

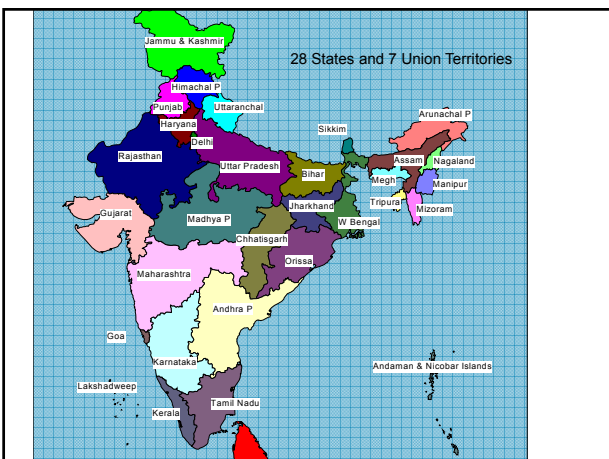
# L'espace indien: population, migration, reproduction et genre

Christophe Z Guilmoto  
CEPED/IRD  
EHESS



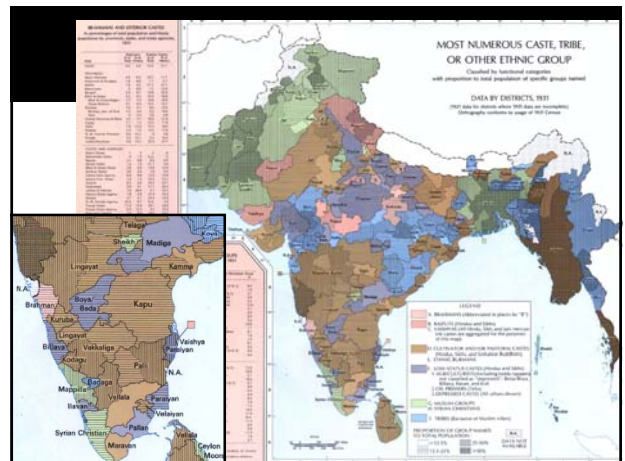
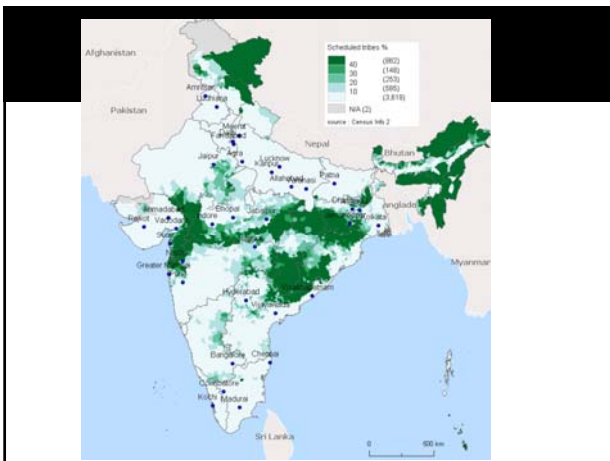
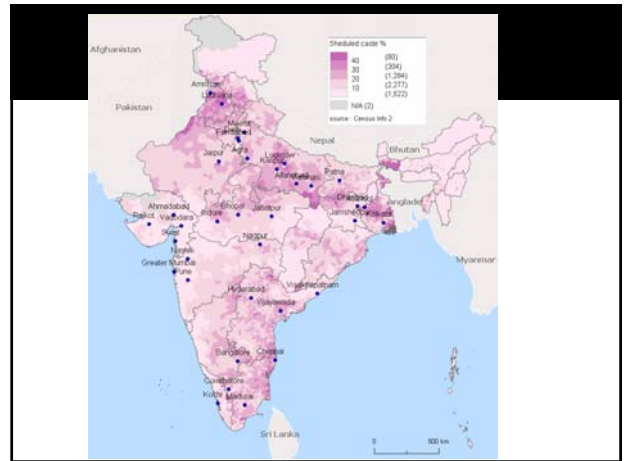
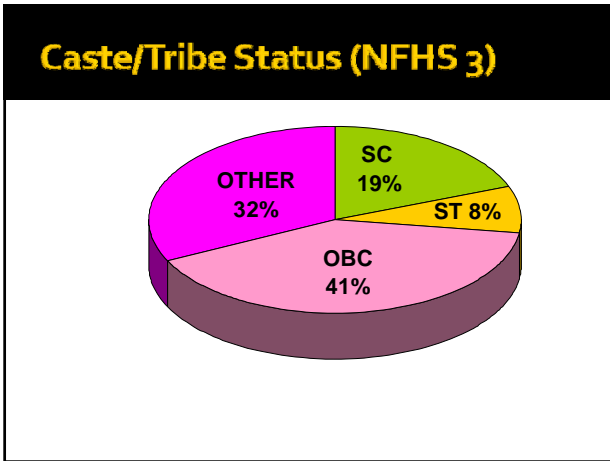
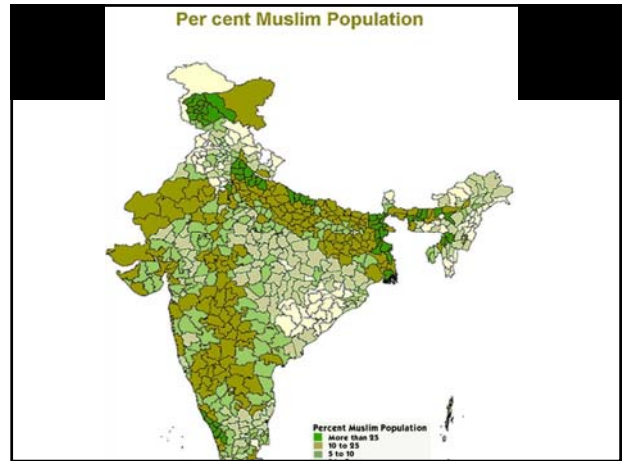
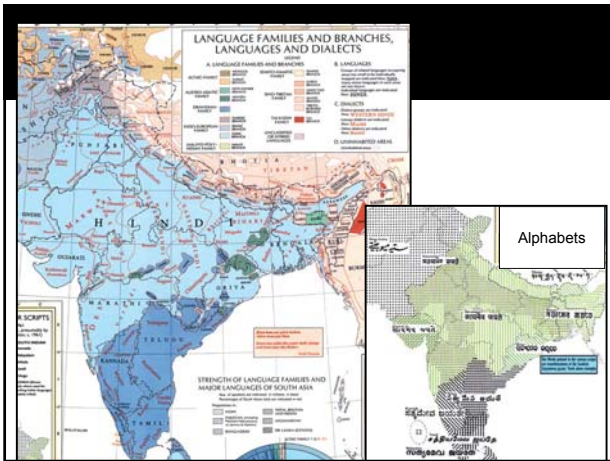
## L'Inde administrative

- 28 États (3 nouveaux)
- 7 territoires de l'Union
- 593 Districts (466 en 1991)
- 5564 tahsils/taluks



## Diversité sociologique

- Aire linguistique sud-asiatique
- Diversité religieuse
- Fractionnement de castes



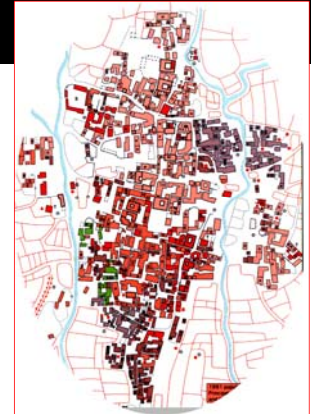
## Peuplement de caste

- Répartition des castes dans 24 villages
- Caste dominante
  - Rajputs
  - Brahmins
- Répartition très inégale
- Densité/concentration vs. Aire de peuplement
- Dominance numérique vs. Sociopolitique
- Source: A Mayer (Malwa, Indore, 1958)

Caste	No. villages in which present
Balai	24
Nai	19
Chamar	18
Brahman	17
Kumhar	16
Bhilala	14
Gari	13
Sutar	12
Darzi	12
Bairagi	10
Khati	9
Doli	9
Fakir	9
Rajput	8
Bhangi	8
Lohar	8

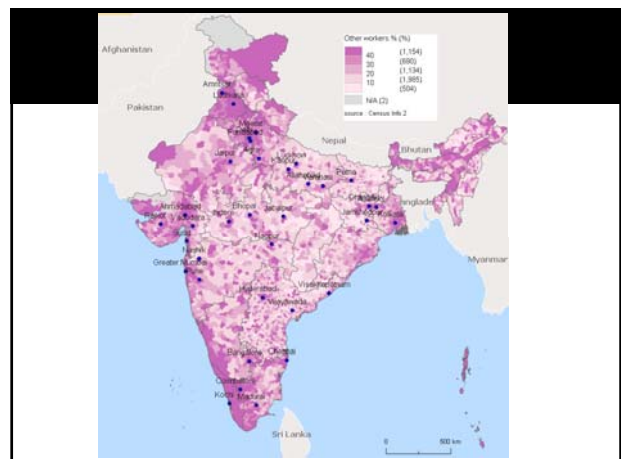
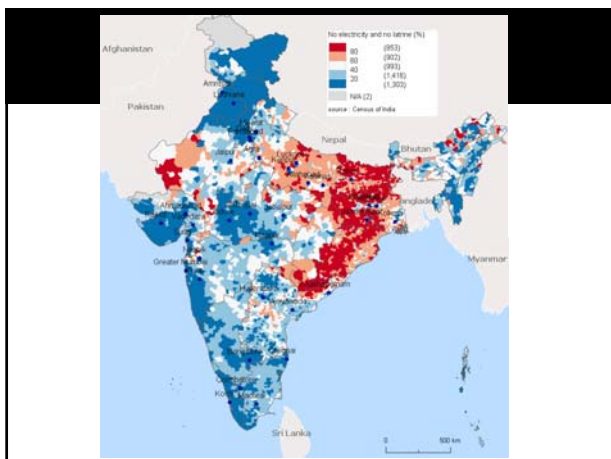
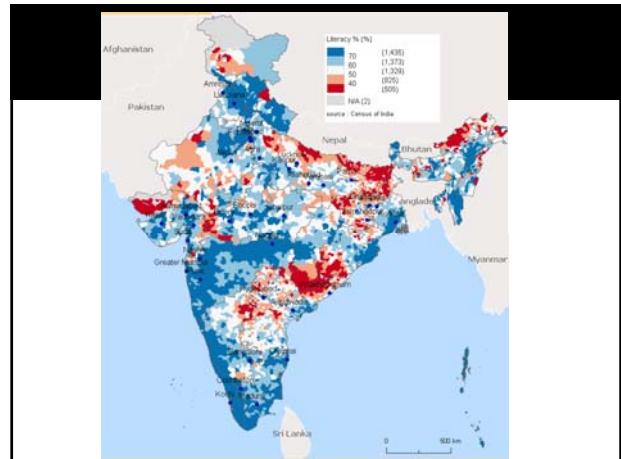
## Piparsod

- Cohabitation et évitement de caste dans l'espace du village
- Piparsod, Madhya Pradesh
- JL Chambard (1973)



## Développement social

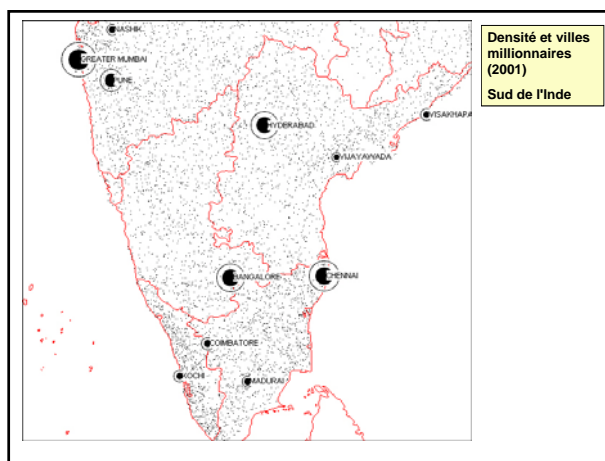
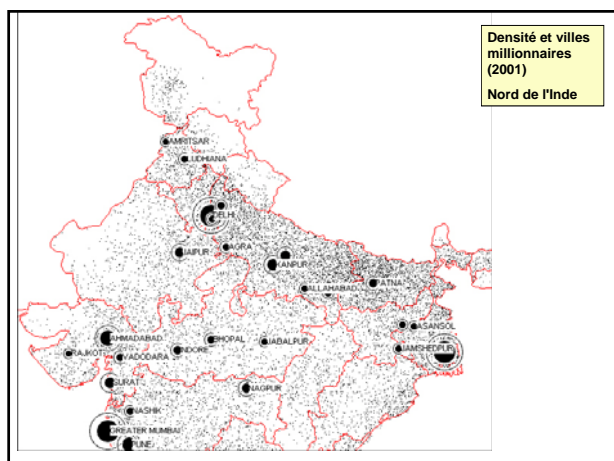
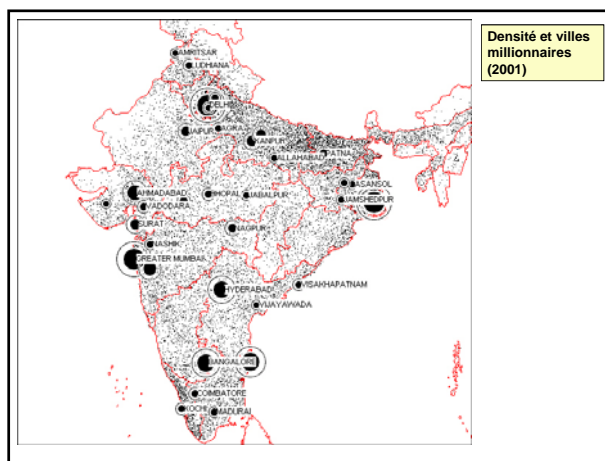
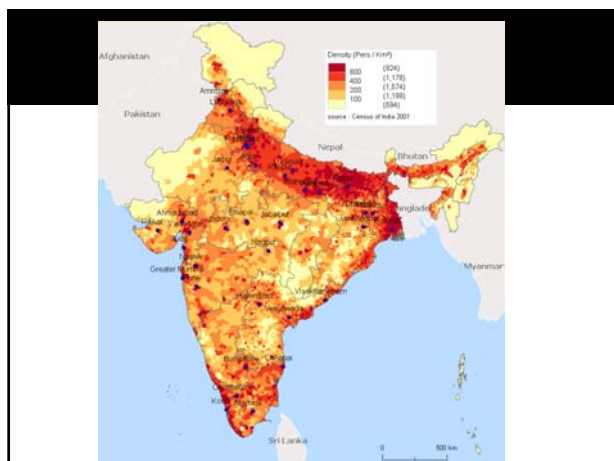
- Alphabétisation
- Qualité des logements (sanitaires)
- Secteur tertiaire (other workers)

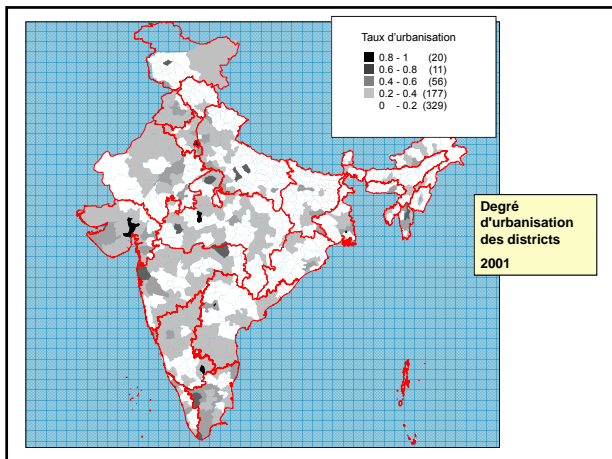


## Population, densité et villes en 2001

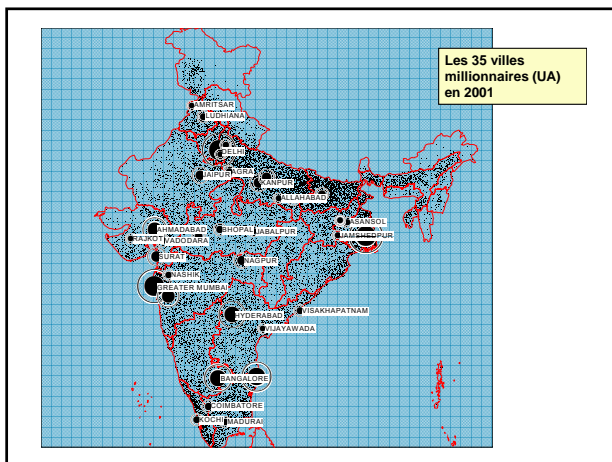
## Croissance démographique

Année	Population (en milliers)	Durant la décennie précédente	
		Croissance en %	Taux d'accroissement annuel
1901	238,396		
1911	252,093	5.75	0.56
1921	251,321	- 0.31	- 0.03
1931	278,977	11.00	1.04
1941	318,661	14.22	1.33
1951	361,088	13.31	1.25
1961	439,235	21.51	1.96
1971	548,160	24.80	2.22
1981	683,329	24.66	2.20
1991	846,303	23.86	2.14
2001*	1,027,015	21.34	1.94

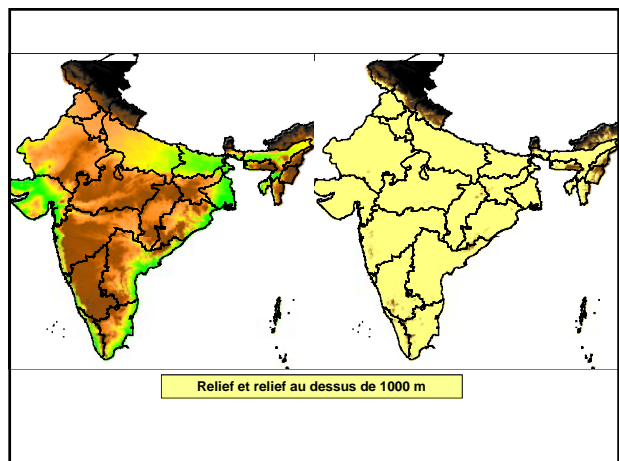
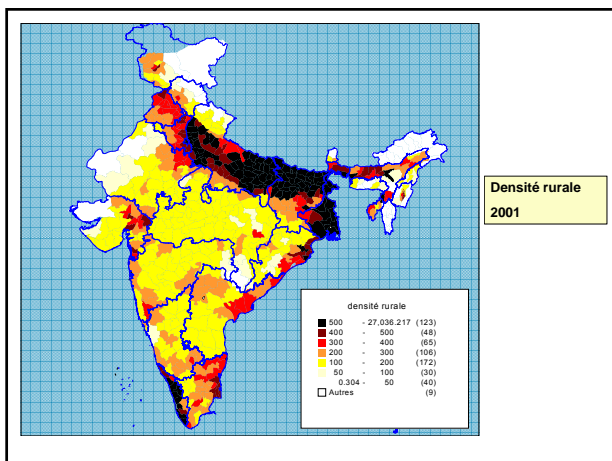


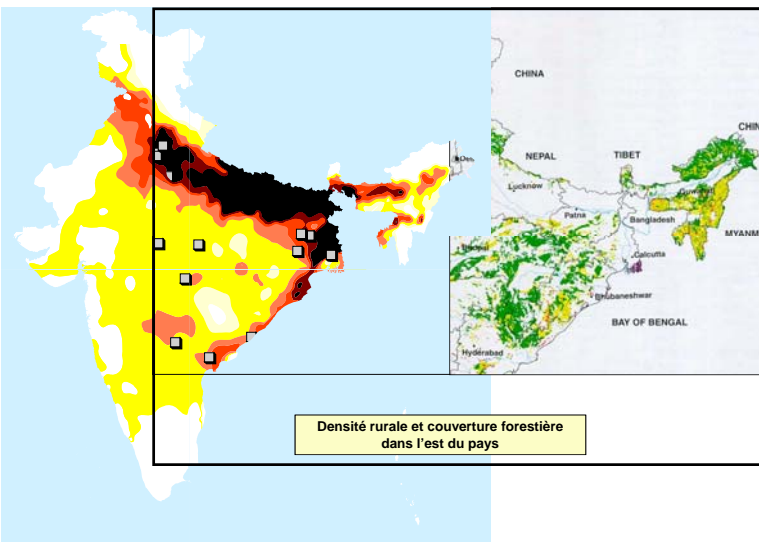
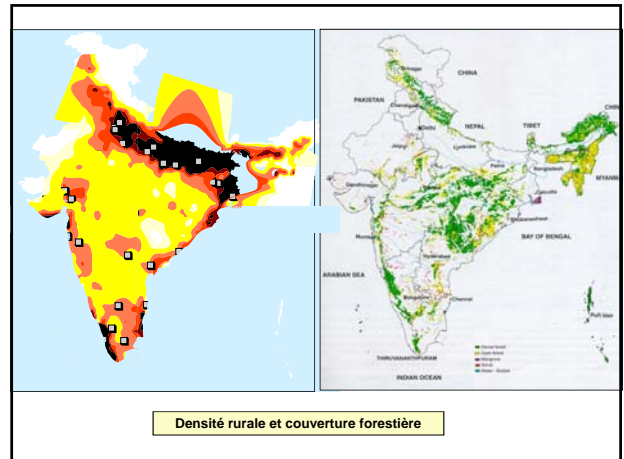
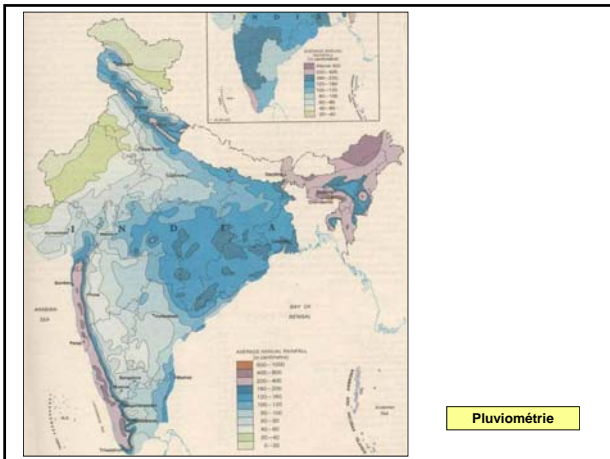


UA	State/UT	Tot Pop	Agglomérations urbaines multi-millionnaires 2001
Greater Mumbai	Maharashtra	16 368 084	
Kolkata	West Bengal	13 216 546	
Delhi	Delhi *	12 791 458	
Chennai	Tamil Nadu	6 424 624	
Bangalore	Karnataka	5 686 844	
Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	5 533 640	
Ahmadabad	Gujarat	4 519 278	
Pune	Maharashtra	3 755 525	
Surat	Gujarat	2 811 466	
Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	2 690 486	
Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	2 266 933	

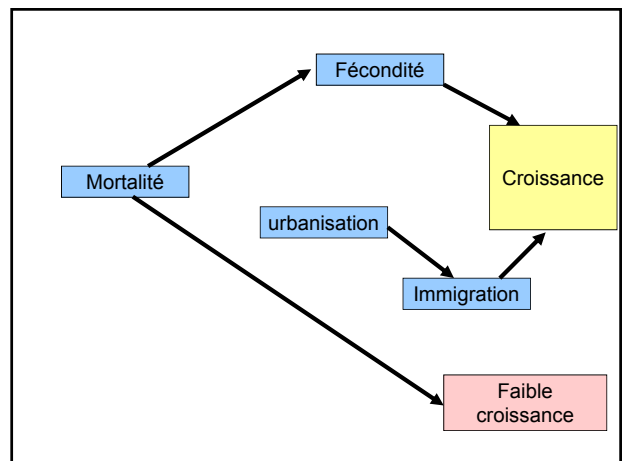
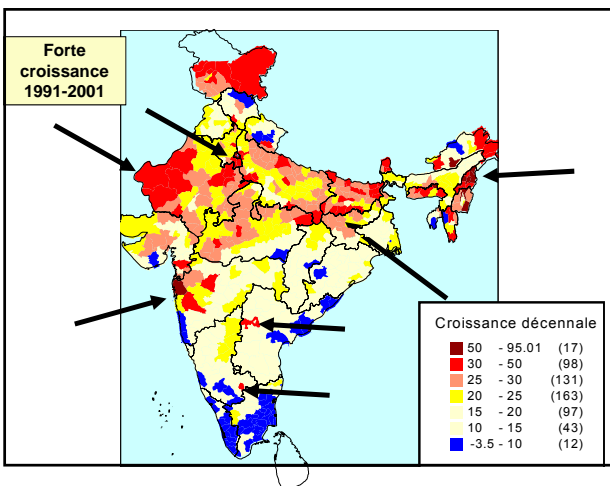


## Densité rurale



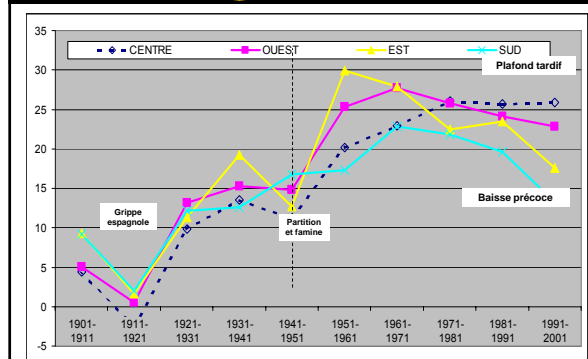


## La croissance récente



## Perspectives des différences régionales de croissance

## Profil de croissance régionale estimation 1901-2001



## Courants migratoires en Inde

## Typologie des courants

- Migrations locales
- Migrations interrégionales
- Migrations transfrontalières
- Migrations internationales

## Les grands traits

- Prédominance de la migration rurale, à courte distance, et féminine
- Minorité de migrations de travail
- Niveau relativement bas: 24,7% de migrants en 1991
- Croissance dans les années 1990 (NSS)
- Des zones pauvres vers les prospères (urbain, régions)

## Migrations de courte durée

- Souvent sous-estimé (7 M en 91; 9-10 en 99)
- Majoritairement rural-rural, concerne les plus pauvres, les hommes, les tribaux, les basses castes
- Mouvements saisonniers (ou circulaires) ou migrations de détresse
- Emploi instable, courte durée, sans qualification, sans protection sociale, salaire minimum.

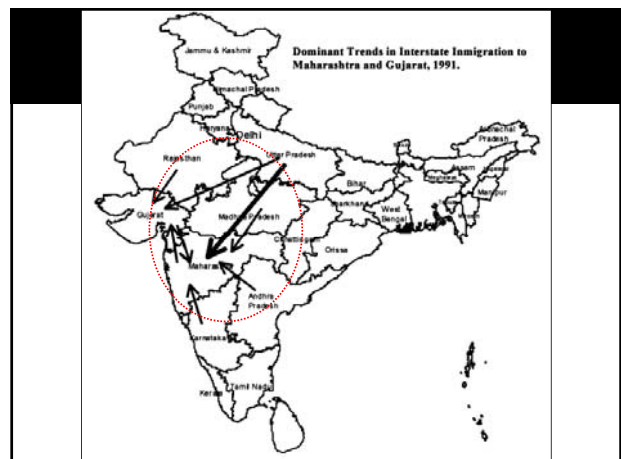
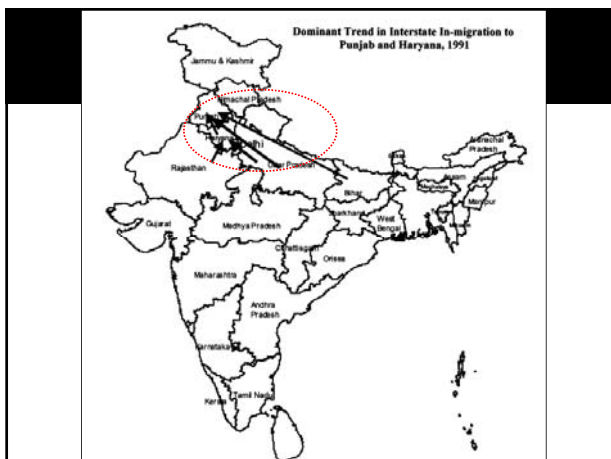
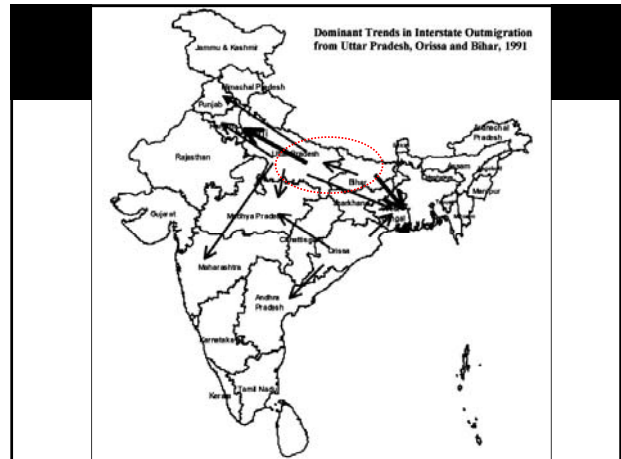
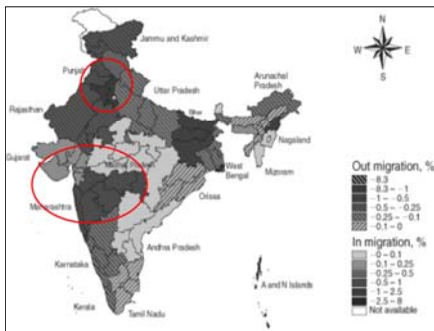
## Illustrations

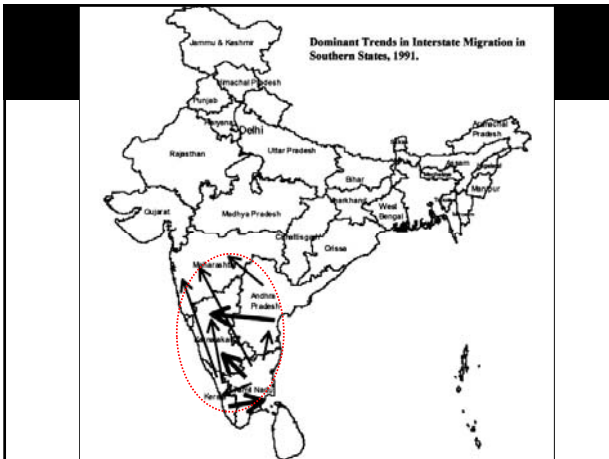
- 100,000 Tribaux du Khandesh (MH) allant couper la canne au Gujarat
- Tribaux travaillant au MH: briques, construction, récolte, etc.
- Hommes du Kumaon/Garhwal travaillant à Delhi
- Jeunes femmes kéralaises travaillant dans l'industrie du poisson (activité saisonnière)
- Informel dans les grandes villes: manœuvres, rickshaws, etc.
- Équipes circulant durant les récoltes en Inde du sud, au Bengale, au Punjab
- Domestiques dans les grandes villes: filières locales, interrégionales, internationales

## Migrations interrégionales

- Inter-régional comme local: contiguïté culturelle et discontinuité administrative
- Les inégalités régionales: fortes et croissantes: Punjab/Bihar 2.6 (1980-83) -> 3.5 (1997-2000)
- Poches de pauvreté > 30%: Orissa, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Assam, Uttar Pradesh

## Migration by NSS region 2003





## Migrations vers les villes

### Population 1951-2001 et progression urbaine

Année	Population en millions	urb pour 100	UAs/ Towns	Population urbaine	croissance générale	croissance urbaine	diff
1901	238 396 327	10.8	1830	25 851 873			
1911	252 093 390	10.3	1815	25 941 633	5.7%	0.3%	-5.4%
1921	251 321 213	11.2	1944	28 086 167	-0.3%	8.3%	8.6%
1931	278 977 238	12.0	2066	33 455 989	11.0%	19.1%	8.1%
1941	318 660 580	13.9	2253	44 153 297	14.2%	32.0%	17.7%
1951	361 088 090	17.6	2822	62 443 934	13.3%	41.4%	28.1%
1961	439 234 771	18.0	2334	78 936 603	21.6%	26.4%	4.8%
1971	548 159 652	19.9	2567	109 113 977	24.8%	38.2%	13.4%
1981	683 329 097	23.3	3347	159 462 547	24.7%	46.1%	21.5%
1991	846 387 888	25.7	3769	217 551 812	23.9%	36.4%	12.6%
2001	1 027 015 247	27.8	4378	285 354 954	21.3%	31.2%	9.8%

### Population 1951-2001 et excédent de croissance urbaine

Année	Population en millions	Population urbaine	Excédent de croissance
1951	361,088,090	62,443,934	
1961	439,234,771	78,936,603	2,978,553
1971	548,159,652	109,113,977	10,602,057
1981	683,329,097	159,462,547	23,442,402
1991	846,387,888	217,551,812	20,037,658
2001	1,027,015,247	285,354,954	21,375,482
			78,436,152

### Impact des migrations internes 1/2

*Sur les migrants*

- Mauvaises conditions de vie: logement, hygiène, santé, éducation des enfants.
- Segmentation familiale
- Gains économiques, sociaux (en ville)

### Impact des migrations internes 2/2

*Dans les zones de départ*

- Effet des transferts financiers (remboursement, consommation, investissement)
- Assouplissement du marché du travail local

*Dans les zones de départ*

- Main d'œuvre docile, flexible, économique.
- Transfert du risque des employeurs vers les migrants

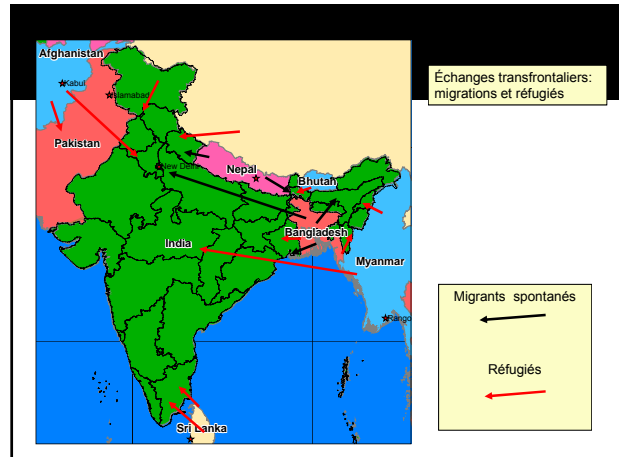
## Migrations frontalières et réfugiés

### Migrations de travail

- Liens culturels transfrontaliers (communautaires, religieux, etc.)
- Facilite les vas-et-vient

### Réfugiés

- Populations minoritaires (numériquement, politiquement) et zones marginales (montagnes, forêts)
- Liens culturels transfrontaliers (communautaires, religieux, etc.)
- Du temporaire au permanent (Tibétains, Biharis, etc.)



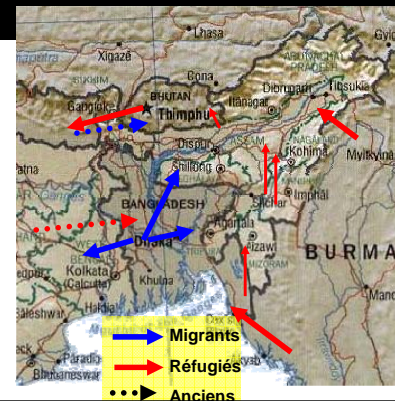
## Réfugiés: identités et territoires

### Les principaux ingrédients

- Frontières géographiques poreuses
- Existence de groupes transfrontaliers
- Marges politiques (colonial et post-colonial)
- Développement économique inégal et démographie migratoire (recrutement, migration spontanée, vagues de réfugiés etc.)
- Opposition Hindous/musulmans/bouddhistes
- Consolidation étatique tardive
- Revendications nativistes

## Tableau des échanges dans le Nord-Est

- Émigration du Bd vars l'Inde (M et H)
- Les Biharis du Bangladesh
- Le Rohingyas de l'Arakan
- Les Chakmas de Chittagong
- Les Lhotsampas du Bhoutan
- Déplacés du NE et de Birmanie

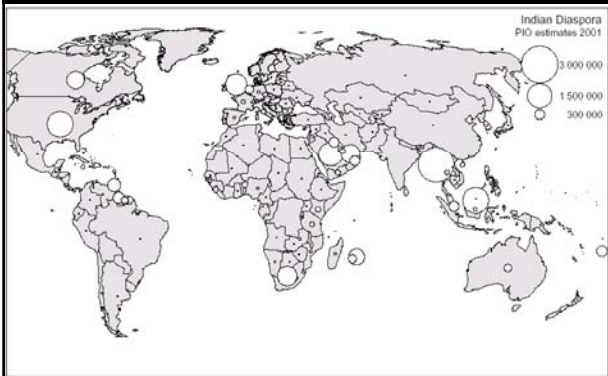


## Migrations internationales

## Population d'origine indienne en 2000 (> 100.000)

country	indian origin	citizens	stateless	TOTAL
<b>World</b>	<b>8 626 437</b>	<b>3 909 458</b>	<b>468 910</b>	<b>16 883 570</b>
Myanmar	2 500 000	2 000	400 000	2 902 000
United States				1 678 765
Malaysia	1 600 000	15 000	50 000	1 665 000
Saudi Arabia	0	1 500 000	0	1 500 000
United Kingdom				1 200 000
South Africa				1 000 000
United Arab Emirates	50 000	900 000	0	950 000
Canada	700 000	150 000	1 000	851 000
Mauritius	704 640	11 116	0	715 756
Trinidad & Tobago	500 000	600	0	500 600
Guyana	395 250	100	0	395 350
Fiji	336 579	250	0	336 829
Oman	1 000	311 000	0	312 000
Singapore	217 000	90 000	0	307 000
Kuwait	1 000	294 000	0	295 000
Reunion	220 000	55	0	220 055
Netherlands	200 000	15 000	2 000	217 000
Australia	160 000	30 000	0	190 000
Suriname	150 306	150	0	150 456
Qatar	1 000	130 000	0	131 000
Bahrain	0	130 000	0	130 000
Kenya	85 000	15 000	2 500	102 500
Yemen	100 000	900	0	100 900

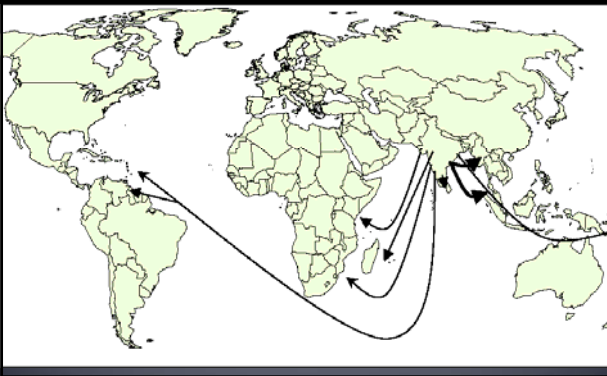
## Population d'origine indienne en 2000



## Migrations coloniales

- 30 millions de migrants hors d'Inde entre 1834 et 1947 (=migrants européens aux Amériques durant le XIXème siècle)
- Abolition de l'esclavage et introduction de l'indenture system (1850)
- Plantations de sucre, puis de caoutchouc et de thé (colonies britanniques, françaises, Assam, etc.)
- Migrations indépendantes vers les villes coloniales (Singapour, etc.) de commerçants, manœuvres, etc.

## Courants migratoires coloniaux



## Population d'origine indienne en 2000 (migrations récentes)

country	indian origin	citizens	stateless	TOTAL
World	8 626 437	3 909 458	468 910	16 883 570
United States				1 678 765
Saudi Arabia	0	1 500 000	0	1 500 000
United Kingdom				1 200 000
United Arab Emirates	50 000	900 000	0	950 000
Canada	700 000	150 000	1 000	851 000
Oman	1 000	311 000	0	312 000
Singapore	217 000	90 000	0	307 000
Kuwait	1 000	294 000	0	295 000
Australia	160 000	30 000	0	190 000
Qatar	1 000	130 000	0	131 000
Bahrain	0	130 000	0	130 000
Italy	36 000	35 500	0	71 500
France	55 000	10 000	0	65 000
New Zealand	50 000	5 000	0	55 000
Hong-Kong	28 500	22 000	0	50 500
Germany	10 000	25 000	0	35 000
Spain	16 000	13 000	0	29 000

## Courants migratoires depuis l'indépendance



## Migrations internationales depuis l'indépendance

- Trois destinations majeures:
  - Moyen-Orient
  - Grande-Bretagne
  - USA, Canada et autres pays développés
- Volume modeste, mais croissant (de 10 à 60,000 personnes/an de 1950 aux 1990s)
- Forte segmentation socioéconomique et régionale de chaque courant

## Migrations internationales depuis l'indépendance

- La régulation de la migration
- Les courants vers le Moyen-Orient: évolution, destination, provenance
- Les courants vers le monde anglo-saxon: évolution, destination, composition

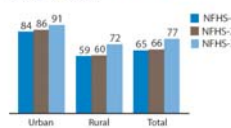
## La migration vers le Moyen-Orient

- Décollage à partir de 1974 puis 1979 (augmentation du prix du brut)
- Bref ralentissement durant les 1980s (stagnation des prix) puis en 1991 (Guerre du Kuwait), suivi d'une vigoureuse reprise
- Migrations temporaires, par contrat
- Majorité d'hommes non ou faiblement qualifiés

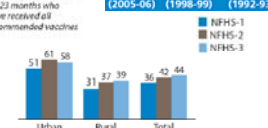
## Santé reproductive

## Santé de l'enfant

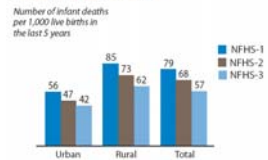
Trends in Any Antenatal Care (%)  
[Births in the last 3 years]



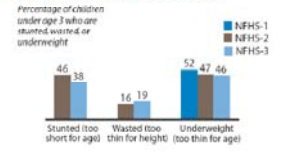
Trends in Vaccination Coverage  
Percentage of children 12-23 months who have received all recommended vaccines



Trends in Infant Mortality  
Number of infant deaths per 1,000 live births in the last 5 years



Trends in Children's Nutritional Status  
Percentage of children under age 3 who are stunted, wasted, or underweight

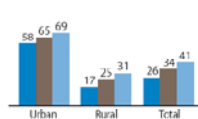


## Naissances

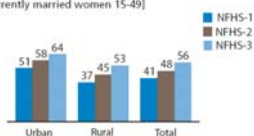
Trends in Fertility



Trends in Institutional Deliveries (%)  
[Births in the last 3 years]

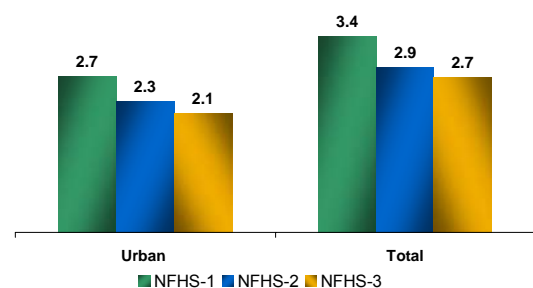


Trends in Contraceptive Use (%)  
[Currently married women 15-49]

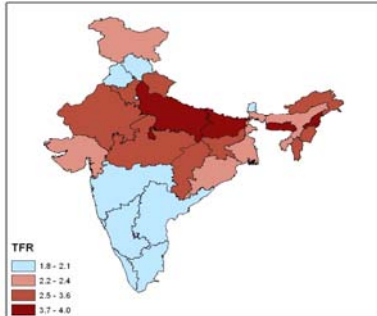


NFHS-3 (2005-06) NFHS-2 (1998-99) NFHS-1 (1992-93)

## Trends in Fertility by Residence



## Total Fertility Rates for States

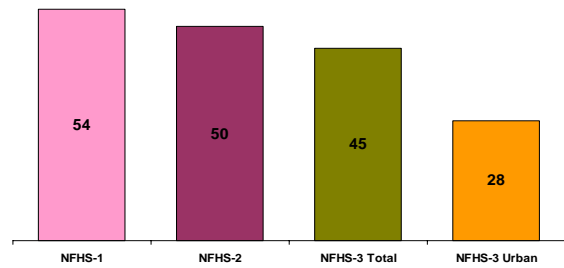


- Replacement or below replacement (10 states 35% population)
- TFR 2.1 – 2.4 (6 states 20% population)
- TFR 2.5 – 3.6 (9 states 19% population)
- TFR 3.7 – 4.0 (4 states 25% population)

NFHS-3, India, 2005-06

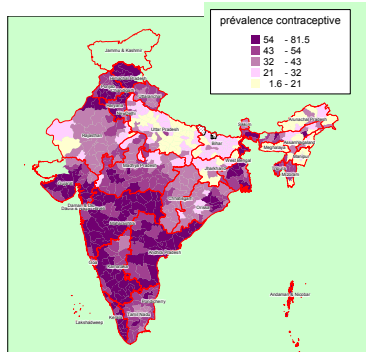
## Age at Marriage

Percentage of women age 20-24 married by age 18

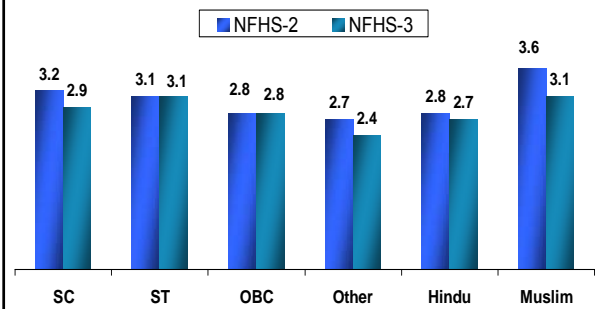


NFHS-3, India, 2005-06

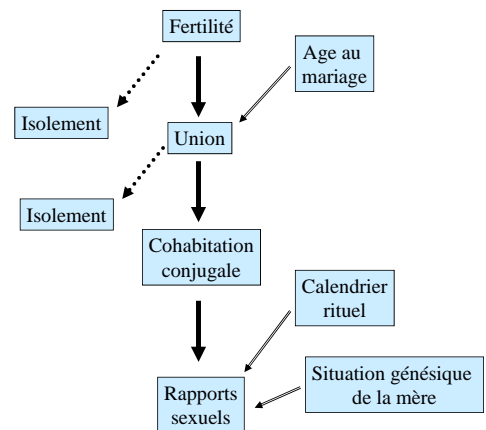
## Prévalence contraceptive en Inde 2000 (estimations RCH-1)

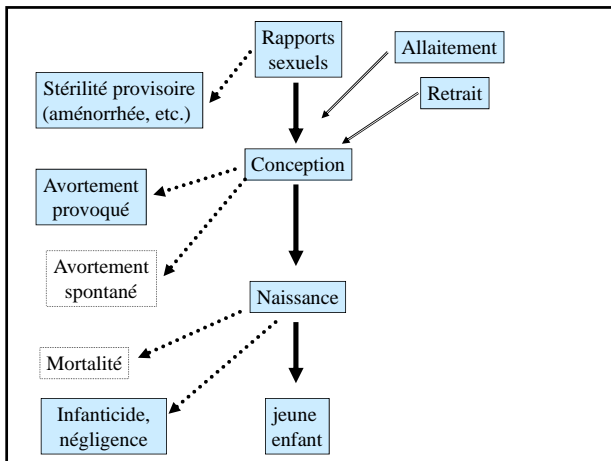


## Fertility Differentials and Trend by Caste and Religion

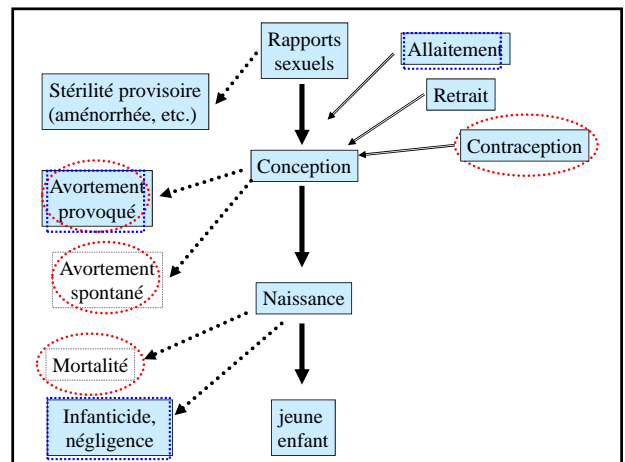
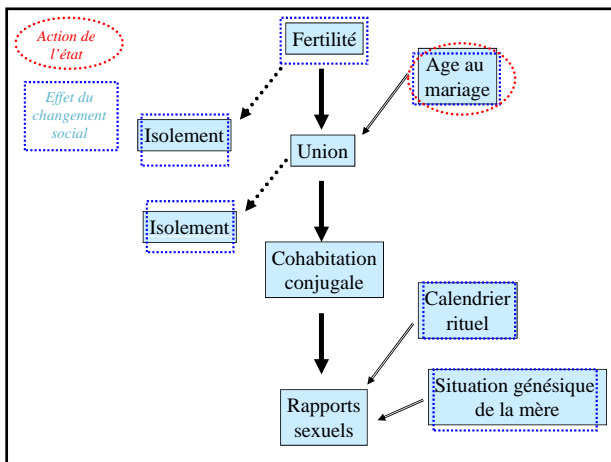


## Union et naissance Le régime « traditionnel »

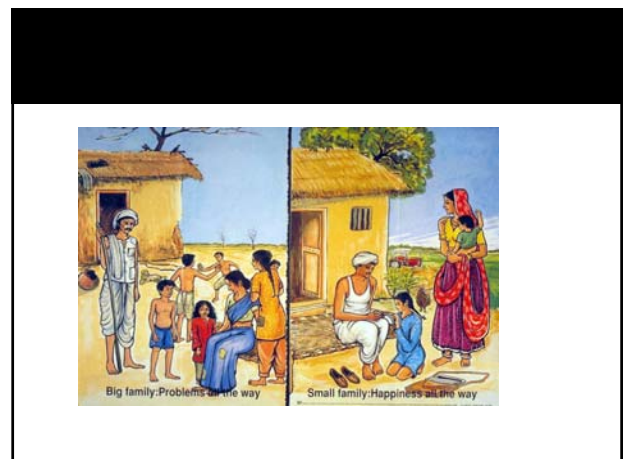




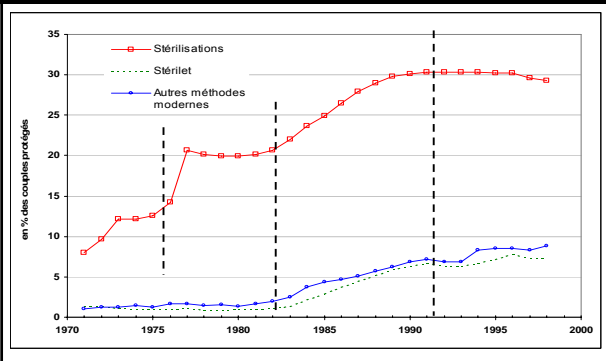
## Union et naissance Changement social et action de l'état



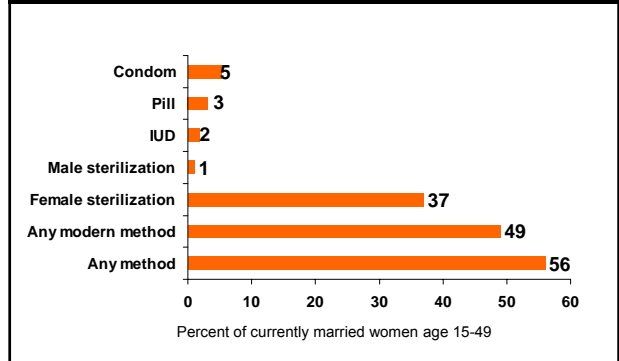
- ### Les cycles de la politique de limitation des naissances
- Lancement (1951-66)
  - Intensification et dérapage (1966-77)
  - Repli et modération (1977-93)
  - Le Caire et la réorientation (1993-)



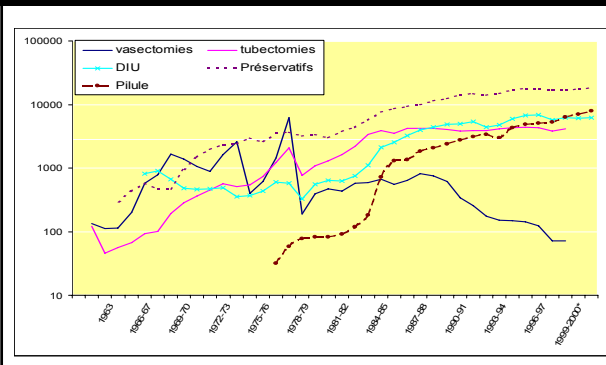
## Prévalence contraceptive en Inde 1970-2000



## Current Contraceptive Use by Method

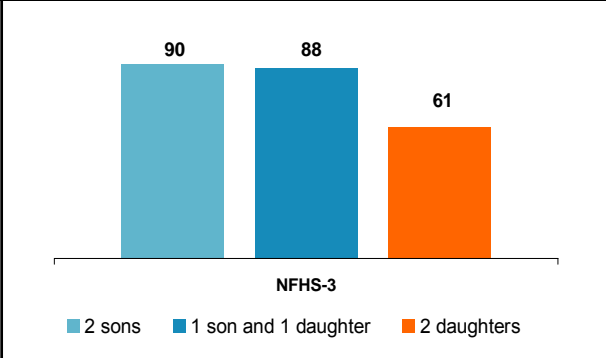


## Méthodes de limitation des naissances Evolution annuelle 1960-99

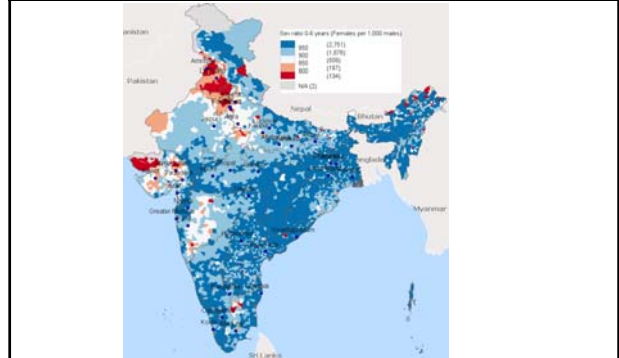


## Préférence, discrimination et violence de genre

## Desire for No More Children among Women with 2 Children



## Missing girls and excess boys



## Gender Disparities

		Gender disparity
Literate	Male	29%
	Female	
10+yrs of education	Male	54%
	Female	
Mass media	Male	19%
	Female	

## Employment Among the Married Population

Percent of currently married women/men

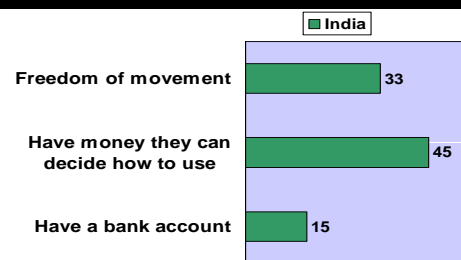


- Among those earning cash
  - 18-23% of women earn the same or more than their husband
  - 25% of women have no say in how their earnings are used
- Among women with husbands who earn cash, 59% have a say in how husbands' earnings are used

## Do married women participate in other household decision making?

<i>Women who make the following decisions alone or jointly with their husband</i>	India
Own health care	62
Making major household purchases	53
Making purchases for daily household needs	60
Visits to her family or relatives	61
All four	37
None of above	21

## Other indicators of empowerment:



The majority of women have little freedom of movement. Only one-third can go *alone* to all three destinations: the market, health facility, and outside the community.

## Les violences faites aux femmes

## Forms of Spousal Violence: Definitions

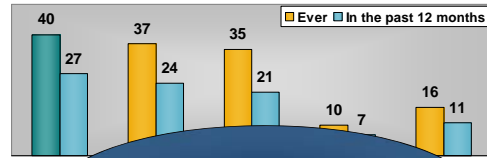
- Physical violence Any of the following acts of violence perpetrated by her husband:
  - Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her
  - Slapped her
  - Twisted her arm or pulled her hair
  - Punched her
  - Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up
  - Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose
  - Threatened her or attacked her with a weapon

## Forms of Spousal Violence: Definitions

- Sexual violence: Any of the following:
  - Forced her to have sexual intercourse when she did not want to
  - Forced her to perform sexual acts she did not want to
- Emotional violence: Any of the following:
  - Said or did something to humiliate her in front of

## Spousal Violence: The most common form of violence against married women

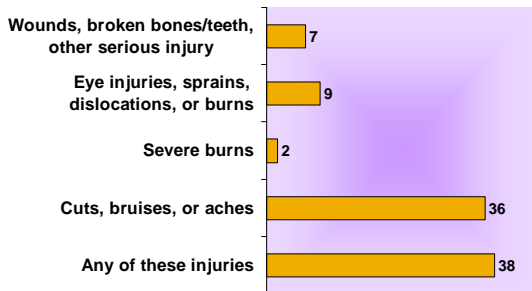
Percent of ever-married women age 15-49



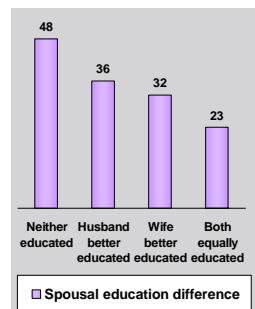
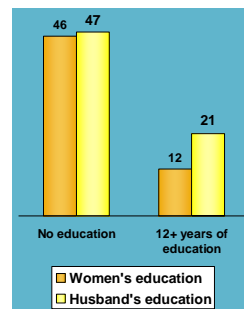
Only 1% of married women have ever *initiated* violence against their husband.

## Injuries due to Spousal Violence

% women who have experienced spousal violence who had:



## Education and Spousal Violence



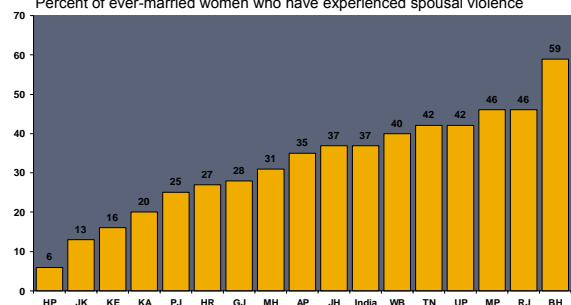
## What other factors are strongly associated with the likelihood of spousal violence?

Percent of ever-married women



## Spousal Violence by State

Percent of ever-married women who have experienced spousal violence



## Selected Differentials in the Prevalence of Spousal Violence

- Prevalence of spousal violence
  - *Increases* with:
    - Women's age
    - Number of children
  - Is *lower* for women in the higher wealth quintiles
  - Is *higher* for employed women

## What Perpetuates Domestic Violence?

- Gender norms that:
  - Rigidly define gender roles and what a 'good' woman is
  - Tolerate and accept male aggression and risky sexual behavior as part of being a man
  - Give men the right to discipline and control wives
- Cultural norms that treat domestic violence as a private matter
- Women's lower status in society resulting in:
  - Limited access to and control over resources
  - Less education and skill development
  - Dependency on men, on sons