



# 12<sup>th</sup> Economics

**Chapter 11: Emerging Issues in Indian Economy**

**GSEB**

*Amit Academy*

# URBANISATION

## 1. Socio-Economic Process



## 2. Population Concentration in Cities



## 3. Driven by Industrialisation



## 4. Rural to Urban Migration



# TOWN

(Census 2001)

An area is considered a town if it fulfils the following criteria:

## 1. Population

→ At least 5000



## 2. Occupation

→ At least 75% of male workers engaged in non-agricultural activities



## 3. Density

→ At least 400 persons per sq. km



# WAYS TO PRODUCE ELECTRICITY

## 1. Thermal Power (Coal)



## 2. Hydroelectric Power (Water)



## 3. Nuclear Power (Nuclear Energy)



## 4. Others (Windmill, Biogas, Solar Energy, etc.)



# Pull Factors of Migration

1. Safety & Security



2. Better Job Opportunities



3. Higher Income



7. Modern Lifestyle



4. Good Education Facilities



6. Improved Transport & Communication



5. Better Healthcare



# IMPORTANCE OF HEALTH

Improvement in the health of labourers leads to economic growth because:

## 1. Higher Productivity



Healthy workers can work more efficiently, increasing output

## 2. Better Utilisation of Resources



Less wastage due to improved physical and mental ability

## 3. Higher Income Levels



Lead to improved standard of living and increased demand in the economy

# SOCIAL CAUSES OF MIGRATION

Social causes of migration refer to the movement of people due to social reasons:

## 1. Marriage



1. After marriage, a woman moves from her native place to her husband's place

## 2. Escape from Social Customs and Traditions



2. People migrate to avoid rigid social norms, traditions, and restrictions



# HUMAN CAPITAL INVESTMENT

Human capital investment refers to the expenditure on education, health, and training to improve a person's skills and abilities.

**1. Includes Education, Training, Health**



**1.** Includes Education, Training, Health, and Research

**2. Improves Physical and Mental Capabilities**



**2.** Improves Physical and Mental Capabilities

**3. Leads to Economic Growth and Development**



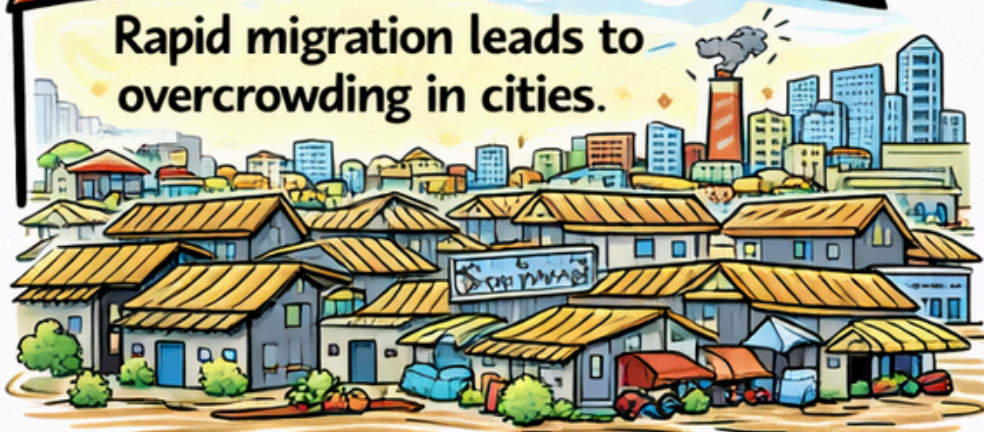
**3.** Leads to Economic Growth and Development

# ADVERSE EFFECTS OF MIGRATION

The adverse effects of migration are:

## 1. Unregulated Urbanisation

Rapid migration leads to overcrowding in cities.



1. Growth of slums and hutments due to lack of housing

## 2. Shortage of Infrastructural Facilities

Insufficient water, sanitation, transport, education, and healthcare.



2. Leads to poor living conditions and health problems



# URBANISATION

Ways in which urbanisation takes place:

## 1. Natural Population Growth

When the birth rate exceeds the death rate in urban areas.



## 2. Reclascification of Areas

Rural areas are declared as towns or merged into cities.

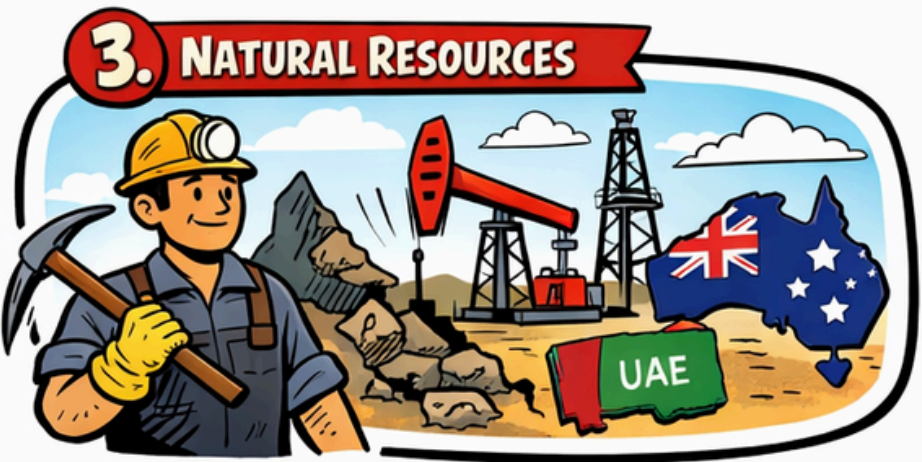


## 3. Migration from Rural to Urban Areas

People move to cities for better jobs,



# ECONOMIC CAUSES OF MIGRATION



Moving for Better Jobs & Income  
For Economic Development

# NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF MIGRATION

Migration means moving from one place to another for better opportunities



## 1. UNREGULATED URBANISATION

Large-scale migration leads to overcrowding in cities.

↳ Poor migrants are forced to live in slums and hutments



## 2. SHORTAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE

- Insufficient water, sanitation, transport, educarl, healthcare
- Local administration fails to meet rising demands
- Leads to poor living conditions and health issues.



## 3. ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION

- Increase in slums and waste leads leads to pollution
- Lack of proper drainage and waste disposal systems worsens conditions



## 4. SOCIAL EVILS

- Unemployment may push some migrants toward Crime (therk, etc.).
- Differences in language, culture, and lifestvie create social tensions



Uncontrolled Migration Causes  
Urban, Environmental & Social Problems

# MEASURES TO REDUCE THE PROBLEMS OF URBANISATION

## 1. POLICY-RELATED STEPS

- Control excessive concentration of industries in big cities
- Promote small & medium towns



## 2. INCREASING EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

- Create jobs & self-employment opportunities
- Helps reduce migration pressure & improves living standards



## 3. STRENGTHENING INFRASTRUCTURAL FACILITIES

- Improve water supply, roads, transport, sanitation, and housing
- Development of smart cities & slum rehabilitation



## 4. DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL AREAS

- Provide basic facilities like education, healthcare & employment in villages
- Reduces migration from rural to urban areas



## 5. DEVELOPMENT OF COTTAGE & SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES

- Promote small industries to generate local employment
- Helps reduce economic inequalities



Proper Planning & Balanced Development  
Can Control Urban Problems



# THE POSITIVE EFFECTS OF URBANISATION

## 1. Increase in Infrastructural Facilities

a. Education, Healthcare, Transport



b. Employment & Economic Growth



## 2. Poverty Reduction

a. Industrial & Service Jobs



b. Reduced Unemployment



## 3. Cultural Development

a. Education & Libraries



b. Personality Development



## 4. Modern Health Services

a. Advanced Medical Care



b. Better Health Conditions



## 5. Social Development

a. Modern Lifestyle



b. New Ideas & Communication



## 6. Higher Standard of Living

a. Improved Quality of Life



Economic Growth, Better Facilities & Improved Living Standards

## 1. Balanced Urban Growth

1. Planned Development



2. No Overcrowding



## 2. Less Pressure on Civic Amenities

2. Better Services



2. Reduced Burden



# Effect of Population Control on Urbanisation

## 3. Reduction in Unemployment & Poverty

1. More Jobs



## 4. Improvement in Standard of Living

2. Better Facilities



2. Quality of Life



## 5. Better Urban Planning

1. Effective Infrastructure



## 6. Environmental Protection

1. Less Pollution



2. Cleaner City



## 1. Place-Based Migration

## 2. Reason-Based Migration

# Types of Migration

## 1. Place-Based Migration

## 2. Reason-Based Migration

### (a) Internal Migration

- 1) Movement within the same country
- 2) Example: Village to city, state to state.



### (a) Pull Factor Migration

- 1) Migration due to attractive conditions
- 2) Example: Better jobs, education, healthcare



### (b) International Migration

- 1) Movement from one country to another
- 2) For jobs, education, or better lifestyle.



### (b) Push Factor Migration

- 1) Migration due to problems or lack of opportunities

