CONCRETE POLICY
REFORM: PROPOSALS
FROM GROUND UP

Presented at
Online National Workshop on
Labour Migration: Issues and Way
Forward
15th September, 2020
3 KINDS OF EXCLUSIONS FACED BY MIGRANT WORKERS:

1. Identity
2. Eligibility
3. Location
OBJECTIVES

Pave the way for inter-state dialogue on migration.

Integrate employment policy of migrants with overall development strategy of the State.

Provide workers access to rights as equal citizens of the country.

Attach dignity to their work.
CREATE ACCESS TO
EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

SKILL BUILDING

COORDINATION WITH LOCAL BODIES AND PRIs
- RECORD DATA ON A NATIONAL PORTAL
  "NATIONAL RURAL MIGRANTS’ INVENTORY"
  (NARMI)

MEASURES BY SOURCE STATES
MEASURES BY DESTINATION STATES

DIGITALISE COMPLIANCE

FACILITATE WORKERS' HOUSING NEEDS

EDUCATION FOR MIGRANT WORKERS' CHILDREN

FOR FEMALE WORKERS: CRECHES; MEDICAL POP UPS & MENSTRUAL HYGIENE KITS

MENTAL HEALTH CENTERS
EXISTING ACTS AND PROVISIONS FOR MIGRANTS

NATIONAL FOOD SECURITY ACT, 2013

RIGHT TO EDUCATION 2009

SEXUAL HARRASSMENT OF WOMEN AT WORKPLACE ACT 2013

IMPLEMENTATION OF INTER-STATE MIGRANT WORKMEN (REGULATION OF EMPLOYMENT AND CONDITIONS OF SERVICE ACT) 1979

BUILDING AND OTHER CONSTRUCTION WORKERS ACT 1996
QUICK ACTION AREAS

1. DIGITAL CONVERGENCE
2. PORTABILITY OF SCHEMES - RSBY/PDS/BOCW
3. MIGRANT RESOURCE SUPPORT CENTERS
4. MONITORING COMPLIANCES BY WELFARE BOARDS
5. SKILL CERTIFICATION AND UPGRADATION
DATA CONVERGENCE

REGISTRATION OF MIGRANTS BEING DONE AT SEVERAL PORTALS; (SKILL MAPPING THROUGH ASEEM PORTAL BY CENTRAL GOVT; RETURNEE MIGRANTS BY STATE GOVERNMENT; CONSTRUCTION WORKERS BY BOCW AND STATE WELFARE BOARD.

WHILE REGISTRATION AND DATA COLLECTION SHOULD BE DONE IN A DECENTRALIZED MANNER, THE CONVERGENCE NEEDS TO BE CENTRALIZED TO AVOID DUPLICATION AND REDUCE COSTS

BENEFITS:

- COMPREHENSIVE CENTRALIZED DATABASE OF MIGRATION-RELATED INFORMATION
- ENABLE ACCESS TO WELFARE SCHEMES
- TRACK MIGRATION TRENDS EFFICIENTLY
PORTABILITY OF SCHEMES

1. Reliable access to entitlements; food security, health insurance, and JAM (Jan Dhan, Aadhaar and Mobile)

2. Implementation bottlenecks need to be removed to roll out the portability of PDS by ensuring sufficient allocation of food grains and procurement by POS

3. RSBY and other health-insurance schemes to have universalized identity cards to ease access to health benefits

4. Access to benefits under the BOCW Act 1996 must be made inter-operable

5. Jan Dhan account with two debit cards (home and work place) can ease remittance process
Migrant Support Resource Centre (MSRC) is a common service point for the migrants both at the source and destination locations. The cess collected as contribution from the employers, contractors, and employees under the BOCW Act, 1996 can be deployed towards setting MSRCs.
BENEFITS

Identification and enumeration through registration and/or renewal

Facilitating linkages with government departments and local governance institutions

Facilitating access to social security and public schemes (food, health, housing, etc.)

Helpline (particularly for the women workers)

Enabling financial inclusion including remittance services
Independent mechanism should be in place for monitoring implementation of labour rights under various Acts.

Facilitate access to time-bound grievance redressal mechanism
SKILL CERTIFICATION AND UPGRADEATION

- Context specific, competence-based Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) mechanism
- Conduct training of trainers for sensitizing the resource persons and facilitators to the contextual reality of the learners
- Increase funding for outreach of skill development centres including RPL at the block, city and district level
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