



India



SDG MONITORING BY TRADE UNIONS

General Information

COUNTRY: India

UNION: INDIAN NATIONAL TRADE UNION CONGRESS

DATE COMPLETED: June 2017

BACKGROUND ANALYSIS/COUNTRY CONTEXT:

1. Is your Government working on the Trade Union Priority SDGs?

a. If not what are the Goals that are not being tackled by your Government and why have these not been prioritised?

According to the reports available, priority goes to SDGs 3, 6, 8, 9 & 11

2. To what extent is your Government integrating the SDGs into national plans and in what concrete plans?

Initial draft on National indicators is being developed

3. Which Ministries and departments are in charge of the integration of the SDGs in your country?

Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation is the responsible Ministry of SDGs.

NITI Ayog (earlier Planning Commission) has been assigned with the responsibility of including SDGs in to National Plans.

The Nodal Ministries Concerned are:

SDG 1 (Ministry of Rural Development), SDG 5 (M/o Women and Child Development), SDG 8 (M/o Labour & Employment)

SDG 10 (M/o Social Justice & Empowerment, SDG 13 (M/o Environment, Forest & Climate Change), SDG 16 (M/o Home Affairs)

Other SDGs: SDG2 M/o Agriculture, SDG3 M/o Health & Family Welfare, SDG4 M/o Human Resource Development, SDG6 M/o Water Resources,

SDG7-M/o Power, SDG9 M/o Commerce & Industry, SDG11 M/o Urban Development, SDG12 M/o Environment & Forest, SDG14- M/o Earth Science,

SDG15 M/o Environment & Forest.



ASSESSING IMPLEMENTATION

1. Are there any forms of consultation/dialogue in place with the Government for the implementation of the SDGs in your country? **Yes**

a. If not, why is this so?

b. If so, what is the nature of these consultations/dialogue? **Consultation takes place within the Government Departments & Nodal Ministries concerned.**

2. Has your union participated in these consultations and/or carried out social dialogue with the Government on issues related to the implementation of the SDGs? **No**

a. What are the key inputs that have been provided by your union on the SDGs in the current period?

Not input into the current round of consultations, but the Trade Unions 12 point charter of demands covers certain SDGs.

12 POINT CHARTER OF DEMANDS:

1. Urgent measures for containing price-rise through universalisation of public distribution system and banning speculative trade in commodity market
2. Containing unemployment through concrete measures for employment generation
3. Strict enforcement of all basic labour laws without any exception or exemption and stringent punitive measures for violation of labour laws.
4. Universal social security cover for all workers
5. Minimum wages of not less than Rs 18,000/- per month with provisions of indexation
6. Assured enhanced pension not less than Rs.3,000/- p.m. for the entire working population
7. Stoppage of disinvestment in Central/State PSUs and strategic sale
8. Stoppage of contractisation in permanent perennial work and payment of same wage and benefits for contract workers as regular workers for same and similar work
9. Removal of all ceilings on payment and eligibility of bonus, provident fund; increase the quantum of gratuity.
10. Compulsory registration of trade unions within a period of 45 days from the date of submitting application; and immediate ratification of ILO Conventions C 87 and C 98
11. Against Labour Law Amendments
12. Against FDI in Railways, Insurance and Defence

b. Have these inputs been taken on board? **Not currently.**



ASSESSING IMPLEMENTATION (continue)

3. How is your government reporting on the SDGs' implementation at the national level? Reporting took place at Parliamentary level
 - a. Do you have access to this information? No
 - b. Are the reporting mechanisms adequate? No

4. Have national plans for the implementation of the SDGs been allocated enough resources for their implementation? Since SDG implementation No. Resources need to be ramped up and improved for proper implementation.





SDG1 End Poverty in All its Forms Everywhere

Target	Indicators for Parallel TU monitoring	Data Source/Point	Analysis of Data
1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day	Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)	World Bank ¹	Based on economic survey of India: 22% (Urban 13.7%, rural 25,7%) Many workers in informal economy are live below poverty line. Poverty is deepest among members of scheduled castes and tribes in the country's rural areas. In 2005 these groups accounted for 80 per cent of poor rural people. Rural Poverty Portal
	Employed persons living below the nationally-defined poverty line by sex and age	OECD (most likely only OECD countries) & ILO and UN Regional Commissions	
	Percentage of people living in extreme poverty (1.9 USD a day in 2011 purchasing power parities-PPP)	World Bank	
	Percentage of people living in poverty on 3,1 USD a day	World Bank	0.624 on UN HDI (131 ranked; Medium Human Development category)
	UN Human Development Index	UN HDI	HDI 70,18. Source: Statistic central bureau, 2016) Indonesia: 0.686 (2014) Recent Data= Indonesia:0.689 (2015) The HDI 0.689 puts Indonesia in the medium human development category, it ranks at 113 out of 188 countries and territories
1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, new-borns, work-injury victims and the poor	ILO & OECD	Government of India is likely to report on “proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems”. Trade unions do not have independent numbers. Social Security benefits for the workers in informal sector need to be improved.

¹ World Bank Extreme Poverty Threshold was changed to USD 1.90 in 2015



SDG5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Target	Indicators for Parallel TU monitoring	Data Source/Point	Analysis of Data Point
5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate	Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	ILO UN	<p>\</p> <p>Women in informal work is increasing to near 90%. Female workforce engaged in informal sectors include Construction, Domestic, Garment, Vendors, Sales Girls, Scheme Workers</p> <p>Very low</p>
	Percentage of woman in informal/formal work		
	Percentage of woman covered by social protection		
5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	Proportion of women in managerial positions	ILO	<p>Need to improve (no ILO data)</p> <p>Population with at least some secondary education Female: 35.3% Male: 61.4%</p> <p>No figure could be found</p>
	Share of female participation in Education	ILO UN	
	Gender budgeting	UN WOMEN	



SDG8 Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Target	Indicators for Parallel TU monitoring	Data Source/Point	Analysis of Data Point
8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	Proportion of informal employment in nonagriculture employment, by sex	ILO	Female 84.7 Male 83.3 (2012 ILO Data)
	Share of low paid work (share of workers earning less than two thirds of median earnings)	OECD National data	Most minimum wages do not cover living costs as per definition of ILO C131.
	Share of permanent vs temporary employment	OECD	Temporary work is on the increase in India, making formal sectors informal.
	Share of precarious work	National data	As temporary work is increasing, precarious work is also on the rise.
8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities	ILO	Monthly average: Men: 7500 INR Agriculture: 3710 INR (NOT LATEST FIGURES)
	Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	ILO	Women: 7.7 % Men: 4.1% Total: 4.9 % (Source ILO data base)
	ILO Gender Wage Gap	ILO Gender Wage Gap	According to independent study, 40 to 54% (no ILO figures)
	Underemployment rate (unemployed looking for work and involuntary part time workers)	ILO	1.7% in rural and 3.4% in urban areas (National Sample Survey Organisation)
8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training	ILO	9.6% (2016) (2010 ILO figure much higher at 27.6%)
8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human	Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age	UNICEF	11.8% children working (31 million) The Cabinet approved the ratification of C.138 & C.182 and deposited the ratification at ILC)





trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms	Percentage of adults in situations of forced labour and number of human trafficking cases	ILO	Definition of forced labour varies. According to a supreme court ruling from 1982, the definition includes workers not receiving minimum wage.
8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment	Frequency rates of fatal and nonfatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status	ILO	Monitoring needed on workers covered under ESI Act, Health Insurance scheme etc.
	Increase in national compliance of labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status	National data	No increase in compliance with international recognized labour rights. India has not ratified C.87 & C.98
	Number of trained labour inspectors as a ratio of workforce	ILO & ILO	Decline, as the Government is encouraging self-assessment of compliance.(no ILO data)
	Ratification of ILO Conventions FOA and CB	ILO & ILO	Not ratified C87 and C98
	Collective Bargaining Coverage	CB Coverage	Low coverage, CB not encouraged as model for setting working conditions.
	Trade Union Density	TU Density	5-7% (ILO 2011figure at 12.8%)
8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization	Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy	Survey question²	Exists, but not functional: Latest figures suggest the India is not creating sufficient number of jobs under the existing policy with increasing employment in Informal Economy.



² Some data can be collected as primary data vis-à-vis a yes/no type questionnaire or by referring to the [ITUC Trade Union Rights Index/Survey](#)



SDG10 Reduce inequality within and among countries

Target	Indicators for Parallel TU monitoring	Data Source/Point	Analysis of Data Point
10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality	Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers	ILO	33.5% ILO 2014
	Share of top 1% and top 10% income earners in overall GDP	Top 10%: World Bank	The top 1% in India owns 58% of the wealth. The top 10% of India, owns 80% of the wealth. (Credit Suisse Global Wealth Data Book 2016)
	Share of bottom 40% income earners in overall GDP	Bottom 20%: World Bank	No details available
	Minimum wage as % of the median wages to read	Statutory Minimum Wage information (Requires information from National Level on Median Wage) information on minimum and median wages in UN Regional Commissions Stats	No national minimum wage for the entire country.
10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies	Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination	National data	Depends on countries of destination and the recruitment agencies
	Involvement of social partners in migration policy	Survey question	No proper social dialogue on migration policies
	Freedom of association for migrant workers	Survey question	India, FOA for migrant workers is there.
	Migrant wages compared to minimum wage	ILO (Mean monthly employment-related income of employed persons by sex, total and migrants (Local currency) (Requires comparison to statutory minimum wage)	No discrimination on minimum wages.



SDG13 Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Target	Indicators for Parallel TU monitoring	Data Source/Point	Analysis of Data Point
13.2 integrated climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production	Survey question	NIL
	National and/or sectoral dialogues have been launched engaging social partners on the means to achieve a Just Transition for workers and communities in greenhouse gas-intensive sectors.	Survey question	Some interaction has taken place, but no proper policy dialogue.



SDG16 Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Target	Indicators for Parallel TU monitoring	Data Source/Point	Analysis of Data Point
16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population	Regional Human Rights Commissions	Increasing. Maruti Suzuki case is an example of workers being held in prison for years without conviction.
	Availability of legal aid, existence of labour courts	Survey question / National data	Legal aid and labour court exists, but the system is expensive, slow and does not address the needs appropriately.
	Cost and time to settle legal case	Survey question / National data	Too expensive for workers, too slow to function adequately.
16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements	Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months	ITUC Rights Index ILO Tripartite body evaluations ILO Supervisory system OHCHR Universal Periodic Reviews	Cases do happen, but proper documentation is lacking.



TRACKING PROGRESS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. To what extent has the implementation of the SDGs improved since the previous period and what have been the main policy developments in this respect during the last year?

Not much improvement found as the Nodal Ministries concerned have struggled to properly implement SDGs and targets.

2. What would be your recommendation and proposals for national policy and strategy?

Need to allocate sufficient resources, including human resources.

Need to give priority in eradicating poverty as there remain many poor in India.

Economic growth is not driving increases in Decent Work.

Access to health care should also be a priority

Need to include Trade Unions and other stakeholders in the consultation, monitoring and implementation process.

3. What is your trade union doing in terms of activities/initiatives that could be framed within the SDGs? E.g. campaigns on labour issues, direct involvement in SDG implementation, framing your activities as SDG-related, etc.

The Trade Union Charter covers, removal of poverty, Minimum wage, generation of employment, coverage of social security for all workers, retirement benefit (old age pension), equal wage for equal work, Ratification of Core Conventions etc which are labour issues and unions are on agitation over such unsettled demands of the workers.

