

## GEOGRAPHY

Time Allowed: 3 hr.

Max. Marks: 250

### Instructions to Candidate

- There are EIGHT question divided in Two Sections.
- Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all
- Question No. 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, three are to be attempted choosing at least one question from each section.
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
- Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.
- Attempts of questions shall be counted in chronological order. Unless struck off, attempt of a question shall be counted even if attempted partly. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer booklet must be clearly struck off.

*Follow the word limit mentioned in the QCA & write inside margins in Dimension*

89

### REMARKS

*[Faint handwritten notes and scribbles at the bottom of the page, including the word 'Dimension' and other illegible text.]*

## SECTION-A

Attempt all questions:

1. Answer the following questions in about 150 words each:

(10 × 5 = 50)

- Influence of demographic factors on population distribution.
- Scope and challenges in fish processing industry in India.
- What is National Agriculture Market (NAM)? What precautions need to be taken for successful implementation of NAM?
- Scope and significance of food processing industry in India. Also discuss the challenges of this industry.
- Discuss the urban sprawls in India.

b) India has a coastline of about 7516 km and many vast stretches of river (around 14,500 km is navigable) which provide rich source for fish and other marine culture and related processing industry.

fair intro

Scope of Processing Industry

- India is 2<sup>nd</sup> largest freshwater and marine water fish producer in the world.
- The tropical waters of Indian territory and associated Marine Economic Zone have vast resources of marine organisms.
- Interconnected with many rivers such as Ganga, Kaveri, Brahmaputra, Godavari provide rich fishing potentials.
- Subsistence farming prevalent in India when combined with fishery can produce improved lifestyle & living standard.

Add some ideas in it

for coastal marine production.

Remarks

5) Employment Opportunity in fish processing industry is of immense importance.

6) Export can bring positive trade surplus in country.

Challenges in Fish Processing Industry

- Resource constraint :-> The government spending is limited due to fiscal deficit and imbalance.
- Research and Development expenditure is very less in marine industry.
- Lack of incentives for fish processing industry.
- Inadequate infrastructure such as cold storage, transportation etc...

good

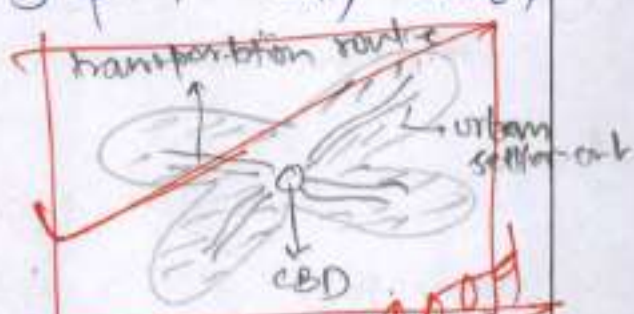
Hence the SDG goal 14 (Life below water), goal 1 (poverty), goal 2 (hunger) can be addressed with proper focus on fish processing.

c) Urban sprawl in India :->

Urban sprawl is unplanned development that happens in the outskirt of a city / central business district region.

Remarks

→ Many urban sprawls have come up along side metropolitan cities and mega cities such as Japur, Delhi, Mumbai, Surat, Ahmedabad.



Issues regarding sprawl

- Lack of administration since it lies outside the urban administration domain.
- Less development of civil amenities such as drinking, education, health institutions
- Social disparity due to growth of slum & squatters due to urban exploitation.
- Increase in crime & murders and safety is vulnerable.
- Increasing pressure on existing infrastructure
- Destruction of bio shield around urban centre.

good arguments  
4 1/2  
you can also relate it with R-U fringe

Solution

- Integrating urban sprawl into urban development
- Providing Rehabilitation & Resettlement
- Reinforcing the existing infrastructure and amenities.
- Urban planning & urban regionalization Land use and allocation.
- Urban sprawl can be a demographic boom if the labour capacity is utilized by tapping it.

Remarks

Hence more job, and basic amenities in the line of SDG goal 1, 2 and 4 can solve the urban sprawl problem in India.

d) India is land of diversified agro-production and livestock production due to varied socio-economic and climatic as well as physiographic factors.

Yet the food processing in India is at sub-optimal level.

Scope of food processing in India

- India produces variety of crops such as:-
  - ① Food grain ← rice, wheat
  - ② Cash crop ← sugar, cotton
  - ③ Pulses ← <sup>amar</sup> gram, <sup>moong</sup> gram.
- India has surplus food production in wheat and cereals which can be directed to food processing
- India produces about 275 million tonnes of dairy milk every year due to white revolution.
- Meat production in India is also increasing due to poultry, livestock increase and pink revolution.
- Blue revolution has also enable fish-related food processing industry.

Remarks

Significance of food processing

- ① Exporting excess processed food can increase earning.  
Eg. → Schemed milk powder can be increased
- ② Too much potential in job & employment creation as well as bring mass into formal sector.
- ③ Social and Economic disparity can be curbed created due Green Revolution. 4/12
- ④ Development in backward regions such as Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh can be improved to instill regional balance.
- ⑤ Better prices for farmers can be ensured by installing farm processing units, since the processed food products provides better monetary return.

Add spatial dimensions

Challenges in food processing

- ① Inadequate infrastructure such as cold storage, transportation.
- ② Regional disparity in various fields → regional disparity, crop disparity, social disparity
- ③ Inadequate resources with small & marginal farmers
- ④ less or no extension services that provide training in food processing
- ⑤ Minimum Research & Development expenditure

Remarks

Hence to fulfill the SDG goal of poverty (1<sup>st</sup>) and hunger (2<sup>nd</sup>) and overcoming employment issue, food processing unit should be encouraged.

GS Answer

c) National Agriculture Market (NAM) is an interconnected web and network of agri. markets including APMC and other markets at different level such as block level, district level etc.

Precaution Needs to be taken for successful implementation

- Robust institutional and infrastructural development such as proper exit, proper entry, distribution lines - in market.
- Preventing cartelization and monopolization by various agents and private moneylender should be necessary.
- Digitization should be placed at forefront, by accelerating e-NAM and other technological advancement such as Negotiable warehouse receipt.
- States participation should be ensured since agriculture is state to risk

Remarks

→ forward and backward linkages should be properly designed such as transportation, cold storage, etc...

→ Model ~~of~~ NAM guidelines should be introduced

4

Use <sup>effectively</sup> spatial example to bring geography

a) Demography means the India has uneven and inequal distribution of population due to various factors such as physical features (mountains, W. ghats, Deccan plateau, Northern plateau) and climatic features (temperature & rainfall), demographic factors etc.

Revision

0.5

talk in respect of demographic attributes

Remarks

Remarks

2. Answer the following questions:

- (a) What do you understand by Zero Budget Natural Farming? Discuss the various components, benefits and challenges of ZBNF. (250 Words) (20)
- (b) Discuss the salient features of FAME-2 scheme. How will it help to improve charging infrastructure? What steps under this scheme are being taken to make electric vehicles more affordable? (200 Words) (15)
- (c) Discuss the need of introducing solar manufacturing policy in India. (200 Words) (15)

g) Recently Maharashtra has come forward with the guidelines of Zero Budget Natural Farming. fair intro

Zero Budget Natural Farming → farming practice which includes maximum use of natural inputs such as bio-cides (pesticides, weedicides) and organic manure. It includes preventing the use of artificial fertilizer, chemicals etc.. due to increased use of natural components and minimizing the artificial inputs purchasing, the ZBNF practices can be done in minimum cost, which is important for small & marginal farmers.

Components of ZBNF

- Use of Organic manure such as cow dung, bio-compost from urban and rural centres.  
eg: Pune has installed many bio-compost plants.
- Optimum Use of Rainwater and smart irrigation techniques such as sprinkler system and drip irrigation.

Remarks

- Use of traditional Orange, resistant crop instead which require less water and fertilizer.
- Use of Optimum level of mechanization.
- Conservation practices such as contour bunding, sub-surface ploughing for soil erosion protection.

Benefits of ZBNF

- ① Lifeline for small and marginal farmer by minimizing the cost.
- ② Export basket diversification since the demand for organic food in international market is high.
- ③ Ecological conservation due to preserving soil quality, local genetic diversity.
- ④ Dry Areas can be put to agriculture by ZBNF since the optimum use of water and efficient application.
- ⑤ Organic manure and milk (dairy product) from livestock can improve the sustainable farming.
- ⑥ Low vulnerability to disease.

Challenges to ZBNF

- ① Yield is low comparable to chemically grown crop with the use of HYV seeds.

Remarks

- ② Appearance of produce is not attractive (shelf life)  
Eg: Pale tomatoes, Irregular potato size.
- ③ Longer gestation period.  
Eg: Naturally ~~2BNF~~ → Rice → 120-140 days  
HYV seed → Rice → 100 days
- ④ Lower income prevents farmers to go for ~~organic~~ <sup>chemical</sup> agriculture.
- However states such as Sikkim, which has become fully organic state, are showing steadily increasing agricultural yield and soil quality which is important for ecological sensitivity and preservation. Hence 2BNF should be encouraged.

Use spatial examples like

Andhra  
Telangana  
Sikkim  
MP

- Q3) In order to increase the production and adoption of electric hybrid vehicles in India, the government of India has come up with FAME programme whose phase II has begun recently. F

Remarks

### Salient features of FAME-II

- ① Target of reaching 30% automobile vehicles, comprising of electric hybrid vehicles Rationalisation
- ② Reducing the air pollution generated from vehicles especially in Mega cities such as Delhi, Chennai, Mumbai, Kolkata.
- ③ Reducing the import of petroleum products and hence consolidation fiscal capacity.
- ④ Increasing Electric vehicle manufacturing in India.

FAME-II will ~~be~~ help improving the charging infrastructure.

→ Instead of petroleum fuel source such as petrol, diesel; the vehicles will be using electricity as power source.

→ The electricity ~~can~~ can be provided by charging batteries fitted into the vehicles.

→ The batteries such as Lithium-Ion batteries can be recharged and reused.

→ Many buses in Delhi uses Lithium Ion batteries which provide additional benefit of cutting air pollution, and minimizing transportation cost.

Remarks

With increase in electric vehicles, the consumption of battery will go up and hence the charging industries will thrive due to electric vehicles.

→ This will lead the upsurge of charging infrastructure in India.

6/12

Steps Taken Under Scheme to Make EVs Affordable

- Reducing the registration fee for EVs.
  - Mass production to automobile industries will bring the cost down.
  - Released loan terms and premium payment on purchasing EVs.
  - Replacement of ~~own~~ current owned petroleum vehicles with EVs with tax benefit
  - ~~Get~~ benefit on electric batteries, which sometimes include subsidy and loan intervention
  - FDI has been given 100% automatic route in automobile industry.
  - Make in India has also boosted domestic production.
- Hence following the Y.S. Malik Committee Recommendations, the government has taken step towards introducing FAME programme in India.

Add some examples and provide spatial analysis

Remarks

c) India is a tropical & sub-tropical country which receives huge amount of solar insolation.



Work on the intro

good

India see sunlight throughout year.



Kaddah, Rajasthan and Gujarat have surplus solar insolation

Northern plains due to flat terrain receive constant sunlight.

PM Narendra Modi has called India as Surya Putra.

Need for introducing Solar manufacturing policy in India :-

- ① The Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) of India to CO<sub>2</sub> Paris Conference requires 40% of renewable energy generation by 2030.
- ② Exhausting coal and petroleum reserves put an urgent emergency need to have solar development.
- ③ Solar Manufacturing policy is needed to boost the domestic production of solar modules.

Remarks



④ Curbing the International Import especially from Thailand and Vietnam is important to consolidate fiscal condition.

6/6

④.1) Thailand imports of solar module are also titled as part of anti-dumping practice by China

⑤ India has vast potential which is largely untapped. Solar manufacturing policy can nudge the solar prospect of the country

⑥ Government has announced mega-solar parks such as in Rajasthan and Ladakh which requires large scale manufacturing of solar cells and solar modules.

good arguments

⑦ Protecting the indigenous producers from international competition by providing them incentives such as subsidy and loan intervention.

⑧ Export diversification due to surplus production of solar module can strengthen country's balance sheet.

to achieve sustainable goals for clean cities, renewable energy resource, solar manufacturing policy is the need of ours.

Remarks

Remarks

3. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Urban morphology of cities in India shows dual structure. It is either blending of indigenous features and Western-style structure or hybridized European features. Illustrate. (250 Words) (20)
- (b) "India's 60% of farmers depend upon rainfed agriculture which is largely impacted by global phenomenon such as El-Nino effect." Critically evaluate overdependence of Indian farmers on monsoon. Examine the policy bias against rainfed agriculture with reference to rainfed agriculture atlas released by Revitalizing Rainfed Agriculture (RRA) Network. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) Strategy for the rehabilitation of the slum dwellers in India is based on providing good quality, affordable housing for the poor on the marginal areas of city region. Share your views on viability and effectiveness of this approach. (Self) (200 Words) (15)

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

4. Answer the following questions:

- (a) "The two concepts of social space and functional integration have much relevance in understanding the socio-spatial structure of the Indian villages". Explain the above concept with the help of K.N. Singh's models. (250 Words) (20)
- (b) Discuss the growing importance of ports in socio economic development of a nation and in international trade development. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) How globalization has affected Indian tribes? Discuss the issue with suitable examples. (200 Words) (15)

Remarks

Remarks

--

*Remarks*

---

--

*Remarks*

---

--	--

*Remarks*

--	--

*Remarks*



Remarks

Remarks

## SECTION-B

Attempt all questions:

5. Comment on the following into 150 words:

(10 × 5 = 50)

- (a) Inequality in health indicators on the rise in India. Discuss.  
 (b) Discuss the interrelationship between poverty and migration in India.  
 (c) What is the role of beekeeping in rural development? Discuss the challenges this industry is facing.  
 (d) What are the key features of civil aviation policy of India?  
 (e) Write a short note on sustainable development of cities.

1) Health is an important indicator of social well-being of the human population. Better health is important for better economic development of a nation. Yet the inequality in health is rising in India. fair intro

Inequality in various aspects

① Regional inequality:-

Southern states such as Goa, Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu has better

health indicators such as Infant Mortality Rate, Maternal mortality Rate and Total Fertility Rate.

whereas North & North-western states are suffering such as Rajasthan and Bihar due to various issues such as malnutrition, anaemia, stunted growth etc.



Remarks

② Socio-spatial inequality →

The rich, wealthier class enjoys health benefits and facilities such as IMR scan, specialized operation, surgery whereas poor both in Rural and urban region suffers due to → lack of infrastructure  
 → lack of awareness  
 → lack of money.

⑤ Slums and Squatters has one of the highest death rates in India in Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata.

③ Cultural and Ethnic Inequality

Tribals and Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) enjoys least health due to negligence and ignorance as well as faulty and corrupted implementation of various programmes such as Integrated Tribal Development Programme (ITDP)

Scheduled castes have high infant mortality rate and maternal mortality rate.

SDG goal 2 requires healthy life to all people which can only be possible by careful government program implementation and grass root level awareness.

Remarks

Zero Hunger

5) Poverty is a situation of unaffordability of basic amenities and standards of living due to financial constraints.

Migration refers to the relative permanent movement of people from one region to another.

Poverty has been a major source of migration in India since ~~near~~ post independence times.

Conditions in Poverty that results into migration are! →

- ① Low economic opportunity
  - ② Bad social infrastructure in ~~so~~ current existing place. such as schools, hospitals.
  - ③ Better opportunities in the destination.
- Such as: Migration of Labour from UP & Bihar to Punjab and Haryana following Green Revolution was due to better income.

④ Better living standard and status of destination place.

Canada  
Spatial  
Comparison  
of South  
vs  
North  
etc.

However unplanned Migration is also a source of Poverty, which can be seen as follows:-

- ① Excessive migration to one destination results creation of slums and squatters such as Bastee (Bengal), Jhapatti (Mumbai), Juggi Jhopadi (Delhi).

Remarks

② Surplus of Labour at one place further reduces the wage and opportunity.

eg: Many migrants in urban areas of Bihar and Eastern UP are earning less than what they were earning in rural areas.

③ Too much population increases pressure on existing infrastructure and deprive the poor from basic standard and amenities of life.

Hence poverty and migration are well interconnected and controlling and managing one can significantly change the other.

5/2  
c) Beekeeping is the practise of collecting honey from domesticating bees. It is largely practised in regions rich of flora diversity.

### Role of Bee-keeping

- ① Substitute to the meagre income of farmer.
- ② Important for subistence farming of small and marginal farmer.
- ③ The honey product can be utilized for Income & Nutrition.

Remarks

- ④ provides employment to 'Economic family' of farmer.
- ⑤ provide cross fertilization of crops which is necessary for maintaining diversity.

Draw map  
↓  
major beekeeping areas

### Challenges to Bee-keeping

- ① use of chemicals such as Dinofelac can affect the health of bees.
- ② Increases instances of CCD where the working bee population is not returning the hive genetic points.
- ③ unsustainable extraction of bees limits the bee growth and affects bee health.
- ④ Reduced bee-activity due to increasing electromagnetic signals from mobile.
- ⑤ changing climate is also making bees vulnerable.
- ⑥ lack of extension service to the bee-keepers.
- ⑦ less research and development fund for bee-keeping.

Beekeeping can be a life changing activity for vulnerable farmers and can help in risk diversification if utilized properly.

Remarks

- q) Civil Aviation Policy is rolled out by the Ministry of Civil Aviation in India. Looking at the future trend of increasing use of air transportation, following features are introduced in the policy.

Appt Intro

### Key Features

→ Making India 5<sup>th</sup> Largest Civil Aviation Market by 2022.

Currently, India is 9<sup>th</sup> largest market behind USA, China, UK etc.

→ Increasing public participation through PPP model (public-private partnership) and also exploring the utilization of Hybrid Annuity Model (HAM).

→ Achieving the target of 250 airports by 2022 which will provide both domestic and international connectivity.

Recently both airport in Sikim was inaugurated by Narendra Modi.

→ Catering to the increasing air traffic which is speculated to be above 150 million passengers.

Show the location on map

Remarks

→ Augmenting the capacity of current airports such as Delhi, Mumbai and bring world-class facilities in their airports.

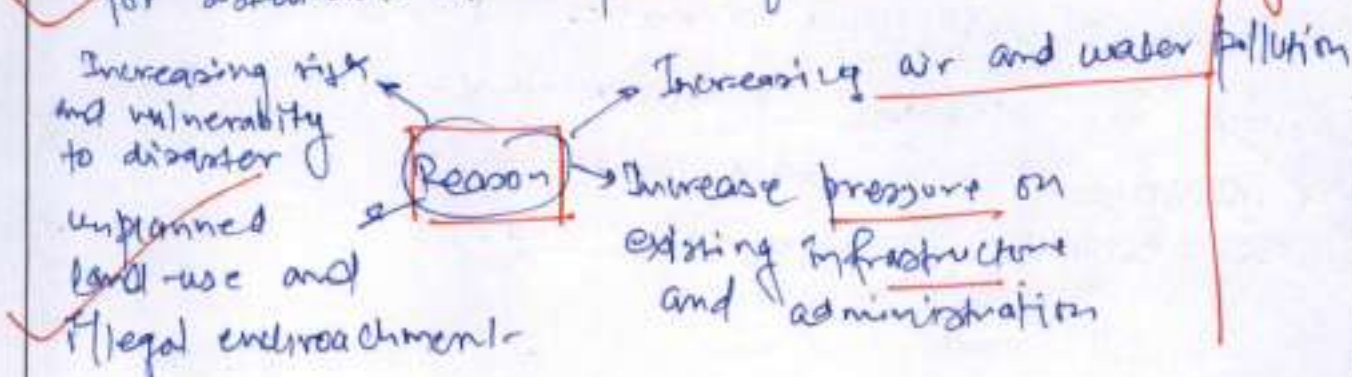
→ Using alternate source of Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) since more than 40% of operational cost is spent in ATF. very

→ Use of biofuel and testing other innovative fuels. good  
 eg:- 1st Spicejet plane on biofuel  
 took journey from Dehradun - Delhi. 6

→ Attracting more customers by rationalizing tariffs and improving other infrastructure.

Air transport has a vast potential to cater to economic development and regional connectivity.

① The unprecedented level of urban growth due to Industrialization and cities urbanization has called for sustainable development of cities. good



Remarks

Measures for Sustainable development

① Smart transportation can solve the congestion and increased pollution.

② Solar module can be employed to cater to electricity at household, industrial level. be specific

③ Smart construction such as retrofitting and use of fly ash in cement can increase durability in disaster such as earthquake.

④ European and sustainable cities through successful Smart Mission and Plastic waste management rule, 2016 can help.

⑤ Incentives such as AMRUT 2015 and Smart Cities 2015 can increase sustainability.

⑥ Proper functional zone classification for optimum land use can be employed.

eg. Chandigarh has well planned development.

Hence by properly using resources and creating alternate sources the SDG goal 11 for sustainable cities can be achieved which would ensure that future population also has enough.

Remarks

6. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Recently PepsiCo sued four Gujarati farmers for 'infringing its rights' by growing the potato variety used in its Lays chips. In the light of above context, discuss the problems associated with the proprietary seeds. Also discuss the relevant measures. (250 Words) (20)
- (b) Distinguish between Industrial Policy and Trade Policy. Do you think there is convergence between these two policies in India? How can India design an industrial policy which promotes economic growth keeping trade dimensions in mind? (200 Words) (15)
- (c) It is said that animal husbandry, along with crop production, has an important role to play in ensuring nutrition and food security. Discuss its potential and socio economic aspect with respect to India. (200 Words) (15)

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks



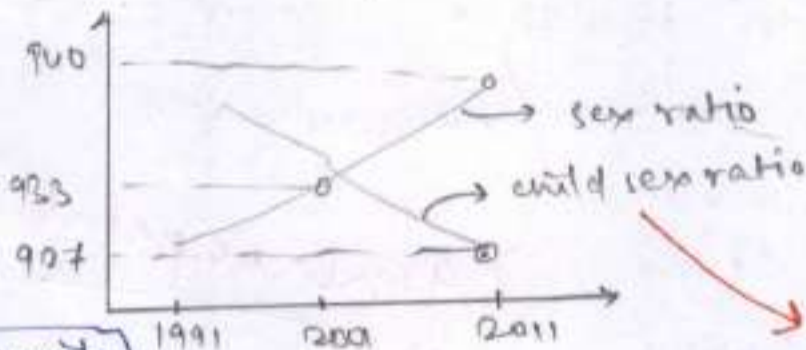
Remarks

Remarks

7. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Write a short note on morphological typology of Indian cities. (250 Words) (20)
- (b) Overall sex ratio in India has increased from 933 to 940 since last two census, the Child Sex Ratio has shown continuous decline. What are the reasons behind this contradiction? (200 Words) (15)
- (c) What do you understand by second demographic dividend? It is said that strong second demographic dividend will help in overall upliftment of the society. Explain. (200 Words) (15)

b) The Indian census 2011 has shown an increase in the sex ratio from previous 933 level of 2001 census. Yet the child sex ratio presents a different picture.



good use of data

Add some data for it

Regional disparity

→ Some states such as Haryana has shown the child sex ratio even below 850 mark which presents grave situation.

→ Southern regions such as Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka has shown child sex ratio above national average.

→ It has also impacted the overall sex ratio which could only rise 940 from 933 & in the last decade.

Show these trends on map

Remarks

Reasons for such contradiction

- ① Son-Meta Psychology and Patriarchal Society has discouraged girl child birth. (Source)
- ② Couples stop reproducing after male birth. ES 2017-18
- ③ Faulty implementation of various schemes, and policy. Eg:- Pre-Natal and Pre-conceptual Diagnostic technique etc.
- ④ 6/12 :- National Population Programme 2000.  
Social evils related to women such as:-  
a) Sati system  
b) Parda system  
c) Dowry system  
d) Menstruation myth.
- ⑤ Social abuse and 'marital rape' has also affected women's place which ultimately affected their preference to a girl child.
- ⑥ Pre-delivery sex determination test has been banned yet they have not stopped effectively.
- ⑦ Increasing crime against girl child such as increasing rapes against 0-5 years child which affects their health and sometimes lead to death.
- ⑧ Natural law of random birth of any gender sometimes.

generic points

Remarks

Hence as a result of various socio, economic, political and physiological factor has lead to drastic decrease in girl child which has caused severe demographic problems in India.

Second Demographic dividend refers to the population above 65 years of age coming out of retirement and turning productive once again.

It turns them from the dependent population to productive population which can boost the social, economic aspects of an economy.

A strong demographic dividend can uplift the society in a number of ways:-

1) It can increase the saving of the population which will ultimately lead to investment economic activities.

2) Providing more skill, manpower and technical assistance to factories and industries can lead more production and ultimately more GDP of the nation.

Can discuss about the state sponsored elderly care

Remarks

3) Providing expertise to high level jobs such as Research and Development, Higher education Institutions, medical development. can increase the demographic productivity of a nation.

4) Less expenditure on dependent population can be ensured by the government since the 65+ year old people are self sufficient and earning.

6) Add spatial dimensions  
the government can divert the resource to other social factors such as hospital, school etc.

5) independency of old age people can harmonize their relationship and uplift the standard of life which would raise their social status.

4) Countries like USA, Canada, UK has high percentage of senior citizens giving service even after retirement.

In Scandinavian countries, the dependent population is the rich source of economy and provide services such as veterinary, consultation etc.

Hence a strong 2<sup>nd</sup> demographic dividend would ensure a robust economic development.

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

8. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Discuss the zonal trends and patterns of the internal and external migration in India. (250 Words) (20)
- (b) What are the major industrial regions in India? Discuss some of the factors in localization of such regions. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) "Policies for the seed industry lack visionary approach and it mostly rest on fragmented approach". In the light of the above statement discuss the issues involved in the development of seed industry in India. Also suggest measures. (200 Words) (15)

a) Migration has been an age old <sup>activity</sup> ~~pattern~~ in India. However recently some of the trends have been profound where people have move from one place to another due to various factors such as :-

- ① Social compulsion.
- ② Economic opportunities
- ③ Better standard of living.

prepare standard definition

External migration :-

① 1947 partition of India-Pakistan.



- It was the largest migration post world war II.
- Model Towns were created in India to cater to the incoming exodus.

Remarks

② Indians have migrated to Middle east in the search of employment due to oil discovery in gulf.

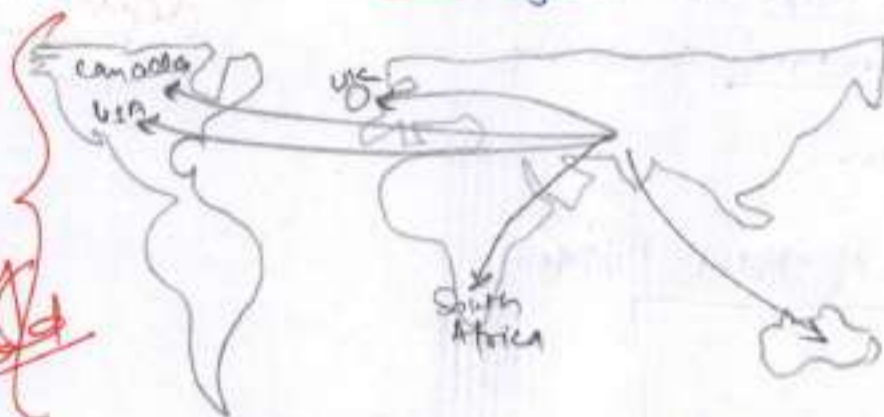


good

③ Mass migration to USA, UK and Canada of North Indians (especially Punjab region) due to rich opportunity.

→ It was largely tertiary sector motivated such as doctor, teacher, banker etc..

→ Canada has rich Punjabi population.



very good

④ Immigration from neighboring countries such as Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal is also profound.

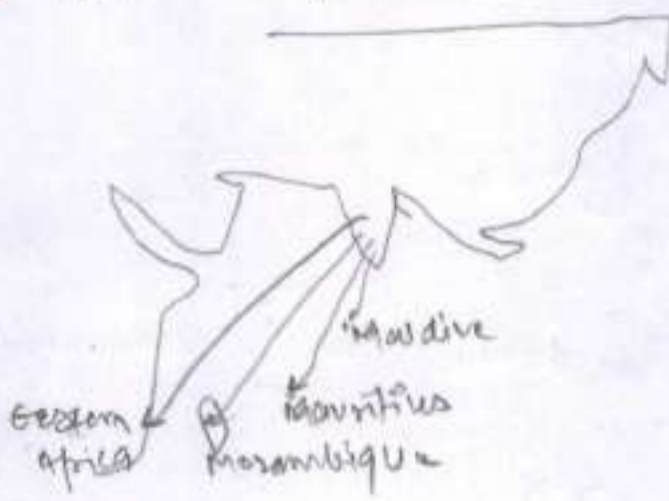


→ India has legal migrants and refugees.

Remarks

Eg. Current Rohingya & Illegal migration from Myanmar and Bangladesh Route.

⑤ Tourism economy such as Mauritius, Maldives etc... have also attracted Indians



⑧

Internal Migration

→ It has largely been from Rural to Urban due to various reasons such as job, education etc.

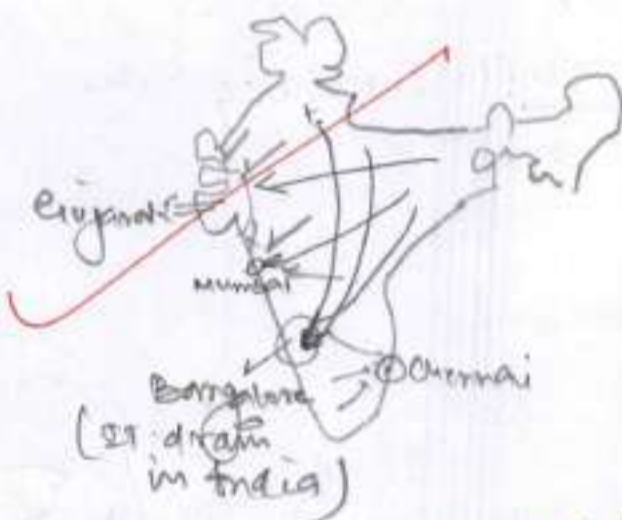
→ Women has exceeding man in   
 Rural-Rural migration   
 Rural-Urban "   
 due to marriage custom in India.

→ Green Revolution has also changed migration pattern in India



Remarks

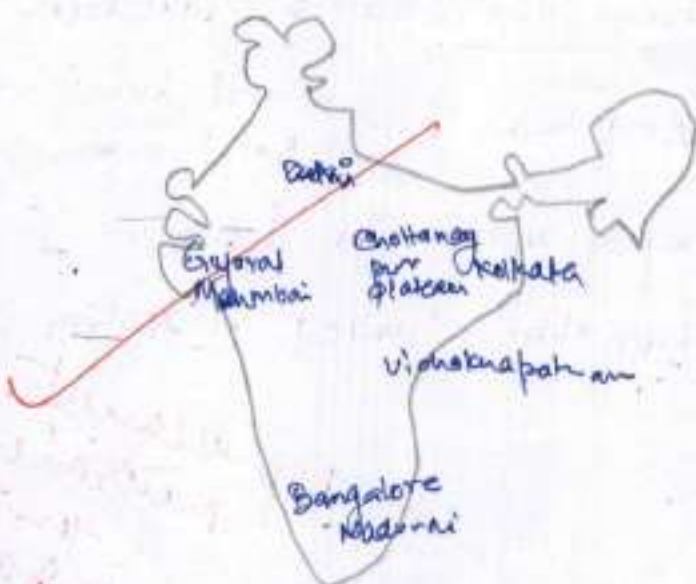
→ Industrial Revolution has also changed the picture



So the migration has changed the demographic picture of India.

Add intro??

⑤ Major Industrial Regions in India are:-



Remarks

Some factors in localization in such region -

① Cheap labour supply → places such as Jharkhand, Bihar and Chhattisgarh has provided cheap labour to Kolkata.

② Port facility for export  
 Eg:- Goa has rich iron ore industry if has Marmagao port

Can divide the factors into

③ Power facility at cheaper rates.  
 Eg:- Iron steel plant in Bhamavati due to hydroelectric dam.

physical Human

Eg:- Bhilai, Rourkela get coal supply.

④ Cheap raw material  
 Eg:- Gujarat & Mumbai gets cotton from nearby area.

Eg:- Kolkata gets jute from nearby jute producing area.

⑤ Climatic condition  
 Eg:- Gujarat has humid climate which is good for fibre of cotton

3 1/2

Remarks

⑥ Government policies  
 Eg:- development SEZ and Gift city in Gujarat.

⑦ Historical factor  
 Eg:- Mumbai has rich cotton miller since british time.

Add more to it

Remarks



Remarks

Remarks