

# IMPORTANT DATES

- Last Date for Abstract (300 words) submission- 14 Feb. 2020
- Communication regarding the selection of the Abstract- 18th Feb. 2020
- Last Date for Submission of Full Paper (around 4000 words) - 4th March 2020

# Themes

- Socio-economic conditions of women workers
- Issues and Challenges in Construction Work
- Issues and Challenges in Domestic Work
- Legal and Social Entitlements for the workers
- Health issues of workers
- Ensuring the Rights for women workers

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SUPPORTED BY

NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR WOMEN

(NCW)



# NATIONAL SEMINAR ON ENSURING SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ENTITLEMENTS FOR MIGRANT WOMEN IN CONSTRUCTION AND DOMESTIC WORK

7 TH MARCH 2020

9AM- 5 PM

COMMITTEE ROOM  
CONVENTION CENTER  
JNU

## ABOUT THE SEMINAR

In India, internal migration accounts for a large population of 309 million as per Census of India 2001, and by more recent estimates 326 million (NSSO, 2007-2008), nearly 30 percent of the total population. Migrants constitute a 'floating' and invisible population, alternating between source and destination areas and remaining on the periphery of the society and even on the physical space of the city they chose to inhabit. In India, internal migration has been accorded very low priority by the government. Policies of the Indian state have largely failed in providing any form of legal or social protection to this vulnerable group. Since migrants are heterogeneous and migration has cross-cutting sectoral impacts, multiple and complementary interventions by different ministries and departments are needed. To give dignified life and facilitate movement, we need to ensure integration of migrants into the economic, social, political and cultural life of the country. Women constitute an overwhelming majority of migrants, 80 percent of the total internal migrants as per NSSO(2007-2008). Although marriage continues to be predominant reason for the overwhelming presence of women amongst the migrants, gender-specific pattern of the labour movement is also attributed to the increase



Migrants are employed in different sectors and mostly unorganised like construction, domestic work, textile, brick-kiln, transportation, mines, quarries and agriculture. They often face denial of basic entitlements including access to subsidized food, housing, drinking water, sanitation and public health facilities, education and banking services and often work in poor conditions devoid of social security and legal protection. Since women migration in India is very large, it needs to be given priority with specific policy interventions, a gender perspective on internal migration is imperative since women have significantly different migration motivations, patterns, options and obstacles than men (UNESCO-UNICEF, 2013). Women are struggling with low wages, physical and sexual exploitation, lack of safety and security. These are some of the challenges faced by the women migrant workers in India and more specifically, the unorganised sector. Safety and security of migrant women is a big concern, mainly when a large number of these migrant women are employed in the unorganised sector. It is essential to address their vulnerabilities more holistically. Policy initiatives and schemes in securing safety and security to migrant women workers will also be examined and certain recommendations would also be made.