

# **SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL**

## **VOLUNTARY REVIEW**

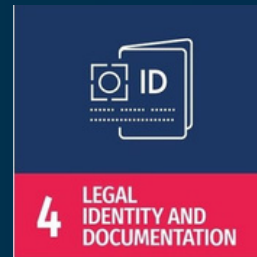
### **STATUS OF MIGRANTS & URBAN POOR IN INDIA**

#### **SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL**



- 1: No Poverty**
- 3: Good Health and Well-being**
- 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth**

#### **GLOBAL COMPACT FOR MIGRATION**



- 7.Reduce vulnerabilities**
- 8.Save lives**
- 15 Access to Basic services**

#### **CHALLENGES**

- Migrants living in slums, under bridges, at worksites, and in rented spaces
- Worksite Proximity – Need for affordable housing near workplaces.
- Limited Health Access – Lack of universal health coverage for migrants.
- Unsafe Work Conditions – Poor OSH (Occupational Safety and Health) standards in mining, ports, factories, construction, and brick kilns.
- Policy Gaps – India has not ratified OSH Convention 198 (No. 155).
- Informal Workforce – Large presence of unregulated and vulnerable workers.
- Vulnerable Groups – Migrant women and children needing specialized care and protection - Woman, Children, SC/ST.

#### **SOLUTIONS**

- Andhra Pradesh & Odisha MoU 2012 – State collaboration for migrant welfare.
- Right to Education Act, 2009 & Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan (SA) – Free & inclusive education for migrant children.
- National Education Policy 2020 – Focus on alternative & innovative education for migrant children.
- Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme – Migration certificates for children (up to six years) to ensure continued services.
- Draft National Migrant Labour Policy, 2021 – Framework for migrant rights, identity documentation, and crisis support.

#### **BEST PRACTICES**

##### **1. Decent Work & Housing**

- NCEUS Framework: Advocates for decent housing with access to education, healthcare, sanitation, and other essential amenities for livelihood security.
- Affordable Rental Housing Complexes (ARHC) – 2020: Initiative by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs to provide rental housing for urban migrants.
- Revised Integrated Housing Scheme (RIHS-2016): Targets workers in Beedi, iron ore, manganese ore, chrome ore, limestone, dolomite, mica mines, and cine industries, registered under the Labour Welfare Organization (LWO).

## 2. Urban Housing & Infrastructure

- Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY): Provides urban housing for the poor.
- Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT): Focuses on urban water and sanitation infrastructure.
- National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM): Supports migrant workers with employment and livelihood programs.

## 3. State-Level Housing & Shelter Initiatives

- Kerala – Apna Ghar Project: Offers safe and hygienic rental accommodations for interstate migrant workers.
- Tamil Nadu: Tholilar Viduthi (Kancheepuram District) – Mambakkam Girls Hostel (Vallakotai) & St. Gobain Hostel (Sriperumbudur) – Government-run hostels for migrants.
- Gujarat: Shelters for migrant salt pan workers.
- Karnataka (Bangalore - SHAI Industry):

## 4. Migrant Legal Redressal Mechanisms

### Key Stakeholders:

- Police & Labour Departments (e.g., ISM Cell, Sriperumbudur, Odisha Movement Slips).
- Judiciary – Cases of accidents, deaths, wage theft, compensation (Friends of Migrants)
- Prison Ministry India (PMI) – Support for migrant prisoners.

## 5. Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) for Migrant Workers

- Facilitation Centers – Assistance hubs for migrants (State Planning Commissions. Tamil Nadu Kerala)

## 6. Health & Insurance Benefits

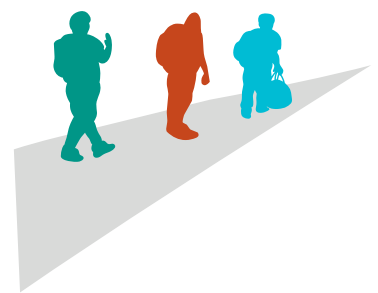
- Ayushman Bharat Health Card: ₹5 lakhs medical coverage.
- Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana: Covers hospitalization for workers & families.
- Awaaz Card (Kerala) - ₹25,000 per year for medical treatment.
- ₹2,00,000 insurances for accidental death - Mortal Remains Assistance - ₹1 lakh for ISM construction workers (Tamil Nadu)- ₹50,000 assistances by Jharkhand Govt - West Bengal Migrant Workers' Welfare Scheme: ₹25,000 for repatriation of remains.

## 7. Education Support for Migrant Children

- Seasonal Hostels & Worksite Schools – To ensure education continuity - Migration Tracking Cards – Helps monitor children's education.
- Odisha's Education Initiative: Deploys Odia teachers to Tamil Nadu & Telangana for linguistic continuity.

## 8. Migrant Resource Centers (MRCs) & Helplines

- Odisha MRCs in Destination Locations: Example – Tirupur, Tamil Nadu - Migrant Help Desks by CSOs in Destination States.
- State Migrant Helplines & Labour Support Lines - India Labour Line, MAIN, DB4M Facilities.



## SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL

**16** PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



**1: No Poverty**  
**3: Good Health and Well-being**  
**4: Quality Education**  
**10: Reduced Inequality**

## GLOBAL COMPACT FOR MIGRATION



**18** SKILLS DEVELOPMENT AND RECOGNITION



**22** SOCIAL PROTECTION

### CHALLENGES

- Towards a Universal social protection system - thresholds issues
- Social protection universalization – (coverage and portability of the social protection entitlement)
- Labour codes on social security code - Applicability sec 109 to read with schedule item no. 9

### SOLUTIONS

- PM-SYM: Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-dhan (PM-SYM) pension scheme for old-age protection.
- BoCW Social Security: Includes construction workers.
- MGNREGA (2005): Employment guarantee for rural workers.
- Labour Codes & Social Security: Framework for worker welfare.

### BEST PRACTICES

#### 1. Portability of Social Protection

- Ensuring nationwide portability of PDS, healthcare, and employment programs through initiatives like ONORC (One Nation One Ration Card).
- Aadhaar-enabled ration card databases allow beneficiaries to access PDS benefits from any fair price shop.

#### 2. Access to Work & Social Security

- Kerala's Social Security Act for Migrant Workers (2010) provides legal protection and benefits.
- Odisha guarantees 200 additional workdays under MGNREGA in 30 high-migration blocks across nine districts, ensuring sustained employment - wages@Rs 352 /-
- Integrating nutritional and supplementary programs to enhance food security and well-being.



## SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL

## GLOBAL COMPACT FOR MIGRATION



**8: Decent Work and Economic Growth**  
**10: Reduced Inequality**



## CHALLENGES

- Provisioning for food, fuel, health and sanitation, Maternity benefits should be extended to informal sector workers,
- The Supreme Court on Wednesday (January 29) directed the Union Government to consider the enactment of a law to protect the rights of domestic workers. A bench comprising Justice Surya Kant and Justice Ujjal Bhuyan directed the Ministry of Labour & Employment and the related Ministries to constitute an expert committee to look into the feasibility of such a law on domestic workers
- Minor girls recruitment for sex, domestic work
- Illegal frame work for agriculture

## SOLUTIONS

- Workplace Sexual Harassment Law (2013) – Protection, prevention, and redressal of sexual harassment at workplaces.
- Anti-Trafficking & Labor Rights – Safeguards against trafficking, bonded labor, and exploitation of domestic, garment, and spa workers, including those in sex work.
- Regulation of Recruitment Agents – Licensing system for agencies recruiting domestic workers to prevent exploitation.
- Domestic Workers' Welfare Act (2010) – Legal framework for social security, fair wages, and rights of domestic workers.
- POSH Act (2013) – Legal mechanism to prevent and address sexual harassment in workplaces.

## BEST PRACTICES

### 1. Grant-in-Aid Scheme

- Supports working women by educating them on rights, duties, and legal aid - Focus on gender equality, workplace safety, and financial empowerment.

### 2. Protection Against Sexual Harassment (POSH) Compliance

### 3. Domestic Workers' Welfare Boards & Policies

- Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Kerala, Jharkhand
- Maharashtra Domestic Workers Welfare Board Act (2008)
- Punjab Domestic Workers Act (2019)

### 4. Union & National Platforms for Domestic Workers

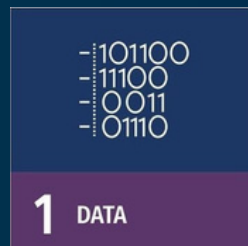


## SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL



**1: No Poverty**  
**8: Decent Work and Economic Growth**  
**9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure**

## GLOBAL COMPACT FOR MIGRATION



**6: Recruitment and Decent work**  
**20: Remittances**  
**23: International co-operation**

## CHALLENGES

- 1. 10.7 Facilitate orderly** - safe regular and responsible migration.
- 2. Fair Recruitment & Registration** – Lack of structured registration for informal workers.
- 3. Welfare Funds & Levies** – Insufficient funding for welfare boards supporting informal workers due to weak levy collection and policy gaps.
- 4. Climate Change & Migration** – Extreme weather events (disasters, diseases, crop failures) cause displacement, biodiversity loss, and food insecurity, pushing vulnerable communities into poverty.
- 5. Assam Floods & Migration** – Recurrent Brahmaputra floods impact over 110,000 hectares of crops, forcing migration from temporary silt islands.
- 6. Odisha Cyclones & Floods** – Frequent coastal disasters exacerbate displacement and livelihood instability.
- 7. Disaster Assistance Gaps** – Past crises (Wayanad landslides, Tsunami, COVID-19, earthquakes, floods) highlight the need for better relief and recovery mechanisms.
- 8. ISM Worker Registration** – Challenges in registering Inter-State Migrant (ISM) workers lead to gaps in data, tracking and welfare access.
- 9. Knowledge & Solutions Exchange** – Lack of structured platforms for sharing best practices, policies, and innovations in internal labor migration hampers effective interventions

## SOLUTIONS

- 1. National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) – 2008**
- 2. National Commission on Rural Labour (NCRL) Recommendations** - Distress Migration Reduction & Safe Migration Promotion, Land Rights, Rural Infrastructure and Enterprises.
- 3. Supreme Court Order on Welfare Boards** - Case: NCC-CL Vs Union of India (National Campaign Committee for Central Legislation on Construction Labour).
- 4. Key Labor Laws for Migrants & Construction Workers**
  - Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 – Outlaws bonded labor practices.
  - Interstate Migrant Workers Act, 1979 – Regulates recruitment, working conditions, and welfare of interstate migrants.
  - The Buildings & Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment & Conditions of Service) Act, 1996 – Ensures safety, welfare, and social security for construction workers.
- 5. National Labour Commissions' Findings (1st & 2nd Commissions, 2002)** - Identified bonded labor in quarries, brick kilns, and large construction sites.



## BEST PRACTICES

**1. Recruitment & Welfare Initiatives** - Jharkhand & BRO MoU: Agreement to recruit 11,800 workers for critical projects, ensuring welfare and rights.

- Migrant Welfare Boards: Tamil Nadu (18 welfare boards), Kerala (16 welfare boards), and a Construction Welfare Board in every state.

**2. Skill Development & Placement** - MSDE, MoRD, Skill India, DDU-GKY, MoHUA, MoLE.

**3. Financial Inclusion & Literacy** - High Migration Source Areas: Promoting bank account access, last-mile financial services, tech-enabled remittances, and fraud prevention literacy.

**4. Registration & Legal Support**

- Migrant Worker Registration: West Bengal Migrant Welfare Board, online registration for ISM construction workers (TN).
- Shops & Establishment Registration: ISM workers (TN)
- E- Shram Registration

## SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



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