

**SSC**  
**SMIT SIR COMMERCE**

GSEB | ENGLISH MEDIUM

ECONOMICS

STANDARD 12

CHAPTER 11

# Emerging Issues in Indian Economy

Migration | Urbanisation | Infrastructural Services

|             |                                                                        |
|-------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
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Learn the Concept. Understand the Logic. Write Better Answers.

# How These Notes Are Built

These notes are rebuilt from your Chapter 11 source and follow the exact chapter structure: Migration, Urbanisation and Infrastructural Services.

- Migration is covered by meaning, types, causes and positive/negative effects.
- Urbanisation is covered by meaning, urban-area criteria, trends, effects and measures.
- Infrastructure is covered through education, health, electricity, railways and petroleum.
- Every source-period table is preserved in an easier mobile-readable format.
- Historical facts and statistics are clearly labelled as textbook-era data.
- Board-oriented MCQs, one-line questions, short answers, long answers and case applications are added.

## TEXTBOOK DATA NOTE

The source contains historical figures and several period-specific policy facts. These notes preserve them for board-exam fidelity and do not silently replace them with current data.

# Chapter at a Glance

| Section | Topic          | Core Idea                                                                         |
|---------|----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 11.1    | Migration      | Movement for work, living standard, social, political or environmental reasons    |
| 11.2    | Urbanisation   | Growth and concentration of urban population                                      |
| 11.3    | Infrastructure | Education, health, electricity, railways and petroleum as development foundations |

## EXAM IMPORTANT

The chapter's logic is: Economic development changes where people live -> cities expand -> infrastructure becomes essential for sustaining development.

# Learning Objectives

- define migration and explain its place-based and reason-based types.
- explain all economic, social, political and environmental causes of migration.
- explain positive and negative effects of migration.
- define urbanisation and explain the textbook urban-area criteria.
- interpret the urbanisation trend table.
- explain six positive and six negative effects of urbanisation.
- explain seven measures to reduce urbanisation problems.
- explain infrastructure and all five infrastructure services.
- explain education as human-capital investment.
- explain health, electricity, railways and petroleum with source-period facts.

# Introduction - Emerging Issues after Economic Reform

The source begins with the major economic reforms of 1991 - liberalisation, privatisation and globalisation. These reforms changed production, employment, investment and mobility in India.

Migration and urbanisation are presented as outcomes of the development process, while infrastructure is presented as a prerequisite for sustainable economic development.

## REMEMBER THIS

Three big topics: Migration -> Urbanisation -> Infrastructure.

## 11.1 Migration

Migration is one of the most visible ways in which development changes people's economic and social lives.

## 11.1.1 Meaning of Migration

Simple Meaning: Migration means moving away from one's native place and settling at another place, within or outside the country, usually for work, business, education, health or a better standard of living.

### KEY TERM - MIGRATION

Long-term movement of a person away from the native place to another place within or outside the country for economic or living-standard reasons.

### REMEMBER THIS

Textbook emphasis: migration is treated as a long-term / permanent settlement movement, not a short daily commute.

## 11.1.2 Types of Migration

| Basis  | Type                    | Meaning                                                             |
|--------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Place  | Internal Migration      | Movement within national boundary                                   |
| Place  | International Migration | Movement from one country to another                                |
| Reason | Pull-Factor Migration   | Voluntary movement attracted by better opportunities/facilities     |
| Reason | Push-Factor Migration   | Compulsory/forced movement because native place lacks opportunities |

# Internal Migration

Meaning: Movement from one place to another within the geographical boundary of the same country.

Example: A person moves from a village in Gujarat to Ahmedabad, Surat or another Indian state for long-term work and settlement.

## KEY TERM - INTERNAL MIGRATION

Migration that does not cross the country's international boundary.

# International Migration

Meaning: Movement from one country to another for long-term settlement, work, occupation, business or a better standard of living.

Example: An Indian moves to Canada, Australia or the UAE and settles there for employment or business.

## **KEY TERM - INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION**

Migration across national boundaries.

# Pull Factors

Pull-factor migration occurs when a person is attracted by better conditions at the destination.

- More employment and business opportunities
- Better transport and communication
- Better education
- Better health services
- Modern lifestyle
- Higher expected standard of living

## EXAM IMPORTANT

Pull factor = Attraction. It is voluntary in the source framing.

# Push Factors

Push-factor migration occurs when poor conditions at the native place force or strongly pressure people to leave.

- Lack of employment
- Limited business opportunities
- Weak educational facilities
- Poor services
- Economic insecurity

## EXAM IMPORTANT

Push factor = Pressure / compulsion.

# Pull vs Push Migration

| Basis              | Pull Factor                           | Push Factor                                |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| Nature             | Voluntary                             | Compulsory / forced in source framing      |
| Direction of Force | Destination attracts                  | Native place pushes away                   |
| Typical Reason     | Better jobs, facilities, lifestyle    | Lack of jobs/facilities/opportunities      |
| Example            | Village youth chooses city for career | Worker leaves because no local work exists |

## 11.1.3 Causes of Migration

| Cause Group             | Sub-Causes                                                                             |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Economic                | Employment/business, transfer, natural resources, education, health, planned migration |
| Social                  | Marriage, escape from rigid social rituals                                             |
| Political               | War/unrest, friction/riots                                                             |
| Environmental / Natural | Famine, earthquake, volcanoes, development projects                                    |

## **1. Employment, Occupation and Business**

People move to places where better employment, occupation or business opportunities are available.

## **2. Transfer**

A job transfer can require a worker and family to move to another city or region.

## **3. Natural Resources**

Resource-rich areas can attract labour and business when local population is relatively low. The source mentions gold, diamonds, mineral mines and petroleum.

## **4. Better Quality Education**

Students and families may migrate because advanced or specialised education is not available locally.

## **5. Modern Health Services**

People may move to places with better hospitals, specialists and medical facilities.

## **6. Planned Migration**

A family may deliberately send one or more members elsewhere to perform economic activity and support the household.

## 11.1.3.2 Social Causes

Marriage: The source treats post-marriage movement of a woman to her husband's place as social migration.

Escape from Social Rigidity: Young people may prefer urban areas because of modern lifestyles, liberal thinking and less restrictive social customs.

### SMIT SIR'S NOTE

The source's marriage example reflects its textbook framing; use that framing in the board answer.

## 11.1.3.3 Political Causes

War and Unrest: Repeated conflict makes people seek safer, more peaceful areas.

Avoiding Friction / Riots: Social or political violence can force households to migrate.

## 11.1.3.4 Natural and Environmental Causes

Frequent natural calamities such as famine, earthquakes and volcanic activity can force people to leave unsafe areas.

The source also includes development-induced migration, where people relocate because of dams, national parks, afforestation or similar projects.

Source example: Sardar Sarovar Yojana in Gujarat.

### **KEY TERM - DEVELOPMENTAL MIGRATION**

Migration caused by development projects that require people to relocate.

## 11.1.4 Effects of Migration

The source divides effects into Positive and Negative effects.

# Positive Effect 1 - Growth of Income

People often migrate to obtain higher and more regular income.

Migrants may send a major part of earnings to their families. These remittances can improve living standards and may also be invested in agriculture or small business.

## KEY TERM - REMITTANCE

Money sent by a migrant to family members or others in the place of origin.

## Positive Effect 2 - Faster Economic Development

International migrants can send foreign exchange to India and may invest in trade, business and industry.

The source also notes that students who study abroad may return with skills and knowledge that can support domestic development.

### SMIT SIR'S NOTE

Migration can therefore transfer both money and human capital.

# Negative Effects of Migration - Overview

| No. | Negative Effect                        |
|-----|----------------------------------------|
| 1   | Unregulated Urbanisation               |
| 2   | Shortage of Infrastructural Facilities |
| 3   | Environmental Pollution                |
| 4   | Social Evils / Social Friction         |

# Negative Effect 1 - Unregulated Urbanisation

Poor and low-skilled migrants may be unable to afford formal housing in cities and may settle on the urban periphery.

This can cause rapid growth of informal settlements and slums.

## Negative Effect 2 - Infrastructure Shortage

When urban population rises faster than public capacity, local authorities may struggle to provide enough water, drainage, roads, transport, communication, toilets, schools and healthcare.

### EXAM IMPORTANT

Migration pressure becomes an urban problem when population grows faster than infrastructure.

## Negative Effect 3 - Environmental Pollution

Dense settlements with insufficient sanitation, waste collection and drainage can increase environmental pollution and health problems.

Source examples: Ahmedabad, Ankleshwar, Surat, Mumbai, Kolkata and Delhi.

## Negative Effect 4 - Social Problems

The source links unemployment and unmet expectations among some migrants with possible social disorder and crime.

Differences in language, culture and lifestyle can also create social friction.

### SMIT SIR'S NOTE

For exam writing, explain the source's causal logic; avoid overgeneralising migrants as a group.

# Migration - Cause and Effect Map

| Cause                  | Type           | Possible Effect                 |
|------------------------|----------------|---------------------------------|
| Better city jobs       | Pull           | Higher migrant income           |
| No village jobs        | Push           | Rural-to-urban migration        |
| War / unrest           | Political      | Forced relocation               |
| Education              | Economic       | Human-capital improvement       |
| Large migration inflow | Urban pressure | Slums / infrastructure shortage |
| Foreign migration      | International  | Remittances / foreign exchange  |

## 11.2 Urbanisation

Urbanisation is closely linked with industrialisation, service-sector growth and migration.

## 11.2.1 Meaning of Urbanisation

Simple Meaning: Urbanisation is the socio-economic process through which population becomes increasingly concentrated in towns and cities.

### KEY TERM - URBANISATION

Increase and concentration of population in urban areas, often associated with rural-to-urban migration and expansion/reclassification of settlements.

### REMEMBER THIS

Migration can cause urbanisation, but urbanisation can also increase through natural population growth and reclassification of rural areas.

# Urban Area - Textbook Criteria

The source gives two broad routes for an area to be treated as urban:

- 1 Area is administered by a Municipality, Corporation, Cantonment Board or Notified Town Area Committee.
- 2 Or it fulfils all three criteria below.

| Criterion            | Textbook Requirement                             |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| Population           | 5,000 or more                                    |
| Employment Structure | 75% or more employed in non-agricultural sectors |
| Population Density   | 400 or more persons per square kilometre         |

## EXAM IMPORTANT

Urban-area memory: 5000 population + 75% non-agriculture + 400 density.

# Three Ways Urbanisation Increases

- 1 Natural Urban Growth: Birth rate exceeds death rate in urban areas.
- 2 Reclassification: Rural areas are upgraded/merged into towns or cities.
- 3 Rural-to-Urban Migration: People move to cities in large numbers.

The source links faster post-1991 urbanisation with liberalised industrial policy and encouragement to industry and services.

# Trend of Urbanisation in India

## TEXTBOOK DATA NOTE

Historical Census of India data from the source.

| Year | Urban Population (%) |
|------|----------------------|
| 1961 | 17.97                |
| 1971 | 19.91                |
| 1981 | 23.34                |
| 1991 | 25.32                |
| 2001 | 27.86                |
| 2011 | 31.16                |

The source states that about 37.7 crore people lived in urban areas in 2011, equal to 31.16% (about 32%) of the population.

# How to Read the Urbanisation Trend

The urban share rises in every census year shown in the table.

This indicates a long-term structural shift from a predominantly rural population toward a larger urban population.

## TEXTBOOK DATA NOTE

The source also states that by 2050 about two-thirds of world population may live in urban areas. Treat this as a textbook projection.

## 11.2.2 Positive Effects of Urbanisation

| No. | Positive Effect                        |
|-----|----------------------------------------|
| 1   | Increase in Infrastructural Facilities |
| 2   | Reduction in Poverty                   |
| 3   | Cultural Development                   |
| 4   | Ultra-Modern Health Services           |
| 5   | Modern Thinking                        |
| 6   | High Standard of Living                |

# 1. Increase in Infrastructural Facilities

Urban growth increases demand for education, health, banking, transport, communication, insurance and electricity.

These services themselves create jobs and incomes, which raise purchasing power and can generate further demand for new industries.

## REMEMBER THIS

Urban growth can create a cycle: Infrastructure -> Jobs -> Income -> Demand -> Industry -> More Jobs.

## 2. Reduction in Poverty

The source links urbanisation with expansion of industry and services, which can create employment for rural migrants and urban residents.

Employment raises income and can reduce poverty.

### 3. Cultural Development

Cities usually offer advanced education, libraries, bookshops and cultural programmes.

These can support personality development, knowledge and broader cultural exposure.

## 4. Ultra-Modern Health Services

Concentrated urban demand can support advanced hospitals, specialists and multi-speciality health services.

Source example: Ahmedabad.

## 5. Modern Thinking

Urban exposure to education, cultural diversity and modern communication can make social attitudes more adaptive to changing technology and lifestyles.

## 6. High Standard of Living

Higher income opportunities combined with modern infrastructure can raise access to goods, services and amenities.

### SMIT SIR'S NOTE

A higher average urban standard of living can coexist with severe urban inequality - which is why the chapter also lists negative effects.

# Negative Effects of Urbanisation

| No. | Negative Effect         |
|-----|-------------------------|
| 1   | Income Inequalities     |
| 2   | Social Inequalities     |
| 3   | Slum-Dwelling           |
| 4   | Law and Order Problems  |
| 5   | Infrastructure Shortage |
| 6   | Environmental Pollution |

# 1. Income Inequalities

Cities contain highly educated professionals and wealthy business groups as well as low-skilled workers with very low income.

This makes income inequality highly visible.

## 2. Social Inequalities

Economic inequality can be accompanied by differences in education, social status, opportunity and social attitudes.

The source notes that poorer groups may face exploitation and exclusion.

### 3. Slum-Dwelling

Low-income migrants may be unable to afford formal housing and therefore live in hutments or slums.

Overcrowding and weak sanitation can worsen health and quality of life.

## 4. Law and Order Problems

Rapid population concentration can create traffic, congestion and administrative stress.

The source also links unemployment and low income with some anti-social activity, increasing pressure on law-and-order systems.

## 5. Infrastructure Shortage

Urban demand may exceed the capacity of roads, water systems, transport, electricity, health services and sanitation.

### **EXAM IMPORTANT**

Urbanisation becomes harmful when city population grows faster than public-service capacity.

## 6. Environmental Pollution

Industrialisation, traffic, dense settlements, weak drainage and waste systems can increase air, water and land pollution.

### TEXTBOOK DATA NOTE

The source states that more than 50% of poor population suffer from skin/respiratory diseases in its period framing. Treat this as textbook data.

## 11.2.3 Measures to Reduce Urbanisation Problems

| No. | Measure                                    |
|-----|--------------------------------------------|
| 1   | Policy-Related Steps                       |
| 2   | Increase Employment Opportunities          |
| 3   | Strengthen Infrastructural Facilities      |
| 4   | Education and Health Facilities            |
| 5   | Develop Cottage and Small-Scale Industries |
| 6   | Develop Rural Infrastructure               |
| 7   | Strengthen Administrative System           |

# 1. Policy-Related Steps

- Restrict further industrial concentration in very large cities in source-policy framing.
- Encourage development of small and medium towns.
- Prevent big cities from becoming excessively large.
- Develop satellite towns around metropolitan cities.

## **KEY TERM - SATELLITE TOWN**

A smaller planned urban settlement developed near a large city to reduce pressure on the main city.

## 2. Increase Employment Opportunities

Employment-oriented programmes and self-employment opportunities can improve urban incomes and reduce the social problems associated with unemployment.

### 3. Strengthen Infrastructure

Water, roads, public transport, communication, drainage and sanitation must expand with urban population.

The source also mentions Smart City development and housing support for slum dwellers.

## 4. Education and Health

Advanced education and healthcare should not remain limited to wealthy urban households.

Making quality services accessible to the poorest groups can reduce social inequality.

## 5. Cottage and Small-Scale Industries

Small industries can spread employment and income more widely and reduce inequality caused by concentration of large-scale industry.

## 6. Develop Rural Infrastructure

If villages have better education, transport, communication, roads, electricity and irrigation, people are less likely to be forced to migrate to cities.

### **EXAM IMPORTANT**

One of the best ways to reduce excessive urban pressure is to improve rural opportunities.

## 7. Strengthen Administration

Good governance, stronger law-and-order systems and better co-ordination among urban agencies can improve city management.

# Urban Problem -> Suitable Measure

| Urban Problem                | Best-Matched Measure                      |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| Overcrowding of large cities | Satellite towns / small-city development  |
| Urban unemployment           | Employment and self-employment programmes |
| Water / sanitation shortage  | Strengthen urban infrastructure           |
| Unequal access to services   | Education and health access               |
| Income inequality            | Cottage/SSI development                   |
| Rural migration pressure     | Develop rural infrastructure              |
| Law and order issues         | Stronger administration and awareness     |

## 11.3 Infrastructural Services

The source calls infrastructure a prerequisite and an engine of agricultural and industrial development.

| Infrastructure Service | Role                                      |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| Education              | Builds human capital                      |
| Health                 | Raises productivity and quality of life   |
| Electricity            | Powers agriculture, industry and services |
| Railways               | Connects markets, labour and regions      |
| Petroleum              | Provides energy and transport fuel        |

## 11.3.1 Education

Education is the process of teaching and learning. Investment in education, training, grooming and research builds human capabilities and is therefore treated as human capital investment.

### KEY TERM - HUMAN CAPITAL FORMATION

Investment that develops the physical, mental, educational and productive capabilities of people.

### SMIT SIR'S NOTE

The source uses Marshall's idea that knowledge and ideas are more fundamental than physical wealth.

# Why Education Supports Economic Development

- 1 Creates knowledge and eligibility for better opportunities.
- 2 Improves communication and self-confidence.
- 3 Helps people make more profitable decisions.
- 4 Makes people better able to use opportunities.
- 5 Raises labour productivity.
- 6 Spreads technical knowledge and better production methods.
- 7 Encourages participation in social issues.
- 8 Creates awareness about environmental hazards.
- 9 Improves cleanliness and health awareness.

# Stages of Education in the Source

| Stage                      | Standards / Level                            |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| Primary                    | Std. 1 to 5                                  |
| Upper Primary              | Std. 6 to 8                                  |
| Secondary                  | Std. 9 and 10                                |
| Higher Secondary           | Std. 11 and 12                               |
| College / Higher Education | After Std. 12                                |
| ITI / Technical Route      | Can be taken after Std. 8+ in source framing |

# Education - Important Source Facts

## TEXTBOOK DATA NOTE

Historical education data from the source.

- Free and compulsory education: age 6-14 years.
- 2013-14: 1.4 million primary schools and 7.7 million teachers.
- Primary-enrolment figure in source: 93%.
- Dropout before completing Std. 5: 29%.
- Student-teacher ratio: Primary 46:1; Upper Primary 34:1.
- Secondary enrolment: 69%; Higher education: 25%.
- Gujarat initiatives named: Gunotsav and Praveshotsav.
- SSA = Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan; RTE = Right to Education.

# Literacy - India and Gujarat

## TEXTBOOK DATA NOTE

Historical Census data from source.

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

Trend: Literacy increased continuously in both India and Gujarat across the source period.

## 11.3.2 Health

The source uses the WHO idea that health includes physical, mental and social well-being, not merely absence of disease.

Worker productivity depends strongly on health, so public health directly affects national income.

### **KEY TERM - HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE**

Medical, nutritional and public-health services that improve the physical and mental well-being of people.

# How Better Health Supports Economic Growth

- 1 Higher health -> higher labour productivity -> higher output.
- 2 Healthy workers use natural and physical resources more effectively.
- 3 Higher productivity and income improve living standards.

## REMEMBER THIS

Good health needs both balanced diet and good medical treatment in the source.

# Health - Important Source Statistics

## TEXTBOOK DATA NOTE

Historical health figures from the source.

- Life expectancy: 32 years (1951) -> 63.5 years (2011).
- Infant Mortality Rate: 146 (1951) -> 44 (2012).
- Source states about 70% of population lived in villages but only one-fifth of hospitals were rural.
- Shortage of rural specialists is highlighted.
- Source states 50% of females aged 15-49 had iron-deficiency anaemia in its period data.
- Source gives health expenditure comparison: India 4.4% of GDP, USA 20.3%, China 12.5%.

## 11.3.3 Electricity

Electricity is presented as a major growth engine for both rural and urban development.

- Supports irrigation and agriculture.
- Supports cottage and small industries.
- Powers factories and modern services.
- Raises productivity and enables technology use.

### TEXTBOOK DATA NOTE

Historical capacity in source: 2,300 MW in 1950-51 -> 1,54,574 MW in July 2009.

# Sources of Electricity in the Chapter

| Type                          | Source              |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| Thermal Power                 | Coal                |
| Hydro-Electric Power          | Water               |
| Nuclear Power                 | Nuclear energy      |
| Other Renewable / Alternative | Wind, biogas, solar |

# Electricity Production Mix - Source Data

## TEXTBOOK DATA NOTE

The source reports the following 2012-13 percentages. These appear as textbook-period figures and are preserved exactly rather than corrected.

| Source         | Share in Source (%) |
|----------------|---------------------|
| Hydro-Electric | 70                  |
| Wind           | 16                  |
| Nuclear        | 2                   |
| Other          | 12                  |

## COMMON MISTAKE

Do not silently replace these source percentages with current electricity-mix data in a board answer based on this chapter.

# Use of Electricity by Sector - 2012-13

## TEXTBOOK DATA NOTE

Historical source table.

| Sector                         | Share (%) |
|--------------------------------|-----------|
| Household                      | 22        |
| Agriculture                    | 18        |
| Industries                     | 45        |
| Transportation                 | 2         |
| Other / Transmission Pilferage | 13        |
| Total                          | 100       |

## EXAM IMPORTANT

Largest source-table user = Industries, 45%.

# Five Challenges of the Electricity Sector

- 1 Full production capacity is not utilised.
- 2 Electricity availability is insufficient for the economy's requirements.
- 3 Actual production remains below production capacity.
- 4 Distribution problems, wastage and theft reduce efficiency.
- 5 High cost, frequent power cuts and scarcity of coal create additional problems.

## 11.3.4 Railways

Railways are presented as a revolutionary transport infrastructure that supports industrialisation, trade, labour mobility and national integration.

### TEXTBOOK DATA NOTE

Textbook history: India's first railway started on 16 April 1853 between Bombay and Thane, about 22 miles / 34 km.

# Railways - Important Source Facts

## TEXTBOOK DATA NOTE

Historical textbook data.

- Rail network: No. 1 in Asia and No. 4 in the world in source framing.
- More than 14 lakh people employed.
- 2012: 8,200 million passengers travelled.
- 2012: 970 million tonnes of goods transported.

# Role of Railways in Economic Development

- 1 Speeds industrialisation and business through movement of heavy machinery and goods.
- 2 Improves geographical mobility of labour.
- 3 Encourages commercialisation of agriculture.
- 4 Supports India's foreign trade.
- 5 Promotes tourism.
- 6 Strengthens national unity and integration.

# Modernisation of Railways

- 1 Gauge conversion.
- 2 Improved safety facilities.
- 3 Modern railway stations.
- 4 More comfortable coaches.
- 5 Electrification.
- 6 Higher train speeds.
- 7 Modern train technologies such as Talgo and bullet trains in the source.

# Five Challenges of Railways

- 1 Insufficient modern technology.
- 2 Railway capacity/facilities remain inadequate relative to demand.
- 3 Finance shortages and administrative problems.
- 4 Insufficient traveller facilities.
- 5 Regional imbalance in railway development.

## 11.3.5 Petroleum

Petroleum is an important source of energy and a major fuel for transportation and modern production.

India's domestic production is limited relative to demand, so the source highlights dependence on imports.

### TEXTBOOK DATA NOTE

The source states that petroleum was first found in Assam and ONGC was set up in 1959.

# ONGC and Petroleum Locations

## KEY TERM - ONGC

Oil and Natural Gas Commission Limited in source wording; established in 1959 and later converted into a corporation.

The source lists petroleum resources discovered through ONGC at Kadi, Kalol and Ankleshwar in Gujarat and offshore development at Bombay High.

## TEXTBOOK DATA NOTE

The source states India's petroleum production was 0.4% of world production in its period data.

# Natural Gas

Natural gas is treated as a petroleum-origin fuel used in thermal power stations, cooking and vehicles.

The source presents natural gas as relatively environment-friendly compared with more polluting fuels and encourages greater use.

## TEXTBOOK DATA NOTE

The source states India's natural-gas production was 0.5% of world production in its period data.

# Infrastructure - One-Look Comparison

| Service     | Development Contribution              | Major Source Challenge                          |
|-------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| Education   | Human capital and productivity        | Dropout / access / pupil-teacher pressure       |
| Health      | Healthy labour and higher output      | Rural service shortage                          |
| Electricity | Powers all sectors                    | Capacity, distribution, cost, theft             |
| Railways    | Mobility, trade, tourism, integration | Finance, technology, regional imbalance         |
| Petroleum   | Transport and energy                  | Import dependence / limited domestic production |

# How the Whole Chapter Connects

| Development Change             | What It Causes                     | What Is Needed                              |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| More jobs / industry in cities | Migration                          | Housing and services                        |
| Migration + natural growth     | Urbanisation                       | Urban planning and administration           |
| Larger cities / economy        | Higher infrastructure demand       | Education, health, power, transport, energy |
| Better infrastructure          | Higher productivity and investment | Faster economic development                 |

## EXAM IMPORTANT

The three topics are not separate. Migration changes population location, urbanisation concentrates it, and infrastructure supports that concentration.

# Common Mistakes Students Make

## COMMON MISTAKE

Wrong idea: Migration means any daily travel.

Correct idea: The source treats migration as long-term movement and settlement.

## COMMON MISTAKE

Wrong idea: Internal migration means movement from India to another country.

Correct idea: Internal migration remains within India.

## COMMON MISTAKE

Wrong idea: Pull and push factors are the same.

Correct idea: Pull attracts a person to a destination; push forces movement away from origin.

## COMMON MISTAKE

Wrong idea: Urbanisation happens only because of migration.

Correct idea: The source gives natural growth and reclassification as additional causes.

## COMMON MISTAKE

Wrong idea: Every urban resident enjoys a high standard of living.

Correct idea: The chapter also explains slums, inequality and infrastructure shortage.

## COMMON MISTAKE

Wrong idea: Urban area requires only 5,000 population.

Correct idea: The source gives a three-condition test plus statutory-town route.

**COMMON MISTAKE**

Wrong idea: Education is only a social service.

Correct idea: The chapter treats education as human-capital investment.

**COMMON MISTAKE**

Wrong idea: Health means only absence of disease.

Correct idea: The source/WHO framing includes physical, mental and social well-being.

**COMMON MISTAKE**

Wrong idea: Electricity source percentages should be corrected from outside data.

Correct idea: For source-based exam notes, preserve and label the textbook figures.

**COMMON MISTAKE**

Wrong idea: Railways matter only for passengers.

Correct idea: They also support freight, labour mobility, agriculture, trade, tourism and national integration.

**COMMON MISTAKE**

Wrong idea: Petroleum and natural gas are unrelated to infrastructure.

Correct idea: The chapter treats them as core energy infrastructure.

# How to Write Major Answers in the Exam

## Q1. Explain Types and Causes of Migration

Best structure: Place-based types -> Reason-based types -> Economic -> Social -> Political -> Environmental.

## Q2. Explain Effects of Migration

Best structure: Positive (2) -> Negative (4).

## Q3. Explain Urbanisation and its Effects

Best structure: Meaning -> Criteria -> Trend -> Positive 6 -> Negative 6.

## Q4. Explain Measures to Reduce Urbanisation Problems

Best structure: Write all 7 measures in source order.

## Q5. Explain Education as Infrastructure

Best structure: Meaning -> human capital -> 9 benefits -> stages -> source data.

## Q6. Explain Health as Infrastructure

Best structure: Meaning -> 3 growth links -> balanced diet/medical treatment -> source statistics.

## Q7. Explain Role and Challenges of Railways

Best structure: History -> 6 roles -> 7 modernisation points -> 5 challenges.

## Q8. Explain Petroleum and Natural Gas

Best structure: Importance -> Assam -> ONGC 1959 -> Gujarat/Bombay High -> import dependence -> natural gas.

## Practice Set A - MCQs

1. Economic reforms were introduced in India in:

- A. 1991
- B. 1951
- C. 2001
- D. 2011

2. Migration within the country is:

- A. Internal
- B. International
- C. Foreign
- D. External

3. Migration attracted by better city facilities is:

- A. Pull-factor migration
- B. Push-factor migration
- C. Natural growth
- D. Reclassification

4. Migration forced by lack of local opportunities is:

- A. Push-factor migration
- B. Pull-factor migration
- C. Tourism
- D. Trade

5. Which is an economic cause of migration?

- A. Employment
- B. War only
- C. Earthquake only
- D. Marriage only

6. Which is a social cause of migration?

- A. Marriage
- B. Petroleum
- C. Railways
- D. Electricity

7. Urban-area population criterion in source is:

- A. 5000+
- B. 500+
- C. 50,000+ only
- D. 400

8. Non-agricultural employment criterion is:

- A. 75%+
- B. 25%
- C. 50%
- D. 90%

9. Density criterion is:

- A. 400+ per sq km
- B. 40
- C. 4000
- D. 100

10. Urban population share in 2011 was:

- A. 31.16%
- B. 17.97%
- C. 74.04%
- D. 45%

11. Free and compulsory education age group is:

- A. 6-14
- B. 15-18
- C. 0-5
- D. 21-25

12. India literacy in 2011 in source was:

- A. 74.04%
- B. 79.31%
- C. 31.16%
- D. 63.5%

13. First railway in India started in:

- A. 1853
- B. 1953
- C. 1947
- D. 1901

14. ONGC was set up in:

- A. 1959
- B. 1991
- C. 1853
- D. 2011

15. Which infrastructure service builds human capital most directly?

- A. Education
- B. Petroleum
- C. Railways
- D. Imports

## Practice Set B - Conceptual MCQs

16. A worker moves from Mehsana to Surat for a permanent job. Type?

- A. Internal migration
- B. International migration
- C. Natural growth
- D. External trade

17. A student moves to another city because it has better universities. Cause?

- A. Economic/education cause
- B. Political cause
- C. Natural calamity
- D. No migration

18. Families leave because of repeated riots. Cause?

- A. Political
- B. Educational
- C. Health
- D. Urban growth

19. People are relocated because of a dam project. Type?

- A. Developmental migration
- B. Pull migration only
- C. Daily commuting
- D. Trade

20. Urban population rises because villages are officially merged into a city. Process?

- A. Reclassification
- B. International migration
- C. Remittance
- D. Health

21. City jobs increase incomes and reduce poverty. This is:

- A. Positive urbanisation effect
- B. Negative effect
- C. Petroleum issue
- D. BoP

22. City slums expand because housing is unaffordable. This is:

- A. Negative urbanisation effect
- B. Positive effect
- C. Human capital
- D. Education

23. Village roads, electricity and education are improved to reduce city migration. Measure?

- A. Rural infrastructure development
- B. Petroleum imports
- C. Urban reclassification
- D. Pull factor

24. A government spends on schools and training. Economic concept?

- A. Human capital investment
- B. Physical depreciation
- C. Trade deficit
- D. Migration only

25. Electricity theft and distribution losses increase. Which topic?

- A. Electricity-sector challenge
- B. Migration benefit
- C. Education
- D. Petroleum discovery

# MCQ Answer Key

| Q  | Ans | Q  | Ans | Q  | Ans | Q  | Ans | Q  | Ans |
|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|
| 1  | A   | 2  | A   | 3  | A   | 4  | A   | 5  | A   |
| 6  | A   | 7  | A   | 8  | A   | 9  | A   | 10 | A   |
| 11 | A   | 12 | A   | 13 | A   | 14 | A   | 15 | A   |
| 16 | A   | 17 | A   | 18 | A   | 19 | A   | 20 | A   |
| 21 | A   | 22 | A   | 23 | A   | 24 | A   | 25 | A   |

## Board-Style One-Line Questions

- What is migration?
- What is internal migration?
- What is international migration?
- What is a pull factor?
- What is a push factor?
- What is developmental migration?
- What is urbanisation?
- State the three textbook criteria of an urban area.
- What is human capital formation?
- State the 2011 literacy rate of India from the source.
- State the 2011 literacy rate of Gujarat from the source.
- When did the first railway start in India?
- Give the full form of ONGC.
- Name four methods of electricity generation.

## Board-Style Short / Brief Questions

- Explain internal and international migration.
- Explain pull and push factors.
- Explain economic causes of migration.
- Explain social and political causes of migration.
- Explain positive effects of migration.
- Explain negative effects of migration.
- Explain the meaning and trend of urbanisation.
- Explain any four positive effects of urbanisation.
- Explain any four negative effects of urbanisation.
- Explain any four measures to reduce urbanisation problems.
- Explain education as human-capital investment.
- Explain the importance of health.
- Explain electricity-sector challenges.
- Explain the role of railways.
- Explain petroleum as infrastructure.

## Board-Style Detailed Questions

- Explain the types and causes of migration in detail.
- Explain the positive and negative effects of migration.
- Explain urbanisation, its positive and negative effects.
- Explain measures to reduce the problems of urbanisation.
- Explain the role and present scenario of education in economic development.
- Explain health as an infrastructural service.
- Explain electricity as an infrastructural service and its challenges.
- Explain the role, modernisation and challenges of railways.
- Explain petroleum and natural gas as infrastructural services.

# Application / Case-Based Practice

## Case 1

A family member permanently moves abroad for work and sends money home.

Answer: International migration; remittance can raise family income.

## Case 2

A village youth chooses a city because of better colleges and jobs.

Answer: Pull-factor migration.

## Case 3

A household leaves an area because of repeated conflict.

Answer: Political push migration.

## Case 4

Population grows in a town because births exceed deaths.

Answer: Natural urban growth.

## Case 5

A village is merged into a nearby municipal corporation.

Answer: Urbanisation through reclassification.

## Case 6

A city develops satellite towns to reduce pressure on the centre.

Answer: Policy measure against excessive urbanisation.

## Case 7

Government invests in teacher training and schools.

Answer: Human capital formation through education.

## Case 8

A new railway line links farms to distant markets.

Answer: Railways support commercialisation of agriculture and trade.

# Chapter Glossary

| Term                    | Simple Meaning                                                |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| Migration               | Long-term movement and settlement away from native place.     |
| Internal Migration      | Movement within national boundary.                            |
| International Migration | Movement across national boundaries.                          |
| Pull Factor             | Attractive condition at destination.                          |
| Push Factor             | Adverse condition that pressures a person to leave origin.    |
| Remittance              | Money sent home by migrants.                                  |
| Developmental Migration | Relocation caused by development projects.                    |
| Urbanisation            | Increase/concentration of population in urban areas.          |
| Satellite Town          | Smaller planned settlement near a large city.                 |
| Infrastructure          | Basic services needed for economic activity and development.  |
| Human Capital           | Knowledge, health and skills embodied in people.              |
| Literacy                | Ability to read/write under census/source definition.         |
| Health                  | Physical, mental and social well-being in source framing.     |
| Thermal Power           | Electricity generated using coal/fossil-fuel heat.            |
| Hydro Power             | Electricity generated using water.                            |
| Railway Infrastructure  | Rail transport system supporting mobility and trade.          |
| Petroleum               | Major fossil-fuel energy source.                              |
| ONGC                    | Oil and Natural Gas Commission/Corporation in source wording. |

## 5-Minute Chapter Revision

1991: Economic reforms.

Migration Types: Internal, International, Pull, Push.

Migration Causes: Economic, Social, Political, Environmental.

Migration Effects: Income/development vs urban pressure/infrastructure/pollution/social issues.

Urban Criteria: 5000 + 75% non-agriculture + density 400.

Urbanisation 2011: 31.16% in source.

Urban Effects: 6 positive + 6 negative.

Urban Measures: 7.

Infrastructure: Education, Health, Electricity, Railways, Petroleum.

Literacy 2011: India 74.04%, Gujarat 79.31%.

Railway: 16 April 1853, Bombay-Thane.

ONGC: 1959.

### EXAM IMPORTANT

Ultra-short memory: Development moves people, builds cities and demands infrastructure.

# One-Page Master Revision Sheet

| Topic                      | Must Remember                |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Economic Reforms           | 1991                         |
| Migration Types            | 4                            |
| Migration Cause Groups     | 4                            |
| Migration Positive Effects | 2                            |
| Migration Negative Effects | 4                            |
| Urban Criteria             | 5000 + 75% + 400             |
| Urban Population 2011      | 31.16% source                |
| Positive Urban Effects     | 6                            |
| Negative Urban Effects     | 6                            |
| Urban Measures             | 7                            |
| Education Age              | 6-14 free & compulsory       |
| Literacy 2011              | India 74.04%; Gujarat 79.31% |
| Electricity Sources        | 4                            |
| First Railway              | 16 Apr 1853                  |
| ONGC                       | 1959                         |

## Have You Mastered This Chapter?

- ☐ I can explain all migration types.
- ☐ I can explain all migration cause groups.
- ☐ I can explain migration effects.
- ☐ I know the urban-area criteria.
- ☐ I can explain 6 positive + 6 negative urban effects.
- ☐ I can explain all 7 urban measures.
- ☐ I can explain all 5 infrastructure services.
- ☐ I know which data are historical textbook facts.

# CHAPTER 11 COMPLETE

Emerging Issues in Indian Economy

## SMIT SIR'S FINAL MESSAGE

Do not study Migration, Urbanisation and Infrastructure as three separate lists. See the chain: people move for opportunity, cities grow because people and activity concentrate, and stronger infrastructure is then required to make that growth productive and sustainable.

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