

Marginalization of migrants

Their right to the city is denied because of 'sons of the soil' ideology

Migrants are looked upon as 'outsiders' by the local administration

Factors Slowing The "Migration Policy" Momentum

- **Politicisation of Migration:** 'Destination States' experience a tension between economic needs (of migrant labour) and political needs (which promote nativist policies of imposing domicile restrictions on employment and social security).
 - ✓ Thus, the response to internal migration follows from State-specific calculations on what political dividends might be reaped
- **Inaccurate Identification of Migrants:** Migrants are located inside two larger categories that have long troubled policymakers: the **unorganised worker** and the **urban poor**.
 - ✓ Slum development continues as the primary medium for alleviating migrant concerns, while in reality, most migrants live on worksites that are out of the policy gaze
 - ✓ Even the e-Shram portal has been unable to accurately distinguish and target migrants.
- **Failure of Official Datasets for Migration** to capture the actual scale and the frequency of internal migration in India.

Poverty And Development Issues

Hunger And Malnutrition In India In Light Of Global Hunger Index Report 2021

In GHI Report 2021, India slipped to 101st position among 116 countries from 2020 ranking (94), with **score of 27.5** (category serious). It is placed behind Pakistan (92), Bangladesh (76), Nepal (76), and Myanmar (71).

Though India is concerned with the faulty methodology in calculation of GHI, it can't be denied that **hunger and malnutrition** are its two biggest curses. According to global nutrition report, India is home to **194.6 million undernourished people** i.e., three times the entire population of France. Globally, country is home to over **1/4th of all undernourished people worldwide** and **1/3rd of world's stunted** (chronically malnourished) children. Over the past decade, the proportion of:

underweight children fell ~7% points to 36% **stunted children declined ~10% points to 38%.**

Despite the progress, these rates are still higher than those of many poorer countries in sub-Saharan Africa.

Why India's Performance On This Front Is Poor?

Despite steady economic growth and self-sufficiency in food grains production, the country is gripping from hunger and malnutrition because of following reasons-

- **Poverty Trap** – Poverty ridden do not have enough money to buy or produce enough food. In turn, they tend to be weaker and get trapped into poverty hunger nexus.
- **Dietary Ignorance** – People often do not complement their children's diet with sufficient **nutritional components**. As a result, we see the incidents of child stunting, child wasting etc.
- **Socio Cultural Factors** - Hunger in India also has **age, gender and caste** dimensions. Compared to men, women more often forgo meals to feed their children. This is evident from the World Bank's report which says that 60% of those who are hungry are female. Caste and tribe are structural factors which predispose certain groups to long term poverty which ultimately gets translated into hunger and malnutrition.