



# India

## Country Fact Sheet 2025

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# Publisher

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For further information on voluntary return and reintegration, please visit the information portal [www.ReturningfromGermany.de](http://www.ReturningfromGermany.de), or contact your local return and reintegration office.

Published: August 2025 - Please note that information provided herein may be outdated due to dynamic developments in the country.

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# 1 Health Care

## General information on health care

The structure of India's healthcare system is multifaceted, consisting of various types of providers practicing in different systems of medicine and facilities within different ownership structures. Under the Indian Constitution, individual states are given primary authority over most aspects of healthcare, including public health and hospitals. A special feature of public health services is that there are mass health care programmes, most of them of preventive and promotive nature, like selected disease control programmes, family planning and maternal and child health programs (contraception, immunization, ante-natal care, etc.). Health insurance for the general population is available through various private and public companies with several different payments of premiums. Some of the prominent health insurance providers are: the General Insurance, Bharti AAA, HDFC ERGO, Bajaj, Religare, Apollo Munich, New India Assurance, Max Bupa etc. A list of major programs run by Ministry of health can be found at: <https://www.mohfw.gov.in/>

More information can be found on the websites of these insurance providers. Governmental hospitals and primary health centers provide healthcare free of cost or for minimum charges only. There are numerous charitable institutions that also provide affordable treatment. The private healthcare sector is comparatively expensive, and most healthcare expenses must be paid by the patients and their families, rather than through insurance. Generally, a valid identity proof (Aadhaar card, Voter ID, PAN, driving license) may be required to avail these

facilities. Patients have access to subsidized health care in the public hospitals in India. However, medicines are available at extremely meagre rates and often have to be purchased individually. The governmental socially orientated Universal Health Insurance scheme only covers Indian citizens who are below the poverty line: [http://www.rsby.gov.in/about\\_rsby.aspx](http://www.rsby.gov.in/about_rsby.aspx)

Ayushman Bharat PM-JAY is a health assurance scheme, which provides a health cover of Rs. 5 lakhs per family per year for secondary and tertiary care hospitalization to over 10.74 crores poor and vulnerable families. <https://pmjay.gov.in/about/pmjay>

## Availability of medical facilities and doctors

Public health centers (PHC) and sub centers are state owned rural healthcare facilities, which also form the most basic unit of the public health system in India. These clinics are largely available near all the villages in India. They are part of the government-funded public health system in the country. According to the Rural health Statistics of 2021-2022, as of March, 2022, there are 157935 and 3894 Sub Centres (SC), 24935 and 6118 Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and 5480 and 584 Community Health Centres (CHCs) respectively which are functioning in rural and urban areas of the country. These PHCs have some special focuses which include infant immunization programs, anti-epidemic programs, birth control programs, pregnancy related healthcare and emergencies. Till date 1,59,675 Ayushman Bharat Health & Wellness Centres (AB-HWC) have been

# 1 Health Care

operationalized which includes 1,20,581 Sub-Health Centre level AB-HWCs, 23,501 Primary Health Centre level AB-HWCs and 7,562 Urban Primary Health Centre level AB-HWCs (Source - AB-HWC Portal, data as on May 2023). The AB-HWCs are envisioned to provide an expanded range of services, including care for non-communicable diseases as well as prevention, and health promotion and wellness activities like Yoga apart from services already being provided for maternal and child health, including immunization and communicable diseases. Under PM-JAY, beneficiaries are also eligible for free Covid-19 testing and treatment. Beneficiaries can also get tested in private labs through PM-JAY empaneled hospitals. <https://pmjay.gov.in/sites/default/files/2020-05/5th-OM-COVID-19.pdf> There are also Community Health Centers that are available as basic health unit in the urban areas. They are funded by state governments and accept

patients referred from Primary Health Centres. Each serves 120,000 people in urban areas or 80,000 people in remote areas. Patients from these agencies can be transferred to general hospitals for further treatment. Thus, CHCs are also the first referral units, or FRUs, which are required to have obstetric care, newborn/childcare, and blood storage capacities at all hours every day of the week. Since 2017, there were 5,624 CHCs functioning in the country. <https://vikaspedia.in/health/health-directory/rural-health-care-system-in-india>

Delhi, the capital of India, has 518 Aam Aadmi Mohalla Clinics (AAMC), 4 Mahila Mohalla Clinics (women's clinics), 174 Allopathic Dispensaries, 60 Primary Urban Health Centres (PUHCs), 30 Polyclinics and 39 Multi-Specialty Hospitals as on June 2024. The clinics function from 08.00 a.m. to 02.00



Photo: IOM/ Muse Mohammed

# 1 Health Care

p.m. from Monday to Saturday. A list of AAMCs can be found on [https://health.delhi.gov.in/sites/default/files/mbly\\_wise\\_status\\_of\\_delhi\\_govt.\\_allopathic\\_dispensarrban\\_health\\_centres.pdf](https://health.delhi.gov.in/sites/default/files/mbly_wise_status_of_delhi_govt._allopathic_dispensarrban_health_centres.pdf)

## Admission to medical facilities

A patient who desires any treatment at a public/private hospital is required to initially go for a consultation with the relevant medical practitioner or a specialist. On the recommendation of the doctor, the family or the patient themselves registers with the admissions department of the respective hospital and submits the request for admission for further treatment. The admission procedure generally involves the submission of the documents including medical history of the patient, recommendation of the doctor for admission to the hospital, and the appropriate fees that need to be deposited based on the nature of the treatment for which the patient has been recommended.

Following the completion of the admission forms that need to be filled in prior to admission of the patient in the hospital and the deposit of the applicable fees for treatment which includes the room rent and other fees pertaining to surgical equipment, medical tests and prescribed medications.

## Availability and costs of medication

Pharmacies are abundant in India and can be found even in remote towns. India is the largest manufacturer of generic medicine and the cost of essential medicines are controlled by the Government.

Generic medicines can also be purchased from Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Kendras run by the government to make medicines available at low cost. A list of these centers can be accessed here:

<https://janaushadhi.gov.in/locate-kendra>.

A detailed list of the medicines available at these centers, along with their cost, can be accessed here:

<https://janaushadhi.gov.in/productportfolio/ProductmrpList>

## Access for returnees

**Eligibility and requirements:** Health insurance for the general population is available through various private and public companies on payment of premiums which differ according to the plans. The governmental socially orientated Universal Health Insurance scheme only covers Indian citizens who are below the poverty line: [http://www.rsby.gov.in/about\\_rsby.aspx](http://www.rsby.gov.in/about_rsby.aspx)

**Documents:** Generally, a valid identity proof (Aadhaar card, Voter ID, PAN, driving license) may be required to avail these facilities.

An Aadhaar Card may be mandatory in some facilities.



Photo: Unsplash 2020/ Jonathan Borba

## 2 Labour Market

### General information on labour market

According to the latest World Bank numbers, India has a labor force participation rate of approx. 55.8 %, (2024). Most of the workforce employed in the informal sector is employed by the private sector. Given the sizeable labour force in India, there are still evident disparities in male and female participation with female participation rate of 22%(2023), as against male participation rate of 74.6%. <https://data.worldbank.org/country/india> India's per capita income (nominal) was \$ 2,484.8 in 2023 as per the World Bank, while its per capita income on purchasing power parity (PPP) basis was US \$ 10,175.8 (2023) <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.CD?locations=IN> India has the second largest workforce in the world with 593,729,164 employed people (2023). The unemployment rate stands at 5.1 per cent in April 2025 according to the latest date released by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation in India. <https://www.mospi.gov.in>

### Finding employment

The government has set up over 900 employment agencies all over the country to facilitate the recruitment of suitable candidates into various sectors. Job seekers can register themselves within these employment exchanges and get notified as soon as any vacancy in the government sector matches their desired profile. Some of the major online job portals are:

- [www.nauki.com](http://www.nauki.com)
- [www.monsterindia.com](http://www.monsterindia.com)
- [www.timesjob.com](http://www.timesjob.com)
- [www.placementindia.com](http://www.placementindia.com)
- [www.jobsadhead.com](http://www.jobsadhead.com)

- [https://www.indeed.co.in/Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act \(MGNREGA\)](https://www.indeed.co.in/Mahatma%20Gandhi%20National%20Rural%20Employment%20Guarantee%20Act%20(MGNREGA)): The MGNREGA is an Indian job guarantee scheme, which provides a legal guarantee for one hundred days of employment in every financial year. This concerns adult members of any rural household willing to do public work-related unskilled manual work at the statutory minimum wage per day. The Commissions or Directorates of Industries are the nodal agencies in the different States which assist and guide new entrepreneurs in starting up an industrial unit in the concerned state. A list of the state government employment directorate can be found at <https://dgt.gov.in/>

### Unemployment assistance

The National Employment Service or Employment Exchange Agency, operated by the Directorate General of Employment and Training, Ministry of Labour offers a better matching of the demand and the supply of work opportunities. Job seekers register themselves with these Employment Exchanges and get notified as soon as any vacancy in the Government sector matches their desired profile. Some state governments in India provide unemployment support to persons registered at employment exchanges for more than three years. Respective local district commissioner or employment exchanges should be contacted for more information. The assistance generally provided by employment exchanges is informational through counselling which serves to assist candidates with necessary information pertaining to availability of jobs

## 2 Labour Market

and enhancement of skills as per market demand.

### Further education and training

Returnees may access further education or skill training in addition to their basic education. Therefor they have to chose between variety of skill courses. These trainings are offered under the aegis of the Ministry of Skills and Entrepreneurship, Government of India. Returnees may find the appropriate course and the relevant registering authority here:

<https://www.skillindia.gov.in/>

Returnees may also access further education or complete their basic education through open education institutes. A detailed information on the same is available at All India Council for Open Education (AICOE; [www.aicoe.in](http://www.aicoe.in)) or National Institute of Open Schooling ([www.nios.ac.in](http://www.nios.ac.in)). The returnee may choose from the variety of institutes or universities offering distance learning courses, for instance, Indira Gandhi National Open University ([www.ignou.ac.in](http://www.ignou.ac.in)).



Photo: Unsplash 2018/ Ibrahim Rifath

### 3 Housing

#### General information on housing

The prices of property in major cities are at par with most of the global cities. Rent rates are relatively higher in cities than in villages. An average one-bedroom apartment in big cities in India like New Delhi and Mumbai would cost approximately INR 20,000 - 35,000. The cost of a two or three-bedroom apartment would vary between INR 45,000 and 90,000 depending upon the location of the house and the city. The prices would get relatively reasonable as one would move towards the towns and villages. House prices in India are rapidly rising due to the lack of a well-developed market and a chronic shortage of housing, estimated at approximately 10 million units in 2024 mainly in urban areas.

#### Finding accommodation

Most houses are provided on rent through real estate agencies who are generally unorganized and cover a small locality. Usually an one-month-rent is taken as refundable advance by the house owner as a security deposit. The police verification of the tenant is mandatory but apart from major cities it is hardly implemented in small town and villages. Various websites provide options for buying or renting flats in India: [www.99acres.com](http://www.99acres.com), [www.housing.com](http://www.housing.com) [www.magicbricks.com](http://www.magicbricks.com)

#### Social grants for housing

The Government is running several schemes for housing but most of them are limited to the population living below the poverty line. These schemes are generally implemented by state governments. Further information may

be found at <https://www.india.gov.in/topics/housing>.

#### Access for returnees

**Temporary housing assistance** is provided to returnees for a few days wherein a returnee is accommodated in a rental house or a guest house within a reasonable expense which is generally borne by the sending country. The cost of this stay depends upon the type of accommodation and location. Normally, a hotel room with single occupancy without Airconditioning costs around INR 4,000 per night, and with Airconditioning around INR 7,000.

The rent of a house/ guest house also depends upon the size and location. Usually, the house with two bedrooms, one bathroom and a kitchen costs between INR-15,000 to 20,000 per month. To stay in a hotel, the returnee needs to show his/her identity proof. For staying in a house, the ID and police verification is needed. As on 20.11.2024, a total of 1,994 homeless shelters, having capacity of 1,16,656, are functional across the country under the government's National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM). Further, there are over 700 non-NULM shelters functional with a capacity of 24,757. A list of homeless shelters in urban areas can be accessed here: [www.sansad.in](http://www.sansad.in). Shelters, organized by NGOs, are grouped as follows: drug addicts, families, women, children, disabled person, recovery shelter, and general.

A list of permanent and temporary shelters in Delhi can be accessed here: [https://delhishelterboard.in/main/?page\\_id=483](https://delhishelterboard.in/main/?page_id=483).

### 3 Housing

Delhi also has 13 Government-recognised shelter homes run by NGOs that have been set up for homeless and destitute women. 4 Government-run short stay homes for women are also operational in Delhi. The complete list is available here: <https://wcd.delhi.gov.in/wcd/list-short-stay-institutions-delhi-women>.

In Mumbai, there is a dire need for more shelters that meet the standards passed by a Supreme Court order and the guidelines of the National Urban Livelihood Mission-Scheme for Urban Homeless (NULM-SUH). According to these guidelines, there should be one shelter per one million homeless

people. Hence, Mumbai's population of 1.25 crore requires at least 12 night-shelters. The lack of these shelters has led to increased death and diseases. In Karnataka, the government undertook an initiative by setting up 8 City Corporations: BBMP, Belgaum, Bellary, Davanagere, Gulbarga, Hubli-Dharwad, Mangalore, and Mysore. This taskforce was created under the Deputy Commissioner of District. 22 Temporary night shelters have been set up along with a 24x7 helpline for night shelters. The government aims to build permanent shelters after learning more in depth about the issue and special requirements through this initiative.



Photo: Unsplash 2017/ Pop & Zebra

## 4 Social Welfare

### Social welfare system

The National and State Governments offer several social security schemes and programs. However, these are mostly targeted towards under-privileged groups such as population below the poverty line. These programs are generally implemented through village level administrative units called Panchayats. For more information, contact the Panchayat office of the district commissioner or the website of state central government may be visited. Benefits depend on eligibility of applicants under the various available schemes. Costs would be relative to available social schemes based on eligibility of the applicants.

#### Access for returnees

**Eligibility and requirements:** As there are various useful schemes the eligibility depends upon economic condition, age, minority or caste states, gender etc.

**Registration procedure:** Contact the local district office or Panchayat for more information regarding the respective registration.

**Required documents:** Aadhar Card, income proof, voter ID, PAN Card, Ration card, Passport, etc.

### Pension system

The employee pension scheme is mandatory and is connected to the employment situation. The national social assistance program covers only the population below the poverty line or physically

challenged people. The National Pension System (NPS) is a voluntary, defined contribution retirement savings scheme designed to enable the subscribers. This is to make optimum decisions regarding their future through systematic savings during their working life.

Since 2009, NPS is available for all citizens including the unorganized sector workers on a voluntary basis. More information can be found here:

- <https://npscra.nsdl.co.in/download/pdf/NPS%20Booklet.pdf>

To contribute in Tier I and Tier II accounts, a subscriber is required to make their first contribution at the time of applying for registration (minimum contribution Rs. 500 for Tier I and Rs. 1000 for Tier II) at any POP-SP with NCIS (NPS Contribution Instruction Slip) form. The NPS subscriber is required to make contributions subject to the following conditions:

- Minimum amount at the time of Account opening: Rs. 500
- Minimum amount per contribution: Rs. 500
- Minimum contribution per year: Rs. 6,000
- Minimum number of contributions in a year: No maximum limit has been mandated and subscriber can decide on the frequency of their contributions.

For Tier II, minimum contribution requirements are: Minimum contribution at the time of account opening: Rs. 1000

- Minimum amount per contribution: Rs 250
- Maintain minimum balance of Rs

## 4 Social Welfare

2000 at the end of the financial year

NPS is a transparent and cost-effective system wherein the pension contributions are invested in the pension fund schemes. The employee will be able to know the value of the investment on day to day basis. All the subscriber has to do, is to open an account with their nodal office and get a Permanent Retirement Account Number (PRAN). Each employee is identified by a unique number and has a separate PRAN which is portable i.e. will remain the same even if an employee gets transferred to any other office. NPS is regulated by the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development.

#### Access for returnees

All citizens of India between the age of 18 and 60 years as on the date of submission of their application to Point of Presence (POP) / Point of Presence Service Provider (POP SP) can join NPS. Any Individual can register as a subscriber in NPS by following procedure: Submit duly filled UOS S1 form to open a Permanent Retirement Account (PRA) (Tier I and/or Tier II) in NPS with other supporting KYC documents to POP SP. For only Tier II account, an individual with an active Tier I account needs to approach the associated POP SP and submit a copy of the PRAN Card along with UOS S10 form (Tier II activation form) PDF file that opens in a new window POP SP will validate the form and provide a receipt number to the subscriber

Required documents: KYC documents

### Vulnerable groups

Vulnerable groups (e.g. disabled and people, living below poverty line) are entitled, based on their type of vulnerability to various benefits under government schemes. This includes reservations in government jobs, subsidized health care facilities and subsidized rations/ food items. Further information on government schemes may be available from the office of the respective District Magistrate, for example:

Office of the district Magistrate New Delhi, Old Gargi College Building, 24 National Park Rd, Lajpat Nagar IV, New Delhi, Delhi, 110024; Phone: 011 2647 6402

Office of the district Magistrate Mumbai, Old Custom House, Shahid Bhagat Singh Rd, Marg, Fort, Mumbai, Maharashtra, 400001; Phone: 022 2266 3453

Office of the district Magistrate Chennai, 62 Rajaji Salai Fourth Floor, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, 600001; Phone: 044 2522 8025

Office of Deputy Commissioner, District Administrative Complex, Hoshiarpur, 146001, Punjab; Phone: 01882220301

## 5 Education

### General information on education

Most cities and towns have both government and private schools. However, the cost and quality of education may vary. The academic year in most parts of India starts in June/July. Interested students should therefore apply well in advance. Primary schools (grade 1 to 8) are available in most villages. For high school education (Grade 9 to 12) children might have to go to nearby village/town. Contact respective State Boards for Education for details on recognized schools. Colleges and vocational training institutes are located at block and district level. Most of the major cities have universities. With 789 universities and more than 37,204 affiliated college enrolling more than 20 million students, Indian higher education is a large and complex system. Distance education is also available through 66 institutions functioning in 60 universities besides 11 open universities imparting education. Information of all universities, colleges, boards and vocational training institutions can be found at <https://mhrd.gov.in/institutions>. For admission, generally these documents are required:

- Application/registration form
- Passport size photographs, mark sheet and pass certificate
- Proof of date of birth (usually in the form of your tenth standard mark sheet or pass certificate which contains date of birth)
- School leaving certificate, transfer certificate (issued by the last school attended)
- Domicile certificate/ residential proof or certificate, provisional certificate (if applying to a college

outside home state), character certificate (usually from the institution last attended)

- Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe/ other Backward Caste certificates (if applied under these categories), Community Certificate (if applied for such a quota)
- Gap students are required to obtain an affidavit from a court in certain jurisdictions
- Migration certificate

### Cost, loans, and stipends

Costs of education differ widely. Government and government aided institutions provide education at a very minimal rate whereas education in private institutions is comparatively very expensive. Students who are unable to afford their tuition fees may be eligible for student loans which are provided by various public and private banks after determining the eligibility of the individual students for the loans. Student loans are generally provided at a subsidized rate of interest by the banks. To avail such loans, the students must fulfil the criteria based on submission of all academic documents and assuring the bank of the credibility of the course of study proposed to be undertaken by the student. Further information may be obtained by directly contacting the bank of choice.

### Approval and verification of foreign diplomas

The Evaluation Division of the inter university board at Delhi is entrusted with the task of equivalence of degrees awarded by the accredited foreign universities

## 5 Education

for the purpose of admission to higher studies.

### Access for returnees

**Registration procedure:** Admission in both Public and Private School and Colleges are announced once every year though media and newspaper. Schools may be directly approached for admission along with following documents.

**Required documents:** One passport size photograph of child, School leaving certificate of a recognized school OR original date of birth certificate issued by MCD or any other local body, Mark sheet of previous class passed. Any one of the following documents as residence proof.

- BPL or Ration card issued in the name of parents having the name of child.
- Domicile certificate of child or parents.
- Voter ID card of father or mother.
- Electricity/MTNL Landline/Water bill in the name of parents.
- Bank passbook in the name of child or parents.
- Aadhar card of child or Parents.
- Passport in the name of any of the parents or child.
- Driving license of parents.
- Certificate of caste (In case of SC/ ST/OBC).
- Certificate of disability



Photo: Unsplash 2018/ Nikitha S

## 6 Children

### General information on education

There are 472 million children (1-17 years) in India. This constitutes 39% of the total population in the country (Census 2011). Over 30% of them (appr. 385 million children) living in extreme poverty, which is the highest number in south Asia (UNICEF & World Bank: [https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/Ending\\_Extreme\\_Poverty\\_A\\_Focus\\_on\\_Children\\_Oct\\_2016.pdf](https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/Ending_Extreme_Poverty_A_Focus_on_Children_Oct_2016.pdf)) Rights: The Indian constitution confers equal rights on children as citizens of the country. India has also ratified the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. Constitutional Guarantees that are meant specifically for children include:

- Right to free and compulsory elementary education for all children in the 6-14 year age group (Article 21 A)
- Right to be protected from any hazardous employment till the age of 14 years (Article 24)
- Right to be protected from being abused and forced by economic necessity to enter occupations unsuited to their age or strength (Article 39(e))
- Right to equal opportunities and facilities to develop in a healthy manner and in conditions of freedom and dignity and guaranteed protection of childhood and youth against exploitation and against moral and material abandonment (Article 39(f))
- Right to early childhood care and education to all children until they complete the age of six years (Article 45)

### (Non-) governmental actors dealing with children's well-being and rights

Childline India Foundation: Childline is India's first 24-hour, free, emergency phone service for children in need of aid and assistance. Helpline Number: 1098, Locations: Pan India

Child Rights and You (CRY): CRY is a renowned organisation working since 1970 towards child welfare, helping to educate them, eradicate child labour, and child abuse. Locations: Mumbai, Bangalore, Delhi, Chennai, and Kolkata.

Save The Children: They run programmes in the remotest corners of India and urban areas to provide quality education and healthcare, protection from harm and abuse and life-saving aid during emergencies to children. Locations: They are present in 19 Indian states, and their HQ is in New Delhi.



Photo: Unsplash, 2017/ Lauren Joseph

## 7 Contacts

### International Organization for Migration

*UN agency for Migration*  
UNESCO House Ground floor,  
1san Martin Marg, Chankya  
Puri, New Delhi-110012 Phone-  
+91 11 24100026,  
Email: iomnewdelhi@iom.int

### United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

*UN agency for cultural heritage*  
New Delhi Cluster Office, 1, San  
Martin Marg, Chanakyapuri,  
New Delhi, Delhi 110021; Phone:  
011 2611 1873

### United Nation Development Programme

*UN agency for development*  
Joseph Stein Lane, Lodhi  
Gardens, 55 Lodhi Estate, New  
Delhi, Delhi 110003  
Tel.: 011 4653 2333  
Internet: www.in.undp.org

### United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

*Child protection*  
73, Lodi Estate, Near Lodi  
Garden, New Delhi, 110003;  
Tel.: 011 2469 0401;  
Internet: www.unicef.in

### International Labour Organization

*Labour rights*  
India Habitat Centre, Core 4B,  
3rd Floor, Lodhi Road, New  
Delhi, Delhi 110003  
Tel.: 011 2460 2101  
Internet: www.ilo.org

### Office of The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

*UN agency for protection of  
rights of refugees*  
B2/16, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi,  
Delhi, 110057;  
Tel.: 011 4353 0444, Internet:  
http://www.unhcr.org.in/

### UN Women

*Empowerment women*  
83, Block C, Defence Colony,  
New Delhi, Delhi 110024,  
Tel.: 011 4045 2300  
Internet: www.india.unwomen.  
org

### National Skill Development Council

*Labour market*  
01-306, World Mark 1, West  
Wing, Aerocity, New Delhi, Delhi  
110037,  
Tel.: 011 4745 1600

### Employees Provident Fund Organisation

*Labour market*  
Internet: https://epfindia.gov.  
in/

### National Career Service

*Labour market*  
www.ncs.gov.in

### Bombay Hospital and Medical Research Center

*Medical facility*  
12, Marine Lines, Mumbai, 400  
020, India

### Lilavati Hospital and Research Center

*Medical facility*  
A-791, Bandra Reclamation,  
Bandra West, Mumbai, 400050,  
India

### Jaslok Hospital & Research Centre

*Medical facility*  
15, Dr. Deshmukh Marg,  
Pedder Road, IT Colony, Tardeo,  
Mumbai, Maharashtra 400026

### P.D Hinduja Hospital

*Medical facility*  
Veer Savarkar Marg, Mahim,  
Mumbai, 400 016 India

### Kokilaben Dhirubhai Ambani Hospital and Medical Research Center

*Medical facility*  
Rao Saheb Achutrao,  
Patwardhan Marg, Four  
Bungalows, Mumbai 400053,  
India

## 7 Contacts

### Saifee Hospital

*Medical facility*  
Maharshi Karve Marg, Girgaon,  
Mumbai, India 400004

### Hiranandani Hospital Road

*Medical facility*  
Hill Side Avenue, Hiranandani  
Gardens, Powai, Mumbai  
400076, India

### All India Institute of Medical Sciences

*Medical facility*  
New Delhi, AIIMS Campus,  
Ansari Nagar East, New Delhi,  
Delhi, 110029, India

### Sir Ganga Ram Hospital Marg

*Medical facility*  
Rajinder Nagar, New Delhi,  
Delhi, 110060, India

### BLK Super Speciality Hospital

*Medical facility*  
Pusa Road, Rajinder Nagar, New  
Delhi, Delhi 110005, India

### Indraprastha Apollo Hospitals

*Medical facility*  
Delhi, Delhi Mathura Road, Near  
Jasola Apollo Metro Station,  
Sarita Vihar, New Delhi, Delhi  
110076, India

### Fortis Hospital

*Medical facility*  
A Block, Shalimar Bagh, New  
Delhi, Delhi, 110088, India

### Azad Foundation

*Medical facility*  
W-114, First Floor, Greater  
Kailash II, New Delhi 110048;  
Tel: +91 11 4060 1878,  
Email: azadfoundation@gmail.  
com  
http://www.azadfoundation.  
com/

### Women's Rights Unit of Lawyers Collective

*Empowering women*  
A-13, 1st Floor, Nizamuddin  
West, New Delhi 110013,  
Tel.: 011 41666385

### Asara Agruti Society

B/117, L J Road, Matunga (W),  
Mumbai, Maharashtra 400016,  
022 24453857

### International Center for Research on Women

*Empowering women*  
C-59, South Ext, Part II, Block  
C, South Extension II, Delhi  
110049, Tel.: 011 46643333

### Childline India

*Child protection*  
24-hour helpline number: 1098

### Save the Children

*Child protection*  
Bal Raksha Bharat, 1st & 2nd  
Floor, Plot No. 91, Sector - 44,  
Gurgaon (Haryana) - 122003,  
India  
Tel.: +91 124 4752000, 4752100

### Don Bosco National Forum for the Young at Risk,

C 991, Sector-7 -Dwarka, New Delhi - 110077  
Opening days and hours: Services are offered around the clock.  
Website: dbyarforum.org  
Tel.: +91 9443394655  
National helpline: +91 9642372372  
(Reception is available in 11 languages)



Photo: Unsplash 2018/ Sarthak Kwatra

## 8 At a glance

### Measures to be undertaken before return

- **Documents:** Request documents from the German authorities that might be needed later on.
- **Relatives:** Coordinating the return with family members.
- **Work experience:** Request certificates of education/vocational skills undergone during the stay (if any)
- **Medical reports:** Medical fitness certificate or medical prescriptions (if any).
- **Onward journey:** Take into consideration the following information concerning the arrival at the airport and the onward journey
- **Connecting flights:** If one needs to get to a small town, low-cost airlines may not have connections. One may have to rely on major airlines such as Indian Airlines or Jet Airways.
- **Train travel:** Flying to a larger city and taking a train could be ideal. Railways tickets are available off counters at most railway stations, as well as online. Indian Railways website: [www.indianrail.gov.in](http://www.indianrail.gov.in) Ticket booking: [www.irctc.co.in](http://www.irctc.co.in)

### Measures to be undertaken immediately upon arrival

- **ID Card:** Applying for a valid ID.
- **Immigration:** No registration is required for Indian nationals with any authority. The bureau of immigration may conduct a brief interview at the airport upon arrival.
- **Social welfare:** Pension insurance / employee pension schemes are generally provided by employers. If one has already registered, no re-registration is required.
- **Health insurance:** Health insurance is available on payment of a premium (see section Health Care). Government health schemes generally cover only people categorized as being below the poverty line.
- **Development programs:** Contact the local village level administrative unit (gram panchayat), the Block Development officer or the District magistrate office to understand the ongoing government schemes in that area.
- **Labour market:** Enrolling on the employment websites/local employment exchange for availing the employment opportunities. Get information about the ongoing skill development programmes by the Government of India to upgrade skills.