

MAHATMA GANDHI NATIONAL RURAL  
EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE ACT  
IMPLEMENTATION STATUS  
IN THE TRIBAL REGIONS  
ANDHRA PRADESH - FY 2022-23





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# 1. Introduction

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) has been crucial for the welfare of tribals in India. It provides a reliable source of income and employment to those who may not have access to other forms of livelihood especially during summer months when there are no other opportunities available.

LibTech India has been periodically releasing reports on the status of implementation of MGNREGA in ITDAs of AP for the consumption of the Department of Tribal welfare and Department of Panchayat Raj and Rural Development. Following the practice, we are pleased to announce our latest report on MGNREGA implementation in ITDAs of AP for the year 2022-23.

This year has been quite challenging to workers due to the introduction of various technological innovations, such as the National Mobile Monitoring System(NMMS) app to record attendance, Aadhaar seeding and authentication, and Aadhaar Bridge payment systems. The transition of MGNREGA implementation from the state website to NIC was exacerbating the situation. In this context, the report focuses on examining the deletion and inclusion of households and workers, employment generation, participation of vulnerable groups, and wages received with our field insights.

For the purpose of this report, we analysed data from 36<sup>1</sup> mandals across 5 ITDAs - Paderu, RampaChodaVaram (RC Varam), Chintur, Seethampeta, and ParvathiPuram. While not all panchayats in the 36 mandals are scheduled, we have considered the entire mandal as scheduled for the report for logistical convenience.

This report utilises publicly available data and examines the financial years 2020-21, 2021-22, and 2022-23. It provides an assessment of registered workers, Jobcards, employment generated, wage payments, and offers recommendations. All the data utilised in this report was retrieved as of April 12th, 2023, from <https://nrega.nic.in/>.

The findings from the data are supplemented by the field studies and official interviews conducted in different ITDAs. Our intention with this report is to inform state agencies about the current status of MGNREGA implementation in tribal areas, so that they can take necessary corrective measures to improve the situation.

## 1.1 ITDA at a Glance

S. No.	Indicator	ITDAs	Andhra Pradesh	Proportion of ITDAs
1	Total Number of Districts	3	26	-
2	Total Number of Mandals	36	661	-

<sup>1</sup> List of Mandals can be found in Annexure 1

3	Total Number of Panchayats	775	13476	-
4	Jobcards Issued(Lakhs)	4.2	68.67	6.1%
5	Total Number of 'Active Jobcards' <sup>2</sup> (Lakhs)	4.1	55.1	7.4%
6	Total Households worked (Lakhs)	3.76	45.84	
7	Total Number of Active Workers(Lakhs)	7.3	93.87	9.1%
8	Persondays <sup>3</sup> Generated in FY <sup>4</sup> 22-23(in Lakhs)	209.36	2396.02	8.7%
9	Average Persondays per Household	55.7	52.27	-
10	Average Wage Rate per Day per Person	220.36	211.47	-
11	No. of HH's completed 100 days	34,499	259924	13.3%
12	Percentage of Non ST Persondays	25.7	90	-
13	Percentage of ST Persondays	74.3	10	-
14	Percentage of Women Persondays	54.7	60.5	-
15	Total Wages earned by workers in 2022-23(Rs in Crores)	461.3	5102.3	-
16	Average wage earned by each Household(Rs)	12,267	11,053	

Table1: Key Indicators of implementation status of MGNREGA in the Tribal Region Vs Andhra Pradesh state

## 2. Jobcards

### 2.1. Families in ITDA region Vs MGNREGA Jobcards

There are 5.3 lakh households(HHs)/ families<sup>5</sup> living in the 36 Mandals of ITDA region of Andhra Pradesh and only 3.76 lakh families availed work in 2022-23. Number of Jobcards issued and active Jobcards data can be seen in figure 1.

<sup>2</sup> Active Jobcards: In the last three years the Jobcard holders demanded work at least once.

<sup>3</sup> Persondays (PDs): Days of employment. under MGNREGA, every household is entitled to 100 Persondays of work per year

<sup>4</sup> FY: Financial Year

<sup>5</sup> <https://gramawaridsachivalayam.ap.gov.in/GSWSDASHBOARD/#!/DashBoardReports>

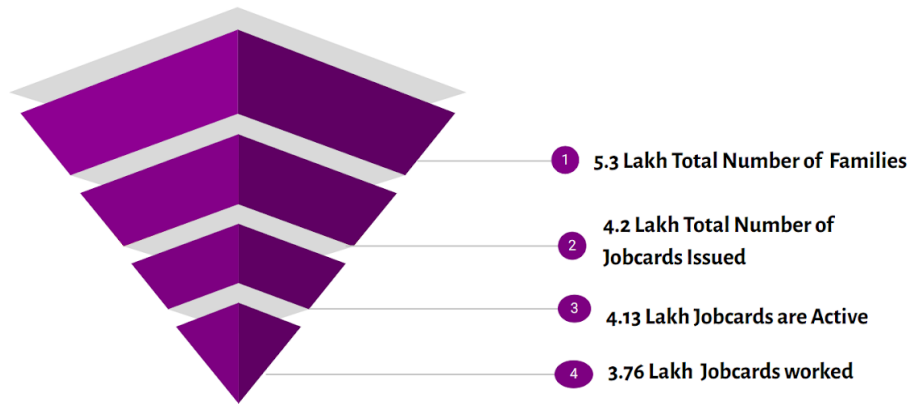


Figure 1: Number of Families and Jobcards in the 36 mandals of ITDA region A.P

This suggests that a little more than one lakh households were not able to benefit from the program. While it is possible that some of these households may not require MGNREGA, the size of the gap is significant and cannot be disregarded. Additionally, this information could indicate that there may be a need to improve the implementation and accessibility of MGNREGA in the region.

### 2.1.1. Percentage Gap between Resident Households Vs Issued Jobcards

#### 20.8% of the households from the ITDA region do not have a Jobcard

ITDA region wise statistics on the number of families as per GSWS and the Jobcards as per MGNREGA can be seen in table 2. And it is observed that the gap is about 20.8% across the ITDAs, Chintur has the widest gap with 33.1% of families without a Jobcard while Parvathipuram has the least with 11.9% gap.

S No	ITDA	No of Households as per GSWS	No of Households with Jobcards	Percentage gap between HHs and Jobcards
1	Parvathipuram	1,47,897	1,30,303	11.9
2	Seethampeta	16,858	14,250	15.5
3	Paderu	1,88,072	1,51,767	19.3
4	Kota Ramachandrapuram	64,310	46,623	27.6
5	Rampachodavaram	66,683	46,012	31
6	Chintur	46,404	31,063	33.1
	Total	5,30,224	4,20,018	20.8

Table2: ITDA wise Households as per GSWS and existing Jobcards in MGNREGA

We recommend conducting an investigation in the mandals where there is a high percentage gap between the number of resident households and the number of Jobcards issued. Mandal-wise details of the number of households and the number of existing Jobcards in MGNREGA can be found in Annexure 2. Additionally, we suggest conducting special drives to issue Jobcards to interested households in these

mandals. This will help ensure that all eligible households have access to MGNREGA benefits and address any issues contributing to the gap.

## 2.2. Jobcard and Worker Deletions

### 1.75 Lakh Jobcards and 2.95 Lakh Workers got deleted in FY 2022-23 from the ITDAs of Andhra Pradesh.

As of April 1st, 2022, the number of Jobcards in the ITDA region of AP was 4.99 lakhs. However, by March 31st, 2023, the number had decreased to 4.27 lakhs. Similarly, the number of workers also dropped from 10.9 lakhs to 8.24 lakhs in this period. We analysed data from Application Jobcard Register and Worker Stats to arrive at these numbers. We considered workers, who demanded work in FY 2022-23 as the active workers and the remaining as inactive workers. Fully deleted Jobcards are those in which all the workers are deleted, and partially deleted Jobcards are those with at least one worker deletion.

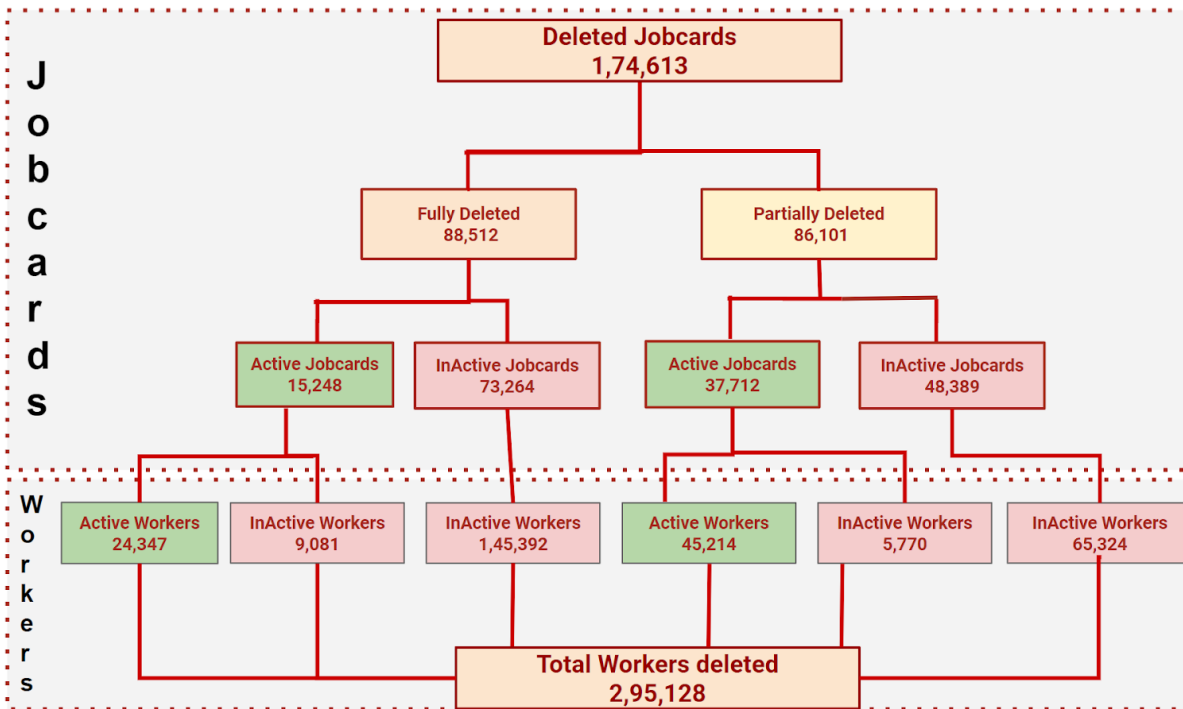


Figure 2: Number of Jobcards and workers deleted in MGNREGA

- Despite adding 17,000 new Jobcards and 29.1 thousand workers in FY 2022-23, this year has seen the highest number of deletions of both Jobcards and workers. Please refer to figure 2 for more details.

While we acknowledge that some of these deletions would have happened for genuine reasons, it is important to verify the authenticity of these deletions considering the sheer volume of them in a single year. We found that the reasons behind the wrongful deletions appears to be the inability of local officials to address the issues related to Aadhaar seeding, authentication, and ABPS (Aadhaar Bridge Payment

System). It should be noted that a small percentage of these workers might have obtained new Jobcards. We have collected some case studies through our field studies and some of them are annexed for your reference and the mandal level details of the Jobcards deleted can be accessed at <https://bit.ly/DeletedJC>.

### 2.2.1. Reasons for Active workers(current year) Deletions

About 70% of 69.6 thousand workers' deletions are recorded with the following three reasons; 1. not willing to work 2. Person shifted to a new place and 3. Person Expired as one sees in the graph below.

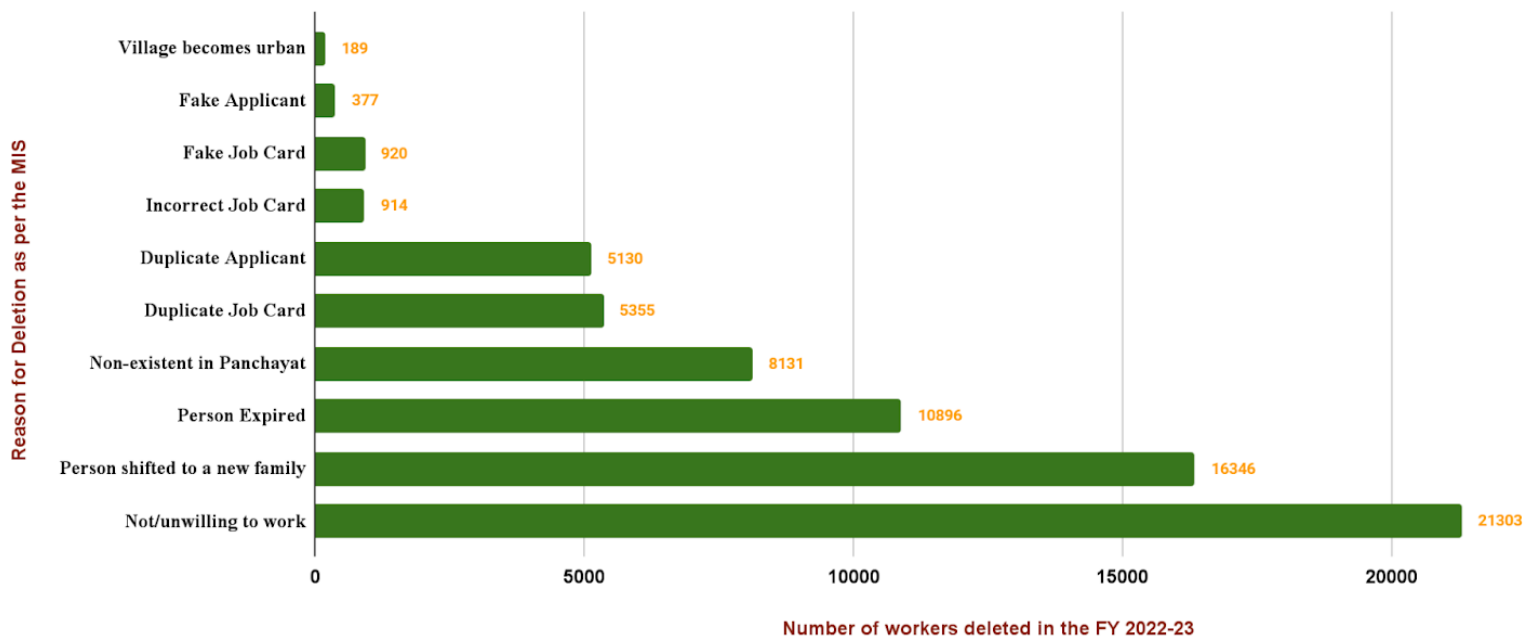


Figure 3: Reasons for Active workers deletions in the 36 mandals of ITDA region A.P

Based on our fieldwork, we have found that while some deletions may be genuine, there is empirical evidence to suggest that others are not. We encountered several instances of workers who are alive and willing to work but are recorded as "expired" or "not willing to work" in the MIS. The "person expired" number is difficult to comprehend, as it is unlikely that over 10,000 workers who demanded work in 2022-23 showed up for work in 2022-23 would have expired in the same year.

According to several officials at the mandal and panchayat levels, they were compelled to remove workers who had not completed their Aadhaar authentication and ABPS process in order to achieve their resolution targets. This was due to the complexity of the resolution process and their insufficient understanding of it. We have annexed a few case studies (1-5) based on our field research for your reference.

## 2.3. Zero Jobcard Villages

### 84 tribal villages in Andhra Pradesh, had all the Jobcards deleted in MGNREGA

If all the Jobcards in a village are deleted, it is classified as a 'zero Jobcard village'. There are a total of 84 such villages in the ITDA region of Andhra Pradesh, some of which have had no Jobcards for the past three years. These 84 villages are spread across 63 Grama Panchayats in 23 Mandals. During our visit to 6 such villages in the ITDA Paderu region, we discovered that the workers were interested in working, if the Field Assistant and other relevant staff members provide them work. The locals from these villages mentioned that whenever they demanded work, they were informed that their Jobcards were inactive and the concerned officials were unable to resolve the issue for years.

Upon investigation, we discovered that the number of zero Jobcard villages was overestimated as some of the villages had zero person days due to village names being repeated twice in the MIS or Jobcards being deleted in one village shifted to an adjacent village for unknown reasons. Nevertheless, we still recommend conducting a ground-level investigation to verify all 84 villages to ensure that no eligible worker is left without NREGA work. If the Department of Rural Development wishes to undertake this investigation, LibTech India is willing to provide assistance in this regard. We have annexed a case study (Number 7) of one such village for your reference in the annexures. The list of all the zero Jobcard villages can be accessed at <https://bit.ly/ZeroITDA>

## 3. Employment

### 3.1. Status of MGNREGA Employment

#### Only 9.2%<sup>6</sup> of participating Households received 100 days of guaranteed work in FY 2022-23

- 3.76 lakh Jobcards, 91% of the 4.2 lakh Households availed work in FY 2022-23.
- 55.7 days, Average person-days generated at Household level
- 34.5 thousand, Jobcards(9.2%) received 100 days guaranteed work.

Table 3 presents the information on MGNREGA employment during the fiscal year 2022-23 in the six ITDAs of Andhra Pradesh. Seethampeta ITDA has the highest percentage of households that completed 100 days of employment, as indicated. However, the average number of person-days and households completing 100 days is remarkably low across all ITDAs, except for Seethampeta in terms of average person-days generated. This is concerning and requires attention.

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<sup>6</sup> As a percentage of working households in FY 2022-23, if we consider all the Jobcards issued it would even lower.



SI No	ITDA	Jobcards issued	Households worked	Persondays Generated	Average Persondays Generated	HHs completed 100 days	% of HHs completed 100 days of employment
1	Chintur	31,063	25,898	14,67,805	56.68	2,010	7.77
2	Kota Ramachandrapuram	46,623	44,578	24,82,750	55.69	2,693	6.05
3	Paderu	1,51,767	1,43,088	78,34,211	54.75	15,346	10.73
4	Parvathipuram	1,30,303	1,04,373	55,86,931	53.53	5,654	5.42
5	Rampachodavaram	46,012	44,152	25,48,616	57.72	5,545	12.56
6	Seethampeta	14,250	13,636	10,15,325	74.46	3,251	23.85
	Total/Average	4,20,018	3,75,725	2,09,35,638	55.72	34,499	9.19

Table 3: MGNREGA Employment Metrics by ITDA in AP (2022-23)<sup>7</sup>

Parvathipuram has the least percentage of households completing 100 days of employment while the most is in Seethampeta. In addition, Seethampeta has the highest average persondays generated, while Parvathipuram has the lowest. There is a wide variation in the percentage of households completing 100 days of employment and the average persondays generated across the ITDA. It is not surprising to observe that ITDAs with higher percentages of households completing 100 days of employment also have higher average person-days generated. Mandal Level employment details can be accessed at <https://bit.ly/MandalEmp>

### 3.2. Village Level Employment Analysis

Through our interviews with local officials, we discovered that data monitoring of MGNREGA employment is typically conducted at the mandal level, with the lowest level being the panchayat level. However, in ITDAs, where the average number of villages in a panchayat is more (For Paderu ITDA it is greater than 12), the village-level perspective can be lost in averages. In this context, LibTech India has developed tools for effective monitoring of the program at village level. Using those tools we arrived at the following.

- **Low Employment Villages:** If the village average is below half of ITDA average, then the village is considered as a low employment village. There are a total of 501 villages which fall under this category in FY 2022-23.
- **Zero Employment Villages:** If the village persondays generated is zero, then they are tagged as zero employment villages. There are a total of 144 villages which fall under this category in FY 2022-23. Among these 144 villages, 76 villages were in the category of zero employment in the FY 2021-22.

<sup>7</sup> The table is arranged according to households completed 100 days of employment(%) in an ascending order

Our field visits to some of these villages with zero persondays indicates the following to be the reasons for this:

- **Insufficient Staff:** As an example, in the Solabham panchayat of G. Madugula, 2FAs are responsible for covering 40 habitations. However, more than half of these villages are located on hilltops with no road access. It appears nearly impossible for the FA to visit all of these villages within a week or a month to support and monitor MGNREGA projects.
- **Lack of Awareness:** Workers are unaware of the fact that their Jobcards are in inactive mode and were told by the F.As that their names might show up in the subsequent musters. However these Jobcards can not get activated unless the workers visit Mandal Computer Center(M.C.C)
- **Lack of Monitoring and Evaluation at the village level:** Almost in all review meetings on MGNREGA works, the data is sought for Mandal Level and the story at the village level gets lost in the averages thereby making it invisible for the authorities at a higher level.

In the past, we investigated the phenomenon of low employment and zero employment villages on the field by visiting these villages and interacting with the tribal workers and field functionaries in Paderu ITDA. Findings of this investigation was incorporated in a circular issued by the P.O ITDA, Paderu Office. Please access the circular @ <https://bit.ly/CircularITDA>

While the officials were saying that this phenomenon of zero persondays is due to the fact that the majority of these villages are either watershed villages or no longer inhabited, it's important to note that we personally visited a good number of these villages only to find otherwise. Efforts can be made to ensure low-employment villages and GPs with large disparities are sites of interventions for state and civil society alike to improve NREGA. Please refer to Case Study 6 in Annexure - Case Studies.

### 3.3. Employment Status for FY 2022-23: A Comparison with Previous Years

#### 3.3.1. Households employed and Persondays generated

**Although the number of households employed has increased over the past three years, fewer persondays have been generated overall, with a 16.4% drop in FY 2022–23 compared to FY 2020–21.**

Indicator	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22	FY 2020-21
No. of Households worked (Lakhs)	3.76	3.55	3.53
Persondays Generated (Lakhs)	209.36	217.95	250.5
Average Persondays per Household	55.7	61.39	70.96
No. of households completed 100 days of employment	34,499	60,174	1,17,840

*Table 4: Household Employment and Person Days Generated by Fiscal Year*

- In FY 2022-23, the No of HHs worked is 3.76 lakh which is an increase of 5.9% from the previous year.

- In FY 2022-23, 209.36 lakh Persondays were generated as opposed to 217.95 lakh which is 3.9% lower compared to FY 2021-22. It's important to note that the drop at state level stands at 0.9%.
- The Average Persondays per HH stands at 55.7 in FY 2022-23 which is lower than 61.39 generated in FY 2021-22.
- In FY 2022-23, 34.4 thousand HHs completed 100 days of employment which is a staggering 42.7% drop against FY 2021-22 numbers.
- All the metrics record considerable drop if the comparison is made against 2020-21.

### 3.3.2. Analysis of ITDA-wise persondays-Trends across 3 years

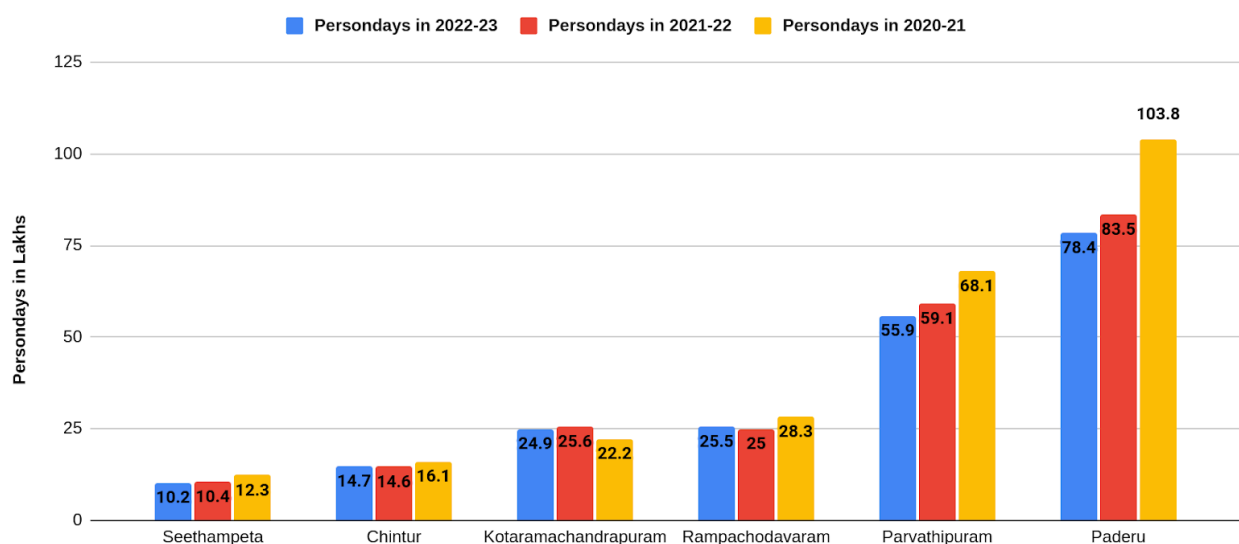


Figure 4: Comparison of ITDAwise persondays (in lakhs) Generated under NREGA for the Last Three FY (in Ascending Order According to persondays in FY 22-23)

As one can observe from figure 4 that except Chintur and Rampachodavaram, less persondays are generated in FY 2022-23 compared to FY 2021-22. Furthermore, all of the ITDA Mandals generated less persondays in FY 2022-23 when compared to FY 2020-21 except for Kota Ramachandrapuram.

[Please find the ITDA level data here](#) and [Please find the Mandal level data here](#)

### 3.3.3. RoFR Title Holders

**Around 22 thousand households received more than 100 days of work in the FY 2022-23.**

Record of Forest Rights (RoFR) Patta Holders are tribals who were awarded pattas by the state recognising their ownership over the land they have been cultivating for many years. All patta holders, with minor exceptions are eligible for 150 days of work under MGNREGA. A look at the data, however, shows that nearly half of them have not been registered for 150 days in the MIS (NREGA Software). Number of tribal

families recognised as RoFR holders and the one registered in the NREGA MIS can be seen in the table 5, and the mandal wise details can be accessed at <https://bit.ly/ROFR150>

**4.2.2 The mandate of the Act is to provide at least 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to every rural household whose adult member volunteers to do unskilled manual work. The Ministry mandates the provision of additional 50 days of wage employment (beyond the stipulated 100 days) to every Scheduled Tribe Household in a forest area, provided that these households have no other private property except for the land rights provided under the FRA Act, 2006.**

ITDA	HHs recognised as RoFR Patta Holders (1)	HHs registered as Patta holders on the MIS (2)	Patta Holders not recognised by the MIS (3) = (1)-(2)
Chintur	4,655	2,874	1,781
Kota Ramachandrapuram	2,125	1,209	916
Paderu	89,801	37,201	52,600
Parvathipuram	34,530	8,863	25,667
Rampachodavaram	21,633	6,892	14,741
Seethampeta	10,338	4,511	5,827
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,63,082</b>	<b>61,550</b>	<b>1,01,532</b>

*Table 5: Household Employment and Person Days Generated by Fiscal Year*

Government of Andhra Pradesh issued ROFR title pattas to more than 1.6 lakh<sup>8</sup> families. However, more than 1 lakh deserving ‘pattadaars’ are not recognised in MGNREGA MIS as the ROFR title holders, thereby deprived of their right to work for 150 days under the scheme.

If we consider all the deserving families that are registered in MIS as ROFR title holders (61,150), they should have generated about 30,57,300<sup>9</sup> additional persondays, but only 22,041 families availed more than 100 days of work that is approximately 5,48,811 persondays were generated by them. There is a shortcoming of nearly 25 lakh<sup>10</sup> persondays, with a potential to earn an amount of Rs 55.27<sup>11</sup> crores in

8 Source-Data retrieved on 23rd Feb 2023 from <http://www.giribhumi.ap.gov.in/>

9 As they get to work additional 50 days over the 100 days, that is 61150 families X 50 days

10 2508489 persondays

11 2508489 persondays \* Rs. 220.36 Average Wage



wages for the tribal population. And if we consider the pattadaars not identified in the NREGA MIS, the figure would be staggering.

In our interviews with workers, it is observed that these vulnerable groups entitled to 150 days are very often unaware of this right, even if they are registered on the MIS for availing the extra days. The concerned officials and the state need to take steps to spread awareness about this special provision, and ensure that all those who are eligible, are enrolled. And the burden of proof falls on the worker family to prove their eligibility for this provision and visit M.C.C to register. It helps if the state can automate the process as both the NREGA MIS and ROFR database is managed by the state. Officials responsible must ensure that pattadaars have access to their right of getting additional 50 days of work.

#### 4. Wages Earned over Three Financial Years

In the FY 2022-23, the average annual wage earned by each household was Rs. 12,269.9 and the total amount received in wages across all ITDAs was Rs. 461.34 Crores. However, despite an increase in the stipulated NREGA wage rate, the average wage rate that workers received has remained lower. This, combined with a drop in persondays, has resulted in a decrease in overall wages earned compared to the previous two years. It is significant to note that the average household annual wage has fallen from Rs. 16,752.7 in FY 2020-2021 to Rs. 12,269.9 in FY 2022-2023, indicating a decline in annual MGNREGA income. Further, if we were to consider the average wage for the guaranteed workdays, each family would have received Rs. 22,036.

To tackle the decline in annual NREGA income in tribal areas, it is recommended to implement special measures, such as those adopted in Odisha state. These measures could include increasing the wage rate and the quota of persondays to benefit NREGA workers in these areas.

S.No	Description	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22	FY 2020-21
1	No. of Households worked in Lakhs	3.76	3.55	3.53
2	Persondays generated in Lakhs	209.36	217.95	250.5
3	Average Persondays per Household	55.7	61.39	70.96
4	Stipulated NREGA Wage rate in Rupees	257	245	237
5	Average wage rate received in Rupees	220.36	224.16	235.73
6	Total amount received in wages in Crores	461.34	488.55	590.52
7	Average annual wages earned by each Household in Rupees	12,269.9	13,773.8	16,752.7

Table 6: Amount of Wages Received in all the ITDAs for the Last Three Years

## 5. Aadhaar Compliances & Complications

In January 2023, the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) introduced a mandatory Aadhaar Bridge Payment System (ABPS). It is a digital payment system that requires Aadhaar to authenticate and authorise banking transactions for transferring direct benefit transfers to the accounts of citizens. It requires MGNREGA workers to complete their Aadhaar seeding, Aadhaar authentication, and National Payment Corporation of India(NPCI) mapping. After worker protests across states, the MoRD extended the deadline for completing these linkages till 31 March 2023 which later extended to 30th June 2023. ABPS links an individual's Aadhaar number to their bank account and NPCI mapper, and Aadhaar seeding & authentication is required by the NREGA MIS and any transactions that are not in compliance with this system will be rejected. This leads to workers losing access to work and/or inability to receive their wages.

**Around 7.8% of active workers and 12.2% of total registered workers are due to fulfil ABPS compliances.**

The three necessary steps for the Aadhaar Bridge Payment System (ABPS), comprising Aadhaar seeding, Aadhaar authentication, and NPCI mapping, have been successfully completed by 6.5 lakh of the 7<sup>12</sup> lakh active workers. It means about 7.8% of the workforce, that is about 0.5 lakh workers are currently disqualified to receive payments through the ABPS. When we take into account every registered worker the number of workers who can not get their payments through this new system increases to 0.98 lakh (12.2%) of the 8 lakh registered workers who are yet to fulfil Aadhaar compliances.

S No	ITDA	% of Registered workers to fulfil Aadhaar Compliances	% of Active workers to fulfil Aadhaar Compliances
1	Chintur	10.6	5.3
2	Kota Ramachandrapuram	5.1	4
3	Paderu	16.2	10.7
4	Parvathipuram	7.2	5.2
5	Rampachodavaram	19.6	10.2
6	Seethampeta	4.3	3.6
	Total ITDA Region	12.2	7.8

*Table 7: Percentage of workers yet to fulfil Aadhaar Compliances*

Total active workers who are yet to fulfil Aadhaar compliances range from 3% to 19.5% with an average of 8.5% across all Mandals of AP ITDAs. Moreover, all workers who are yet to fulfil Aadhaar compliances range from 4% to 30.9%. Mandal wise statistics of workers yet to fulfil the ABPS compliances can be accessed at <https://bit.ly/AadhaarCom>. List of top 50 Grama Panchayats yet to fulfil Aadhaar Compliances

<sup>12</sup> For the purpose of this analysis, we assumed that there were 7 lakh active workers based on R1.1.9 on MIS.

for all workers can be accessed at <https://bit.ly/ABPSAll> and that of the active workers can be accessed at <https://bit.ly/ABPSActive>.

## 6. Recommendations

### → Monitoring at village level:

Monitoring MGNREGA implementation at the village level is of utmost importance in identifying poorly performing villages, such as those with zero Jobcards or zero employment. To aid in this monitoring, LibTech India has developed a dashboard that can be customised to meet the needs of officials monitoring MGNREGA implementation in tribal areas. By utilising this tool, officials can quickly identify areas that require additional attention and resources, allowing for more efficient and effective implementation of the program.

### → Zero Jobcard and Zero persondays villages:

- A quick exercise with local officials is necessary to identify duplicate village names, to obtain an accurate number of zero Jobcard and zero persondays villages.
- Local officials should conduct a special drive to provide work to the workers in these villages, ensuring that they can access employment opportunities.
- Consistent follow-up and close monitoring are needed to ensure that workers from these villages continue to access work opportunities.
- LibTech India developed a dashboard for MGNREGA monitoring at village level and it can be used to quickly identify the vulnerable villages so that appropriate action is taken.

### → ABPS ineligible resolutions:

- Engage village volunteers to assist in getting NPCI mapping done for workers from remote villages.
- Explore the option of opening new postal bank accounts as an easy and viable alternative for workers for NPCI mapping to receive payments.
- Initiate help counters in weekly markets to assist workers from hilltop and remote villages with ABPS mapping.
- Consider continuing the mixed system of wage payment(Account payment system and ABPS) transfer for tribal areas.
- It is important to note that the Aadhaar seeding/authentication/ABPS resolution currently pursued for active workers only, leaving a significant number of workers who are ineligible for ABPS without access to their wages. RD should prioritise finding a solution for these workers as well, as many of the registered workers may want to access MGNREGA work in the future.

### → Jobcard/workers deletions:

- Most worker deletions are done at the MCC level without proper checks and there is no manual/codebook that guides the COs in the procedures to be followed while deleting workers. RD should circulate such manual in Telugu to all MCCs
- RD should review the Jobcard deletions focussing on panchayats with high % of deletions and take appropriate measures to reinstate workers who are deleted wrongfully.

→ **ROFR 150 Days:**

- RD should consider the possibility of registering all the ROFR farmers from Giri Bhumi database automatically by conducting preliminary checks.
- LibTech with PMU can volunteer to work with RD in developing a protocol for this.

→ **Identifying areas of highest gap in residents and Jobcards:**

- Our recommendation is to identify panchayats with a significant gap between the number of households and issued Jobcards, and initiate special drives for Jobcard enrollment in such areas.

## **6.1. Conclusions**

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is a crucial tool for guaranteeing the tribal workers a livelihood. Although the rise in households participation in the program in the tribal geography for the current year in comparison to previous year is encouraging, the same cannot be said for other employment metrics like persondays generated, Households completing 100 days etc. In the tribal context, where the government granted RoFR titles to more than 1.6 lakh farmers, many of them are qualified for 150 days of work. Therefore, there is significant room for improving the MGNREGA employment.

Through our fieldwork in the chosen villages throughout the ITDA region, we observed that the workers are interested in and in need of employment under the MGNREGA programme; however, issues with Aadhaar seeding, authentication, and the Aadhaar bridge payment system, as well as the attendance app introduced by MORD in 2022–2023, have had a significant impact on the worker's ability to access employment and pay, as well as the deletion of their Jobcards.

In order to overcome these challenges, the government should take proactive steps to ensure the Jobcards are not deleted for undue reasons, and provide adequate employment to the Jobcard holders as per the demand. It is equally important to ensure transparency in wage payments & timely disbursement to retain the interest of the workers in MGNREGA. Further, to strengthen the programme implementation the field staff need training on the NIC managed MIS and the workers need awareness about their rights under act.



## Annexure - 1

S No	ITDA	Name of the Mandal
1	Chintur	Chintur
2	Chintur	Kunavaram
3	Chintur	Nellipaka
4	Chintur	Vararamachandrapuram
5	Kota Ramachandrapuram	Buttayagudem
6	Kota Ramachandrapuram	Jeelugumilli
7	Kota Ramachandrapuram	Kukunoor
8	Kota Ramachandrapuram	Polavaram
9	Kota Ramachandrapuram	Velairpad
10	Paderu	Ananthagiri
11	Paderu	Araku Valley
12	Paderu	Chintapalle
13	Paderu	Dumbriguda
14	Paderu	Gangaraju Madugula
15	Paderu	Gudem Kothaveedhi
16	Paderu	Hukumpeta
17	Paderu	Koyyuru
18	Paderu	Munchingiputtu
19	Paderu	Paderu
20	Paderu	Pedabayalu
21	Parvathipuram	Gummalakshmipuram
22	Parvathipuram	Jiyyammavalasa
23	Parvathipuram	Komarada
24	Parvathipuram	Kurupam
25	Parvathipuram	Makkuva
26	Parvathipuram	Pachipenta
27	Parvathipuram	Parvathipuram
28	Parvathipuram	Parvathipuram
29	Parvathipuram	Salur
30	Rampachodavaram	Addateegala
31	Rampachodavaram	Devipatnam
32	Rampachodavaram	Maredumilli

33	Rampachodavaram	Rajavommangi
34	Rampachodavaram	Rampachodavaram
35	Rampachodavaram	Y Ramavaram
36	Seethampeta	Seethampeta

## Annexure - 2

S No	ITDA	Name of the Mandal	No of Households as per GSWS	No of Households with Jobcards	Percentage gap between HHS and Jobcards
1	Chintur	Vararamachandrapuram	9101	7069	22.4
2	Chintur	Kunavaram	9037	6518	27.9
3	Chintur	Nellipaka	15136	9637	36.4
4	Chintur	Chintur	13130	7839	40.3
5	Kotaramachandrapuram	Jeelugumilli	10197	8160	20
6	Kotaramachandrapuram	Kukunoor	13185	10284	22.1
7	Kotaramachandrapuram	Velairpad	8045	5688	29.3
8	Kotaramachandrapuram	Buttayagudem	17398	12108	30.5
9	Kotaramachandrapuram	Polavaram	15485	10383	33
10	Paderu	Araku Valley	16645	15459	7.2
11	Paderu	Dumbriguda	15224	13423	11.9
12	Paderu	Hukumpeta	17423	15303	12.2
13	Paderu	Koyyuru	16918	14502	14.3
14	Paderu	Ananthagiri	14957	12756	14.8
15	Paderu	Munchingiputtu	14956	12582	15.9
16	Paderu	Pedabayalu	16565	13682	17.5
17	Paderu	Gangaraju Madugula	17127	13471	21.4
18	Paderu	Paderu	16997	12268	27.9
19	Paderu	Chintapalle	22382	16111	28.1
20	Paderu	Gudem Kothaveedhi	18878	12210	35.4
21	Parvathipuram	Parvathipuram	15372	17012	-10.7
22	Parvathipuram	Jiyyammavalasa	17078	16016	6.3
23	Parvathipuram	Pachipenta	15044	13956	7.3
24	Parvathipuram	Salur	18745	16718	10.9

25	Parvathipuram	Parvathipuram	19564	17012	13.1
26	Parvathipuram	Gummalakshmipuram	14086	12102	14.1
27	Parvathipuram	Makkuva	16345	13901	15
28	Parvathipuram	Komarada	16683	12527	25
29	Parvathipuram	Kurupam	14980	11059	26.2
30	Rampachodavaram	Y Ramavaram	10021	7370	26.5
31	Rampachodavaram	Rajavommangi	13921	9930	28.7
32	Rampachodavaram	Maredumilli	6302	4460	29.3
33	Rampachodavaram	Rampachodavaram	12816	9006	29.8
34	Rampachodavaram	Devipatnam	10245	6745	34.2
35	Rampachodavaram	Addateegala	13378	8501	36.5
36	Seethampeta	Seethampeta	16858	14250	15.5

## Annexure 2 - Case Studies

### Case Study 1 Fully Jobcard Deleted

**District:** ASR

**Mandal:** Chintapalle

**Deleted Reason:** Duplicate Jobcard

**Deleted Date:** 8/8/2022

**ISSUE:**The entire Jobcard has been deleted without the workers knowledge

The deletion reason is Duplicate Jobcard but the worker said they have only one Jobcard. Workers have asked FA for work multiple times but the whole family is not getting work.

### Case Study 2 Partially Jobcard Deleted Not willing to work

**District:**ASR

**Mandal:**G.Madugula

**Deleted Reason:** Not willing to work

**Deleted Date:** 21/3/2023

**ISSUE:** Not allowed to work if they are interested.

Jobcard got deleted because both of they didn't go to work. Workers said every year they go for work and they are receiving wages. We don't know how they can delete the Jobcard based on "Not willing to work".

### Case Study 3 Partially Jobcard Deleted Death

**District:**Parvathipuram Manyam

**Mandal:**G.MValasa

**Deleted Reason:** Single person in Jobcard and expired

**Deleted Date:** 8/1/2023

**ISSUE: The worker has been barred from participating in NREGA works, as though he were no longer alive**

He was informed that his name had been deleted when he asked Field Assistant & other staff for work and no reason was given. Earlier he went to work and used that money to grow veggies. He was asked to submit a UID and ration card to get a new Jobcard But didn't receive the Jobcard yet. He says that he is interested in working under NREGA.

### Case Study 4 Partially Jobcard Deleted Unwilling to work

**District:** Parvathipuram Manyam

**Mandal:** Kurupam

**Caste:** Savara Particularly vulnerable Tribal group (PVTG)

**Deleted Reason:** Unwilling to work

**Deleted Date:** 10/03/2023

**ISSUE: Not allowed to work despite being interested.**

In the financial year 2022-23, Worker was employed under NREGA works. However, his name was unexpectedly removed from the Management Information System (MIS) and also not allowed to work in the same year, and he is unable to secure NREGA work for the current financial year, 2023-24. The Field Assistant (FA) is unaware of the exact reason for the worker's name not appearing on the muster, and no explanation has been given.

### Case Study 5 Partially Jobcard Deleted Death

**District:** ASR

**Mandal:** G.Madugula

**Deletion reason:** Single person in Jobcard and expired

**Deletion Date:** 12/12/2022

**ISSUE: The worker has been barred from participating in NREGA works, as though he were no longer alive**

The worker is alive and has worked during the financial year 2022-23. However, the worker was informed without any explanation that they should not report to work. Despite repeatedly asking the Field



Assistant about work, the worker has been unable to secure employment. The Field Assistant is not aware that the worker's name was deleted because the reason given was "Person is Expired."

**Key Observations: Name as per Aadhaar and Jobcard is different**

### **Case Study 6 Zero Persondays Village**

**District:** ASR

**Mandal:** Chintapalle

**ISSUE: There have been no NREGA works in progress for several years in a village (Zero Persondays)**

This village is a Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) area and has 90 families (including habitations). Total Jobcards are 90 in which only 31 Jobcards are active. NREGA works have been suspended for the past 4 years for this village.

In the financial year 2017-18, a significant number of workers did not receive payment for their work due to payment rejection problems. Instead of addressing the payment rejections, these workers were removed from the system. Furthermore, work activities have come to a halt for the entire village.

### **Case Study 7 Zero Jobcard Village**

**District:** ASR

**Mandal:** Chintapalle

**Deleted Reason (The most prevalent reason):** Not willing to work

**Deleted Date (Most common Date):** 9/11/2021

**ISSUE: All Jobcards in the village are deleted (Zero Jobcard Village)**

The village is home to 48 households (including habitations) and All 48 households in the village possess NREGA Jobcards. Despite living in the same village and being willing to participate in NREGA works, the worker's names have been removed from the system without their knowledge.

**Note:** The majority of workers did not receive payment for the work they completed.