



ACTION PLAN ON SAFETY AND WELFARE OF INTERSTATE MIGRANT WORKMEN, GOVERNMENT OF ODISHA

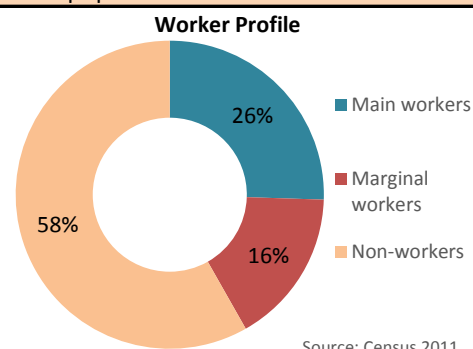
Proposed Initiatives:

- Survey to be conducted every three years in the migration prone districts to identify and estimate the number of migrant workmen in these districts.
- Voluntary registration and tracking of migrant workmen at Gram Panchayat level to be undertaken.
- Enrolment of migrant families into MGNREGA for wage employment.
- Contractors/agents undertaking unlawful activities to be identified and punished.
- Migrant Construction Workers to be covered under the Odisha Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board.
- Migrant worker families to be covered under existing social welfare schemes.

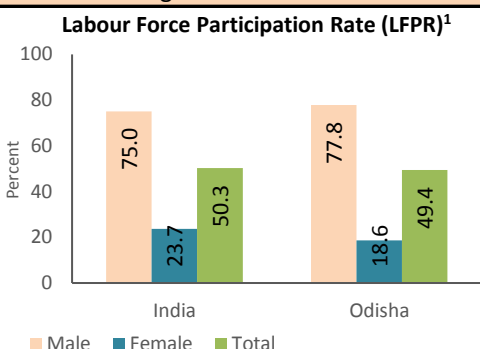
WORKER POPULATION

Source: Fifth Employment-Unemployment Survey, 2015-16

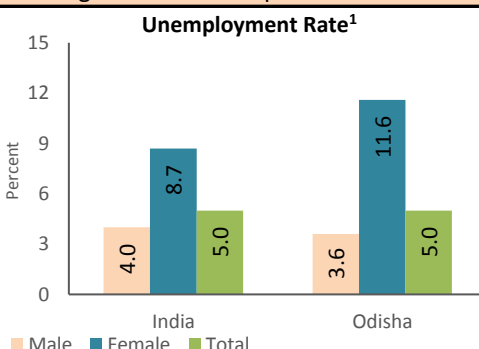
Non-workers account for 58% of the total population in Odisha.



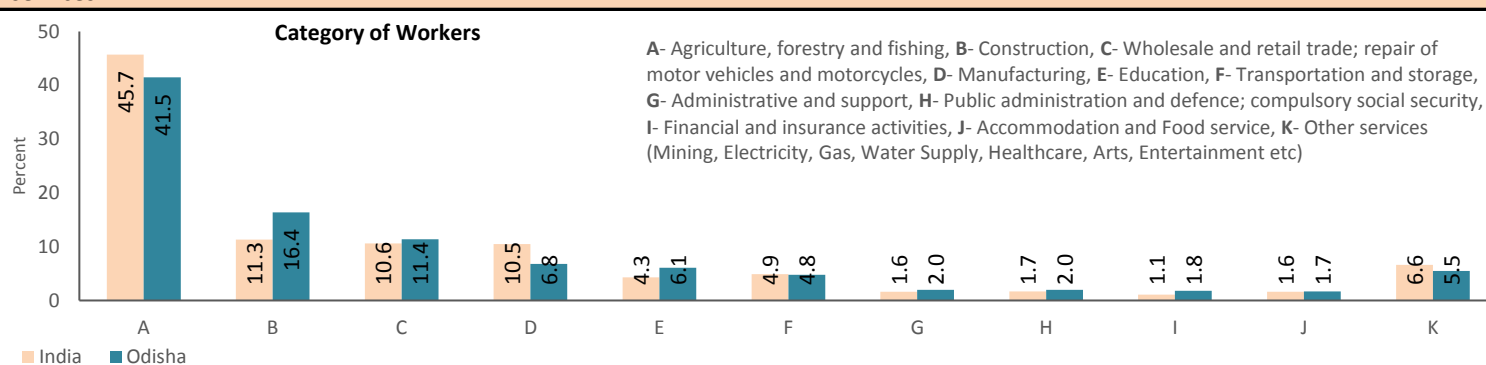
Female LFPR is significantly low as compared to LFPR among males.



Unemployment rate is significantly high among females as compared to males.



Majority of the persons are employed in primary sector i.e. agriculture, forestry & fishing followed by employment in construction services.



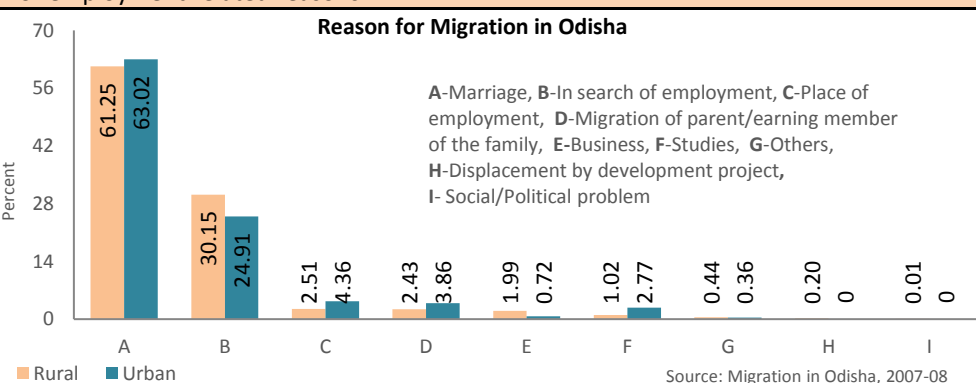
MIGRATION

Number of migrant workers registered under the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (ISMW) Act, 1976.

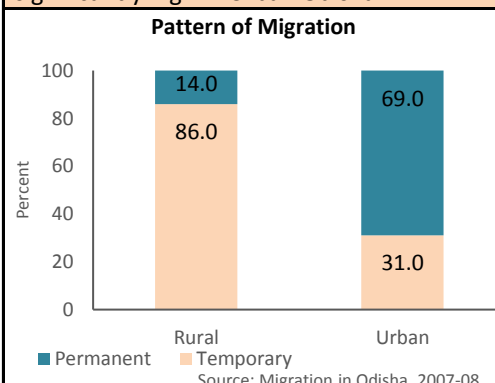
Highest number of interstate migrant workers are registered in Balangir, Ganjam and Nuapada district of Odisha.

2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
126661	145853	146676	103927	105363

In both rural and urban Odisha, majority of the persons migrated either for marriage or for employment related reasons.



Percentage of permanent migration is significantly high in Urban Odisha.



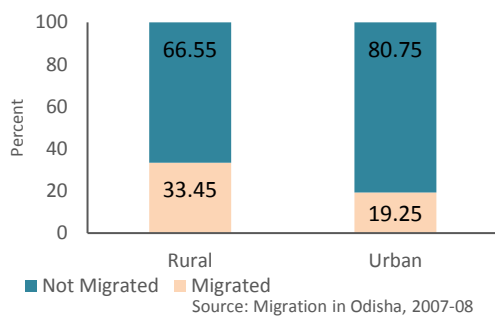
¹ For persons aged 15 years & above according to Usual Principal Status Approach (ps)



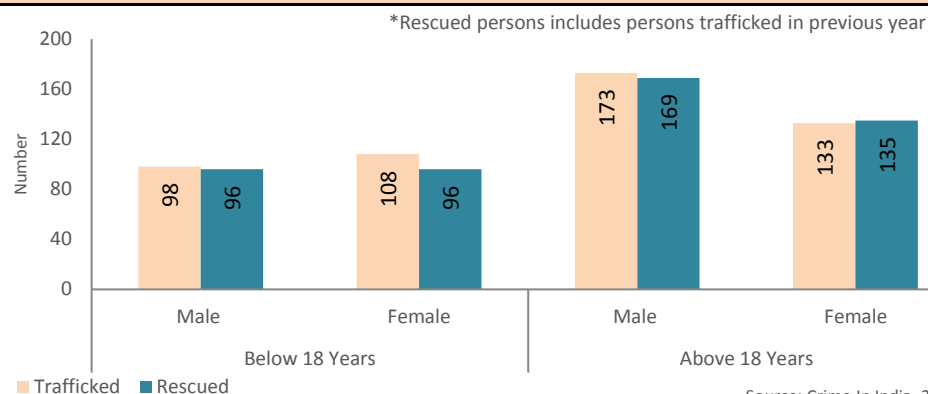
MIGRATION

Out-migration is more in rural Odisha than Urban Odisha.

Out migration reported by households



Victims Trafficked & Rescued in 2016



RURAL EMPLOYMENT: MAHATMA GANDHI RURAL EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE ACT (MGNREGA)

Source: mgnrega.nic.in

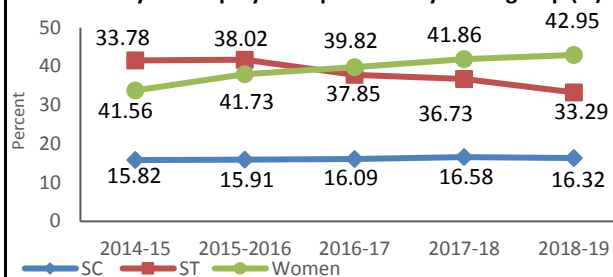
Status of MGNREGA in Odisha

Year	No. of Job Card holders	Employment Demanded	Employment Provided	Families received 100 days of work (%)
2014-15	6508252	1694181	1469320	82022 (5.6)
2015-16	6667012	2228058	1997483	197460 (9.9)
2016-17	6396370	2355180	2033286	35750 (1.8)
2017-18	6298166	2568258	2307020	68093 (3.0)

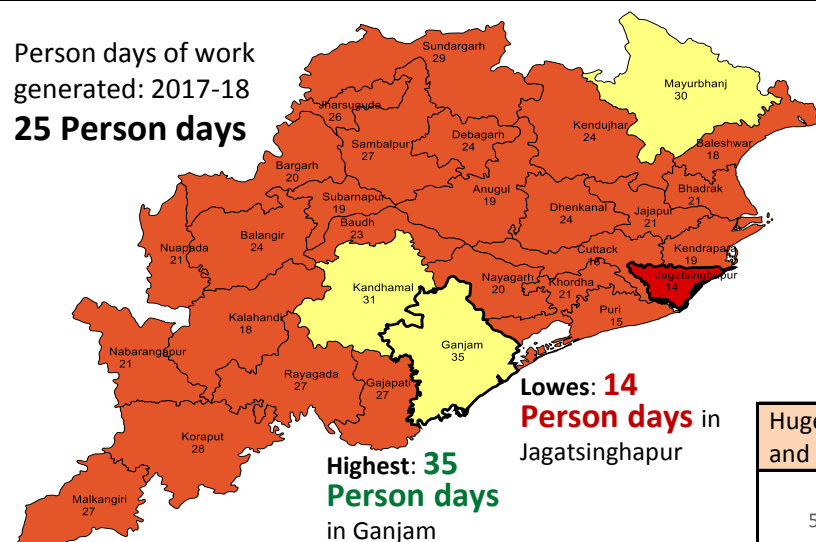
Even though there is an increase in the number of families having job cards, number of families demanded and provided employment, the number of families which are provided 100 days of work is significantly low.

Over the years, there is an increase in women persondays where as for STs it has declined. For SCs it has remained more or less the same.

Persondays of employment provided by social group (%)

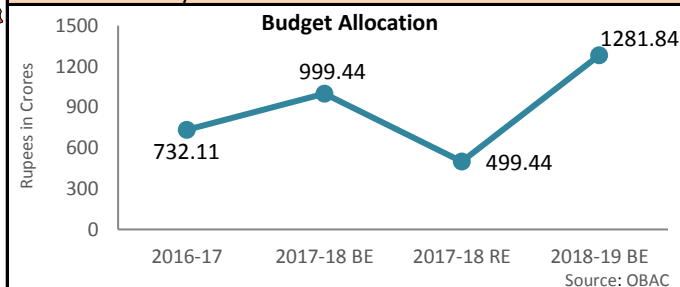


Person days of work generated: 2017-18
25 Person days

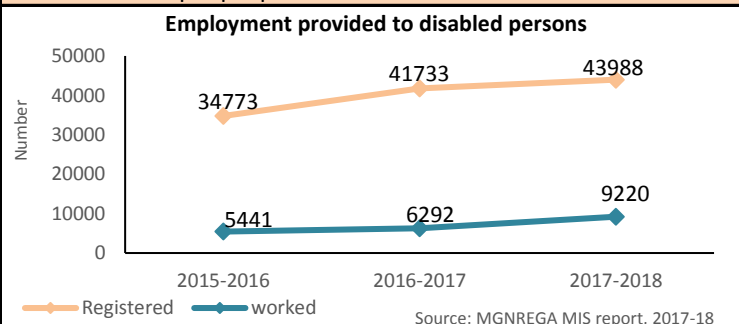


MGNREGA aims to enhance livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of wage employment in a financial year. In 2017-18, on an average a person in Odisha was provided wage employment for only 25 days where as in 2015-16 it was 45 days. This is a clear evidence that original objectives of MGNREGA have yet to be achieved on a large scale and its true potential as an instrument of rural transformation is yet to be fully realized.

Budget allocation for FY 2017-18 was reduced to half in the revised estimate of the same year. However, budget allocation has increased by 28.3% in FY 2018-19.



Huge gap between number of disabled people registered for work and number of people provided work.



KEY CONCERNS

Key Policy Concerns:

- Rural Employment through rejuvenation of primary sector livelihood base, skills and financial inclusion.
- Ensure 100 days of assured employment and improve MGNREGA governance.
- Policy for portability of basic entitlement, social security and welfare of migrant workers.