Gender, Labor Markets and Migration

Clément Imbert (University of Warwick)

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Labor Force Participation

Work

![Bar chart showing the share of time spent in different types of work by gender and location.]

NREGA: Rural Public Works

Migration

New approach to rural development:
- Get young unskilled rural workers into urban jobs.
- 235,000 trained, 136,000 placed in 2018-19.
- Focus on formal employment (salaried wage work).
- Explicit target in terms of inclusion: women and SC/ST.

Own study in Odisha:
- with Apurav Bhatiya and Roland Rathelot (Warwick)
- funded by JPAL PPE Initiative and ESRC/EQUIP.
- Partnership with ORMAS (State) and NIAM (PIA).
- Survey of all trainees for a year + 12 months follow up.
DDU-GKY Trainees Placement Outcomes

Source: Own survey with a sample of 2,127 DDU-GKY trainees in Odisha.
DDU-GKY Male Trainees Work Outcomes

Source: Own survey with a sample of 2,127 DDU-GKY trainees in Odisha.
DDU-GKY Female Trainees Work Outcomes

Source: Own survey with a sample of 2,127 DDU-GKY trainees in Odisha.
Conclusion

- Labor-market participation of women is very low both in rural and urban areas.
- NREGA offers equal employment opportunities for women, but only manual work in rural areas.
- Women migrate more than men, but labor-force participation among female migrants is very low.
- New programs such as DDU-GKY aim at offering new urban work opportunities to rural women.
- Survey findings suggest that women take-up these opportunities and value them more than men.
- Ongoing work in Bihar with Wiji Arulampalam and Bhaskar Chakravorty (funded by IGC Bihar and ESRC).