

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1359
TO BE ANSWERED ON 11.12.2025**

WELFARE OF LABOURERS IN ODISHA

1359. # SMT. MAMATA MOHANTA:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is implementing special schemes for welfare, skill development and enhancement of employment opportunities for workers in Odisha;**
- (b) if so, the expenditure incurred by Government under these schemes during the last three years;**
- (c) the number of registered workers and beneficiaries in the State, district-wise; and**
- (d) the details of steps being taken by Government for social security of workers, the protection of migrant workers and the generation of new employment opportunities in the State in the near future?**

ANSWER

**MINISTER OF STATE FOR LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
(SUSHRI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE)**

(a) to (d): Central Government runs various schemes for welfare of workers including unorganized workers, in the country including Odisha State. These schemes include (i) Ayushman Bharat-Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (ABPMJAY), (ii) Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY), (iii) Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY), (iv) Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan- Dhan (PM-SYM), (v) Labour Welfare Scheme and health care facilities for Beedi/ Cine & Non-coal Mine workers, (vi) Employees State Insurance Scheme, (vii) Public Distribution System through One- Nation-One-Ration-Card Scheme under National Food Security Act, (viii) Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, (ix) Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana, among others.

Employment generation, coupled with improving employability is a priority of the Government. Accordingly, Government is implementing various employment generation schemes/programmes. These inter-alia include Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Rural Livelihoods

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Mission (DAY-NRLM), DeenDayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Rural Self Employment and Training Institutes (RSETIs), Deen Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM), PM Street Vendor's Atma Nirbhar Nidhi (PM SVANidhi), Stand-up India Scheme, Start Up India , Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY), etc. The details of various employment generation schemes/programmes being implemented by the Government may be seen at https://dge.gov.in/dge/schemes_programmes.

Further, Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India, is running the National Career Service (NCS) Portal which is a one-stop solution for providing career related services including jobs from private and government sectors, information on online & offline job fairs, job search & matching, career counselling, vocational guidance, information on skill development courses, skill/training programmes etc. through a digital platform www.ncs.gov.in.

Apart from these, State Governments also run specific schemes for the welfare of workers. Expenditure incurred under these schemes is as per the provisions of the respective schemes.

In order to safeguard the interest of the Migrant workers, Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Services) Act, 1979 provides for registration of certain establishments employing Inter-State Migrant Workers and licensing of contractors. Workers employed with such establishments are to be provided payment of minimum wages, journey allowance, displacement allowance, residential accommodation, medical facilities and protective clothing etc.

This Act has now been subsumed in the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions (OSH) Code, 2020. The OSH Code, provides for decent working conditions, minimum wages, grievances redressal mechanisms, toll free helpline, protection from abuse and exploitation and social security to all categories of organized and unorganized workers including migrant workers. With expanded social security, stronger protections and nationwide portability of entitlements, the codes place workers, especially migrant workers firmly at the centre of labour governance. The Code will be applicable to every establishment in which ten or more inter-state migrant workers are employed or were employed on any day in the preceding twelve months.

The enforcement authorities under Central Industrial Relations Machinery (CIRM) conduct regular inspections of the registered establishments and licensed contractors in the Central Sphere. The State Governments are mandated to enforce the provisions in the State Sphere.