34.08	495	0	16086	31
2.	Koothuparambu	6465	935	14.46	48	879	1	7	0	0	311	33.26	291	17	10065	32
3.	Muttannur	9738	1274	13.08	48	1222	1	2	0	1	1080	84.77	1060	38	28893	27
4.	Payyannur	16996	4733	27.85	182	4271	4	276	0	0	1956	41.33	1800	1	28828	15
5.	Thalasseri	19577	1057	5.40	136	898	8	15	0	0	348	32.92	220	9	19269	55
6.	Thaliparambu	15874	983	6.19	10	950	2	21	0	0	390	39.67	390	5	13578	35
7.	Anthur	8460	1522	17.99	62	1350	10	100	0	0	700	45.99	690	0	14350	21
8.	Panoor	14148	2623	18.54	42	2534	2	45	0	0	1441	54.94	1435	0	10489	7
9.	Iritti	8323	2916	35.04	210	2606	0	10	0	90	1785	61.21	1705	14	48191	27
10.	Sreekantapuram	7960	2817	35.39	106	2655	9	20	5	22	1168	41.46	1105	0	10258	9
	Total	661839	20368	3.08	1018	18545	44	642	5	114	9693	47.59	9191	84	200007	21
XIV Kasargod District																
1.	Kasargod	10202	460	4.51	50	350	15	40	0	5	350	76.09	320	0	2058	6
2.	Kanjahangadu	12604	2991	23.73	112	2819	0	26	5	29	1220	40.79	1215	0	14696	12
3.	Nileswhar	5376	1526	28.39	61	1212	39	121	6	87	1010	66.19	969	0	15049	15
	Total	28182	4977	17.66	223	4381	54	187	11	121	2580	51.84	2504	0	31803	12
Grand Total		2171445	226776	10.44	18437	163885	4812	35512	733	3397	101980	44.97	90420	2902	2395880	23

* Due to the discrepancy in data the values of these municipalities are not included in the calculations

Source: Computed and Compiled from AUEGS Website, Government of Kerala

Appendix No.2: Corporation / Municipality Wise Details of Average Person -Days Generated under AUEGS

Sl. No.	Name of Corporation/ Municipality	2016 - 2017			2017-2018			2018-2019			2019-2020		
		Number of HHs Provided Employment*	Total Number of Person Days Generated*	Average Person Days per HH	Number of HHs Provided Employment*	Total Person Days Generated	Average Person Days per HH	Number of HHs Provided Employment*	Total Person Days Generated	Average Person Days per HH	Number of HHs Provided Employment	Total person Days Generated	Average Person Days per HH
1	Thiruvananthapuram	3868	3190	1	4004	10776	3	4095	9055	2	4550	21284	5
2	Kollam	1850	582	<1	1916	40996	21	1959	53464	27	2177	89104	41
3	Kochi	2542	1283	<1	2631	14805	6	2691	12083	4	2990	80663	27
4	Thrissur	1410	4934	3	1460	19662	13	1493	20419	14	1659	40149	24
5	Kozhikode	1578	1215	1	1633	5992	4	1670	27541	16	1856	86520	47
6	Kannur	437	121	<1	452	0	0	463	5472	12	514	16086	31
	Total in Corporations	11685	11325	1	12096	92231	8	12371	128034	10	13746	333806	24
	Municipalities												
1	Attingal	383	4351	11	397	7917	20	406	8580	21	451	18782	42
2	Neyyattinkara	7274	12607	2	7531	0	0	7702	16293	2	8558	34132	4
3	Nedumangad	1516	10796	7	1570	16162	10	1606	41663	26	1784	41663	23
4	Varkala*	0											
5	Karunagapally	309	2844	9	320	3313	10	328	8010	24	364	8010	22
6	South Paravoor	147	1178	8	152	2815	19	156	3705	24	173	8506	49
7	Punalur	1886	12220	6	1953	11725	6	1997	97394	49	2219	21887	10
8	Kottarakkara	893	4633	5	924	43659	47	945	54352	58	1050	72246	69
9	Adoor	366	3070	8	378	6601	17	387	10660	28	430	22136	51
10	Pathanamthitta	1443	4657	3	1494	9400	6	1528	18723	12	1698	18723	11
11	Thiruvalla	520	3169	6	539	7460	14	551	14878	27	612	22279	36

12	Pandalam	2054	2551	1	2126	18413	9	2174	21046	10	2416	37445	15
13	Alappuzha	1182	1091	1	1223	10620	9	1251	23207	19	1390	25359	18
14	Chengannur	435	1440	3	451	5833	13	461	12647	27	512	18738	37
15	Cherthala	1593	4466	3	1649	17225	10	1687	16839	10	1874	35357	19
16	Kayamkulam	2423	103	<1	2508	0	0	2565	18637	7	2850	38167	13
17	Mavelikkara	775	3870	5	803	8416	10	821	16375	20	912	22832	25
18	Harippadu	1225	0	0	1268	0	0	1297	15426	12	1441	14176	10
19	Kottayam	670	3319	5	693	10156	15	709	17338	24	788	24810	31
20	Pala	252	5221	21	261	4448	17	267	7732	29	297	15962	54
21	Vaikom	1396	13995	10	1445	27984	19	1478	26874	18	1642	19995	12
22	Changanassery	238	3784	16	246	8367	34	252	10550	42	280	16144	58
23	Ettumanoor	808	0	0	836	1989	2	855	16419	19	950	31654	33
24	Erattupetta*	0											
25	Thodupuzha	723	2374	3	749	5887	8	766	12910	17	851	28188	33
26	Kattappana	2161	0	0	2237	0	0	2288	25619	11	2542	31653	12
27	Aluva	38	1228	32	40	0	0	41	1380	34	45	2960	66
28	Angamali	714	3528	5	739	7166	10	756	29964	40	840	33724	40
29	Kalamasseri	315	2221	7	326	8371	26	333	9847	30	370	8392	23
30	Kothamangalam	650	2333	4	673	3126	5	689	10112	15	765	23282	30
31	Muvattupuzha*	0											
32	North Paravoor*	0											
33	Maraud	1020	6783	7	1056	4651	4	1080	14997	14	1200	16342	14
34	Perumpavoor	185	2164	12	192	2793	15	196	6577	34	218	15700	72
35	Thrikkakara	409	6329	15	423	13643	32	433	28125	65	481	32673	68
36	Thripunithura	417	4322	10	432	7091	16	442	14518	33	491	21967	45
37	Eloor	196	3407	17	203	5771	28	208	10818	52	231	17847	77
38	Piravam	1024	2731	3	1060	25771	24	1085	28474	26	1205	49361	41
39	Koothattukuam	513	2280	4	532	17922	34	544	28556	52	604	28315	47
40	Vadakkancherry	1115	574	1	1155	12482	11	1181	56784	48	1312	52123	40

41	Chalakkudi	479	3658	8	495	11058	22	507	16061	32	563	26118	46
42	Chavakkadu*	0											
43	Guruvayoor	942	5512	6	975	8078	8	997	12004	12	1108	26240	24
44	Irinjalakkuda	314	7794	25	325	10821	33	332	15658	47	369	25458	69
45	Kodungallur	1211	8021	7	1254	6272	5	1283	14509	11	1425	17309	12
46	Kunnamkulam	718	3327	5	744	4044	5	761	12729	17	845	31012	37
47	Ottappalam	916	1385	2	949	15492	16	970	19640	20	1078	39171	36
48	Palakkadu	272	3614	13	282	0	0	288	7024	24	320	7024	22
49	Shornur	850	2348	3	880	2202	3	900	14284	16	950	28813	30
50	CT Mangalam	1120	14814	13	1160	32758	28	1186	32500	27	1318	23767	18
51	Pattampi	728	0	0	753	15981	21	770	14410	19	856	50993	60
52	Cherupulasseri	1420	0	0	1470	0	0	1503	16551	11	1670	16551	10
53	Mannarkkadu	1047	0	0	1084	0	0	1109	26145	24	1232	30331	25
54	Malappuram	1117	1808	2	1156	5014	4	1183	23468	20	1314	23715	18
55	Manjeri	659	0	0	682	0	0	698	0	0	775	18002	23
56	Kottackal	230	1444	6	238	6666	28	243	10021	41	270	8843	33
57	Nilambur	276	4921	18	286	16313	57	293	19823	68	325	19823	61
58	Perinthalmanna	540	4867	9	559	19637	35	572	37538	66	635	37538	59
59	Ponnani	2556	3852	2	2646	19040	7	2706	30724	11	3007	30724	10
60	Thirur	271	963	4	281	3846	14	287	5355	19	319	14114	44
61	Parappanangadi	785	680	1	812	8440	10	831	21949	26	923	32097	35
62	Valancherry	361	0	0	374	167	<1	383	10272	27	425	29098	68
63	Thirurangadi	366	0	0	378	0	0	387	9778	25	430	18058	42
64	Thanur	621	59	<1	643	4026	6	658	12638	19	731	48697	67
65	Kondotty	807	708	1	835	13779	17	854	15969	19	949	33479	35
66	Koyelandi	1205	3278	3	1248	17358	14	1276	26706	21	1418	24193	17
67	Vadakara	617	738	1	639	3631	6	653	11540	18	726	15798	22
68	Payyoli	1079	2257	2	1117	15692	14	1142	14054	12	1269	16496	13
69	Mukkam	1297	3344	3	1343	43562	32	1373	30109	22	1526	50036	33

70	Koduvally	367	0	0	380	0	0	389	13888	36	432	16438	38
71	Ramanattukara	742	0	0	768	972	1	786	25188	32	873	38480	44
72	Feroke	350	0	0	363	555	2	371	12796	34	412	28578	69
73	Kalpetta	903	5905	7	935	10615	11	956	19233	20	1062	35754	34
74	Mananthavadi	1316	2366	2	1362	24730	18	1393	28039	20	1548	28039	18
75	Sultanbatheri	1297	0	0	1343	14243	11	1373	13981	10	1526	24043	16
76	Koothuparambu	264	105	0	274	640	2	280	275	1	311	10065	32
77	Mattannur	918	948	1	950	2611	3	972	13336	14	1080	28894	27
78	Payyannur	1663	5239	3	1721	12062	7	1760	17365	10	1956	28828	15
79	Thalasseri	296	0	0	306	1109	4	313	9147	29	348	19269	55
80	Thaliparamba	332	0	0	343	0	0	351	4216	12	390	13578	35
81	Anthur	595	0	0	616	0	0	630	1110	2	700	14350	21
82	Panoor	1353	0	0	1384	0	0	1412	1609	1	1441	10489	7
83	Iritti	1517	0	0	1571	0	0	1607	14718	9	1785	48191	27
84	Sreekantapuram	993	0	0	1028	0	0	1051	7747	7	1168	10258	9
85	Kasargod	298	374	1	308	3219	10	315	2979	9	350	2058	6
86	Kanjangadi	1037	5853	6	1074	18489	17	1098	12272	11	1220	14696	12
87	Nilewshar	859	7060	8	889	14175	16	909	20510	23	1010	15049	15
	Total in Municipalities	75172	246881	3	77807	724474	9	79576	1455897	18	88234	2062085	23
	Average in Kerala	86857	258206	3	89903	816705	9	91947	1583931	17	101980	2395891	23

* Due to the discrepancy in data the values of these municipalities are not included in the calculations

Source: Computed and Compiled from AUEGS Website, Government of Kerala

Appendix No: 3: Details of Fund Utilization by Six Municipal Corporations (Rs. in lakhs)

Sl No	Name of Corporation	2010-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	Total
1	Thiruvananthapuram	40.93	25.93	29.12	64.75	160.73
2	Kollam	17.64	98.38	126.18	124.37	366.57
3	Kochi	17.39	34.15	38.84	80.57	170.95
4	Thrissur	57.49	53.78	61.65	67.72	240.64
5	Kozhikode	27.81	22.74	84.37	168.91	303.83
6	Kannur	7.00	0	13.72	46.82	67.54
	Total	168.26	234.98	353.89	553.13	1310.26

Source: Computed and Compiled from AUEGS Website, Government of Kerala

Appendix No: 4: Details of Fund Utilization by Municipalities

Sl No	District	Name of Municipality	Funds Utilized (Rs. in Lakhs)				
			2010 - 2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	Total
1	Thiruvananthapuram	Attingal	54.20	25.95	26.96	46.24	153.35
		Neyyattinkara	193.96	0.74	53.98	42.01	290.69
		Nedumangad	135.53	46.67	107.34	54.86	344.40
		Varkala	38.55	53.12	72.39	117.88	281.94
		Total	422.25	126.47	260.67	260.99	1070.38
2	Kollam	Karunagapally	51.36	13.49	25.67	51.66	142.18
		South Paravoor	21.29	12.00	7.70	23.94	64.93
		Punalur	152.84	34.93	156.81	84.63	429.21
		Kottarakkara	5.93	112.53	118.73	165.03	402.22
		Total	231.41	172.95	308.92	325.26	1038.55
3	Alappuzha	Alappuzha	19.80	30.79	58.15	61.52	170.25
		Chengannur	16.72	19.45	22.11	47.60	105.87
		Cherthala	50.50	48.27	49.43	53.52	201.72
		Kayamkulam	5.68	0.14	37.88	58.52	102.22
		Mavelikkara	52.60	24.46	47.22	32.39	156.67
		Harippadu	0.00	0.00	47.60	43.29	90.89
		Total	145.29	123.11	262.40	296.82	827.62
4	Pathanamthitta	Adoor	40.39	20.58	17.28	66.89	145.14
		Pathanamthitta	53.66	27.48	50.36	42.80	174.30
		Thiruvalla	49.19	23.26	52.93	77.18	202.56
		Pandalam	0.00	50.65	62.47	55.95	169.07
		Total	143.24	121.97	183.04	242.81	691.06
5	Kottayam	Kottayam	44.30	29.19	50.85	67.59	191.92
		Pala	89.06	15.54	27.12	44.88	176.59
		Vaikom	172.54	75.78	78.08	47.09	373.49
		Changanassery	52.11	26.70	36.28	39.42	154.51
		Ettumanoor	0.00	5.30	68.88	91.22	165.40
		Erattupetta	0.00	7.78	60.85	83.35	151.98
		Total	358.01	160.29	322.06	373.54	1213.90
6	Idukki	Thodupuzha	30.12	18.78	41.44	82.14	172.48
		Kattappana	0.00	0.00	48.93	91.65	140.58
		Total	30.12	18.78	90.37	173.79	313.06
7	Ernakulam	Aluva	13.11	0.00	4.73	11.42	29.26
		Angamali	67.89	23.65	94.94	112.98	299.46

		Kalamasseri	45.64	26.18	27.14	26.35	125.31
		Kothamangalam	38.90	10.20	30.39	67.76	147.26
		Muvattupuzha	13.33	2.36	17.35	42.01	75.04
		North Paravoor	57.33	20.08	66.52	115.63	259.56
		Maraud	117.92	16.38	49.33	62.97	246.59
		Perumpavoor	39.60	12.30	14.23	43.58	109.70
		Thrikkakara	96.57	41.04	82.82	125.02	345.45
		Thripunithura	63.64	24.10	44.07	51.54	183.36
		Eloor	60.40	20.37	35.01	49.15	164.93
		Piravam	10.35	70.85	78.40	73.16	232.76
		Koothattukulam	0.00	47.39	84.18	116.46	248.03
		Total	624.68	314.90	629.10	898.02	2466.70
8	Thrissur	Vadakkancherry	0.00	34.57	156.24	125.37	316.18
		Chalakkudi	60.98	34.43	49.04	76.70	221.16
		Chavakkadu	54.60	10.03	6.98	63.53	135.13
		Guruvayoor	77.40	28.71	32.61	78.96	217.69
		Irinjalakkuda	132.14	31.42	46.01	65.67	275.24
		Kodungallur	117.42	21.19	43.75	47.41	229.77
		Kunnamkulam	51.56	14.71	39.15	101.89	207.30
		Total	494.09	175.08	373.77	559.54	1602.47
9	Palakkad	Ottappalam	24.67	45.15	59.08	80.53	209.43
		Palakkadu	60.02	0.00	21.06	13.01	94.09
		Shornur	40.53	8.32	17.31	72.55	138.70
		CT Mangalam	192.25	90.33	93.57	59.14	435.28
		Pattampi	0.59	49.42	46.53	96.38	192.93
		Cherupulasserri	0.00	0.37	40.09	63.45	103.91
		Mannarkkadu	0.00	0.00	65.51	158.62	224.14
		Total	318.06	193.58	343.16	543.68	1398.48
10	Malappuram	Malappuram	31.15	18.79	36.59	81.11	167.65
		Manjeri	2.64	19.57	0.00	52.64	74.86
		Kottackal	28.84	20.03	30.81	38.98	118.65
		Nilambur	66.38	36.10	69.31	88.72	260.51
		Perinthalmanna	71.39	52.50	105.26	94.90	324.05
		Ponnani	34.58	55.99	87.49	143.74	321.80
		Thirur	18.07	14.46	18.52	42.20	93.25
		Parappanangadi	0.72	26.20	64.93	69.67	161.52
		Valancherry	0.00	2.76	17.45	67.52	87.72
		Thirurangadi	0.00	0.00	20.52	42.40	62.92
		Thanur	0.00	14.10	41.03	69.98	125.11
		Kondotty	0.00	47.41	45.14	79.59	172.14
		Total	253.76	307.92	537.06	871.44	1970.18
11	Kozhikode	Koyelandi	19.09	47.03	76.81	69.38	212.32
		Vadakara	20.61	8.78	34.91	43.50	107.80
		Payyoli	0.85	43.20	45.61	46.81	136.47
		Mukkam	3.38	114.86	90.32	129.62	338.18
		Koduvally	0.00	0.00	41.89	63.82	105.72
		Ramanattukara	0.00	6.45	73.93	116.00	196.38
		Feroke	0.00	2.24	35.91	74.99	113.13
		Total	43.92	222.56	399.38	544.13	1209.99
12	Wayanad	Kalpetta	87.30	36.67	76.55	100.11	300.63
		Mananthavadi	44.25	67.31	84.11	62.09	257.76
		Sultanbatheri	0.00	40.52	39.56	70.92	151.01
		Total	131.55	144.50	200.23	233.12	709.40

13	Kannur	Koothuparambu	5.77	5.03	4.44	22.78	38.03
		Mattannur	18.11	10.53	38.73	83.74	151.11
		Payyannur	69.98	35.74	51.61	42.68	200.01
		Thalasseri	3.59	6.16	21.55	61.07	92.37
		Thaliparamba	1.00	0.00	13.63	37.10	51.73
		Anthur	0.00	0.00	6.85	47.59	54.45
		Panoor	0.00	0.00	8.76	39.73	48.49
		Iritti	0.00	0.00	45.43	100.56	145.99
		Sreekantapuram	0.00	0.00	23.64	27.39	51.03
		Total	98.46	57.47	214.64	462.64	833.20
14	Kasargod	Kasargod	4.96	14.10	12.96	21.57	53.58
		Kanjangadi	75.84	52.14	38.30	61.28	227.57
		Nilewshar	83.93	39.95	60.65	45.46	230.00
		Total	164.73	106.19	111.91	128.32	511.15
		Grand Total	3459.57	2245.75	4236.71	5914.13	15856.16

Source: Computed and Compiled from AUEGS Website, Government of Kerala

Centre for Rural Management



The Centre for Rural Management is an autonomous multifaceted research organisation located at Perumpaikadu village, Kottayam, Kerala. Established in 1990 under the Charitable Societies Act, the Centre has been concentrating on research, project evaluation, training, consultancy and social action. The Centre has been assigned projects by Ford Foundation, Institute of Development Studies (Sussex, U.K), Department of Planning (Lakshadweep Administration), Government of Kerala, Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Panchayati Raj (Govt. of India), Rajiv Gandhi Foundation, CEVA, India Eco Development Project-Periyar Tiger Reserve, CapDecK, and Arghyam among others. The Centre has published a number of manuscripts. The Director of the Centre, Dr. Jos Chathukulam, is a researcher and national level consultant in Panchayati Raj and Local Level Planning. A Board of Directors representing both academic and activist streams manages the Centre. Dr. M S John, Senior Professor, Central University of Kerala, Kasargod is the Chairman. CRM works jointly with other think tanks and civil society groups as well as universities, research institutions and Panchayats. The Centre for Rural Management has established an e-group which is known as Decentralization Watch decwatch@googlegroups.com

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