



Updated Value Addition Material 2020

# **SOCIETY**

## **PART-2**



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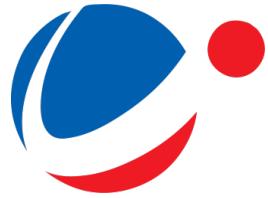
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## SOCIETY PART - 2

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# 1. Introduction

Student Notes:

**Globalization** is a process of **increasing interdependence, interconnectedness and integration of economies and societies** to such an extent that an event in one part of the globe affects people in other parts of world.

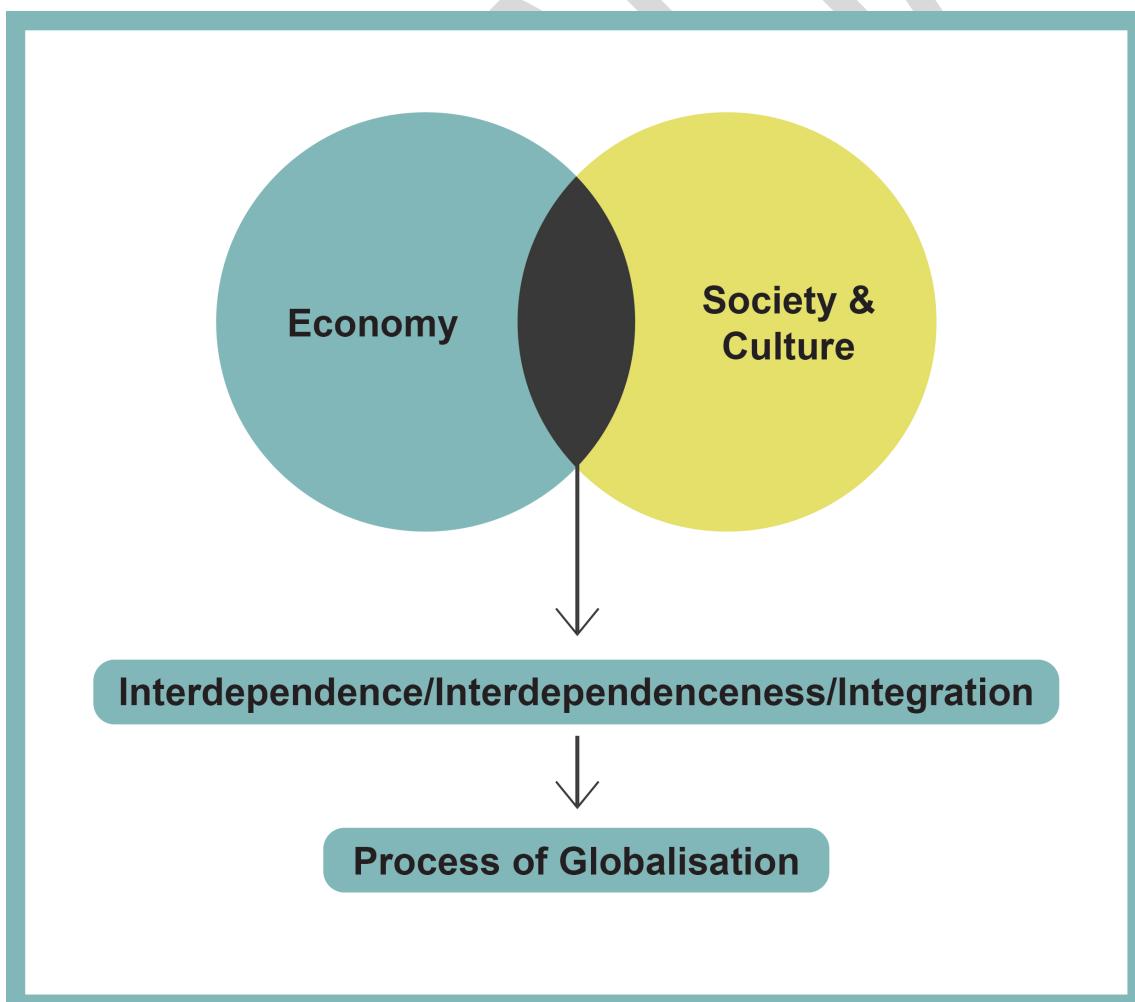
The effect of globalization is far reaching. It affects us all but affects us differently. Thus, while for some it may mean new opportunities, for others the loss of livelihood.

e.g.- Women silk spinners and twisters of Bihar lost their jobs once the Chinese and Korean silk yarn entered the market. Weavers and consumers prefer this yarn as it is somewhat cheaper and has a shine.

Loss of opportunities for Indian fishing vessels, loss of livelihoods of women fish sorters, dryers, vendors etc because of entry of large fishing vessels into Indian waters.

In Gujarat, women gum collectors, who were picking from the 'julifera' (Baval trees), lost their employment due to the import of cheaper gum from Sudan. In almost all cities of India, the rag pickers lost some of their employment due to import of waste paper from developed countries.

It is obvious that globalization is of great social significance. However, there are sharply divided views about the impact of globalization regarding its effect. Some argue that while many in the more privileged section may benefit, the condition of a large section of the already excluded population worsens. There are yet others who argue that globalization is not a new development at all.



## 2. Impact of Globalization on Indian Culture

Student Notes:

There are many ways that globalization affects culture. Over the ages India has had an open approach to cultural influences and has been enriched because of this. The last few decades have seen major cultural changes leading to fears that our local cultures would be overtaken. Thus there are heated debates in our society not just about political and economic issues but also about **changes in clothes, styles, music, films, languages, body language**. The debate is not new and 19th century reformers and early nationalists also debated on culture and tradition. The issues today are in some ways the same, in some ways different. What is perhaps different is the scale and intensity of change.

### 2.1. Homogenization versus Glocalization of culture

A central contention is that all cultures will become similar, that is homogeneous. Others argue that there is an increasing tendency towards **glocalisation** of culture. **Glocalisation refers to the mixing of the global with the local. It is not entirely spontaneous. Nor is it entirely delinked from the commercial interests of globalization.** It is a strategy often adopted by foreign firms while dealing with local traditions in order to enhance their marketability. In India, we find that all the foreign television channels like Star, MTV, Channel V and Cartoon Network use Indian languages. Even McDonald sells only vegetarian and chicken products in India and not its beef products, which are popular abroad. **McDonald's goes vegetarian during the Navaratri festival.** In the field of music, one can see the growth of popularity of 'Bhangra pop', 'Indi pop', fusion music and even remixes.

There is another phenomenon associated known as **Grobalisation** which has been coined by Ritzer(2004). It refers to what he calls "growth imperatives pushing organisations and nations to expand globally and to impose themselves on the local geographies there". For Ritzer, Globalization is the sum total of 'glocalization' and 'grobalization'.

#### Homogenization of Culture

- **Family structure:** Joint family has been adversely affected due to globalization (discussed in detail later). There has been an increase in nuclear families. This can be clearly manifested in the increasing number of old age homes that are present now.
- **Food:** Opening up of food joints like McDonalds, KFC across the country, there has been a homogenization of food available across the country, but there has also been heterogenization in food. Old restaurants are now replaced by Mc. Donald's. Fast food and Chinese dishes have replaced juice corners and Parathas.
- **Consumerism:** **Borrowing of money** has become more acceptable now as compared to the past. Taking loans is very common due to increasing access to financial institutions
- **Entertainment:** In place of old cinema halls, **multiplex theatres** are coming up.
- **Language:** Use of English has increased manifold in urban areas, this has led to a homogenization in language across the country. The rural areas have, however, been less affected by it. The 2011 Census showed English is the primary language—mother tongue—of 256,000 people, the second language of 83 million people, and the third language of another 46 million people, making it the second-most widely spoken language after Hindi

#### Glocalization of Culture

- **Food:** India has its unique cuisine, but the cuisines of foreign countries have become more easily available, they are modified to suit the taste buds of Indians (like Paneer Tikka Burger in McDonalds). This has led to a wide variety of food being available, leading to heterogenization
- French, German and Spanish are taught to students right from school level along with indigenous languages, this is an exemplification of **hybridization of culture**
- **Movies:** Popularity of foreign movies has increased, Hollywood, Chinese, French and Korean movies are quite popular among the urban youth. Along with this, dubbing of these foreign movies

in local languages is testimony of increased glocalization. Furthermore, there has been a rising acceptance and popularity of OTT platforms which showcase content from across the world.

- **Festivals:** celebrations of Valentines' day, Friendship day are examples of change in cultural values related to festival. However, along with these new days, traditional festivals are celebrated with equal enthusiasm.
- **Marriage:** Importance of marriage, as an institution, is decreasing. There has been an increase in divorce, increase in live-in relationships, and single parenting is increasing. Marriage used to be considered as bonding of the souls; but today marriage is becoming professional and contractual. However, despite change in forms of marriage, it has not declined as an institution.

Student Notes:

## 2.2. Revival of Culture

- **Revival of Yoga** in the country as well as in the international level. This can be seen in the popularity of the 'Art of Living' course by Ravi Shankar, or the celebration of International Yoga day across the world
- There has been a **revival of ayurvedic medicines** in the country as well as outside it
- Due to increasing uncertainty by inter-linkage with the outside world, there has been **religious revivalism**. This can be manifested in the use of religion to attract voters, or mobilizing people on the basis of religion.
- Increasing **demand for local handicraft products** in global market: such as Chikankari or bandhani.
- Due to **increasing global tourism**, locals are making efforts to preserve their diversity and revive their traditions.

All these changes have led to drastic changes to Indian culture, though most of these changes are confined to the urban areas, but the rural areas are fast catching up. We can see that the western culture is influencing the Indian culture, but **it is not replacing it, rather there is a mixture of both cultures.**

It is to be noted that culture **cannot be seen as an unchanging fixed entity** that can either collapse or remain the same when faced with social change. What is more likely even today is that globalization will lead to the creation of not just new local traditions but global ones too.

## 3. Impact of Globalization on Women in India

Globalization affects different groups of women in different places in different ways. On the one hand it may **create new opportunities for women** to be forerunners in economic and social progress on the other it **may take away job opportunities by providing cheaper** avenues in the form of assembly line production or outsourcing.

With the advent of global communication networks and cross-cultural exchange there seems to be a change in the status of women albeit not to a very large extent. Globalization has indeed promoted ideas and norms of equality for women that have brought about awareness and acted as a catalyst in their struggle for equitable rights and opportunities.

However, Globalization may exacerbate gender inequality in a patriarchal society, especially in the developing world. In the economic realm it may lead to further marginalization of women in the informal labor sector or impoverishment through loss of traditional sources of income. According to a United Nations Development Fund for Women's report, over the past two decades the process of globalization has contributed to widening inequality within and among countries

### 3.1. Positive impact of Globalization on women

- Increased opportunities for women - Opened up broader communication lines and brought more companies as well as different worldwide organizations into India- this provides more opportunities for women who are becoming a larger part of the workforce

- Independence and self confidence - With new jobs for women, there are opportunities for higher pay, which raises self-confidence and brings about independence. Also, due to increased urbanization, Women in urban areas have become more independent and self-sufficient. This has been manifested through inter-caste marriages, single mothers, live-in relationships.
- Development of entrepreneurial attitude - The lower middle class is experiencing a shift in the way family relations worked. Traditionally women stayed at home taking care of domestic needs and children. Now most of the women are setting out of their private spaces to earn a living. For example: **Self-Employed Women's Association (SEWA)** in India is a union of women laborers willing to work hard and seize any work opportunities they might get
- Spread of Feminist movement - Feminist movement has spread to India due to globalization, making women more vocal about their ideas. Recently, the fourth wave of feminism that seeks equality and prevention of discrimination at workplace manifested in the "Me Too" campaign across the world & in India.
- Improvement in education and health care facility - Globalization has led increase in education of women, it has led to an improvement in health care facilities, leading to reduction of MMR and IMR
- Skills and vocational training - Different non-profit organizations have been brought to India from around the globe. These organizations have given women the skills they need to advance, such as literacy and vocational skills.
- Impact on rural women - The women in rural settings have been influenced by globalization through media and through numerous intervention programs like non-profit organizations, increasing self-confidence of women and motivating them to fight for their rights
- Cultural change - Changes in attitude of women- more acceptance of western clothes, dating has become common in urban areas, increased use of contraception in rural as well as urban areas.

### 3.2. Negative impact of Globalization on women

- Issues related to employment and workplace -Though employment opportunities for women are increasing, they are mostly crowded in low paying jobs, have less social security. Exploitation of women in work place has emerged as a new issue
- Dual responsibility - Women are suffering two fold. As women in developing countries move into the work force, their domestic responsibilities are not alleviated. Women work two full time jobs.
- Commodification of women - Globalization has occurred with the persistence of patriarchal mindset of Indians, this has led to problems for women like commodification of women, use of social media to harass women, increase in violence against women.
- As consumers, women are increasingly facing a consumer culture which reduces them to commodities and as producers, women are exposed to work exploitation and occupational hazards
- Additionally, prostitution, abuse and dowry related suicides are on the increase despite globalization.

### 4. Impact of Globalization on Youth in India

Globalization offers clear economic opportunities and benefits, but comes with substantial social costs that often appear to affect young people disproportionately, given their tenuous transitional status within an uncertain and rapidly evolving global context.

The majority of India's population is young. The population growth among youth is one of the most critical factors in the way India responds to globalization. Indian youth are fuelling both positive and negative perceptions given to globalization. They are embracing globalization in a way that the previous generation never imagined.

## 4.1. Positive impact of Globalization on youth

- **Education and Enterprise :** The primary ambition of young Indians from the smallest villages to the largest cities is to "become rich." Young people hope to achieve this goal through enterprise and education. The most highly regarded careers like civil service, engineering, and medicine are giving way to high-paying jobs in high tech and the media.
- **Becoming a Global teenager:** In addition to the dynamic, global, economic forces effecting India, globalization has brought change to India's rich culture. Youth see themselves as global teenagers. They belong to a much bigger community than the community they were born into. The younger generation is embracing western popular culture and incorporating it into their Indian identity. There is a subtle and powerful hybridization of western and Indian values occurring – particularly evident among Indian youth.
- **Cultural change:** Present day youth, with its more materialistic ambitions and more globally informed opinions, are gradually abandoning the austere ways and restricted traditional Indian markets. Youth demand a more cosmopolitan society that is a full-fledged member of the global economy.
- **Attitude towards religion:** Most religious activities are becoming irrelevant to the youth. They want to see changes in religion. They are not internalizing traditional ideas; rather, they are merely tolerating them. Though they do find some indirect value with religion.

## 4.2. Negative impact of Globalisation on youth

- **Increased urban poverty:** Economic globalization has led to increased urban poverty as people move from the rural areas to the cities in search of opportunity. Youth make up the large majority of urban migrants. But youth face a high level of unemployment in urban centres. Young migrants are pushed and pulled into the cities only to find a stressed local economy. In the absence of critical infrastructure many youth suffer from the mismanagement of scarce resources, corruption, and sometimes natural calamities that devastate overpopulated areas. Religious, civic and ethnic conflicts also undermine economic prosperity available in cities, which often directly involve young people.
- **Consumerist attitude:** Consumerism has permeated and changed the traditional beliefs and practices of the Indian people. The traditional Indian dress is declining, especially among urban youth, in favour of new fashions from the west. Buying the latest cars, televisions, electronic gadgets, and trendy clothes has become quite popular. The younger poor population is particularly susceptible to the allure of expensive products seen in advertisements and when they cannot respond to these ads, they get frustrated.
- **Status of youth in family:** Globalization also is changing family institutions, and the nuclear family is increasingly the norm. Youth are not as close to their grandparents as were earlier generations and spend less time with the older generation resulting in loss of wisdom handed down from generation to generation.

**Increased cases of depression and suicide:** Globalization has led to an increase in uncertainty among youth; this underlying instability may serve to magnify the tensions and lack of control they experience on a daily basis. Uncertainty is because of the breakdown of traditional norms, weakening of social relations like that of family and marriage, uncertainty in career due to market economy. This has led to an increase in cases of depression and suicide among the youth. The evaluation of the effects of globalization is as a mixed bag, both good and bad. **Economic globalization has improved study and job opportunities and provided greater employment opportunities. But it has also made the poor even poorer.** But importantly, there is no going back from globalisation. The youth enjoy having the opportunity to be modern, progressive, and be a part

## 5. Impact of Globalization on Family

Student Notes:

Traditionally, in India, the basic unit of society was not individual but the joint family. Ever since independence, Indian Society has undergone and continues to undergo great change in every walk of life. **Family is becoming progressively weak due to globalization and individualism** is growing rapidly.

### Structure of the family

- Disintegration of joint family - Increasing mobility of younger generation in search of new employment and educational opportunities has weakened the family relations. It has led to disintegration of the joint family. Gradual change in family structure from joint/extended families to nuclear family pattern.
- **New forms of family are emerging:** for example Single parent households, live-in relationship, female headed households, dual-career family (both husband and wife are working), same sex couples etc.

### Functions of the family

- The family **bonding and ties have started loosening** due to physical distance as it rendered impracticable for family members to come together as often as earlier. This affected the earlier idealized notion of 'family' as the caring and nurturing unit for children, the sick and elderly.
- With more women joining the workforce system, the care of aged within families has declined.
- **Finding partners:** younger generations have started depending on internet marriage sites like '**Shadi.com, Bharat Matrimony**' etc. Family involvement in finding a groom / bride is reducing. However, the tradition of arranged marriages is still relevant in Indian society.
- Traditionally family served the role of providing education to the younger generation. However this role has been taken over by the specialized institutions due to growing division of labour and specialization of the work.
- However, despite changes in the functions of the family, even today there are certain functions still specific to family i) Primary socialization of children, ii) Agency of social control

### Inter-personal relations

- **Traditional authority structure has changed.** The head of the family- father/grandfather have started losing their authority to the bread winner of the family.
- In nuclear families, there has been a **change in marital rules and distributions of powers.**
- Total subordination of women to men and strict disciplinarian role of father towards children are changing.
- **Individualism in younger generation is increasing,** many of them don't believe in total surrender of their individual interests to family interests.
- However, due to penetration of technology connectivity with extended kins has improved.

## 6. Impact on Caste System

The traditional caste system is based on the principles of Purity and pollution. It had following characteristics:

1. Hierarchy
2. Separation of contact
3. Occupational division of labour

Due to globalization, there have been changes in the traditional caste system in following ways:

Student Notes:

- **Weakening of caste system** - Due to globalization, there has been expansion of economic opportunities, education and liberal thoughts, which has resulted in weakening of the caste system.
- **Acceptance of Inter caste marriage** - Inter caste marriages are becoming more common and are being accepted gradually
- **Caste free division of labour** - Traditional division of labour was breaking down due to industrialization; this was given a boost by globalization.
- **Decreased feeling of casteism** - Increasing use of modern communication facilities, increased interaction between members of different castes has led to decrease in feeling of Casteism.
- **Secular pattern of living** - Globalization has resulted into growing urbanization, which has facilitated secular pattern of living and hence impacted “**separation of contact**” aspect of caste system.

However, despite changes, **caste system has shown immense resilience and still continues to exist as one of the significant feature of Indian society.**

## 7. Economic Impact of Globalization

Globalization has intensified interdependence and competition between economies in the world market. This is reflected in Interdependence in regard to trading in goods and services and in movement of capital & labour. As a result domestic economic developments are not determined entirely by domestic policies and market conditions. Rather, they are influenced by both domestic and international policies and economic conditions. **Direction and depth of all economic activities in India is now governed largely by global Economy.**

**Positive Impact includes**

- **Policies of Privatization and liberalization of economy**, along with the process of globalization, had a dramatic effect on Indian Economy which responded swiftly and positively to these measures. The following table shows the impact of globalization on growth:

Time period	Pre 1991 (or, 1980s)	1991-92 to 2005-06	Since 2003-04
Average growth	5.29%	6.06%	~8.5%

- Increase in Innovation - Globalization has led to an increase in innovations in the economy and has pushed the culture of start-ups in the country.
- Access to global capital reserves - via the stock market and international debt depending on the economic potential of nations and their markets.
- More space to the private sector - Sharp reduction in industries reserved exclusively for public sector Decision to go for disinvestment in public sector enterprises thus promoting efficiency and merit.
- Development of tourism sector - Increase in tourism and development of tourist destinations in India- leading to increase in foreign reserves
- Revolution in IT and Telecom sector - Vast expansion of sectors like IT, telecommunication and aviation. **A notable revolution has occurred in the telecom sector.** In the pre reforms era, this was entirely in the hands of the central government and due to lack of competition, the call charges were quite high. Further, due to lack of funds with the government, the government could never meet the demand for telephones. In fact, a person seeking a telephone connection had to wait for years before he could get a telephone connection.

- Customised and quality products - The biggest contribution of globalisation is in the field of quality and development of products with various features to suit the Indians. Now wide choices are available to select goods, which has led to better quality of products due to greater competition.
- Improved access of health technology - Globalization has improved access to health technology (medicines, vaccines and medical equipments and knowhow). This has led to improvement of health care system. Improved education sector - Globalization has also affected the education sector in India. Globalization has increased the demand for education due to the economic payoffs of higher education to global, science based, knowledge. University training has become more of a necessity to get good job in a globalized world. Moreover, socio-political, demographic and democratic ideals increase pressure on universities to provide access to groups that traditionally have not attended universities. Opening Indian higher education to foreign competition will benefit education sector further.
- Reduction in poverty - In theory, globalisation, by promoting economic growth in developing countries, tends to reduce poverty. Some scholars have argued that '**trade is good for growth, growth is good for the poor and so trade is good for the poor**' (Dollar and Kray, 2001). The empirical experience of developing countries generally supports this proposition as the incidence of poverty declined significantly in many fast growing countries like China, India and Vietnam. However, some critics have argued that the reduction of poverty in China was only because of its exceptional growth—in fact, absolute poverty increased in Sub-Saharan Africa and relative poverty has increased in a majority of countries.
- Globalization has through greater exposure **liberalized our attitudes, reduced our biases and predispositions** about people, situations and communities worldwide.

### Negatives

- Vulnerability to global economic shocks - Indian Economy has become more vulnerable to global shocks like East Asian crisis 1997, European crisis, Global Financial crisis (2007-08) etc.
- Stiff competition to Indian corporate - Globalization has adversely affected many established companies (like organisations manufacturing Ambassador Cars or Fiat cars etc) which failed to face competition from established global players.
- Steep and fast reductions in custom duties have snatched large part of Indian market from Indian Industry and passed it on to imports from established global players.
- Increase in unemployment - For its survival in the face of global competition, Indian industry has transformed itself from labour intensive processes to Capital intensive processes by adopting global technologies and automatic machinery. This has resulted in high rate of unemployment in India. Unemployment is the biggest challenge for Indian Government today.
- Formation of slums - Boost to urbanization and industrialization, which has also led to unplanned growth of urban centres leading to formation of more slums.
- Spread of diseases - But globalization has also led to a greater threat of spread of communicable diseases like Ebola, Covid 19.
- Consumerism - There has been a tremendous increase in consumerism for goods and services.

We may call globalization, at best, a double edged weapon. It has helped Indian consumers to enjoy all high Quality global brands. It did help Government of India to tide over its serious foreign exchange problem, though temporarily, by enabling it to get loan from World Bank. But critics cite serious erosion of control of Indian Government over its economy and the loss to local Industry as setbacks.

## 7.1. Impact of Globalization on Employment in India

Student Notes:

Globalization affects the employment situation through **trade liberalisation**, through encouraging exports and imports and through increasing incentives for investment and innovation. It also **encourages FDI** which supplements domestic investment and leads to higher growth of the economy. Globalization, which is often combined with domestic liberalisation, also results in **reducing the power of trade unions** and encourages informal contractualization and lock outs.

No wonder, the advocates of globalization have always been of the firm view that globalization would result in significant increases in labour intensive exports thereby promoting employment and income generation in developing countries. Simultaneously, **larger flows of FDI would result in increased investment in Greenfield areas** and would lead to accelerated direct and indirect employment and income growth in the developing countries.

In the Indian context of post economic reforms, the rate of growth of the economy and the rate of growth of employment have accelerated, but the economy as also employment remains undiversified. **Both interpersonal and inter-regional income inequalities** remain high and seem to have increased. The quality of employment remains very poor for a major portion of workers. The following points may be noted in Indian context:

- Globalization has resulted in **casualization of labour**. Global competition tends to encourage formal firms to shift formal wageworkers to informal employment arrangements without minimum wages, assured work or benefits. It encourages informal units to shift workers to piece-rate or casual work arrangements without assured minimum wages, or benefits.
- **Real wages of casual labour increased faster** than in the past- both among agricultural and industrial workers.
- There has been a **shift in the composition of labour force in favour of the skilled labors**, in general, and more significantly in the unorganised sector. As a natural consequence, labour productivity indicated faster improvement both in organized and unorganised sectors
- **International mobility of labors:** The migration of labours across international boundaries is one of the most striking features of globalization worldwide.
  - Since Independence, **migration from India** has been characterized by movement of persons with technical skills and professional expertise to the industrialized countries, and flow of unskilled and semi-skilled workers to the oil exporting countries of the Middle East.
  - During the 1990s, however, there has been a clear shift in the pattern of labour demand in the Middle East away from unskilled and semi-skilled categories towards service, operations and maintenance workers requiring high skills.
  - Besides, there has been a **runaway growth in exports of IT and software services** from India
  - All these have enhanced the employment opportunities for the Indian labour, particularly when the country boasts to have **very large pool of English speaking people**.
  - In the process, sustained remittances from the Indian Diaspora, which is in fact the largest in the world, have imparted an element of stability in the country's balance of payments.
- **Woman labour:** Feminization of the workforce increased after liberalization.
- **Child labour:** Though undesirable, child labor persists primarily in rural and agricultural activities on account of socio-economic compulsions. But there has been a decline in participation of children aged 5- 14 years in the workforce. There has been a substitution effect, which favors the employability of adult females.

- **Industrial relations:** Increasingly, consultation, co-operation and consensus are taking the place of coercion and confrontation. This is reflected in the reduced number of man days lost.

Student Notes:

## 7.2. Impact of Globalization on Informal sector

Informal sector includes the large amalgam of men and women, who eke out a living unprotected by a regular salary and job security. This includes the large and amorphous category called the self-employed, daily wage laborers, as also those who are salaried employees but do not have job security, wage revisions and other benefits.

- Globalization often leads to shifts from secure self-employment to more precarious self-employment, as **producers and traders lose their market niche**.
- Globalization **tends to benefit large companies** which can move quickly and easily across borders but poses disadvantage to labour, especially lower-skilled workers that cannot migrate easily or at all. This puts a pressure on low skilled workers and petty producers by weakening their bargaining power and subjecting them to enhanced competition.
- **Lack of opportunities in the formal sector** due to lack of skill/education and slow pace of job creation in the country push people to informal sector.
- As more and more men enter the informal economy, women tend to be pushed to the lowest income end of the informal economy.
- Thus, globalization of the economy tends to **reinforce the links between poverty, informality, and gender**.
- But globalization can also lead to new opportunities for those who work in the informal economy in the form of new jobs for wageworkers or new markets for the self-employed.
- There has been a radical restructuring of production and distribution in many key industries characterized by outsourcing or subcontracting through global commodity chains. The net result is that more and more workers are being paid very low wages and many of them have to absorb the non-wage costs of production

However, a collaborative effort on the part of grassroots organizations of those who work in the informal economy with sympathetic representatives of non-governmental, research, government, private sector, and international development organizations is needed to enable the most vulnerable segments of society to seize these opportunities.

## 7.3. Impact of Globalization on Agriculture

With a view to move towards liberalizing the agricultural sector and promoting free and fair trade, India, a member nation of the World Trade organization (WTO) signed the Uruguay Round Agreements on 1st January 1995. The **Agreement On Agriculture of the WTO**, was the first multilateral agreement, meant to curb unfair practices in agricultural trade and set off the process of reforms in the agricultural sector.

Indian agriculture has shown a slow average annual growth rate. It was 3.1 % during the decade 1980-1990 prior to liberalization of the economy. But since then the annual growth rates have declined consistently relative to annual growth rate of the population. Several factors were responsible for this fall in growth rate; lack of credit, inadequate irrigation cover, and indebtedness, continuing use of obsolete technology, improper use of inputs and decline in the public investments

Since the non-agricultural sectors of the economy have been growing at a much faster rate than the agricultural sector, this has resulted in a declining share of agriculture in the total GDP. Although the share of agriculture in GDP declined rapidly, its share in employment declined at a much slower rate.

The notable effects of Globalization on Indian agriculture may be listed as under:

Student Notes:

- **Shift from traditional crop to cash crop** - With globalization farmers were encouraged to shift from traditional crops to export- oriented '**cash crops**' such as cotton and tobacco but such crops needed far more inputs in terms of fertilizers, pesticides and water.
- **Uneven spread of farm mechanization** - Appropriate use of agricultural equipment's, suited to the crops and the region of cultivation, lead to efficient utilization of farm inputs, making farming financially viable and profitable. Though there has been considerable progress in farm mechanization, its spread across the country still remains uneven.
- **Introduction of water saving techniques** - Introduced new water saving practices in India such as drip irrigation.
- **Capitalist farming and contract farming** - There has been a gradual shift from Subsistence farming to capitalist farming and contract farming
- **Increased access to developed country markets** - However Indian farmer still find it difficult to export their products to rich countries because of their inferior technology and stringent quality parameters imposed by foreign consumers. (Due to sanitary and phytosanitary requirements, example temporary ban of Mangoes by EU in 2014)
- **Increase in input cost** - Seed prices have increased due to entry by seed producing MNCs like Monsanto and Cargill. There are also concerns related to patent rights on seeds. The **large scale suicide** by Indian farmers in Karnataka, Punjab and Haryana under the burden of heavy loans is attributed to rising cost of inputs and thin margins on profit.
- **Trading of agricultural commodities** has increased which at times lead to fluctuation of prices of these commodities.
- **Feminisation of agriculture:** Globalisation has led to the shift of population from rural area to the urban areas and eventually It has led to feminization of agriculture. As per the 10th Agriculture Census (2015-16), agriculture sector employs 80% of all economically active women; they comprise 33% of the agricultural labour force and 48% of self-employed farmers. According to the Economic Survey 2017-18, a rise in migration of men from rural to urban areas has resulted in feminization of agriculture.

## 8. Globalization and Environment

The architects of globalization have **ignored the social, biological and physical constraints** on their created system. Critics of globalization have noted that global free trade promotes the social and economic conditions most likely to undermine its own existence. The same can be said of the biological and physical limiting factors-especially, in the short term, the dwindling supplies of cheap energy.

The effects of Globalization on environment include, but are not limited to, reduced genetic diversity in agriculture (loss of crop varieties and livestock breeds), loss of wild species, spread of exotic species, pollution of air, water and soil, accelerated climatic change, exhaustion of resources, and social and spiritual disruption.

### 8.1. Ways in Which Globalization Affects Environment

- Globalization has led to an increase in the consumption of products, which has impacted the ecological cycle. Increased consumption leads to an increase in the production of goods, which in turn puts stress on the environment.
- Globalization has also led to an increase in the transportation of raw materials and food from one place to another. The amount of fuel that is consumed in transporting these products has led to an increase in the pollution levels in the environment. It has also led to several other environmental concerns such as noise pollution and landscape intrusion. Transportation has also put a strain on the non-renewable sources of energy.
- Ozone layer depletion and enhanced greenhouse effect pose additional challenges.

- The industrial waste that is generated as a result of production has been dumped in oceans. This has killed many underwater organisms and has deposited many harmful chemicals in the ocean. **Oil spills from oil tankers** pose threat to marine environment.
- Due to globalization and industrialization, **various chemicals have been thrown into the soil**. This toxic waste has caused a lot of damage to plants by interfering in their genetic makeup. It has put pressure on the available land resources.
- In various parts of the world, mountains are being cut to make way for a passing tunnel or a highway. Vast barren lands have been encroached upon to pave way for new buildings.
- Globalization increases the vulnerability of ecosystems and societies, and **the least resilient ecosystems**. The livelihoods of the poorest communities are most at risk.

It is important to highlight that not only does globalization impact the environment, but the environment impacts the **pace, direction and quality of globalization**. For example: environmental resources provide the fuel for economic globalization. Similarly social and policy responses to global environmental challenges constrain and influence the context in which globalization happens.

## 8.2. Ways in Which Environment Affects Globalization

- Natural resource scarcity or/and abundance are drivers of globalization, as they incite supply and demand forces in global markets.
- The need for **environmental amelioration** can extract costs from economy and siphon resources away from development goals.
- Environmental stress can trigger **alternative technological paths**, e.g., dematerialization, alternative energy, etc., which may not have otherwise emerged.
- Environmental standards influence patterns of trade and investment nationally and internationally.

The current debate on globalization has become de-linked from its environmental roots and contexts. These links between environment and globalization need to be re-examined and recognized. To ignore these links is to misunderstand the full extent and nature of globalization and to miss out on critical opportunities to address some of the most pressing environmental challenges faced by humanity.

## 9. Impact of globalisation on the State and its institutions

Globalisation has impacted the role of the state in multiple perspectives. On the one hand it has increased its role and on the other, it has restricted its role to minimum governance.

- Change of role from **welfare state to minimalist state** - The lifting of trade barriers, liberalization of world capital markets, and swift technological progress, especially in the fields of information technology has resulted in an erosion of state capacity. All over the world, the old 'welfare state' is now giving way to a more minimalist state that performs certain core functions such as the maintenance of law and order and the security of its citizens.
- After LPG reforms, **market becomes prime determinants of economic and social priorities**. The entry and the increased role of multinational companies all over the world lead to a reduction in the capacity of governments to take decisions on their own. e.g. – Disinvestment of public sector enterprises, outsourcing of public service (e.g. Distribution of electricity, transport services etc)
- Improved capacity to govern** – Globalisation has given more access of information through technology to the state. With this information, the state is better able to govern and rule. Thus, states become more powerful than they were earlier as an outcome of the new technology. e.g. - Access of space technology, more advanced and sophisticated defence technology, use of IT system in governance (e-Governance); all these technologies have given more capacity to the state to govern.

- Involvement of international institutions in decision making - Globalisation has compelled the states to set up/comply international norm setting and formal negotiations on a global or regional scale. Many of the problems afflicting the world today - such as poverty, environmental pollution, economic crises, organized crime and terrorism – are increasingly transnational in nature, and cannot be dealt with only at the national level, or by state to state negotiations. e.g. – **Involvement of WTO for trade related decisions, UNFCCC for climate change negotiations etc**
- Role of Bureaucracy – Globalisation has also changed the role of bureaucrats. Now the bureaucracy has not only to deal with the public service delivery but also, they are playing a huge role in setting up of international norms related to trade, environment, security etc. Therefore, to be successful in a globalised system of economics, civil servants have to strike a fine balance between participation and accountability; competition and conflict; user and citizens; public interests and market interests and old and new. Laws have to be enforced impartially and the weaker sections are to be protected by them as the operations of the Corporates may not take care of them.

Student Notes:

International trade in goods and ideas will and should continue, but the only form of globalization that is acceptable is one that unites nations in meeting global threats and in preserving the environments, life forms and civilizations of this planet.

## 10. Previous Year UPSC GS Mains Questions

1. Are we losing our local identity for the global identity? Discuss. (2019)
2. 'Globalisation is generally said to promote cultural homogenisation but due to this cultural specificities appear to be strengthened in the Indian society.' Elucidate. (2018)
3. To what extent globalisation has influenced the core of cultural diversity in India? Explain. (2016)
4. Discuss the positive and negative effects of globalization on women in India? (2015)
5. Critically examine the effect of globalization on the aged population in India. (2013)

## 11. Vision IAS GS Mains Test Series Questions

1. *While many see globalisation as synonymous with westernisation, evidence suggests that the process of globalisation has not been a one way street. Comment.*

**Approach:**

- Briefly explain globalisation and westernisation.
- Explain the factors that make globalisation akin to westernisation.
- Discuss how globalisation is a two way process.

**Answer:**

**Globalization** is the process of international integration of economies and societies across the world arising from interchange of world views, products, ideas, and other aspects of culture. **Westernization** on the other hand is a process whereby societies come under or adopt Western culture in areas such as industry, technology, law, politics, economics, lifestyle, language, philosophy, and values.

### Globalisation synonymous to westernisation

- Globalisation by many is seen as a recent phenomenon which is occasioned by rise of western influence in all aspects of life.
- Major themes of globalisation today like internet, MNCs, fashion, music, financial institutions, democratic principles, administrative techniques and international bodies (like UN, WTO) emanate from West.
- Many non-Western societies admire and adhere to Western living standards and lifestyles

- Similarly, many Modern values in social and personal domains like religion, marriage, dating, work, polity etc. are inspired from west. For instance western work culture is being aped in many companies today.
- East has adopted many western ideas and values but it seems that its own values have not significantly affected the west.

### **Globalisation as two way process**

- Globalisation is not a recent phenomenon but ancient one. Trade on the Silk Road was a significant factor in the development of civilizations of China, Indian subcontinent, Persia, Europe, and Arabia, opening long-distance political and economic interactions between civilizations.
- Renaissance, the Enlightenment and Industrial Revolution occurred mainly in Europe and, later, in America. Many of these developments drew on the experience of rest of the world, rather than being confined within the boundaries of a discrete Western civilization.
- Arabs carried their own as well as ideas of other civilisations (Eg. Number system from India) to Europe through trade and later during Crusades.
- Spread of religions like Islam, Hinduism and Buddhism to Europe, South-East Asia and Africa are examples of globalisation.
- Pre-industrialisation, Indian cotton was the most popular fabric in England. Indian food, philosophy and spiritualism reached West during British rule.
- In modern era, globalisation has facilitated movement of professionals, artists, entrepreneurs from East to West, who are shaping the economies, cultures and governments in West.
- Japanese technology and culture, Chinese food and Indian cultural practices like Yoga have largely been integrated into Western lifestyles.
- Free market has given rise to powerful economies like China and India in the East, who are in turn influencing trade, international bodies and global decisions.
- Though post WW-II institutions continue to be dominated by the west, there have been vocal demands for their reform. It has also led to the emergence of new institutions dominated by east (for example New Development Bank and AIIB).

Hence, westernisation can be considered as only one aspect of Globalisation, which is otherwise multidimensional and much older than westernisation. Equating the two is a misdiagnosis and incites parochial tendencies and undermines the possibility of objectivity in science and knowledge. Regarding globalisation as two way traffic will help the civilizations to share their best and imbibe the best from others leading to progress of whole humankind.

- 2. Even though globalisation has led to increased employment opportunities for women, it has also created a new set of challenges for women workers. Discuss with examples.**

#### **Approach:**

- Briefly state the definition of globalisation and its impact on Indian society as a whole.
- In the main body, discuss the status and growth of employment opportunities for women in the wake of globalisation.
- Highlight the multiple forms of challenges faced by women workers in the changed economic scenario along with relevant examples.
- Briefly suggest some measures to overcome these challenges, so as to enable women to reap the benefits offered by globalisation in the coming future.

- **Globalisation** is a process in which people and countries are getting integrated economically and culturally, through trade, labor, information technology, travel, cultural exchanges, and mass media. . Besides other sections of Indian society, the wave of globalisation has also touched economic and social lives of women profoundly. It has opened up various avenues for women workers-
  - **Formal sector-** Various MNCs have opened up multiple economic pathways for women, thus making them more mobile and economically independent.
  - **Informal sector-** Due to strengthened trade and export flows, absorption of women in main economic fold has grown significantly. **Kutchcraft**, an association of 110 craftswomen's groups has generated over 6,000 job opportunities since India embarked on the path of globalisation.
  - New jobs and higher pays, raise self-confidence, economic independence, and enhanced decision making power in financial and family settings. It has promoted equality between sexes, and challenged gender stereotypes.
- Globalization has a darker side as well as seen from following challenges-
  - Gender inequalities in form of **wage differentials** and **lesser career mobility** in formal sector of economy. Unemployment, underemployment and temporary work are more common among women than among men.
  - **Health Hazards**-Since availability or work is irregular particularly in unorganized sector, women are forced to work for 12 hours which gives rise to respiratory problems, pelvic inflammatory disease etc.
  - **Patriarchal attitude and cultural norms**- Challenged by globalization often manifested in the form of violence, sexual offences, glass ceiling, domestic and workplace harassment etc.
  - **Gender insensitivity**- Maternity benefits and minimum wages provisions are rarely enforced.
  - Working in nights-Inadequate transport facilities and security for women working with call centers and EPZs makes them more vulnerable to crimes.
  - **Mechanisation**- Several traditional industries where women work in large numbers like handloom and food processing have undergone changes in the forms of production with introduction of machines, power looms etc.
  - **Informalization**: 95% of female workers are in unorganized sector. Globalisation has led to many MNCs outsourcing their production to cheap labor countries like India. For ex: sports, apparel etc. These women don't have protection from labor laws or unions to articulate their problems.

In India, GDP could rise by 8% if the female/male ratio of workers went up by 10%. In the long run, it is necessary to mitigate the negative consequence of globalisation by enhancing women's skills, innovations, developing policies and insurance products to minimize risks, so as to create an enduring environment for their economic and social empowerment.

**3. The political backlash against globalisation in advanced countries could have major implications for India's economic prospects. Identify the potential implications of growing protectionism and emerging threat of trade war on India.**

**Approach:**

- Briefly discuss the recent political backlash against globalisation in advanced countries and its reasons.
- Analyze the implication of growing protectionism and emerging threat of trade war on India.

- Discuss the importance of Globalization and free trade for India
- Suggest strategies to prevent and minimize the impact.

Student Notes:

**Answer:**

It was only a few years ago that globalisation was held by many to be an inevitable, unstoppable force but the future of economic globalisation has been shaken by a series of events:

- USA pulled out of Trans-Pacific Partnership
- Threat of trade wars between USA and China
- Brexit
- Anti-WTO mobilization
- Work and study visa restrictions by advanced countries
- Increase on import tariffs on steel and aluminium by USA

Since 2012, the IMF reported in its World Economic Outlook for 2016, trade was growing at 3% a year – less than half the average of the previous three decades.

**Impact of Protectionism:**

- Restrictions on labour mobility
- Curbed visa programmes will adversely affect Indian IT sector
- Restrictions on outsourcing business.
- Less educational and job opportunities in developed countries
- High cost of Transfer of Technology
- Reduce Indian export.
- In light of pressure by West, India will have to make cuts on its subsidy regime, further reducing exports and profits Trigger capital outflows and hurt demand.

**Impact of US-China trade war on Indian market:**

It could have positive results for countries such as India from a trade perspective as it will help India to venture into markets not feasible for China. But in the long term, a full-fledged trade war is bad news. It invariably leads to a higher inflationary and low growth scenario.

As Economic Survey 2016-17 points out, given that India's growth ambitions of 8-10 percent require export growth of about 15-20 per cent, any serious retreat from openness on the part of India's trading partners would jeopardise those ambitions.

**Strategies to prevent and minimize the impact:**

- **Domestic vulnerabilities:** To ensure resilience against an uncertain global policy mix, policymakers should continue to address corporate and bank
- **Fiscal Consolidation:** Strengthening its fiscal responsibility framework, including through anchoring fiscal adjustment by means of a debt-to-GDP ratio of 60%, to be achieved by 2022-23 will enhance India's fiscal position.
- **Cooperation with likeminded countries:** India should align with China and other developing countries against protectionism and use WTO platform to promote equitable and fair trade regime.

India will have to keep a close watch on political backlash against globalisation and also developments in trade war threats as both have implications on the domestic economy.

4. ***Discuss how the culture of consumption has played a crucial role in the process of globalisation especially in shaping the growth of cities in India.***

Student Notes:

**Approach:**

- Give a brief explanation of the globalization process.
- Explain how the culture of consumption has played a pivotal role in the globalization process, especially in shaping the growth of Indian cities.

**Answer:**

Globalization is a complex web of processes that intensify and expand worldwide economic, cultural, political and technological exchanges and connections. In India, globalization proliferated after the adoption of economic reforms in 1991. Worldwide, as in India, globalization has set conditions for consumerism and in turn got affected by it through factors like global access to resources, markets and credit. India is no exception to this form of consumer acculturation.

In this culture of consumption, social status, values, and activities are centered on the consumption of goods and services. Culture of Consumption has become a major force of social change and has shaped the growth of Indian cities to a large extent. This is evident from the spurt of shopping malls, multiplex cinema halls, amusement parks etc. Rising consumption creates demand for products and services, particularly in urban areas which feeds the cycle of globalization.

Advertisements, digital and social media further promote spending and conspicuous consumption by modifying consumer behaviour. This is further fuelled by rising disposable income of urban masses. Nuclearization of urban households has promoted immediate gratification over asset creation which generates demand for global goods and services.

For instance, in urban India fast food culture is rapidly growing, wherein soft drinks, pizza, burgers, etc. dominate food choices. Global firms like McDonalds, Pizza Hut, etc. exacerbate this by adopting glocalization of culture creating a hybrid mixture of global and local versions. For e.g. McDonalds introduced McSpicy Paneer burger so as to cater to Indian consumers. Also, consumption of processed and ready-to-eat food items has also surged.

Culture of consumption fuelling the globalization process can also be witnessed by the growth of industries such as fashion, cosmetics etc. Global brands like L'Oreal, Zara etc. have opened their stores in urban areas and are branching out to semi-urban areas. Increased internet penetration has created greater awareness about products and services and has paved the way for e-commerce and e-shopping.

Similarly, burgeoning MNCs, especially IT companies, has created a class of upwardly mobile professionals in Indian cities like Bengaluru and Hyderabad. These professionals get high salaries and are the targeted clientele of many industries like credit card disbursal agencies. Their spatial mobility and lack of time leads to increased demand of FMCGs and second hand items.

Though rising consumption seems to assist in growth of urban centres, excessive consumption has negative repercussions for the society as well. For instance, it exacerbates inequalities and unsustainable consumption patterns, thus leading to lifestyle diseases like obesity and deteriorates environment. Un-thoughtful consumption need to be checked through policies and education so that its ill-effects do not become a cause for unsustainable cities.

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# POPULATION AND ASSOCIATED ISSUES

Student Notes:

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## 1. Introduction

India's population, by numbers, may overtake the population of China by 2027 (as per the projections made by UN's Population Division), to make India the most populous nation of the world.

Such a large population invariably puts pressure on a country's limited resources and is also responsible for many socio-economic problems in the country. Hence it is often seen as a liability, as it can act as a major hindrance to development and the quality of life of the people.

However, population numbers have their upsides as well, particularly when a large proportion of this population belongs to the working age category. So, India is also considered a leading nation in the world in terms of human power due to its young, educated and productive population. They are contributing to the development of not only our country, but many other countries as well. Therefore, in this context, population is an asset for the economy, the greatest resource of the country rather than a liability.

### 1.1. Malthusian Theory of Population Growth

The English political economist Thomas Robert Malthus (1766-1834) postulated that while human population grew in a geometric progression (i.e., like 2, 4, 8, 16, 32 etc.), the resources (read agricultural base) grew at an arithmetic progression, and hence the resources would never be sufficient to sustain the population growth and humanity was doomed to poverty, unless some preventive measures were taken to check the population growth. He stated that natural calamities were actually nature's way of checking this unsustainable rise in human population.

However, later on, researches did refute his theory stating that resources do not grow in a modest arithmetic progression, but at a much higher rate due to technological innovations. The experience of European countries provided the most effective refutation of his theory. In the latter half of nineteenth century, and by the end of the first quarter of the twentieth century, birth rates declined, and outbreaks of epidemic diseases were being controlled. Malthus's predictions proved false because both food production and standards of living continued to rise despite the rapid growth of population.

## 2. Understanding 'Demography'

The term 'demography' is of Greek origin and is composed of the two words, 'demos' (people) and 'graphein' (describe), implying the description of people. Hence demography is the science of the systematic study of population.

Demography studies the **trends and processes associated with population** including – changes in population size; patterns of births, deaths, and migration; and the structure and composition of the population, such as the relative proportions of women, men and different age groups.

There are different varieties of demography, including **formal demography** which is a largely quantitative field, and **social demography** which focuses on the social, economic or political aspects of populations.

**Formal demography** is primarily concerned with the measurement and analysis of the components of population change. Its focus is on **quantitative analysis** for which it has a highly developed mathematical methodology suitable for forecasting population growth and changes in the composition of population.

**Population studies or social demography**, on the other hand, enquires into the wider causes and consequences of population structures and change. Social demographers believe that social processes and structures regulate demographic processes; like sociologists, they seek to trace the social reasons that account for population trends.

### 3. Determining Population Trends

All demographic studies are based on the processes of **counting or enumeration** – such as the census or the survey – which **involve the systematic collection of data** on the people residing within a specified territory.

The practice of the collection of social statistics by the state is in itself much older, but it acquired its modern form towards the end of the eighteenth century. The American census of 1790 was probably the first modern census.

In India, censuses began to be conducted by the British Indian government between 1867-72 (under British Viceroy Lord Mayo), and regular ten yearly (or decennial) censuses have been conducted **since 1881**. Independent India continued the practice, and seven decennial censuses have been conducted since 1951, the most recent being in 2011. It is conducted under the Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India (ORGI) under the Ministry of Home Affairs.

The Indian census is the largest such exercise in the world (China does not conduct regular censuses).

**Census:** It is the procedure of systematically acquiring and recording information about the members of a given population. The term is used mostly in connection with ‘national population door to door censuses’ taken every 10 years.

For example, the Economic Census in India is a Central Sector Scheme, with 100% Central Assistance and is conducted in all the States and Union Territories of the country, in collaboration with the State/UT Governments. The Economic Census data, over the years, has provided a base for undertaking follow up surveys by NSSO and other governmental and non-governmental agencies to study the structure and composition of the various industrial sectors and their contribution. It is undertaken by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

**Survey:** The National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) in India is a unique setup to carry out surveys on socio-economic, demographic, agricultural and industrial subjects for collecting data from households and from enterprises located in villages and in the towns. It is a focal agency of the Govt. of India (under the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI)) for collection of statistical data in the areas which are vital for developmental planning.

### 4. Population Characteristics

The characteristics of a given set of population can be understood on the basis of the following parameters:

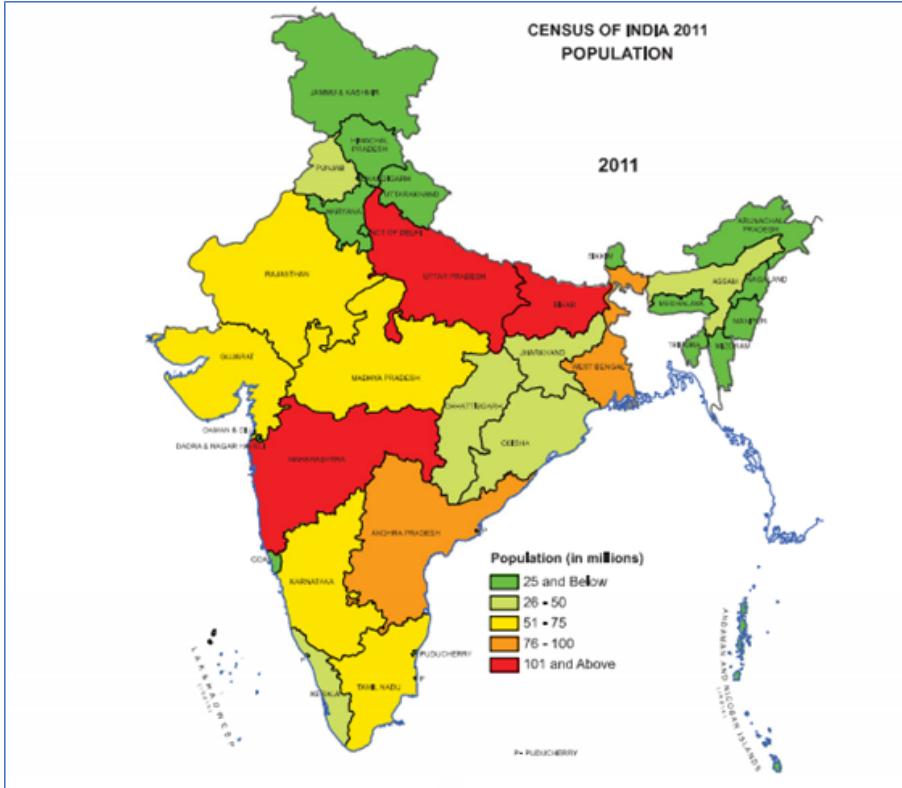
#### 4.1. Distribution and Density of Population

Patterns of population distribution and density help us to understand the demographic characteristics of any area.

The term '**Population Distribution**' refers to the manner in which people are spaced over the earth's surface and the term 'population density' refers to the number of people living in each unit of area (such as a square mile).

India has a total population of 121 crores (or 1.21 billion) according to Census, 2011. Further, **India's population currently stands at 1.37 billion** (2019, United Nations Population Division.), which accounts for approx. 17% of the world's population.

These 1.37 billion people are unevenly distributed over our country's vast area of 3.28 million square km, which accounts for 2.4 per cent of the world's area. India's population density therefore stands at 382 persons per square km.

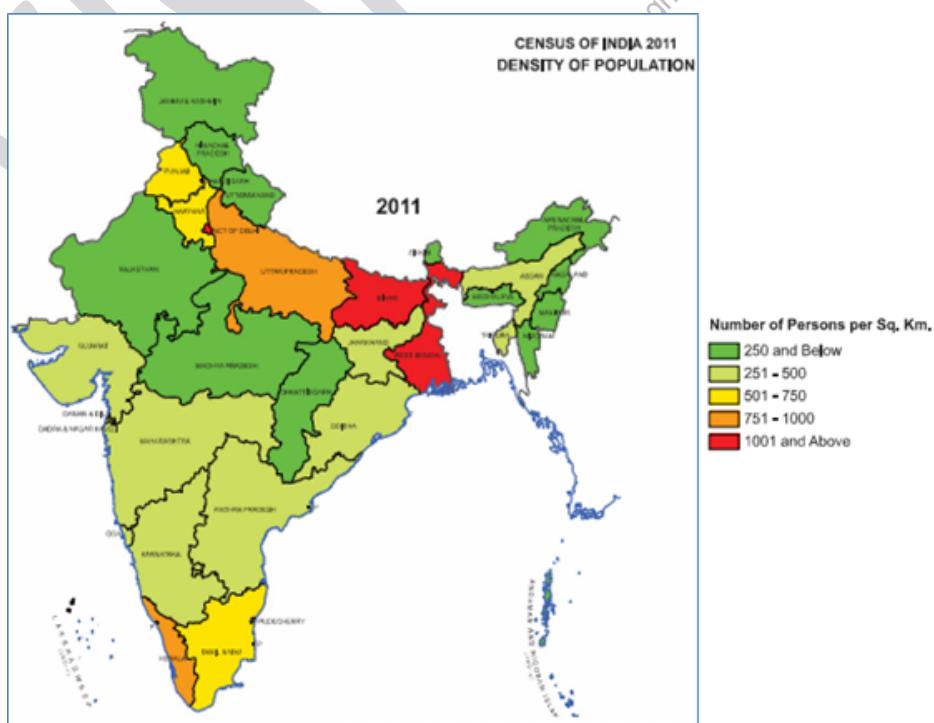


#### 4.1.1. Distribution of Population in India

##### India's Population Distribution by Density:

Density of population is expressed as number of persons per unit area. It helps in getting a better understanding of the spatial distribution of population in relation to land. Population density provides a better picture than total population especially when the population is unevenly distributed.

The density of population in India (2011) is 382 persons per sq km. There has been a steady increase of about 265 persons per sq km over the last 60 years as the density of population increased from 117 persons/ sq km in 1951 to 382 persons/sq km in 2011.



The eastern region had the highest density of population of 625 persons per square km. However, the North East had the lowest density at 176 persons per sq km.

Student Notes:

The eastern region was followed by the central Indian region in terms of density (417). The southern Region had a population density of 397, while the western region, 344 and the Northern Region, 267.

In terms of increase, the population densities of the regions of Central India, Northern India and Eastern India grew at a higher pace than the Western, North Eastern and Southern region.

#### **4.1.2. World Distribution of Population**

Broadly, 90 per cent of the world population lives in about 10 per cent of its land area. According to World Population Prospects: 2015, the world population reached 7.3 billion as of mid-2015

Continent/ country	Total population	Percentage population
Asia	4.4 billion	60%
Africa	1.2 billion	16%
Europe	738 million	10%
Latin America and the Caribbean	634 million	9%
Northern America	358 million	5%
Caribbean	39 million	
China	1.4 billion	19%
India	1.3 billion	18%



In 2015, 50.4 per cent of the world's population was male and 49.6 per cent is female. The median age of the global population, that is, the age at which half the population is older and half is younger, is 29.6 years. About one-quarter (26 per cent) of the world's people is under 15 years of age, 62 per cent are aged 15-59 years, and 12 per cent are 60 or over.

### **4.2. Factors Influencing the Distribution of Population**

#### **4.2.1. Geographical Factors**

- Availability of water:** Water is the most important factor affecting survival. Water is used for drinking, bathing and cooking – and also for cattle, crops, industries and navigation. So, people prefer to live in areas where fresh water is easily available. That is why, river valleys are amongst the most densely populated areas of the world. It is no wonder that civilizations like the Indus and Mesopotamia developed at the banks of rivers, which ensured adequate and assured water supply for settlement. Deserts have a low density of population due to the scarcity of water. Only oases within the deserts are densely populated and here also the population is limited by the availability of water.

- Landforms (Relief):** People prefer living on flat plains and gentle slopes. This is because such areas are favourable for the production of crops and to build roads and industries. The mountainous and hilly areas hinder the development of transport network and hence initially do not favour agricultural and industrial development. So, these areas tend to be less populated. That is why, the Ganga plains are among the most densely populated areas of the world while the mountains zones in the Himalayas are scarcely populated. Also, the thinness of the atmosphere at latitudes above 4000m makes breathing difficult and exertion very fatiguing. Therefore only those high plateaus where farming and communications have been relatively easy have settlements and everywhere else the settlements are concentrated in the valleys.
- Climate and vegetation:** Areas with very heavy rainfall or extreme and harsh climates have low population. Extreme climates, such as a very hot or cold desert, make living very uncomfortable and, at times, close to impossible. At the same time, rainforests are less populated compared to grasslands. So, areas with a comfortable climate, where there is not much seasonal variation, attract more people.
- Soils:** People need food to survive and thrive. Agriculture is the primary source of such food. Now, fertile soils are very important for agricultural and allied activities. Therefore, areas which have fertile soils have more people living on them, as these can support intensive agriculture.

#### 4.2.2. Economic Factors

- Minerals:** Areas with mineral deposits attract industries. Mining and industrial activities generate employment. So, skilled and semi-skilled workers move to these areas making them densely populated.
- Urbanisation:** Cities offer better employment opportunities, educational and medical facilities, better means of transport and communication. Good civic amenities and the attraction of city life draw people to the cities. It leads to rural to urban migration and cities grow in size. Mega cities of the world continue to attract large number of migrants every year.
- Industrialization:** Industrial belts provide job opportunities and attract large numbers of people. These include not just factory workers but also transport operators, shopkeepers, bank employees, doctors, teachers and other service providers.

#### 4.2.3. Social and Cultural Factors

Some places attract more people because they have religious or cultural significance. For example, the cities of Puri, Tirupati, Haridwar are densely populated.

#### 4.2.4. Political Factors

In the same way – people tend to move away from places where there is social and political unrest. For example, many refugee migrants in the East and the North East have crossed over from Bangladesh and Myanmar.

Table 1: Trends in Urbanisation in India (1961-2011)			
Census Year	Urban Population (in Million)	Percentage Urban	Annual Exponential Urban Growth Rate(%)
1961	78.94	17.97	-
1971	109.11	19.91	3.23
1981	159.46	23.34	3.79
1991	217.18	25.72	3.09
2001	28612	27.86	2.75
2011	377.10	31.16	2.76

As the 1981 Census was not conducted in Assam, and the 1991 Census was not held in Jammu and Kashmir, the population of India includes projected figures for these states in those periods.  
Source: Census of Ind\*, various years.

Table 2: Urban-Rural Population Growth Differentials (1971-2011)			
Decade	Rural	Urban	Rural-Urban Growth Differentials (Annual Exponential Growth Rate, in %)
1971-81	1.76	3.79	2.03
1981-91	1.80	3.09	1.29
1991-2001	1.69	2.75	1.06
2001-2011	1.15	2.76	1.61

Many-a-times, governments offer incentives or frame policies to facilitate the people to live/ continue living in certain areas. Quite recently, the **Bru/ Reangs- Tribes of Mizoram**- who had fled and **settled in Tripura** (and southern Assam), and became the most populous tribe there, have been given a permanent resident status there (in Tripura) via the “four- corner agreement”/ quadripartite agreement”, which was signed between the Centre, state governments of Tripura and Mizoram and the Bru-Reang representatives, to facilitate their permanent settlement in Tripura.

#### POPULATION GROWTH

The population growth or population change refers to the change in the number of inhabitants of a territory over a specific period of time. This change may be positive or negative.

Population change in an area is an important indicator of economic development, social upliftment and historical and cultural background of the region.

**Growth of Population:** The increase in population in a particular area between two points of time is known as growth of population. For example, if we deduct the population of India in 1991 (84.63 crore) from the population in 2001 (102.70 crore), we shall get the growth of population (18.07 crores) in absolute terms.

**Growth Rate of Population:** It is the percentage change in population between two points of time. For example, India's population growth rate is around 1% per annum.

### 4.3. Determinants of Population Change

Three factors determine the change in the size of the population of any country: how many persons are born, how many persons die, and how many persons are added to the population after considering the number of persons leaving the country and the number of persons coming into the country. The last of these factors, that is, migration does not play a large role in determining population growth at the national level. However, it does have influence at local and regional level. It, therefore, becomes necessary to consider in greater detail the other two factors, that is, fertility and mortality.

#### 4.3.1. Fertility

The fertility rate refers to the number of live births per 1000 women in the child-bearing age group, usually taken to be 15 to 49 years.

But this is a ‘crude’ rate – it is a rough average for an entire population and does not take account of the differences across age-groups. Differences across age groups can sometimes be very significant in affecting the meaning of indicators. That is why demographers also calculate age-specific rates.

“**Replacement level fertility**” is the total fertility rate—the average number of children born per woman—at which a population exactly replaces itself from one generation to the next, without migration. This rate is roughly 2.1 children per woman for most countries, although it may modestly vary with mortality rates.

**Total Fertility Rate:** It refers to the total number of live births that a woman would have if she lived through the reproductive age group and had the average number of babies in each segment of this age group as determined by the age-specific fertility rates for that area.

Also, it is necessary here to differentiate between the terms ‘**fecundity**’ and ‘**fertility**’. **Fecundity** refers to the physiological capacity to reproduce. **Fertility**, on the other hand, refers to the actual reproductive performance of an individual or a group.

While there is no direct measurement of fecundity, fertility can be studied from the birth statistics mentioned above.

## Determinants of High Fertility

Student Notes:

As per data given by the Niti Aayog for the year 2016, the TFR for Indian women stood at 2.3. This is high and several factors contribute to the same:

- a) Religious Ideologies
- b) Universality of the institution of marriage.
- c) Early marriage and early child-bearing.
- d) Preference for sons ingrained in the Indian culture.
- e) Lack of right of self-determination with reference to reproduction.
- f) High infant and child mortality rates - (unsatisfactory health, low nutritional status and poverty) also contribute to a large family size.
- g) Economic, social, cultural as well as religious value of children in the Indian society.
- h) Absence of adoption of methods of conception control.

None of these factors work in isolation. It is the combination of several factors that contribute towards the high fertility rate in India.

Traditional Indian norms also tend to regulate the reproductive behavior of couples. For example, breast-feeding is universally practiced in the Indian sub-continent and this has an inhibiting influence on conception. Certain taboos are also practiced during the postpartum period (i.e. the period following childbirth), when the couple is expected to abstain from sexual activity. The practice of going to the parental home for delivery, specially the first one, common in some parts of the country also ensures abstinence after childbirth leading to postponement of the next pregnancy. Cohabitation is also prohibited on certain specified days in the month. It is also common knowledge that a woman would be ridiculed if she continued to bear children after she becomes a grandmother.

## Implications of High Fertility

Apart from contributing in a big way to the population problem of the country, high fertility affects the family and, in turn, society in many ways.

- **Women are tied down to child-bearing and child-rearing for the best years of their productive lives.** They are, therefore, denied the opportunity to explore other avenues for self-expression and self-development. This could lead to frustration.
- Excessive child-bearing affects their **health** and that of their children. Looking after a large number of children puts a further strain on the slender physical and emotional resources of such women.
- The **burden of providing for a large family** sits heavily on the bread-winner of the family. The constant struggle to maintain a subsistence level is exhausting. To escape from the problems of everyday life, men tend to take to drinking. This leads to further deterioration of the economic and emotional well-being of the family.
- The children, often unwanted, unloved and neglected, are left to their own to make life bearable. The **children in large families often have to start working at a very early age** to supplement the slender financial resources of the family. They may even indulge in delinquency. Hence they are denied the opportunity to go to school and get educated.
- The **girl child is the worst sufferer** in these circumstances. She is often not sent to school at all, or is withdrawn from school at an early age to help her mother in carrying out domestic chores and to look after her younger siblings when the mother is at work. Early marriage pushes her into child-bearing, and the vicious cycle continues.
- The children, both boys and girls, in a large family are thus often denied the joys of childhood, and are pushed into adult roles at a very early age.

### FERTILITY RATE IN INDIA

As per Sample Registration System, during the period TFR has declined by 18.5 percent at the National level. Among the bigger States/UTs, the decline varies from 27.3 percent in Jammu & Kashmir to 0.0% in Kerala. All bigger States/UTs have shown decline in both rural and urban areas except in Kerala and in the urban areas of Assam and Tamil Nadu, where the average TFR in 2016-18 is at par with that in 2006-08.

**TFR (Total Fertility Rate) by residence, India and bigger States/UTs, 2018**

India and bigger States/UTs	Total	Rural	Urban
<b>India</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.7</b>
Andhra Pradesh	1.6	1.7	1.5
Assam	2.2	2.4	1.6
Bihar	3.2	3.3	2.5
Chhattisgarh	2.4	2.6	1.8
Delhi	1.5	1.5	1.5
Gujarat	2.1	2.4	1.8
Haryana	2.2	2.4	1.9
Himachal Pradesh	1.6	1.7	1.1
Jammu & Kashmir	1.6	1.8	1.2
Jharkhand	2.5	2.7	1.9
Karnataka	1.7	1.8	1.6
Kerala	1.7	1.7	1.7
Madhya Pradesh	2.7	3.0	2.1
Maharashtra	1.7	1.8	1.5
Odisha	1.9	2.0	1.3
Punjab	1.6	1.7	1.5
Rajasthan	2.5	2.7	2.2
Tamil Nadu	1.6	1.6	1.6
Telangana	1.6	1.7	1.5
Uttar Pradesh	2.9	3.1	2.4
Uttarakhand	1.8	1.8	1.8
West Bengal	1.5	1.7	1.2

Note: Rounded off to one decimal point.

### **Growth rates of India, EAG States and non-EAG States and Union Territories, 1951-1961 to 2001-2011**



Notes: See notes 1 to 6 below Statement 2

EAG States: Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Orissa

### **4.3.2. Mortality**

Student Notes:

#### **Measurement of Mortality**

Out of many measures, the three basic measures of mortality are: the crude death rate, the expectation of life at birth, and the infant mortality rate.

- **Crude Death Rate:** It is the ratio of the total registered deaths occurring in a specified calendar year to the total mid-year population of that year, multiplied by 1000.

**Expectation of Life at Birth:** The average expectation of life at birth is a good measure of the level of mortality because it is not affected by the age structure of the population. The term “average expectation of life” or life expectancy represents the average number of years of life which a cohort of new-born babies (that is, those born in the same year) may be expected to live if they are subjected to the risks of death at each year, according to the age-specific mortality rates prevailing in the country at the time to which the measure refers. This measure is complicated to calculate but easy to understand.

**The life expectancy at Birth in India** was 67.3 years for male and 69.6 years for female in 2011-2015.

#### **India's life expectancy at birth**

An Indian born in 1950 could expect to live for 37 years, whereas today, India's life expectancy at birth has nearly doubled to 68 years. By 2050, it is projected to increase to 76 years. As a result, India's population will rise from 1.3 billion today to an estimated 1.7 billion by 2050, with a much larger elderly share of around 340 million. Including the pre-retirement phase (i.e., population age 45+), the proportion will rise to over 30%, or almost 600 million persons. Between 2011 and 2050, the number of oldest old people of age 75 and above is expected to increase by 340%.

- **Infant Mortality Rate:** Infants are defined in demography as all those children in the first year of life who have not yet reached age one. In countries like India, where health conditions are poor, infant deaths account for a substantial number of all deaths. The infant mortality rate is, therefore, often used as an indicator for determining the socio-economic status of a country and the quality of life in it.

#### **INFANT MORTALITY RATE IN INDIA**

India's infant mortality rate (IMR) has improved very marginally from 33 per 1,000 live births in 2017 to 32 in 2018, according to data released by the Registrar General of India

Under the **Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)**, target 4 related to the reduction of Child Mortality by two-thirds between 1990 and 2015. In case of India, it translated into a goal of reducing Infant mortality rate from 88 per thousand live births in 1990 to 29 by 2015.

United Nations recently set the **Sustainable Development Goals and Targets**. The target for India is to attain an Under 5 Mortality Rate of 25/1000 live births by 2030.

The reasons why the IMR remains high are:

- **Socio-economic factors:** The limitations of poverty, caste, low educational status and poor literacy make it difficult for millions to access Healthcare.
- **Early marriages:** Around 45% girls in the age group 20-24 are married before the legal age of 18, and 20% have already given birth at 18. Children born to minors are susceptible to malnutrition. Also, minor girls are dominated by their husbands and in-laws; they cannot advocate for their rights. For instance, Uttar Pradesh has the highest number of minors who have become mothers and has the worst health care indicators in the country
- **Skewed healthcare access:** The private sector hospitals in India mainly cater to the urban rich while the rural poor have no option but to visit local health centers. Many local health centers do not have the necessary infrastructure such as beds, wards, drinking water

facilities, clean labor rooms for delivery, regular electricity. It is estimated that 47% of the doctors' vacancy remains unfilled due to budget constraints. These centers often have only one doctor for more than 51,000 people.

- **Lack of Immunization:** In 2016, 2.4 million people died in India due to the same. Immunization is quite a cost-effective way of reducing IMR. Yet, it remains low in India due to which India has the record number of unvaccinated children in the world and has the second-highest population of children that are not vaccinated for measles after Nigeria. Millions of infants were saved from measles, polio, diarrhea, and pneumonia worldwide with vaccines' help. .
- **Misuse of technology:** In the 0-6 age group, the sex ratio decreased from 927 to 914 (2001-2011). This was mainly due to the misuse of technology and laws.
- **Political factors:** Healthcare is a state subject, creating bottlenecks while framing policies and spending the approved budget, as the latter is done by the centre. There is also a lack of credible data to take effective policy decisions.
- Further, India hardly spends 1.5% of its GDP on Healthcare. According to UNICEF, 50% of all deaths below five can be prevented by providing skilled health care at birth and quality postnatal care for the mother and baby.
- **Maternal Mortality Rate:** The maternal mortality ratio represents the risk associated with each pregnancy, i.e. the obstetric risk. Maternal death is the death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management but not from accidental or incidental causes. It is measured as number of maternal deaths per 100000 live births.

#### Maternal Mortality rate in India

The Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) in India has declined to 113 in 2016-18 from 122 in 2015-17 and 130 in 2014-2016, according to (the special bulletin on Maternal Mortality in India 2016-18, released by) the Office of the Registrar General's Sample Registration System (SRS)

Under the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 5, the target is to reduce Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) by three quarters between 1990 & 2015. This translates to reducing the MMR from 560 in 1990 to 140 in 2015.

Some of the major reasons for a high MMR are:

- **Poor infrastructure at the primary healthcare level:** During pregnancy, adequate nutrition is not provided and there are inadequate institutional deliveries. This is resulting in high MMRs.  
In India, only 18,000 district hospitals have institutional facilities. On average, 22 deliveries take place per day. This means that there is not even a gap of one hour between surgeries.
- **Socio-economic factors:** The prevalence of child marriages is one such reason. The risk of maternal mortality was found to be the highest for adolescent girls under 15 years of age and complications in pregnancy and childbirth were higher among adolescent girls aged 10-19 (compared to women aged 20-24) as per the WHO
- Further, the WHO found that a high number of maternal deaths reflected inequalities in access to quality health services and highlighted the gap between rich and poor. The MMR in low income countries in 2017 was 462 per 100 000 live births versus 11 per 100 000 live births in high income countries.
- Women in less developed countries have, on average, many more pregnancies than women in developed countries, and their lifetime risk of death due to pregnancy is higher. A woman's lifetime risk of maternal death is the probability that a 15 year old woman will eventually die from a maternal cause. In high income countries, this is 1 in 5400, versus 1 in 45 in low income countries.

- **Patriarchy:** leads to the neglect of women during critical times such as pregnancy and after child birth as well. The latter is particularly important, as a mother's health after child birth is also very important. 18% of the mothers suffer from gastro-intestinal diseases, because they lactate with an empty stomach. Further, every third girl in India is suffering from hysterical symptoms, mainly due to the deficiency of calcium and iron. As per SECC data, only 12.08% families have female heads.
- **Obstetric causes:** As per studies, more than 50% of the maternal death are attributed to the same. Such factors include hemorrhage, infection, and hypertensive disorders, ruptured uterus, hepatitis, and anemia.
- Unplanned pregnancy and hence illegal abortions cause many deaths in the country. Further, illegal induced abortion causes sepsis related deaths.
- **Mass illiteracy** is another cause. In the absence of literacy, people are not aware about the good health facilities or the necessity of the same, the government schemes for the same and the importance of institutional deliveries.
- **Political factors:** For instance, there is a dearth of finance. This directly impacts the implementation of laws. Also, where funds were allocated they were not released. Further, the monitoring of the implementation of policies and laws is also weak. No rigorous steps for monitoring have been taken thus far.

High rates of infant and maternal mortality are an unambiguous indicator of backwardness and poverty; development is accompanied by sharp falls in these rates as medical facilities and levels of education, awareness and prosperity increase.

#### 4.3.3. Migration

Apart from birth and death there is another way by which the population size changes. When people move from one place to another, they move from place of origin to the place of destination.

The place of origin shows a decrease in population while the population increases in the place of destination.

Migration may be permanent, temporary or seasonal. It may take place from rural to rural areas, rural to urban areas, urban to urban areas and urban to rural areas.

1. **Immigration:** Migrants who move into a new place are called Immigrants.
2. **Emigration:** Migrants who move out of a place are called Emigrants.

Migration may be interpreted as a spontaneous effort to achieve a better balance between population and resources. People migrate for a better economic and social life. There are two sets of factors that influence migration.

1. **Push factors:-** The place of origin may seem less attractive for reasons like unemployment, poor living conditions, political turmoil, unpleasant climate, natural disasters, epidemics and socio-economic backwardness.
2. **Pull factors:-** The place of destination may seem more attractive than the place of origin for reasons like better job opportunities and living conditions, peace and stability, security of life and property and pleasant climate.

**Migration can be internal (within the country) or international (between the countries).** Internal migration does not change the size of the population, but influences the distribution of population within the nation. Thus, migration plays a very significant role in changing the composition and distribution of population.

##### Natural Growth of Population:

The rate of natural increase or the growth rate of population refers to the difference between the birth rate and the death rate. When this difference is zero (or, in practice, very small) then we say that the population has 'stabilised', or has reached the 'replacement level', which is the rate of growth required

for new generations to replace the older ones that are dying out **Actual Growth of Population=Births – Deaths + in Migration – out Migration**

Student Notes:

**Positive Growth of Population:** This happens when the birth rate is more than the death rate between two points of time or when people from other countries migrate permanently to a region.

**Negative Growth of Population:** If the population decreases between two points of time it is known as negative growth of population. It occurs when the birth rate falls below the death rate or people migrate to other countries.

## 4.4. Trends in Population Growth

### 4.4.1. Projected growth in the world population

Currently, the world population is growing slowly than in the recent past. Ten years ago, the world population was growing by 1.24 per cent per year. **Today, it is growing by 1.18 per cent per year**, or approximately an **additional 83 million people annually**. The world population is projected to increase by more than one billion people within the next 15 years, reaching 8.5 billion in 2030, and to increase further to 9.7 billion in 2050 and 11.2 billion by 2100.

- **Most of the increase in world population can be attributed to a short list of countries.** At the country level, much of the overall increase between now and 2050 is projected to occur either in high-fertility countries, mainly in Africa, or in countries with large populations. During 2015-2050, half of the world's population growth is expected to be concentrated in nine countries: India, Nigeria, Pakistan, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Indonesia and Uganda, listed according to the size of their contribution to the total growth.
- **Africa is the fastest-growing major area.** More than half of global population growth between now and 2050 is expected to occur in Africa, which has the highest rate of population growth among major areas, growing at a pace of 2.55 per cent annually in 2010-2015. A rapid population increase in Africa is anticipated even if there is a substantial reduction of fertility levels in the near future.
- **Asia is projected to be the second largest contributor to future global population growth**, adding 0.9 billion people between 2015 and 2050, followed by Northern America, Latin America and the Caribbean and Oceania, which are projected to have much smaller increments.
- **High Population growth in least developed countries (LDCs)**-They are a group of 48 countries designated by the United Nations as such, of which 27 are in Africa. Most of them have a high probability of at least tripling.
- **Europe is projected to experience shrinking population:** Europe is projected to have a smaller population in 2050 than in 2015. **Fertility in all European countries is now below the level required for full replacement** of the population in the long run (around 2.1 children per woman, on average), and in the majority of cases, fertility has been below the replacement level for several decades.
- **Increasing longevity around the world; progress against major challenges:** Significant gains in life expectancy have been achieved in recent years. **Globally, life expectancy at birth rose by 3 years between 2000-2005 and 2010-2015** (from 67 to 70 years). It further increased to 72 years in 2016.

**Under-five mortality, expressed as the probability of dying between birth and a child's fifth birthday**, is an important indicator of development and the well-being of children. Globally, deaths among children under age five fell from 71 per 1,000 live births in 2000-2005 to an estimated 50 per 1,000 in 2010-2015. Absolute declines were particularly large in Sub-Saharan Africa (142 to 99 per 1,000) and in the least developed countries (125 to 86 per 1,000). The reduction of under-five mortality received intense global attention as the target of Millennium Development Goal 4

- Populations in many parts of the world are still young; opportunity for demographic dividend:** In Africa, children below the age of 15 accounted for 41 per cent of the population in 2015 and young persons aged 15 to 24 accounted for another 19 per cent. Latin America and the Caribbean and Asia, have similar percentages of youth (17 and 16 per cent, respectively). In total, these three regions were home to 1.7 billion children and 1.1 billion young persons in 2015

Proportions of children in many countries of these regions are projected to decline further in the near-term future, while the size and the proportion of populations in the prime working ages can be expected to grow. Countries with a relatively high ratio of working to dependent populations have the possibility of benefitting from a “demographic dividend,” provided that appropriate labour market and other policies allow for a productive absorption of the growing working-age population and for increased investments in the human capital of children and youth.

- Globally, population aged 60 or above is the fastest growing:** As fertility declines and life expectancy rises, the proportion of the population above a certain age rises. This phenomenon, known as **population ageing**, is occurring throughout the world. By 2050, all major areas of the world except Africa will have nearly a quarter or more of their populations aged 60 or over.

Population ageing is projected to have a profound effect on the number of workers per retiree in various countries, as measured by the Potential Support Ratio (PSR), defined as the number of people aged 20 to 64 divided by the number of people aged 65 and over. Lower PSRs put fiscal pressures on the health care systems as well as on the old-age and social protection systems of many countries.

#### 4.4.2. Trends in Growth of Indian Population

The growth of Indian population has been witnessing a decreasing trend. It is significant that the **percentage decadal growth during 2001-11 has registered the sharpest decline since Independence**. It declined from 23.87% for 1981-1991 to **21.54%** for the period 1991-2001, a **decrease of 2.33 percentage points**. For 2001-2011, this decadal growth became 17.64%, a further decrease of 3.90 percentage points.

Similarly, the average exponential growth rate for 2001-2011 declined to 1.64% per annum from 1.97% per annum during 1991-2001. The average annual exponential growth rate during 1981-1991 was 2.16.

##### The Phases of Population Growth In India

There are four distinct phases of growth identified within this period:

###### PHASE I

The period from **1901-1921** is referred to as a period of **stagnant or stationary** phase of growth of India's population, since in this period growth rate was very low, even recording a **negative growth rate during 1911-1921** ( $-0.03\%$ ) due to the influenza epidemic during 1918–19 which killed about 12.5 million persons or 5% of the total population of India at that time. (Estimates of deaths vary, and some are much higher. Also known as 'Spanish Flu', the influenza pandemic was a global phenomenon).

Both the birth rate and death rate were high, keeping the rate of increase low.

Poor health and medical services, illiteracy of people at large and inefficient distribution system of food and other basic necessities were largely responsible for a high birth and death rates in this period.

## PHASE II

Student Notes:

The decades **1921-1951** are referred to as the period of **steady population growth**. An overall improvement in health and sanitation throughout the country brought down the mortality rate. At the same time better transport and communication system improved the food distribution system (scholars like Amartya Sen and others have shown that famines were not necessarily due to fall in foodgrains production; they were also caused by a ‘failure of entitlements’, or the inability of people to buy or obtain food).

However, the most important reason for the decline in the death rate post 1921 was an increased levels of control over famines and epidemic diseases.

Particularly, before 1931, both death rates and birth rates were high, whereas, after 1931, the death rates fell sharply. This is impressive at the backdrop of Great Economic Depression, 1920s and World War II.

The crude birth rate remained high in this period (it only fell slightly). This is because the birth rate is a sociocultural phenomenon that is relatively slow to change. Largely, increased levels of prosperity bring about a fall the birth rates. Once infant mortality rates decline, and there is an overall increase in the levels of education and awareness, family sizes begin to fall.

So, the period witnessed a higher growth rate than the previous phase. **Between 1901–1951 the average annual growth rate did not exceed 1.33%, a modest rate of growth.**

## PHASE III

The decades **1951-1981** are referred to as the period of **population explosion** in India, which was caused by a rapid fall in the mortality rate but a high fertility rate of population in the country. The average annual growth rate touched 2.2 percent during 1961-1981. Since then although the annual growth rate has decreased it remains one of the highest in the developing world.

It is in this period, after independence, that developmental activities were introduced through a centralised planning process and the economy started doing well, ensuring the improvement of living condition of people at large. Consequently, there was a high natural increase and higher growth rate. Besides, increased international migration from neighbouring countries contributed to the high growth rate.

## PHASE IV

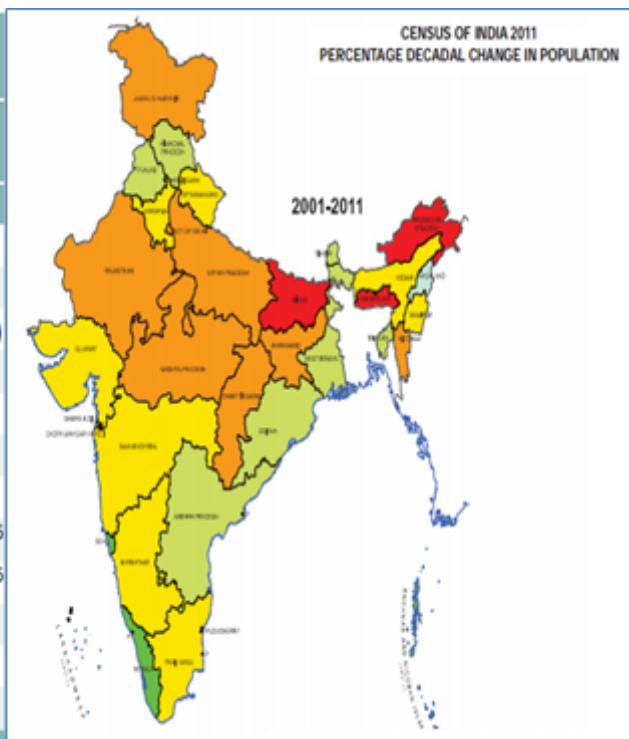
**Post 1981 till the present**, the growth rate of the country’s population though remained high, started slowing down gradually. A downward trend of crude birthrate is held responsible for such a population growth. This was, in turn, affected by an increase in the age of marriage, improved quality of life, particularly education of females in the country.

According to the Economic Survey 2018–19, India’s total birth rate was 22.4, among them rural birth rate was 22.4 and urban birth rate was 17.3. The highest birth rate in India is of Uttar Pradesh (25.9) and Bihar (26.4), and they will also account for about half (50%) of the additions to the Indian population upto the year 2041. Uttar Pradesh alone is expected to account for a little less than one quarter (22%) of this increase.

The growth rate of population is still high in the country, and it has been projected by World Development Report that population of India will touch 1,350 million by 2025.

The analysis done so far showed the average growth rate. But the country also has a wide variation in growth rates from one area to another, which is discussed below

Census Years	Population	Decadal growth	
		Absolute	Percent
1	2	3	4
1901	23,83,96,327		-
1911	25,20,93,390	1,36,97,063	5.75
1921	25,13,21,213	-7,72,177	(0.31)
1931	27,89,77,238	2,76,56,025	11.00
1941	31,86,60,580	3,96,83,342	14.22
1951 <sup>1</sup>	36,10,88,090	4,24,27,510	13.31
1961 <sup>1</sup>	43,92,34,771	7,81,46,681	21.64
1971	54,81,59,652	10,89,24,881	24.80 <sup>6</sup>
1981 <sup>2</sup>	68,33,29,097	13,51,69,445	24.66 <sup>6</sup>
1991 <sup>3</sup>	84,64,21,039	16,30,91,942	23.87
2001 <sup>4</sup>	1,02,87,37,436	18,23,16,397	21.54
2011 <sup>5</sup>	1,21,01,93,422	18,14,55,986	17.64



Student Notes:

## 5. Theory of Demographic Transition

The demographic transition theory is a generalized description of the changing pattern of mortality, fertility and growth rates as societies move from one demographic regime to another.

The term was first coined by the **American demographer Frank W. Notestein** in the mid-twentieth century, but it has since been elaborated and expanded upon by many others.

The theory suggests that population growth is linked to overall levels of economic development and that every society follows a typical pattern of development-related population growth.

There are four stages to the classical demographic transition model:

### Stage 1: Pre-transition

The first stage is that of **low population growth** in a society that is under-developed and technologically backward. Growth rates are low because both the death rate and the birth rate are very high, so that the difference between the two (or the net growth rate) is low which is characterized by high birth rates, and high fluctuating death rates.

### Stage 2: Early transition

This is a transitional stage of movement from a backward to an advanced stage. During the early stages of the transition, the **death rate begins to fall**. As **birth rates remain high**, the population starts to grow rapidly. This '**population explosion**' happens because death rates are brought down relatively quickly through advanced methods of disease control, public health, and better nutrition. However, it takes longer for society to adjust to change and alter its reproductive behaviour (which was evolved during the period of poverty and high death rates) to suit the new situation of relative prosperity and longer life spans.

In India too, the demographic transition is not yet complete as the mortality rate has been reduced but the birth rate has not been brought down to the same extent (In fact there exists a **demographic divide in India** with Southern states showing advanced stage of demographic transition)

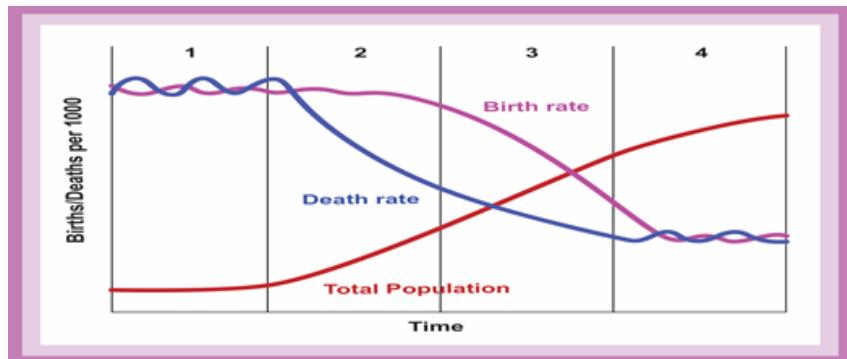
### Stage 3: Late transition

Student Notes:

In this stage, the **fertility rate declines** and tends to **equal the death rate**. Birth rates begin to fall due to various fertility factors such as access to contraception, increases in wages, urbanization etc. As a result, the rate of **population growth decelerates**.

### Stage 4: Post-transition

Post-transitional societies are characterized by **low birth and low death rates**. In fact, birth rates may drop to well below replacement levels. So, population growth is negligible, leading to a phenomenon of shrinking population (like in Japan and Germany)



Adolescent, Young and Adults India: 1991 to 2011			
Age group (completed years)	1991*	2001@	2011@
	Numbers (in million)		
All ages	838.6	1,028.6	1,210.6
Adolescent (10-19 years)	177.7	225.1	253.2
Young (15-24 years)	153.5	190.0	231.9
Adult (18 years or more)	475.3	603.1	762.0
% to total population			
All ages	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Adolescent (10-19 years)	21.2%	21.9%	20.9%
Young (15-24 years)	18.3%	18.5%	19.2%
Adult (18 years or more)	56.7%	58.6%	62.9%

\*Excluding Jammu & Kashmir  
@Excluding Mao Maran, Pao Mata and Purul Sub Divisions of Senapati district of Manipur

## 5.1. Demographic Dividend

Demographic dividend occurs when the **proportion of working people in the total population is higher than the dependent population (age groups 0-15 years and 60 years and above)** because this indicates that more people have the potential to be productive and contribute to growth of the economy. Such changes in the age structure due to the demographic transition lower the 'dependency ratio', or the ratio of non-working age to working-age population, thus creating the potential for generating growth.

However, this benefit is temporary because the larger pool of working age people will eventually turn into non-working old people.

India is in this stage of demographic dividend, where more than 63% of the population is in the age group of 15-59 years..

At the National level, the age group 15-59 contributes 63.2 percent in rural areas and 67.9 percent population in urban areas. In rural areas the percentage varies from 57.9 in Bihar to 69.3 in Telangana. In urban areas the same varies from 61.7 in Bihar to 71.3 percent in Andhra Pradesh.

It is projected that by 2020 the average age of India's population will be the lowest in the world—around 29 years compared to 37 years in China and the United States of America, 45 years in West Europe, and 48 years in Japan. Consequently, while the global economy is expected to witness a shortage of young population of around 56 million by 2020, India will be the only country with a youth surplus of 47 million (Report on Education, Skill Development and Labour Force (2013-14) Volume III, Labour Bureau,

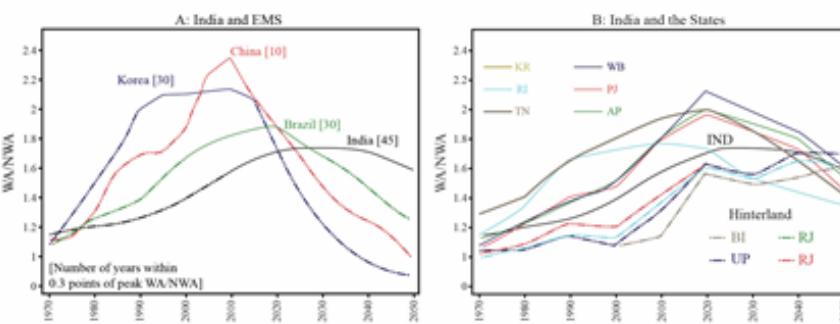
But this potential can be converted into **actual growth only if** the rise in the working age group is accompanied by **increasing levels of education and employment**. If the new entrants to the labour force are not educated then their productivity remains low. If they remain unemployed, then they are unable to earn at all and become dependents rather than earners. Thus, changing age structure by itself cannot guarantee any benefits unless it is properly utilised through **planned development**.

Strategies exist to exploit the demographic window of opportunity that India has today. But India's recent **experience suggests that market forces by themselves do not ensure** that such strategies would be implemented. Unless a way forward is found, we may miss out on the potential benefits that the country's changing age structure temporarily offers.

#### India's Distinctive Demographic Dividend

India's share of working age to non-working age population will peak later and at a lower level than that for other countries but last longer. The peak of the growth boost due to the demographic dividend is fast approaching, with peninsular states peaking soon and the hinterland states peaking much later.

#### Demographic Dividend in Indian States and Other Emerging Economies



According to the United Nations population research, during the last four decades the **countries of Asia and Latin America have been the main beneficiaries of the demographic dividend**. Advanced countries of Europe, Japan and USA have an ageing population because of low birth rates and low mortality rates. Neither the least developed countries nor the countries of Africa have as yet experienced favourable demographic conditions according to the research by UN population division. China's one child policy has reversed the demographic dividend it enjoyed since the mid 1960s according to a World Bank global development report.

## 5.2. Optimum Population

The size, distribution and structure of the population within the country must be viewed in relation to its natural resources and the techniques of production used by its people. The extent to which resources are used and the way in which they are used determines whether an area is under- or overpopulated. A country is said to have an optimum population when the number of people is in balance with the available resources. Optimum conditions can only be maintained if the exploration of new resources or the development of other forms of employment keeps pace with increases in population.

If the population becomes too large then the “**law of diminishing returns**” begins to operate. This implies that up to a certain point an increase in the number of people working on the land leads to a marked increase in production. Once the optimum population has been reached, a further increase may increase production but at a decreasing rate, so that output per capita declines. As more people become dependent on the same resource base each individual will become poorer. On the other hand if there are not enough people to develop all the resources of an area its standard of living may remain lower than it could be, were its full potential realized.

For example in terms of present day technology, Central Asia may be considered under populated. But in the past, Central Asia was inhabited by pastoralists who knew nothing of modern technology. The resources which they were capable of exploiting were often overstrained, so much in fact that the waves of Central Asian peoples invaded surrounding areas in search of land and spread as far as eastern Europe, India and northern China. Thus the region was over-populated during that period.

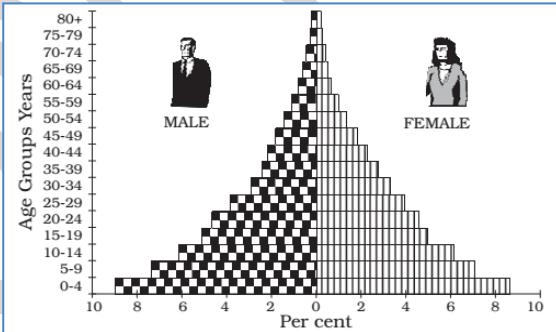
Under population and overpopulation therefore must be considered mainly in terms of the stage of development of the country concerned. An advanced country can be considered as one where agriculture is efficient, industry, communications, trade and commerce, and social services are well developed and the resources of the country are fully utilized. There is no real shortage of labour but unemployment is small.

## 6. The population pyramid (The age-sex pyramid)

The age-sex structure of a population refers to the number of females and males in different age groups. A population pyramid is used to show the age-sex structure of the population. The shape of the population pyramid reflects the characteristics of the population. The left side shows the percentage of males while the right side shows the percentage of women in each age group. The following three diagrams show different types of Population Pyramids.

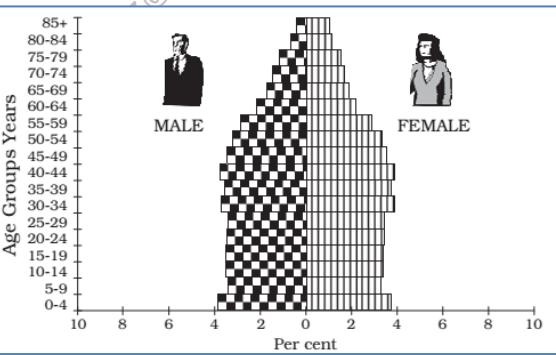
### 6.1. Expanding Population

The age-sex pyramid in such a case is a triangular shaped pyramid with a wide base and is typical of less developed countries. These have larger populations in lower age groups due to high birth rates.



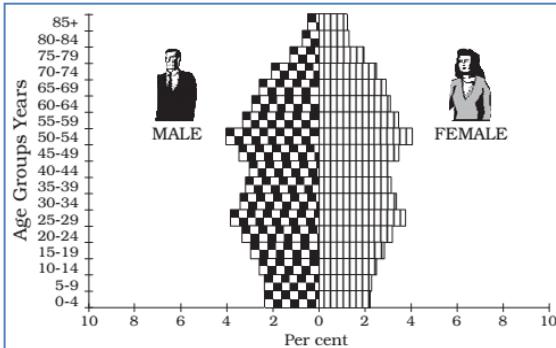
### 6.2. Constant Population

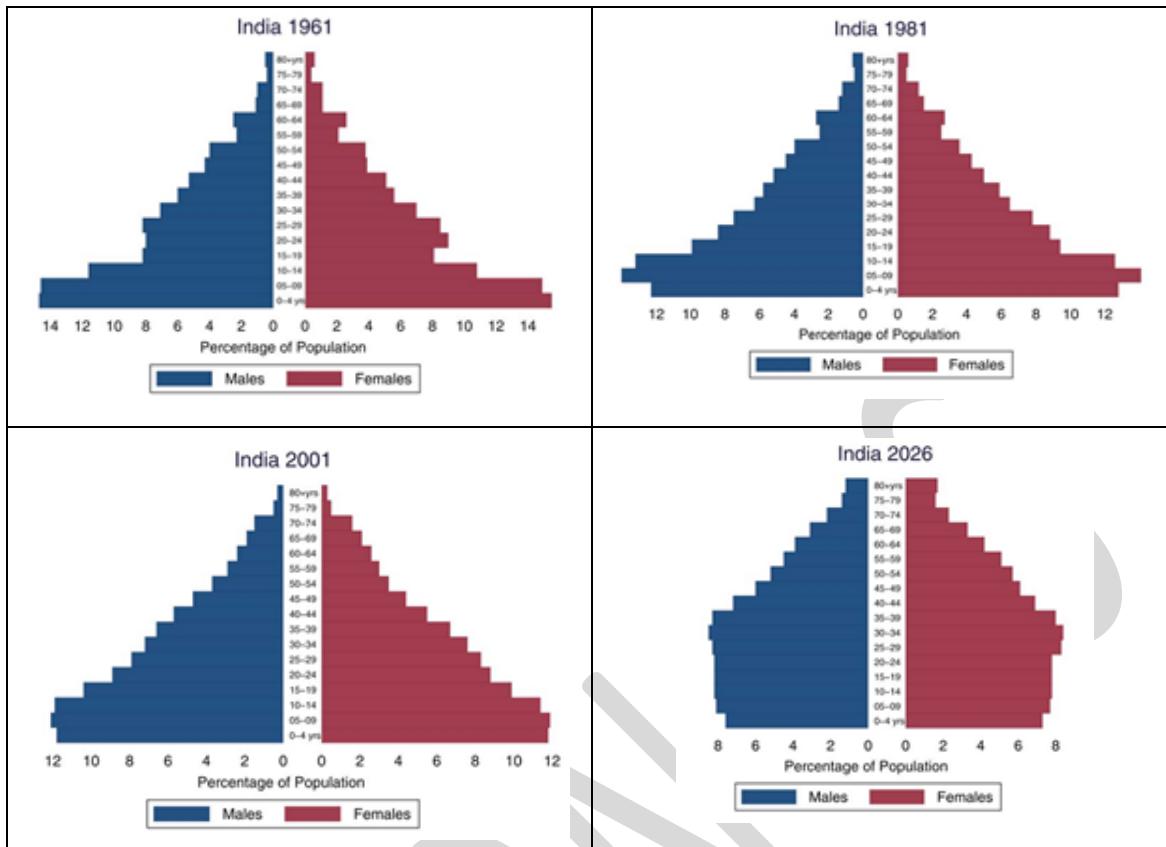
Here, the age-sex pyramid is bell shaped and tapered towards the top. This shows birth and death rates are almost equal leading to a near constant population.



### 6.3. Declining Population

This pyramid has a narrow base and a tapered top showing low birth and death rates. The population growth in developed countries is usually zero or negative.

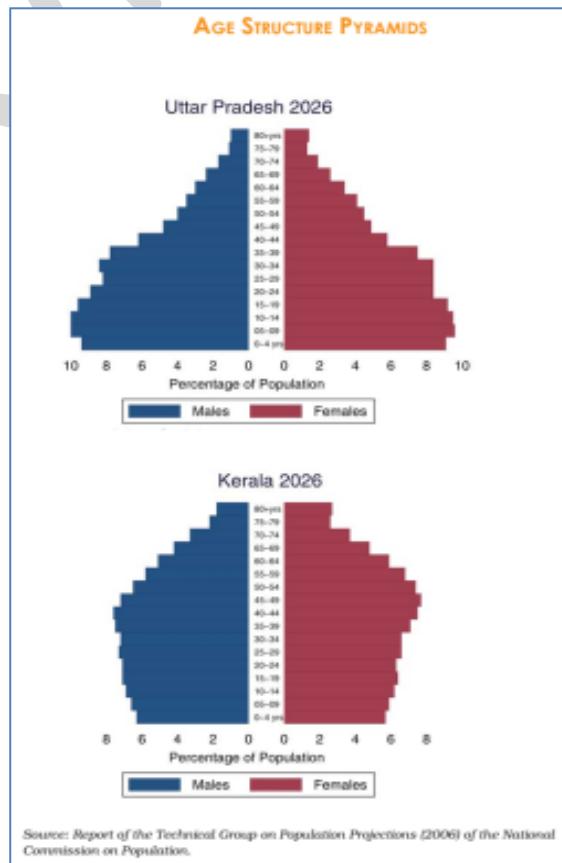




These pyramids show the effect of a gradual fall in the birth rate and rise in the life expectancy. As more and more people begin to live in an older age, the top of the pyramid grows wider. As relatively fewer new births take place, the bottom of the pyramid grows narrower. But the birth rate is slow to fall, so the bottom doesn't change much between 1961 and 1981. The middle of the pyramid grows wider and wider as its share of the total population increases. This creates a 'bulge' in the middle age groups that is clearly visible in the pyramid for 2026. This is what is referred to as the 'demographic dividend'.

#### 6.4. Regional variations in age-structure pyramid

As with fertility rates, there are wide regional variations in the age structure as well. While a state like Kerala is beginning to acquire an age structure like that of the developed countries, Uttar Pradesh presents a very different picture with high proportions in the younger age groups and relatively low proportions among the aged. India as a whole is somewhere in the middle, because it includes states like Uttar Pradesh as well as states that are more like Kerala.



Source: Report of the Technical Group on Population Projections (2006) of the National Commission on Population.

The following diagram shows the estimated population pyramids for Uttar Pradesh and Kerala in the year 2026. Note the difference in the location of the widest parts of the pyramid for Kerala and Uttar Pradesh. The bias towards younger age groups in the age structure is believed to be an advantage for India. Like the East Asian economies in the past decade and like Ireland today, India is supposed to be benefitting from a '**demographic dividend**'. This dividend arises from the fact that the current generation of working-age people is a relatively large one, and it has only a relatively small preceding generation of old people to support. But there is nothing automatic about this advantage – it needs to be consciously exploited through appropriate policies.

Student Notes:

## 7. Population composition

Population composition gives the description of population defined by characteristics such as age and sex, place of residence, ethnic characteristics, tribes, language, religion, marital status, literacy and education, occupational characteristics, etc.

### 7.1. Age Composition

The age structure of the population refers to the proportion of persons in different age groups relative to the total population. The age structure undergoes a shift in response to changes in levels of development and the average life expectancy. Initially, poor medical facilities, prevalence of disease and other factors make for a relatively short life span. Moreover, high infant and maternal mortality rates also have an impact on the age structure.

With development, quality of life improves and with it the life expectancy also improves. This changes the age structure. Consequently, smaller proportions of the population are found in the younger age groups and larger proportions in the older age groups. This is also referred to as the ageing of the population.

The population of a nation is generally grouped into three broad categories:

**Children (generally below 15 years):** They are economically unproductive and need to be provided with food, clothing, education and medical care.

**Working Age (15-59 years):** They are economically productive and biologically reproductive. They comprise the working population.

**Aged (Above 59 years):** They can be economically productive though they may have retired. They may be working voluntarily but they are not available for employment through recruitment.

Table 2: Age Composition of the Population of India, 1961-2026

Year	Age Groups			Total
	0-14 Years	15-59 Years	60+ Years	
1961	41	53	6	100
1971	42	53	5	100
1981	40	54	6	100
1991	38	56	7	100
2001	34	59	7	100
2011	29	63	8	100
2026	23	64	12	100

Age Group columns show percentage shares; rows may not add up to 100 because of rounding

Source: Based on data from the Technical Group on Population Projections (1996 and 2006) of the National Commission on Population.  
webpage for 1996 Report: <https://populationcommission.nic.in/facts1.htm>

### 7.1.1. Dependency Ratio

Student Notes:

The dependency ratio is a measure comparing the portion of a population which is composed of dependents (i.e., elderly people who are too old to work, and children who are too young to work) with the portion that is in the working age group, generally defined as 15 to 59 years. The dependency ratio is equal to the population below 15 or above 60, divided by population in the 15-59 age group; the ratio is usually expressed as a percentage.

A rising dependency ratio is a cause for worry in countries that are facing an aging population, since it becomes difficult for a relatively smaller proportion of working-age people to carry the burden of providing for a relatively larger proportion of dependents. On the other hand, a falling dependency ratio can be a source of economic growth and prosperity due to the larger proportion of workers relative to non-workers. This is sometimes referred to as the '**demographic dividend**', or benefit flowing from the changing age structure. However, this benefit is temporary because the larger pool of working age people will eventually turn into non-working old people.

## 7.2. Sex composition

Sex composition is a very significant indicator of the quality of population of a country as a human resource. In fact, primarily it is understood on the basis of sex ratio.

The **Sex Ratio** refers to the number of females per 1000 males in a given area at a specified time period.

The **Child Sex Ratio** is the sex ratio in the age group 0-6 years (child) in a given area at a specified time period.

### Natural Advantage v/s Social Disadvantage

Females have a biological advantage over males as they tend to be more resilient than males yet this advantage is cancelled out by the social disadvantages and discriminations that they face.

Table 16: Sex ratio at birth (female per 1000 male) by residence, India and bigger States/UTs, 2012-14 to 2016-18

India & bigger States/Uts	Total					Rural					Urban				
	2012-14	2013-15	2014-16	2015-17	2016-18	2012-14	2013-15	2014-16	2015-17	2016-18	2012-14	2013-15	2014-16	2015-17	2016-18
India	906	900	898	896	899	907	903	902	898	900	905	890	888	890	897
Andhra Pradesh	919	918	913	916	920	917	933	923	928	930	925	885	888	885	898
Assam	918	900	896	915	925	919	902	898	918	927	908	876	880	891	905
Bihar	907	916	908	900	895	909	921	912	904	896	889	870	871	865	883
Chhattisgarh	973	961	963	961	958	982	987	995	985	976	921	839	833	862	881
Delhi	876	869	857	850	844	899	909	917	926	960	873	866	856	848	841
Gujarat	907	854	848	855	866	917	871	867	865	866	890	826	820	838	865
Haryana	866	831	832	833	843	869	836	835	828	840	859	821	824	844	847
Himachal Pradesh	938	924	917	918	930	940	929	921	920	932	901	844	852	878	891
Jammu & Kashmir	899	899	906	917	927	899	895	903	919	930	897	915	919	910	917
Jharkhand	910	902	918	916	923	918	914	927	927	932	867	852	882	876	888
Karnataka	950	939	935	929	924	957	967	965	958	949	936	887	883	879	881
Kerala	974	967	959	948	957	970	978	972	965	967	985	950	946	931	947
Madhya Pradesh	927	919	922	916	925	925	911	913	908	914	934	954	957	950	968
Maharashtra	896	878	876	881	880	888	871	872	886	878	908	890	882	875	881
Odisha	953	950	948	938	933	957	961	959	946	940	922	869	871	881	891
Punjab	870	889	893	886	890	863	869	876	874	878	881	924	921	905	908
Rajasthan	893	861	857	856	871	896	867	862	858	874	880	840	838	851	860
Tamil Nadu	921	911	915	907	908	923	920	926	919	913	918	901	903	896	903
Telangana	Included in A.P.	901	897	901	Included in A.P.	940	922	918	Included in A.P.	841	859	875			
Uttar Pradesh	869	879	882	878	880	866	869	871	862	865	882	923	923	938	934
Uttarakhand	871	844	850	841	840	879	850	857	849	851	848	828	832	816	810
West Bengal	952	951	937	939	941	949	953	938	943	947	964	944	932	925	923

## 7.3. Transgender composition

During Enumeration of Census 2011, for the first time three codes were provided i.e. Male-1, Female –2 and others -3. In case the respondent wished to record neither '1' nor '2', then enumerator was instructed to record sex as 'other' and give code '3'. Still, it is important to note that the Census on India does not collect any data specifically on 'transgender'. Thus, the

category of 'other' would not only include 'transgender' but also any person who desires to record sex under the category of 'other'. It is also possible that some transgenders would have returned themselves either male or female depending upon their choice. **The population of 'other' as per Census 2011 is 4,87,803** (0.04% of the total population).

## 7.4. Divyang composition

The 2011 census shows 207.8 lakh households having disabled persons in the country constituting **8.3 percent of the total households**. Total households having disabled persons show an increase of 20.5 lakhs from last census.

Out of the total disabled population of 2.68 crores in Census 2011, 1.46 crores (54.5%) are literates and the remaining 1.22 crores (45.5%) are illiterates. One decade ago, the percentage of literates among disabled population was 49.3% and the remaining 50.7% were illiterates.

## 7.5. Literacy composition

Literacy as a prerequisite to education is an instrument of empowerment. The more literate the population the greater the consciousness of career options, as well as participation in the knowledge economy. Further, literacy can lead to health awareness and fuller participation in the cultural and economic well-being of the community.

Literacy levels have improved considerably after independence and almost two-thirds of our population is now literate. But, literacy rate has struggled to keep pace with the rate of growth of the Indian population. It varies considerably across gender, across regions, and across social groups.

As can be seen, female literacy has been rising faster than male literacy, partly because it started from relatively low levels.

Literacy rates also vary across different social groups – historically disadvantaged communities like the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have lower rates of literacy, and rates of female literacy within these groups are even lower.

Regional variations are still very wide, with states like Kerala approaching universal literacy, while states like Bihar are lagging far behind.

For the urban population, the literacy rate is 79.9 % at the national level. Many States/UTs have achieved a literacy rate higher than this- Kerala, Lakshadweep, Mizoram, Goa, and Delhi have achieved literacy rates of 88 % to 96 %. Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir and Uttar Pradesh rank amongst the last five states.

Also, the literacy rates for rural population are the highest in Kerala, followed by Lakshadweep, Mizoram, Goa, and Delhi.

Fourteen States/ Uts have recorded less than 60 percent rural Literacy rate. Jammu & Kashmir, Dadra & Nagar Haveli Arunachal Pradesh, Jharkhand & Bihar have less than 50 percent literacy rate

The inequalities in the literacy rate are especially important because they tend to reproduce inequality across generations. Illiterate parents are at a severe disadvantage in ensuring that their children are well educated, thus perpetuating existing inequalities.

### EDUCATIONAL CHALLENGES

- While only 74 per cent literacy has been achieved as per Census 2011, there has been marked improvement in female literacy. Male literacy at 82.1 per cent is still higher than female literacy at 65.5 per cent but the latter has increased by 10.9 percentage points compared to 5.6 percentage points for the former.
- According to the **DISE (District Information System for Education)**, total enrolment in primary schools increased from 134 million to 137 million in 2011- 12 and then declined to 132 million in

2013-14 while upper primary enrolment grew from 51 million to about 67 million. This is in line with the changing demographic age structure.

- India has achieved near universal enrolment and enhanced hard and soft infrastructure (schools, teachers, and academic support staff).
- However, the overall standard of education is well below global standards. **PISA** (**Programme for International Student Assessment**) 2009 results ranked Tamil Nadu and Himachal Pradesh 72 and 73 out of 74 participants, higher only than Kyrgyzstan, exposes the gaps in our education system. PISA, which measures the knowledge and skills of 15-year-olds with questions designed to assess their problem-solving capabilities, rates these two states at the bottom, with the scores in mathematics and science falling way behind the OECD (Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development) average. India did not participate in PISA 2012.
- **ASER (Annual Status of Education Report) findings** reported about low levels of learning amongst the 5 to 16 age group in rural India since 2005. The worrying fact is that these are floor level tests (basic 2-digit carry-forward subtraction and division skills), without which one cannot progress in the school system.
- The policy prescription lies in shifting attention away from inputs to outcomes and focusing on building quality education and skill development infrastructure
- With the changing demography and declining child population, the inadequacy of human capital at the base of the pyramid leading to a huge backlog in basic skills could become a big impediment in India's growth.

Student Notes:

## 7.6. Working Population Composition

The population of India according to their economic status is divided into three groups, namely; main workers, marginal workers and non-workers.

### Standard Census Definition

**Main Worker** is a person who works for at least 183 days in a year.

**Marginal Worker** is a person who works for less than 183 days in a year.

**Work participation rate** is defined as the percentage of total workers (main and marginal) to total population.

It is observed that in India, the proportion of workers (both main and marginal) is only 39 per cent (2001) leaving a vast majority of 61 per cent as non-workers. This indicates an economic status in which there is a larger proportion of dependent population, further indicating possible existence of large number of unemployed or under employed people.

The proportion of working population, of the states and Union Territories show a moderate variation from about 25 per cent in Goa to about 53 per cent in Mizoram. The states with larger percentages of workers are Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur and Meghalaya. Among the Union Territories, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu have higher participation rate.

It is understood that, in the context of a country like India, the work participation rate tends to be higher in the areas of lower levels of economic development since number of manual workers are needed to perform the subsistence or near subsistence economic activities.

The occupational composition of India's population (which actually means engagement of an individual in farming, manufacturing trade, services or any kind of professional activities) comprises of a large proportion of primary sector workers compared to in the secondary and tertiary sectors. About 58.2 per cent of total working population are cultivators and agricultural labourers, whereas only 4.2% of workers are engaged in household industries and 37.6 % are other workers including non-household industries, trade, commerce, construction and repair

### Occupational Categories

The 2001 Census has divided the working population of India into four major categories:

1. Cultivators
2. Agricultural Labourers
3. Household Industrial Workers
4. Other Workers

and other services. As far as the occupation of country's male and female population is concerned, male workers out-number female workers in all the three sectors.

The number of female workers is relatively high in primary sector, though in recent years there has been some improvement in work participation of women in secondary and tertiary sectors. It is important to note that the proportion of workers in agricultural sector in India has shown a decline over the last few decades (66.85% in 1991 to 58.2% in 2001).

Consequently, the participation rate in secondary and tertiary sector has registered an increase. This indicates a shift of dependence of workers from farm-based occupations to nonfarm based ones, indicating a sectoral shift in the economy of the country. The spatial variation of work participation rate in different sectors in the country is very wide. For instance, the states like Himachal Pradesh and Nagaland have very large shares of cultivators.

On the other hand states like Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Orissa, Jharkhand, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh have higher proportion of agricultural labourers. The highly urbanised areas like Delhi, Chandigarh and Puducherry have a very large proportion of workers being engaged in other services. This indicates not only availability of limited farming land, but also large scale urbanisation and industrialisation requiring more workers in non-farm sectors.

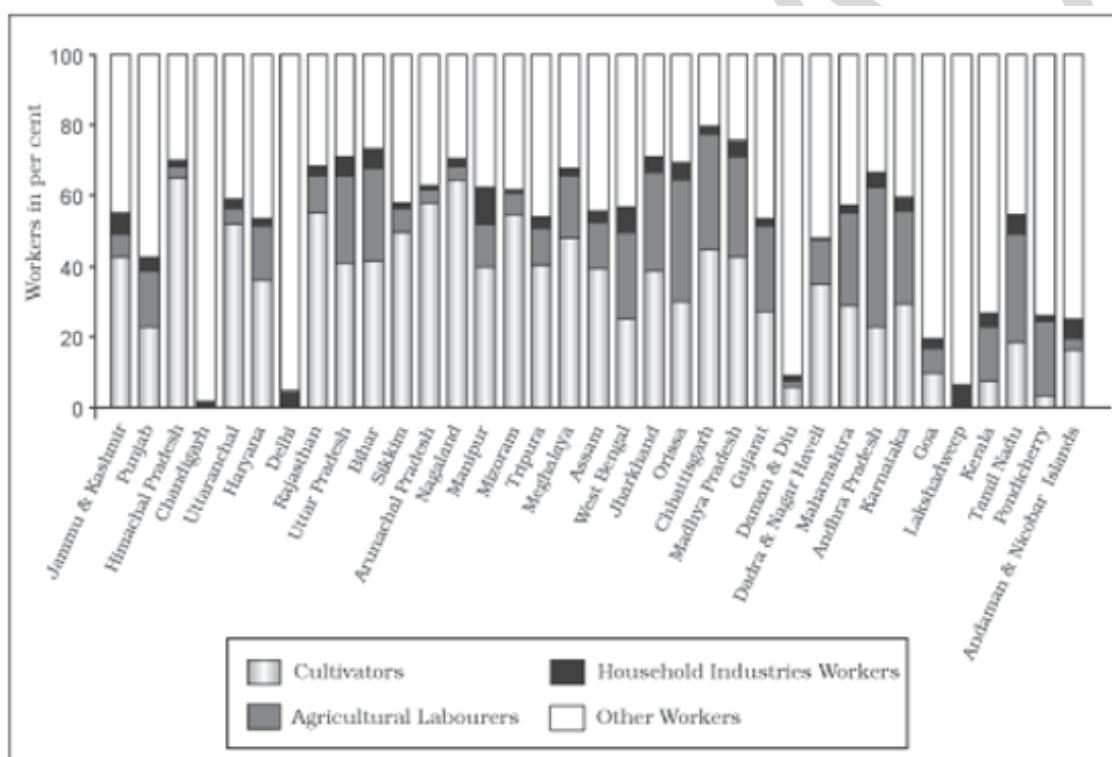


Fig. : India – Occupational Structure, 2001

Table : Sectoral Composition of workforce in India, 2001

Categories	Population			
	Persons	% to total Workers	Male	Female
Primary	234088181	58.2	142745598	91342583
Secondary	16956942	4.2	8744183	8212759
Tertiary	151189601	37.6	123524695	27664906

Student Notes:

Sl. No.	State/UT	Workforce Participation Rates %	
		Rural	Urban
1.	Andhra Pradesh	52.2	36.4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	38.3	30.3
3.	Assam	34.3	32.9
4.	Bihar	27.5	25.3
5.	Chhattisgarh	48.6	37.6
6.	Delhi	34.2	33.7
7.	Goa	37.8	33.7
8.	Gujrat	44.7	38.4
9.	Haryana	35.6	31.8
10.	Himanchal Pradesh	53.3	41.6
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	40.5	33.7
12.	Jharkhand	37.0	28.4
13.	Karnataka	45.0	37.6
14.	Kerala	38.2	36.3
15.	Madhya Pradesh	40.5	32.5
16.	Maharashtra	48.6	36.5
17.	Manipur	38.9	32.2
18.	Meghalaya	45.9	34.0
19.	Mizoram	49.6	36.7
20.	Nagaland	41.0	28.7
21.	Odisha	41.7	38.1
22.	Punjab	40.6	36.8
23.	Rajasthan	42.4	32.6
24.	Sikkim	53.4	45.2
25.	Tamil Nadu	48.5	39.2
26.	Tripura	40.2	31.9
27.	Uttarakhand	38.1	30.5
28.	Uttar Pradesh	33.8	31.7
29.	West Bengal	39.0	40.0
30.	A & N Island	43.2	39.9
31.	Chandigarh	34.9	35.4
32.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	32.5	36.7
33.	Daman & Diu	42.5	35.5
34.	Lakshadweep	32.2	34.7
35.	Puducherry	36.3	35.0
	All India	39.9	35.5

TABLE: State/UT-wise usual status (adjusted), Workforce Participation Rates (%) in the rural and urban areas in the country during 2011-12

#### LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION IN INDIA

The Economic Survey (2015-16) states that the **proportion of economically active population (15-59 years)** has increased from 57.7 per cent to **63.3 per cent** during 1991 to 2013, as per Sample Registration System (SRS) data for 2013.

- The Fourth Annual Employment-Unemployment Survey conducted by the Labour Bureau during the period January 2014 to July 2014 has shown that the Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) is 52.5 % for all persons.
- However, the LFPR for rural areas stands at 54.7% which is much greater than that for rural areas i.e. 47.2 %.
- The LFPR for women is significantly lower than that for males in both rural and urban areas.
- As per the Survey, the Unemployment Rate is 4.7 % in rural areas and 5.5% in urban areas. The total unemployment rate reported is 4.9% as per the Labour Bureau Survey. These figures are much higher than the all India unemployment rates of the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO, 2012-11) which reported unemployment rate of 2.3% for rural areas, 3.8% for Urban Areas and 2.7% for India as a whole.

Student Notes:

## 7.7. Adolescents

An important aspect of population growth in India is the growth of its adolescents. At present the share of adolescents i.e. up to the age group of 10-19 years is about 21 per cent (2011). The adolescent population, though, regarded as the youthful population having high potentials, but at the same time they are quite vulnerable if not guided and channelized properly. There are many challenges for the society as far as these adolescents are concerned, some of which are lower age at marriage, illiteracy – particularly female illiteracy, school dropouts, low intake of nutrients, high rate of maternal mortality of adolescent mothers, high rates of HIV/AIDS infections, physical and mental disability or retardation, drug abuse and alcoholism, juvenile delinquency and committing of crimes etc.

In view of these, the Government of India has undertaken certain policies to impart proper education to the adolescent groups so that their talents are better channelized and properly utilized.

The National Population Policy 2000 identifies them as an “under-served population group”, because their needs have not been specifically addressed so far. The Policy describes various strategies to address different needs of adolescents. These are:

- provide accurate information about physical, physiological, psychological and social changes and developments that take place during adolescence;
- develop the needed life skills to empower them to avoid risky situations and to attain sound physical, mental and social health;
- provide food supplements and nutritional services; and
- make available the needed health and counseling services available to them.

## 7.8. Issues related to Youth

The National Youth Policy 2014 defines the age of youth as persons between the age 15-29 years. Youth in India today face various challenges related to employment, drug abuse, suicidal tendencies, adverse impact of media and social-media and stress arising out of changing societal structure especially due to emergence of nuclear families.

**Employability Challenge-** Over 30% of youth aged 15-29 in India are not in employment, education or training (NEETs). This is more than double the OECD average and almost three times that of China. NEET status of youths results due to not enough quality jobs being created in the system and because youths have little incentives or face too high constraints to be in the education and training systems.

**Drug Abuse-** Due to India's close proximity with major opium growing areas of the region, India is facing the serious menace of drug trafficking and as a spillover effect, drug abuse especially among the youth is a matter of concern. Being signatory to all the three UN conventions and SAARC convention, India has enacted Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985

and Prevention of Illicit Trafficking of Narcotics Drug and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1988 through which the country is addressing various aspects of drug problem.

Student Notes:

**Suicidal Tendencies-** Though India's suicide rate is the 12th highest in the world, the country is unfortunately home to the highest number of suicides among people in the 15-29 age group – 35.5 in 100,000 people. It is significant that the highest number of suicides is reported from states with a high literacy level. Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Kerala and Karnataka report more than 53 percent of the national total.

**Radicalization-** Recent reports about a group of Indians joining the ISIS have raised concerns about the possibility of an increasing number of young professionals joining global jihadist groups. Second area of concern is the recent trend in India's domestic politics where radical groups and ideologies are being propagated, causing greater polarization among communities

**Political exclusion-** Young people have been excluded from development programs and activities in numerous ways. As an age cohort, youth are less likely to be involved in governance and decision-making processes, as a result of economic, political, and procedural barriers that prevent their participation. As the beneficiaries of services, youth are also likely to face marginalization due to their membership in excluded demographic groups, including: women, indigenous, disabled, LGBTQI, refugee, ethnic minority, migrant, and economically impoverished. Often marginalized from local and national development gains, youth are particularly vulnerable to economic shocks, social instability, and conflicts.

The World Programme of Action for Youth (WPAY), adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1995, provides a policy framework and practical guidelines for national action and international support to improve the situation of young people worldwide.

## 7.9. National Youth Policy

The vision of NYP-2014 is to empower youth to achieve their full potential, and through them enable India to find its rightful place in the community of nations. For achieving this vision, the Policy identifies five well-defined objectives and 11 priority areas and suggests policy interventions in each priority area. The priority areas are education, skill development and employment, entrepreneurship, health and healthy lifestyle, sports, promotion of social values, community engagement, participation in politics and governance, youth engagement, inclusion and social justice.

The focused approach on youth development and empowerment involving all stakeholders, as envisaged in NYP-2014, would result in development of an educated and healthy young

**EXHIBIT      OBJECTIVES, PRIORITY AREAS AND FUTURE IMPERATIVES OF NYP 2014**

OBJECTIVE	PRIORITY	FUTURE IMPERATIVES
1. Create a productive workforce that can make a sustainable contribution to India's economic development	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Build system capacity and quality</li> <li>• Promote skill development and lifelong learning</li> </ul>
	Employment and Skill Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Targeted youth outreach and awareness</li> <li>• Build linkages across systems and stakeholders</li> <li>• Define role of government vis-a-vis other stakeholders</li> </ul>
	Entrepreneurship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Targeted youth outreach programmes</li> <li>• Scale-up effective programmes to build capacity</li> <li>• Create customised programmes for youth entrepreneurs</li> <li>• Implement widespread monitoring &amp; evaluation systems</li> </ul>
2. Develop a strong and healthy generation equipped to take on future challenges	Health and Healthy Lifestyle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve service delivery</li> <li>• Awareness about health, nutrition and preventive care</li> <li>• Targeted disease control programmes for youth</li> </ul>
	Sports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase access to sports facilities and training</li> <li>• Promotion of sports culture among youth</li> <li>• Support and development for talented sports persons</li> </ul>
3. Instil social values and promote community service to build national ownership	Promotion of Social Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formalise values education system</li> <li>• Strengthen engagement programmes for youth</li> <li>• Support NGOs and for-profit organisations working towards spreading values and harmony</li> </ul>
	Community Engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Leverage existing community development organisations</li> <li>• Promote social entrepreneurship</li> </ul>
4. Facilitate participation and civic engagement at all levels of governance	Participation in politics and governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Engage youth outside of the political system</li> <li>• Create governance mechanisms that youth can leverage</li> <li>• Promote youth engagement in urban governance</li> </ul>
	Youth engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Measure and monitor effectiveness of youth development schemes</li> <li>• Create a platform for engagement with youth</li> </ul>
5. Support youth at risk and create equitable opportunity for all disadvantaged & marginalised youth	Inclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enablement &amp; capability building for disadvantaged youth</li> <li>• Ensuring economic opportunities for youth in conflict-affected regions</li> <li>• Develop a multi-pronged approach to supporting youth with disability</li> <li>• Create awareness and opportunities to prevent youth being put at risk</li> </ul>
	Social Justice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Leveraging youth to eliminate unjust social practices</li> <li>• Strengthen access to justice at all levels</li> </ul>

population, who are not only economically productive, but are also socially responsible citizens contributing to the task of nation-building.

It will cover the entire country catering the needs of all youth in the age-group of 15-29 years, which constitutes 27.5 per cent of the population according to Census-2011, that is about 33 crore persons. It will replace NYP-2003, to take care of developments since 2003 and future policy imperatives.

The NYP-2014 proposes broad policy interventions for the youth consistent with the 12thPlan priorities and does not propose any specific programme/ scheme, having financial implications. All concerned Ministries/ Department would be requested to bring focus on youth issues within the framework of their plans/ programmes/ schemes etc.

Student Notes:

## 8. Population Issues

### 8.1. Population Problems of Underdeveloped Countries

There are underdeveloped countries where the level of technological development inhibits agricultural efficiency and the establishment of industry even though the resources exist in the country. Such countries have additional problems if they are overpopulated like China or India. In these countries the modern industrial economy has been grafted on to a traditional agricultural and the two have not been properly balanced. Another group of countries which are underdeveloped are those which lack population, although they sometimes have advanced societies and command modern technological methods. These countries, such as Brazil, Colombia, Peru, Zaire or Russia have tremendous resources which cannot be fully because of lack of population. Their problems are often accentuated by adverse climatic conditions.

#### 8.1.1. Problems of Over-population

- **Rapid population growth:** Large populations increase rapidly especially in the absence of family planning practices. This leads to a large population of young people who are dependent on relatively small section of working population. At the same time the large number of young people put extra strain on social services.
- **Unemployment:** In many underdeveloped countries industry is not well established and there are few employment opportunities for unskilled workers. Unemployment is therefore high. On the other hand there is a shortage of skilled workers because there are few facilities for training. In overpopulated rural areas unemployment or underemployment is also a major problem; people migrate to towns where it is often even more difficult to find work. Moreover, the towns become overcrowded, making living conditions poor.
- **Poor standards of living:** Standards of health and hygiene and housing are low which leads to health problems and malnutrition and the spread of diseases. Ignorance of people and lack of financial resources further add to the problem.
- **Under-utilization of Agricultural resources:** Traditional methods of agriculture, outdated or inadequate equipments. Lack of financial resources for improving farms, nonuse or misuse of marginal agricultural land, such as highlands, may all help to keep agricultural production much lower than its potential. Difficulties of rationalizing farming techniques and reforming land tenure to give larger, more economic farms are aggravated by lack of capita and by traditional attitudes of farmers who are often slow to adopt new ideas.
- **Slow growth of industry:** Apart from lack of capital which makes the actual exploitation of resources difficult, the population factors are important. The labour force though large in number is unskilled and has no background of industrial employment. Similarly, though a large population should provide a good market for the finished goods, the majority of people are poor and cannot afford to buy the products. To produce good cheaply for a small market mechanized manufacture is most economical but this employs very few workers and does not help the unemployment situation.
- **Traditional attitudes militating against change:** Traditional or religious attitudes may militate against change or may make conditions worse. Birth-control is forbidden by Catholic Church, for instance, and caste restrictions on occupations in India also help to slow down development. Less important is the conservatism of rural people regarding farming methods and the introduction of new crops (e.g. genetically modified crops). The latter attitude can be modified by education but it is often hard to modify the religious attitudes.

Along with an expanding population, India is facing a serious concern in the form of a declining child sex ratio.

### SEX RATIO TRENDS IN INDIA

The Sex Ratio in the country has shown an improvement. As per the Census, sex ratio has increased from 933 females per thousand males in 2001 to 943 females per thousand males in 2011. State/UT-wise details of sex ratio are annexed.

As per the Census, 2011 the child sex ratio (0-6 years) has shown a decline from 927 females per thousand males in 2001 to 919 females per thousand males in 2011.

Some of the reasons for neglect of girl child and low child sex ratio are son preference and the belief that it is only the son who can perform the last rites, that lineage and inheritance runs through the male line, sons will look after parents in old age, men are the bread winners etc. Exorbitant dowry demand is another reason for female foeticide/infanticide. Small family norm coupled with easy availability of sex determination tests may be a catalyst in the declining child sex ratio, further facilitated by easy availability of Pre-conception sex selection facilities.

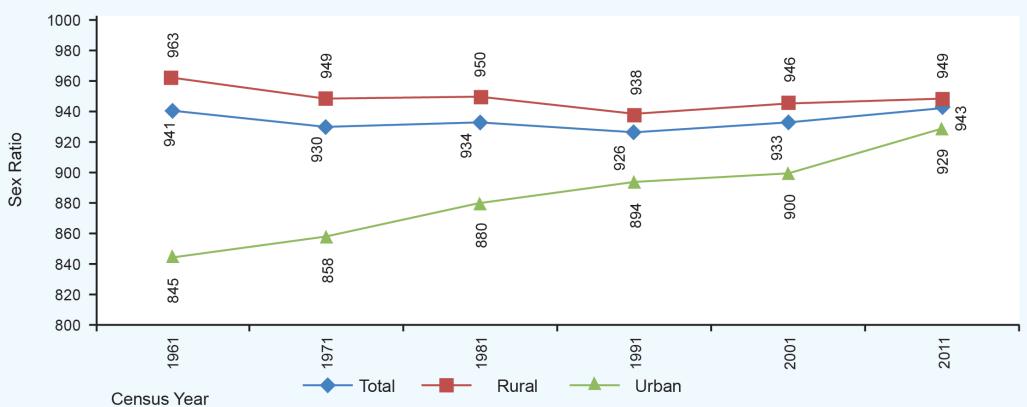
Several factors may be held responsible for the decline in the child sex ratio including – severe neglect of girl babies in infancy, leading to higher death rates; sex specific abortions that prevent girl babies from being born; and female infanticide (or the killing of girl babies due to religious or cultural beliefs). Each of these reasons point to a serious social problem, and there is some evidence that all of these have been at work in India. Practices of female infanticide have been known to exist in many regions, while increasing importance is being attached to modern medical techniques by which the sex of the baby can be determined in the very early stages of pregnancy. The availability of the sonogram (an x-ray like diagnostic device based on ultra-sound technology), originally developed to identify genetic or other disorders in the fetus, may be used to identify and selectively abort female foetus.

The regional pattern of low child sex ratios seems to support this argument. It is striking that the lowest child sex ratios are found in the most prosperous regions of India. Punjab, Haryana, Chandigarh, Delhi, Gujarat and Maharashtra are among the richest states of India in terms of per capita incomes, and they are also the states with the lowest child sex ratios. So the problem of selective abortions is not due to poverty or ignorance or lack of resources. For example, if practices like dowry mean that parents have to make large dowry payments to marry off their daughters, then prosperous parents would be the ones most able to afford this.

However, strikingly the sex ratio is lowest in the most prosperous regions. It is also possible that as economically prosperous families decide to have fewer children – often only one or two now – they may also wish to choose the sex of their child. This becomes possible with the availability of ultra-sound technology, although the government has passed strict laws banning this practice and imposing heavy fines and imprisonment as punishment. The Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, has been in force since 1996, and has been further strengthened in 2003. However, in the long run the solution to problems like the bias against girl child depends more on how social attitudes evolve, besides laws and rules.

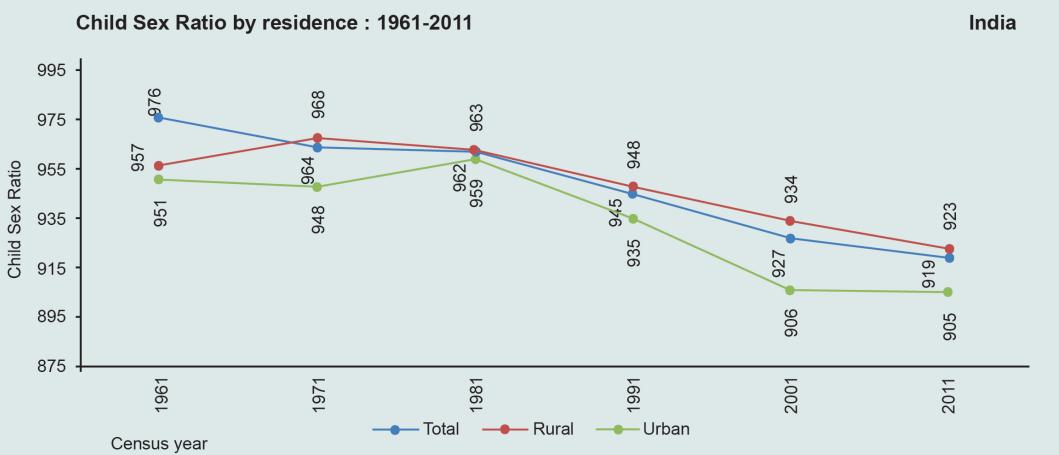
### Sex Ratio and decadal change by residence

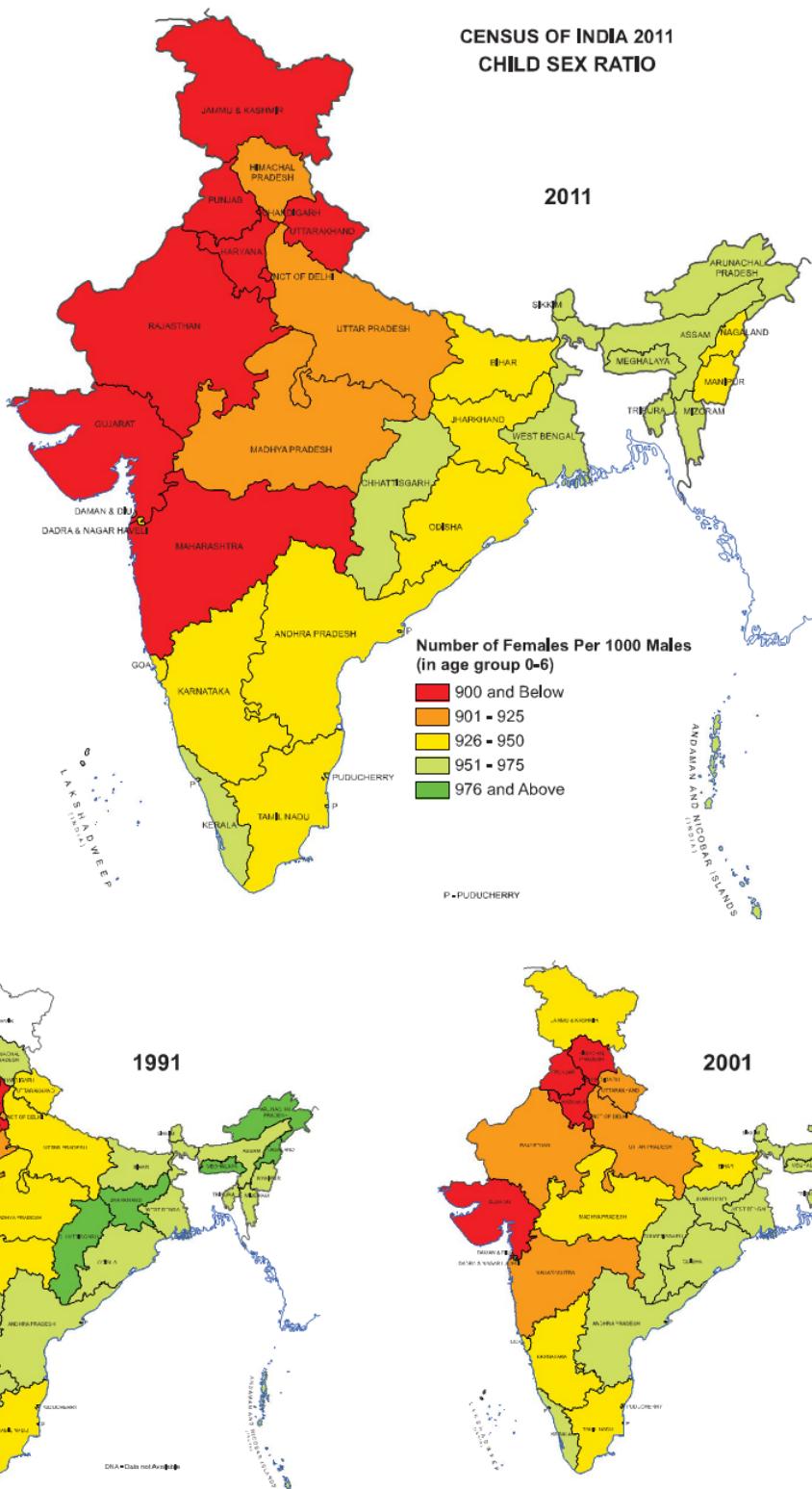
Sex Ratio by residence : 1961-2011



### Child Sex Ratio (0-6 year) by residence

Child Sex Ratio by residence : 1961-2011





### 8.1.2. Problems of Under-Population

- **Uneven Distribution of Population:** Average population densities for under populated countries are low. Small populations increase slowly, even though birth rates are often high. Immigration is an important source of people but it is usually to the towns and cities rather than rural areas/countryside. At the same time cities with their better living conditions attract people from the already sparsely settled countryside. Imbalance between town and country is a major problem of under populated countries.

- **Remoteness:** It is difficult to increase settlement in sparsely populated areas because people are unwilling to forego the amenities of the town. Where there are few people it is uneconomic to provide elaborate communications, health, education or other facilities. This in turn increases the unwillingness of people to settle in such areas.
- **Under Utilization of resources:** Lack of population makes it difficult for a country to develop its resources to the full. Minerals will usually be extracted, especially precious metals and petroleum, because the desire for wealth will overcome other considerations. Agricultural resources are more difficult to develop because they require more and harder work over a long period of years before they show a good return.
- **Slow growth of Industry:** This is due to shortage of labour, especially skilled labour in under populated countries, e.g. in the South American and African countries. Imported skilled labour raises the cost of industrial development. Moreover the small population does not provide an adequate market even where the standard of living is high.
- **Climatic Problems:** Hostile climate or relief conditions make settlement difficult. Such conditions obstruct development and are likely never to be fully overcome.

In under populated countries needs to be increased but this will only work if immigrants possess the right skills and are prepared to live in sparsely populated areas. In the 19th century, when the USA was settled people were prepared to develop the land because many of them were landless peasants, but immigrants to under populated countries today generally prefer town life. To open up under populated areas is both difficult and expensive and require huge capital investments.

## 8.2. Population Problems of Advanced Countries

- **Ageing Population:** Due to low birth rate the proportion of young people in the population is relatively small. Low death rate and high life expectancy mean that there is an ever-increasing proportion of older people in the population. Many retire from active work in their sixties and then become dependent on the working population. Provisions of pension and other facilities, e.g. health services for elderly people pose financial challenges.
- **Small Work force:** As educational standards improve children remain longer at school and join the workforce later. This, combined with the low birth rate, means that the labour force expands only slowly while industrial and other employment opportunities continue to multiply. Despite a high degree of mechanization in most industries many countries are short of workers. Another problem is that the workforce is generally well educated and skilled and there is a shortage of unskilled workers. Because the majority of workers are skilled and the work force is relatively small wages are high.
- **Rural Depopulation:** Steady movement of population occurs from countryside to towns due to the pull factors of city life. The fewer people in the countryside make it less economical to provide services or do business. This creates disparity between towns and countryside.
- **Urbanization:** As towns expand, the pressure on transport, water supplies, sewage and refuse disposal grows and creates problems. Smoke and chemical effluents from factories produce air and water pollution. Traffic congestion and noise are other problems. A tension created by urban life leads to far higher incidence of mental illness than in underdeveloped countries. Urban sprawl is another problem; the expanding towns engulf land which would otherwise be suitable for agriculture and thus reduce self-sufficiency in many countries.

Most advanced countries have areas where agriculture or industry could be improved or where the population is too large. Similarly the underdeveloped countries all have large towns where the problems are similar to those of urbanized societies everywhere. It is also important to bear in mind the differences between under developed countries. Some have a much better resource base or a smaller population, and these, such as Argentina, Mexico and Malaysia, are much more likely to be able to overcome their problem than countries with few resources and a large population with fixed traditional ideas.

## **Factors that affect population growth**

The overarching factor that affects population growth is low socio-economic development. (Link literacy and population rates- TFR)

- For example, **Uttar Pradesh** has a literacy rate of 56%; only 14% of the women receive complete antenatal care. Uttar Pradesh records an average of four children per couple.
- In contrast, in **Kerala** almost every person is literate and almost every woman receives antenatal care. Kerala records an average of two children per couple.

### **Other factors**

- **Infant mortality**
  - In 1961, the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), deaths of infants per 1000 live births, was 115. The current all India average is much lower at 57. However, in most developed countries this figure is less than 5.
  - IMR is the lowest at 15 in Kerala and the highest at 73 in Uttar Pradesh. Empirical correlations suggest that high IMR leads to greater desire for children.
- **Early marriage**
  - Nationwide almost 43% of married women aged 20-24 were married before the age of 18. This figure is as high as **68% in Bihar**. Not only does early marriage increase the likelihood of more children, it also puts the woman's health at risk.
- **Level of education**
  - Fertility rate usually declines with increase in education levels of women.
- **Use of contraceptives**
  - Temporary vs Permanent- According to NFHS III (2005-06), only 56% of currently married women use some method of family planning in India. A majority of them (37%) have adopted permanent methods like sterilization.
- **Other socio-economic factors**
  - The desire for larger families particularly preference for a male child also leads to higher birth rates. It is estimated that preference for a male child and high infant mortality together account for 20% of the total births in the country.

## **9. Population Policies in India**

Population dynamics affect the developmental prospects of a nation as well as the health and well-being of its people. This is particularly true of developing countries that have to face special challenges in this regard.

Discussions on population growth and the need to adopt a population policy had begun in India even before Independence. A **Sub-Committee on population** was set up by the National Planning Committee appointed in 1938 by the Interim Government. This Committee, in its resolution in 1940 said, "in the interest of social economy, family happiness and national planning, family planning and a limitation of children are essential".

**In fact, India was perhaps the first country to explicitly announce such a policy in 1952. The aim of the programme was to reduce birth rates "to stabilize the population at a level consistent with the requirement of national economy".**

The population policy took the concrete form of the **National Family Planning Programme**. The broad objectives of this programme have remained the same – to try to influence the rate and pattern of population growth in socially desirable directions. In the early days, the most important objective was to slow down the rate of population growth through the promotion of various birth control methods, improve public health standards, and increase public awareness about population and health issues.

The Family Planning Programme suffered a setback during the years of the National Emergency (1975-76). Normal parliamentary and legal procedures were suspended during this time and

Student Notes:

special laws and ordinances issued directly by the government (without being passed by Parliament) were in force.

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During this time the government tried to intensify the effort to bring down the growth rate of population by introducing a coercive programme of mass sterilization. Here sterilization refers to medical procedures like vasectomy (for men) and tubectomy (for women) which prevent conception and childbirth. Vast numbers of mostly poor and powerless people were forcibly sterilized and there was massive pressure on lower level government officials (like school teachers or office workers) to bring people for sterilization in the camps that were organized for this purpose. There was widespread popular opposition to this programme, and the new government elected after the Emergency abandoned it.

The National Family Planning Programme was renamed as the National Family Welfare Programme after the Emergency, and coercive methods were no longer used. The programme now has a broad-based set of socio-demographic objectives.

India evolved a comprehensive national population policy in April 1967. This policy came about realizing that the population explosion was a result of poverty, and hence it should be dealt with in any plans for a better life and standard of living. So, **in 1976, the first National Population Policy** was formulated and tabled in Parliament. In this policy, clear demographic goals were defined, and several programs were initiated in order to integrate family planning with the overall strategy of socioeconomic development. The government opined small families to be synonymous with happy and healthy families. **However, the statement was neither discussed nor adopted.**

After that, a National Health Policy was brought out in 1983. This policy also stressed upon the need for 'securing the small family norm, through voluntary efforts. It sought to ultimately achieve the objective of population stabilization. After this, the Parliament emphasized the need for a separate National Population Policy

This was followed by the National Population Policy in 2000. It encompassed a new set of guidelines.

## 9.1. National Population Policy 2000

The National Population Policy 2000 has made a qualitative departure in its approach to population issues. It does not directly lay emphasis on population control. It states that the objective of economic and social development is to improve the quality of lives that people lead, to enhance their well-being, and to provide the opportunities and choices to become productive assets (resources) in the society. Stabilizing population is an essential requirement for promoting sustainable development. The **immediate** objective of the NPP 2000 is to address the unmet needs for contraception, health care infrastructure, and health personnel, and to provide integrated service delivery for basic reproductive and child health care. The **medium** term objective was to bring the total fertility rate (TFR) to replacement levels by 2010 through vigorous implementation of inter-sectoral operational strategies. The **long** term objective was to achieve a stable population by 2045 with sustainable economic growth, social development, and environmental protection.

### National Socio-Demographic Goals for 2010

- Address the unmet needs for basic reproductive and child health services, supplies and infrastructure.
- Make school education up to age 14 free and compulsory, and reduce drop outs at primary and secondary school levels to below 20 per cent for both boys and girls.
- Reduce infant mortality rate to below 30 per 1000 live births.
- Reduce maternal mortality ratio to below 100 per 100,000 live births.
- Achieve universal immunisation of children against all vaccine preventable diseases.
- Promote delayed marriage for girls, not earlier than age 18 and preferably after 20 years of age.
- Achieve 80 percent institutional deliveries and 100 per cent deliveries by trained persons.
- Achieve universal access to information/counselling, and services for fertility regulation and contraception with a wide basket of choices.
- Achieve 100 per cent registration of births, deaths, marriage and pregnancy.
- Contain the spread of Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS), and promote greater integration between the management of reproductive tract infections (RTI) and sexually transmitted infections (STI) and the National AIDS Control Organisation.
- Prevent and control communicable diseases.
- Integrate Indian Systems of Medicine (ISM) in the provision of reproductive and child health services, and in reaching out to households.
- Promote vigorously the small family norm to achieve replacement levels of TFR.
- Bring about convergence in implementation of related social sector programmes so that family welfare becomes a people centred programme.

Source: National Commission on Population.

## The Time Line of Family Planning Policy in India

<b>Before independence</b>	<b>Factors behind general support for population control among the elite</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of awareness among common people</li> <li>• Arguments in favour of population policy among the political and intellectual elites</li> <li>• Isolated efforts to establish clinics and inform people</li> <li>• Strong support for population control by Gandhi and Nehru despite difference in understanding of population dynamics and approaches to means of birth control</li> </ul>
<b>1952</b>	<b>Family planning starts with Gandhian approach</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• State sponsored family planning programme started</li> <li>• Gandhian approach with abstinence and rhythm as the main methods</li> </ul>
<b>1950-60</b>	<b>Clinical approach</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economic models suggesting a negative relationship between population growth and development</li> <li>• Estimation of demographic rates and ratios</li> <li>• Knowledge, attitude and practice (KAP) studies</li> <li>• Research in reproduction</li> <li>• Clinical approach</li> </ul>
<b>1960-70</b>	<b>Extension approach and experimentations</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extension programme</li> <li>• IUUD programme</li> <li>• Target orientation (Third Five Year Plan)</li> <li>• Organizational changes</li> </ul>
<b>1970-80</b>	<b>Camp approach</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The concept of sustainable development</li> <li>• Mass vasectomy camps</li> <li>• National level studies in family planning</li> <li>• First population policy statement announced</li> <li>• Policy under Janata Govt. asserting voluntarism</li> </ul>
<b>1980-90</b>	<b>Cafeteria approach</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cafeteria approach and emphasis on limitation of family size rather than on contraception</li> <li>• Planning in terms of NRR (with the goal of achieving NRR of unity by 1996)</li> </ul>
<b>1990-2000</b>	<b>Target free approach</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collection of detailed national and regional level data on population, development and well-being</li> <li>• Abolition of targets</li> <li>• Shift from national to area specific approach</li> </ul>
<b>2000-</b>	<b>National Population Policy 2000</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Population Policy</li> <li>• Unmet needs concept</li> <li>• A rights based approach</li> <li>• HIV/AIDS</li> <li>• Participatory approach</li> </ul>

**Total Fertility Rate at Replacement Level:** It is the total fertility rate at which newborn girls would have an average of exactly one daughter over their lifetimes. In more familiar terms, every woman has as many babies as needed to replace her. It results into zero population growth.

**Stable Population:** A population where fertility and mortality are constant over a period of time. This type of population will show an unvarying age distribution and will grow at a constant rate. Where fertility and mortality are equal, the stable population is stationary.

The history of India's National Family Welfare Programme teaches us that while the state can do a lot to try and create the conditions for demographic change, most demographic variables (especially those related to human fertility) are ultimately matters of economic, social and cultural change.

In pursuance of the National Population Policy-2000, Government has taken a number of measures under Family Planning Programme and as a result, Population Growth Rate in India has reduced substantially which is evident from the following:-

- The percentage decadal growth rate of the country has declined significantly from 21.5% for the period 1991-2001 to 17.7% during 2001-2011.
- Total Fertility Rate (TFR) was 3.2 at the time when National Population Policy, 2000 was adopted and the same has declined to 2.3 as per Sample registration Survey (SRS) 2013 conducted by the Registrar General of India.
- The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) has declined from 2.9 in 2005 to 2.2 in 2017 (SRS).
- 25 out of 37 States/UTs have already achieved replacement level fertility of 2.1 or less.
- The Decadal growth rate has declined from 21.54% in 1999-2000 to 17.64 % during 2001-11.
- The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) has declined from 23.8 to 20.2 from 2005 to 2017 (SRS).
- The Teenage birth rate has halved from 16 % (NFHS III) to 8 % (NFHS IV).

In spite of the perceptible decline in Total Fertility Rate (TFR) from 3.6 in 1991 to 2.3 in 2013, India is yet to achieve replacement level of 2.1. Twenty four states/UTs have already achieved replacement level of TFR by 2013, while states like UP and Bihar with large population base still have TFR of 3.1 and 3.4 respectively. The other states like Jharkhand (TFR 2.7), Rajasthan (TFR 2.8), Madhya Pradesh (TFR 2.9), and Chhattisgarh (TFR 2.6) continue to have higher levels of fertility and contribute to the growth of population.

### **NPP-2000: The Way Forward**

NPP-2000 cannot be solely judged a success or failure on the basis of Fertility rates alone. Total fertility rates ignore the larger mission of NPP-2000, namely the promise of high quality reproductive healthcare. While southern states like Kerala and Andhra Pradesh are successfully prioritizing proper implementation and women's health, the vast majority of states continue to compromise reproductive health with poor service.

The solution to poor implementation is clear: state governments and other administrators of NPP-2000 need to prioritize reproductive health at every level of the family planning program.

To do so, the family planning program must expand. Large scale networks are a crucial piece of this recommendation. By formalizing the relationships among Panchayats, NGOs, grassroots organizations, and state officials, the family planning program will likely garner greater support and transparency. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare should take steps to attract health care workers and doctors to the family planning field. In addition, staff must be properly trained and held accountable for their work. Competitive pay should be offered to family planning professionals so as to maintain high quality services in the long-term.

Further, transportation limitations must be addressed in order to reach men and women of disadvantaged populations (i.e. slum residents, tribal castes, and rural residents). Finally, men must be included in discussions of family planning practice. Ample evidence suggests that husbands make decisions related to family planning and healthcare, yet data from the most recent Demographic and Health Survey (2005) reveal that men are less knowledgeable of contraceptive methods than their female partners. Collaborative family planning decisions made by men and women are likely to yield fertility outcomes which satisfy both partners. Thus, administrators of the National Population Policy (2000) should take steps to educate men about the benefits of family planning.

What families lack is education, information, and adequate access to contraceptives. If the National Population Policy (2000) is to eliminate the unmet contraceptive needs of all Indians, implementation of the family planning program must reflect an appreciation of family preferences and high quality healthcare.

## What else should a future population policy address?

Student Notes:

Apart from achieving the basic demographic goals, a future population policy must also address the skewed female and child sex ratio which is spreading from urban into rural areas. Discriminatory social barriers like the absence of women's ownership rights over land and property are responsible for the continuing son preference.

Second important area that a future population policy must address relates to migration. The Census 2011 has given the picture of interstate and intrastate migration triggered by employment, business, education, marriage and other variables. Unplanned migration to the metros and large cities puts pressure on the infrastructure, housing and water availability and creates insider-outsider tension. If this is factored into the population policy, it would make for more foresight and greater coordination, and avoid the inevitable outcome of mushrooming slums and unplanned habitations.

Next comes the ageing factor. The growing population of the elderly and the increase in life expectancy accompanied by chronic diseases has the potential to deflect resources from the primary task of providing education and skill development. Dependency ratios are increasing rapidly while the joint family system has disintegrated. The market of caregivers is today unregulated, expensive and undependable. The business opportunity to match the growing needs of this population cohort after factoring in their growing disability needs to be a part of the population policy.

A population policy that protects our demographic assets while preparing for difficult challenges that lie ahead will protect future generations from catastrophic consequences.

## 9.2. Measures taken to control the population growth of India

### On-going interventions

- More emphasis on **Spacing methods like IUCD**.
- Availability of **Fixed Day Static Services** at all facilities.
- **Quality care in Family Planning** services by establishing Quality Assurance Committees at state and district levels.
- Improving contraceptives supply management up to peripheral facilities.
- **Demand generation activities** in the form of display of posters, billboards and other audio and video materials in the various facilities.
- **National Family Planning Indemnity Scheme' (NFPIS)** under which clients are insured in the eventualities of deaths, complications and failures following sterilization and the providers/ accredited institutions are indemnified against litigations in those eventualities.
- **Compensation scheme** for sterilization acceptors - under the scheme MoHFW provides compensation for loss of wages to the beneficiary and also to the service provider (& team) for conducting sterilisations.
- Increasing male participation and promotion of **Non Scalpel Vasectomy**.
- Emphasis on **Minlap Tubectomy services** because of its logistical simplicity and requirement of only MBBS doctors and not post graduate gynecologists/surgeons.
- Accreditation of more private/NGO facilities to increase the provider base for family planning services under PPP.

### New Interventions under Family Planning Programme

- Scheme for Home delivery of contraceptives by ASHAs at doorstep of beneficiaries: The govt. has launched a scheme to utilize the services of ASHA to deliver contraceptives at the doorstep of beneficiaries.
- Scheme for ASHAs to ensure spacing in births: Under this scheme, services of ASHAs to be utilised for counselling newly married couples to ensure delay of 2 years in birth after marriage and couples with 1 child to have spacing of 3 years after the birth of 1<sup>st</sup> child.

- Boost to spacing methods by introduction of new method PPIUCD (Post-Partum Intra Uterine Contraceptives Device).
- Introduction of the new device Cu IUCD 375, which is effective for 5 years.
- Emphasis on Postpartum Family Planning (PPFP) services with introduction of PPIUCD and promotion of minilap as the main mode of providing sterilisation in the form of post-partum sterilisation to capitalise on the huge cases coming in for institutional delivery under JSY.
- Compensation for sterilisation acceptors has been enhanced for 11 High Focus States with high TFR.
- Scheme for provision of pregnancy testing kits at the sub-centres as well as in the drug kit of the ASHAs for use in the communities to facilitate the early detection and decision making for the outcome of pregnancy.
- RMNCH Counselors (Reproductive Maternal New Born and Child Health) availability at the high case facilities to ensure counseling of the clients visiting the facilities.
- FP 2020- Family Planning Division is working on the national and state wise action plans so as to achieve FP 2020 goals. The key commitments of FP 2020 are as under :
  - Increasing financial commitment on Family Planning whereby India commits an allocation of 2 billion USD from 2012 to 2020.
  - Ensuring access to family planning services to 48 million (4.8 crore) additional women by 2020 (40% of the total FP 2020 goal).
  - Sustaining the coverage of 100 million (10 crore) women currently using contraceptives.

Student Notes:

Reducing the unmet need by an improved access to voluntary family planning services, supplies and information. In addition to above, Jansankhya Sthirata Kosh/National Population Stabilization Fund has adopted the following strategies as a population control measure:-

- **Prerna Strategy:** JSK has launched this strategy for helping to push up the age of marriage of girls and delay in first child and spacing in second child the birth of children in the interest of health of young mothers and infants. The couple who adopt this strategy awarded suitably. This helps to change the mindsets of the community.
- **Santushti Strategy:** Under this strategy, Jansankhya Sthirata Kosh, invites private sector gynaecologists and vasectomy surgeons to conduct sterilization operations in Public Private Partnership mode. The private hospitals/nursing home who achieved target to 10 or more are suitably awarded as per strategy.
- **National Helpline:** JSK also running a call centers for providing free advice on reproductive health, family planning, maternal health and child health etc.
- **Advocacy & IEC activities:** JSK as a part of its awareness and advocacy efforts on population stabilization, has established networks and partnerships with other ministries, development partners, private sectors, corporate and professional bodies for spreading its activities through electronic media, print media, workshop, walkathon, and other multi-level activities etc. at the national, state, district and block level.

## 10. Previous Year UPSC GS Mains Questions

1. Review the population policy of the Govt. of India giving the distinguishing features. (2001)
2. Outline the main targets fixed in the National Population Policy 2000. What have been the follow up measures to this policy? (2002)
3. Define Sex ratio in the population of India. What is its present status? (2002)
4. Critically examine whether growing population is the cause of poverty OR poverty is the mains cause of population increase in India. (2013)

## 11. Vision IAS GS Mains Test Series Questions

Student Notes:

1. *Census 2011 indicates that there is a stark north-south divide with respect to the ongoing demographic shifts in India. Explain this phenomenon and discuss its policy implications for both northern and southern states?*

**Approach:**

- Explain the difference between demographic shift taking place in northern and southern states. For instance as per recent data, one in every 3 children in 0-14 is from UP or Bihar. On the other hands southern states have stabilized their population long back and are now seeing a rapid rise in their old age population.
- Policy implications such as – northern states need to invest more on education, skill building etc. While southern ones due to their ageing population should invest more on healthcare, pensions, insurance.

**Answer:**

There is a significant north-south divide on demographic growth in India as seen in the 2011 census.

- The southern states are showing faster decline in the population growth rate as compared to the northern states. For instance as per recent data, one in every 3 children in 0-14 is from UP or Bihar. On the other hands southern states have stabilized their population long back and are now seeing a rapid rise in their old age population.
- As a result of this, there is scarcity of unskilled labor in the south which is currently filled in by migration from other parts of the country.
- India will have extremely different structure of population across states; while in some states the population age structure will be adult concentrated and will move to old age, other states will have still more concentration of child and young population. This implies that the governments need entirely different policies to tackle issues in these contexts.
- It means that northern states need to invest more on education, skill building etc. While southern ones due to their ageing population should invest more on healthcare, pensions, insurance.

2. *What are the reasons behind National Population Policy failing to check population growth in India?*

**Approach:**

- Straight forward question. Write down few of the reasons.
- Conclude with few suggestions.

**Answer:**

- India was the first country to launch a **national programme on population in 1952**. In fact India's quest for population stabilization began in 1951 with the formulation of the first five year plan. Yet more than 60 years goals remain elusive.
- In India, there has not been an effective institutionalized mechanism to reduce birth rate. On the other hand, efforts to bring down the death rate have been quite successful. Improvement in conditions of health and hygiene has lowered the death rate. The family planning movement gains national importance in such a situation of imbalance development and population growth.
- Hence, the government for the first time formulated a policy( **effort to regulate economic and social conditions which are likely to have demographic**

**consequences) in 1976**, with an aim to decrease birth rate, legalize abortion, check the concentration of population, giving incentives and disincentives. But it **boomeranged because of its coerciveness, overzealous attitude and compulsory sterilization.**

- Further, the government with a revived approach to fight the menace of population growth introduced the **national population policy in 2000**. It aimed at achieving the objective of stable population by 2045, at a level consistent with the requirement of sustainable economic growth, social development and environmental protection. Its objective was to address the needs for contraception, healthcare, infrastructure and health personnel and to provide integrated service delivery for basic reproductive and child health care. The policy had set goals for 2010 with respect to IMR, MMR, TFR, institutional deliveries etc. but it failed to achieve these targets.
- The reasons for the failure were lack of political will, lack of responsive policy, lack of awareness, cultural inertia etc. hence government came up with the revised population policy in 2010.
- The aim of the national policy was to impress upon the people the need for small, planned families for their own good as well as for the wellbeing of their children. The 20 point programme envisages family planning on voluntary basis as a people's movement. What is needed to inculcate awareness among the people through the media and oral communication about the significance of the small family norm. Female literacy and education can play a decisive role in bringing down the rate of population growth.
- The following suggestions have been put forward to **curb population growth**:
  - Group acceptance of small sized family.
  - Personal knowledge about family planning methods.
  - Ready availability of birth control devices and services.
- Hence, the crux of the population policy is the reduction of the national birth rate; irrespective of social, cultural and economic milieu. Coercing people to adopt family planning methods has not worked. **Volition alone, created through awakening, can be an effective measure.**

**3. How does economic development influence the demography of a society? Discuss in the context of India.**

**Approach:**

Basic theme of the question is relationship between economic development and demographic changes. Answer can be approached in following ways:

- Explain briefly the general trend in demography with respect to economic growth in India.
- Discuss in detail what demographic changes brought about by economic growth in Indian society e.g. decreasing fertility rate, sex ratio etc.

**Answer:**

Economic development and demographic changes are intimately related with each other. High level of economic development led to decline in fertility rate, population growth, mortality rate and rise in life expectancy and literacy rate. Similarly, India have experienced fundamental changes in population growth rate, fertility rate, life expectancy and age structure in the process of economic development over the years. Following are the nature of these changes:

- High level of economic growth (6-8 %) in last two decades favouring particular regions have led to increasing concentration of population in urban areas. The ratio of urban population have consistently rose to 31 percent in 2011 giving rise to increased population density in urban areas.
- There is a steep decline in overall population growth rate from 24.5% in 1981 to 17.6% in 2011. This decline corresponds with increasing level of economic growth and rise of service sector.
- The growing literacy rate from 54% in 1991 to 74% in 2011 can be attributed to increasing economic development as demand for skill force and opportunities for employment increases.
- Slow economic growth in rural economy in recent decades have led to large scale migration leading to change in demographic structure of urban and rural areas.
- With the increasing level of economic development and growth of health services, changing food pattern, the life expectancy of population is continuously increasing in India.
- India is witnessing rise in proportion of working age population (15-64) called as demographic dividend which is considered both the result of economic condition of society and have implications for economic development.
- The participation of workers in labour market have increased over the years with the growth of new sectors of the economy like in service sector.

**4. How does an age structure changing towards a lower 'dependency ratio' creates a demographic advantage or 'dividend'? Explain in the context of India.**

**Approach:**

- Firstly, define dependency ratio and demographic dividend and bring out a brief picture of India in the context.
- Then elaborate on how a low dependency ratio creates a demographic advantage.
- Also discuss the concerns and conclude by emphasizing on the initiatives taken and some future efforts to fully realize the benefits of demographic dividend for India.

**Answer:**

Dependency ratio refers to the number of children aged 0 to 14 years plus the number of persons aged 65 years or above per 100 persons aged 15 to 64 years. Reduction in dependency ratio is the result of declining birth rates and rise in average life term generally in the 3rd stage of demographic transition model. It creates a situation wherein the ratio of working population to the total population is high –also termed as the ‘demographic dividend’.

According to census 2011, more than 63% of the population in India is in the age group of 15-59 years. Dependency ratio has reduced in all the States and UTs though there are variations among states (e.g. Kerala, Goa, and Himachal Pradesh have higher old age dependency).

A lower dependency ratio is a source of economic growth and prosperity in the following ways:

- **Creates a large labor force in the economy** - This is subject to adequate human development, skill development, gender-equality and creation of job opportunities.
- **Increases the savings of individuals and the Nation as a whole** - More people in the working age group creates wealth in households. Falling birth rates reduce the overall expenditure required to provide basic necessities for the under 14 age group (which is yet to be productive). This translates into more savings for the

household. Savings rate will get a boost if adequate financial inclusion is ensured and social security nets are put in place. An increased national saving will help in allocation of resources to priority areas like infrastructure development.

- **Increases per capita GDP** - It translates into better living standards for the population.
- **Creates Gender Parity** – A reduction in dependency ratio invariably follows a declining fertility rate. Low fertility will imply that more resources will be allocated to a child in a household which will translate into better human development indicators. It also ensures higher participation of women in the workforce, lower health expenditure per household and better health outcomes for women. This is subject to creation of a society free from evils of female-foeticide and which provides equal opportunities to both the genders.

Various steps have been taken by the Government to reap the benefits of the favourable age structure in India. For example: Skill India Mission for improving employability, Jan Dhan Yojana for Financial Inclusion, Beti Bachao Beti Padao for improving the child sex ratio, Pradhanmantri Beema schemes for providing social security net etc.

It is to be remembered that demographic dividend in India is just a window of opportunity which will eventually close as the larger pool of working age people eventually turns older. Hence it is imperative to create enabling conditions to reap its full benefits.

**5. *India was one of the first countries to explicitly announce an official population policy in 1952. Critically analyse various aspects of the population policy of the country over the years.***

**Approach:**

- Introduction to the answer should briefly define population policy. Also, briefly contextualize evolution of the population policy beginning with the National Family Planning Programme in 1952.
- Provide the features of the population policy as it has evolved over the years in terms of different approaches adopted and important policy documents such as the National Population policy 2000. Critical analysis could be presented through the achievements and failures of the policies over the year.
- Conclude on a positive note acknowledging the progress made as well as the ongoing efforts.

**Answer:**

A population policy is one which seeks to influence various demographic variables, such as rate and pattern of growth, birth rate, mortality rate and more. Population was identified as a strategic component of the development plan in independent India. This led to the introduction of National Family Planning Programme in 1952 which was mainly aimed at controlling the rate of growth of population through the means of birth control methods.

- During the National Emergency, efforts to control population intensified. Unfortunately, coercive methods, such as forcible mass sterilization, were used which caused resentment amongst the people towards the population policy.
- Subsequently the programme was renamed as National Family Welfare Program, wherein the focus shifted to controlling population through welfare of the people. The coercive methods to control population were dropped and broad-based socio-demographic objectives were adopted instead.

- A new Set of guidelines were formulated as part of the National Population Policy, 2000. It set forth targets to be achieved by 2010, which were holistic in nature, covering wide areas which impacted public health and pattern of population change.
- The overall performance has been less than satisfactory, both in terms of implementation and achieving targets. The focus areas, initially, were too narrow, such as population control by contraception and sterilization. Rather, the focus should have been on socio-economic factors which cause high rate of population growth. The targets of NPP, 2000 remain unachieved even in 2015.
- That being said, there have been many significant achievements in the fifty years since the formation of the first policy. There have been reductions in the Crude Birth Rate, Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and a vast improvement in the life expectancy. The population has stabilized as the Total Fertility Rate reduced to below 3, but it has taken too long to achieve.

Student Notes:

Over the decades, the population policy has undergone transformation in terms of policy and actual programme implementation and currently being repositioned to not only achieve population stabilization goals but also promote reproductive health and reduce maternal, infant & child mortality and morbidity.

Recent steps such as National Rural Health Mission, will certainly improve our performance in achieving the targets. India should take inspiration from neighbors like Sri Lanka with better record on population parameters.

**6. *Fertility rates in India are more closely related to education levels and the socio-economic development within a state, than to religious beliefs. Elaborate. Enumerate the steps that can be taken to achieve population stabilisation.***

**Approach:**

- Introduce factors that influence fertility rates including religious, social and economic factors
- Highlight why socio-economic realities like education impact fertility rates more
- Highlight efforts undertaken by the government and some steps that can be further taken.

**Answer:**

India was the first country to start family planning in 1952, however, still it is the second most populous country in the world. To stabilize the population growth, National Population Policy (NPP) 2000 set the target of achieving Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of 2.1 by 2010, the target we missed. Though, TFR declined from 3.6 in 1991 to 2.3 in 2013, India is yet to achieve replacement level of 2.1.

In spite of family planning initiatives, TFR is higher than 3 in some districts of BIMARU states.

**Socio-economic Reasons**

While many may attribute such high rates of fertility in these states owing to cultural norms and religious factors, but high incidence of birth rates are directly related to socio-economic parameters of a community:

- High TFR rate is accompanied with high incidents of early marriage of women under 18 years of age. For example, UP and Bihar.
- High TFR rate is accompanied with low literacy rates and vice-versa. For example, high TFR in UP and Bihar, while very low in southern states.

- High TFR rate is accompanied with high incidents of poverty, as parents see their children as economic asset. For example, high TFR in BIMARU states.
- TFR rate is lower for women who are part of formal workforce. Even participation of males in formal employment restricts TFR.
- Social status of females and prevalence of dowry affects the TFR. In regions where such trend is present, parents having girl child produce more children in hope of having boy.
- TFR rate is lower in those states where women empowerment index is relatively higher, because it has direct bearing on reproductive decisions and use of contraceptives. For example, lower TFR in Kerala, TN while higher in northern states.

#### **Steps already undertaken**

- Scheme for Home delivery of contraceptives by ASHAs at doorstep of beneficiaries.
- Scheme for ASHAs to ensure spacing in births (launched in 2012), under which ASHAs provide family planning counselling to newly married couples.
- Compensation for sterilisation has been enhanced for states with high TFR.
- Beti Bachao Beti Padhao scheme for education, growth and nurture of female child. It would also prevent child marriages.
- Some social welfare schemes provide benefits only to two children of the family.

#### **Way Ahead:**

- Increase awareness against child marriages and enhance community participation in preventing it.
- Provide informed reproductive services to women to restore gender balance, by reforming the sterilization programs and giving more choices to women.
- Focus on women's empowerment and women education.
- Focus on right-based approach to reproductive health to address the special and unmet needs of women and adolescent girls.

**7. Statistics show that child sex ratio is declining though there is an increase in overall sex ratio. Discuss the reasons that explain this trend. What measures have been taken by the government to correct this trend?**

#### **Approach:**

- Introduce the statement briefly.
- Discuss the reasons for rising overall sex ratio and declining child sex ratio in India.
- Highlight the measures taken by the government.

#### **Answer:**

The sex ratio is an important indicator of gender balance in the population. Historically, the sex ratio has been slightly in favour of females. In last two decades, the sex ratio in India has increased from 927 in 1991 to 940 in 2011. However, the disturbing trend is that the Child Sex ratio has declined consistently to all time low at 918 females for 1000 males in India.

#### **Reasons for rising overall sex ratio in India**

- Improved health interventions through schemes such as Janani Suraksha Yojana helped in reducing maternal mortality in India.
- Increase in female literacy rates eventually leads to their better employability, independence and empowerment

- Government agencies in collaboration with NGOs raised awareness about skewed sex ratio in India.

Student Notes:

#### **Reasons for declining child sex ratio in India**

- The **differential treatment of girl babies** by severely neglecting them in infancy, leading to higher death rates of girl child
- Sex specific abortions, due to **higher preference to male child**, prevent girl babies from being born
- Female infanticide (or the killing of girl babies) due to **religious or cultural beliefs**
- **Availability of sonogram technology** by which the sex of the baby can be determined in the very early stages of pregnancy is used to identify and selectively abort female foetuses
- It is also possible that as **economically prosperous families** decide to have fewer children – often only one or two now – they may also wish to choose the sex of their child. It has been found that child sex ratio is much lower in the prosperous regions of India.

#### **Steps taken by government to arrest declining child sex ratio**

- The government passed **Pre-Conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) (PCPNDT) Act 1996** banning prenatal sex screening and female foeticide.
- **Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao** campaign was launched by the government to generate awareness and improve the efficiency of the welfare services meant for women.
- **Sukanya Samridhi Account** scheme is about opening a new account for the girl child
- **The Girl Child Protection Scheme** is aimed at preventing the gender discrimination and eliminates the negative attitudes and practices against the girl child.
- **Aapki Beti, Humari Beti** launched in the Haryana government where a sum of Rs. 21000 would be deposited by the state government in the account of every new born girl.

#### **Way forward**

Owing to these initiatives, Haryana state reported rise in child sex ratio. Even though these laws, rules and schemes can help, social attitude needs to be reformed in long run to address problems of bias against girl children.

#### **8. Care for the elderly is fast emerging as a critical element of both public and private concern. Discuss in the context of India's increasing population of the elderly.**

##### **Approach:**

- Give a brief overview of the increasing elderly population in India.
- State the challenges faced by them that need to be addressed in the public sphere.
- Similarly, mention the obstacles faced by them that need attention in the private sphere.

##### **Answer:**

According to 2011 Census, India has nearly 104 million elderly persons (i.e. having age 60 years or above). Elderly population has increased by about 35% from 2001 to 2011. Their population is expected to rise rapidly due to increased life expectancy, improved standard of living and medical advancement. The United Nations Population Fund report states that the number of elderly people in India will triple by 2050.

The elders face several challenges that need immediate attention. In the public sphere, the issues are:

- **Infrastructure:** They need better access to physical infrastructure and transportation facilities.
- **Healthcare:** Existing gaps in the geriatric medical ecosystem need to be bridged such as limited manpower, ill-developed health infrastructure, lack of insurance etc.
- **Lack of social support:** Social security facilities provided by the government such as old age homes are in dilapidated conditions. Further, most facilities like day care centres, counseling centers etc. are in urban areas and are inaccessible for the elderly population in rural areas.
- **Decaying physical and mental capacities:** Due to aging factors, elderly face physical weakness and emotional stress.
- **Physical violence and abuse:** There are growing incidences of violence and abuse against elderly, sometimes by their own kith and kin.

Various programmes/legislations such as Integrated Programme for Older Persons, Indira Gandhi Old Age Pension Scheme, the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007 etc. have been introduced by the government to provide for the welfare of senior citizens. However, there is a need to enhance the capacity of government agencies to effectively implement these welfare measures.

Also, in the private sphere, the elderly face the following:

- **Increasing nuclearization of families and ensuing insecurity:** With such changes, the elderly are getting exposed to emotional, physical and financial insecurity.
- **Psychological problems:** These include feeling of powerlessness, inferiority, depression, uselessness, isolation etc.
- **Stigma:** They face problems such as dementia, incontinence, widowhood etc., which sometimes lead to their stigmatization.

In order to address the above private sphere challenges, family and community members should behave sensitively and they should ensure that the elderly are not marginalized and their day-to-day challenges are minimized by a strong support system.

Conclusively, care for the elderly is emerging as a critical element of both private and public concern and collaborative efforts by family members, community and state are required to alleviate their problems. Additionally, wisdom of their age should be reaped with suitable programs.

Student Notes:

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# Migration

Student Notes:

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## 1. Migration- Definition

In layman's language, the word 'migration' refers to the movements of the people from one place to another. According to Demographic Dictionary, "migration is a form of geographical mobility or spatial mobility between one geographical unit and another, generally involving a change in residence from the place of origin or place of departure to the place of destination or place of arrival, for a considerable period of time."

Migration, in the social sense refers to the physical transition of an individual or a group from one society to another. This transition usually involves abandoning one social-setting and entering another and different one.

## 2. Need to Study Migration

Migration is the third component of population change, the other two being mortality and fertility. However, migration is different from the other two processes, namely, mortality and fertility in the sense that it is not a biological factor like the other two, which operate in a biological framework, though influenced by social, cultural and economic factors. Migration is influenced by the wishes of persons involved. Usually, each migratory movement is deliberately made, though in exceptional cases this may not hold true. Thus, migration is a response of human organisms to economic, social and demographic forces in the environment.

The study of migration occupies an important place in population studies, because, along with fertility and mortality, it determines the size and rate of population growth as well as its structure and characteristics. Migration also plays an important role in the distribution of the population of any country, and determines the growth of labour force in any area.

India has witnessed the waves of migrants coming to the country from Central and West Asia and also from Southeast Asia. In fact, the history of India is a history of waves of migrants coming and settling one after another in different parts of the country. Similarly, large numbers of people from India too have been migrating to places in search of better opportunities especially to the countries of the Middle-East, Western Europe, America, Australia and East and South East Asia. Migration is thus an important symptom of social change in society.

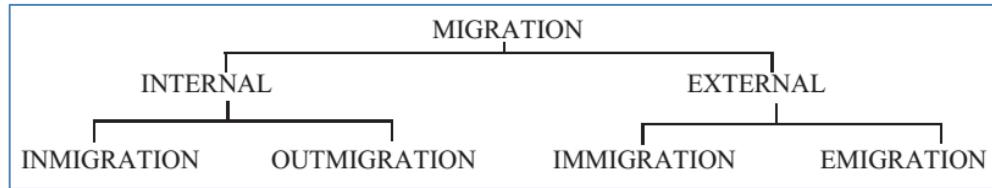
## 3. Different Forms of Migration

People may move within a country between different states or between different districts of the same state or they may move between different countries. Therefore, different terms are used for internal and external migration. **Internal migration** refers to migration from one place to another within a country, while **external migration** or international migration refers to migration from one country to another.

- a) **Immigration and Emigration:** 'Immigration' refers to migration into a country from another country and 'emigration' refers to migration out of the country. These terms are used only in connection with international migration. For example migrants leaving India to settle down in the United States or Canada are immigrants to the United States or Canada and emigrants from India.
- b) **In Migration and Outmigration:** These are used only in connection with internal migration. 'In migration' refers to migration into a particular area while 'out migration' refers to movements out of a particular area. Thus, migrants who come from Bihar or Uttar Pradesh to Punjab are considered to be immigrants for Punjab and out migrants for Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.

The term 'in migration' is used with reference to the area of destination of the migrants and the term 'outmigration' is used with reference to the area of origin or place of departure of the migrant.

The main forms of migration can be summarized in a chart.



Typology based on time classified migration into **long range migration** and **short range or seasonal migration**. When a move is made for a longer period, it is called long range migration. However, when there is permanent shift of population from one region to another, it is known as permanent migration. But when people shift to the sites of temporary work and residence for some or several months, it is known as **periodic or seasonal migration**. For example, during peak agricultural season excess labour is required, and people from the neighbouring areas come in. The custom of women returning to her parents to deliver her first child also accounts for significant short range internal migration.

Apart from these two important types, migration could be **voluntary or involuntary** or **forced brain drain (migration of young skilled persons)** and **migration of refugees and displaced persons**.

## 4. Recording Migration Data

There are three important sources of information on migration in a country. These are **national census, population registers and sample surveys**. In India, the most important sources of data on internal migration are national census and sample surveys.

You are familiar with Census in India. It contains information about migration in the country. Actually migration was recorded beginning from the first Census of India conducted in 1881. This data were recorded on the basis of place of birth. However, the first major modification was introduced in 1961 Census by bringing in two additional components viz; place of birth i.e. village or town and duration of residence (if born elsewhere). Further in 1971, additional information on place of last residence and duration of stay at the place of enumeration were incorporated. Information on reasons for migration were incorporated in 1981 Census and modified in consecutive Censuses.

In the Census the following questions are asked on migration:

- Is the person born in this village or town? If no, then further information is taken on rural/urban status of the place of birth, name of district and state and if outside India then name of the country of birth.
- Has the person come to this village or town from elsewhere? If yes, then further questions are asked about the status (rural/urban) of previous place of residence, name of district and state and if outside India then name of the country.

In addition, reasons for migration from the place of last residence and duration of residence in place of enumeration are also asked.

In the Census of India migration is enumerated on two bases:

1. **Place of birth**, if the place of birth is different from the place of enumeration (known as life-time migrant);
2. **Place of residence**, if the place of last residence is different from the place of enumeration (known as migrant by place of last residence).

## 5. Observing Migration Trends in Census

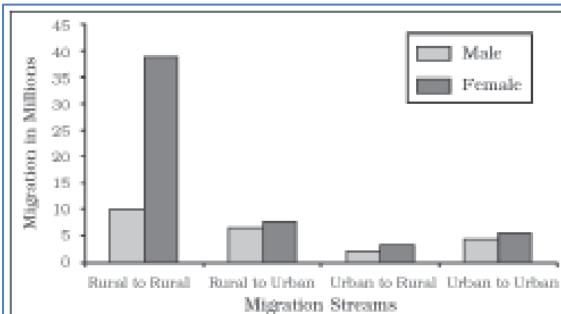
A few facts pertaining to the internal migration (within the country) and international migration (out of the country and into the country from other countries) are presented in this section. Under the internal migration, four streams are identified:

- Rural to rural (R-R);

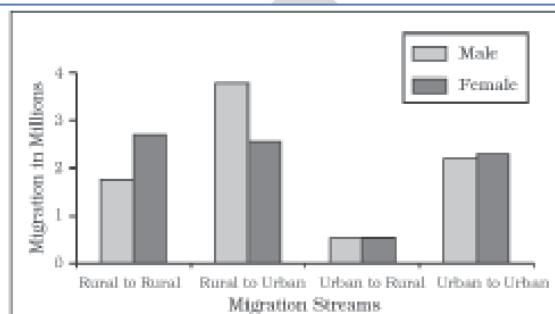
- Rural to urban (R-U);
- Urban to urban (U-U); and
- Urban to rural (U-R).

Student Notes:

In India, during 2001, out of 315 million migrants, enumerated on the basis of the last residence, 98 million had changed their place of residence in the last ten years. Out of these, 81 million were intra-state migrants. The stream was dominated by female migrants. Most of these were migrants related to marriage. The distribution of male and female migrants in different streams of intra-state and inter-state migration is presented in Fig. 1a and 1b below. It is clearly evident that females predominate the streams of short distance rural to rural migration in both types of migration. Contrary to this, men dominate the rural to urban stream of inter-state migration due to economic reasons.



**Fig. 1 a : Intra State Migration by Place of Last Residence Indicating Migration Streams (Duration 0-9 years), India, 2001**



**Fig. 1 b : Inter State Migration by Place of Last Residence Indicating Migration Streams (Duration 0-9 years), India, 2001**

Source: Census of India, 2001

Apart from these streams of internal migration, India also experiences immigration from and emigration to the neighbouring countries. The table (in right) presents the details of migrants from neighbouring countries. Indian Census 2001 has recorded that more than 5 million person have migrated to India from other countries. Out of these, 96 per cent came from the neighbouring countries: Bangladesh (3.0 million) followed by Pakistan (0.9 million) and Nepal (0.5 million). Included in this are 0.16 million refugees from Tibet, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Iran, and Myanmar. As far as emigration from India is concerned it is estimated that there are around 20 million people of Indian Diaspora, spread across 110 countries.

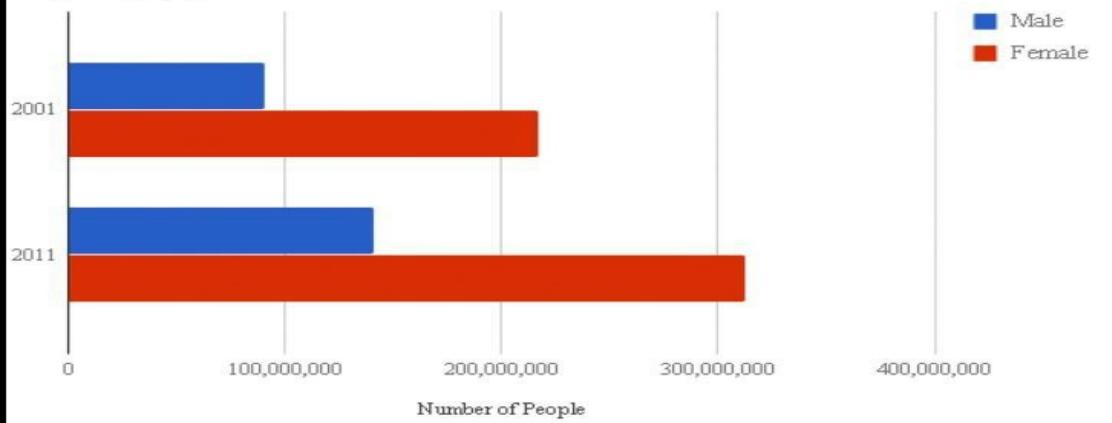
**Table : Immigrants by last residence from neighbouring countries by all duration in India, 2001**

Countries%	No of immigrants	% of total immigrants
<b>Total international migration</b>	<b>5,155,423</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Migration from neighbouring countries</b>	<b>4,918,266</b>	<b>95.5</b>
Afghanistan	9,194	0.2
Bangladesh	3,084,826	59.8
Bhutan	8,337	0.2
China	23,721	0.5
Myanmar	49,086	1.0
Nepal	596,696	11.6
Pakistan	997,106	19.3
Sri Lanka	149,300	2.9

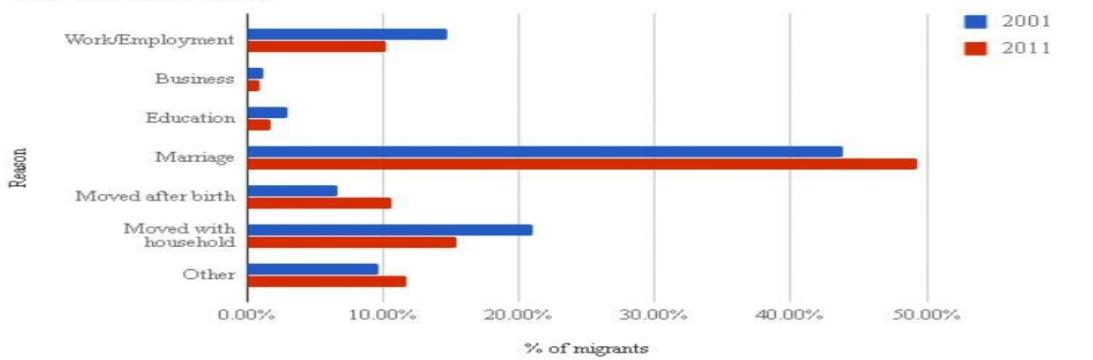
Source : Census of India, 2001

## 6. Comparison of Migration Trends Between 2001 and 2011 Census

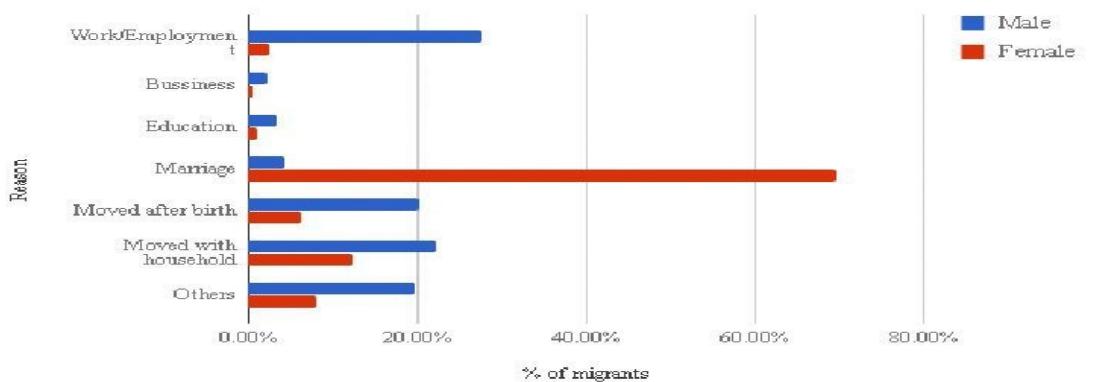
- 45.36 crore people i.e. 37 per cent of the population or every third citizen of India is a migrant —now settled in a place different from their previous residence.
- Between 2001 and 2011, the total number of migrants in India rose by 44.35 per cent from 31.45 crore in 2001. During the same period, India's population grew 17.64 per cent.

**Migrants, by gender**

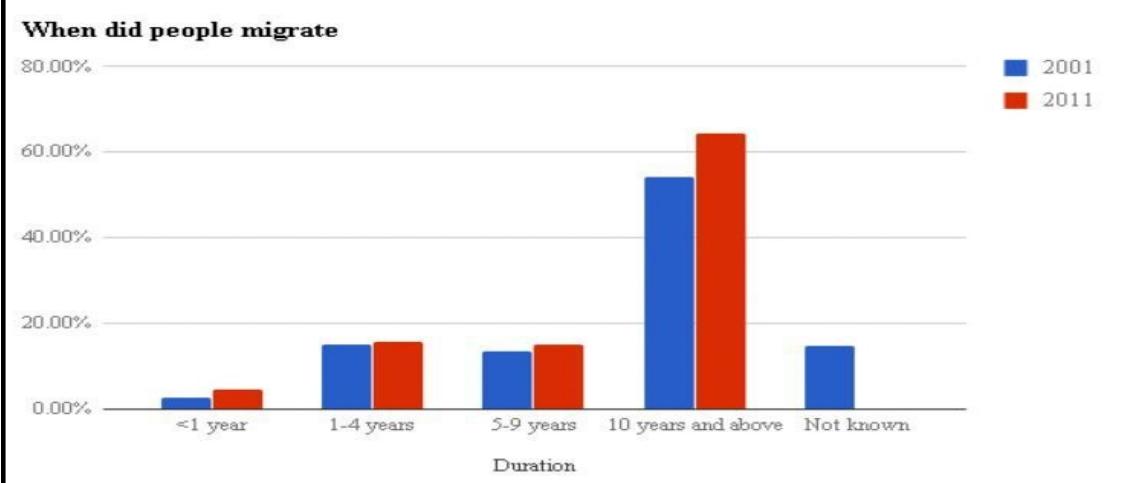
- Most of the migrants, around 70 per cent, are females.

**Why Indians Migrate**

- Most people, 49 per cent, migrate for marriage (While globally, migration is attempt by people to survive and prosper, in India, marriage appears to be the biggest reason why people migrate) Lesser Indians are now relocating for work and employment — 10.2 per cent in 2011, down from 14.4 per cent in 2001.

**Women migrate for marriage, men for work (2011)**

- Between 2001-2011, marriage was the dominant reason for migration among women, as was the case in previous two decades. Around 21.7 crore of the 31.2 crore female migrants — 69.7 per cent —cited this reason. 65.9 per cent women in 1981-1991 and 64.9 per cent in 1991-2001 migrated due to the same reason. For men, 'work and employment' was the top reason, mentioned by three crore of the 14 crore male migrants.
- Further, data show that bulk of the migrants (64 per cent) moved more than 10 years ago, up from 54 per cent in 2001.



**Spatial Variation in Migration:** Some states like Maharashtra, Delhi, Gujarat and Haryana attract migrants from other states such as Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, etc. As per census 2001, Maharashtra occupied first place in the list with 2.3 million net in-migrants, followed by Delhi, Gujarat and Haryana. On the other hand, Uttar Pradesh (-2.6 million) and Bihar (-1.7 million) were the states, which had the largest number of net out-migrants from the state. Among the urban agglomeration (UA), Greater Mumbai received the higher number of in-migrants. Intra-states migration constituted the largest share in it. These differences are largely due to the size of the state in which these Urban Agglomeration are located.

#### As per Census 2011:

MIGRATION patterns in India are increasingly reflecting the economic divide in the country, with more migrants over the last decade heading to the southern states, which have grown at a faster clip during this period.

STATES WITH HIGH MIGRANT GROWTH RATE					WHY THEY MOVED			
STATE	2001	2011%	GROWTH%	GROWTH OF STATE POPULATION	REASON	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL
Tamil Nadu	1.58 cr	3.13 cr	98%	15.6%	Work	3.90 cr	0.74 cr	4.64 cr
Manipur	0.037 cr	0.073 cr	97%	18.7%	Business	0.32 cr	0.11 cr	0.43 cr
Meghalaya	0.037 cr	0.077	108%	27.8%	Education	0.48 cr	0.32 cr	0.80 cr
Kerala	0.92 cr	1.63 cr	77%	4.9%	Marriage	0.60 cr	21.79 cr	22.39 cr
J&K	0.18 cr	0.28 cr	55%	23.7%	Moved with household	3.15 cr	3.83 cr	6.98 cr
Assam	0.67 cr	1.02 cr	52%	16.9%	Moved at birth	2.85 cr	1.94 cr	4.79 cr
Karnataka	1.66 cr	2.50 cr	51%	15.7%	Other	2.80 cr	2.53 cr	5.33 cr
Andhra Pradesh	2.34 cr	3.32 cr	42%	11.1%	Total	14.10 cr	3126 cr	45.36 cr
India	31.45 cr	45.36 cr	44%	17.64%				Source: Census 2011

- Tamil Nadu's migrant population surged 98 per cent from 1.58 crore in 2001 to 3.13 crore in 2011..
- Kerala's migrant population has grown by 77 per cent.
- Karnataka too has shown a 50 per cent increase in its migrant population
- Only Andhra Pradesh, with a 40 per cent rise in migrant population, has shown a growth below the national average (44%).

The only other states which have shown a higher growth of migrant population are Meghalaya and Manipur, where the number of migrants has grown by 108 per cent and 97 per cent respectively.

The socio-economic development of the southern states is considerably higher and that attracts people. Another factor is that because of better education levels and awareness, local residents

of these areas get drawn towards better economic opportunities. This vacuum that gets created gets filled up by people from outside. These developed areas face a crisis of manpower, especially for low-skilled jobs, which leads to migration.

Student Notes:

#### **Internal Remittance economy of some states**

- Inter-State labour migration flows surged during the high-growth period of the Indian economy from 2003 to 2013 created work opportunities for millions, especially in the less-developed northern and eastern hinterlands.
- The boom in internal labour migration, in turn, fuelled a domestic remittances market estimated annually at over Rs 1.5 lakh crore, serving a tenth of households in India and financing around 30 per cent of consumption of remittances-receiving families.

This economy has taken a huge hit with the slowdown over the last few years.

## **7. Characteristics of Migrants in India**

There are some important characteristics of the migrants and migration. An important characteristic is the **age selectivity** of the migrants. Generally, young people are more mobile. Most migration studies, especially in developing countries, have found that rural-urban migrants are predominantly young adults. It is obvious that migration for employment takes place mostly at the young adult ages. Also a major part of the female migration consequential to marriage occurs at the young adult ages. The female migration in India is largely sequential to marriage, because it is a Hindu custom to take brides from another village (village exogamy). Thus people have a tendency to move when they are between their teens and their mid-thirties (15-35 years) than at other ages.

Another important characteristic is that the migrants have a tendency to move to those places where they have contacts and where the previous migrants serve as links for the new migrants, and this chain is thus formed in the process, and is usually called **chain migration**. They usually have kinship chains and networks of relatives and friends who help them in different ways. In some cases, the migrants not only tend to have the same destination but also tend to have the same occupation. For example, in certain hotels in Jaipur almost all the workers belong to one particular sub-region of Kumaon. The agricultural labourers in Punjab and Haryana are mainly from Bihar and Eastern Uttar Pradesh.

The male migrants from rural to urban and urban to urban, employment were the most important reason. Education accounted only for about 3 to 8 per cent of migration according to these migration streams. Among women, as expected, marriage was the most important reason for migration, followed by associational migration. Employment and education accounted for a very small proportion of the females.

## **8. Factors causing Migration**

People, generally are emotionally attached to their place of birth. But millions of people leave their places of birth and residence. It is important to know why some migrate while others do not. The important factors, therefore, which cause migration or which motivate people to move, may broadly be classified into four categories: economic factors, demographic factors, socio-cultural factors, and political factors.

### **8.1. Economic Factors & Demographic Factors**

The major reason of voluntary migration is economic. Low agricultural income, agricultural unemployment and underemployment are the major factors pushing the migrants towards areas with greater job opportunities. Even the pressure of population resulting in a high man-land ratio has been widely recognised as one of the important causes of poverty and rural outmigration. This is true of both internal as well as international migration.

The most important economic factors that motivate migration may be termed as '**Push Factors**' and '**Pull Factors**'. In other words it is to see whether people migrate because of the compelling circumstances at the place of origin which pushed them out, or whether they are lured by the attractive conditions in the new place. Now we shall discuss these factors.

- **Push Factors:** The push factors are those that compel or force a person, due to various reasons, to leave that place and go to some other place. For example, adverse economic conditions caused by poverty, low productivity, unemployment, exhaustion of natural resources, lack of basic infrastructural facilities like healthcare, education, etc. and natural calamities may compel people to leave their native place in search of better economic opportunities. The main push factor causing the worker to leave agriculture is the lower levels of income, as income in agriculture is generally lower than the other sectors of the economy. Due to rapid increase in population, the per capita availability of cultivable land has declined, and the numbers of the unemployed and the underemployed in the rural areas have significantly increased with the result that the rural people are being pushed to the urban areas. The non-availability of alternative sources of income in the rural area is also another factor for migration. In addition to this, the existence of the joint family system and laws of inheritance, which do not permit the division of property, may also cause many young men to migrate to cities in search of jobs. Even sub division of holdings leads to migration, as the holdings become too small to support a family.
- **Pull Factors:** Pull factors refer to those factors which attract the migrants to an area, such as, opportunities for better employment, availability of regular work, higher wages, better working conditions and better amenities of life, etc. There is generally city-ward migration, when rapid expansion of industry, commerce and business takes place. In recent years, the high rate of movement of people from India to the USA, Canada and now to the Middle-East is due to the better employment opportunities, higher wages and better amenities of life, variety of occupations to choose from and the possibility of attaining higher standard of living. Sometimes the migrants are also attracted to cities in search of better cultural and entertainment activities or bright city lights. However, pull factors operate not only in the rural-urban migration, but also in other types of internal as well as international migration.

Sometimes a question is asked which factors are more important, push or pull?

Some argue that the push factor is stronger than the pull factor as they feel that it is the rural problems rather than the urban attractions that play a crucial role in the shift of the population. On the other hand, those who consider the pull factors as more important emphasize high rates of investment in urban areas leading to more employment and business opportunities and greater attraction for the city way of life.

This classification of motives for migration into push and pull factors is very useful in analyzing determinants of migration, but all migratory movements cannot be explained by these factors alone. Moreover, sometimes migration may occur not by push or pull factors alone but as a result of the combined effect of both.

- **Push Back Factors:** In India and in some other developing countries also, another important factor which plays crucial role in migration is 'push back factor'. The urban labour force is sizeable, and the urban unemployment rates are high, and there also exist pools of underemployed persons. All these factors act in combination as deterrents to the fresh flow of migration from the rural to urban areas. He calls this as a 'push back factor'. He further adds that if new employment opportunities are created in the urban areas, the first persons to offer themselves for employment are the marginally employed already residing in those areas, unless of course special skills are required.
- **Pull Back Factors:** This has been a recent phenomenon. With better opportunities for employment (MGNREGA and other schemes, agricultural revolutions) individuals are pulled back to their native places.

## 8.2. Socio-Cultural & Political Factors

Besides these push and pull factors, social and cultural factors also play an important role in migration. Sometimes family conflicts also cause migration. Improved communication facilities, such as, transportation, impact of the radio and the television, the cinema, the urban-oriented education and resultant change in attitudes and values also promote migration.

Sometimes even political factors encourage or discourage migration. For instance, in our country, the adoption of the jobs for 'sons of the soil policy' by the State governments will certainly affect the migration from other states. The rise of Shiv Sena in Bombay, with its hatred for the migrants and the occasional eruption of violence in the name of local parochial patriotism, is a significant phenomenon. Even in Calcutta, the Bengali-Marwari conflict will have far reaching implications. And now Assam and Tamil Nadu are other such examples. Thus the political attitudes and outlook of the people also influence migration to a great extent. There have also been migrations from Kashmir and Punjab because of the terrorist activities.

## 9. Consequences of Migration

Migration is a response to the uneven distribution of opportunities over space. People tend to move from place of low opportunity and low safety to the place of higher opportunity and better safety. This, in turn, creates both benefits and problems for the areas, people migrate from and migrate to. Consequences can be observed in economic, social, psychological, environmental, political and demographic terms.

### 9.1. Economic Consequences

#### Impact on Source and destination regions

There is a view that migration negatively affects the emigrating region and favours the immigrating region, and that migration would widen the development disparity between the regions, because of the drain of the resourceful persons from the relatively underdeveloped region to the more developed region. But the exodus of the more enterprising members of a community cannot be considered a loss, if there is lack of alternative opportunities in the emigrating areas. As long as migration draws upon the surplus labour, it would help the emigrating region. It will have adverse effects only if human resources are drained away at the cost of the development of the region.

Another important point is that when migration draws away the unemployed or underemployed, it would enable the remaining population of the region to improve their living conditions as this would enable the remaining population to increase the per capita consumption, since the total number of mouths to be fed into is reduced as a result of emigration.

A major benefit for the source region is the remittance sent by migrants. Remittances from the international migrants are one of the major sources of foreign exchange. Remittances in the 80s were mainly driven by the economic prosperity in the oil exporting countries. The policies of liberalization during the 90s led to a lot of Indian information technology professionals migrating to the US for better opportunities, thus leading to an increase in remittances. Since the 1990s, migration to other countries like Canada and Australia has also increased but the number is still less compared to the Gulf countries. In 2016, India received US\$ 62.7 billion as remittances from international migrants and remains the top most remittance receiving country, ahead of China which stands at US\$ 61 billion in 2016. Kerala Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Punjab are the major states which receive international remittance.

The amount of remittances sent by the internal migrants is very meager as compared to international migrants, but it plays an important role in the growth of economy of the source area.

Student Notes:

Remittances are mainly used for food, repayment of debts, treatment, marriages, children's education, agricultural inputs, construction of houses, etc. For thousands of the poor villages of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, etc. internal remittance works as life blood for their economy. Migration from rural areas of Eastern Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa to the rural areas of Punjab, Haryana, and Western Uttar Pradesh accounted for the success of their green revolution strategy for agricultural development. Besides this, unregulated migration to the metropolitan cities of India has caused overcrowding. Development of slums in industrially developed states such as Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Delhi is a negative consequence of unregulated migration within the country.

#### **Indian workforce in Middle east**

- Over five million Indian nationals are working in Gulf countries and majority of them are blue-collar workers in labour-oriented sectors including construction, industrial sector, transport, supply and service sectors.
- Saudi Arabia has the highest number of Indian migrants and is also India's number one crude oil supplier.
- Five Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries—the UAE, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Oman—contributed 50% of the total value of remittances (2015), despite their economies suffering from a decline in oil prices.
- The slump in crude oil prices is affecting the remittances and number of people traveling to Gulf.

#### **Impact on migrants**

Job mismatch, labour market discrimination, unemployment and poor household income, poverty, precarious work conditions, occupation, industry, and property ownership are areas of concern for the migrant population.

Employment discrimination can result in differences in access to particular occupations and can also lead to differences in pay between those employed in the same occupation.

## **9.2. Demographic Consequences**

#### **Impact on Source and Destination Regions**

Migration leads to the redistribution of the population within a country. Rural urban migration is one of the important factors contributing to the population growth of cities. Age and skill selective out migration from the rural area have adverse effect on the rural demographic structure. However, high out migration from Uttarakhand, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Eastern Maharashtra have brought serious imbalances in age and sex composition in these states. Similar imbalances are also brought in the recipient states.

What do you think is the cause of imbalance in sex ratio in the place of origin and destination of the migrants?

Migration of the unmarried males of young working age results in imbalances in sex ratio. The absence of many young men from the villages increases the proportion of other groups, such as, women, children and old people. This tends to reduce the birth rate in the rural areas. Further the separation of the rural male migrants from their wives for long durations also tends to reduce the birth rate. Can you think of consequences in the recipient states?

#### **Illegal Migration from Bangladesh**

Illegal immigrants enter into the country without valid travel documents in clandestine and surreptitious means. There is no accurate data with regard to number of Bangladeshi citizens illegally residing in the country. Some Bangladeshi migrants may be prone to Islamic fundamentalism and become easy prey for militancy, communal conflicts, and anti-India elements like Pak ISI etc. Besides, illegal Bangladeshi immigrants are found to be involved in cases relating to theft/burglary, smuggling, human trafficking and drugs trafficking etc.

During the last three years i.e. 2014, 2015 and 2016, more than 250 Pakistani nationals and 1750 Bangladeshi nationals were deported to their respective countries after due process of identification.

## 9.3. Social and Psychological Consequences

Student Notes:

### Impact on Source and destination regions

Migrants act as agents of social change. The new ideas related to new technologies, family planning, girl's education, etc. get diffused from urban to rural areas through them. Migration leads to intermixing of people from diverse cultures. It has positive contribution such as evolution of composite culture and breaking through the narrow considerations and widens up the mental horizon of the people at large.

### Impact on migrants

Urban life usually brings about certain social changes in the migrants. Those migrants who return occasionally or remain in direct or indirect contact with the households of their origin are also likely to transmit some new ideas back to the areas of origin. There is technological change to the dynamism of the return migrants, who bring money as well as knowledge and experience of different production techniques, and this may lead to mechanization and commercialization of agricultural activity. A number of ex-servicemen, on retirement go back to their native areas and promote such practices in the villages. Contact with the urban and different cultures also brings attitudinal change in the migrants, and helps them to develop more modern orientation, including even the consumerist culture in their own areas.

But it also has serious negative consequences such as anonymity, which creates social vacuum and sense of dejection among individuals. Continued feeling of dejection may motivate people to fall in the trap of anti-social activities like crime and drug abuse.

Alongside, migration which results in the absence of the adult males for long periods of time may cause dislocation of the family, and, under such circumstances, women and children often have to take over more and different types of work and other more important roles in household decision-making. Very disturbing effects have been revealed because of the male migration from Kerala. Neurosis, hysteria and depression are said to be on the increase among the emigrant workers' wives in Kerala. The gulf boom has also taken a toll of mental health of the families.

Migration (even excluding the marriage migration) affects the status of women directly or indirectly. As seen above, in the rural areas, male selective out migration leaving their wives behind puts extra physical as well mental pressure on the women. Migration of 'women' either for education or employment enhances their autonomy and role in the economy but also increases their vulnerability.

## 9.4. Environmental Consequences

### Impact on Source and destination regions

Overcrowding of people due to rural-urban migration has put pressure on the existing social and physical infrastructure in the urban areas. This ultimately leads to unplanned growth of urban settlement and formation of slums and shanty colonies.

Movement of people from 'low-carbon' to 'high-carbon' parts of the world will cause an absolute increase in GHG emissions if migrants from 'low-carbon' areas increase consumption of carbon-intensive products once they have migrated. For example aviation industry which is highly carbon-intensive is bound to grow with migration.

Apart from this, due to over-exploitation of natural resources, cities are facing the acute problem of depletion of ground water, disposal of sewage and management of solid wastes.

### Impact on migrants

As the evidence of global environmental change has accumulated over the past decade, academicians and policy makers have given more attention to environmental influences on human migration. Factors such as climate variability and soil degradation may serve as push

factors for migration among vulnerable populations, particularly in the rural developing world, where livelihoods are highly dependent on natural resources.

Student Notes:

## 9.5. Political Consequences

### Impact on Source and destination regions

- Immigration may adversely affect political stability if conflict becomes endemic among heterogeneous groups of people living in close proximity due to the process of migration.
- A demographic shift in favor of immigrants may adversely affect incumbents control over resources and make them economically vulnerable. Societies may also react unfavorably to immigration if immigrants are perceived to be a social or an economic burden.
- Immigration may impinge upon the capacity of the state to provide the public with adequate housing, education and transportation services, engendering local resentment and backlash against immigrants. For example in the United States the dominant perception of immigrants as nonworking beneficiaries, or even abusers, of a generous welfare system' fuels anti-immigrant sentiments.
- Immigrant receiving countries may find preserving their languages, values, norms and customs challenging in the face of immigration. European security discourses, for example, regularly feature discussions about the threat to European culture coming from the influx of Muslim immigrants who are unwilling or incapable of integrating into the society. In response to this threat, countries are increasingly adopting stringent residency requirements that stipulate immigrants to study the local language, culture and history to be eligible for residency permit.
- It also adversely affects the quantity and quality of labor available for production as the most skilled and educated workers in the economy flee to avoid persecution (in the wake of political upheaval) or leave in search of better economic opportunities. Consequently, the level of output would decline and the economy would not be on an optimal growth trajectory.

### Impact on migrants

Broadly, this dimension refers to the extent to which migrants and their descendants are included into the democratic process, civic organizations and associations of the host country.

Migrants who are forced to migrate due to civil war or State politics which discriminate against particular categories of its citizens find it difficult to return home due to well founded fear of being persecuted. These migrants are unlikely to receive any protection from their government.

Migrants, notably those in an irregular situation, tend to live and work in the shadows, afraid to complain, denied rights and freedoms, and disproportionately vulnerable to discrimination, exploitation and marginalization.

Human rights violations against migrants, including denial of access to fundamental rights such as the right to education or the right to health, are often closely linked to discriminatory laws and practice, and to deep-seated attitudes of prejudice and xenophobia against migrants.

Political impact may be evident from parameters like citizenship (citizenship rate, single/multiple citizenship, rate of naturalizations, speed of access, pathway), participation in social and civic groups, participation in social activities, volunteering, voting participation, access to services, ability to access support, discrimination, victimization, feelings of safety/trust and cultural diversity.

### Inner Line Permit

Inner Line Permit is required for Indian citizens to enter Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland and Mizoram. Inner Line Permit is issued under the Bengal Eastern Frontier Regulation, 1873.

Student Notes:

#### **Protected Area Permit**

Under the Foreigners (Protected Areas) Order, 1958 under the Foreigners Act, 1946 all areas falling between the 'Inner Line' (this line is defined by the Ministry of Home Affairs) and the International border of the State have been declared as Protected Area.

Every foreigner except a citizen of Bhutan, who desires to enter and stay in a Protected or Restricted Area, is required to obtain a special permit from a competent authority delegated with powers to issue such a special permit to a foreigner on application.

A foreigner is not normally allowed to visit a protected/restricted area unless the Government is satisfied that there are exceptional reasons to justify it.

However, to promote tourism, some notified tourist circuits can be visited by foreigners after obtaining necessary permit from the competent authority.

#### **Restricted Area Permit**

Under the Foreigners (Restricted Areas) Order, 1963 no foreigner can enter or stay in the 'Restricted Areas' without obtaining permit from the competent authorities.

## **9.6. Internal Migration v/s External Migration**

Perhaps the single most significant aspect of **internal migration** is that it alters the spatial distribution of population. Moreover, internal migration shapes human settlement patterns. In 19th century for example, internal migration from rural areas was essential to the growth of industrial cities and towns in Britain, where mortality was high.

There is also a longstanding pattern of migration outwards from city cores to the urban peripheries and beyond, driven by new household formation and facilitated by the development of rail and road transport for commuting. This process of suburbanization continues in most countries, although in some cities, central re-urbanisation is occurring.

When advanced urbanisation has been achieved, a reversal occurs as migration cascades down the urban hierarchy leading in some countries to counter-urbanisation.

**International migration** on the other hand plays an important role in adding to populations in metropolises in the developed world but makes a minor contribution to population redistribution in less developed countries.

International migration may be compared to international trade as both are mechanisms for globalization. In most receiving countries, immigrants pay taxes and have the right to draw on at least some public services, changing the net tax burden on native residents. Once they become citizens, immigrants generally obtain the right to vote, altering domestic politics. In sending countries, emigrants cause corresponding fiscal and political disruptions by their departure.

Increased inflows of low-skilled labor may exacerbate distortions created by social-insurance programs, which would possibly increase the net tax burden on native residents and thereby fuel political opposition to immigration.

## **10. Internal Migration in recent times**

The recent pandemic-induced exodus of large number of migrants (in some parts of the country) to reach their hometowns has highlighted the prevalent migrant problem.

### **10.1. Internal Migrants**

- **Seasonal Migrants:** Economic Survey of India 2017 estimates that there are 139 million seasonal or circular migrants in the country.

- They dominate the **low-paying, hazardous and informal market jobs** in key sectors in urban destinations, such as construction, hotel, textile, manufacturing, transportation, services, domestic work etc.
- Seasonal or circular migrants have markedly different labor market experiences and integration challenges than more permanent migrants but precise data and systematic accounting of their experiences are unavailable.

Student Notes:

## 10.2. Reasons behind Internal Migration

- **Unemployment in hinterland:** An increasing number of people do not find sufficient economic opportunities in rural areas and move instead to towns and cities.
- **Marriage:** It is a common driver of internal migration in India, especially among women.
- **Pull-factor from cities:** Due to better employment opportunities, livelihood facilities etc cities of Mumbai, Delhi, and Kolkata are the largest destinations for internal migrants in India.

## 10.3. Issues related to Internal Migration

- **Non-portability of entitlements for migrant labourers** (such as the Public Distribution System) which further gets aggravated due to absence of identity documentation.
- **Absence of reliable data:** The current data structure lacks realistic statistical account of their number and an understanding of the nature of their mobility.
  - Data on internal migration in India is principally drawn from two main sources –Census and the surveys carried out by the National Sample Survey Office. One of the main lacunae of both the Census and NSS surveys is their failure to adequately capture seasonal and/or short-term circular migration.
  - A large majority of migrants hail from historically marginalized groups such as the SCs and STs, which adds an additional layer of vulnerability to their urban experiences.
- **Exploitation by Employers and Contractors (Middlemen):** in the form of Non-payment of wages, physical abuse, accidents. The existing legal machinery is not sensitive to the nature of legal disputes in the unorganized sector.
- **Lack of Education:** The issue of lack of access to education for children of migrants further aggravates the intergenerational transmission of poverty.
- **Housing:** Migration and slums are inextricably linked, as labor demand in cities and the resulting rural-to-urban migration creates greater pressures to accommodate more people.
- **Social Exclusion:** Since the local language and culture is different from that of their region of origin they also face harassment and political exclusion.
  - Due to migrant's mobile nature, they don't find any place in the manifestos of trade unions.
- **Stuck in the cycle of poverty:** Most migrants are generationally stuck in a vicious cycle of poverty. (See infographic.)

### Additional issues due to COVID-19

**Uncertainty and desperation:** The crisis has further fueled uncertainty. This has resulted in many migrants leaving by foot, or on overcrowded buses and vans.

**Lack of Quarantine facilities:** Absence of adequate medical infrastructure like testing facilities, quarantine facilities could drastically aggravate the situation.

**Disrupting the Agricultural Cycle:** Many seasonal migrants usually head home just before June in preparation for the sowing season.

**Apprehensions from source regions:** For example, there are already reports of people in villages in West Bengal who don't want these workers coming back, particularly from Maharashtra and Kerala.

**Increasing unemployment:** According to ILO, about 400 million people working in the informal economy in India are at risk of falling deeper into poverty. Loss of jobs will result in loss of livelihoods of these migrants.



## 10.4. Way Forward

- Universal foodgrain distribution:** There are 585 lakh tonnes of grains stored in Food Corporation of India godowns, which could be proactively distributed.
- Direct cash transfers:** Mechanisms could be evolved to deliver cash directly into the hands of people, instead of routing it through bank accounts.
- Inter-state coordination committee** could be formed to ensure safe passage of migrants to their villages.
- Legal cell at the central and state levels** could be created to protect wages. As there have been claims of non-payment of wages, forced leaves and retrenchments.
- Mapping of migrant workers:** There is a need to create a database to map migrant workers scattered across the country.
  - Government is planning to map migrant workers which would be first comprehensive exercise to map migrant workers scattered across sectors.

The challenges of the migrant problem are complex, also lack of recognition for migrants is still to be fully addressed. But if policy makers are able to recognize migrant workers as a dynamic part of a changing India, migration instead of being part of the problem will start becoming part of the solution.

## 11. Trends in International Migration

Overall, between 1950 and 2015, the major areas of Europe, Northern America and Oceania have been net receivers of international migrants, while Africa, Asia and Latin and the Caribbean have been net senders, with the volume of net migration generally increasing over time.

When countries are grouped by income rather than geography, the attraction of high-income countries is even more evident: from 2000 to 2015, high-income countries received an average of 4.1 million net migrants annually from lower- and middle-income countries. As per UN World Population Prospects 2015, Economic and demographic asymmetries across countries are likely to remain powerful generators of international migration within the medium-term future. Large-scale refugee movements have also had a profound influence on the level of net migration experienced by some countries, including those affected recently by the Syrian crisis.

In the future, net migration is projected to be a major contributor to population growth in many high-income countries. Between 2015 and 2050, total births in the group of high-income countries are projected to exceed deaths by 20 million, while the net gain in migrants is projected to be 91 million. Thus, net migration is projected to account for 82 per cent of population growth in the high-income countries.

The movement of people from Asia, Africa and Latin America to Europe, Northern America and Oceania has dominated the world migration patterns for almost half a century, but flows among developing countries have also been important. Several high-income and middle-income

countries in the “global south” have also been attracting migrants in large numbers for several years.

Student Notes:

Between 2015 and 2050, the top net receivers of international migrants (more than 100,000 annually) are projected to be the United States of America, Canada, the United Kingdom, Australia, Germany, the Russian Federation and Italy. The countries projected to have net emigration of more than 100,000 annually include India, Bangladesh, China, Pakistan and Mexico.

In countries or areas where fertility is already below the replacement level, the total population is expected to contract unless the excess of deaths over births is counterbalanced by a gain due to net migration. However, international migration at, or around, current levels will be unable to compensate fully for the expected loss of population due to low levels of fertility.

#### **WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM: MIGRATION TRENDS 2016**

- The number of refugees worldwide will rise to yet new historic levels-Syrian crisis will be compounded by new displacement from Afghanistan, Central African Republic, Eritrea, Libya and Yemen
- The potential for migration to contribute to poverty reduction has been acknowledged in the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
- Over the last 20 years the number of women among migrants has increased worldwide, as the global demand for labour has become focused on domestic work, services, hospitality, and sex. A growing proportion of these women will migrate independently and as breadwinners for their families. A growing proportion will also be trafficked, and suffer human rights abuses.
- The global war for talent will intensify. Continued retrenchment in Europe will place even greater emphasis on employing the best and brightest, but Europe will face growing completion from new skills magnets like Brazil and China. Expect ageing, conservative, and increasingly xenophobic Europe to lose out in this competition.

## **12. Problems of Refugees and Displaced Persons**

The United Nations defines “a refugee as every person, who owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country.” (U.N. 1984)

Thus many international movements of population involving very large numbers have occurred due to compelling reasons of political, religious or racial character. Perhaps the largest movement of people in this century has occurred in the Indian sub-continent. The partition of the British India in 1947 into the Indian Union and Pakistan led to large exodus of the refugees into each nation from the other. Estimates indicate that not less than 7 million persons went to Pakistan from India and more than 8 million people came to India from Pakistan. Indo-Pakistan war in 1971 also caused a large number of people from East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) to move into the north-eastern states of India as refugees, and this became a permanent problem for the region, as much as “Bihari” Muslims continue to be problematic for Pakistan and Bangladesh.

#### **Internally Displaced People: Internal Migration due to disasters**

India had the **highest number of new disaster displacements** (five million) in the world in 2019 as per the Global Report on Internal Displacement, 2020.

--These were the result of a combination of increasing hazard intensity, high population exposure, conflicts and high levels of social and economic vulnerability.

--590,000 people live in internal displacement as a result of disasters in India. New disaster displacements were a result of various cyclones like Fani, Vayu, Bulbul etc along with south west monsoon and droughts in various parts.

**IDPs are different from refugees** in that, having not crossed a border, they are not typically covered by international refugee protections. They remain subjected to national laws, and as such are afforded less protection.

Some of the largest forced international migrations in history have occurred through times in Asia. For example, in the 12 years following 1975 more than 1.7 million refugees have left Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos. Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, in 1979, produced a flow of refugees which has led to some 2.7 million being temporarily settled in Pakistan and 1.5 million in Iran. Most of these refugees are still in the camps in the neighbouring countries. Due to political disturbances in Sri Lanka, large numbers of Tamilians have entered India, and are staying in Tamil Nadu.

It is found that on humanitarian grounds the refugees are often given shelter by the governments of various countries. However, the sudden influx of the refugees creates enormous pressure on the native society. It leads to short supply of essential commodities, ecological imbalances and health hazards in the countries of asylum. The large magnitude and the various economic, political and social dimensions of the exodus of the refugees create many problems, particularly for the countries of destination. Sometimes they cause political complications in the receiving countries. They organize themselves by forming groups, and pressurize the governments for some concessions. For example the United Kingdom, Canada and Sri Lanka are facing political and racial crises due to migration. Sometimes this causes clashes between the natives and migrants. Sri Lanka is a recent example of this.

But, in some instances, the refugees do make a positive contribution to the development of the host country, when settled in sparsely populated areas, by clearing and cultivating land.

#### **UNHCR- Global Trends : Forced displacement in 2016**

- An unprecedented 65.6 million people around the world have been forced from home. Among them are nearly 22.5 million refugees, over half of whom are under the age of 18.
- More than half of refugees globally come from three countries: Syria, Afghanistan and South Sudan.
- Nearly two-thirds of Syrians have been forced to flee their homes.
- Developing regions host 84 percent of the world's refugees.
- Lebanon cares for the largest number of refugees relative to its national population, with one in six people a refugee, followed by Jordan (one in 11) and Turkey (one in 28).
- Turkey hosts the largest number of refugees (2.9 million) followed by Pakistan (1.4 mln) and Lebanon (1 mln).
- At least 10 million people are estimated to be stateless.

#### **Rohingya Crisis**

On October 9, 2016 border posts on the border of Myanmar and Bangladesh were attacked by a group of Islamic militants. The attack, that was reported to have been carried out by Rohingya Solidarity Organisation, was soon followed by a counter terrorism insurgency carried out by the Tatmadaw (Burmese military).

Myanmar has been under severe attack from the international community in recent times for what is being considered as 'genocide' against the Rohingya Muslims. Considered by the United Nations as the "most persecuted minority group in the world", the Rohingyas are a stateless group of people concentrated in western Myanmar, and facing brutal assaults from the Burmese state and military.

According to a UN report, at present around 5,500 Rohingya refugees have been registered in India. The Rohingyas trace back their ancestry to those who were brought into western Myanmar (referred to as Arakan previously and as Rakhine at present) by the British colonial government when they took over Burma in 1824.

In 1982, the Burmese government passed a Citizenship law under which Rohingyas were classified as 'associate' citizens. The rules laid out for 'associate' citizens deprived Rohingyas of holding any government office and several other citizenship rights. Further clauses of discrimination restricted their movements and even marriages and birth rates within the community were closely monitored and inhibited.

The assault on the Rohingyas has been fast gaining attention from Jihadists around the world, making the ground ripe for extremism.

An advisory commission chaired by Kofi Annan was tasked with finding solutions to the ethnic conflict in Myanmar's Rakhine state. The report recommends urgent and sustained action on a number of fronts to prevent violence, maintain peace, foster reconciliation and offer a sense of hope to the State's hard-pressed population.

Student Notes:

## 12.1. Environmental Migration

According to Global Report on Internal Displacement (GRID, 2019), in 2018, of the total new 28 million internally displaced people in 148 countries, 61% were due to disasters. In comparison, 39% were due to conflict and violence.

As per the estimates, climate change resulted in the displacement of 2.7 million Indians in 2019.

### 12.1.1. Environmental Migrants

- According to **International Organization for Migration (IOM)**, Environmental migrants are persons or groups of persons who, predominantly for reasons of sudden or progressive change in the environment that adversely affects their lives or living conditions, are obliged to leave their habitual homes, or choose to do so, either temporarily or permanently, and who move either within their country or abroad.
- According to **Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC)**, every year since 2008, an average of 26.4 million persons around the world have been forcibly displaced by floods, windstorms, earthquakes or droughts.
  - In 2019, 1.6 million people displaced by disasters were still in camps or places out of their homes.
  - At 2.7 million people, India had the highest number of people displaced by disasters and extreme weather events in 2018.
- The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (**UNHCR**) predicts that in the next 50 years between 250 million and 1 billion humans will leave their homes because of climate change.
  - According to an **UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction** (formerly known as UNISDR) report in 2017, India has been ranked as the **world's most disaster-prone country for displacement of residents**.

#### Environmental Refugees

Environmental Refugee is a specific term which covers only cross-border migrants forced to do so due to environmental factors. It has **not been defined till 2019**.

#### UN Refugee Convention (1951)

- It grants certain rights to people fleeing persecution because of race, religion, nationality, affiliation to a particular social group, or political opinion.
- Cross-border displaced** who have migrated due to climate change are not recognised as refugees under the **1951 Refugee Convention or its 1967 protocol**, and thus do not qualify for protection under national or international legal frameworks for refugee protection.

### 12.1.2. Impact of climate change on the movement of people

- Greater frequency and, potentially, greater intensity of weather-related natural disasters – both sudden- and slow-onset – may lead to **higher risk of humanitarian emergencies** and increased population movements.
- The adverse consequences of warming, climate variability and of other effects of climate change on livelihoods, health, food security and water availability are likely to **exacerbate pre-existing vulnerabilities**.
  - When household income in rural areas decreases, livelihood stress linked to climate change could, in some places, result in lower levels of outmigration. As migration requires resources, those people wanting to move but could not due to lack of resources become **trapped populations**.

- **Rising sea levels** may make coastal areas and low-lying islands uninhabitable.
- **Competition over shrinking natural resources** may exacerbate tensions and potentially lead to conflict and, in turn, to displacement.

Student Notes:

### **12.1.3. Challenges with Environmental/ Climate Migrants and Climate Refugees**

Terms such as climate migrant and climate refugees are used interchangeably, however they are not the same. "Environmental refugee" or "climate change refugee" have no legal basis in international refugee law. These terms are misleading and could potentially undermine the international legal regime for the protection of refugees. There are following challenges associated with defining a climate migrant or according climate refugee status:

- **Climate migration is mainly internal:** When migration is internal, people moving are under the responsibility of their own state, they do not cross borders and are not seeking protection from a third country or at the international level.
- **Migration is not necessarily forced**, especially for very slow onset processes migration is still a matter of choice, even if constrained, so countries need to think first migration management and agreements rather than refugee protection.
- **Isolating environment/climatic reasons is difficult**, from humanitarian, political, social, conflict or economic ones. It can sometimes be an impossible task and may lead to long and unrealistic legal procedures.
- **Creating a special refugee status** for climate change related reasons might unfortunately have the opposite effects of what is sought as a solution: **it can lead to the exclusion of categories of people who are in need of protection**, especially the poorest migrants who move because of a mix of factors and would not be able to prove the link to climate and environmental factors.
- **Opening the 1951 Refugee Convention might weaken the refugee status** which would be tragic given so many people are in need of protection because of persecution and ongoing conflicts.
- Moreover, creating a new convention to recognise the climate migrants and refugees might be a **lengthy political process** and countries might not be ready for it.

### **12.1.4. Way Forward**

- **Climate migration discussions should not lose their focus on preventive measures:** The key objective is to invest in climate and environmental solutions so that people will not have to leave their homes in a forced way in the future. The Paris Agreement offers anchorage for climate action that considers human mobility to avert, minimize and address displacement in the context of climate change.
- **Full use of all already existing bodies of laws and instruments**, both hard and soft law in humanitarian, human rights and refugee law, instruments on internal displacement, disaster management, legal migration and others. Many responses can come from migration management and policy as highlighted already in the 2011 International Dialogue on Migration and the recently adopted Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration.
- **Human rights-based approaches** are key for addressing climate migration: States of origin bear the primary responsibility for their citizens' protection even if indeed their countries have not been the main contributors to global warming; they should therefore apply human rights-based approaches for their citizens moving because of environmental or climatic drivers.
- **Regular migration pathways** can provide relevant protection for climate migrants and facilitate migration strategies in response to environmental factors. Many migration management solutions can provide a status for people who move in the context of climate change impacts, such as humanitarian visas, temporary protection, authorization to stay, regional and bilateral free movements' agreements, among several others.

### International Conventions on Environmental Migrants

- **New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, UNHCR (2016):** It seeks to protect the human rights of all refugees and migrants, regardless of their status.
- **The Global Compact on safe, orderly and regular migration, 2018:** It is the first-ever UN global agreement on a common approach to international migration in all its dimensions. 'Climate refugees', migrants who move due to natural disasters and climate change, are now recognised under its Objective.
- **The Peninsula Principles on Climate Displacement Within States (2013):** The Principles provide a comprehensive normative framework, based on principles of international law, human rights obligations and good practice, within which the rights of climate displaced persons within States can be addressed.
- **Nansen Initiative Protection Agenda for Cross-Border Displaced Persons (2015):** It's a state-led consultative process to build consensus on a protection agenda addressing the needs of people displaced across borders in the context of disasters and the effects of climate change.
- **Platform on Disaster Displacement (2016):** It was launched to implement the recommendations of the Nansen Initiative Protection Agenda.
- **Climate Migrants and Refugees Project:** It aims to spread the word about this challenge, its potential impacts, and to seek out solutions and connections that will help the people most threatened by climate change live safe, dignified, and prosperous lives.

## 13. Government Schemes

### 13.1. Affordable Rental Housing Complexes (ARHCs) under the PMAY (Urban)

Recently, the Cabinet approved the development of affordable rental housing complexes (ARHCs) for urban migrants and poor as a sub-scheme under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban).

It was launched under **Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan**, the Economic Package to ameliorate the hardships faced by poor in general and migrants in particular.

#### Key Features of the ARHCs Scheme

- Under the scheme, ARHCs shall be developed for exclusive use as rental housing for a **minimum period of 25 years**, using **two models**:
  - Converting existing vacant government funded housing complexes through Concession Agreements.
  - Special incentives for private/ public entities to develop ARHCs on their own available vacant land.
- **Target beneficiaries:** Workforce involved in manufacturing industries, service providers in hospitality, health, domestic/commercial establishments, and construction or other sectors, laborers, long term tourists/ visitors, students etc.
  - Approximately, 3 Lakh beneficiaries will be covered initially under ARHCs.
- A **Technology Innovation Grant of Rs 600 Crore** will be released for projects using identified innovative technologies for construction.

#### Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban)

- PMAY (U) was launched in 2015 to provide housing for all in urban areas by year 2022.
- The Mission addresses urban housing shortage among the Economically Weaker Section (EWS), Low Income Group (LIG) and Middle-income groups (MIG) categories including the slum dwellers.
- Presently, 105.6 Lakh houses have been sanctioned and 35.1 Lakh houses have been completed under PMAY (U).
- The Mission also promotes women empowerment by providing the ownership of houses in name of female member or in joint name.

- **Intended Benefits** of the scheme:
  - Economically productive use of Government funded vacant housing stock.
  - Conducive environment for Entities to develop AHRCs on their own vacant land.
  - New investment opportunities and promotion of entrepreneurship in rental housing sector.
  - Investment under ARHCs is expected to create new job opportunities.

Student Notes:

### **Need for Affordable Housing in Urban Areas**

- **Rapid urbanization:** By the year 2030, more than 40% of the Indian population is expected to live in urban India which is likely to create a demand for 25 million additional affordable housing units.
- **Majority in low- and middle-income group:** Urban housing shortage will be primarily driven by Below Poverty Line (BPL), Economically Weaker Section (EWS) and Low-Income Group (LIG) households due to their low disposable income, irregular income, ever increasing real estate prices etc.
- **Better liveability:** Affordable housing is fundamental to the health and well-being of people and to the smooth functioning of the economy.
- **To deter illegal encroachment of land:** Rural to urban migration usually leads to development of illegal slums and informal/ unauthorized colonies in peri-urban areas due to lack of affordable alternatives.
- **Resolving urban congestion:** Making housing available at affordable prices close to the place of work and cut down unnecessary travel, congestion and pollution.
- **Informal Rental housing sector in India:** It leads to exploitation of tenants through inflated pricing, lack of proper maintenance, forced evictions etc.
- **Reverse migration triggered by COVID-19:** Lack of affordable housing, resulting in mass exodus of workers/ urban poor living in cities highlighted the need for affordable housing.

### **Challenges**

- **Lack of clear definition for affordable housing:** It should be redefined clearly keeping in view the different geographies in India.
- **Poor access to organized finance:** EWS and LIG categories often finds it difficult to secure formal housing finance due to inability to produce formal pay slips and other relevant documentation to establish creditworthiness.
- **Developed in outskirts of cities:** Lack of affordable and adequately sized land parcels in inner urban localities has driven the development of Affordable Housing to urban peripheries.
- **Archaic Laws:** Landowners find rental housing unattractive as restrictive rent control laws increase the cost of transaction, lower residential yields and put them at high risk of property litigation.
- **Other Issues:**
  - Liquidity crunch in Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) has adversely impacted funding availability.
  - High land cost in urban cities: Land often constitutes more than 50% of the project cost for developers making affordable housing projects unviable.
  - Regulatory hurdles: Delays in the land use conversion, building and construction approval processes etc, lead to cost escalation.
  - Low Profitability in affordable sector: Private real estate developers prefer luxury, high-end and upper-mid housing segment due to their higher returns.

### **Way Forward**

- **Inclusive definition “affordable housing”:** It should take into consideration different geographies in India and cover factors such as property taxes, operational and maintenance costs, transport costs, payments of basic utilities such as water, electricity, cooking fuel etc.

- **Innovative micro mortgage financing mechanisms** and the reach of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) can be utilized to ensure that housing finance is available to large sections of LIG and EWS populations.
- **Formalization of rental housing sector** by revising rent control laws to attract investment in the sector. Single window clearance and electronic submission of documents for approval for building permits.
- **Focus on Long-term planning and land-management processes:** to balance land and housing supply with projected future housing demand and population growth. Land records can be digitized to improve planning and utilization of land.
- **Zoning reforms:** Land-use planning tools like Inclusionary Zoning can be used, which reserves land or earmarks zones to be exclusively used for affordable housing.
- **Encouraging Rental management companies (RMCs)** to bring efficiency especially in operation, maintenance and management of large-scale rental housing projects/schemes.

Student Notes:

## 13.2. Garib Kalyan Rojgar Abhiyan (GKRA)

### Objective

To empower and provide livelihood opportunities in areas/ villages witnessing large number of **returnee migrant workers affected by the devastating COVID-19** and similarly affected rural citizens.

### Features

- It is massive **employment -cum- rural public works Campaign**.
- **Public works** to be undertaken during this campaign will have a resource envelope of Rs 50,000 crores.
  - The campaign involves 125 days of work.
- **Coverage**
  - It covers 116 districts in 6 states - Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Jharkhand and Odisha.
  - The chosen districts include 27 Aspirational Districts.
  - These districts are estimated to cover about 2/3 of such migrant workers.
- **Emphasis on rural infrastructure**
  - It will have 25 different types of public works to create infrastructure and boost livelihood opportunities in rural areas designated in the campaign.
  - The public works under the Abhiyan are
    - ✓ rural housing for the poor
    - ✓ provision of drinking water through Jal Jeevan mission
    - ✓ Panchayat Bhavans
    - ✓ community toilets
    - ✓ rural mandis
    - ✓ rural roads
    - ✓ other infrastructure like Cattle Sheds, Anganwadi Bhavans etc.
  - High speed and cheap internet is also to be provided in every rural household. Hence the laying of fibre cable and provision of internet are also part of the campaign.
- **Multi-Ministerial Effort:** Abhiyan will be a convergent effort between different Ministries/Departments with Ministry of Rural Development as the nodal Ministry. Other ministries include Panchayati Raj, Road Transport & Highways, Mines etc.
- This campaign is one of the components of **Rs 1.70 Lakh Crore relief package under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana for the poor to help them fight the battle against COVID-19**.

### 13.3. One Nation, One Ration Card

Student Notes:

#### Background

- **Partha Mukhopadhyay Working Group on Migration in 2017** recommended portability of Public Distribution System benefits.
- An intra-state access to the Public Distribution System (PDS) under the **Integrated Management of Public Distribution System (IMPDS)** is already in practice in a few states like Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana etc.

#### Features

Under the scheme, the beneficiaries can buy subsidized food grains from a ration shop in any part of the country.

- **Ration card Aadhar linkage** is must to access the scheme.
- A person **will only be eligible for the subsidies** supported by the centre such as those under Nation Food security act, 2013.
  - Even if a beneficiary moves to a state where grains are given for free he/she will not be able to access those benefits.
- A **migrant will be allowed to buy maximum of 50% of the family quota**. This is to ensure that the individual, after shifting to another place does not buy the entire family quota in one go.
- The scheme will:
  - benefit migrant workers.
  - remove fake ration card holders through an integrated online system.
  - control rising food subsidy bill by removing unbeneficiaries, preventing leakages etc.

#### About ration card

- A Ration Card is a document issued under an order or authority of the State Government, as per the **Public Distribution System**, for the purchase of essential commodities from fair price shops (FPS).
- State Governments issue distinctive **Ration Cards** to Above Poverty Line, Below Poverty Line and Antyodaya families and conduct periodical review and checking of Ration Cards.
- Families living below the poverty line are entitled to **Blue Cards**, under which they can avail special subsidies.
- It helps **save money** by aiding in the procurement of essential commodities at a subsidised rate.
- **Proof of identification:** It has become an important tool of identification when applying for other documents like Domicile Certificate, for inclusion of your name in the Electoral Rolls, etc.

#### Integrated Management of Public Distribution System" (IMPDS) Scheme

- IM-PDS is new central sector scheme, implemented under Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution.
- **Objectives**
  - Implementation of nation-wide portability in food grains distribution.
  - Creation of national level data repository for deduplication of beneficiary data (Aadhaar based).
  - Use of advanced data analytics techniques to bring about continuous improvements.

## 14. Way Forward

### 14.1. Interstate Migration in India

The 'Working Group on Migration' set by the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation in 2015 has recommended necessary legal and policy framework to protect the interests of the migrants in the country, stating that the migrant population makes substantial contribution to economic growth and their Constitutional rights need to be secured.

It has recommended a caste based enumeration of migrants so that they can avail the attendant benefits in the States to which migration takes place. It also recommended that migrants should be enabled to avail benefits of Public Distribution System (PDS) in the destination State by providing for inter-State operability of PDS.

Referring to Constitutional Right of Freedom of Movement and residence in any part of the territory of the country, the Group suggested that States should be encouraged to proactively eliminate the requirement of domicile status to prevent any discrimination in work and employment. States are also to be asked to include migrant children in the Annual Work Plans under Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA) to uphold their Right to Education.

The Working Group suggested that the vast network of post offices need to be made effective use of by reducing the cost of transfer of money to avoid informal remittances. It also suggested that migrants should be enabled to open bank accounts by asking banks to adhere to RBI guidelines regarding Know Your Customer (KYC) norms and not insist on documents that were not required.

It also suggested that the hugely underutilized Construction Workers Welfare Cess Fund should be used to promote rental housing, working Women Hostels etc., for the benefit of migrants.

Quoting data of Census 2011 and National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO), the Group stated that migrants constitute about 30% of the country's population and also of the total working force. The recent Economic Survey noted that annual migration in the country increased from 3.30 million in 2011 to 9.00 million in 2016.

## 14.2. International Migration

As per World Economic Forum, Demographic forces, globalization, and environmental degradation mean that migration pressures across borders will likely increase in the coming decades. And cross-border challenges demand cross-border solutions.

Global policy efforts, therefore, must focus on better cooperation and dialogue among the affected countries. This includes promoting fair burden-sharing, facilitating remittance flows, protecting labor rights, and promoting a safe and secure working environment for migrants.

A well-designed integration policy for international migrants includes:

- First, strengthening the ability of labor markets to absorb migrants—by enabling immediate ability to seek work and providing better job matching services.
- Second, enhancing access to education and training—by providing affordable education, language and job training.
- Third, improving skill recognition—by adopting simple, affordable and transparent procedures to recognize foreign qualifications.
- Finally, supporting migrant entrepreneurs—by reducing barriers to start-ups and providing support with legal advice, counseling and training.

A second issue related to international migration is that of Brain drain. Outflow of trained manpower is cause for concern, as it adversely affects the quality and quantity of local human capital formation. As a democratic country built on the cornerstone of individual rights, India cannot forbid its citizens to leave. It can, however, put in place systems that would make it possible for the country to benefit from the investment made in the young through subsidized education, particularly technical and medical.

One way to ensure this would be to adopt a system like Australia's deferred tuition plan. Under this system, all tertiary education is subsidized by the government, with students paying only a portion of the cost as fees. Graduates who go on to work in sectors deemed as priority by the government are not required to pay any additional amounts, but those who migrate or move to non-priority sector have to pay the subsidy amount over a set number of years. This ensures that higher education remains affordable and that government's education subsidy is not misused.

## 15. Previous Year UPSC GS Mains Questions

Student Notes:

1. A building permitted for three floors, while being extended illegally to 6 floors by a builder, collapses. As a consequence, a number of innocent labourers including women and children died. These labourers are migrants of different places. The government immediately announced cash relief to the aggrieved families and arrested the builder. Give reasons for such incidents taking place across the country. Suggest measures to prevent their occurrence. (2017)
2. Discuss the changes in the trends of labour migration within and outside India in the last four decades. (2015).
3. In our country, the migration of rural people to towns and cities is increasing drastically. This is causing serious problems both in the rural as well as in the urban areas. In fact, things are becoming really unmanageable. Can you analyse this problem in detail and indicate not only the socio-economic but also the emotional and attitudinal factors responsible for this problem? Also, distinctly bring out why-(a) educated rural youth are trying to shift to urban areas;  
(b) landless poor people are migrating to urban slums;  
(c) even some farmers are selling off their land and trying to settle in urban areas taking up petty jobs.  
What feasible steps can you suggest which will be effective in controlling this serious problem of our country? (2014)

## 16. Vision IAS GS Mains Test Series Questions

1. One Nation One Ration card has the potential to significantly transform the lives of migrant workers in India. Analyse.

**Approach:**

- Give a brief introduction about One Nation One Ration Card.
- Highlight its potential to transform the lives of migrant workers.
- Discuss how there are certain major hurdles, which would need to be overcome to ensure the benefits to migrant workers.
- Give a brief conclusion.

**Answer:**

One Nation One Ration Card (ONORC) system will enable beneficiaries to buy subsidized food grains from any Fair Price Shop (FPS) across the country using their existing ration card. At present, the beneficiary receives their entitlement upon furnishing a ration card at a specified FPS tied to their place of residence.

The ONORC system has the potential to transform the lives of migrant workers:

- It would facilitate the claims of any PDS cardholder at any location across these geographical and political jurisdictions. It implies that **54.26 million inter-state migrants** (as per 2011 census) who get potentially excluded from the PDS would have food and **nutritional security** at their place of work.
- It would ensure that migrants would not need to undergo transactional costs involved in identification of beneficiaries while seeking a new ration card.
- It would also benefit **seasonal migrants** which is somewhere around 10 crore as they would not need to renew their ration cards every season.
- A central repository of all NFSA ration cards and beneficiaries would ensure that the workers **ration cards are not misused in his absence** from the place of origin.

- It would solve the **accessibility issues wherein gender, caste and class also play a role in access to food**. The ONORC scheme effectively democratises the distribution network and shifts agency and choice towards the individual beneficiary.
  - It would reduce chances of **discrimination against women** in terms of quality services as observed in some states such as Bihar, Odisha, U.P. etc.
  - This would also help poor households, wherein only male members have migrated.

However, there are various challenges in terms of storage and distribution infrastructure, updation of data systems, inter-state coordination etc. that may hit its implementation:

- Issues of federalism and inter-state coordination:** Many states are not convinced about a “one size fits all” regime because they have customised the PDS through higher subsidies, higher entitlement limits, and supply of additional items. It is unclear how the financial burden would be shared between states
- Issues in operationalization at FPS:** At present, an FPS receives the monthly quota of products strictly in accordance with the number of people assigned to it. However if people would be entitled to purchase from any FPS, it may lead to logistical nightmare for some FPS catering to more people.
- Technological glitches:** Around 85.41% of ration cards have been linked to Aadhaar up until August 2019, still leaving out a significant number. Further internet connectivity is a must for a central repository to work, but internet penetration remains low in India, especially in rural areas.

By the beginning of December 2020 as many as nine **states** have already rolled out ONORC, and this bodes well for the scheme. Going further, to ensure a smooth rollout of the scheme, migration data on people engaged in informal work within the state, capturing information on the patterns of migration and especially seasonal or circular migration needs to be worked on.

## 2. *Internationally the rise of protectionism and changing approach of many countries towards migration may have a significant impact on the Indian Diaspora. Explain.*

### Approach:

- Introduce the answer briefly with recent examples of rise of protectionism and changing approach of countries towards migration.
- In the light of recent changes, discuss the impact on the Indian diaspora.
- Conclude your answer.

### Answer:

The rise of protectionism, both in trade and immigration, has been evident world over in past few years especially in the developed countries. In 2017, WTO warned about this trend, highlighting that the rate of new trade restrictive measures introduced by G20 countries in 2016 reached the highest monthly average since 2009. This trend can be further seen in the following:

- Recently, the US administration passed an executive order to overhaul its **H-1B program**.
- In the UK, Indian workers, who hold nearly 60% of the skilled foreign worker visas, faced similar woes as the country raised the salary threshold for different visas.
- Singapore, Australia, New Zealand etc. are also stressing upon considering local population first to fill up any vacancies in tech areas and others. This trend is being further pushed forward due to COVID-19 pandemic.

- In West Asia especially the oil rich Persian Gulf economies there is an emphasis on increasing the number of locals in employment.

Student Notes:

Since India continues to be the largest country of origin of international migrants, this anti-globalisation stance and rise of protectionism will impact Indian diaspora in multiple ways:

- **Disruption in remittances:** Remittances are a major source of income for families of Diaspora in India. Indians diaspora contributed over \$83 billion in 2019 in terms of remittances. The remittances are likely to get reduced in present scenario affecting affordability with respect to food, healthcare, and basic needs of many families of diaspora in India.
- **Security issues:** The rising protectionist stances in various countries are also manifesting itself in the form of increased hate crimes against the diaspora.
- **Accommodating deported people:** Many Indians are projected to lose their jobs. Furthermore, lakhs of Indians in the **US, the UK, Singapore, Australia, and Canada will have to leave their host country**, if they are not employed. Similarly, in the Gulf countries there are already over 300,000 people seeking to return to India since they have lost their jobs.
- **Waning influence:** It may also impact political and diplomatic clout that Indian diaspora commands as of now owing to their vast numbers in host countries.
- **Students:** With announcement that foreign students will have to leave the country or risk deportation if their universities switch to online-only classes – several Indian students in the US and others shall be impacted. With far fewer jobs available and universities switching to online learning, students would need to rethink their long-term goals.

Thus, it is important for countries to understand the interdependencies that have been brought about by globalisation, and all nations must work in tandem to protect the interests of global populations, including various diaspora.

### **3. *The story of contemporary India is a story of migration. In this context, explain how migration has shaped India socially and economically.***

**Approach:**

- Introduction can begin by taking historical or contemporary view of migration. It may also be in the form of a definition.
- The key demand of this question is to test a) understanding of concept and b) the ability to observe.
- Hence, exposit migration in as many aspects as possible, external, internal, factors responsible etc.
- Give examples from economy, society as well as culture.

**Answer:**

Migration is about movement of people. It involves significant economic, social and cultural aspects. For many millennia India has been at the cross roads of movement of people and ideas. The 2001 census recorded 29.9 percent of the population as migrants internally. The International Migrant Stock 2019 puts India as the top source of international migrants.

This movement of people has shaped India economically and socially. This can be further understood by considering the following:

**Economic Impact of Migration:**

- Domestically the increase in economic activities created a demand for labour and the migration of labour is a key aspect of modern day economy in India. This labour migration is seen linked to the much-debated phenomenon such as feminization of poverty and agriculture. It has also added to the number of vulnerable people requiring support. The recent Covid-19 related lockdown drew focus to the condition of this section.
- The economy from the local to the national is shaped by migration of entrepreneurs and traditional business communities e.g. Marwaris in various parts of India
- The economic impact of international migration on India has been primarily shaped by two key channels — financial and human capital.
  - Financial remittance has emerged as an important part of India's balance of payments. Remittances rose to \$2.8 billion in 1980. In 2019 it stood at US\$ 83 billion, the largest in the world. Parallelly the inflows of remittances have been NRI deposits standing at US\$130 billion in 2019.
  - Skilled migration from India has been seen as 'brain drain' but it has also materialized in the skilled creating a network of flow of tacit information, commercial and business ideas, and technologies into India.

**Social impact of migration:**

- The identity of India as land of diversity is a testimony to the impact of migration. Internally migration has led to the creation of cultural pockets all over India. For e.g. North Indian educated youth in service industry in Bangalore and South Indian educated youth in the IT hubs of Noida and Gurugram.
- Migration has been a key feature of marriages for women in India as also testified by the census data.
- The phenomenon of urbanization is also driven largely by migration in India. Circular migration has created an organic link between urban and rural areas.
- Externally the Indian diaspora is the largest in the world. Movement of people is key factor in special ties with Mauritius, Gulf countries, USA and the Caribbean. This is an important link for India's global cultural engagement
- Migration from neighboring countries such Bangladesh and Nepal is both part of cultural interaction and a contentious social issue in some areas such as Assam.

Thus, it is evident that India is shaped by the migration of people internally as well as externally. The need is to adopt a holistic approach towards migration in order to amplify its benefits and minimize its challenges.

**4. Given the scale of internal migration in India, highlight the challenges faced by migrants. In this context, discuss the need for a National Policy on Migration.**

**Approach:**

- Present data on high internal migration in India and highlight the challenges faced by migrants.
- Examine the need for a National Policy on Migration in India.

**Answer:**

Economic Survey 2017 mentioned that the annual average labour migration was close to 9 million between states during 2011-16. Indian census, 2011 pegged the total internal migrants in India at 139 million, of which 70% are women. Further, less than

20% of urban migrants had prearranged jobs and nearly two-thirds managed to find jobs within a week of their entry into the city.

Student Notes:

This has led to numerous challenges for internal migrants in India such as:

- **Poor health and living conditions:** Migrant labourers working in unorganized sectors work and live in unhygienic and polluted environment such as slums, pavements etc.
- **Psychosocial disorders:** Migrants uproot themselves from their native place and move to a new socio-cultural milieu which gives rise to a good deal of psychological distress in the absence of a strong social support.
- **Occupational hazards:** Migrant labourers are usually employed in the 3-D jobs – dangerous, dirty and degrading, which expose them to various vulnerabilities. For e.g. workers on construction sites commonly suffer from falls, injuries caused by machines, amputations and crush injuries.
- **Documentation and identity:** Non-availability of documentation and identity results in a loss of access to entitlements and social security. It means migrants are not able to access various provisions such as subsidized food, fuel, health services, banking services or education.
- **Political exclusion:** A state of continuous drift prevents migrant workers from exercising their political rights. Because of this, they are often left unable to make political demands for their entitlements.
- **Exploitation by agents:** Migration flows are mediated by an elaborate chain of contractors and middlemen who perform the critical function of sourcing and recruiting workers on the basis of informal contracts and non-enforceable agreements.
- **Issues of women migrants:** They specifically face issues related to harassment, lack of toilet facilities at workplace, wage discrimination, lack of social services such as maternity benefits etc.

Till now, most of the policy interventions for the migrants are aimed at providing financial services and directed towards poverty reduction. However, there is a dearth of direct interventions based on various push factors, which vary across regions. Thus, there is a need for a comprehensive National Policy on Migration for:

- Addressing migrant related work conditions and improving access to basic social services.
- Facilitating integration of migrants into the local urban fabric. For ex. city plans with a regular migration forecast.
- Lowering the cost of migration, reducing distress-induced migration along with eliminating discrimination against migrants and protecting their rights.
- Focusing on measures enhancing education (for ex. reducing drop out rates in schools) and skill development to enable easier entry into the labour market.
- Improving the financial infrastructure by enabling the smooth flow of remittances and its effective use.
- Checking various occupational hazards and containing spread of communicable diseases.
- Addressing the needs of individual and household migrants because household migration necessitates access to infrastructure such as housing, sanitation and health care more than individual migration does.

Overall, a sound policy framework can provide continuous dynamic interventions over long period of time. Also, lessons from successful models such as the one existing in Kerala which provides for insurance and free medical treatment for its 30 million migrant workers can be adopted on national scale.

5. ***Urbanisation and migration have increased the vulnerability of elderly in India. Comment. Also, discuss the measures, which should be taken to address their vulnerabilities.***

Student Notes:

**Approach:**

Basic theme of the Question is vulnerabilities faced by elderly people due to social changes engendered by increased urbanisation and migration. Answer can be structured in following ways:

- Explain how elderly people in Indian demography have become vulnerable due to Urbanization and migration. What are the challenges or drawbacks they face should be listed.
- Suggest some measure to deal with issues of elderly.

**Answer:**

Growing number of elderly people (60 years or above) in India (7.4% of total population in 2001) and various vulnerabilities they faces demands an urgent attention from policy makers and society. The elders are increasingly susceptible to issues of health care, livelihood and security. The vulnerabilities of elderly can be largely attributed to the phenomenon of migration and urbanization in following ways:

- Migration and urbanisation gradually weakens traditional family patterns that provide centrality and social roles for older persons.
- The drift away from rural areas to urban centres is not only causing a high rate of unemployment and overcrowding in towns, among other social and economic problems, but it is also contributing to the isolation of the aged in rural areas and the deprivation of their usual sources of social and economic support.
- Moving to plantations, mines and factories is now causing physical separation of family members, often by great distance, thus weakening the traditional family ties.
- The ability of modern families to care for their elderly relatives in the urban context is seriously impaired by crowded housing, limited financial resources and increasing education and employment of women, who are the main caregivers of the elderly.
- Urban accommodation is subject to the number of persons entitled to live in a place which mainly depends on landlord's decision pressures on families, especially where family size is large, which leads to subdivision of smaller family units (rural/urban).

The following recommendations are specially aimed at improving the living standards of older persons in India to deal with problems of Urbanisation and migration that is affecting elderly.

- Since older people constitute an increasing portion of the rural agriculture labour force, economic policies should aim at enhancing their farming performance.
- They will need credit and extension services and assistance in adopting improved farming practices and technologies that are suited to their capabilities.
- Efforts should be made to encourage older persons to engage in self-employment, which would not only enable them to do things at their own pace but would also encourage them to introduce innovations for productivity and profit.
- Cooperative ventures can play a key role in strengthening the capacity of the ageing to contribute to rural development.
- Although old age signifies an increase in the need for health care, there is low utilization of health care services among older people, the primary health centres should also take care of the rural old people like the importance is given to Children.

- The utilisation of all the social schemes is abysmally low, therefore awareness of concessions and benefits should be made to reach them through various media, and policies should be strengthened.

Student Notes:

Income insecurity, illiteracy, age related morbidity, and physical and economic dependency are factors that tend to make the Indian elderly vulnerable. So the approach needs to be holistic and multidimensional; at the individual, family, community, governmental and non-governmental levels.

6. ***Climate Change has the potential to create migrant crisis across the world and force people to become Climate Exile. How serious is this problem for a country like India? Examine the adequacy of existing global frameworks and institutions to deal with such crisis. In context of the upcoming Paris Conference, discuss the measures that should be taken by the international community in this regard.***

**Approach:**

- Explain how climate change could trigger mass migration and discuss term climate exile
- Explain its potential impact on India and other developing countries
- Discuss conventions including UN Refugee Convention and organisations, their capabilities
- Explain how upcoming Paris Conference can address this problem. Discuss importance of Loss and Damage clause.

**Answer:**

Climate change can bring disasters such as intense storms and heat waves and slow moving changes like droughts and sea level rise (SLR). They may exacerbate living conditions to such an extent that people could be forced to move from their homes and become climate exiles. According to the 2006 Stern Review, climate change may displace 200 million people by the middle of the century.

The atoll nations such as Tuvalu or the Maldives will suffer the worst effects of storms and flooding. The population of these small island states will have to leave their country without a viable nation state.

In case of India, its coastal population is expected to suffer inward migration as well as security challenges because of climate change. High density population found in delta region is vulnerable to coastal flooding. The increased salinity of ground water will affect availability of quality drinking water. The economic activities will be impacted with destruction of beaches, reduced agricultural productivity, and increased salinity of estuaries.

Simultaneously, the shrinking land of highly populous Bangladesh would create many climate refugees. India being its neighboring country could become prime destination of climate exiles from Bangladesh. It will have socio – political as well as security implications in India.

Further, Maldives seeks to buy new homeland in India for their islanders to prevent them from becoming climate refugees. Such demands are expected to increase from many nations facing similar threats.

To address this future migrant crisis, the international frameworks need to be reviewed. The United Nations Refugee Convention is narrowly defined and does not include environmental refugees under its ambit.

The International Organization of Migration is engaged in the activity of rehabilitating environmental refugees but its membership is not as vast as United Nations covering all the nations.

The worst affected nations have formed Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS) but they lack technology and finance to deal with the situation.

The international community needs to provide technical support, guidance and finance to countries facing these threats. Also, the UNFCCC programme of Loss and Damage need to be implemented.

The Loss and Damage effectively covers the impacts due to sudden-onset events (climate disasters, such as cyclones) as well as slow-onset processes (such as sea level rise). Under this, the countries will be provided with compensation to loss and damage they suffered which would increase their resilience to climate change.

However, the implementation of this clause is a challenge as it implies liability and compensation on rich countries, which are responsible for the bulk of the GHG concentrations in the atmosphere. In this context, the upcoming Paris Conference provides significant opportunity.

The Loss and Damage mechanism should become the part of the core agreement in Paris, so that its centrality is established. The Paris Conference provides platform to develop consensus range of issues such as inclusion of climate refugee in the UN definition of refugee, unconditional grant from Green Climate Fund and financial mechanisms for post 2020 period.

- 7.** *"Migration is influenced both by the pattern of development and the social structure." Discuss this statement in the context of existing pattern of migration in India.*

**Approach:**

- In this question, the core issue is: Migration influenced by the pattern of development and the social structure. And it has to be discussed based on the pattern of the migration in India i.e. taking examples from the existing pattern to substantiate the arguments in favor or against the core issue.
- Hence, to begin with give a brief introduction regarding the different patterns of migration existing in India. For example: seasonal, cyclical, international, long-term, inter-state, intra-state etc.
- Now, discuss the causes for the above mentioned types of migration and justify whether it is influenced by pattern of development and the social structure or not.
- Give an overall conclusion based on the above findings.

**Answer:**

Migration in India is primarily of two types: (a) Long-term migration, resulting in the relocation of an individual or household and (b) Short-term or seasonal/circular migration, involving back and forth movement between a source and destination. For the last 30 years migration has contributed about fifth of the population.

Migration occurs when workers in one area lack suitable opportunities for employment due to various socio-economic factors and there is some expectation of improvement in circumstances both social and economic through migration. Sometimes, these are known as push and pull factors. Let us briefly discuss the factors leading to migration in India.

## Pull due to Developmental activities

Student Notes:

One of the main reason for migration in India is regional disparity i.e. some regions and sectors fall behind, in their capacity to support population, others move ahead and people migrate to access these emerging opportunities. Based on Unesco report, lead source states of internal migrants include Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, whereas key destination areas are Delhi, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Haryana, Punjab and Karnataka. International migration is also a part of this phenomenon where we have millions of Indians moving to gulf countries and developed countries in the west like US, Canada, UK, etc.

- i. **Industrialization** widens the gap between rural and urban areas, inducing a shift of the workforce towards industrializing areas.
- ii. **Commercialization of agriculture** has led to peak periods of labor demand such as, In the case of labor flows to the rice producing belt of West Bengal. Wage differentials between the source and destination have been considered as the main reason for this type of migration.
- iii. Lack of opportunities in higher education and for highly skilled people

## Push due to Developmental activities

Many **developmental activities** which takes place from the external perspective, pose existential threat to tribal communities, and they are left to misery at their ancestral and traditional home, and hence driven by motivation to sustain they migrate here and there.

- **Creation of new dams or increasing heights of existing dams-** It affects the traditional homes of tribes and they are forced to leave the place. It happens in absence of efficient and effective planning of rehabilitation and resettlement. For e.g. Migration of people from surrounding areas of Narmada dam.
- **Industrial and mining activities** have created great problems for tribes. In the name of national industrial development, mining is done at places where they have lived from centuries.
- **Increased agricultural activities** also require more land to cultivate, grabbing land from outsiders leave tribes homeless and property less, and they are pushed to migrate for sustenance.
- **Counter-urbanization** – the congestion in cities leads to people moving to periphery of cities and nearby towns in search for cheaper housing and open spaces aided by improved transportation.

## Push factors due to social structure

At many times migration is because of existence of traditional social structure, based on rigid caste hierarchy which forces people to work based on their caste and deprive them of various opportunities even though they gain higher skills. Atrocities on lower castes are also a common thread running across many regions seeing outflow since Independence. Land grabbing and distress sale of land also forces people out of ancestral land.

## Pull factors due to social structure

The discriminatory caste system in rural areas also motivates the new generation to look towards urban centres for more egalitarian society and less rigid caste identities. However, they only move from caste based to class based deprivation. In certain cases, migration of upper castes from villages to cities occurs after they acquire modern education and jobs due to their inherent advantage in social structure.

Overall, both development and social structure contribute significantly to migration in India, sometimes manifesting as aspiration and otherwise as coercion. However, it must be noted that poor households, the landless poor, lower caste, indigenous communities and people from economically backward regions constitute the largest proportion of migration.

**8. Discuss the various aspects of the issue of development displacement. Suggest means to address the same.**

**Approach:**

- Broad outline of development displacement issues
- Way forward

**Answer:**

Various aspects of the issue of development displacement –

1. **Landlessness:** Expropriation of land removes the main foundation upon which people's productive systems, commercial activities, and livelihoods are constructed.
2. **Joblessness:** The risk of losing wage employment is very high both in urban and rural displacements for those employed in enterprises, services or agriculture. Yet creating new jobs is difficult and requires substantial investment.
3. **Homelessness:** Loss of shelter tends to be only temporary for many people being resettled; but, for some, homelessness or a worsening in their housing standards remains a lingering condition. In a broader cultural sense, loss of a family's individual home and the loss of a group's cultural space tend to result in alienation and status deprivation.
4. **Marginalisation:** Many individuals cannot use their earlier-acquired skills at the new location; human capital is lost or rendered inactive or obsolete. Economic marginalisation is often accompanied by social and psychological marginalisation.
5. **Food Insecurity:** Forced uprooting increases the risk that people will fall into temporary or chronic undernourishment.
6. **Increased Morbidity and Mortality:** Displacement-induced social stress and psychological trauma, the use of unsafe water supply and improvised sewage systems, increase vulnerability to epidemics and chronic diseases like diarrhoea, dysentery etc.
7. **Loss of Access to Common Property:** For poor people, loss of access to the common property assets that belonged to relocated communities (pastures, forest lands, water bodies, burial grounds, quarries and so on) result in significant deterioration in income and livelihood levels.
8. **Social Disintegration:** Displacement causes a profound unraveling of existing patterns of social organisation.

**Few means to address the same:**

1. States should ensure that eviction impact assessments are carried out prior to the initiation of any project which could result in development-based displacement
2. Exploration of all possible alternatives to any act involving forced eviction.
3. Sufficient information shall be provided to affected persons, groups and communities relating to the resettlement.
4. The State must provide or ensure fair and just compensation for any losses of personal, real or other property or goods
5. Resettlement must occur in a just and equitable manner and in full accordance with international human rights law.

6. States should ensure that adequate and effective legal or other appropriate remedies are available to any persons claiming that his/her right of protection against forced evictions has been violated
7. To make new Law on rehabilitation and change the LAA (1894), integrating rehabilitation as an integral part of acquisition.

Student Notes:

9. ***Internal migration not only affects the migrant but also the source and destination regions. Discuss. Suggest some measures to tackle the issues related to internal migration.***

**Approach:**

- Bring out the challenges and difficulties that are faced by the migrants.
- Discuss the impact of the migration on the source and destination regions. Bring out the social, economic and political dimensions of the challenges.
- Students should then suggest the reforms that need to be taken to resolve the issues generated due to inter-state migration.

**Answer:**

Migration results in varied impact upon the migrants as well as source and destination region. These challenges and impacts are discussed as follows:

**Migrants:**

- Problem of document and identity which deprives them of social security benefits and government socio-economic programmes.
- Migration and slums are inextricably linked. Most slums are inhabited by the migrants. Such slums are deprived of basic healthcare and sanitation facilities.
- Slum dwellers who are migrants sometimes face the added challenge of establishing tenure—the right to remain on a particular piece of urban land, and the right to compensation if the dwelling on that land is seized by the government for redevelopment. Many migrants are not even able to live in slums but live at work site or pavements.
- Limited Access to Formal Financial Services results in them being exploited by their employers and they face risk of theft and personal injury in saving and transferring their earnings.
- They face political exclusion because most of the times they don't have voting rights at the destination. Further they are target of political rhetoric of local identity politics and sometimes subjected to violence and abuse.
- Migration flows are mediated by an elaborate chain of contractors and middlemen. There are no written contracts, no enforceable agreements regarding wages or other benefits, and no commitments regarding regular provision of work. This leads to rampant exploitation of migrants.

**Source Region:**

- Results in loss of human resource for the state, especially if the migration is of employable people.
- A change in the demographic profile of the region. Generally young population migrates in search of employment or education. The remaining population is elderly and less productive. This has resulted in deserting of erstwhile urban areas, a phenomena being observed in some cities of Uttar Pradesh.
- States also gain from the remittance that is sent in by the migrants.
- States can employ greater focus and energy in improving the socio-economic conditions of the reduced population.

**Destination Region:**

- Migrants are perceived to take away the jobs of the local, compete for basic amenities and city services such as water and sanitation, which has resulted in friction and violence.
- Incessant mismanaged migration has resulted in the formation of slums and ghettos, which sometimes act as source for outbreak of disease etc.
- Areas inhabited by migrants often report high criminal incidents owing to their relative deprivation.
- Natives dislike migrants as they fear that their culture and tradition is being destroyed by migrants.

Thus, interstate migration throws multiple challenges along with few opportunities. The challenges can be tackled and opportunities utilized if the following steps are taken earnestly:

- Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act of 1979 protects the rights of migrants and prevents their exploitation. However, this act is overwhelmingly ignored by state governments. As such, it articulates ideal working conditions for interstate migrants, but lacking provisions for enforcement, it has not been used to create a better policy environment in practice. It should be implemented strictly by the government to protect the migrants.
- Rather than treating migration as problem, destination states should aim to accommodate them into the economy of the state. There is ample evidence to support the fact that migrants generally take up those jobs and businesses which are not done by the locals.
- The planning of cities should keep in mind the needs of the migrants.
- Political class, civil society and NGOs should conduct inter group interactions to ward off mistrust between natives and migrants. Development of a composite culture without the distortion of local traditions should be aimed at.
- Schemes like Aadhaar and Jan Dhan Yojna be implemented selectively for migrants to provide them social, financial and legal inclusion.
- Source states should re-orient their development policies so as to prevent the loss of their precious human resource and productive asset.
- Feminisation of labour in rural areas.

- 10. *Mass exodus of people inhabiting mountain regions to plains is fast turning hamlets into haunted villages, in places like Uttarakhand. Discuss the causes, implications and possible remedies for this phenomenon.***

**Approach:**

- Discuss the causes of mass migration from mountain regions and its implications (social, economic, strategic).
- Suggest solutions to address the issue.

**Answer:**

Hilly states in India harbor diverse biodiversity and culture. For centuries, these areas have experienced harmonious co-existence with the environment. However, exodus of highland people to the plains in search of livelihood opportunities has become a major problem. For example of the 13 districts of Uttarakhand, migration has hit nine hill districts over the last decade. According to 2011 census, two hill districts, Pauri and Almora, has a negative growth in population.

**The various reasons for this situation include:**

- water shortage and degradation of grazing land due to furious dam-building activity
- Limited economic avenues, educational and skill development opportunities.
- Agriculture turning an unprofitable venture due to lack of irrigation infrastructure. For example in the Uttarakhand's 11 mountain districts, a mere 18 percent of land remains irrigated, compared to over 95 percent in the plain districts of Haridwar and Udhampur.
- Poor connectivity which makes living hard in these remote regions. According to a 2011 Planning commission report 5,000 villages (almost 58 percent of villages) in Uttarakhand remain cut off from proper roads
- Most highland farmers cannot compete with the high production volume of lowlands and are frequently paid only a fraction of the value of their produce due to long supply chains that increase transportation and other costs.
- Unplanned and unchecked tourism which adds to the pressure on existing limited mountain resources like water and biodiversity.
- Rising aspirations of young generation.

**Implications of excess outward migration:**

- The traditional knowledge of mountain people is getting destroyed.
- Skewed sex ratio
- Negative implications for essential services like health services in hill regions.
- Strategic aspects like depopulation in border areas which may pose threat due to foreign incursions or growth of Maoist influence.
- Delimitation exercises tend to shift more political constituencies towards plain region which defies the initial objectives of hill states like Uttarakhand.
- Emergence of ghost villages and hamlets. Uttarakhand statistics department claims that 1,065 villages have permanently turned into 'ghost villages'.
- Pressure on few plain regions of the hill state, rising inequalities and overall skewed development.
- Mass migration has also checked the local utilization of the Chir pine needles, leaving more fuel for forest fires.

**Possible solutions include:**

- Generating employment and income: creating a niche tourism circuit which promotes sustainable mountain tourism, empowering local entrepreneurs through adequate finance and know-how, Value chain development for enhancing livelihoods of local people.
- Inviting industries to the mountains that don't pollute the fragile ecosystem, promoting efficiency in irrigation and promoting horticulture, Beekeeping, agro-forestry and organic farming for additional income.
- Promoting mini hydro power projects and other renewable sources of energy like wind and solar power.
- establishing skill development centers and re-looking at the existing education and the healthcare systems in hills
- Capacity building of local bodies keeping in mind effects of Climate Change.
- Capacity Building is also required in use of Geographical Information Systems and Remote Sensing Technologies for efficient monitoring and implementation of various programmes and integrated hazard management.

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