GENDER RESIDENCE AND SOCIAL GROUP DIFFERENTIAL IN LIFECYCLE DEFICIT IN INDIA

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INDIA

Demographic Profile of India

- **Total Population** – 1.2 billion
- **Sex Ratio** – 940/1000
- **Rural Population** – 72.1%
- **Median age** – 25.1 years
- **TFR** – 2.43
- **Total workforce participation** – 39.8% (Census 2011)
- **Education Expenditure** – 3.8% of GDP (2013)
- **Health Expenditure** – 4.7 % of GDP (2013)

Introduction

- The world's population is changing from high fertility and mortality to low fertility and mortality as part of the demographic transition
- During this transition period, the economy goes through the window of opportunity period or demographic bonus. In the initial stage, which is called the first demographic dividend, the working-age population is large, and in later stages the accumulation of wealth creates the second demographic dividend
- According to the SRS Report, the share of India's youth population is about 64.4 percent of the total population

India's Demographic Dividend, 2015

India Total

27.3%

8.3%

64.4%

0-14 Years   15-59 Years   60+ Years
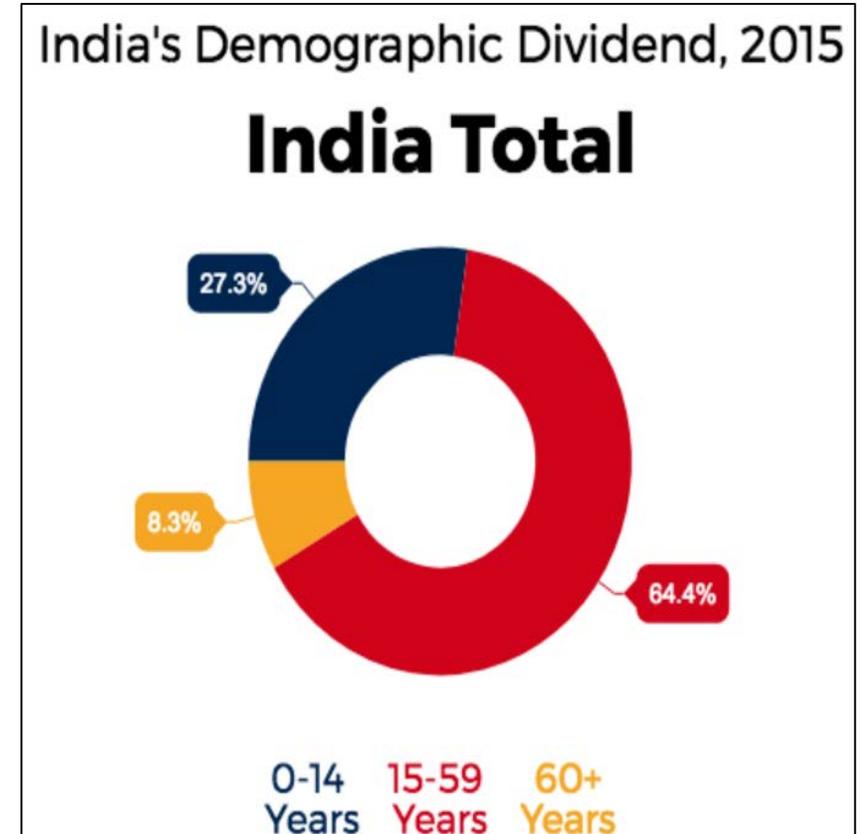
Introduction (continued)

Percentage of population by broad age-group, India, 2001-2026
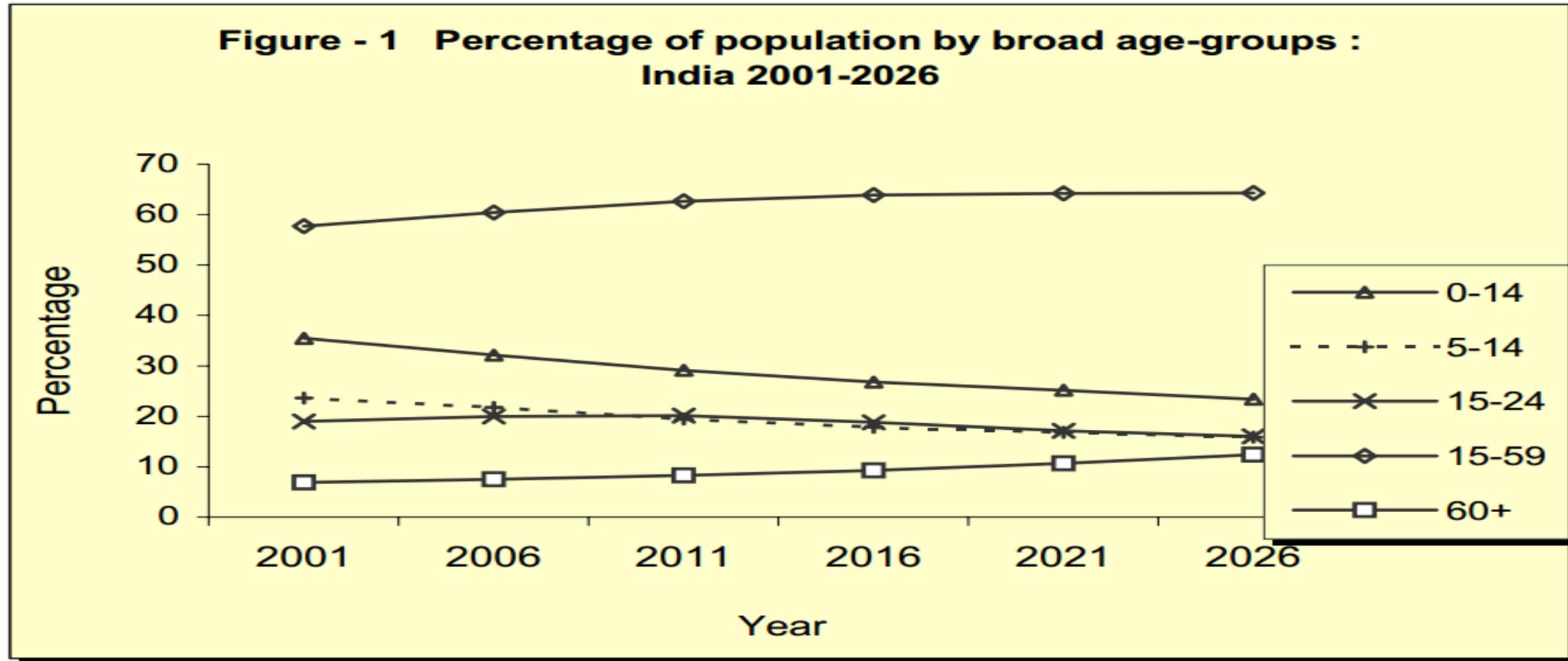
Source: Census of India

Introduction (continued)

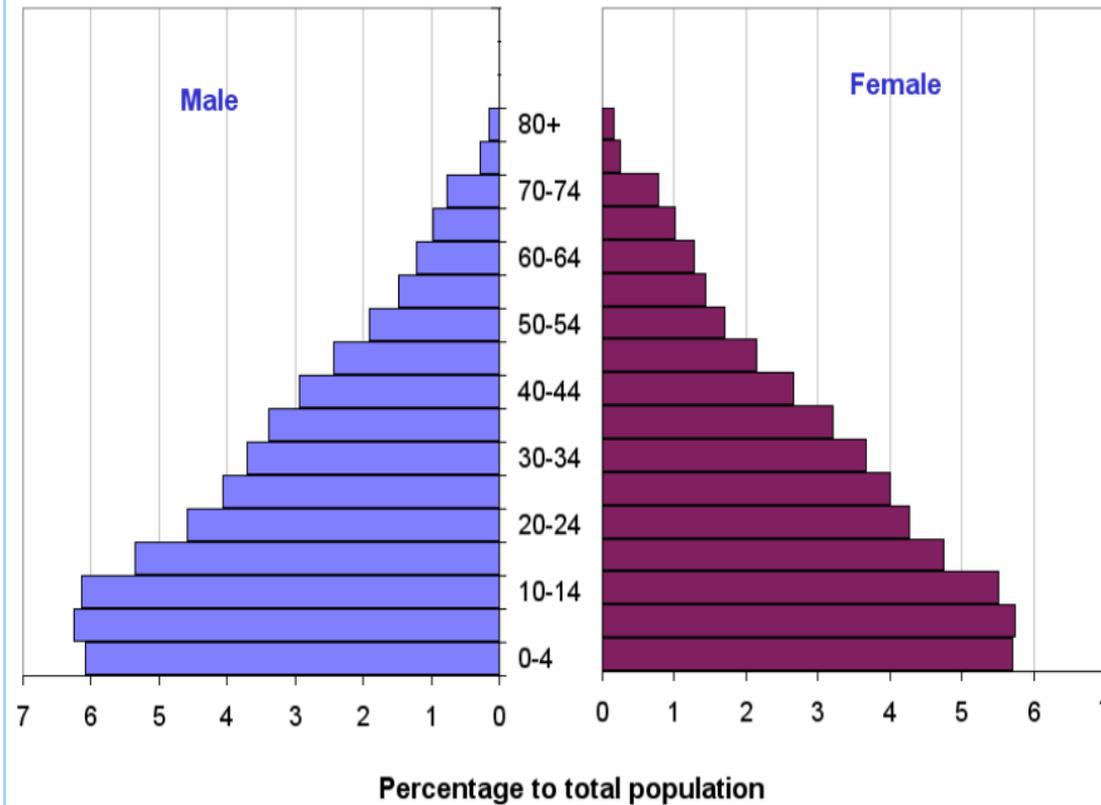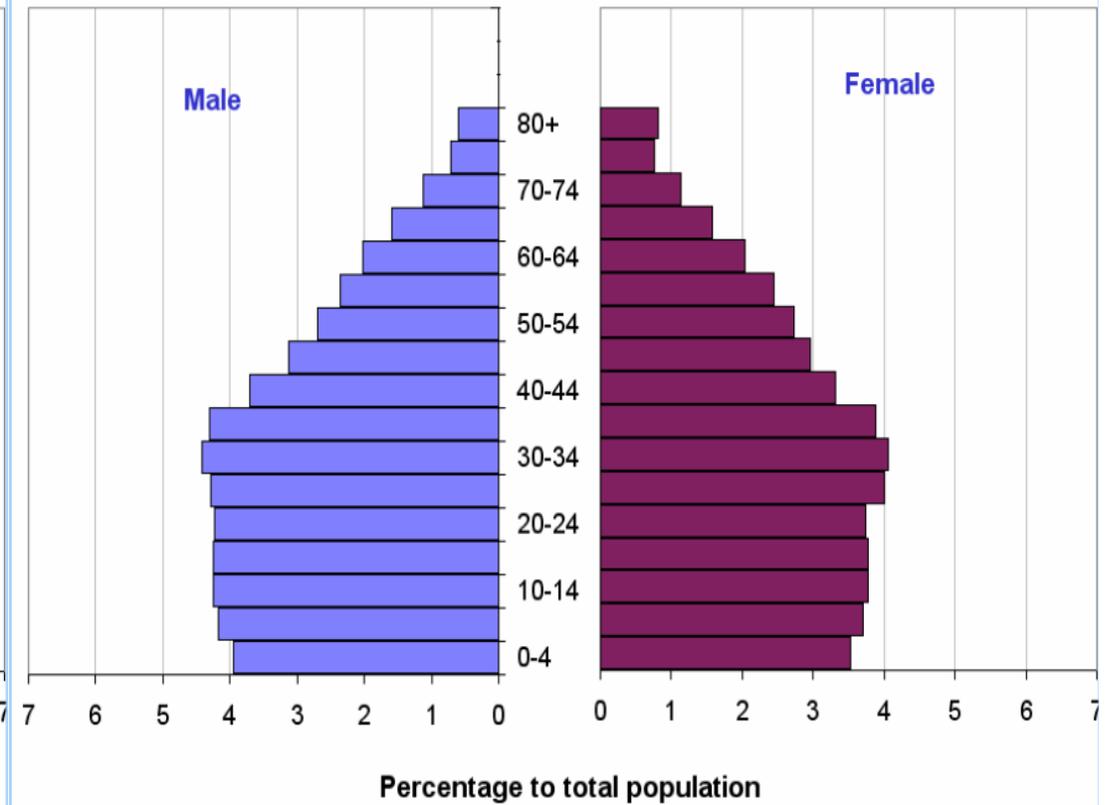Figure 2 - Projected population pyramid : India - 2001

Figure 3 - Projected population pyramid : India - 2026

Source: Census of India

Economic Lifecycle

- The economic lifecycle is a universal feature of all contemporary societies. People experience a long period of dependency at the beginning and the end of their lives.

- Initially children are too young to engage in productive activities and they are still acquiring the skills and knowledge needed to be productive.

- Old-age dependency occurs because of lack of money after retirement and higher prevalence of health-related problems, which prevents old people from engaging in economically productive activities.

- So, children and the elderly generally either have insufficient income or no income and face a lifecycle deficit, i.e., excess consumption over income.

- India is a developing nation and enjoying the first demographic dividend, and ageing is taking place slowly. In this position, the children are facing lifecycle deficit in larger proportion compared to the elderly.

Income and Consumption Curve

AGGREGATE LABOR INCOME AND CONSUMPTION IN INDIA-2005
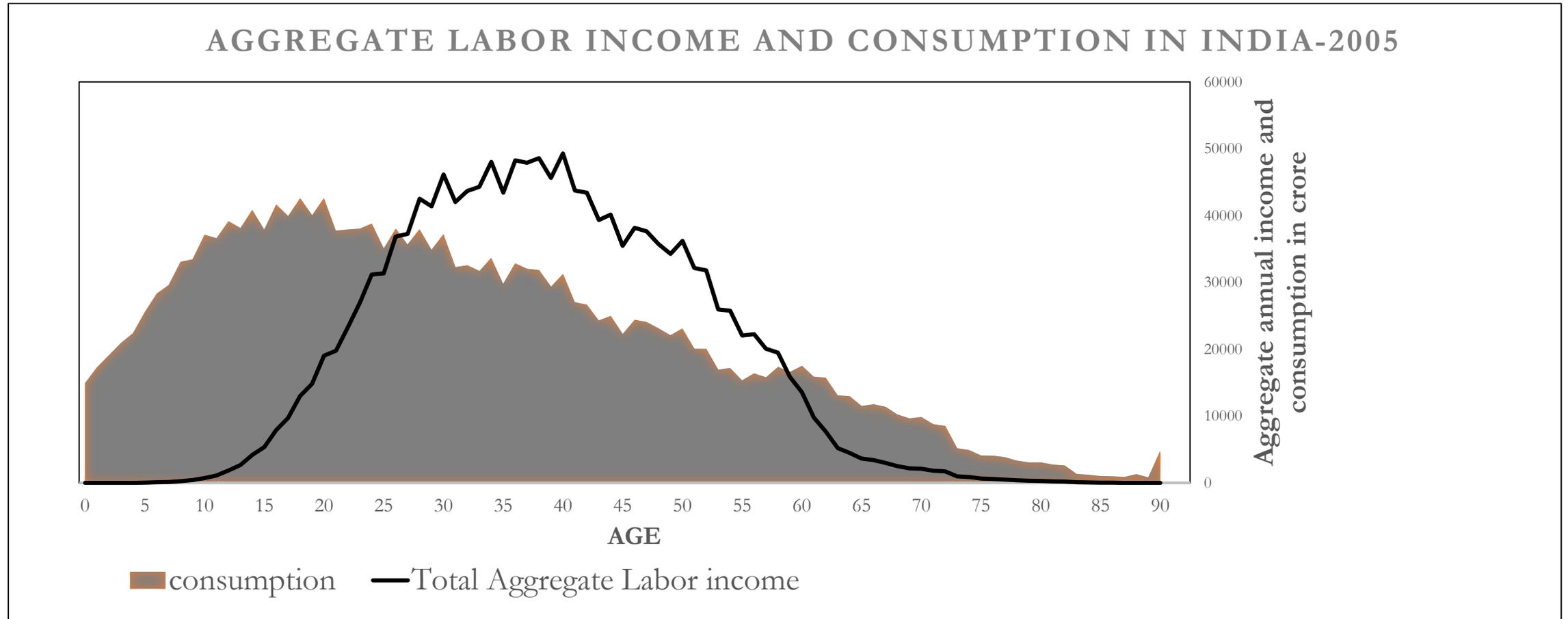
Rationale of the Study

- Only a handful of studies explores the lifecycle deficits in the context of India.
- By reviewing the existing literature, the study have observed that there is a paucity of studies regarding the lifecycle deficit in India.
- Keeping in mind India's demographic profile, the study also explores the LCD in terms of gender, residence and social groups.

Gender
- Indian society mostly follows the patriarchal system, where girls and women suffer discrimination throughout their lifecycle on both the supply and demand side.
- According to the 2011 census, the workforce participation rate for females is 25.51%, compared with 53.26% for males.
- Women and men may also differs as a providers of care to future generations. In particular, women spend considerable time in rearing their children, doing household chores and providing critical support to the elderly.
- Woman suffer with lower education and skill development along with multidimensional vulnerability.

Rationale of the study (continued)

Place of residence
- According to India's demographic profile, more than two-thirds of the population live in rural areas.
- There is a huge gap between rural and urban India in terms of accessibility, affordability and availability of facility, technology, living conditions, economy, awareness, education, health care, nutrition and other basic needs.
- The rural economy is basically a low-income subsistence economy.

Social group discrimination
- India is characterized by deeply entrenched social hierarchies, defined by caste and religion, which effectively reduces the opportunity for lower-status groups to gain access to social services and limits their participation in the labour market.
- Intergenerational social mobility is limited in low-status population groups categories.
- After independence, affirmative action has favored low-status groups in terms of education and employment to bring them into in the mainstream.

Objectives

- To study the age patterns of total labour income by gender, residence and socio-economic group during the period of 2004-2005.

- To assess the age pattern of public and private consumptions by gender, residence and socio-economic groups during the period of 2004-2005.

- To estimate the lifecycle deficit by age, gender, residence and socio-economic group during the period of 2004-2005.

Data sources

- Population age groups based on census data

- Macro data based on National Accounts Statistics (Government of India 2008) for the financial year 2004-2005

- The India Human Development Survey (IHDS I) (Desai and others, 2008) conducted during 2004-05 is the source of micro data, financial and expenditure data

- The IHDS is a nationally representative survey covering 200,000 individuals from more than 41,000 households spread over 1,503 villages and 971 urban localities
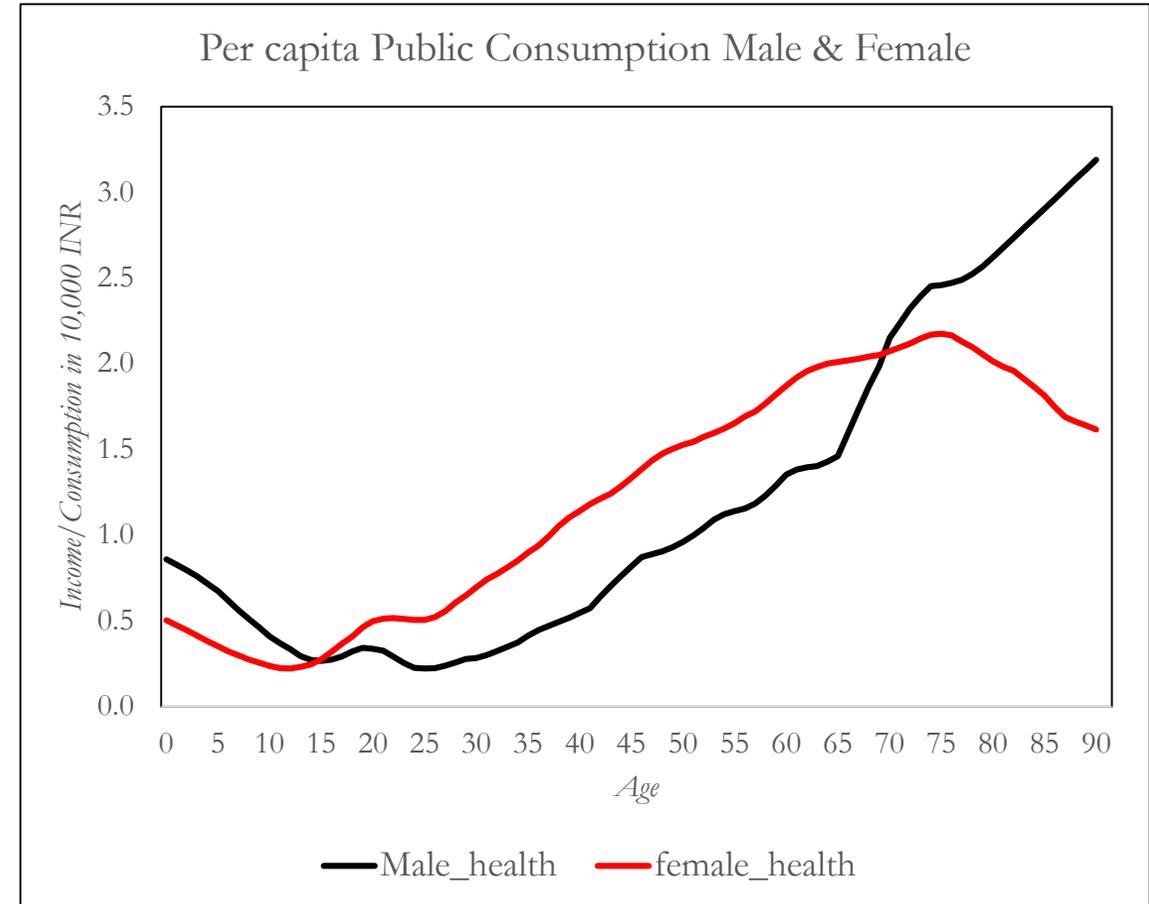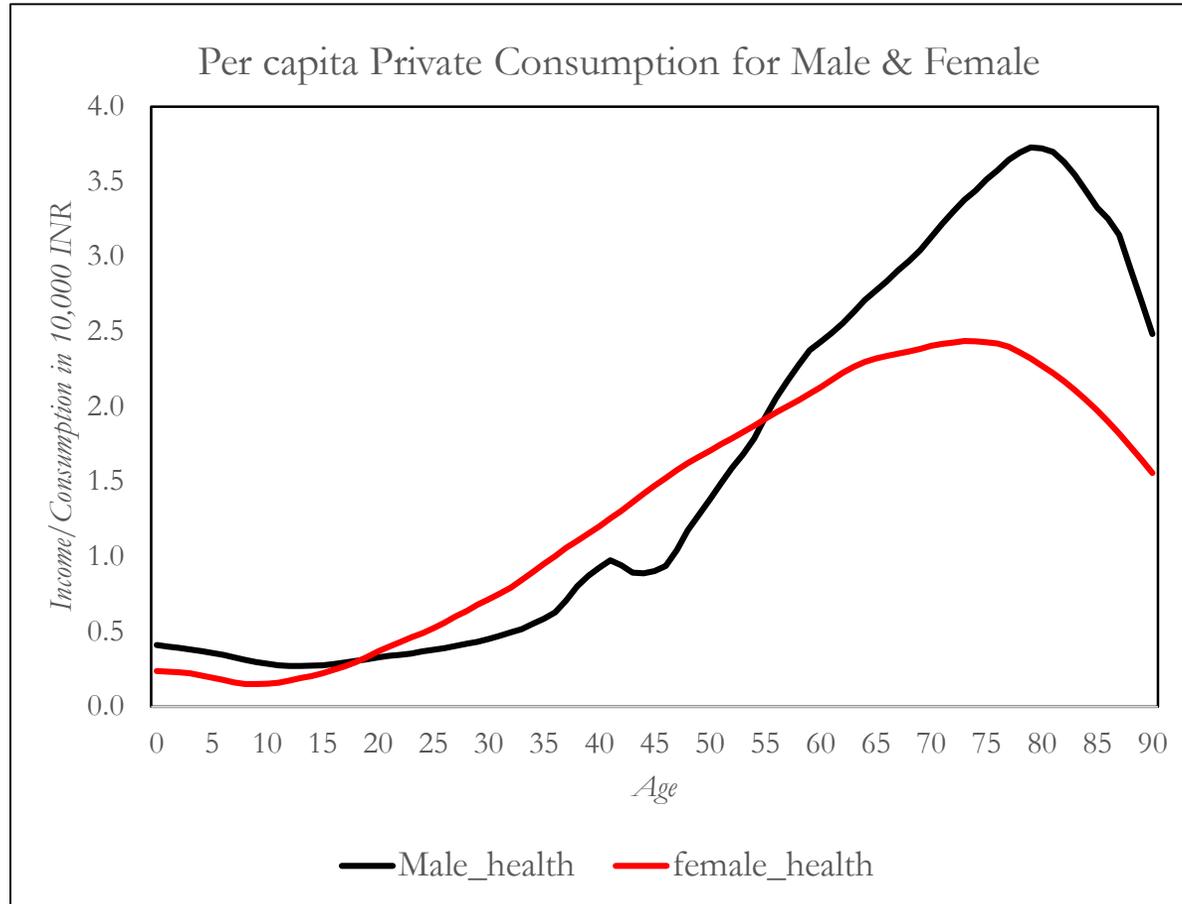
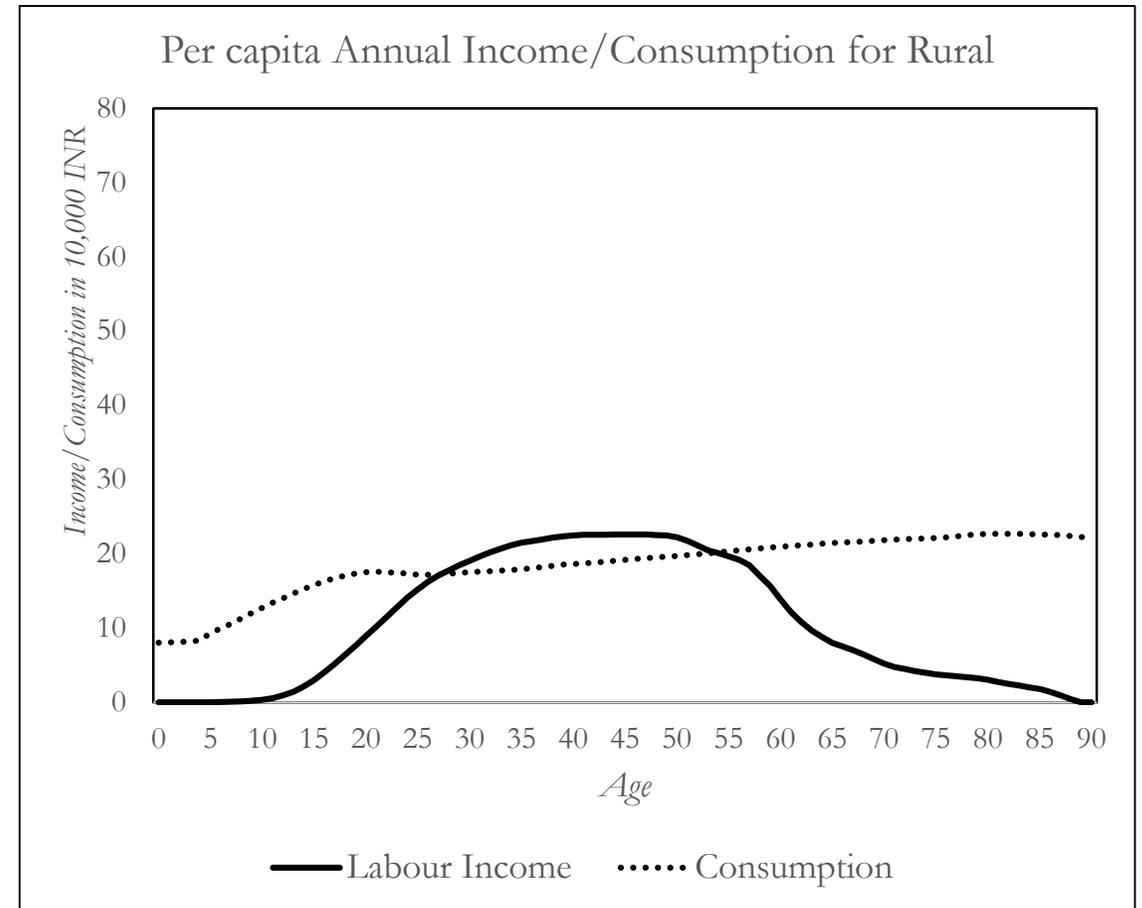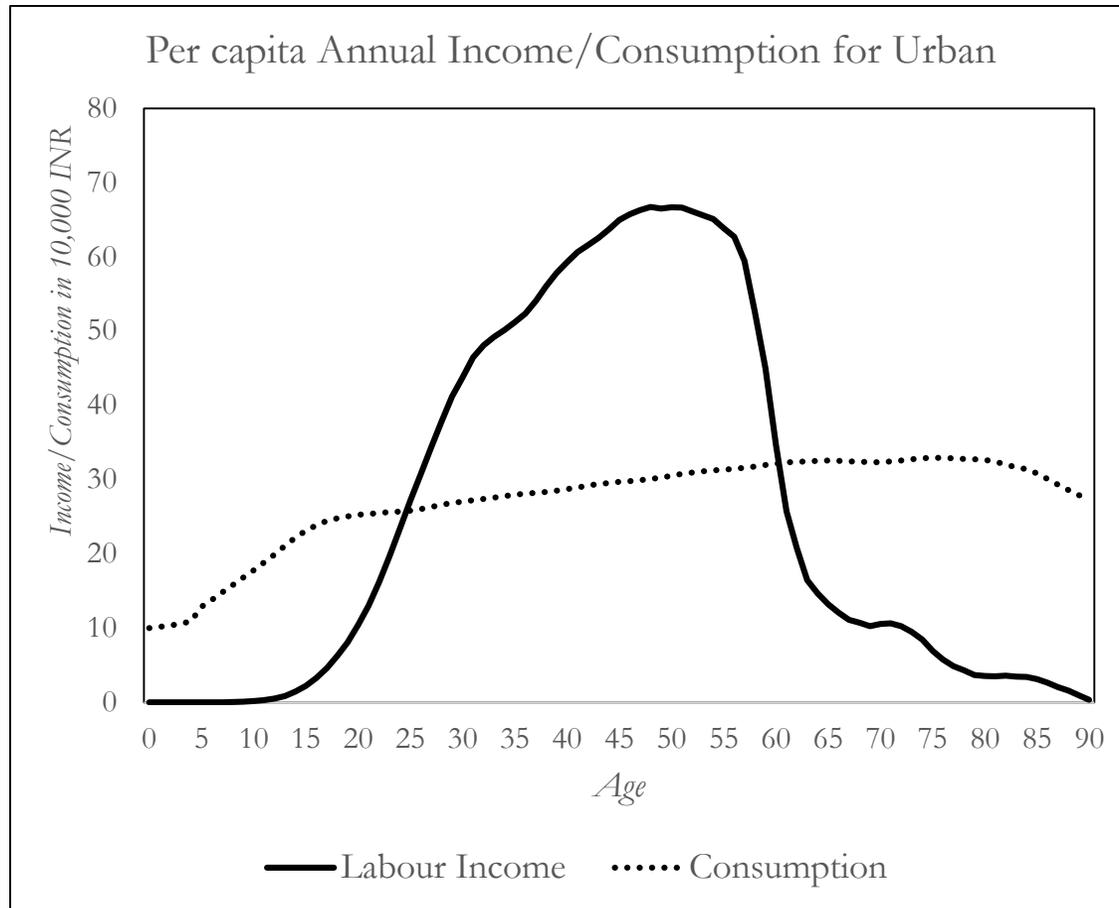# Gender differential in consumption and income
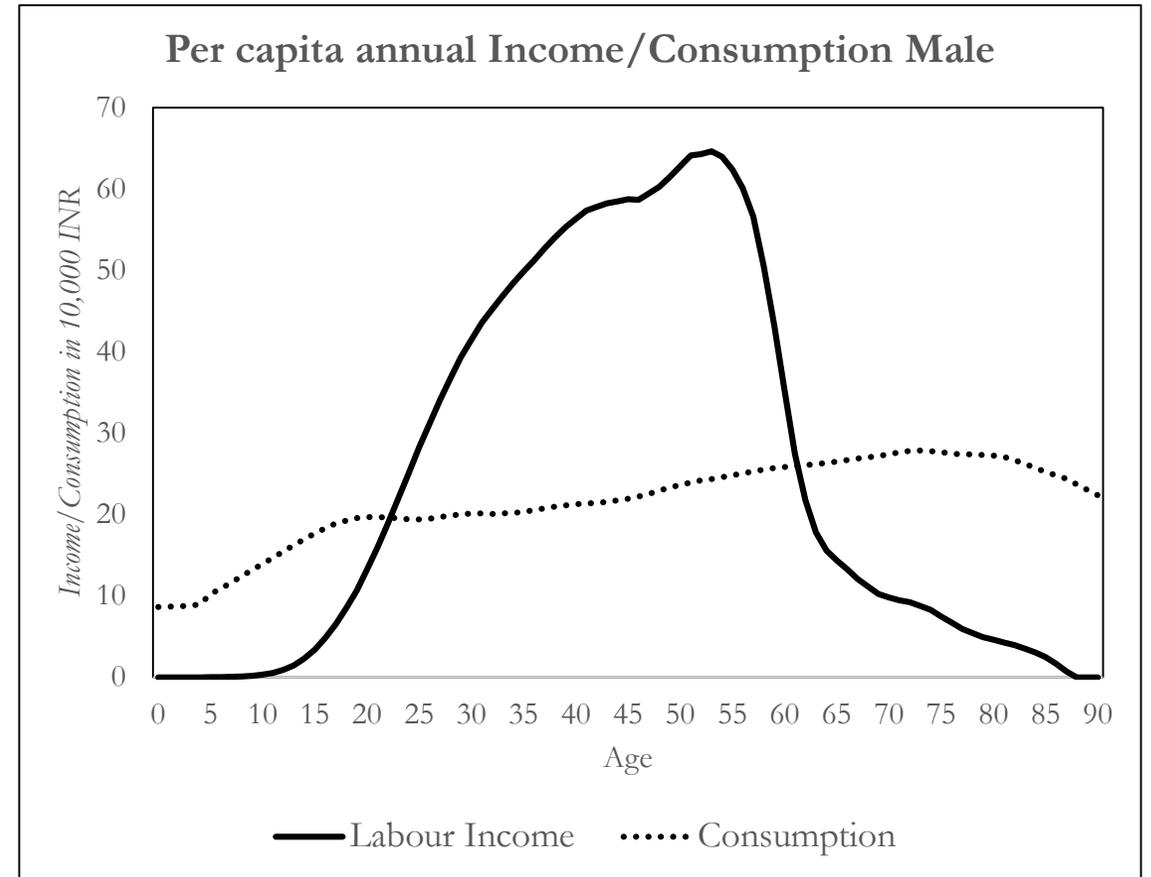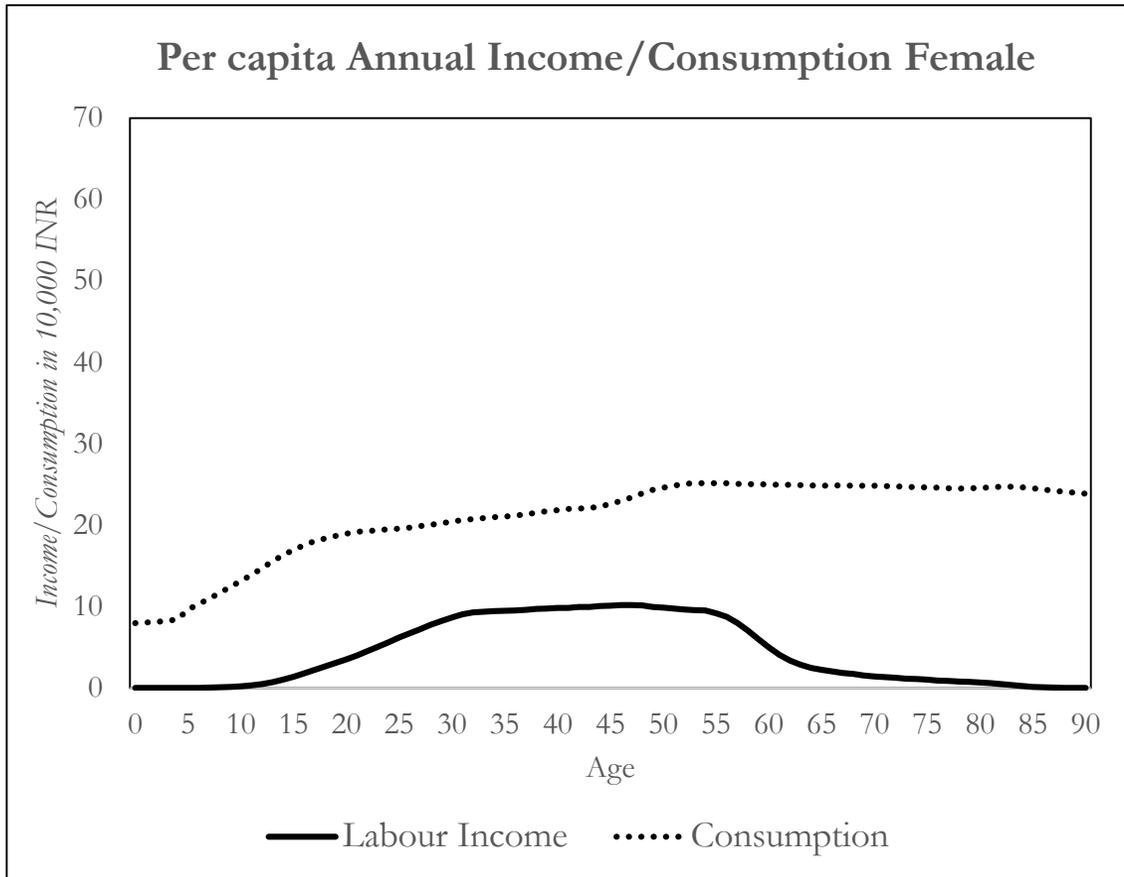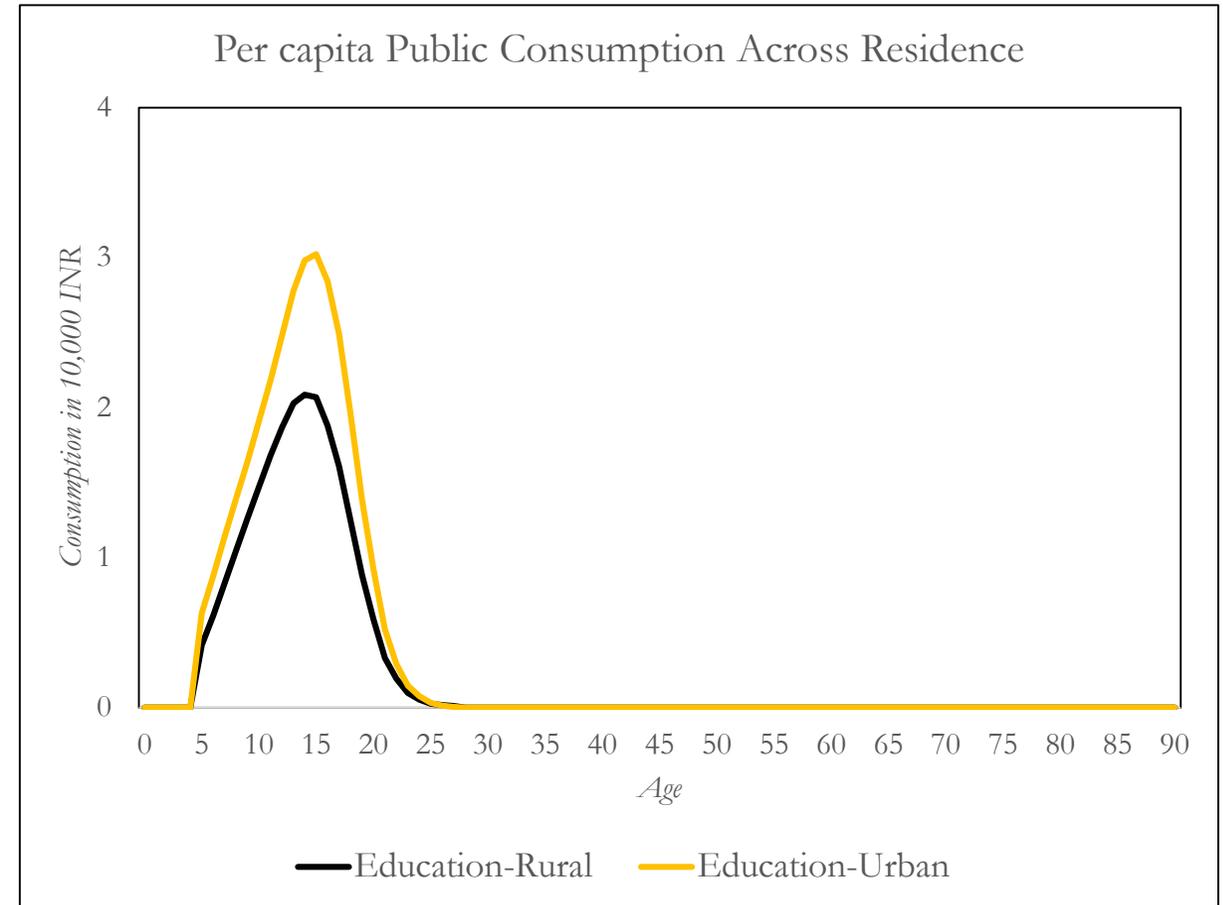
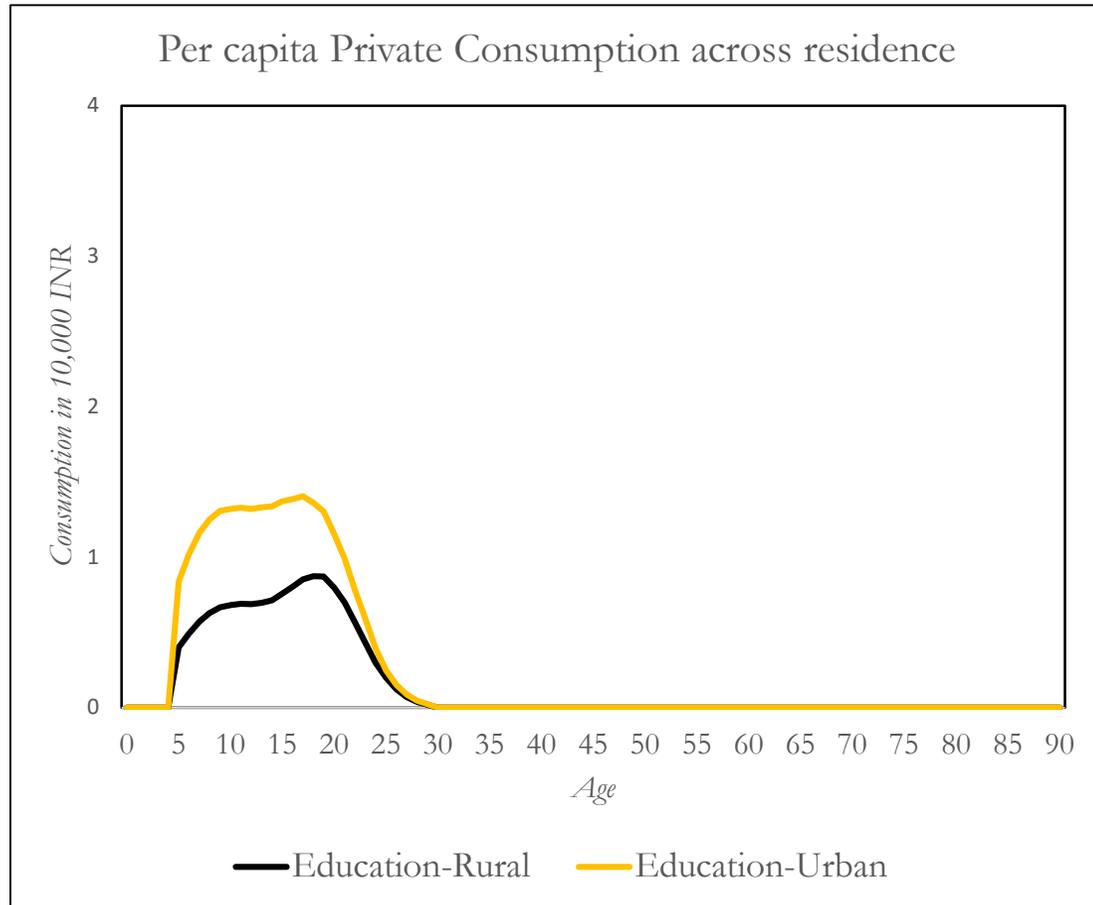# Gender differential in education consumption
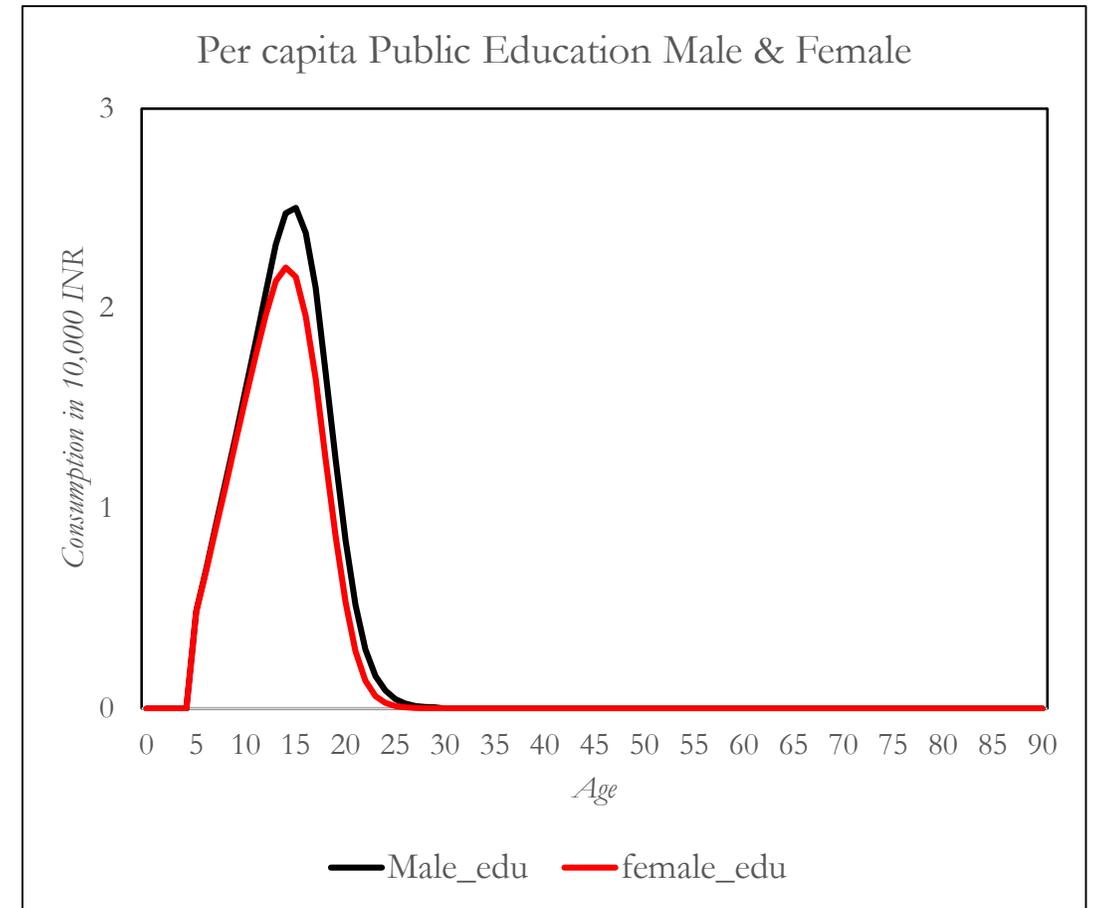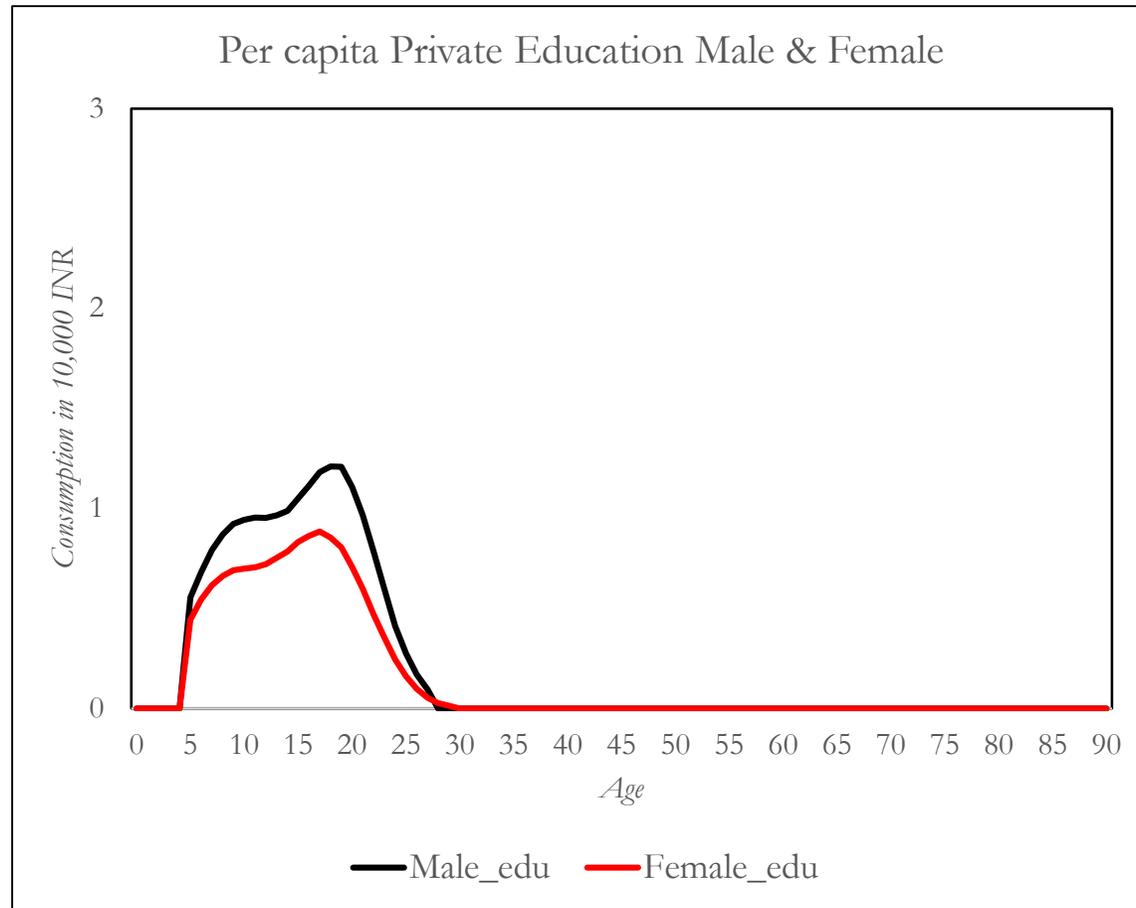
Gender differential in health consumption

Per capita Private Consumption for Male & Female
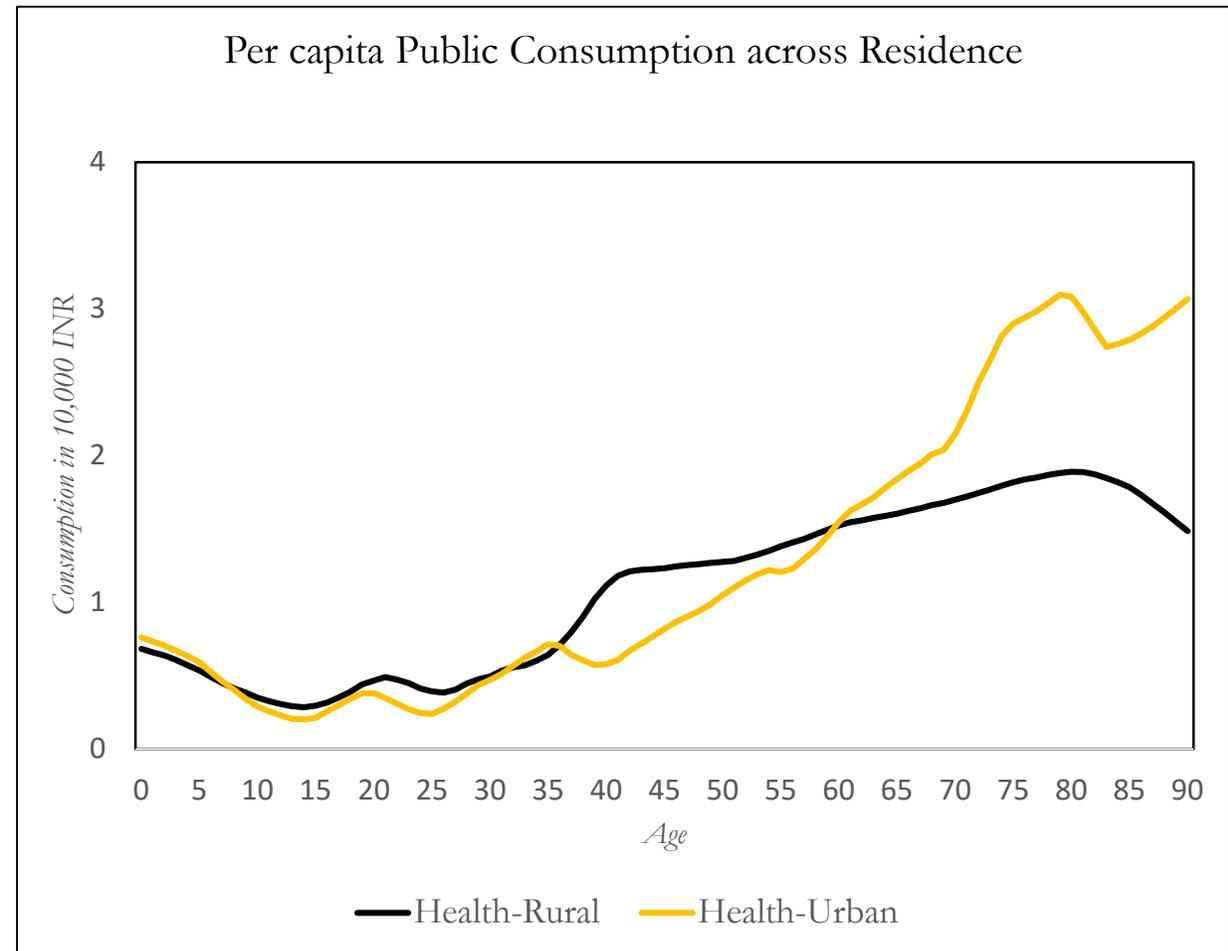
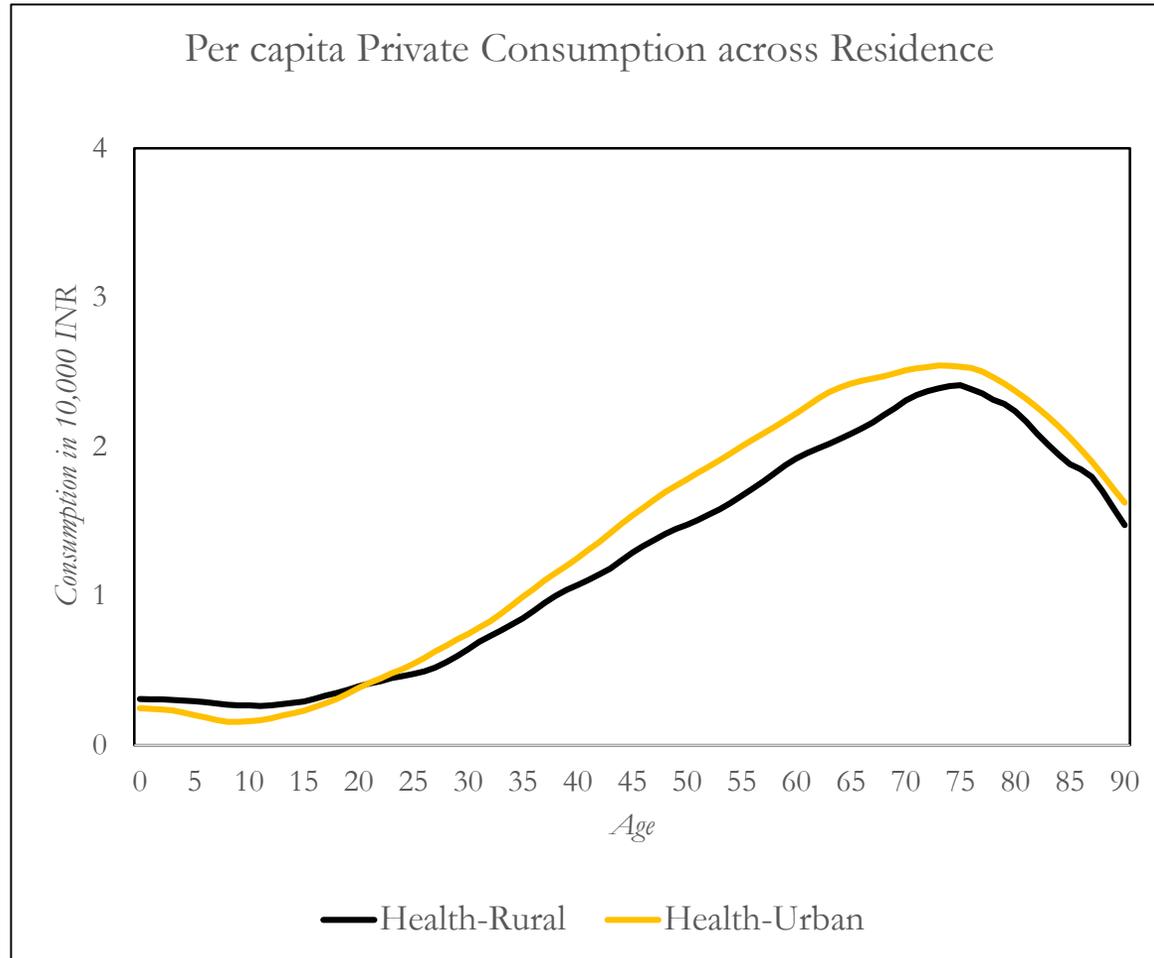Per capita Public Consumption Male & Female

# Per capita labour income/consumption by urban/rural residence

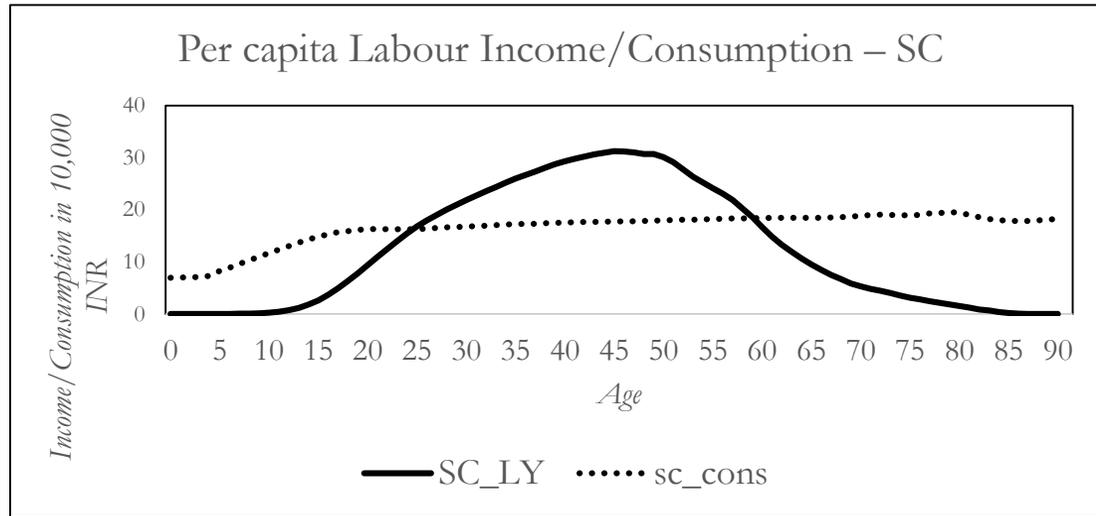# Per capita education consumption by urban/rural residence

Per capita health consumption across residence

Per capita Private Consumption across Residence — Consumption in 10,000 INR vs Age, showing Health-Rural (black) and Health-Urban (yellow) curves.

Per capita Public Consumption across Residence — Consumption in 10,000 INR vs Age, showing Health-Rural (black) and Health-Urban (yellow) curves.

Social group differential in labour income and consumption

Per capita Labour Income/Consumption – SC

SC_LY ...... sc_cons

Per capita Labour Income/Consumption – ST

ST_LY ...... total_st

Per capita Labour Income/Consumption-OTHER
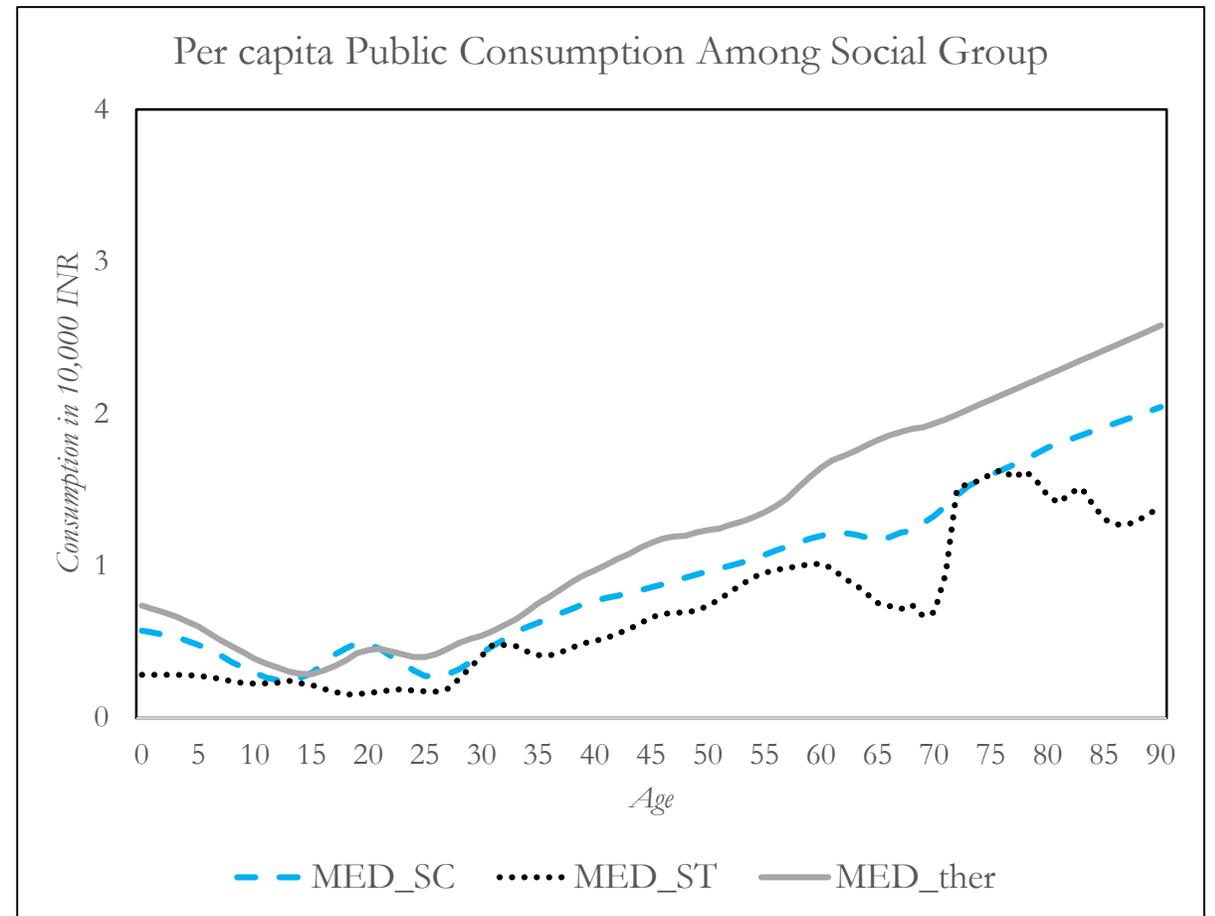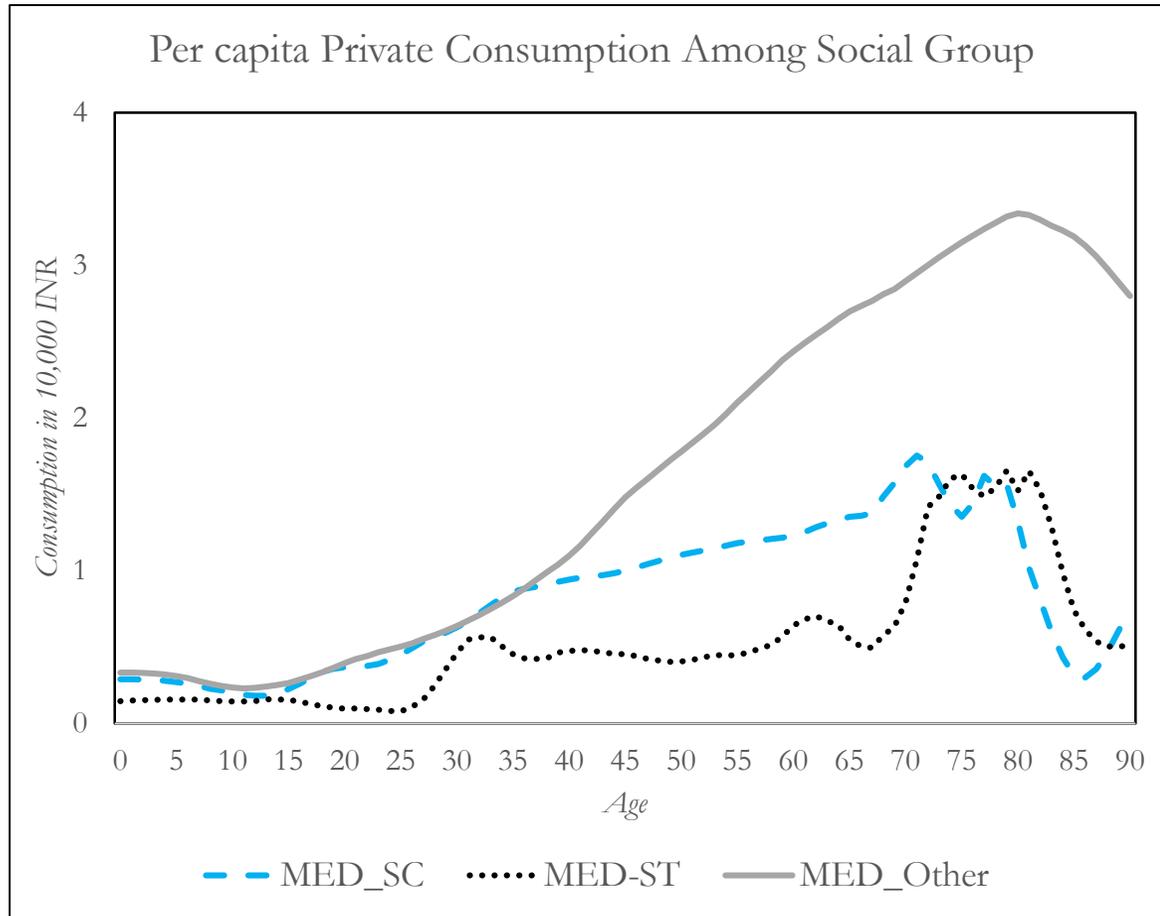

OBC_LY ...... total_other
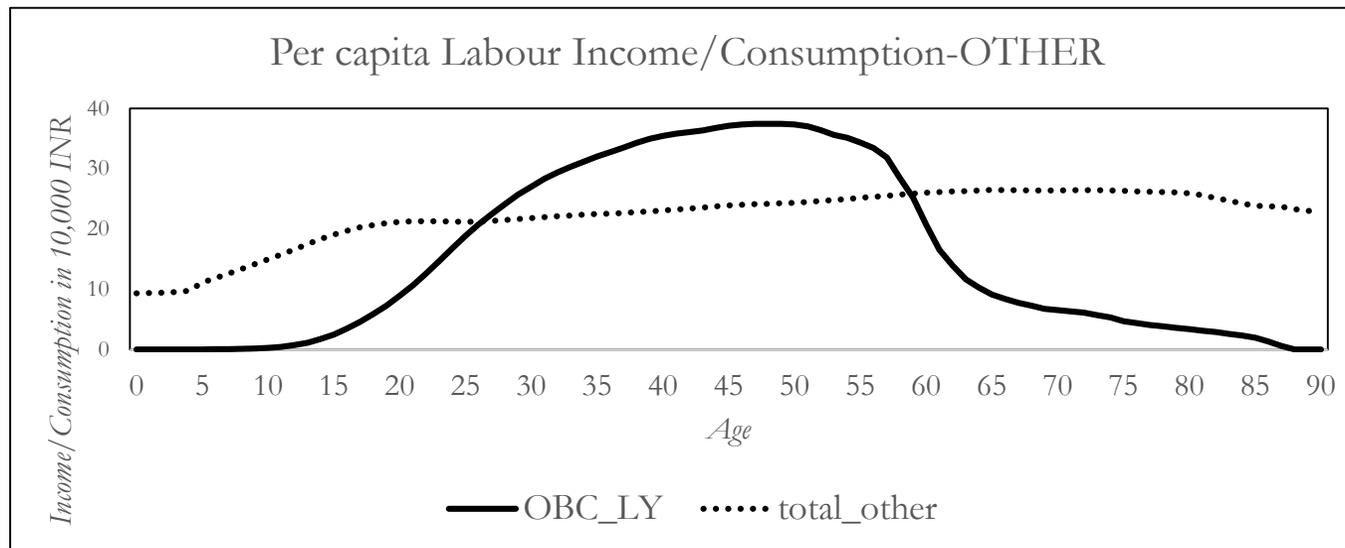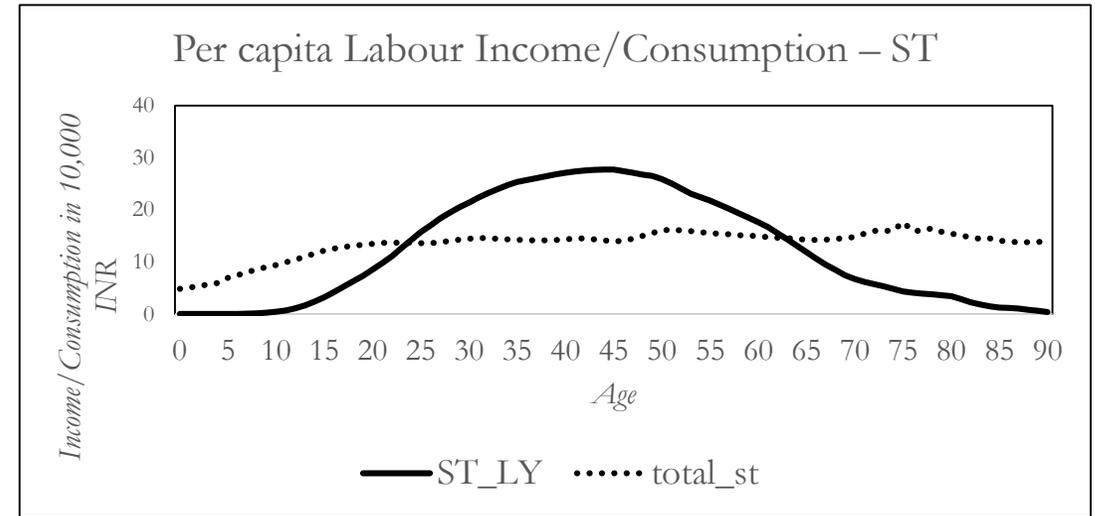
Officially designated groups of historically disadvantaged people in India
- Schedule Caste (SC)– 16.6%
- Schedule Tribe (ST) – 8.6%
- Other

Per capita educational consumption

Per capita Private Consumption Among Social Groups

Per capita Public Consumption Among Social Groups
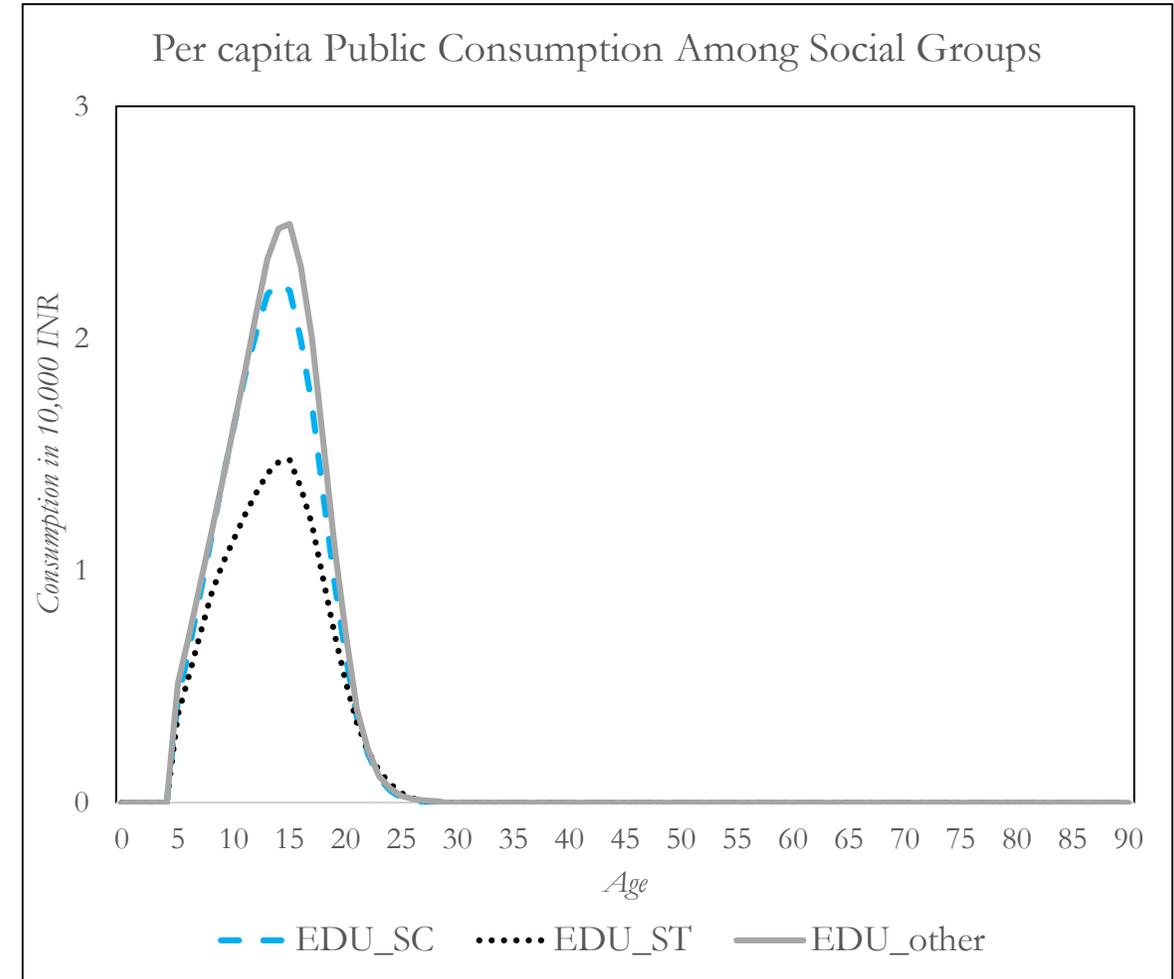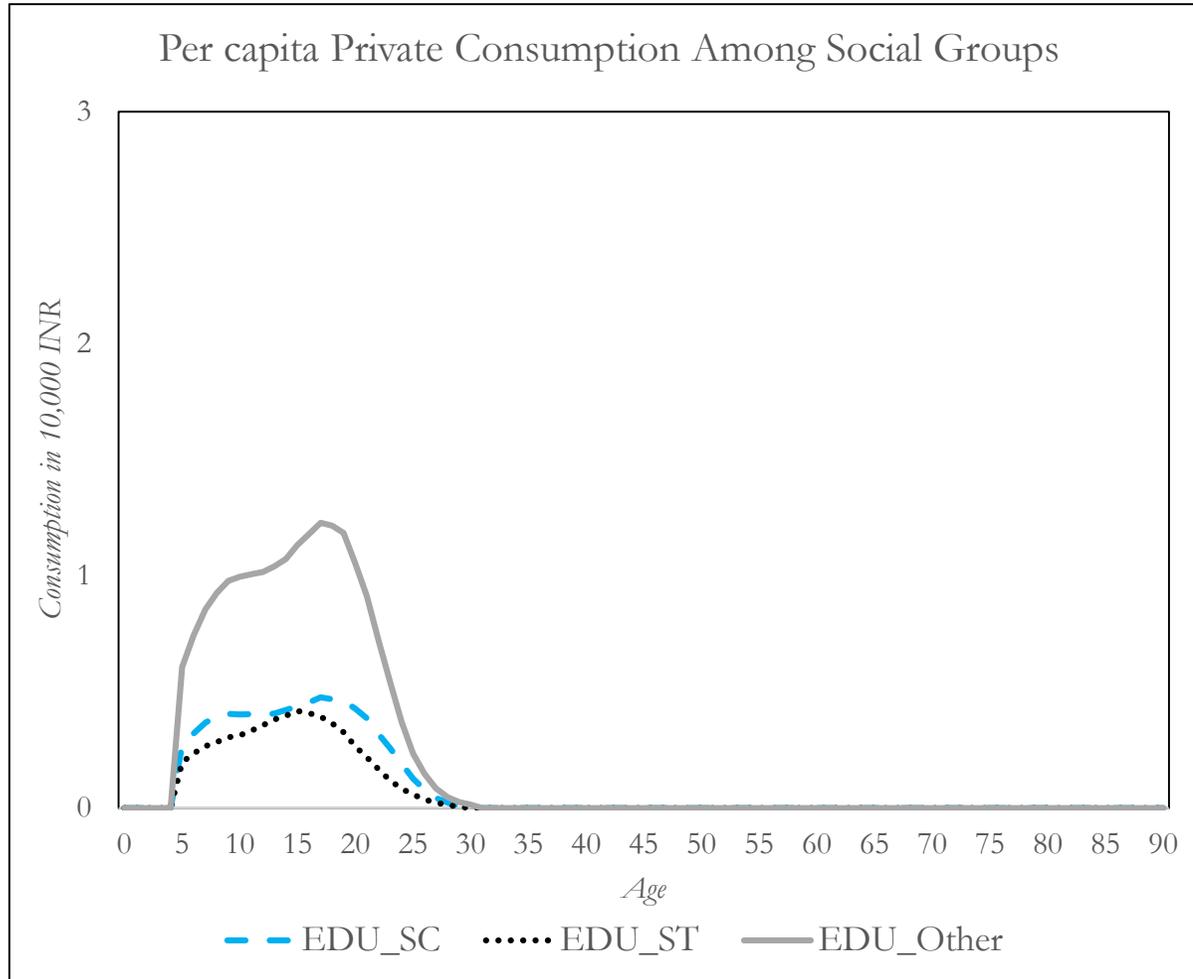
Per capita health consumption

Summary

- It is clear that inequality in terms of gender, residence and social group is very prominent in India.

- Overall public consumption of education and health care is higher than private consumption.

- Despite different kind of public programs, India is still far from a equal society.

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Thank You!!