

Chapter 11: Emerging Issues in Indian Economy

GSEB Class 12 Economics — Complete Board Exam Notes

INTRODUCTION

Major economic changes were brought about in **1991** which are identified as economic reforms. Liberalisation, privatisation and globalisation have changed Indian Economy completely and as a result Indian Economy is being considered as one of the fastest growing economies in the world. Migration and urbanisation are considered as gifts of development process in the country. Infrastructural facilities are said to be prerequisites for economic development and hence directly related to migration and urbanisation. This chapter covers three major emerging issues: (1) Migration (2) Urbanisation (3) Infrastructural Services.

11.1 MIGRATION

11.1.1 Meaning of Migration:

In ordinary language, migration means change in place or moving from one place and settling in another place.

"Migration refers to movement of a person from one place to another place, away from native place either within or outside the country for job, occupation, business or in search of better standard of living, on a permanent basis."

On the basis of the above definition it can be said about migration that: (1) It is a long term movement within or outside the country. (2) It is done for job, occupation, business or for the betterment of living standard.

11.1.2 Types of Migration:

Migration can be classified into two bases: Place-based Classification and Reason-based Classification.

11.1.2.1 Place-based Classification:

(1) Internal Migration:

The movement of a person from one place to another within the geographical boundary of a country is known as internal migration. When a person from Gujarat settles in another state or a city or when a person from any other state or city settles in Gujarat — then it is known as internal migration.

(2) International Migration:

Movement of a person from one country to another is known as international migration. E.g., from Gujarat or any other part of India, if a person moves to some other country in search of job, occupation, business or for better standard of living for permanent settlement — or when people from other countries come to India for settlement on a permanent basis — it is known as international migration.

11.1.2.2 Reason-based Classification:

(1) Migration due to Pull Factors:

When a person gets attracted to the life style and modern infrastructural facilities of urban areas and migrates there, it is known as migration due to pull factors. E.g., the migration from village to a city can be considered as migration due to pull factors because compared to villages, better life style, transportation, communication system, education, health services etc. are available in cities along with wide ranging job opportunities and business prospects. Migration due to pull factors is **voluntary** in nature.

(2) Migration due to Push Factors:

When people living in villages are forced to leave their villages due to lack of business or occupational opportunities or when there are limited educational facilities and when they are forcibly pushed to cities, it is known as **forcible migration** or migration due to push factors. Migration due to push factors is **compulsory** in nature.

11.1.3 Causes of Migration:

11.1.3.1 Economic Causes:

- **(I) For Employment, Occupation and Business:** When a person moves for employment, occupation and business to another place.
- **(II) Transfer:** When a person is transferred from one place to another distant place, he is forced to move.
- **(III) Extent of Natural Resources:** When a particular place has abundance of natural resources but relatively low population, people migrate to that place. E.g., gold, diamond, metallic mines, petroleum products — migration to UAE, Australia, New Zealand, Canada.
- **(IV) To Attain Better Quality Education:** When educational opportunities are limited and a person has hunger for better education, he migrates to a distant place which in due course becomes permanent.
- **(V) To get Modern Health Services:** When a person cannot acquire required health services in his native, he is forced to migrate to a better place.
- **(VI) Planned Migration:** When a family plans to send one or more persons away from the native place for performing economic activity to a distant place.

11.1.3.2 Social Causes:

- **(1) Marriage:** After marriage when a woman leaves her native and migrates to live in a distant place with her husband — it is known as social migration.
- **(2) To get respite from Social Rituals:** A society in a village is traditional and orthodox. Urban society has liberal thinking and modern life style. The youth of the villages get attracted to such a lifestyle and like to settle in urban areas to escape from the rigidity and rituals of rural areas.

11.1.3.3 Political Causes:

- **(I) War and Unrest:** In whichever area when war takes place time and again, there will be unrest. People of that place will prefer to migrate to another area where they can live peacefully and securely.
- **(II) Avoid Friction:** Wherever rioting and friction occur, people will prefer not to stay there and they will migrate to a peaceful place.

11.1.3.4 Natural Calamities or Environmental Factors:

The places which are affected frequently by natural calamities like famine, earthquake, volcanoes etc. see large scale migration of people in search of safety. Due to developmental activity, the migration that takes place is also included in migration due to environmental reasons. E.g., the migration that happened because of **Sardar Sarovar Yojana in Gujarat** can be called as developmental migration. Likewise if a National Park or afforestation is adopted, people are made to move to different areas — also known as developmental migration.

11.1.4 Effects of Migration:

11.1.4.1 Positive Effects of Migration:

(1) Growth of Income:

The main objective of migration is income generation and rise in income. Those who move to cities from villages for livelihood send a major portion of their income to their families which improves the standard of living of those in villages. Moreover, a share from that income is also invested in agriculture which remarkably improves the production and productivity in agricultural sector. The money earned is also being invested in business and as a result agriculture related business and agro industries are also developing.

(2) Contribution towards a Faster Economic Development:

When the people of our country migrate to other countries, they send a part of their earnings to their families. Also they invest in business, trading and industries which increase the foreign exchange of our country enabling a faster economic growth and economic development. Since the new economic reforms of 1991, migration has rapidly increased resulting in greater inflow of foreign exchange and economic development has been taking place at a faster pace. Other than that, Indians go abroad for higher education and the expertise gained from there is used for the development of our country.

11.1.4.2 Negative Effects of Migration:

(1) Unregulated Urbanisation:

When less educated, inefficient and untrained village people who are poor migrate to cities, they are forced to live in the periphery of cities due to low incomes. This results in **uncontrolled urbanisation**. Moreover, hutments and slums expand as there is no alternative in the cities. So slums expand uncontrollably.

(2) Shortage of Infrastructural Facilities:

An unorganised urbanisation, hutments and dirty slum dwellings make the local administration ineffective as they are unable to provide enough water, drainage, road, transportation, communication, toilets, education, schools, health services, etc. This results in serious health issues as the poor class are affected by serious life threatening diseases.

(3) Problem of Environmental Pollution:

As hutments and dirty slum dwellings increase, there arises shortage of toilets and drainage facilities along with shortage of waste removal system, increasing environmental pollution. These problems become serious issues as a result of migration. The best examples are cities like **Ahmedabad, Ankleshwar, Surat, Mumbai, Kolkata, Delhi**, etc.

(4) Social Evils:

People who migrate from villages to cities in search of a higher and regular income, when not able to get expected job or life style, sometimes resort to anti social activities like theft, loot, etc. — leading to disturbances in the social life of cities. Social frictions arise among people because of differences in language, culture, life style etc.

11.2 URBANISATION

11.2.1 Meaning of Urbanisation:

Generally, the migration of people from rural areas to urban areas is known as urbanisation. Urbanisation is that socio-economic process due to which the population in one area increases and gets concentrated which converts into a town or a city.

Definition of Urban Area (from 1961): The following criteria were adopted during the census of 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001:

- (i) All those areas which are planned/managed by Municipality, Corporation, Cantonment Board or Notified Town Area committee.
- (ii) All those areas which fulfill the following THREE criteria: (a) **5000 or more population** live in that area. (b) **75% or more population** are employed in non agricultural sectors. (c) If the **density of population is 400 or more per square kilometer**.

Due to industrialisation, urbanisation in the entire world is on the rise. If this continues, by **2050, 2/3rds (two-thirds) of the world population will be in urban areas**.

Generally 3 types of urbanisation takes place:

- (1) In towns and cities, birth rate tends to be higher than death rate — **natural population growth**.
- (2) Due to the change in the definition of village and town areas, many rural areas have been upgraded and merged into cities — e.g., **Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Surat, Rajkot** etc.

- (3) There is large scale migration of people from rural to urban areas which increases the urban population.

After economic reforms of 1991, due to liberalised industrial policy, Government has announced various incentives to industries. The policy to encourage service sector has resulted in faster economic development and urbanisation.

Year	Percentage of Urban Population
1961	17.97
1971	19.91
1981	23.34
1991	25.32
2001	27.86
2011	31.16

Table 11.1: Trends of Urbanisation in India — Source: Census of India

According to 2011 census, 37.7 crores live in urban areas which means **31.16% (approximately 32%) people live in urban areas in 2011**. India is only second to China in the process of urbanisation.

11.2.2 Effects of Urbanisation:

11.2.2.1 Positive Effects of Urbanisation (6):

(1) Increase in Infrastructural Facilities:

There is continuous increase in infrastructural facilities like education, health, banking, transportation, communication, insurance, electricity etc., creating more employment opportunities which in turn raises the purchasing power of the people to buy goods and services — necessitating the setting up of more industries — creating more employment → income rise → rise in purchasing power → rise necessitates new industries → employment increases → this cycle keeps moving on.

(2) Reduction in Poverty:

Poverty and unemployment are mutually interdependent. Due to urbanisation, industry and service sector creates large scale employment in cities which reduces poverty. Moreover, rural poor and unemployed who come to urban areas get employment according to their capabilities — also leading to reduction in poverty.

(3) Cultural Development:

In cities, advanced educational facilities are available through which an individual can attain allround development which improves personality — making him a cultured individual of the society. Libraries with modern amenities, book stalls and various cultural programmes enrich people culturally.

(4) Ultra Modern Health Services:

Due to the process of urbanisation, population in urban areas rises which caters to the various requirements for better health along with education. Today we can see multispeciality hospitals flourishing in cities like Ahmedabad where ultra modern treatment is available for every disease in one place.

(5) Social Effects — Modern Thinking:

The thinking of the people of urban areas is modern because compared to villages, cities have better education, cultural development and modern means of communication. This makes them quickly adapt to the modern world by way of decency and dignity in words, actions, thoughts, life style etc.

(6) High Standard of Living:

Urbanisation results in rise in income and the presence of modern infrastructural facilities make the standard of living higher in urban areas as compared to rural areas.

11.2.2.2 Negative Effects of Urbanisation (6):

(1) Income Inequalities:

On one hand in urban areas there are intellectuals, highly educated people, entrepreneurs, business magnates whose income levels are very high. On the other hand there are poor labourers who are illiterates who do not have any skill or expertise and whose incomes are very low. Thus income inequalities are very obvious in urban areas.

(2) Social Inequalities:

Social inequalities are seen along with economic inequalities. The rich and educated class have modern thinking while the uneducated poor class have blunt and age-old thinking who get exploited in urban areas.

(3) Problem of Slum-Dwelling:

People coming to cities from villages are forced to live in hutments and dirty slums as they are not able to afford pucca house due to their low incomes. They constitute the labour class and their affordability is very low.

(4) Law and Order Problem:

Uncontrolled urbanisation has led to population explosion in urban areas which results in serious problems — e.g., per capita vehicle in cities is high and rising continuously which creates traffic problems. Moreover, in the absence of employment opportunities and ability to earn enough income, people resort to theft, loot etc. When such anti social activities take place on a large scale, the day to day law and order situation proves insufficient and the situation deteriorates.

(5) Question of Infrastructural Facilities:

There is shortage of transportation, health, roads, shortage of pure drinking water and such other infrastructural facilities which results in problems of water borne diseases, question of sanitation, shortage of electricity — because of the failure of the local administrative system.

(6) Problem of Environmental Pollution:

As urbanisation is the result of industrialisation, pollution level reaches beyond limits due to different industries. The dirt and squalor also creates further problems. E.g., **more than 50% of poor population suffer from skin and respiratory diseases.**

11.2.3 Measures to Reduce the Problems of Urbanisation (7):

(1) Policy Related Steps:

- Control has been imposed on setting up industries in cities where population is greater than 10 lakh.
- Encouragement given to development of small sized towns, so that big cities can be restricted from further urbanisation.
- Indian Government has adopted policy so that big cities do not become bigger and small and medium sized towns in all the states can develop.
- Indian Government has adopted a policy of developing **satellite towns** near big cities.

(2) Increasing Employment Opportunities:

Government has implemented employment oriented programmes to enhance self employment opportunities in cities to ease the negative effects of urbanisation. The aim is to increase the spread of these programmes so that the urban poor can benefit.

(3) Strengthen the Infrastructural Facilities:

To ensure that infrastructural facilities like water, road, transportation, communication system, drainage, sanitation etc. reach people at the grass root level, the system should be made strong. The Central Government has implemented the plan to develop **smart city**. Besides, attempts must be made to construct houses for slum dwellers — Government of India has already started making attempts in this direction.

(4) Education and Health Facilities:

The rich and the well-to-do class in the cities are able to attain advanced education and health facilities quite easily but the poor class is unable to get enough and qualitative access. If these facilities are made accessible to poorest of the poor, the negative effects of urbanisation can be minimised.

(5) Development of Cottage and Small Scale Industries:

Along with the large scale industries, the subsidiary industries, cottage and small scale industries should be increasingly developed so that economic inequalities can be reduced and socio-economic inequalities due to urbanisation can be reduced.

(6) Development of basic Infrastructural Facilities in Rural Areas:

The facilities like education, transportation, communication, roads, electricity, irrigation etc. should be improved so that people will not be forced to migrate to urban areas — this reduces the burden on cities and the negative effects of urbanisation can be kept under control.

(7) Strengthen the Administrative System:

If law and order situation has to be improved, the administrative system should be strengthened and whatever deficiency in administrative co-ordination is seen should be eliminated and good governance should be brought about. To improve the law and order situation, more and more awareness should be brought about amongst the citizens.

11.3 INFRASTRUCTURAL SERVICES

The foundation of a nation's prosperity is agricultural and industrial development which is not possible without infrastructural services. Thus, infrastructural development is a prerequisite for agricultural and industrial development as it acts as an engine of economic development. Infrastructural services: (1) Education (2) Health (3) Electricity (4) Railways (5) Petroleum

11.3.1 Education:

Education refers to the process of teaching and learning. Human capital formation refers to that capital investment through which physical and mental capabilities of human beings are developed. Thus, investment made for education, training, grooming, research etc. are known as human capital investment.

"Every generation inherits values from their ancestors which is the true inheritance. If the physical wealth of the world gets destroyed but if the ideas to create physical wealth is not destroyed, we can retrieve the resources quickly but if the ideas themselves are destroyed the physical wealth will remain unutilised and with time such resources will be lost and the world will be at the doorstep of poverty." — Prof. Marshall

Through education: (1) Individual acquires more knowledge → eligible for high class opportunities → standard of living improves. (2) Education improves ability to exchange ideas → uplifts self confidence. (3) Individual can take profitable decisions → leading to good life. (4) Education makes a person efficient to utilize opportunities. (5) Productivity of factory labourers can be increased. (6) Technological knowledge can be given — different methods of production can be made to be used → agricultural productivity increased. (7) Active participation in social issues can be increased. (8) Essential to make a person understand environmental hazards and enable society to create environmental balance. (9) Awareness can be brought regarding cleanliness and health.

Present Scenario of Education:

Education in India is classified into stages based on the age of the child: (1) Primary education — 1 to 5 standards (2) Upper Primary education — 6 to 8 standards (3) Secondary education — 9 & 10 standards (4) Higher Secondary education — 11 & 12 standards (5) College or higher education — 12+ (6) After 8+ standard ITI study can be taken up for technical expertise.

The constitution of India has made primary education for children between **6-14 years** age group, free and compulsory and its responsibility is assigned to the State Governments. In 2013-14, there were **1.4 million primary schools** where **7.7 million teachers** were there in India. Gujarat state has taken initiatives in the form

of "Gunotsav" and "Praveshotsav". In 2013-14, registered number of children in primary education were 93%. **Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan** and **RTE (Right to Education)** are means to spread education to all. Due to poverty and illiteracy: **29% of children drop out of school before completing their 5th standard**. Student-teacher ratio 2013-14: primary 46:1, upper primary 34:1. 69% pupils enrolled in secondary standards; 25% in higher education.

Year	Literacy Rate — India (%)	Literacy Rate — Gujarat (%)
1981	43.57	44.92
1991	52.21	61.29
2001	64.83	69.14
2011	74.04	79.31

Table 11.2: Extent of Literacy — Source: Census of India

11.3.2 Health:

"Health is just not absence of diseases or physical strength but it is an individual's physical, mental and social well being." — WHO (World Health Organisation)

The productivity of a labour is dependent on his health. National Income is directly dependent on the public health of the country. Improvement in health leads to increase in economic growth through three ways: (1) Rise in productivity leads to rise in output. (2) Natural resources can be better utilized and wastage of resources can be stopped. (3) Rise in incomes of labour leads to higher standards of living.

There are two aspects necessary for good health: (1) Balanced diet (2) Good medical treatment.

India's Health Statistics: Life expectancy in India: 1951 = 32 years → 2011 = 63.5 years. IMR: 146 (1951) → 44 (2012). **70% of India's total population live in villages but out of total number of hospitals, only 1/5th (one-fifth) are situated in rural areas** — thus required medical services are not available in rural areas. Shortage of specialists in rural areas: Paediatric, Gynaecologist, Anaesthetist, Ophthalmologist, MD doctors, etc. A healthy child cannot be born to an unhealthy mother. In India, **50% of females between age 15 and 49 suffer from iron deficiency anaemia, out of whom 19% die**. India spends **4.4% of GDP on health** vs America 20.3% vs China 12.5%. Government is consistently increasing the expenditure on health.

11.3.3 Electricity:

Electricity can be considered as an important growth engine for economic development. Infact it can act as a growth engine for the development of rural and urban areas. Thanks to electricity, the growth of agriculture, irrigation, cottage and small scale industries has taken place in rural areas. In cities also, electricity is very important in industrial development and service sector development.

In India in 1950-51, the production capacity of electricity was **2300 mega watts** which increased to **1,54,574 MW in July 2009**. India leads the world in electricity production and consumption. India is in the **7th position in electricity production** and **5th in electricity consumption** in the world.

There are 4 ways of generation of electricity in India: (1) Thermal power — through coal (2) Hydro electric power — through water (3) Nuclear power — through nuclear energy (4) Others — windmill, biogas, solar energy etc.

Out of total energy produced in 2012-2013: **70% was hydro electric power**, 16% from wind power, 2% from nuclear power and 12% from other sources. The Indian Government has been giving more and more encouragement for hydro electric power and wind power (windmill) because there is no spread of pollution from both these sources.

Sectors	Year 2012-13 (%)
(1) Household	22

Sectors	Year 2012-13 (%)
(2) Agriculture	18
(3) Industries	45
(4) Transportation	02
(5) Other pilferage during transmission	13
Total	100

Table 11.3: Use of Electricity by Different Sectors (in %) — Year 2012-13

The production of electricity in India is done by: (1) Central Government (2) State Government (3) Private sector

5 Challenges Faced by Electricity Sector: (1) Not able to use fullest production capacity. (2) Availability of electricity is not enough to meet the requirement of the economy which aims to grow at 7-8%. (3) Production of electricity is less than the production capacity. (4) Apart from these, improper electricity distribution, wastage of electricity, theft of electricity are also important challenges. (5) Electricity production is also affected by factors like high cost, frequent power cuts, scarcity of coal etc.

11.3.4 Railways:

World over railways is considered to be a revolutionary development in the field of transportation. The British Government developed railway in India for their own benefits. **Indian Railway was started during British Rule on 16th April 1853 between Bombay and Thane, a distance of 22 miles (approximately 34 kilometers).** After Independence, the administration of railways came into the hands of Indian Government and administered through a separate department.

Today, the spread of railway network stands to be **number one in Asia, and number 4 in the entire world.** Railway is India's biggest public enterprise and today more than **14 lakh people have got employment in it.** In 2012, **8200 million passengers travelled and 970 million tonnes were transported** by railways.

Role of Railway in Economic Development (6 points): (1) Industrialisation and business became faster due to movement of heavy machines. (2) Regional dynamism of labour improved due to speed, safety and comfort of travel — increasing labour supply to industries. (3) Development of railway resulted in commercialisation of agriculture. (4) India's foreign trade has developed through development of railway. (5) A new sector has developed which is tourism — entirely due to development of railway. (6) Railway has acted as a link for national unity and integrity.

Modernisation of Railways (7 aspects): (1) More modernisation in every plan to speed up gauge conversion. (2) More facilities to make rail travel safer. (3) Modernisation of railway station for various facilities. (4) Railway compartments being modernised for more comfort during travel. (5) More and more electrification of railway is taking place. (6) Increasing speed of trains has already started. (7) **Talgo and bullet trains are forms of modernisation of trains.**

5 Challenges of Railway: (1) Modern technology is still insufficient. (2) Facility of railways is still insufficient in relation to its demand. (3) Shortage of finance and problems of administration. (4) Problems of shortage of facilities for travellers. (5) Regional imbalance in the development of railways.

11.3.5 Petroleum:

Petroleum can be considered as an important source of energy. Moreover, it is a driving force for movement of all vehicles. Any modern technology has depends on the petroleum produced for its production. However we are dependent on imports because the production of petroleum is relatively limited in our country. The demand for petroleum is rising greatly because of the speedy industrialisation.

In India, oil reserves were found for the first time in **Assam**. Realising the importance of petroleum, **ONGC (Oil and Natural Gas Commission Limited)** was set up in **1959** and later the Government converted it into

corporation by intensifed exploration of crude oil. Through ONGC, petroleum resources were found in **Kadi, Kalol, Ankleshwar etc. in Gujarat** and in **Bombay High** for offshore drilling platform has been erected.

Inspite of all these efforts, **India's contribution to petroleum production is just 0.4% of the total**. The countries of the world have started thinking seriously in terms of alternative energy sources.

Natural Gas: Natural Gas is also considered to be of petroleum origin. It is predominantly used in thermal power stations, cooking gas and as fuel for running vehicles. The total gas production in India is only **0.5%** of the total gas of the world. By using more natural gas it is believed that the environmental pollution can be reduced to remarkable extent. It should be used increasingly in the production of electricity and for vehicle operation. Use of gas is considered **Environment friendly**.

EXERCISE — MCQs (Ch11)

(1) In which year was economic reforms introduced in India?

Options: (a) 1990 (b) 1991 (c) 1999 (d) 2008

✓ Answer: (b) 1991 — Major economic reforms of Liberalisation, Privatisation, Globalisation were introduced in India in 1991.

(2) Identify the type of effect that is caused by migration due to pull factors.

Options: (a) Negative (b) Positive (c) Zero (d) Relative

✓ Answer: (b) Positive — Migration due to pull factors is voluntary and has positive effects like growth of income, faster economic development.

(3) By 2050, how much of the world population will be in cities?

Options: (a) 1/2 (b) 1/4 (c) 2/3 (d) 3/4

✓ Answer: (c) 2/3 (two-thirds) — By 2050, 2/3rds of the world population will be in urban areas.

(4) In which year was the definition of an urban area liberally given?

Options: (a) in 1991 (b) in 1981 (c) in 1971 (d) in 1951

✓ Answer: (d) in 1951 — In 1951 the definition of a town or a city was very broad. By 1961 the definition became narrow.

(5) Approximately, what was the percentage of population living in cities in 2011?

Options: (a) 20% (b) 32% (c) 35% (d) 25%

✓ Answer: (b) 32% — 31.16% (approximately 32%) people live in urban areas in 2011.

(6) Which age group of children are eligible for compulsory and free education according to the Indian Constitution?

Options: (a) 4-14 yrs (b) 5-15 yrs (c) 6-14 yrs (d) 7-15 years

✓ Answer: (c) 6-14 yrs — Constitution of India has made primary education for children between 6-14 years free and compulsory.

(7) What was the extent of literacy in India in 2011?

Options: (a) 50% (b) 60% (c) 70% (d) 74.04%

✓ Answer: (d) 74.04%

(8) When was railway started for the first time in India?

Options: (a) in 1953 (b) in 1853 (c) in 1975 (d) in 1901

✓ Answer: (b) in 1853 — Indian Railway started on 16th April 1853 between Bombay and Thane, 22 miles distance.

(9) In which year was ONGC set up?

Options: (a) in 1947 (b) in 1951 (c) in 1955 (d) in 1959

✓ Answer: (d) in 1959 — ONGC (Oil and Natural Gas Commission Limited) was set up in 1959.

Key One-Line Answers

(1) What is meant by internal migration?

The movement of a person from one place to another within the geographical boundary of a country is known as internal migration. E.g., from Gujarat to another state or city.

(2) What is meant by development based migration?

The migration that takes place due to developmental activity is known as developmental migration. E.g., migration that happened because of Sardar Sarovar Yojana in Gujarat, or due to establishment of a National Park or afforestation.

(3) What is meant by urbanisation?

Urbanisation is that socio-economic process due to which the population in one area increases and gets concentrated which converts into a town or a city; generally, the migration of people from rural areas to urban areas.

(4) What are the ways through which electricity can be produced?

4 ways: (1) Thermal power — through coal. (2) Hydro electric power — through water. (3) Nuclear power — through nuclear energy. (4) Others — windmill, biogas, solar energy etc.

(5) Give the full form of ONGC.

ONGC = Oil and Natural Gas Commission Limited (later converted to Corporation). Set up in 1959. Found petroleum resources in Kadi, Kalol, Ankleshwar (Gujarat) and Bombay High.

■ BOARD EXAM QUICK REVISION — CHAPTER 11: EMERGING ISSUES IN INDIAN ECONOMY

1. Economic Reforms in India = 1991 (Liberalisation, Privatisation, Globalisation).

2. Migration Definition: Movement of a person from one place to another, away from native place either within or outside the country for job, occupation, business or in search of better standard of living, on a permanent basis.

3. TYPES OF MIGRATION — By Place: Internal (within country) | International (from country to country). By Reason: Pull factors (voluntary, attracted to urban facilities) | Push factors (compulsory, forced due to lack of opportunities).

4. CAUSES OF MIGRATION (4 categories): Economic (employment, transfer, natural resources, education, health, planned) | Social (marriage, social rituals) | Political (war/unrest, avoid friction) | Natural Calamities/Environmental (famine, earthquake; also developmental migration e.g. Sardar Sarovar Yojana).

5. POSITIVE EFFECTS OF MIGRATION: Growth of income (remittances to family), Contribution to faster economic development (foreign exchange inflow), Higher education abroad benefiting India.

6. NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF MIGRATION: Unregulated urbanisation | Shortage of infrastructure | Environmental pollution | Social evils (theft, loot). Example cities: Ahmedabad, Ankleshwar, Surat, Mumbai, Kolkata, Delhi.

7. URBANISATION: Urban area criteria (from 1961): 5000+ population | 75%+ in non-agricultural | 400+ density per sq km.

8. Trends of Urbanisation: 1961 = 17.97% → 2011 = 31.16% (approx 32%). 37.7 crores in urban areas (2011).

9. By 2050 = 2/3 of world population will be in urban areas.

10. POSITIVE EFFECTS OF URBANISATION (6): Infrastructure | Poverty reduction | Cultural development | Ultra modern health | Modern thinking | High standard of living.

11. NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF URBANISATION (6): Income inequalities | Social inequalities | Slum-dwelling | Law & order problem | Infrastructure shortage | Environmental pollution (50%+ poor suffer from skin/respiratory diseases).

12. MEASURES TO REDUCE URBANISATION PROBLEMS (7): Policy steps (control industries in cities >10 lakh, satellite towns) | Employment opportunities | Strengthen infrastructure (Smart City) | Education and Health | Cottage/SSI development | Rural infrastructure | Strengthen administration.

13. Education: Primary = Std 1-5 | Upper Primary = 6-8 | Secondary = 9-10 | Higher Secondary = 11-12 | College = 12+. Free & compulsory education: 6-14 years (Constitution). 2013-14: 1.4 million primary schools, 7.7 million teachers. 29% dropout before 5th std. Student-teacher ratio: Primary 46:1.

14. Literacy (2011): India = 74.04% | Gujarat = 79.31% (Table 11.2). Gujarat initiatives: Gunotsav + Praveshotsav. SSA = Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. RTE = Right to Education Act.

15. Health: WHO definition = physical, mental AND social well-being. Life expectancy: 1951 = 32 yrs → 2011 = 63.5 yrs. IMR: 146 (1951) → 44 (2012). Only 1/5 hospitals in rural areas despite 70% rural population. 50% females (15-49) have iron deficiency anaemia; 19% die. India spends 4.4% GDP on health (USA 20.3%, China 12.5%).

16. Electricity: Production 1950-51 = 2300 MW → July 2009 = 1,54,574 MW. India = 7th in production, 5th in consumption (world). Hydro 70%, Wind 16%, Nuclear 2%, Others 12% (2012-13). Industries consume 45% of electricity.

17. Railway: Started 16th April 1853, Bombay-Thane, 22 miles (34 km). #1 in Asia, #4 in world for railway network. 14 lakh+ employees. 2012: 8200 million passengers, 970 million tonnes. Talgo and bullet trains = modernisation.

18. Petroleum: Found first in Assam. ONGC set up 1959. Found in Kadi, Kalol, Ankleshwar (Gujarat), Bombay High. India's petroleum production = 0.4% of world. Natural Gas production = 0.5% of world. Environment friendly alternative.