

St. XAVIER'S MODEL UNITED
NATIONS 2020

AIPPM

(ALL INDIA POLITICAL PARTIES
MEET)

BACKGROUND GUIDE

**AGENDA: THE RURAL URBAN
DEVELOPMENT INDEX DIVIDE
LEADING TO MIGRATION.**

LETTER FROM THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

Dear Prospective Members,

At the outset on behalf of the Executive Board, we extend a warm welcome to all of you and congratulate you on being part of **St. XAVIER'S MUN 2020**.

Kindly note, we are not looking for existing solutions, or statements that would be a copy paste of what the leader you are representing have already stated; instead we seek an out of the box solution from you, while knowing and understanding your impending political and ideological limitations.

This Introductory guide would be as abstract as possible, and would just give you a basic perspective on what you can expect from the committee and areas wherein which your research should be focused at this given point in time. Given, the extremely political and volatile nature of this committee, your presence of mind and politico-analytical aptitude is something which we at the executive board would be looking to test.

That being said, kindly do not limit your research to the areas highlighted further but ensure that you logically deduce and push your research to areas associated with the issues mentioned.

Kindly note, that unlike most conventional/unconventional committees you have attended, this committee shall have “substantive” intervention by the Executive Board.

The objective of this background guide is to provide you with a ‘background’ of the issue at hand and therefore it might seem to some as not being comprehensive enough. If you feel that the Guide does not cover all the issues and it could have been compiled in a better way by giving more information or links or better arguments ‘for’ and ‘against’, we think that would be the appropriate time to pat our backs for we successfully managed to compile a ‘Background Guide’ and not a ‘Study Guide’.

Wishing you all a very warm good luck and hoping to see you all at this conference discussing imperative issues of national trust.

Warm Regards!

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DEPUTY MODERATOR- RAGHAVENDRA SHEKHAWAT rgssh01@gmail.com

PROOFS/EVIDENCE IN COMMITTEE

1. Government Reports (Each ministry publishes its own reports including External Affairs Ministry)
2. Government Websites
3. Government run News channels i.e. RSTV, LSTV, DD News
4. Standing Committee Reports
5. RTI Proofs

NOTE: Under no circumstances will sources like Wikipedia (<http://www.wikipedia.org/>), Amnesty International (<http://www.amnesty.org/>) or newspapers like Times of India (<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/>), etc. be accepted as PROOF/EVIDENCE. But they can be used for better understanding of any issue or even be brought up in debate if the information given in such sources is in line with the beliefs of a Government.

All India Political Parties Meet (AIPPM)

The All Indian Political Parties Meet is a non-technical yet powerful committee introduced in order to emulate political realities by bringing to light various layers of polity and governance in India. It is quintessential that members be thoroughly researched about all the current political happenings around the country and the members are also required to be aware of their character's political affiliations, interests, ideology etc.

Generally, AIPPM is called by Prime Minister or Speaker of the house, so that all parties come to a single alignment regarding the circumstances and problems which needs our special attention.

Note: Please note that nothing mentioned in this background may be used as an established fact in committee without the presentation of a credible source and substance mentioned henceforth may act only as a source for your basic understanding of the agenda.

Reiterating, kindly do not limit your research only to these points and feel free to broaden your horizons of the research. This is just a list of topics you should cover and is a reflection of the direction in which we intend to see the flow of debate in the committee.

For any further queries kindly feel free to mail the moderator directly at the email ID given above.

AGENDA: THE RURAL URBAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX DIVIDE LEADING TO MIGRATION.

"The Future of India lies in its villages"

-Mahatma Gandhi

INTRODUCTION

RURAL URBAN DIVIDE IN INDIA

- In simple words, the glaring disparities in income distribution, consumption, and quality of life between rural and urban India is known as rural-urban divide. There is a lack of livelihood opportunities, modern amenities and services, necessary for decent living in rural areas.
- India is a land of villages. According to the latest Census (2011), India has more than 6 lakh villages while there are around 7000 towns and urban centres. Out of a total population of 121 crores, the rural population accounts for 69% and urban population 31%.
- On the contrary, economic policies have primarily focussed on urban areas. It relied on the philosophy that benefits of India's high growth and expansion of industrial urban centres would automatically percolate down to the rural areas. This has led to the unequal growth of rural areas and has

resulted in a sense of deprivation and dissatisfaction amongst a large percentage of rural population. Hence a majority of rural society remains excluded from India's journey of development.

CAUSES OF RURAL URBAN DIVIDE

1 Dependence of Rural population on Agriculture

About 70% of the population lives in rural areas and about 50% of the overall labour force is still dependent on agriculture that is not productive enough. The GDP contribution of agriculture to the nation is less. The devastating effects of natural calamities such as droughts and floods further lead to lower incomes for people living in rural areas.

2 Lack of Rural Livelihood & Employment opportunities

The Socio-Economic and Caste Census (SECC) for rural India reveals that in 75% households, the monthly income of the highest earning member is less than Rs. 5,000. And more than 80% rural people are without a salaried job.

3 Differential Impact of India's Growth and Development

The impact of economic revival steps taken by the government has benefitted only a very few. For example- in Haryana, only two urban centres- Gurgaon and Faridabad contributing majority of state revenue have been modernised while adjoining rural areas remain neglected.

Also, India's growth in the last decade has been mainly driven by software, financial and consultancy services sector which employ bright, English speaking

urban youth. But the majority of rural Indian youth are unfit for these up-end jobs because of lack of professional training.

4 Urban Bias in Social Sectors such as Health and Education

India spends around 1.3% of its GDP on public healthcare and has an insufficient public healthcare infrastructure. A majority of health infrastructure is in the private sector, which is limited to the middle classes in urban India. Rural areas are catered by government-run dispensaries which lack infrastructure and medicines. The doctors too are not willing to serve in rural areas. Meanwhile, patients have to travel far to elite public hospitals like Delhi's AIIMS. As a result, rural India is behind urban India in health indicators such as Infant Mortality Rate, Maternal Mortality Rate, Fertility Rate, Life expectancy and so on.

Similarly, rural areas lack quality educational institutions which are mainly concentrated in urban areas which are out of reach of poor rural people.

5 Poor Rural Infrastructure

Development of rural areas is slow due to the improper and inadequate provision of infrastructure when compared to urban areas. The primary hindrance to growth in rural productivity and prosperity is the lack of basic infrastructures such as connectivity through roads, electricity, housing, clean water and sanitation. Small business enterprises can only flourish in rural areas if they have access to good quality and reliable infrastructure.

6 Emphasis on Smart Cities and neglect of Rural areas

Even after more than 70 years of Independence, the focus of policy-makers has been on few selected cities to be transformed as Smart Cities. The programme excludes rural areas and it will further worsen the rural-urban divide. While the persons living in these smart cities will enjoy digital governance, satellite traffic updates; many people living in rural areas still defecate in open.

7 Dominance of Social Institutions in Rural areas

In closed rural societies, social institutions such as caste system, joint family system and various social customs play a major role in the day to day life of an individual. For example-the rigid caste system does not allow a low caste person to give up his traditional work. While in urban areas, the emphasis is on individual's merit and qualification. Similarly, rural areas have joint family traditions which regulate a person's economic activity whereas, in urban areas, there is mainly nuclear family tradition leading to economic freedom.

8 Improper Implementation of Rural Development schemes, Leakages and Corruption

Although there is no dearth of schemes for rural development, the benefits of these schemes are not able to reach the target population mainly due to corruption in the disbursal of funds, non-transparency in financial transactions, wrong identification of the beneficiaries, lack of involvement of Gram Panchayats in planning and implementation and lack of political and administrative accountability.

HUMAN MIGRATION

- Human migration is the movement of people from one place in the world to another. People can either choose to move (**voluntary migration**) or be forced to move (**involuntary migration**).

- **The International Organization for Migration** (The United Nations Migration Agency) defines a migrant as any person who is moving or has moved across an international border or within a state away from his/her habitual place of residence, regardless of :
 - Person's legal status
 - Whether the movement is voluntary or involuntary
 - What the causes for the movement are
 - What the length of the stay is

Factors

Migration is a global phenomenon caused not only by economic factors but many other factors like social, political, cultural, environmental, health, education are included under the broader classification of Push and Pull factors of migration:

Push-factors Countries of origin	Migrants	Pull-factors Countries of destination
⇒ Population growth, young age structure ⇒ Inadequate educational institutions, medicare and social security	Demographic factors and social infrastructure	⇒ Stable population, population decline, demographic ageing ⇒ Welfare state benefits, educational institutions, medicare, social security
⇒ Unemployment, low wages ⇒ Poverty, low consumption and living standard	Economic factors	⇒ Labour demand, high wages ⇒ Welfare, high consumption and living standard
⇒ Dictatorships, shadow democracy, bad governance, political upheaval ⇒ Conflict, (civil) war, terrorism, human rights violation, oppression of minorities	Political factors	⇒ Democracy, rule of law, pluralism, political stability ⇒ Peace, security, protection of human and civil rights, protection of minorities
⇒ Ecologic disaster, desertification, lack of natural resources, water shortage, soil erosion, lack of environmental policy	Ecological factors	⇒ Better environment, environmental policy, protection of natural resources and environmental protection
⇒ Decisions of the family or the clan ⇒ Information flows, media,	Migrant flows and migrant stocks	⇒ Diaspora, ethnic community ⇒ Information flows, media, transferred picture of

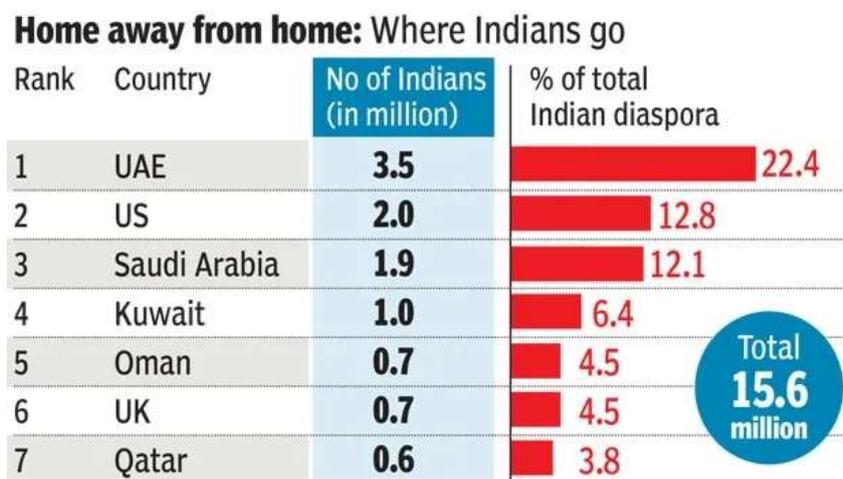
- **Push Factor:** Push factors are those that compel a person, due to different reasons, to leave a place of origin (out-migration) and migrate to some other place.
- **Pull Factor:** Pull factors indicate the factors which attract migrant (in-migration) to an area (destination).

Types

People move for many reasons, based on which types of human migration include **internal migration** (moving within a state, country, or continent) and **external migration** (moving to a different state, country, or continent).

External Migration

- External migration in India can broadly be classified as:
 - **Emigration** from India to various parts of the world.
 - **Immigration** of people from different countries to India.
 - **Refugee Migration:** There had also been a significant trend of an involuntary or forced immigration to India in the form of refugees.



Internal Migration: Internal migration in India is primarily of two types:

- **Long term Migration,** resulting in the relocation of an individual or household.

- **Short term Migration**, involving back and forth movement between a source and destination.
- **Key Source States:** Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh.
- **Key Destination States:** Delhi, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Haryana, Punjab and Karnataka.

Factors for internal migration: Migrants who move within the boundaries of their own country are known as internal migrants. There are **four streams** of Internal migration.

- Rural to urban (R-U)
- Rural to Rural (R-R)
- Urban to Rural (U-R)
- Urban to Urban (U-U)

CAUSES OF INTERNAL MIGRATION

Urbanization: An increase in the demand for labour in urban areas and better wages increase migration. The pull factors of better job facilities, good salary, more income, medical and educational facilities are attracting the rural people to move to the cities. The push factors of no job facilities, low salary, less income, drought, less medical and education compel people towards cities.

Marriage: Marriage is an important social factor for migration, from one rural area to another rural or urban area, especially in case of females.

Employment: Search for better employment in industries, trade, transport and services results in R-U and U-U migration.

Education: Due to lack of educational facilities in rural areas, people migrate to the urban areas for better academic opportunities. In the 2011 census, about 1.77% people migrated for education.

Lack of security: Political disturbances and inter-ethnic conflicts is also a reason for internal migration.

Environmental and disaster induced factors force people to move from rural to urban areas due to gradual deterioration of changing environmental conditions. There can also be forced displacement due to reasons such as developmental projects.

CHALLENGES FACED BY INTERNAL MIGRANTS

Documentation and Identity: Proving their identity is one of the core issues impoverished migrants face when they arrive in a new place. Identity documentation that is authenticated by the state ensures that a person has a secure

citizenship status and can benefit from the rights and protections that the state provides.

The basic problem of establishing identity results in a loss of access to entitlements and social services. The issue of lack of access to education for children of migrants further aggravates the intergenerational transmission of poverty.

Housing: Labour demand in cities and the resulting rural-to-urban migration creates greater pressures to accommodate more people. Unaffordable rents in slums force migrants to live at their workplaces (such as construction sites), shop pavements or in open areas in the city. This further perpetuates their vulnerability to harassment by the police and other local authorities.

Limited Access to Formal Financial Services: Since migrants do not possess permissible proofs of identity and residence, they fail to satisfy the Know Your Customer (KYC) norms as stipulated by the Indian banking regulations. They are thus unable to open bank accounts in cities which has implications on the savings and remittance behaviours of migrant workers.

Political Exclusion: In a state of continuous drift, migrant workers are deprived of many opportunities to exercise their political rights. As migrants are not entitled to vote outside of their place of origin, some are simply unable to cast their votes.

Rampant Exploitation: Migration flows are mediated by an elaborate chain of contractors and middlemen who perform the critical function of sourcing and recruiting workers. These networks largely operate in the informal economy.

Migrants, completely dependent on the middlemen for information, end up working in low-end, low-value, hard, and risky manual labour and are constantly subject to exploitation with little or no opportunity for legal recourse.

As migrants are dispersed throughout a vast urban or rural canvas, it inhibits their potential to organize themselves in formal or informal ways. This further weakens their bargaining power in terms of wages, benefits, and working conditions.

COVID 19 AND MIGRATION

- The lockdown has resulted in huge reverse migration. The migrants, estimated 453.6 million, are the worst sufferers of the lockdown. With daily wages have dried up, most of them can barely afford to pay house-rent or even food and are thus left with nothing but to move to their native areas as they can at least fulfill their basic needs there.
- Most of these people are construction workers, street vendors, security guards, domestic helps, etc. The norms of social distancing mandates these works to be stopped. Hence, they are left with no income source. The exodus is mainly from Delhi and National Capital region, Industrial states such as Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu etc. The exodus is directed mostly towards Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, and Odisha.

- The measures to tackle the pandemic are very difficult to maintain in settlements of these migrant workers as they are highly crowded and unhygienic. The suddenness of the pandemic, too, was one of the reasons of this emergency exit. The poor migrants did not get any time to prepare for the lockdown period and without any clarity in the initial days of how the government will help the migrants, they chose to migrate. Many people who were returning to the villages out of frustration said that they would die if not from virus then from hunger.
- Apart from laborers, students located in educational hubs such as Kota, Pune, Delhi were left stranded due to suspension of travel means. As lockdown came into force, all the means of communication too were suspended. This forced the migrant population to chose to trace the long roads, mostly in the range of 1000-1500kms, by walking.
- Apart from this internal migration, there are many citizens stranded in foreign countries. They went there for employment, education, tourism, and other reasons. They are also facing difficulties as they are in foreign land and some of them don't have money left to spend and also don't qualify for government help there.

NOTE:

- In this Background guide, we have tried to explain you the entire phenomenon. We started with the basic problem of Rural Urban Divide

and then went on to explain its implications, the major being Human Migration.

- We then explained you the entire phenomenon of Human Migration, the causes and the challenges being faced. At last we have also laid special emphasis on the plights of Migrants during the COVID 19.
- However, we have not given any solution to this complex phenomenon because if we do so we would be limiting your creativity. So, now as Politicians and Public Servants the onus lies on your shoulders to find solutions to this complex phenomenon. Hoping to see you come up with Creative and Feasible Solutions.

JAI HIND!