

# MUDIT JAIN

## CENSUS NOTES

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# DECODE ETHICS BOOK BY

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**KBC-NANO**

For Civil Services Mains Examination–2019

# **DECODE ETHICS**

ETHICS, INTEGRITY AND APTITUDE

2013-2018

**QUESTIONS SOLVED**

*by*

**19 Officers**

**TOPICWISE QUESTIONS**

**200 Diagrams**

*Mudit Jain, IRS*

*Amrita Jain*



# PREFACE

Ethics, integrity and aptitude subject, better known as **GS-4**, has been a cause of concern for many aspirants of CSE. This book compiles the notes that the author gathered over the course of his preparation and which helped him manage 110+ thrice.

This book covers each and every term mentioned in the syllabus and **solutions of all 6 Ethics papers so far (2103-2018)**. These papers have been **solved by 19 officers** from various services. The book also includes various applicable theories and sample questions.

The content is mentioned in bullets and points form that can be easily understood as well as reproduced in tricky questions that are asked in CSE.

This book includes **200 diagrams** as part of answers and theories-concepts so that these can be used for answer writing. Also, there is a compilation of many quotes which are an asset for answer writing.

The author is sure that **“Decode Ethics”** will help the aspirants to decode the art of scoring high marks in Ethics paper. Happy reading!

## Acknowledgements

I would like to express my gratitude to many people who saw me through this book. I am thankful to my family, teachers and mentors for making me capable enough to write this book.

Special thanks goes to my seniors, friends and peers who contributed in solving previous year's papers:

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Thanks for your pro bono contributions.

# MUDIT JAIN

## census / cultural settings

Sample Reg<sup>n</sup> system is largest demographic survey for mortality & fertility indicators.

- ① **CBR** : 21.8 (2011), 22.1 (2010) = ↓ 0.3,  
 ② Max (CBR) in UP (28), Min (CBR) in Kerala (15)

③ Rural crude birth rate decline > Urban.

- ④ **CDR** : 7.1 (2011), 7.2 (2010) = ↓ 0.1  
 Max in Orissa (8.5), Min in delhi (4.3)  
 Female CDR decline > Male's.

- ⑤ **IMR** 44 (not 42) from 47 (2010)  
 Max in MP : 59, Min Kerala (12)  
 Rural decline = 14. Urban decline 10  
 ↳ = (48) ↳ = (29)

- ⑥ **OSMR** is 55. ↓d by 4 points. OSMR decline > inf

- ⑦ **Sex ratio at birth** = 906  
 Chatt ↑ (991), Punjab (↓) (841).

- ⑧ **Child sex ratio** : Chatt (1018), Haryana (836)  
 (11 ↑)

- ⑨ Marriage age avg 21.2. illegal % ↓d to 3.7

- ⑩ **TFR** : 2.4. ↑ in Bihar (3.6). ↓ (Tamil : 1.7)

Attained by 10 states AP, TN, KAR, KER, delhi, Pun

WB, HP, JAK, Maha.

Rural TFR = 2.7. Urban = 1.9.

- (ii) Only 67% get medical atten<sup>n</sup> at delivery.

### Birth rate Map

- 19/1st: S. states have ↓, coastal too, hills too.  
 24/2nd: UK, S/W andhra, pockets of Kar / Maha.  
 29/3rd: Assam, Megha, Chattisgarh, Most of UP / MP / Raj.  
 4th: Bihar, W. UP, N. MP, Vindhya etc.

# IMR Map

<40 1st / 41-60 / 61-70 / 71+

- 1st: W. coast is good, Maha, South, WB, hills.
- 2nd: Plat interiors, Assam, Megha, Most (UP)
- 3rd: S.E. raj, Most of MP, S. Orissa etc.
- 4th:

## DR

Highest near coasts (Maha, E-coast) & pockets of plat int like S. Kas.  
 lowest at hills, NE [Assam, Mani, Mizo etc]  
 Rest of Ind in 2nd & 3rd range of 7-9.

Pop<sup>n</sup>: 0-14: 29.5%, 14-59: 62.5%, 60+ 8%  
 < 35 = 65%, < 25 = 50%, 0-4 = 9.7%  
 dependents = 37.5%

0-14	M > F by 1.2%
15-59	M < F by 0.6%
60+	M < F by 0.7%

39% of rural pop & 33% of urban: dependents

U<sub>5</sub> = 9.7% of total.

M(U<sub>5</sub>) = 9.9%, F(U<sub>5</sub>) = 9.5%  
 Chatt, Delhi, MP have U<sub>5</sub>(F) ≥ U<sub>5</sub>(M).  
 Bihar has 13.2% Pop<sup>n</sup> as U<sub>5</sub>.  
 Hindi belt has U<sub>5</sub>% > 10 (↑↑ %).

Oldies 8%

F(60+) = 8.4%. Male (60+) = 7.7%.

More % of 60+ in rural than urban.

Kerala has max 60+ (12.6). Delhi has min (5.9%).

## SR 940.

World SR: 984.

>1000 in top 10 pop<sup>n</sup> nation in US, Japan, Russia, Brazil.

↑ sug for China, Indonesia, Nigeria.

- ✓ Ind (940) > China only among top 10.
- ✓ Ind 6th/9 in subcontinent. Better than China, Afghanistan & Bhutan. (ABC) India
- ✓ Myanmar, Nepal & SL have 1000+

sex ratio ↓d continuously from 1901 to 1951.  
 4m 972 to 945. It ↑d to 946 in 1951 but fell to 941 in 1961, upto 930 in 1971 & raised in 1981 to 934 to fall to 927 in 1991.

927 (91) → 33 (2001) → 40 (2011).

SR ↓d only in 6 states/UT : JK, Guj, Bihar, DAN, DAD, Lakshadweep.

✓ ① Few have stagnant SR since 1951 : AP, Haryana, Karz etc.

✓ ② ↑d in Assam, Kerala, Punjab, WB.

✓ ③ ↓d in Bihar, Guj, Orissa.

- \* Among 29 (1d SR's) 18 have ↑d by 10 pb atleast.
- \* 11th plan target for CSR = 935. 12th Plan 950.

Best: Kerala, TN, AP

worst: Haryana (despite ↑ sug), J&K, (Sikkim).

Comparison with 940 mark :-

↑ in south: < 940 only for A&N.

centrals: < 940 " " Gujarat. MP = 940

N/E: < 940 for Arun, Sikkim.

North: > 940 only for UK & Himachal.

CSR rd only for 7 states highly opp to

SR's depend.  
Id for <sup>(830)</sup> Hary, <sup>(846)</sup> Punjab, Chimachal, <sup>(867)</sup> Chandi, Guj,  
AN, T.N. <sup>(28)</sup> Had  $\downarrow$  bases. <sup>(10)</sup> <sup>(22)</sup> <sup>(3)</sup>

\* 945  $\rightarrow$  927  $\rightarrow$  914. ↓ eng since 1951 continuously  
for 976 to 914. 62 PB drop.

\* CSR : Mizo (971) > Megha (970) > Chatt (964)

\* CSR > 950 for 9 SAUT only (18 in 2001).

In 2001 SR of EAG : 927. non-Eag : 952

\* 10 cr + state in 2001 : UP

\* " " " " " 2001 : UP > Maha > Bihar.

\* N/E all in lakhs except Assam (3.1 cr)

\* 1 cr + : 20, < cr : 15 10 lakh - 1 cr : 10  
< 10 lakh : 5.

\* 181 mn added in decade (17.64% ↑). 1 aurb/yr  
↓ Brazil in a decade. CIUI BPB

\* China (20%), Ind (17.5%), US (4.5%), Indo, Brazil, PAK, Bang,  
Nigeria, Russia, Japan.

\* Ind (Land: POP = 2.4% ; 17.5%) US : (7.4% ; 4.5%)

\* China's AGR = 0.5% India's = 1.64% (overtake by 2030)

\* PAK, Nigeria UR > India's.

\* Youth bulge (Ind) vs youth dearth (Russia).

\* > 25% decadal growth: Bihar, Megha, Arun, DAD, DMN, Podu.

\* since 1911-21, 1st tym less Popn added than Prev decade.

(sharpest decadal decline (3.9%) from 21.54  $\rightarrow$  17.64.

decreasing since 1961-71 (24.8) to present.

\* UP (16%) > Maha (9%) > Bihar (9%) > Bengal (8%) > AP > MP

\* UK, JK, delhi < 1%.

\* EAGs (Raj, UK, UP, MP, Bihar, Jhar, Chatt, Orissa) = ~ 45% Popn

\* EAG DGR = 20.92% (4m 25%)  
 \* N-EAG II = 15% (4m 19%)  
 \* EAG GR was stagnant at  $\approx 25\%$  since (1971-2001), while NEAG fell from 1971-Present.  
 \* Expected to see more drastic decadal falls now on.

\* Among EAG, Orissa has meagre 14% decadal.  
 \* " NEAG, Guj, Bihar, UP, J&K > 17.6%.

\* Kerala has only 4.86% growth (decadal).  
 \* South, HP, Punjab, WB, Orissa, Maha; DGR  $\approx 11-16\%$ .  
 \* Naga had +62% in 2001. now -ve.  
 \* DAD, DAN  $\approx 50\%$ .  
 \* Delhi had highest fall of 26% from 46 to 20%.  
 \* 17 have DGR < avg.

Total added: 181 mn. 0-6: 158 mn > Nigeria.  
 No of 0-6 children: UP > Bihar > Maha > MP > Raj. etc.  
 " " " " min in: Laksha < DAD < AAN < DAN etc.  
 Max fall in UP. Max  $\uparrow$  in Bihar.

\* 0-6 = 13.1% of total Popn  
 Except J&K, % of (0-6) to state/UT Popn  $\downarrow$  d.  $\rightarrow$  rising fertility  
 \* only J&K, Bihar & Megha has > 16% Popn in (0-6)

**Density**

- ① 324  $\rightarrow$  382.
- ② world: 46.
- ③ inter-reg differences. Delhi > 11000/km<sup>2</sup>. Arun: 17.
- ④ Delhi > Chandigarh > Puducherry > DAD > Laksha (all UTs in tops)
- ⑤ states: (6-9): Bihar > WB > Kerala > UP.
- ⑥ Min: Arun < AAN < Mizo < JK < Sikkim.

**Linguistic Diversity**

People's Linguistic Survey of India: 780 langs.  
 = sch lang + 480 tribal lang + 80 coastal + reg lang  
 (Khandeshi, Tulu, Oraon, Mewati etc) + indiv lang spoken in India

migran → ↑ multilingualism. (+ve),  
globalisan → ↑ acculturation (-ve)

↓ eco power → non recogni<sup>n</sup>. (CCTV etc).

\* **Assam (90)**, Maha, **Wij > 50**, **Odisha (47)**. **WB (38)**  
WB is richest in terms of scripts.

\* **census** reports only those lang which have  
> 10000 **native speakers**.

\* **Hindi (41%)**, **Bengali (8%)**, **Telegu (7)**, **Marathi (7)**, **Tamil**  
**Urdu (5)**, **Gujarati (4%)** etc.

\* **Bhili (Raj, MP)**, **Khandeshi (Maha)**, **Oran (Jhar, AAN)**,  
**Tulu (Kaz)**, **Urdi (MP, Chatt)** have more  
speakers than **Bodo (Sch lang)**.

\* **Cultural regions** based on lang / religion / customs  
**Ladakh** cultural reg, **Kashmiri Muslim CR**, **Sikh-**  
**Gurumukhi**, **Kinnauri - dev Bhoi**, **Hindu-Hindi**,  
**Bengali**, **Hindu-tribal**, **Mixed N/E**, **Marathi**, **Dravidian**

\* **Language as determinant of cultural regions:**  
Many diff people / culture settled here (ent → asimila<sup>n</sup>)  
→ diff lang / cultures.

① **Indo-Aryan** : N/Ind (UK, Haryana, W-UP are  
Primary "Kharī Boli" regions) & offshoots are Hindi  
belt regions, **Marathi**, **Assamese**, **Bihari**, **Punjabi** etc  
**Urdu** ..... **Hindi: (40%)**

② **Dravidian (22%)**

③ **Austic family** by tribals → **Munda (Santhali) Branch**  
→ **Mon-Khmer (Khasi, Nicobari)**

④ **Sino-Tibetan** in Him belt

- **Tibeto-Himalayan** (**Lahauli**, **Kinnauri**, **Lepcha** in  
**Bhutiā**, **Ladakhi**, **Balti (J&K)**)
- **North Assamese & Arun** (**Aber**, **Mishmi**, **Dajla**, **Miz**)
- **Assami-Myanmari** **Bodo**, **Naga**, **Assamese**, **Xaxa**.

Linguistic boundaries are not demarcated but transitional

## Linguistic diversity.

S.No.	Name of the State/UT	Main Language	Minority Language
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	Hindi, Assamese, Adi, Apatani, Bhoti, Champati and Nishi	State Government claims that there no language has been recognised as a minority language.
2.	Andaman & Nicobar	Hindi	Bengali, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Nicobari, Kurukh/Oraon
3.	Assam	Assamese	Bengali, Sadri, Hindi, Manipuri, Mishing, Karbi, Garo, Bodo, Nepali, Hmar
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Telugu	Urdu, Hindi, Oriya, Tamil, Kannad, Marathi.
5.	Orissa	Oriya	Hindi, Telugu, Santhali, Kui, Urdu, Bengali, Gujarati
6.	U.P.	Hindi	Urdu, Punjabi, Sindhi
7.	Uttarakhand	Hindi	Urdu, Punjabi, Nepali
8.	Karnataka	Kannad	Urdu, Telugu, Tamil, Malayalam, Marathi, Tulu, Lamani, Hindi, Konkani and Gujarati
9.	Kerala	Malayalam	Tamil, Kannad, Konkani
10.	Gujarat	Gujarati	Hindi, Marathi, Sindhi, Urdu, Telugu, Malayalam, Oriya, Tamil.
11.	Goa	Konkani	Marathi, Hindi, Kannad, Urdu, Malayalam
12.	Chhattisgarh	Hindi	Bengali, Oriya, Telugu, Marathi, Gondi, Kurukh, Halabi, Urdu
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	Dogri, Kashmiri	Urdu, Hindi, Punjabi, Ladakhi, Balti
14.	Jharkhand	Hindi	Bengali, Urdu, Santhali, Kharia, Mundari, Ho, Kurukh, Oriya, Kurmali, Khortha.
15.	Tamil Nadu	Tamil	Telugu, Kannad, Urdu, Malayalam, Hindi, Gujarati
16.	Tripura	Bengali	Hindi, Kokborok, Chakma, Mogh, Halam, Manipuri, Vishnu Priya Manipuri
17.	West Bengal	Bengali	Hindi, Santhali, Urdu, Nepali, Oriya, Telugu.
18.	Punjab	Punjabi, Hindi	Urdu

/H /MM /G /GK

18.	Punjab	Punjabi, Hindi	Urdu
19.	Bihar	Hindi	Urdu, Bengali
20.	M.P.	Hindi	Bhili/Bhilodi, Gond, Marathi, Urdu, Oriya
21.	Manipur	Manipuri	Thado, Paite, Tongkhul, Hmar, Mizo, Hindi, Nepali, Mao, Kuki, Bengali
22.	Maharashtra	Marathi	Urdu, Hindi, Gujarati, Kannad, Telugu, Bhili, Khandeshi
23.	Mizoram	Mizo	Bengali, Tripuri, Nepali, Hindi, Hmar, Pawai, Chakma.
24.	Meghalaya	Gar, Khasi	Assamese, Bengali, Hindi, Hajong, Nepali, Koch, Rabha, Sinteng.
25.	Rajasthan	Hindi	Urdu, Punjabi, Sindhi, Gujarati, Bhili/Bhilodi
26.	Sikkim	Nepali	Lepcha, Limbu, Bhotia, Hindi, Sherpa, Tamang, Newari, Gureng.
27.	Haryana	Hindi	Punjabi and Urdu
28.	HP	Hindi	Lahuli, Bhoti, Punjabi, Kinnauri.
29.	Chandigarh	Hindi	Punjabi
30.	Daman & Diu	Gujarati	Hindi, Marathi
31.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Gujarati, Konkani	Hindi, Marathi
32.	Delhi	Hindi	Punjabi, Urdu, Sindhi, Telugu, Tamil, Bengali
33.	Nagaland	Ao	Angami, Kuki, Lotha, Sema, Chokri, Konyak
34.	Pudducherry	Tamil	Hindi, Malayalam, French, Arabic, Telugu, Sanskrit
35.	Lakshadweep	Malayalam, Mahl,	

## Religion as cultural determinant

Hindu (80.5), Muslim (13.4), Christ (2.3), Sikh (1.9),  
Buddh (.8), Jain (.4), others (.6).

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- \* Hindus minority in JK, Punjab, Laksha, MMM, Arun.
- \* Muslim Majority in JK, Laksha, sizeable in Assam, WB, UP, Kerala.
- \* Christ maj in Naga, Mizo, Mega, Mani. ↑ in Goa, A & N, Ker, Arun.
- \* Buddhism in Maha, Kar, UP, WB. Sikkim (28%), Arun (13%), A Mizo (8%) have emerged top 3 states in terms of having max % Buddhs.
- \* Jains 90% in Maha, Raj, MP, Guj, Kar, UP, Delhi
- \* SR by religion: Hindu (931), Muslim (936), Christ (1009), Jain (940), Buddh (953), Sikh (893). other [99]
- \* literacy: Hindu (avg\*), Muslim (<avg), Christ > avg, Sikh (slight > avg), Jains ↑↑↑, buddh ↑.

## Historical perspective of society

BS Caha :- earliest arrivals.

- ① **Negritos** (Negritos): small height, flat nose, black skin colour, bulbous forehead, small chin. Nicobaris, andamanese (Jarawa etc), south states.
- ② **Proto australoids** (probably Ym Aus. (Negritos)). Brown to dark brown, less hair, curly hair, short stature. Bhil, gond, Santhals (central tribes).
- ③ **Mongoloids** Ym E. asia & S.E. asia → N & E Himalayas
  - **Palaeo**: most primitive type. brown, short/mediom, scanty hair, oblique eyes. [NIE: dafra, misti, bodo etc].
  - **Tibeto**: Bhutan, HP, Ladakh, Sikkim, UK. Long stature, yellow, hairy, oblique eyes: Bhutia, gorkha, Kinnamuis etc.
- ④ **Mediterranean**: Palaeo, medi, oriental.
  - Palaeo (Medium, long head, brown) Svindhayas.
  - Medi (Medium, olive brown, long head). Haryana, Punjab, UP, Maha.
  - oriental (common except white complex<sup>n</sup>). Pun, Har, N. UP, S. UK etc.

⑤ Western Brachycephals

① Alpinoids (Pre-vedic Aryans) scattered in E, W, S.  
Medium, round face, st long hairs, 

Th
Fr
Sa

② Dinardics (Coorg, Pathianar) long stature, brown, long face. Ouy, Mahe, AP, Kar etc.

③ Azmenoids (4m armenta) Parris. short/med, hairy.

④ Nordics (vedic Aryans) : 4m N/W → shifted towards 4m N/W plains to south. tall, fair, built, blond, blue eyes.

\* LE : 67.14. Male 66. F : 68.3.

\* TOP(S) [ HK, San Marino, Swiss, Japan, Iceland ].

\* Bottom(S) [ Sierra Leone < Lesotho < Guinea Bissau < CAR < DRG ].

\* Kerala has 77 (F), MP (M) : 59. [ Ind's Max n Min ]

\* World (68)

Literacy

74.04%. 4m 12%. in 1951. 82 (M), 65 (F).

cadett youth literacy : 83 %.

TOP 5 ( Ker > Lak > Mizo > Goa > Tripura ).

Min 5 ( Bihar < Arun < Raj < Jhar < AP ).

Bottom States have ↑ M-F gap of 25% - 30%.

NE abv avg except Arun (66), Assam (73).

Mizo (91) > Tripura (87) > Sikkim (82) etc.

Pop<sup>n</sup> Policies

① Family planning prog 1952. 1st in world. ② 1976 NPP ( framed only ), 1983 ( N health policy ). ③ NPP 2000

( aims : immediate ( ↓ unmet demand, ↓ IMR/MMR, ↑ institutional Medium term ( TFR 2.1 by 2010 ). Long : susta. Pop<sup>n</sup> by 2045.

It formed Pop<sup>n</sup> Stat<sup>n</sup> Fund, NP commi<sup>n</sup> for monitoring, National socio-demographic goals ( IMR, MMR, UIP, Registrar<sup>n</sup> visits, delayed marriages, social welfare etc ).

② Probs : IMR, MMR, contraceptive use only by 56% women, early mar

③ other measures like health policies, mnrega etc.

Sex ratio among tribes = 990 (2011), 978 (2001)

States wtd no ST = Punjab, Chandigarh, Haryana, Delhi, Pondicherry,

~~Assam~~, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Jharkhand, Chattisgarh, Odisha, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep, Kerala ST'S SR > 1000 (ii) N/E-ANTS

JK has min ST'S SR of 924.

ST % to total Pop<sup>n</sup>

MAX: Laksh (94.8) > Mizo (94.4) > Naga (80s) > Megha (80s) > Manu (35)

LMNMAM

Arun(35)

Total ST 2011 = 104 millions



ST have -ve growth rate in ANN, Naga, DAD, Laksh (in rural areas).

All urban areas of ST had +ve decadal change with DAD, Laksh, ANN, Naga showing high +ve change indicating R → U migration.

ANN has only 7.5% of its pop<sup>n</sup> as ST.

Major Tribal Regions

- wtd 40+% pop<sup>n</sup> as ST = Arun, Megha, Naga, Laksha, Mizo,
- ) 20-40% " " = MP, Chatt, Jhar, Odisha, Sikkim, Manu, Tripura.
- ) 10-20% = Guj, Raj, J&K, Assam, Goa
- 5-10% = WB, ANN, Maha, Kar, AP
- < 5% = Kerala, TN, Uttarakhand, UP, Bihar

Only 1 change in map of 2001-2011 with addn of Goa into dist of ST pop<sup>n</sup> 10-20% from prev NIL.

MP + Chattis has max PVTG (+7 lakh) > Uttaran.. > Jhar > Andhra > MAHA.

Name	Pop'n	Area
(1) Bhil	1.26 cr	central + <u>tripura</u> + ch. nag.
(2) Gond	1.08 cr	central + <u>South</u> + chote nag.
(3) Santhal	58 lakh	Bihar, WB, Orisa, Jhar, <u>Tripura</u>
(4) Mina	38 lakh	Raj, MP
(5) Naikda etc	33 lakh	Kan, Raj, <u>Orissa</u> , <u>DAD, DAN</u> , <u>Maha</u> , <u>Goa</u>
(6) Oraon	31 lakh	central + <del>MP</del> CN - Maha
(7) Sugalis	20 lakh	AP
(8) Munda	19 lakh	Chote nagpur + MP
(9) Naga	18 "	Naga
(10) Khond	13 "	Bihar, WB, Jhar, Odisha.

## BUS M N O S M N K

[Contd. ...]

- ④ comprehensive approach to Pop'n stabilization
- ⑤ High focus district approach (284 districts).
- ⑥ 12th plan thrust areas (new conka, ASTAs, post partum sterilization, NHCs etc).
- ⑦ FYPs (1st: stock taking, 2nd: clinic approach, 3rd: edu, 4th: family planning, 5th: MNP, welfare, 6th also same, 7th: ↑d<sup>mean</sup> age of marriage, 2 child, forced sterilization, incentives, socio-eco interventions etc).

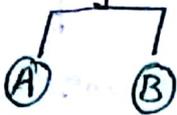
# Migration

migran census 2001 on place of birth basis.

Total migrants ≈ 30%.

- |                                    |   |           |  |                     |
|------------------------------------|---|-----------|--|---------------------|
| ① migran within state              | : | 84.2%.    |  | ② inter-state: 13.8 |
| " " districts                      | : | 70.3% (A) |  |                     |
| migran inter-district              | : | 29.7% (B) |  |                     |
| from other countries / internation | : | 2% (3)    |  |                     |

Migran = ① + ② + ③



## on basis of last residence

Total migran = 30.6%.

within state = 85.3

inter-state = 13.1

country level 1.6

inter district	27.8
intra district	72.2

## Reasons

- |                     |   |      |  |
|---------------------|---|------|--|
| ① Male migrants     | : | 33%. |  |
| ② female " Reason   | : | 67%. |  |
| ③ work related      |   |      |  |
| ④ biz               |   |      |  |
| ⑤ edu               |   |      |  |
| ⑥ marriage          |   |      |  |
| ⑦ moved after birth |   |      |  |
| ⑧ " wid household   |   |      |  |
| ⑨ other             |   |      |  |

Total person ~~15~~

among male 38

among female 3

1	3	3
3	6	1
<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">44</span>	2	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">65</span>
7	10	5
21	25	19
10	16	7

Reasons are social, economic, political. to understand dynamics of society better

Migran study helps

Migrant { on base of birth place  
" " " residence

intra state is village  $\Rightarrow$  town. (84%)

pull factors of urban areas: emp, edu.

U  $\rightarrow$  R: (suburbanization) & other reasons.

R  $\rightarrow$  R (Intra)  $>$  R  $\rightarrow$  U.

Maharashtra stands at top of net migrants : 2.3 mn

delhi: 1.7 mn, guj  $>$  Haryana.

UP, Bihar had largest net e-migran.

TN, AP, Kerala  
outmigran (dry  
regions,  $\downarrow$  economic  
prospects)

for 1st tym since 1921 U India added more to its popn  
in a decade than rural India.

migran R  $\rightarrow$  U is a reason. others are natural  $\uparrow$  + declaran of new  
urban areas.

$\hookrightarrow$  collapse of agri, related occupan.  $\rightarrow$  despair  $\rightarrow$  R  $\rightarrow$  U.

U-R growth differential (GRGD) is highest in 2011 census  $\Rightarrow$  19% in  
30 years.

### Migran positives

- (1) economic prosperity, (2) social cohesion (3) urban diversity
- (4) overcome neg imbalances (5) labour shortages (6) left behind women & empoyd.
- (7) 'social' remittances from U  $\rightarrow$  R area (8) economic remittance ( $\approx$  10 bn\$ in 07) due to internal migran

### challenges

- (1) absence of same & coherent policy framework
- (2)  $\uparrow$  cost on HD due to poor labour conditions
- (3)  $\downarrow$  healthcare, shelter, edu, food.
- (4) migrants constitute a floating & invisible popn altering b/w source & destination & remaining on periphery of society.
- (5) censuses do not record short term migrant data, do not completely cover secondary reasons for migration.
- (6) regulations & admin procedures exclude migrants from access to legal rights, pub serv, social protec<sup>n</sup>
- (7) lack of pol representan, housing, residency rights, pay.

discrimination based on ethnicity, religion, class, gender.

① short term migran a/c for around 15-100 mn unaccounted migran generally of SC/ST/OBC → resource conflicts.

female: 90%  
In 60% female migran due to marriage: 91% of rural female migrants due to marriage. 61% of urban " " " " " " 65% of total female.

② there are ≈ 15 mn child migrants. 44% of India 2% of male.

### Policy recommendan

- ① mainstream migran in policies & plans like FYP, JNNURM city development plans.
- ② portability of benefits so that migrants too avail social protection, pub services etc.
- ③ design targetted components & outreach strategies for migrants.
- ④ pro-poor bakward area dev, livelihood, land access, social infra, food sec, mgnrega
- ⑤ revise inter-state migrant workmen act (1979) for:
  - (a) a/c intra-state migran
  - (b) monitor unregistered contractors.
  - (c) provin of public services
  - (d) guidelines for inter-state cooperan
  - (e) address social protecn
- ⑥ revise census / survey designs to inc sex-disaggregated & age-disaggregated data on short term migration.
- ⑦ country wide mapping of internal migration.
- ⑧ a/c sector-wise contribution of migrants in diff industries
- ⑨ improve institutional preparedness & capacity building
- ⑩ migrant labour cells in state labour dept.
- ⑪ ensure proper banking access.

I.S.M.W.A  
1979.

## international migran

- (1) 2% mainly IT → US, Canada, Aus, UK
- (2) PIOs in W. Asia, middle east, S. Arabia, Bahrain, Dubai.  
Unskilled, semi skilled to oil exporting nations
- (3) It has impact on demographic structures, expenditure patterns, social structures, poverty levels, ↓ pop<sup>n</sup>, ↑ dependency, ↓ poverty.
- (4) migran to middle east ↑ rapidly b/w late 1970s & early 1980s. Late 80s it fell. ↑ again in 90s. now > 3mn.
- (5) source reg: Kerala, TN, AP, Punjab.
- (6) affected Kerala's employment indicators. ✓
- (7) remittances useful in financing trade balance & CAD.
- (8) Kerala: in 1990s 21% of income came from remittances. ✓