INDIAN SOCIETY

OFFICERS' IAS ACADEMY

GS-I
INDIAN SOCIETY

Mains Harvest

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OFFICERS IAS ACADEMY
(IAS Academy by IAS Officers)

MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

Dear Aspirant,

This book is dedicated to YOU, the untiring civil service aspirant who has the drive and commitment to persevere towards clearing this exam which is considered as one of the toughest exams in the world.
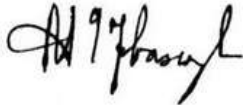
We congratulate you on choosing this book for "**Indian Society**". Our attempt here is to simplify important concepts without losing the key points. Hence, we hope you will find this book useful in your civil services journey.

About this book

This book is a distillation of the expertise of the faculty at Officers IAS academy, explained in simple and easy to understand language. What you get to study in this book has been painstakingly collated by our faculty through their years of teaching and mentoring thousands of aspirants.

A strong zeal from you to clear this exam combined with our coaching and textbook will, I am sure help you scale great heights.

I wish you the very best in the most important endeavour of your life.

R. A. Israel Jebasingh

(IAS, 2004 Batch All India Rank 59)

Director of Officers IAS Academy

HOW TO USE THIS BOOK?

Hello Aspirant!

There is a subtle difference between putting in effort and putting in the right and focussed effort. That difference could determine whether you get into the civil services or not! This statement becomes highly relevant during the UPSC Main Examination stage.

Aspirants know that every mark scored or missed in the Main examination determines their presence as well as their place in the All-India Rank list. Unlike the Preliminary examination, Main exams are fairly predictable. But with Mains, completing the examination on time becomes the biggest challenge.

Even with persistent efforts, aspirants generally tend to struggle in completing the Mains Syllabus. And even when the syllabus is covered, there is a struggle in recollecting appropriate points during the examination.

Such challenges are faced by all UPSC Mains Candidates. This is because of the sheer mindboggling number of topics, dimensions, and links with current affairs that aspirants have to sift through in their mind before writing an answer – something that is indeed a herculean task.

We in the R&D team of the Officers IAS Academy, have been pondering over this challenge, and have found a solution.

Our R&D team spent a year meticulously combing through the **past 47 years'** Mains General Studies question papers, to identify all possible topics and dimensions ever covered for each subject in an UPSC Main examination. Our researchers, then set out to prepare a series of books for each of the 'Main exam subjects' (pertaining to GS1, GS2, & GS3) where all relevant content is covered in a scientific and precise manner. Aspirants can confidently use these books to 'complete' the UPSC Main Exam syllabus effectively and efficiently.

Please note, we do not advocate the use of these 'Mains Harvest' books as 'Standard' sources. However, instead of reading endless number of books for the UPSC preparation, aspirants can focus on the standard books (NCERTs) for foundational knowledge and then devout the rest of their time in studying the Officers IAS Academy's Mains Harvest books.

For you, dear aspirants, we have practically 'harvested' the 'essence' of the UPSC main examination to produce the 'Mains Harvest' book series. Use them well!

Thanking and wishing you all the very best in your preparations,

R&D Team,
Officers IAS Academy, Chennai.

Contents

Urbanization in India and related concepts

Urban Area

- According to the Census of India, an urban area should have the following characteristics:
    - A minimum population of 5,000.
    - At least 75 percent of the working population engaged in non-agricultural occupations.
    - A density of population of at least 400 persons per sq. km is required.

Urbanization

- **Urbanization** refers to the population shift from rural to urban areas, the corresponding decrease in the proportion of people living in rural areas, and the ways in which societies adapt to this change.

Global Scenario

- **"Asian Development Outlook"** report by the **Asian Development Bank**, 2019, revealed that between **1970** to **2017**, the urban population in the Developing Asia group of countries grew from **375 million** to **1.84 billion**.
- Two-thirds of the nearly **1.5. billion** additional **city dwellers** in Developing Asia belong to **India** and **China.**
- The **world urbanization prospects report 2018**, revealed that **India, China and Nigeria** will account for **35%** of the **projected growth** of the world's urban population between **2018** and **2050.**

Indian Context

- More than 75% of the urban population of India is from 10 states which includes, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, and Kerala.
- Goa is the most urbanized State with a 62.2% urban population.
- Among the North-Eastern States, Mizoram is the most urbanized with 51.5% urban population.
- Bihar, Odisha, Assam, and Uttar Pradesh continue to be at a lower level of urbanization than the national average.

Evolution of urbanization in India

- Historically the process of urbanization began during the wake of the industrial revolution which began in the western world.
- This propelled increase in rural-to-urban migration due to expansion in infrastructure such as roadways and transportation.
- Between 1901 and 1951 the urban population of India nearly doubled, growing by 88% whereas, it took the rural population until 1991 to double in size.
- The urban population growth rate peaked in the 1970s at 38% per decade before slowing to 27% per decade in 1991.
- Between 2001 and 2011 the urban population growth rate increased slightly to 28%

Transition of Agrarian Societies

- The transition from an agrarian society to a modern economy is typically described as involving structural transformations such as
- Workers move from the agricultural sector into industrial production and services.

- Increase in urbanisation in response to the shift towards formal-sector manufacturing and services.
- Industrialisation in agrarian economies is characterised by - **agglomeration of population, predominance of non agricultural activities, better provision of social amenities including , health, education , etc**

Table 1: The Urban Population Share

	1901	1951	1991	2001	2011
TOTAL POPULATION (MILLIONS)	238	361	846	1,028	1,211
URBAN SHARE (%)	10.84%	17.30%	25.72%	27.71%	31.15%

Theories of Migration

Lee's theory of Migration

- Lee's laws divides factors causing migrations into two groups of factors: Push and pull factors.
- Push factors are things that are unfavourable about the area that one lives in and pull factors are things that attract one to another area.
- Push Factors:- Not enough jobs ,Few opportunities ,Primitive conditions ,Desertification ,Famine or drought ,Political fear or persecution,Slavery or forced labor,Poor medical care ,Loss of wealth ,Natural disasters ,Death threats ,Lack of political or religious freedom ,Pollution ,Poor housing ,Landlord/tenant issues ,Bullying ,Discrimination ,Poor chances of marrying ,Condemned Housing (Radon Gas etc.) ,War/Civil War
- Pull Factors:- Job opportunities ,Better living conditions ,Political and/or religious freedom ,Enjoyment ,Education ,Better medical care ,Attractive climates ,Security ,Family links ,Industry ,Better chances of marrying

Theory of intervening opportunities

- Theory of intervening opportunities attempts to describe the likelihood of migration.
- Its hypothesis is that this likelihood is influenced most by the opportunities to settle at the destination, less by distance or population pressure at the starting point.

Petersen's Typology of Migration

- Petersen's typology divided migration into five classes: primitive, impelled, forced, free, and mass. Each class was subdivided into two types; conservative migration, in which the mover changes residence to maintain his present standard of living, and innovative migration where settling in the destination was important for improvement in standard of living.

Urbanization components

- Demographic urbanization – real increase in urban population, increase in the percentage of urban population.
- Economic urbanization – an increase in the number and percentage of employees working outside agriculture.
- Spatial urbanization – building expansion, creation of urbanized areas
- Social urbanization – popularizing the urban lifestyle.

Stages of urbanization

- Urbanization is a very complex and constantly evolving process. For this reason, there are four main stages (division proposed by L.V. Klassen):

- **Urbanization** is initially a slow and then fast concentration of people permanently coming to cities. Residents mainly join the employee ranks in craft (then industry) and trade. They live in central areas while depopulating the village and the distant outer zone. In highly developed countries, urbanization had two climaxes – during the industrial revolution in the nineteenth century and the technical revolution after 1945.

- Subsequent waves of immigrants from the village can no longer fit in the centre, so they inhabit the suburbs, where the Latin name of the next stage comes from – **suburbanization**. Industry and trade still dominate among the main industries. At the end of this stage, the centre is slowly becoming depopulated, transformed into jobs in basic services. Further areas between the suburbs and the village are populated. This facilitates the development of public and private communication.

- This is a short way to **deurbanization**. The poorest inhabitants live in the centre, gradually moving to strongly developing remote areas and a bit to the suburbs. In the place of demolished or revitalized buildings, shopping and service centres are being built. Services are the most important for the economy – basic and advanced, the role of industry is weakening.

- The last phase is **reurbanization**. Initially, the urban population fled to rural areas, most of the suburbs. In the end, however, there is a reverse tendency. The furthest zone depopulates the most, but the village and centre gain new inhabitants.

Causes of urbanisation

- **Industrialization**: It is a major cause of urbanization. It has expanded employment opportunities. Rural people have migrated to cities on account of better employment opportunities.

- **Social factors**: Many social factors such as the attraction of cities, better standard of living, better educational facilities, and need for status also induce people to migrate to cities.

- **Employment opportunities**: In rural areas people have to depend mainly on agriculture for their livelihood. But Indian agriculture is dependent on monsoon. In drought situations or natural calamities, rural people have to migrate to cities.

- **Modernization**: Urban areas are characterized by sophisticated technology better infrastructure, communication, medical facilities, etc. People feel that they can lead a comfortable life in cities and migrate to cities.

- **Rural-urban transformation**: It is an interesting aspect that not only cities are growing in number but rural community is adopting urban culture, no longer rural communities are retaining their unique rural culture. Rural people are following the material culture of urban people.

Impacts of Urbanisation

- **Urban sprawl**: It refers to the rapid expansion of the geographic extent of cities and towns, often characterized by low-density residential housing, single-use zoning, and increased reliance on the private automobile for transportation.

- **Slums**: The acute shortage of housing facilities compels the poor to live in **slums**. Slums have developed in almost all the Indian cities. Slums are called by the names of Bustees in Calcutta, Jhuggis in Delhi, Chawl in Mumbai and Cheri in Chennai. Slums have been defined by the government of India's slum area (Improvement and Clearance) Act of 1954 as predominantly a residential area, where dwellings by reason of dilapidation, overcrowding, faulty arrangement,

and lack of ventilation, light or sanitary facilities or any combination of these factors detrimental to safety, health and morals.

- **Urban solid waste** consists of building materials, plastic containers, hospital wastes, kitchen waste etc. The building materials and household solid wastes are dumped on the public places. In the last decade, garbage was produced at nearly twice the rate of population growth.

- **Environmental pollution** is a major cause of concern. Air pollution was responsible for 16.7 lakh deaths in India in 2019. This is the largest number of air-pollution-related deaths in any country, according to **a recent report** by The Lancet Planetary Health.

- **Crime:** Urbanization, rapid economic liberalization, growing mass political upheaval, violent conflict and inappropriate and inadequate policy are the basis of crime in urban areas. Moreover, poverty and inequality caused due to the rising expectations and a sense of moral outrage that some members of the society are growing rich have contributed to higher and growing levels of crime.

- **Unemployment**: Urbanization can lead to unemployment. People are drawn to urban areas in the false hope of a better standard of living, better healthcare and job opportunities. In fact, a high influx of people to the cities only exacerbates the situation and people find themselves in a world where they are worse off. Very few people make their fortunes, and the rest must still find ways to eat and sleep while they wait for their chance. This leads to one of the most obvious effects of urbanization—the growth of crime and slums.

- **Psychological impact:** The level of assimilation in the urban areas is concerned with the psychological aspects of adjustment acquiring the values, meanings, sentiments, prejudices or ideologies of that particular community. The problem of assimilation is more for migrants as they usually come from different backgrounds and struggle to settle down in the migrated cities.

Global precedents in planning urban spaces

- The Garden City movement evolved in the West to provide healthier living spaces for factory workers. The ideal garden city was planned on a concentric pattern with open spaces, public parks, and boulevards, etc. Once a garden city reaches maximum capacity, another city would be developed nearby.

- In the US, the garden city movement evolved into the neighborhood concept, where residential houses and streets were organized around a local school or community center, with a push for lowering traffic and providing safe roads.

- London has a metropolitan green belt around the city, covering 5 lakh hectares of land, to offset pollution and congestion and maintain biodiversity.

- Paris -"15-minute city" initiative. The idea is that every Parisian should be able to do their shopping, work, and recreational activities and fulfill their cultural needs within a 15-minute walk or bike ride.

National Initiatives

Smart cities mission

- Smart Cities Mission was launched in 2015. The main objective of the Mission is to promote cities that provide core infrastructure, clean and sustainable environment, and give a decent quality of life to their citizens through the application of 'smart solutions'.

- The focus is on sustainable and inclusive development through the creation of replicable models which act as lighthouses to other aspiring cities.

AMRUT 2.0

- AMRUT 2.0 was launched on October 1, 2021 for a period of five years starting from the financial year 2021-22 to 2025-26.
- AMRUT 2.0 aims to provide 100% coverage of water supply to all households in around 4,700 urban local bodies by providing about 2.68 crore tap connections and 100% coverage of sewerage and septage in 500 AMRUT cities by providing around 2.64 crore sewer/ septage connections.
- The scheme will adopt the principles of circular economy and promote the conservation and rejuvenation of surface and groundwater bodies.
- *A circular economy is an economic model designed to minimize resource input, as well as waste and emission production.*

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) Programme

- It was launched by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA), in Mission mode envisions the provision of Housing for All by 2022.

Swachh Bharat Mission – Urban

- SBM-U was launched in October, 2014 with the objectives of making entire urban areas of the country Open Defecation Free (ODF) and for scientific management of the entire Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) generated.
- In order to carry forward the progress made under SBM-U, the next phase i.e., SBM-U 2.0 has been launched. Under SBM – Urban 2.0, Central Share funds are released for the construction of Individual Household Latrines, Community Toilets/Public Toilets, Used Water Management, Solid Waste Management, Information, Education and Communication & Behaviour Change and Capacity Building, Skill Development & Knowledge Management components

Way forward:

- **Master Plan for every Indian city :** Every Indian city should ideally have a Master Plan, a strategic urban planning document that would be updated every decade or two that also considers poverty mitigation, affordable housing, and livability for urban migrants.
- **Better Land use pattern:** Urban land use needs to be better from being informal, and unplanned to planned one in order to provide urban services and infrastructure to keep up with growth. For instance, in Mumbai, almost 1/4th of the land is open public space — while over half of it is underutilized space around buildings. Such open spaces have to be utilized properly
- **Climate resilient infrastructure:** All ongoing and upcoming urban infrastructure projects must be reconsidered from a future climate resilience perspective.
- **Build up the institutional capacity:** Establishing a sense of cityhood by making a push for a city as a co-created space will also require building up institutional capacity.
- **Decentralized approach:** It is important to pay attention to the impact of urbanization at the micro level by going down to the districts as they shape up the larger economic spatiality of the country. India needs to focus on the districts lagging behind and push for a faster rate of planned urbanisation.

Value Addition

- The 2011 census reveals 475 urban agglomerations, up from 384 in 2001, and 7,935 towns, as opposed to 2,774 towns in 2001.

- With close to 20 million migrants moving from rural to urban areas every year, combined with intrinsic population growth inside urban areas, India's explosive urban growth is expected to continue.
- The urban share of India's population was around 31 percent according to the 2011 census and is expected to cross 40 percent by 2030.
- The pandemic has only deepened existing inequalities and reversed the success achieved in poverty reduction worldwide. The COVID-induced new poor in 2020 is estimated to be between 119 and 124 million.

Questions

1. Discuss the changes in the trends of labour migration within and outside India in the last four decades.
2. "The conditions of the urban poor are more deplorable than that of their rural counterparts." Give your views.
3. Examine the status of urbanization among the states in India and bring out spatial inequalities.
4. The significance of counter-urbanisation in the improvement of metropolitan cities in India.
5. Discuss the various social problems which originated out of the speedy process of urbanization in India, (200 words)
6. Mumbai, Delhi and Kolkata are the three Mega cities of the country but the air pollution is much more serious problem in Delhi as compared to the other Why is this so ?
7. With a brief background of quality of urban life in India, introduce the objectives and strategy of the 'Smart City Programme."
8. "The growth of cities as I.T. hubs has opened up new avenues of employment, but has also created new problems". Substantiate this statement with examples
9. What are the main socio-economic implications arising out of the development of IT industries in major cities of India
10. Does urbanization lead to more segregation and/or marginalization of the poor in Indian metropolises?

Population and Associated Issues

Introduction

- The State of World Population (SWP) Report 2023 by UNFPA reveals that India has just surpassed China as the most populous country, with a population of 142.86 crores compared to China's 142.57 crores.
- As of 2022, more than half the world's population lives in Asia, with China and India being the two most populous countries with more than 1.4 billion people each.
- According to the UN, it took the global population 12 years to grow from 7 billion to 8 billion, it will take approximately 15 years until 2037, for it to reach 9 billion.

Indian Context

- According to an analysis by Pew Research Center, roughly one-in-five people globally who are under the age of 25 live in India.
- In 2022, India's Total Fertility rate (TFR) rate was estimated to be 2.01 while China's TFR declined from 5.81 in 1950 to 1.18 in 2022.
- Data from the National Family Health Survey shows that the fertility rate in urban India has fallen from 2.06 in 2005-06 to 1.63 in 2019-21. The decline in rural India was from 2.98 to 2.14 in the same period.

Important terms associated with population

- Life Expectancy is the average number of years a person lives from the date of his birth. It varies from one country to another. India's Life Expectancy is around 68 years (i.e, on an average a person born in India can be expected to live upto 68 years).
- Birth Rate refers to total number of live birth per 1000 individuals in a given year. (For Example, if we consider 1000 members of a population in 2014 and compare the same in 2015 and count the newborn babies within that period. This will tell the birth rate). In 2016 India's birth rate was 19.3.
- Death Rate is the number of deaths per 1000 individuals in a given year. (For Example, if we consider 1000 members of a population in 2014 and compare the same in 2015 and count the deaths that occurred within that period. This will tell the death rate). It is also known as Mortality Rate. In 2016 India's death rate was 7.3.
- Total Fertility Rate (TFR) refers to the average number of Children that can be born to women.
- Population density refers to the number of persons living per unit of area of land. (For Example, if we take 1 square kilometer of an area and calculate the number of persons living there, it is the population density of that area)
- Migration is the movement of people from one area to another. The reasons can be in search of education, employment, better livelihood etc. In India the majority of migration happens from rural to urban areas in search of better economic opportunities.

Demographic dividend

- According to United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), demographic dividend means, "the economic growth potential that can result from shifts in a population's age structure, mainly when the share of the working-age population (15 to 64) is larger than the non-working-age share of the population (14 and younger, and 65 and older)".
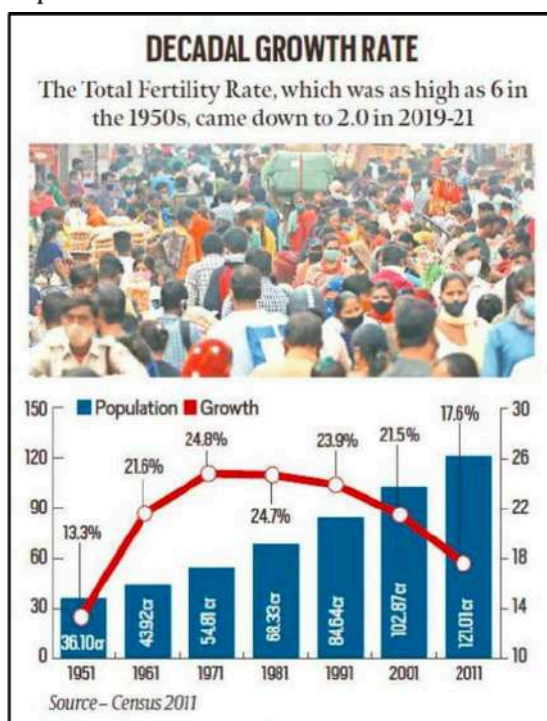
Significance of Demographic Dividend

- Demographic Dividend brings better economic growth due to the existence of a large working-age population.
- It contributes to an increase in the labour force that increases the economy's overall productivity.
- It creates increased fiscal space for investment in the human and physical infrastructure.
- It gives rise to an increased women's workforce, which can be a new source of economic growth.
- Increase in savings rate, as the working age also happens to be the prime period for saving.
- It has contributed to the overall growth of 15% in advanced economies. Japan is one of the first major economies to witness accelerated growth due to the change in the population structure.
- It contributes to effective policy-making.

Challenges Associated with Demographic Dividend

- The growth in the working-age ratio is likely to be concentrated in some of India's poorest states and the demographic dividend will be fully realized only if India is able to create gainful employment opportunities for this working-age population.
- Lack of skill in Indian workforce is a major challenge. India may not be able to take advantage of the opportunities, due to a low human capital base and lack of skills.
- Low human development parameters: India ranks 130 out of 189 countries in UNDP's Human Development Index, which is alarming.Therefore, health and education parameters need to be improved substantially to make the Indian workforce efficient and skilled.
- Informal nature of the economy in India is another hurdle in reaping the benefits of demographic transition in India.
- There is mounting concern that future growth could turn out to be jobless due to de-industrialization, de-globalization, the fourth industrial revolution, and technological progress

Population Growth In India

DECADAL GROWTH RATE

The Total Fertility Rate, which was as high as 6 in the 1950s, came down to 2.0 in 2019-21

Source– Census 2011

Overpopulation In India

- Overpopulation occurs when a species' population exceeds the carrying capacity of its ecological niche. It can result from an increase in births (fertility rate), a decline in the mortality rate, an increase in immigration, and depletion of resources.

Causes for overpopulation

- A decline in death rates due to greater technological advancements and improvements in medical facilities.
- There is a greater prevalence of child marriages in the country.
- Orthodox practices and belief systems of certain religions are against family planning norms.
- Illiteracy and lack of awareness of family planning and the use of contraceptives have increased the population burden in the country.
- Industrialization and the growth of opportunities in urban areas have increased the urban population.

FOR FULL BOOK,

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