

Recorded Society Class 14

1st July, 2024 at 9:00 AM

THE CLASS STARTED (IN CONTINUATION) AT: (09:06 AM):

MIGRATION: (09:10 AM):

- **Concept of Migration:**
- **It is defined as spatial mobility from one geographical region to another, which involves a change in residence for a considerable period.**
- **According to the Census, migrants are defined as those individuals whose place of residence is different from their place of birth or the place of last residence.**
- **According to the National Sample Survey, a person stays away from their place of residence for 60 days or more for employment or better employment or in search of employment.**
- **According to the International Organization for Migration (IOM), a migrant is a person who is moving or has moved across an international border or within a state away from their usual place of residence.**
- **According to the Migration in India Report 2020-21, all India migration was 28.9%.**
- **Females recorded a higher share of migration of 47.9%, migration rate for males was 10.7%.**
- **86.8% of the females migrated for marriage.**
- **49.6% of males migrated in search of employment.**
- **Question:**
- **1) 'Internal migration is not only determined by the pattern of development but also by the social structures of the society'. In the context of this statement discuss the causes of migration in India. (10 marks/150 words).**

CONSEQUENCES OF MIGRATION: (09:53 AM):

- **Source Region (Economic):**
 - a) Loss of human resources.
 - b) Benefits of remittances.
 - c) Provides an opportunity for the source region to focus more on improving the reduced population's economic condition.
- **Destination Region (Economic):**
 - a) Availability of cheap labor.
 - b) Overburden on the resources.
 - c) Boost the economy.
 - d) Improved productivity in the market.
 - e) Increased cost of living due to discrepancy in the demand and supply, the discrepancy will create ground for conflict which will have a public cost.
 - f) Increase in the rental economy, increased burden to create infrastructure to accommodate the growing population.
 - g) It will promote labor-intensive industries also the informalization of the labor market.
- **Socio-Cultural:**
 - a) Cultural differences leading to cultural chauvinism.
 - b) Promotion of multiculturalism.
 - c) Natives might feel that their culture might threatened hence it may create grounds for ghettoization.
 - d) Due to low wages and high cost of living problem of slum proliferation.
 - e) Feeling of relative due to class differences might create a prejudiced attitude.
 - f) Increased incidences of crime, the problem of cultural lag.
 - g) Rise of the middle class and new ideas getting diffused creating grounds for social change.
 - h) It will promote cultural integration which might lead to a decline in the stereotype.
 - i) Rise in regionalism.
 - j) Struggle for resources led to the mobilization of the population on primordial identities.
- **Demographic Factors:**
 - a) Skewed sex ratio if male-specific migration.

- b) Violence against the marginalized may impact their morbidity and mortality.
- c) Decline in the fertility rate due to the high cost of living.
- d) Change in the ethnic composition of the population.
- e) Due to the burden on the resources it might impact the literacy profile of the population.
- f) Due to congestion, overcrowding, etc. health profile of the demography will be negatively impacted.
- **Political Factors:**
 - a) Grounds for the son of soil policy.
 - b) Challenges faced by the State Administration due to excessive population.
 - c) Political dynamics of the region change.
 - d) The constitution of the various pressure groups can impact the policies.

IMPACT ON THE MIGRANTS: (10:14 AM):

Positives	Negatives
1) Creates grounds for upward social mobility.	1) Due to the unequal distribution of benefits increase in social comparison.
2) With increased interaction may create the potential for increased social tolerance.	2) Social alienation/isolation w.r.t marginal man.
3) Strengthening of social capital.	3) Negative impact on the individual's standard of living due to the high cost of living & limited opportunities for upward mobility.
4) Scope for innovation, job satisfaction, and realizing the potential which	4) Increased marginalization of migrants due to son of soil.

**may reduce the
alienation.**

5) Lack of social security benefits, lack of awareness w.r.t their rights, and lack of creche facilities which increase the probability of abuse & lack of proper care for children.

6) Problems of housing, sanitation, threat of displacement, eviction, poor health, etc.

7) Devoid of skills, information & bargaining power migrants are often caught in exploitative labor arrangements.

8) Problem of inter-generational transmission of poverty.

9) Easy victim of the identity politics.

10) Lack of ability to meet their expectations leads to disenchantment and negative impact on mental health.

11) W.r.t seasonal migrants due to lack of credible data, remain out of the bounds of government and civil society.

12) Abuse of victims from child labor, etc.

- **The migrants suffer from triple jeopardy i.e. Social Exclusion, Political Exclusion, and Economic Exploitation.**
- **Way Forward:**
- **Revise the design of the Census and surveys to adequately capture sex-disaggregated and age-disaggregated data on the migration.**
- **Conduct detailed reports on internal migration and encourage state-level institutions to develop state migration profile which includes the nature, timing, and duration of migration.**
- **Mainstream migration in a comprehensive manner in all policy documents & national development plans.**
- **Prioritize implementation of the Interstate Migrant Workmen Act of 1979.**
- **Build the capacity of Panchayats to maintain the database of migrant workers.**
- **Establish the migrant labor cell in every state labor department.**
- **Create inter-district and inter-state coordination committees to jointly plan the arrangements between the source and destination areas.**
- **Complete portability of benefits (One Nation, One Ration Card).**
- **Develop the source region.**
- **The politicization of migration needs to be checked.**

POPULATION POLICY: (10:43 AM):

- **Questions:**
- **1) What do you mean by population policy? Enumerate the factors of its failure. (10 marks/150 words)**
- **2) Discuss the evolution of population policy in the context of India. (10 marks/150 words)**
- **3) In the context of 25 years since the last population policy critically examine the need and nature of the new population policy. (10 marks/150 words)**
- **Population Policy:**
- **A purposeful measure aimed at affecting demographic processes such as fertility, mortality & migration.**
- **Types:**
- **Ante-natal: Aims to reduce Birth Rate, thereby stabilizing the overall population.**
- **Distributional: It aims at ensuring a balanced distribution of population to check over concentration.**
- **Evolution:**
- **Pre-independence.**
- **From 1947-51: Period of indifference.**
- **From 1951-61: Period of neutrality.**
- **From 1961-71: Period of experimentation.**
- **1978: Extension approach, Cafeteria Approach, etc.**
- **2000: Latest Population Policy.**
- **National Population Policy of 1978:**
- **Population Education: It is defined as the process by which students investigate and explore the nature and meaning of the population process, characteristics, causes of population change, and consequences for individuals, families, society, and the world.**
- **The objective of Population Education:**
- **a) Rapid growth of population and its causes.**
- **b) Influence of population trends on various aspects of human life.**
- **c) Closed interactions between the population growth and development processes.**
- **d) Negative impact of high population on the environment.**
- **e) Create awareness regarding the benefits of small families.**
- **f) Awareness w.r.t population policy and programs.**

- g) Empowering the people to make informed decisions.
- h) Creating awareness of how their choices impact others.
- **National Population Policy of 2000:**
- (Cover the portion from handouts).
- **Need for New Population Policy:**
- a) Due to a lack of parameters such as IMR, CMR, MMR, etc. we need a new population policy.
- b) Due to poverty, illiteracy, and failure of the government to implement policies and provisions e.g. Pre Natal (JSY), Pre Natal (PMSMA), and Post-Natal (JSSK)
- c) High fertility rate leading to maternal depletion syndrome.
- d) Malnutrition suffered by the women due to early and frequent pregnancies.
- e) Lack of qualitative medical infrastructure.
- f) W.r.t ante-natal care there exists a lack of awareness and affordability of various tests which results in birth defects and child mortality.
- g) Lack of modern equipment and presence of quacks.
- h) Unsafe abortions due to stigma related to unwed pregnancies.
- i) Superstitious beliefs and practices.
- j) Patriarchal systems that deny women access to contraceptives, safe and legal abortions, freedom to decide the timing and spacing of pregnancy, lack of access, and awareness about menstrual health.
- k) Lack of safe WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene).
- Although the sex ratio has improved it remains a challenge at birth.
- The pace at which the migration is happening & creating stress on infrastructure and social relationships we need a policy to address this issue.
- The policy should be designed to reap the benefits of longevity dividends.
- **Conclusion: A population policy should address the above challenges and a piece-meal engineering approach needs to be adopted.**

TOPICS OF THE NEXT CLASS: Continuation of the same topic, etc.