

CHAPTER II

DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE OF INDIA

To understand the cause and effect of the trafficking problem in India we need to analyze several things. Firstly, how the development and current condition of Indian demographic. The analysis will help us understand the background and the reasoning behind the happening phenomenon. Secondly, it is also important to elaborate some points regarding productive age and the labour market in India. The trend of productive age's labour is necessary to draw relation with the third point about the unemployment in India. The number and the reason are significant to emphasize unemployment as the main reason for human trafficking in India. By acknowledging those three points it is hoped that the purpose of chapter 2 as the continuation for further explaining the background from chapter 1 will be sufficient.

A. Demography of India based on Geography

Demography can be defined as the general science of studying human population. It is the statistics of the population that is subjected to spatiotemporal change in accordance with ageing, birth, death, migration etc. The demography of any place helps to gather information about the population, religion, language and ethnicity of that place (Maps of India, 2011). Thus, the study of demographic is not only about the number and statistics but also the correlation of those numbers to the social, political, economic, cultural, and another field of discussion.

As per 2017 census (Central Intelligence Agency, 2017), the population of India is about 1,2 billion people, ranked 2nd after China. With the total area of 3,3 km², it has the density of 382 people per square kilometer. The percentage of women and men is roughly equal, about 5,9 million males and 6,2 females respectively. The population of India is estimated to surpass of China, with the growth rate of 1,16%. About 34% of people live in urban areas and

enjoy the recent improvement in many public services such as water supply, sanitation, and healthcare.

India is known as one of the most diverse countries on earth due to various ethnics, languages, and religions spring in the subcontinent. India consists of 72% Indo-Aryan, 25% Dravidian, Mongoloid and 3% of other groups including Caucasian. There are 15 official languages spoken in India: Hindi (41%), Bengali (8,1%), Telugu (7,2%), Marathi (7%), Tamil (5,9%), Urdu (5%), Gujarati (4,5%), Malayalam (3,2%), Kannada (3,7%), Oriya (3,2%), Punjabi (2,8%), Assamese (1,3%), Kashmiri, Sindhi, and Sanskrit. English is considered a subsidiary official language with growing speakers because of the population's realization of its importance, particularly in education. India also consists of many religious groups namely Hindu 79.8%, Muslim 14.2%, Christian 2.3%, Sikh 1.7%, other and unspecified 2%.

The rise of rapid population growth in India is due to so-called Green Revolution in 1961, a movement and policy toward agriculture overcome the poor agricultural productivity (Chakravarti, 1973). Green Revolution modernize agriculture with technology such as land reform and the usage of pesticide and machinery. As the result, Indian population growth increased from 1,25% in 1951 to 1,96% in 1961 and 2,20% in 1971 (compared to only about 1,30% from 1931-1951) . The population growth continued to rise up to 2,11% in 1991. Entering the 21st century, India becomes quite stagnant and the population growth decreases to 1,17% in 2016, though as the result the current population is now four times bigger than in 1951.

B. Demography of India based on Economy

1. Productive Age and Labor Market in India

As of 2011¹, The median age of India is 24 years. Therefore, India is considered as a country with productive age population. In fact, 18,9% of the population are between 15-25 years old and 36,6% are between 25-54 years old. India also has a lot of people living between 0-14 years old (30,5%); as a comparison, 6,7% of the population living between 55-65 years old and only 4,9% living above 65 years old.

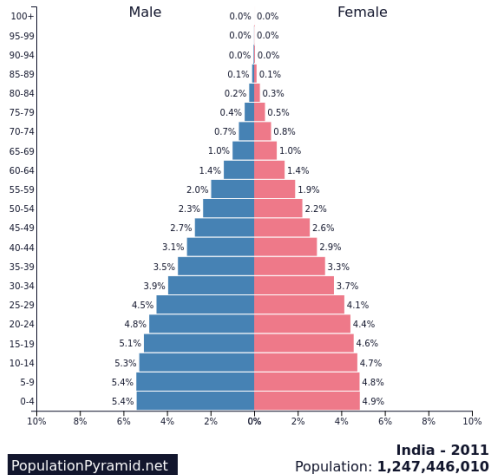


Figure 2.1 Population Pyramid of India in 2011. Source: Population Pyramid,, <https://www.populationpyramid.net/india/2011/>

The vast majority of workers in India are in informal jobs. In 2012, the number of workers in India is about 480 million people. However, only 6% of them

¹ The year around ± 2011 is used as the main discussion of this research about the anti human trafficking effort was done in 2011, therefore using the same year period is necessary.

are working in incorporated enterprises, either owned by private or government (Goldar, 2014). Most of them, about 96%, are working in unincorporated places such as food vendor, illegal housekeeping, illegal tourist guide, etc. Although consists of 96% worker, unincorporated sector only created 57% domestic product in 2016. Poverty is also reported to be common in the family where the members work in the unincorporated sector. Most of the new jobs being created in the formal sector are actually informal because the workers do not have access to employment benefits or social security (International Labour Organization, 2016).

Generally, there are some points of dynamic regarding labour market in India. *First*, most of the sectors—as we know it—are informal and the quality of employment to fulfil the formal (incorporated) sector remains the main challenge. *Second*, there is still weak structural change in the labour market; employment is still filling agricultural sector and has not yet shifted more into manufacturing. *Third*, the youth unemployment still becomes one of the biggest challenge faced by the government; urban unemployment is higher than rural unemployment.

There are two biggest sectors of labour in India. *First*, the service sector. The service sector is the largest and fastest growing sector in India and has the highest labour productivity (Mukherjee, *The Service Sector in India*, 2013). The service sector has increasingly contributed to India's GDP, GDP growth, employment, trade, and investment. However, there are some causes that are preventing the sector from contributing to inclusive growth: (1) GDP growth has slowed down which also slowed down the growth in the service sector; (2) The sector fails to generate enough employment in terms of quantity and quality of the jobs; (3) India, although being the major exporter of services,

ranks lower than China in WTO, with India being globally competitive only in computer and information services; (4) India has not been successful in attracting FDI (Mukherjee, The Service Sector in India, 2013).

Second, the manufacturing sector. The success of manufacturing industries is dependent on innovations, research and development. It is crucial not only to remain competitive but also by developing and commercializing new technologies. However, in India the manufacturing sector is not being competitive enough include because of several reasons; poor quality of transport infrastructure (roads, railways, airports and waterways), high cost of power (50 percent more expensive than in China), and high cost of capital (10-12 % against international average of 6-8 %). Despite that, manufacturing is still important and beneficial in India. India needs to create 7-8 million new jobs each year outside agriculture to not exceed unemployment level of 7%. The manufacturing sector is suitable for worker transitioning out of agriculture, in which it can provide 2.5 million new jobs every year.

2. Unemployment in India

Unemployment is a situation where the person(s) willing to work fails to find a job that earns them living. The rate of unemployment varies over a wide range among the different states of India. When a person does not get a full-time work, it is called under-employment. When the productivity and income of a person increase by changing his occupation, he is also known as underemployed. (Gyan, 2015)

Unemployment can be categorized into three types. First, temporal unemployment in which people are temporarily unemployed due to the waiting period after applying for a job. Temporal unemployment is usually lack of information regarding the job vacancy near them or that suits their field. Second, structural

unemployment which is caused by the change in economic structure. For example, the shift of national focus from agriculture to manufacturing will create structural unemployment because people need to work more on manufacturing while they are lack of capabilities in doing so. The third is seasonal unemployment, usually occurs in the rural area, where the change of agricultural season for farmers will make them temporary unemployed (because they wait the next season for their certain crops to grow) (Basuki & Prawoto, 2014).

From 1983 till 2011, Unemployment rates in India averaged 9% reaching an all-time high of 9.4% in December 2010 and a record low of 3.8 Percent in December 2011. According to UN report, unemployment in India will increase due to stagnancy in job development. The report says, “Unemployment in India is projected to increase from 17.7 million last year to 17.8 million in 2017 and 18 million next year. In percentage terms, the unemployment rate will remain at 3.4 percent in 2017-18,” (The Times of India, 2017). The population group suffers from unemployment is still from the productive age. Up until 2008, for example, age 15 to 29 still rank the most for the number of unemployment (Dev & Venkataranayana, 2011). This trend continues to grow up until 2017. According to Moudgil (2017), around 77 percent families have no regular wage earner and more than 67 percent have income less than Rs 10,000 a month.

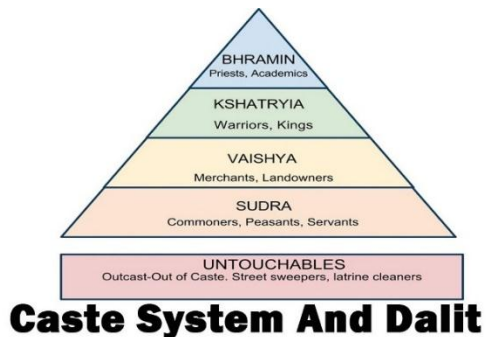
Specifically, there are several reasons why there is unemployment in India. Those reasons are:

- a. Caste System, which traces back from Hindu teachings and traditions. Though nowadays is not really practised, some jobs can still be prohibited for some certain caste, which limits their opportunity.
- b. Agriculture is a Seasonal Occupation: like when crops do not grow in certain season, those

- agricultural workers become temporarily unemployed.
- c. Increase in the population with the low job opportunity, which creates an imbalance of demand and supply of labour force.
 - d. Lack of education, which limits people in getting more job in more various sectors. Therefore, people only fall into the field of unincorporated (informal) jobs and most of them still being unemployed due to the low rate of competitiveness

C. Demography of India based on Culture

India is a country with a caste system. The caste system is a class structure of Hindu hierarchy rooted in India for thousands of years (Ambedkar, 2004). Caste separates human beings into social strata of different degrees like an impenetrable and unified line. Traditionally, caste, determined by the birth of blood, marriage, and work. The origins of descent are historically the essence of the caste system. So with the basic elements of philosophical caste that then form and build the moral, social and legal foundations of Hindu society (Barly, 2001).



Picture 2.1 Caste System and Dalit

The position of the first (highest) caste is occupied by the Brahmin Caste which consists of pastors as determinants of what is right and what is wrong in terms of religion and caste. The second is a knight caste consisting of civil servants. The third is Vaishya consisting of artists, traders, and Bank owners. The fourth is Sudra caste which is analogous to the peasants and laborers. In addition to the four castes, there is still one more "caste" the lowest, because it is considered very low so it is not included in the group of Castes. This caste is called "untouchable" or commonly called the Dalit.

The Dalit in Hindi Indian has the meaning of being messy, broken, depressed or oppressed, or backward caste, thus Dalit is a group of the lowest members of the Hindu caste system in India (Rao, 2009). At the Dalit International Conference in Canada revealed more than 160 million people in India are Dalit caste, 90 percent of whom are poor and 95 percent illiterate. About 80 percent of Dalit caste population is domiciled in rural areas, where the basic principles of Hinduism are strongly applied. Dalits are outside the varna system and have historically been forbidden to do any work except the lowest jobs. In addition, thousands of young Dalit girls were forced into prostitution covered with the practice of a religious sect that considered women to be God's servants. They are dedicated to gods or temples and can not marry. They are also forced to fulfill the sexual desire of upper-class members of the caste society and are often trafficked.