



(1x) - Ch 1: India - Size and Location

(1) Location:

→ Latitudes: $8^{\circ}4'N - 37^{\circ}6'N$

→ Parallels, equally spaced.

→ Longitudes: $68^{\circ}7'E - 97^{\circ}25'E$, not parallels.

→ (2) India - 2.4% of total global land,
80-85% potential for agriculture

- 2.4% of total global land,
population - 2nd highest ($\frac{1}{6}$ th of global population)

(3) Latitudinal/Longitudinal Distance = 29°
- Refer - 'Our Country' - $cl - \sqrt{1}$.

(4) Long coastline: Advantage for India:
(7500 km)

- Moderate climate

- Sea resources → Oil
→ Fisheries

→ Polymetallic nodules

- Trade from all over the world - globally we
can participate in trade.

- Defense

- Geopolitical importance.

(i) Can reach central Asia bypassing Pakistan

→ Russia; Central Asia through Chahbahar Port.

(ii) Can reach Africa

(iii) Malacca st - near A/N - Can eye on China

(iv) Make military presence somewhere, eg. Somalia

(-ve) - Vulnerabilities: submarine attack; eg. INS Ghazi

Physical features of India - 2

① Lithospheric Plates

→ CC + OC + upper part of upper mantle

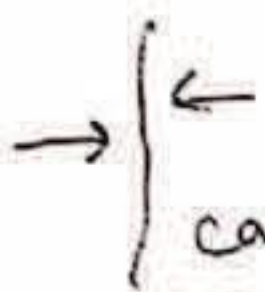
Asthenosphere

→ LP floating on Asthenosphere * cracked egg concept.
Refer - VII - ch 3

② → Plate movements:

→ Converging movements:

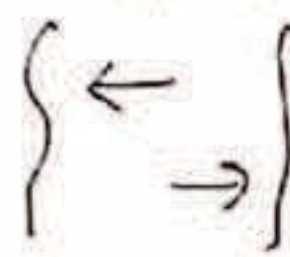
①

→  convergent boundary

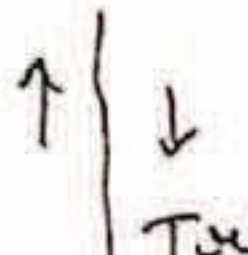
* fold mts
→ sediments in between
↓
get folded
↓
uplifted

→ parallel extensive chain.
→ size of plates compressing: large

② Diverging movement:

→  Divergent Boundary * rift valley.

③

→  Transform Boundary * earthquake.

⇒ 1st compression → 1 fold mt

↓
2nd " → 2nd loop

↓
3rd " → 3rd loop

Greater Himalayas

↓
Middle Himalayas

↓
Lower Himalayas

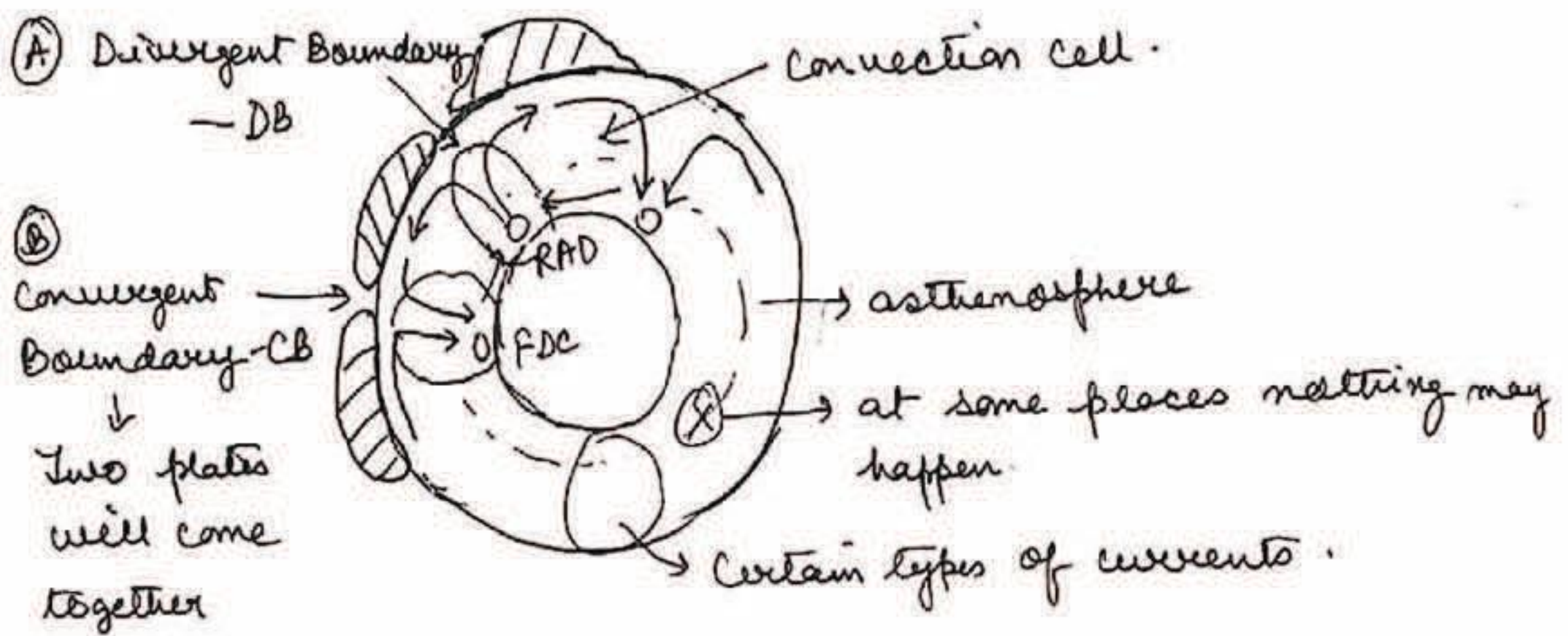
compression → more force

↓
more complex structure



③ Types of plate interactions and features associated with it:

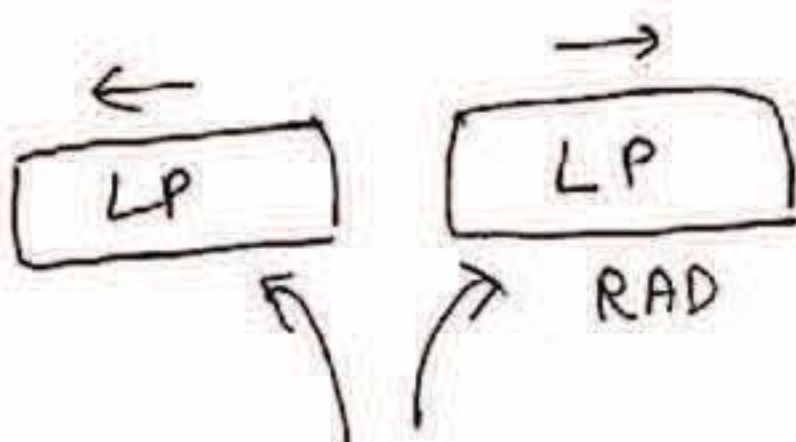
- (i) Divergent plate interaction
- (ii) Convergent plate interaction
- (iii) Transform plate interaction.



- Convection cell
- RAD - Rising Ascending Diverging
- FAD - Falling Descending Converging
- Rising Limb
- Falling limb

④

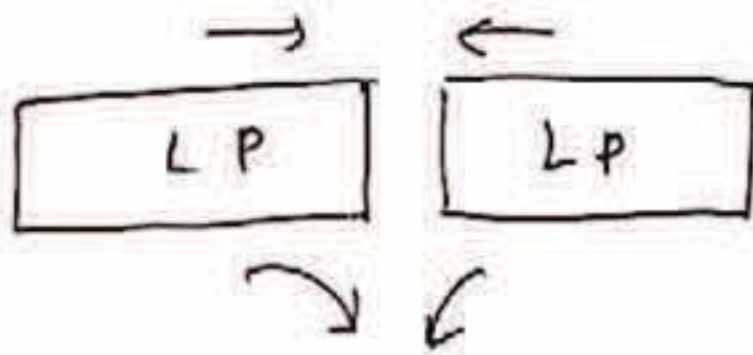
① Features associated with Divergent Boundary - DB



(i) They are the location of rising, ascending and diverging limbs of the convection cell.

- (ii) Such boundaries can form
- Rift Valley (Great African Rift Valley)
 - MORs (Mid Oceanic Ridges)

⑤ Features associated with convergent boundary:



(i) They are located at location of converging Descending limb of convection cell

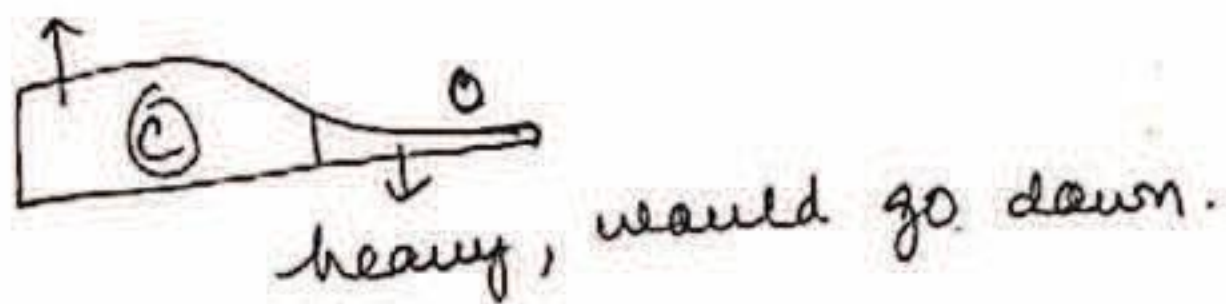
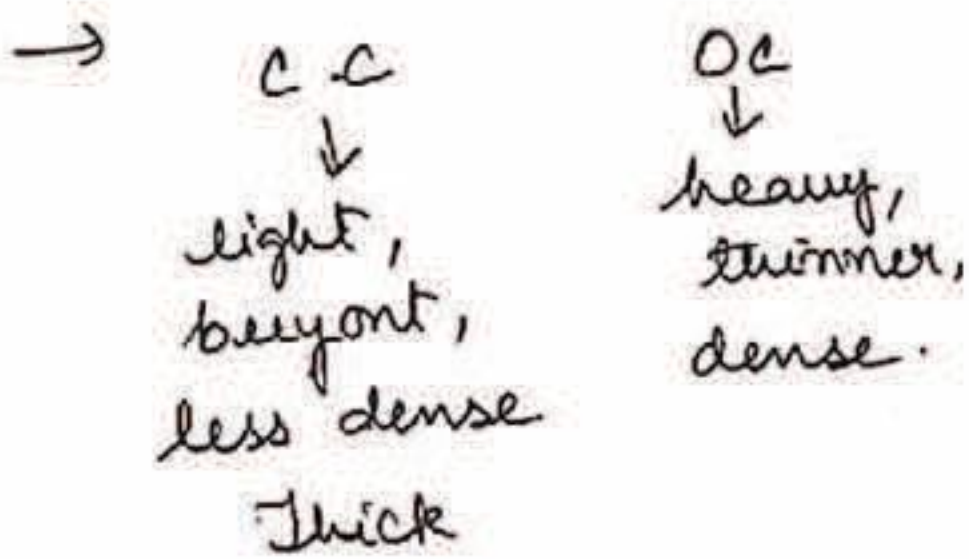
(ii) They can be further classified into following on the basis of type of LP converging:

- a) O-O convergence (ocean)
- b) O-continent convergence
- c) C-C convergence

eg: Antarctic Plate - Total Oceanic

Pacific Plate - mostly Oceanic

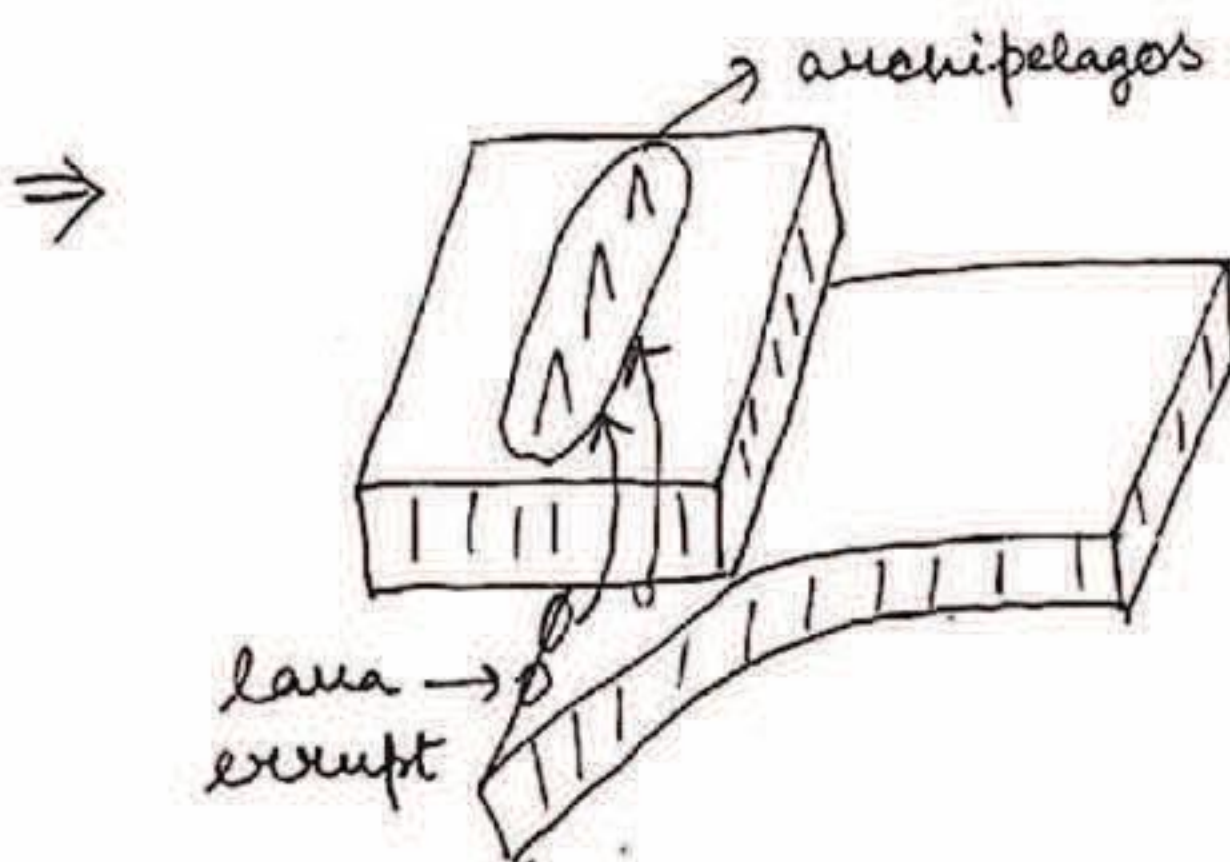
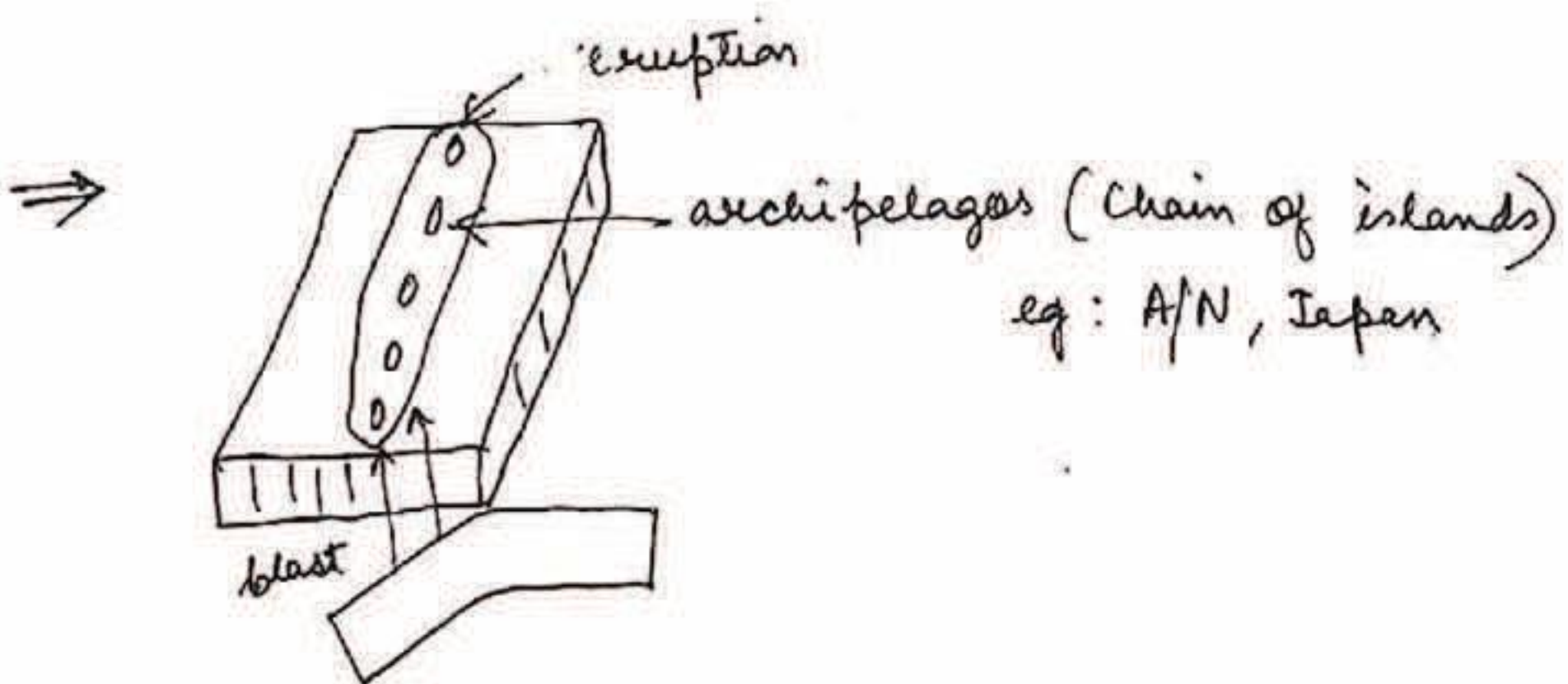
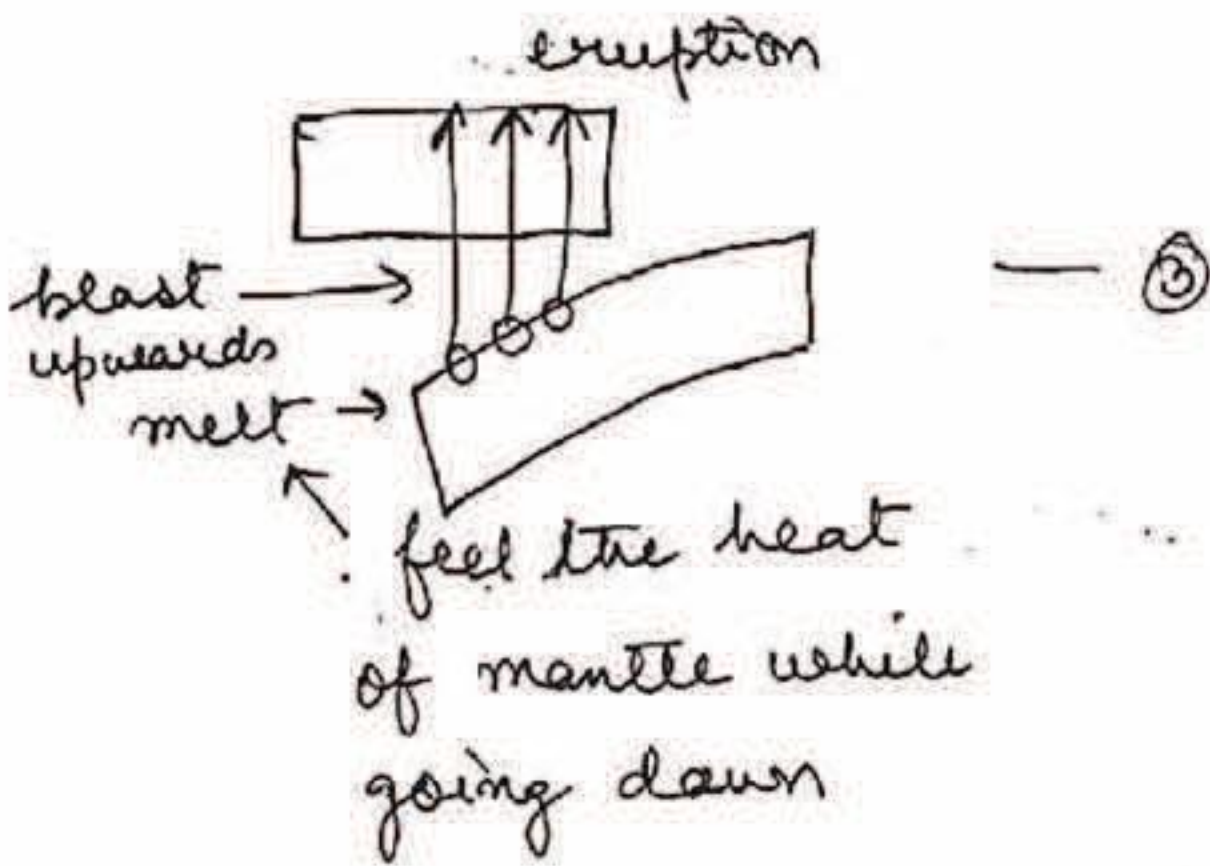
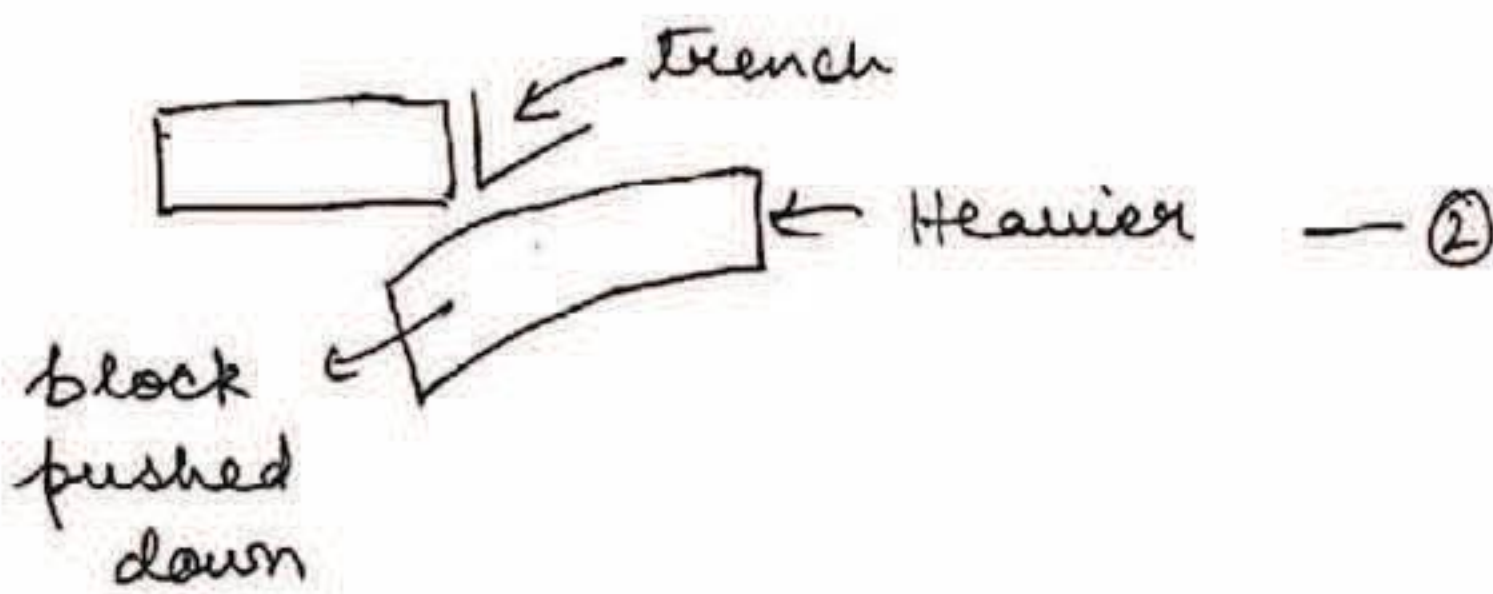
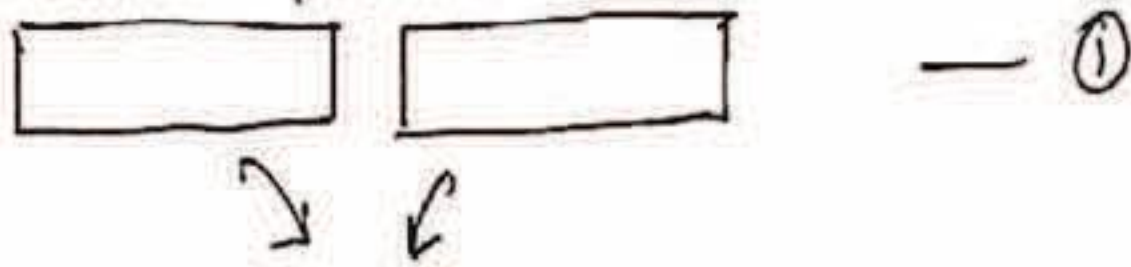
Indian Plate - Eurasian Plate → C-C



→ ⑥

⑥ O-O type

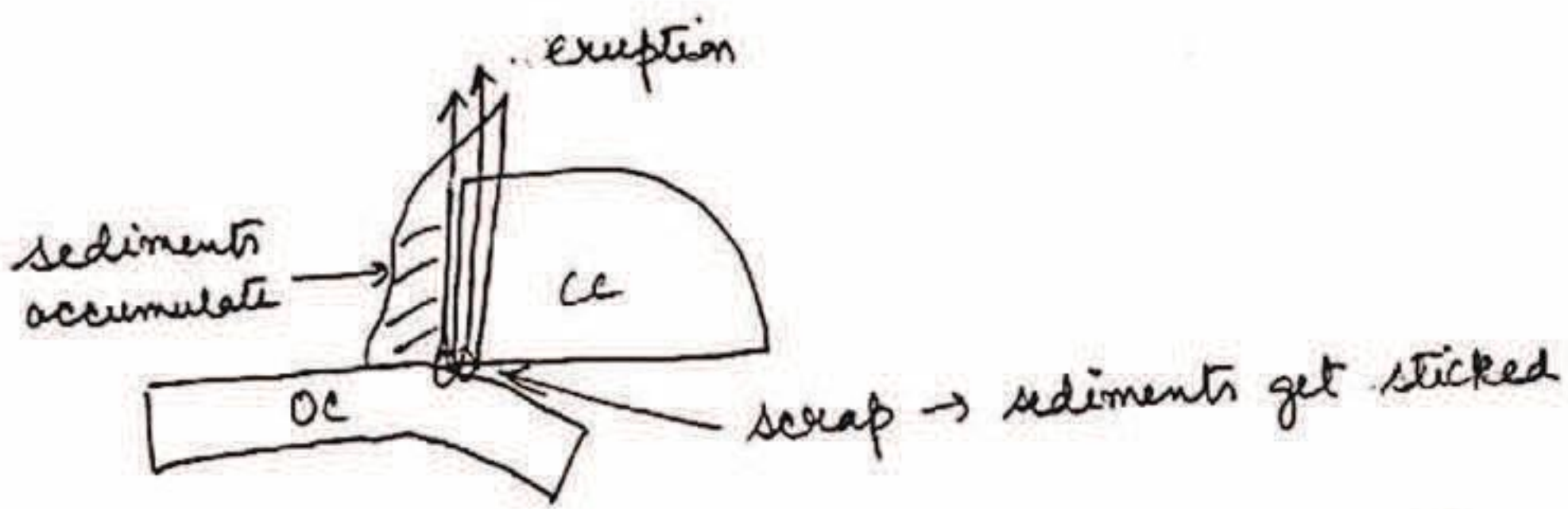
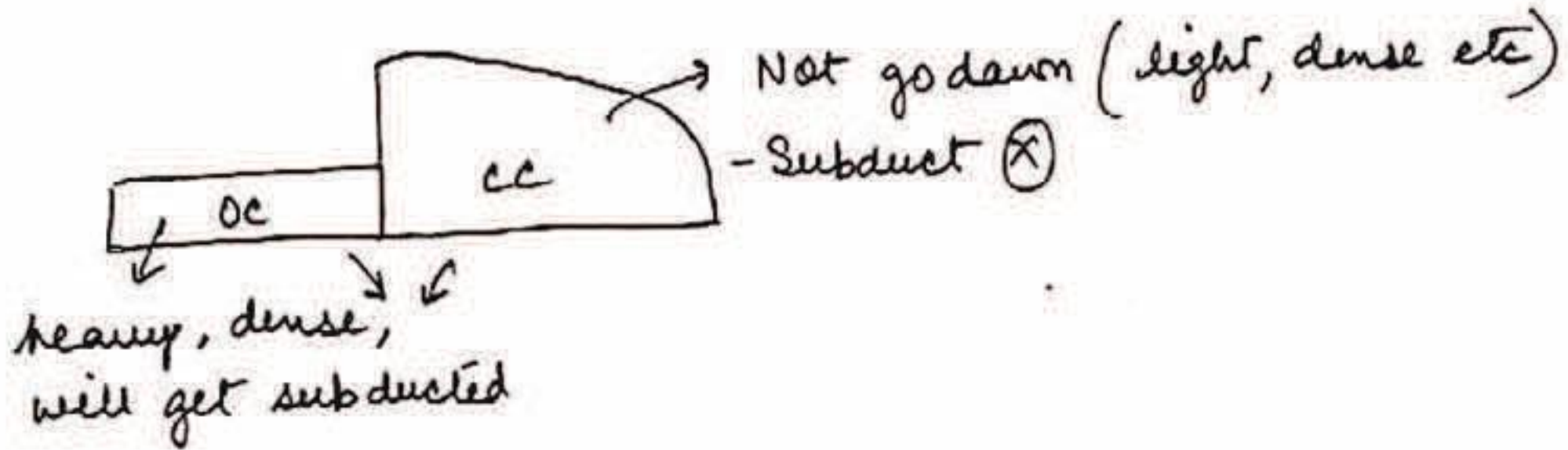
Oceanic plates





⑦

⑦ O-C Type



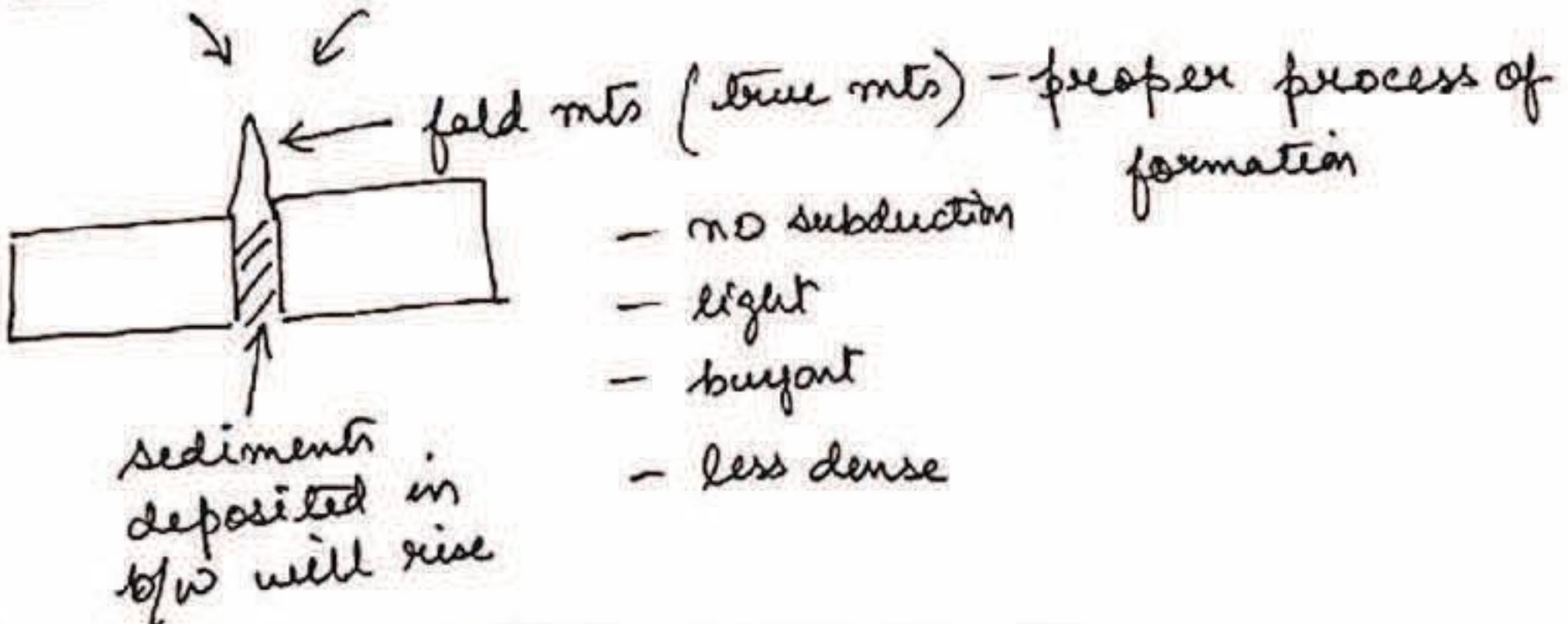
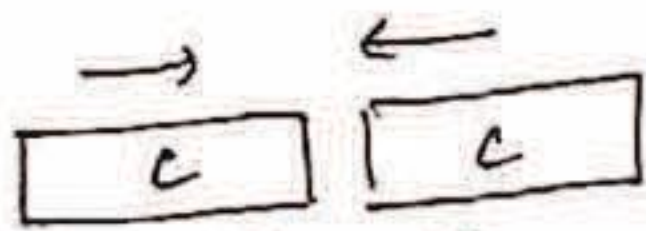
sediments piled up → compressed → fold mts.

eg: Andes, Rockies

- fold mts, O-C
- some volcanic peaks

Andes (volcanic peaks) {
 St Helena
 Cotopaxi (Ecuador)
 Ojos del Salado (Chile)

⑧ C-C convergence

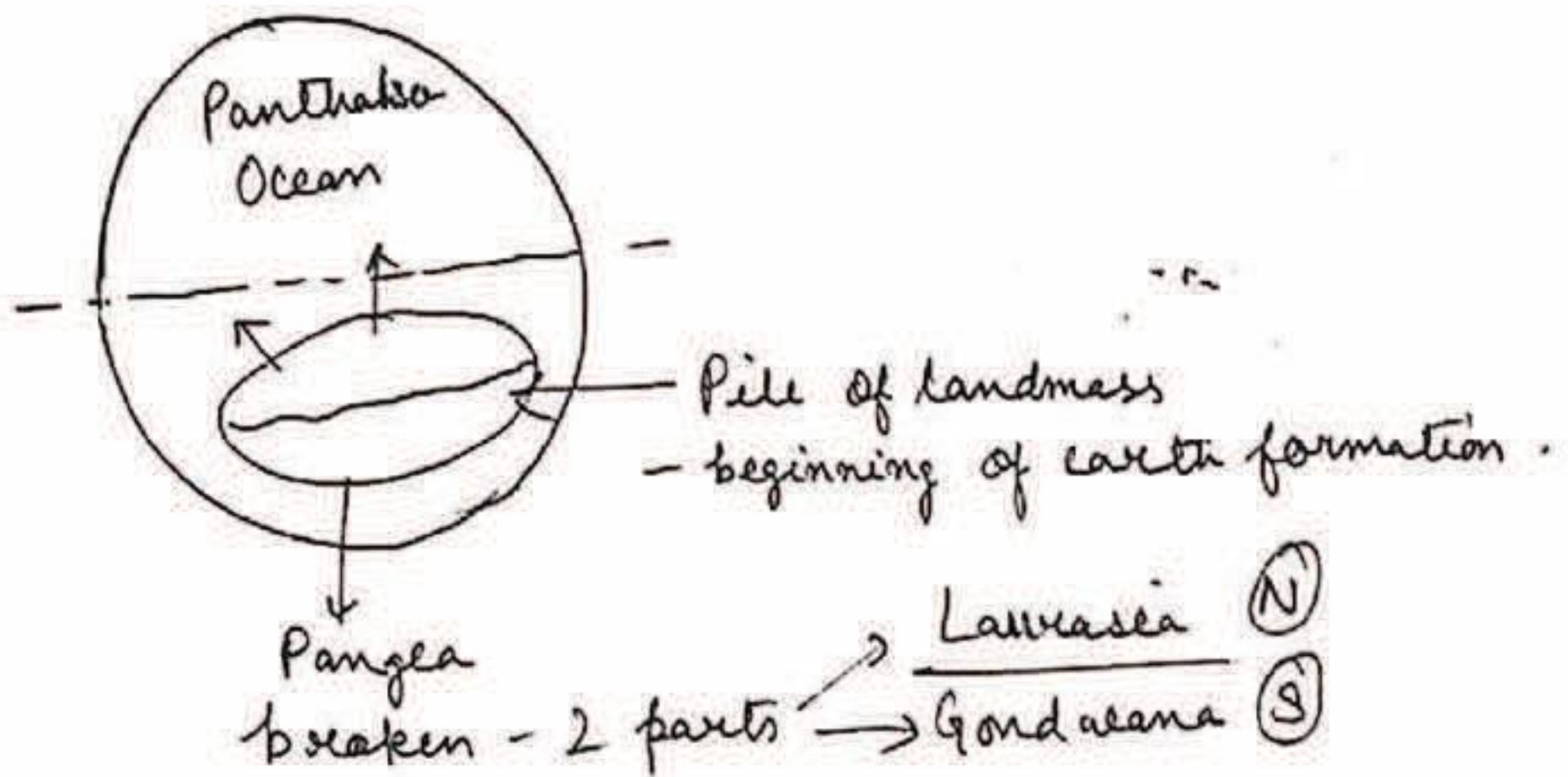


⑧ Transform

- (i) The two plates slide past each other
- (ii) No plateaus, volcanoes, mts will form.

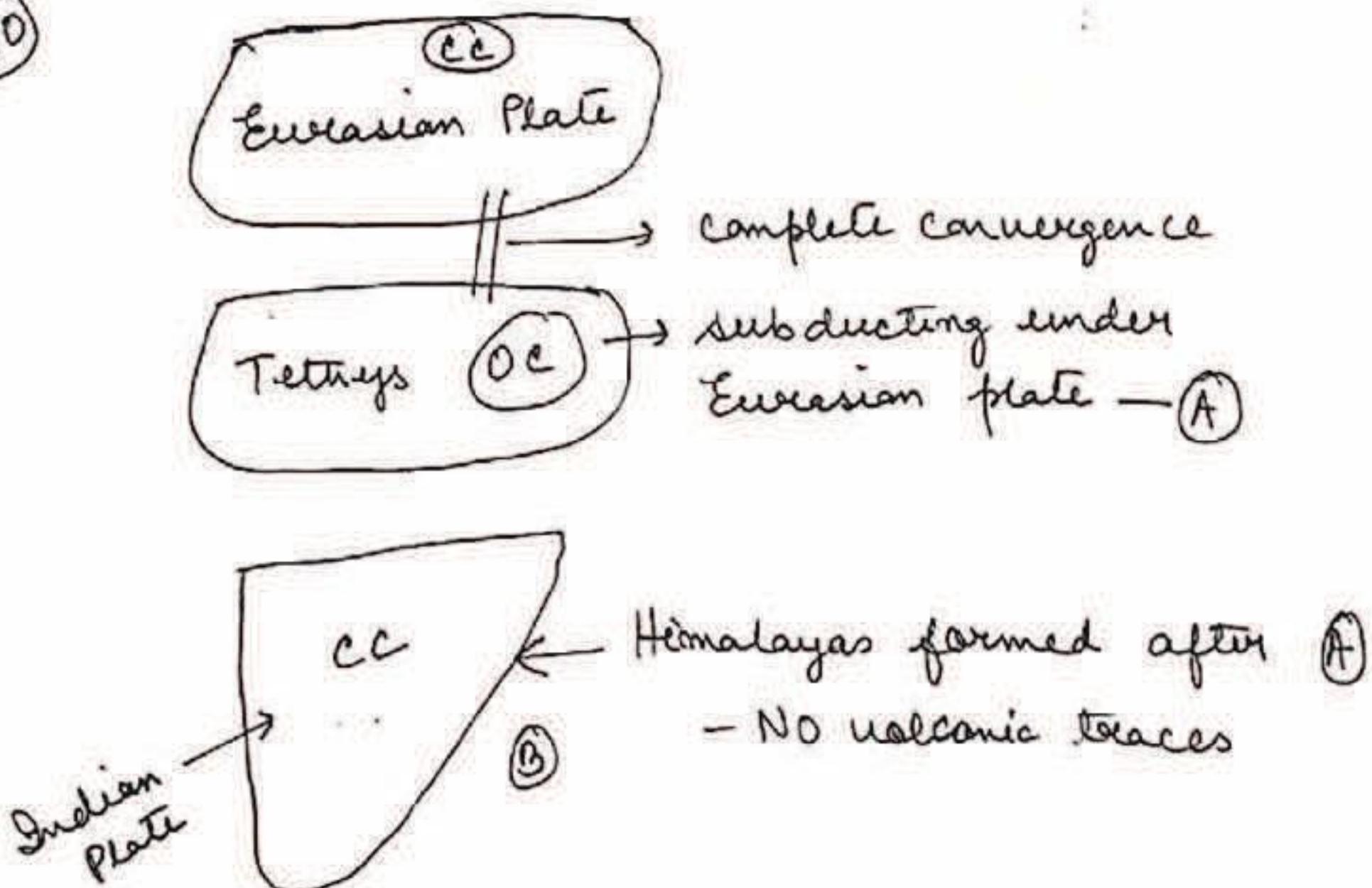
eg: San Andreas fault
Juan de Fuca Plate

⑨



India - Part of Gondwana

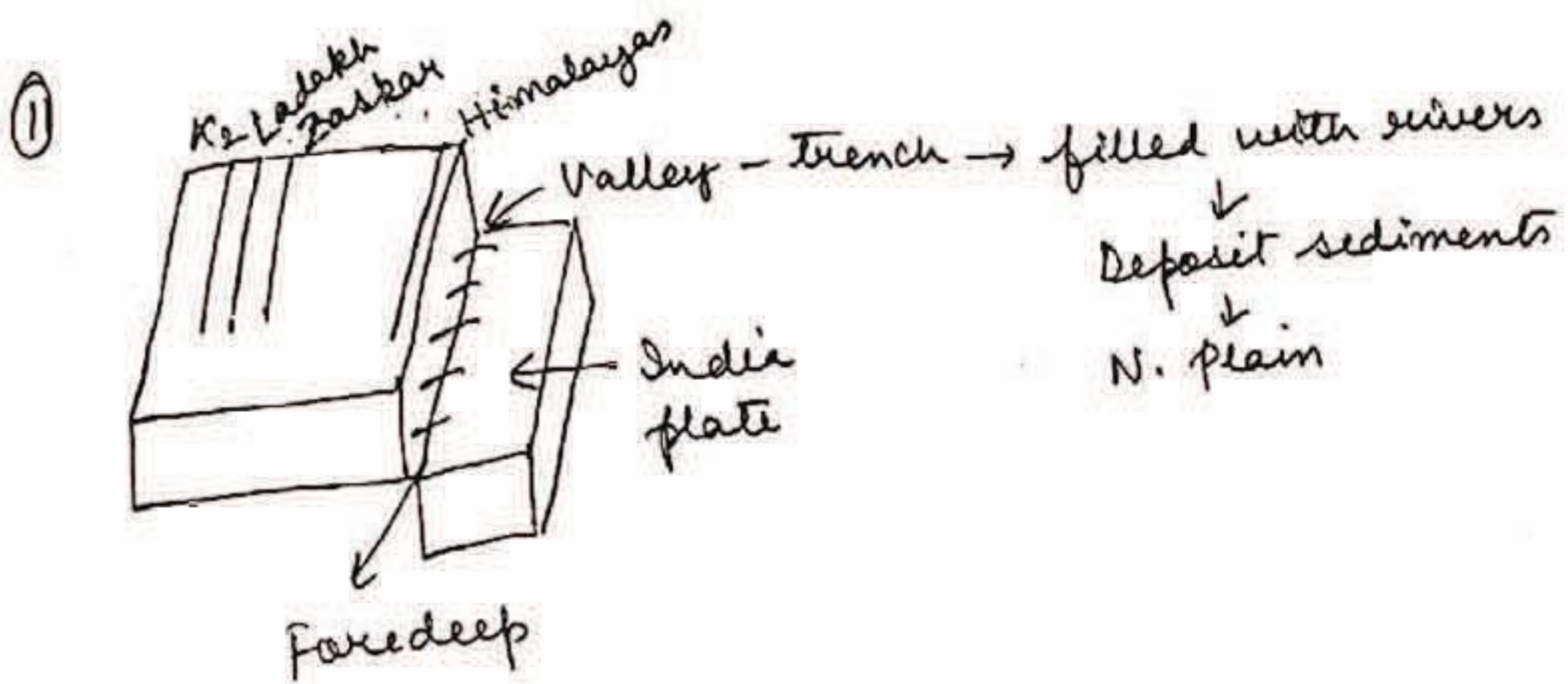
⑩



K₂, Zaskar (not part of Himalayas)
→ volcanic traces of past O-C convergence

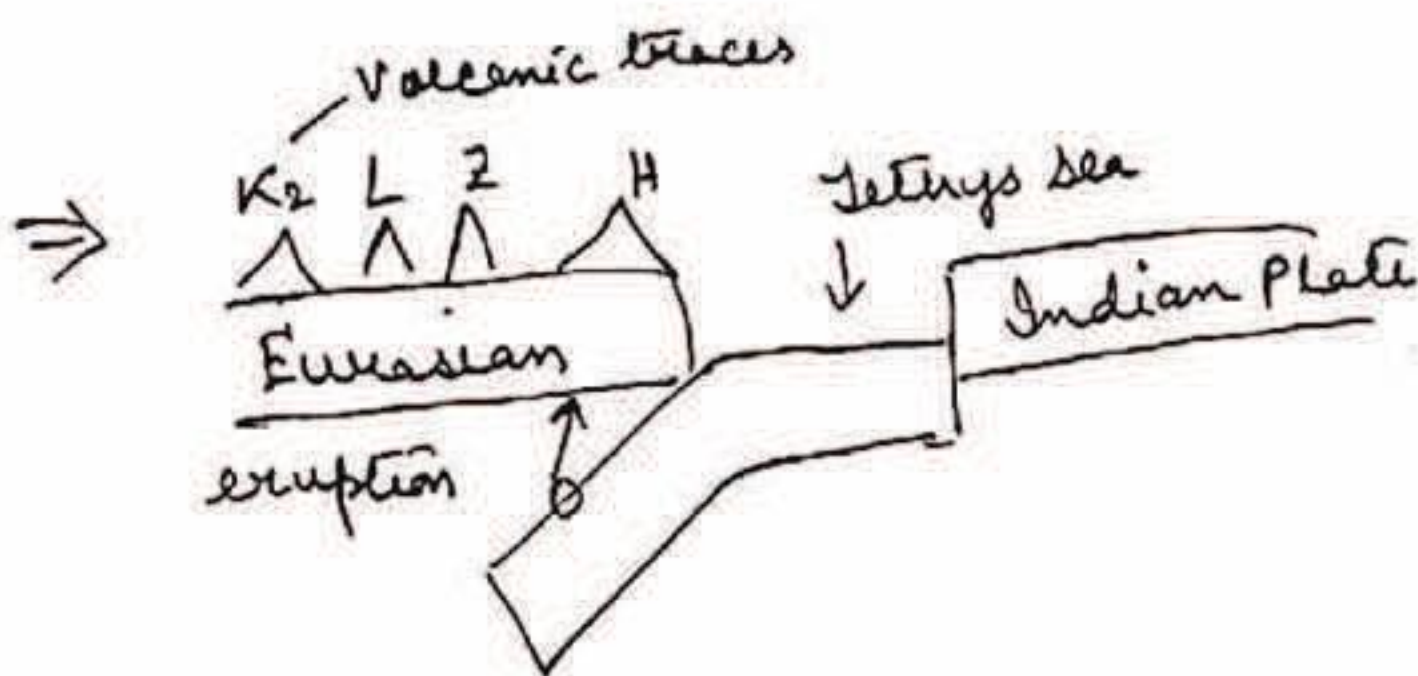
⇒ Doubling of crust:

The N-portion of peninsula got pushed inside the Eurasian plate. This led to the rise in the southern portion of Eurasian plate. This is one of the reasons for imposing height of the Himalayas.



→ Height of Himalays - 8848 mt : Reasons:

- Doubling of crust
- still being pushed.



① Physiographic Division of India

① Northern Mountains Complex:

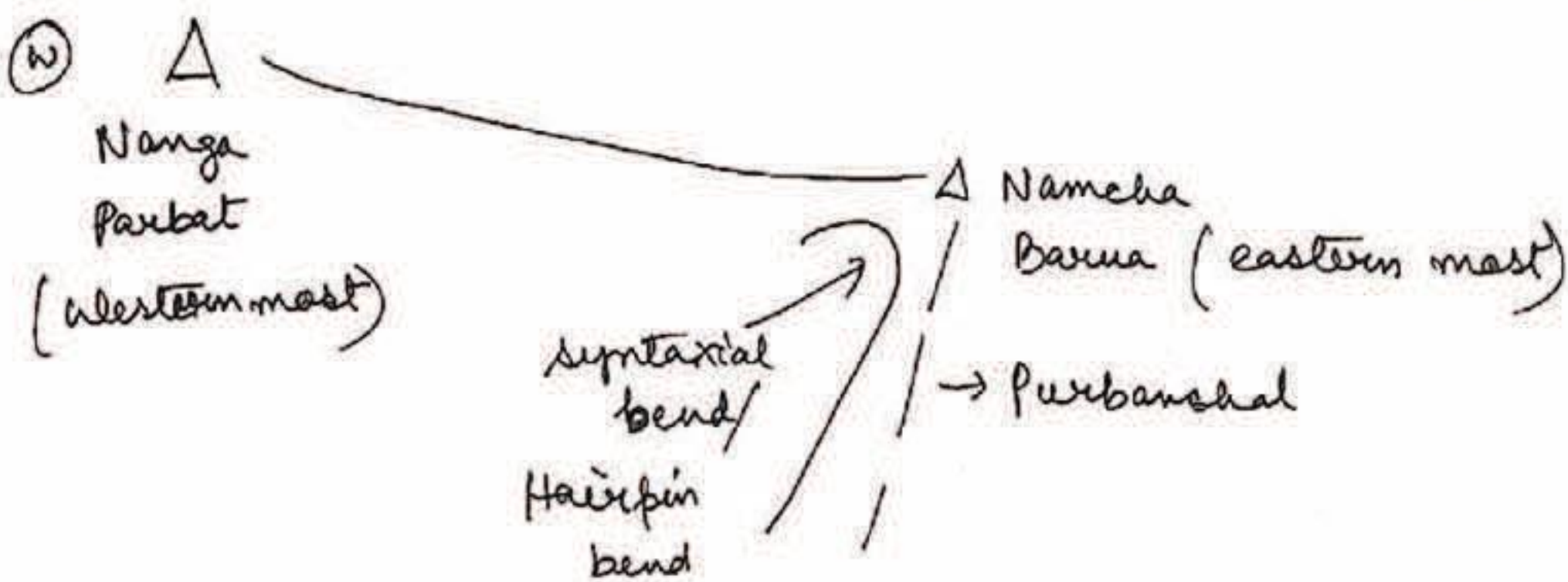
a) Trans Himalayas - Beyond Himalayas

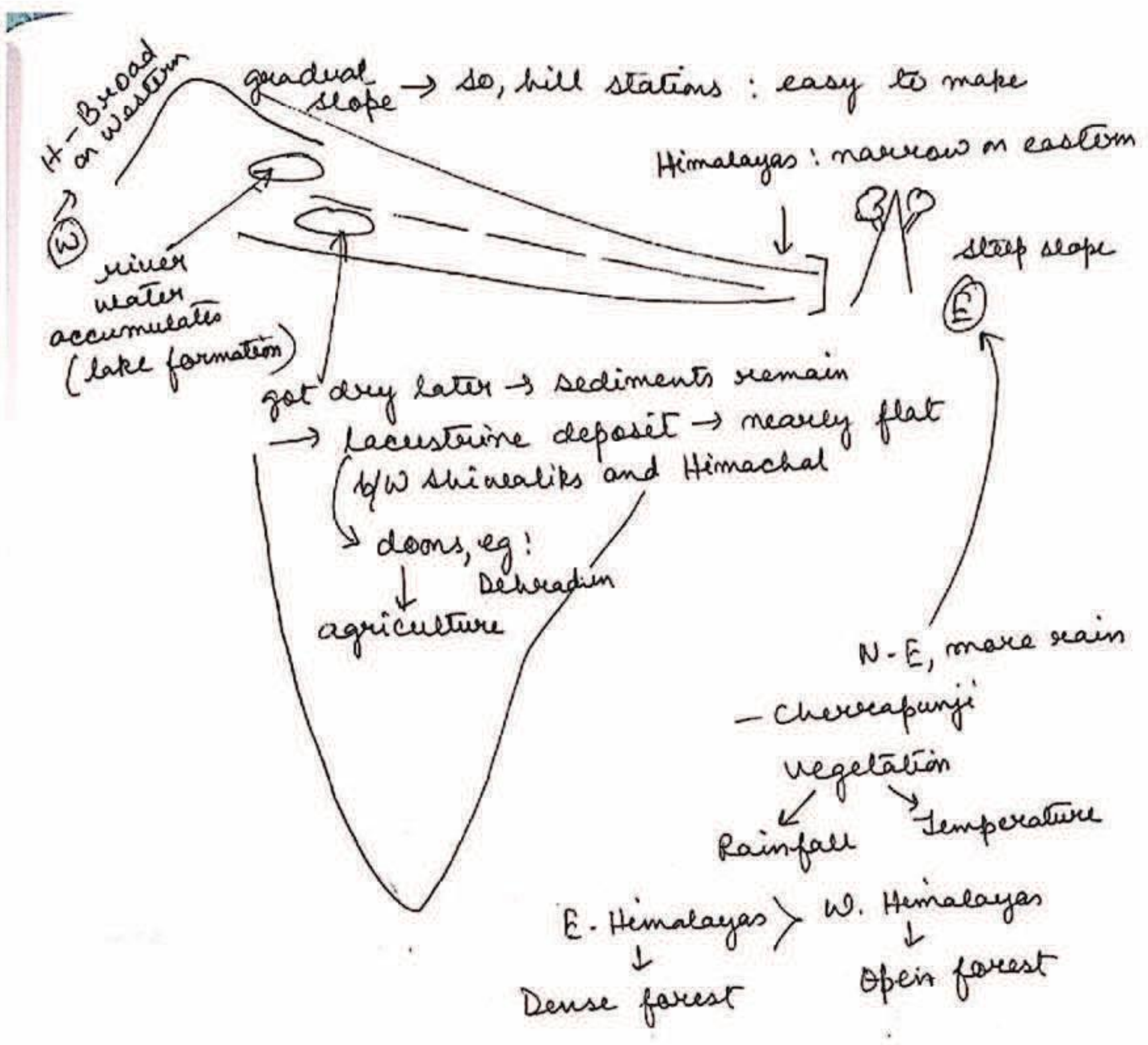
- K₂ Range
- Ladakh Range
- Zaskar Range

→ Traces of volcanic eruption may be found
eg: Raka Poshi Peak

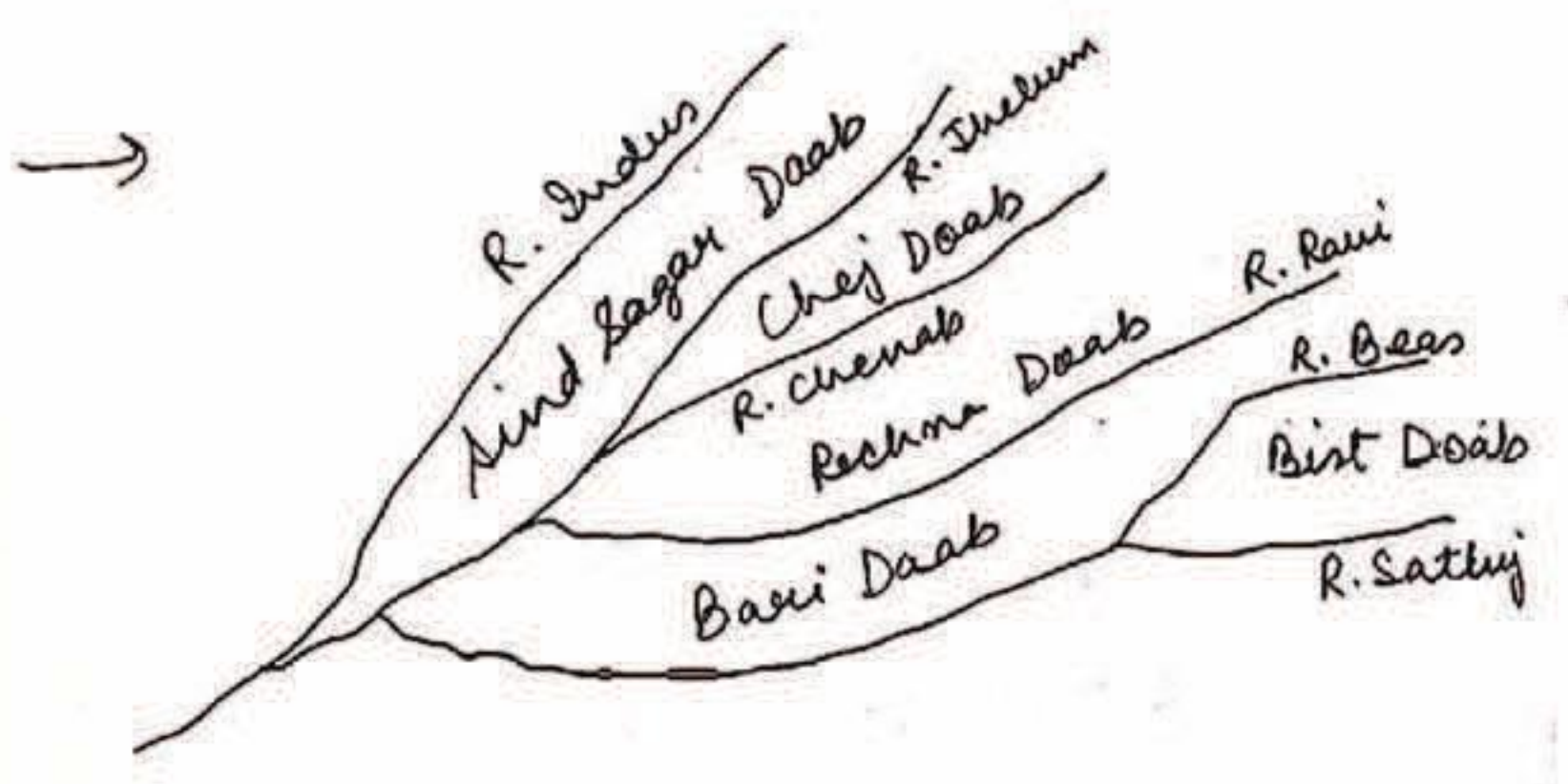
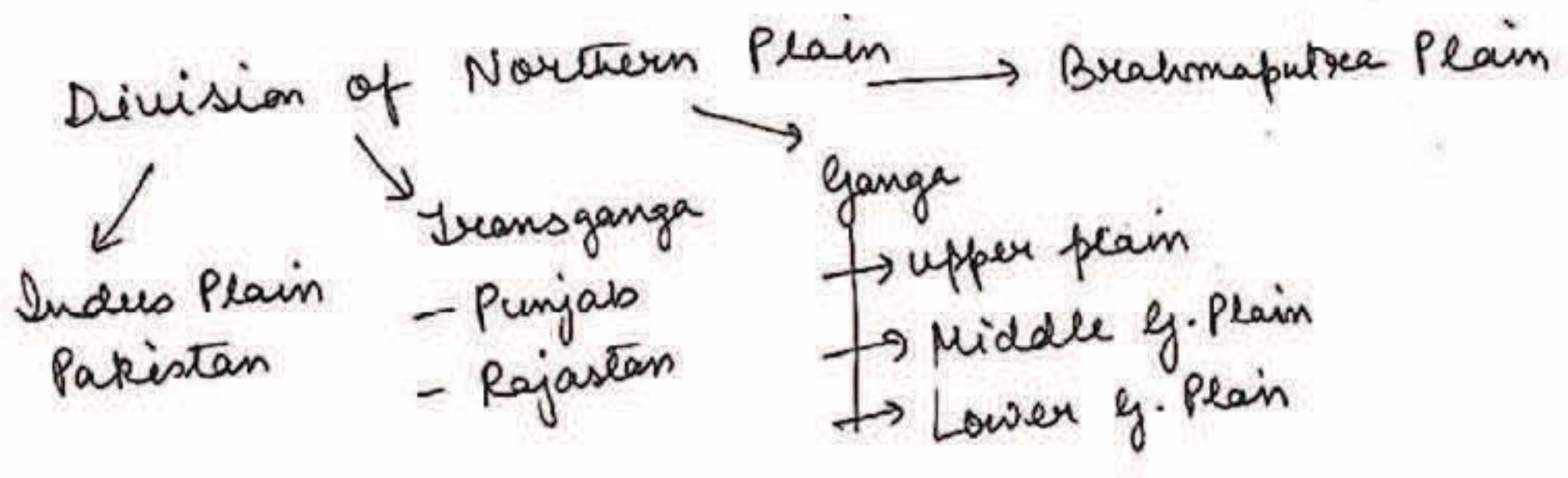
- ##### b) Himalayas:
- a) Great Himalayas
 - b) Middle Himalayas → { Complex structure, Recumbent Fold, Reverse fault etc.
 - c) Shivaliks - fluvial sediments

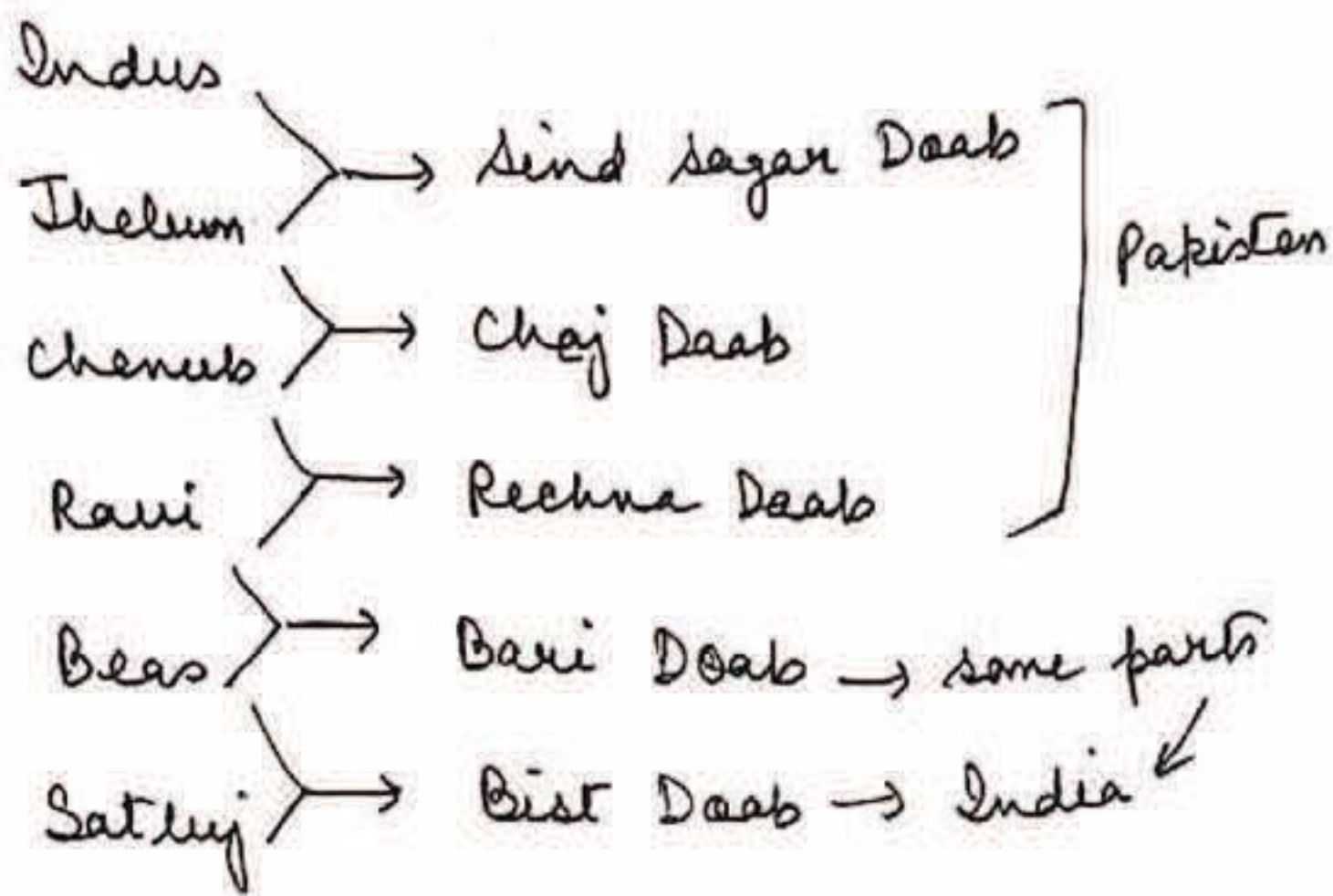
- ##### c) Purvanchal:
- Naga Hills (Patkai Bum)
 - Manipur Hills
 - Mizo Hills (Lushai Hills)



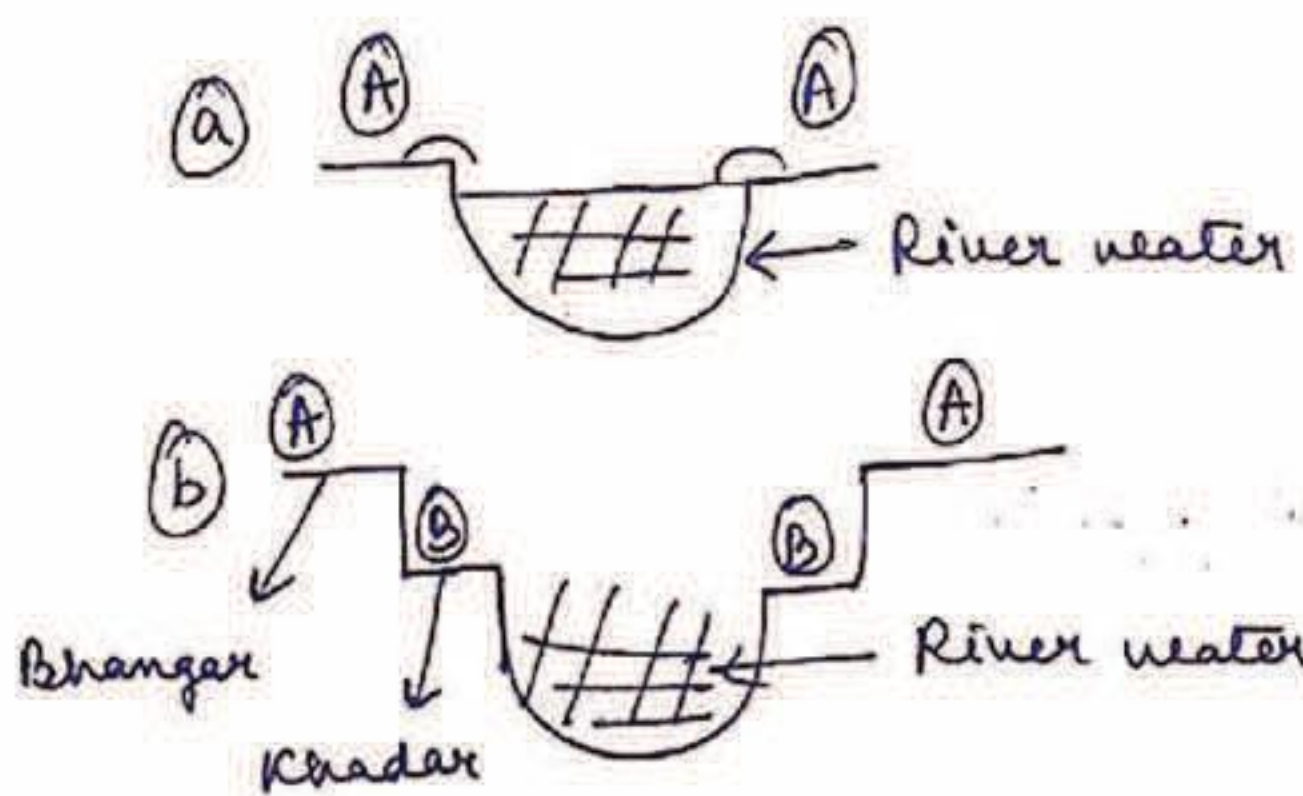
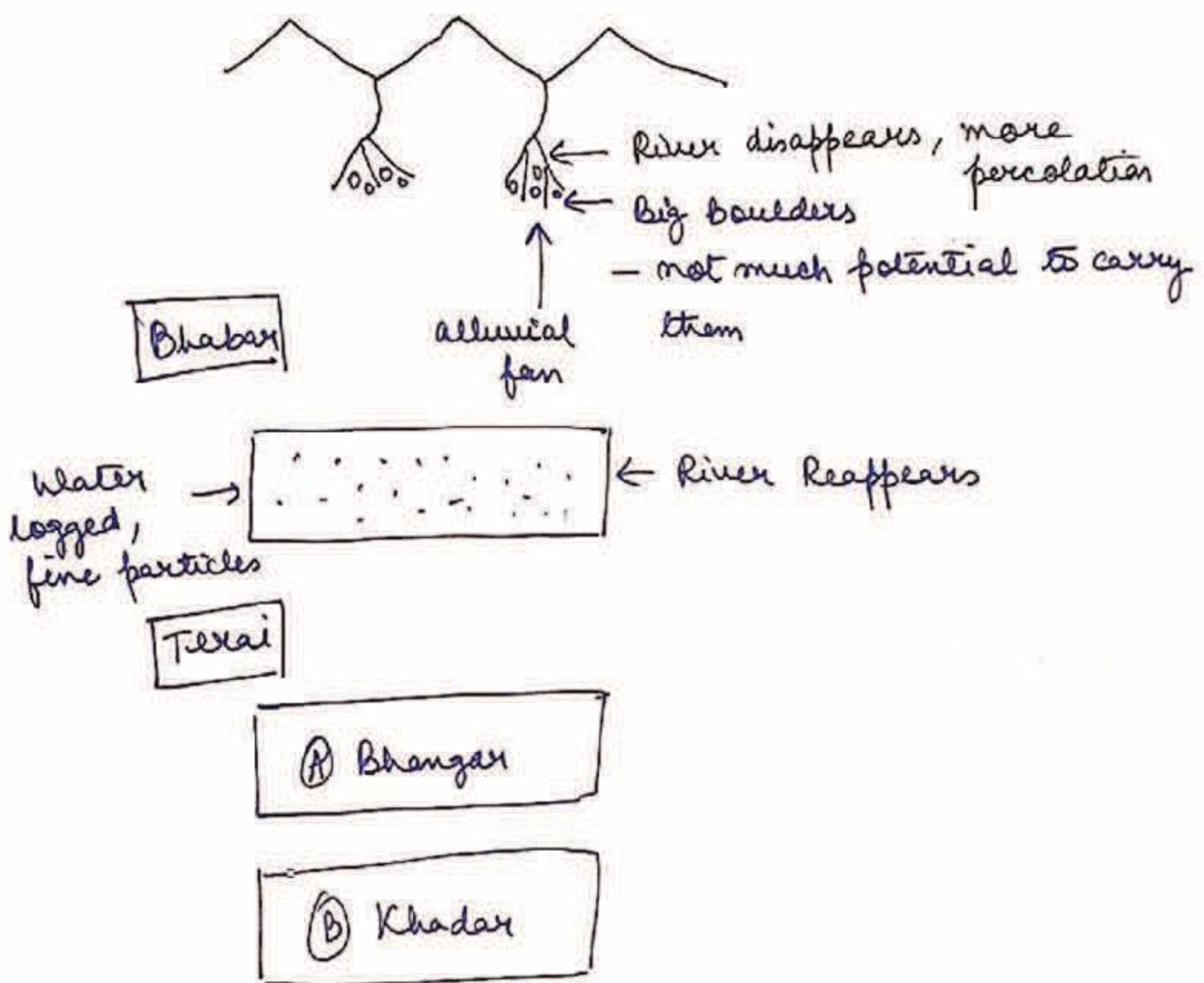


II Northern Plain:



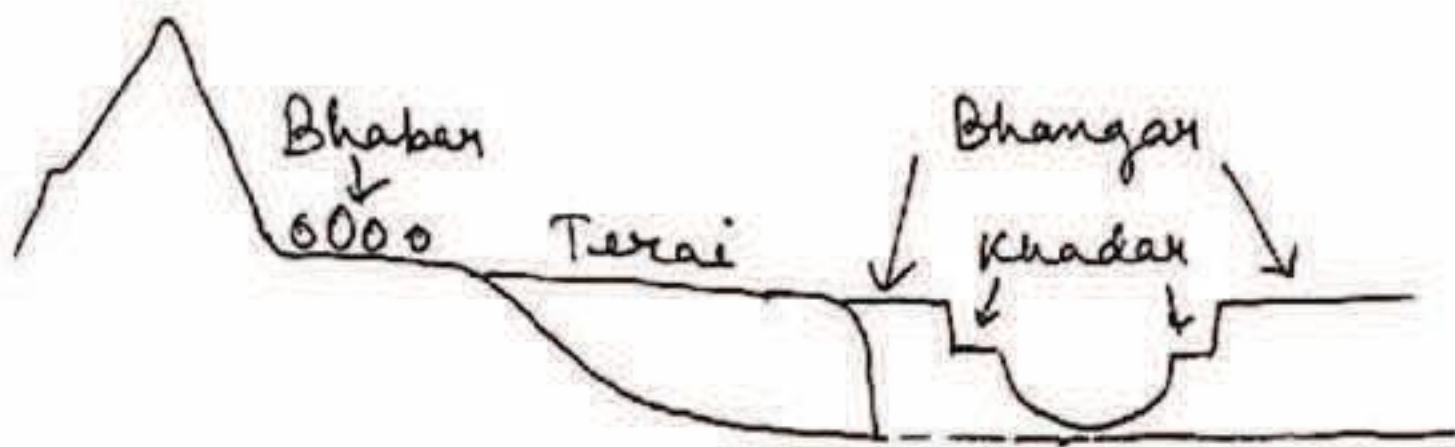


⇒ N-S division of Northern Plains!





⇒ Side view:



N-S division of N-Plains.

→ Bhabar -

- ① Near foothills of Shiwaliks and part of alluvial cones.
- ② stones, big boulders
- ③ soil - absent
- ④ High porosity - river disappears
- ⑤ eg: Haridwar Plain.

→ Terai Region -

- ① Stream re-emerges here
- ② Swampy, waterlogged
- ③ Not suitable for agriculture
- ④ Sal forest
- ⑤ Bengal Terai - Doars.

eg - Mahadeshi of Nepal

Pathankot - Punjab

Solan
Baddi
Nalagar } HP - Medicine.

Haldwani
Kathgodam } Uttarakhand

→ Bhangar Plain

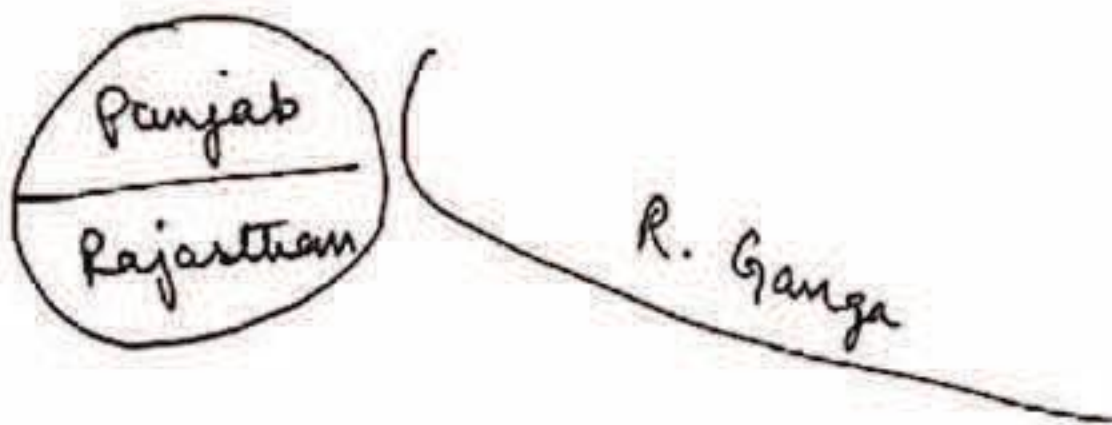
- ① Older flood plain
- ② Western part of Bhangar plain has kankar formation [Kankar dissolves because of heavy rain in E-part]
- ③ In Bengal Bhangar Plains are locally called Barind plains



→ Khadar Plain

- ① New flood plains
- ② Renewed by Rivers every year
- ③ known as
 - Dhayas in Punjab
 - Khol in UP
 - Taal in Bihar
 - Bhil in WB

① Transganga



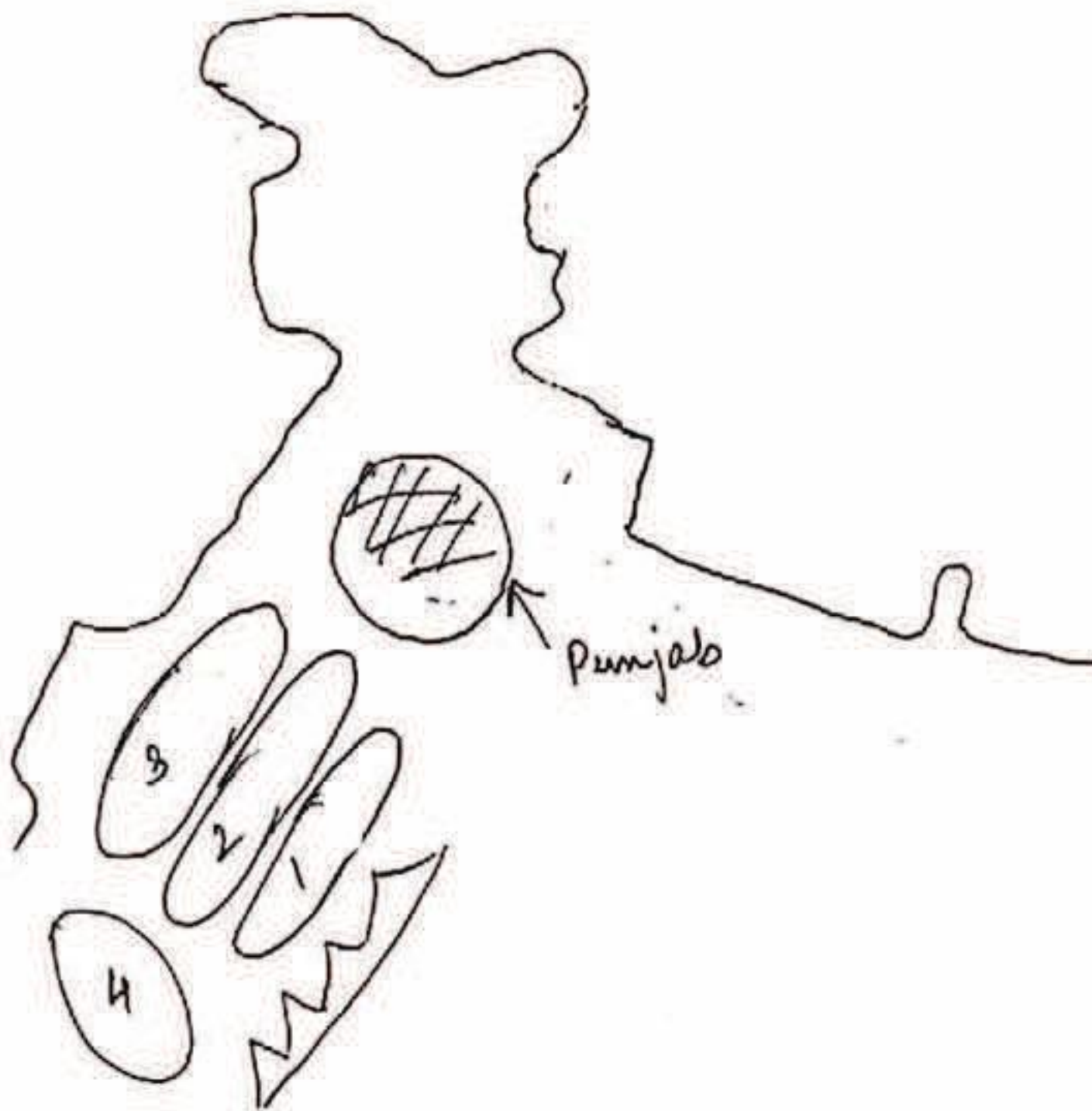
Ⓐ Punjab plains

- Mostly best plain and part of Bari plain
- Primarily Khadar plain but not as fertile as Ganga plain
- Punjab plain towards Himalayan borders have numerous streams crisscrossing and dissecting the land, such streams are called chols. Such landform is not very good for agriculture.
- Punjab has basin topography. So they are prone to waterlogging and salinity

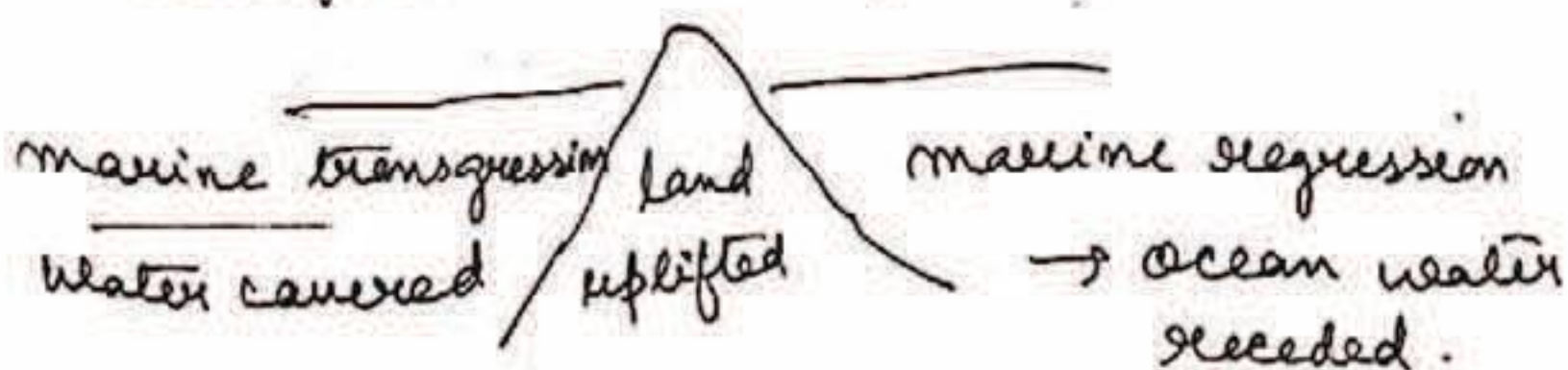
basin topography →



Rajasthan Plain :



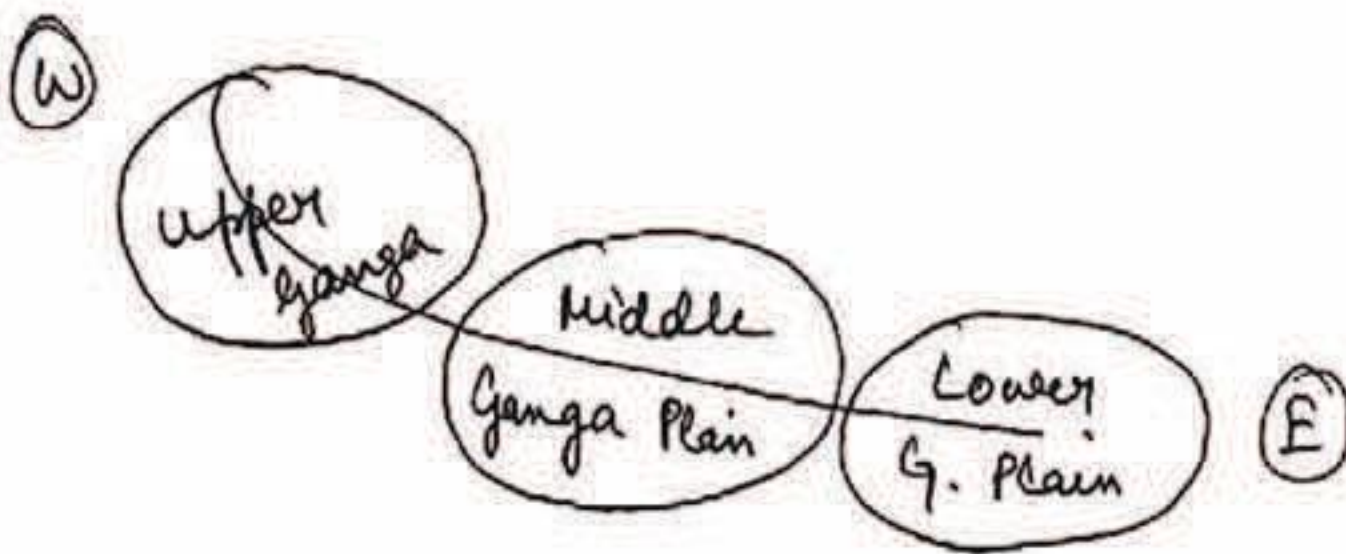
- ① (i) Semi-arid - shrubs, vegetation
- (ii) Bazar region - Rajasthan
- (iii) It has fluvial deposit (Lybazar river in the past
→ deposit → fertile)
- (iv) In the Bazar region there are patches of fertile plain locally known as Rohi tract.
- ② Beyond Bazar, there are loess plain
 - They are fertile but the region has limitation of moisture.
- ③ Marusthali :
 - Desy Region are called Marusthali
 - Presence of shifting sand dunes
 - These shifting sand dunes are locally called Dherian.
- ④ S. Rajasthan and part of Kutchh has marine transgression and regression.



This explains why S. Rajasthan has oil resources such as Barmer district.

- This region has numerous playa lakes. Extensive dry playa lakes are called Ranns and smaller lakes are called Dhands.

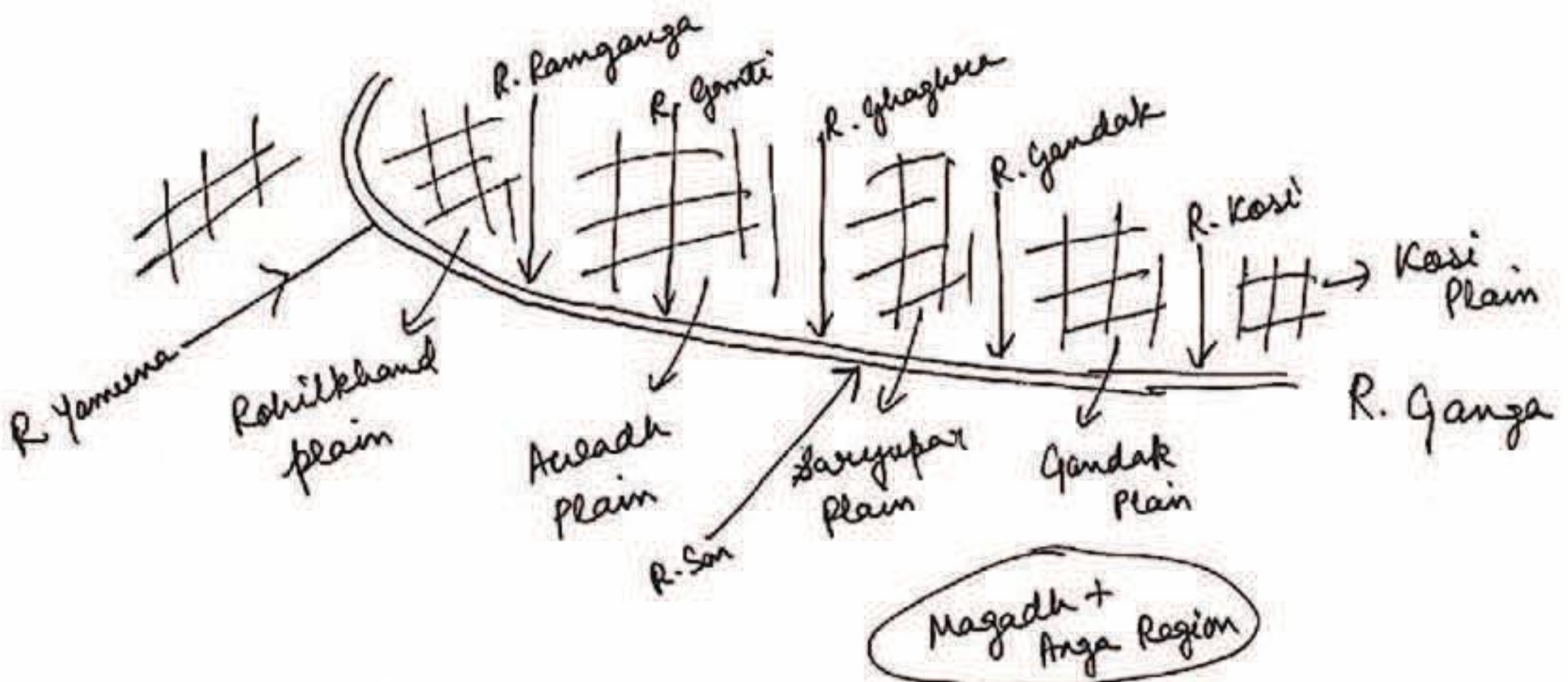
② Ganga plain:



① Upper Ganga Plain : Drained by Ram Ganga, Gomti and Ghaghra R.

- Ramganga plain is also known as Rohilkhand.
- Gomti and Ghaghra plain - Awadh Plain

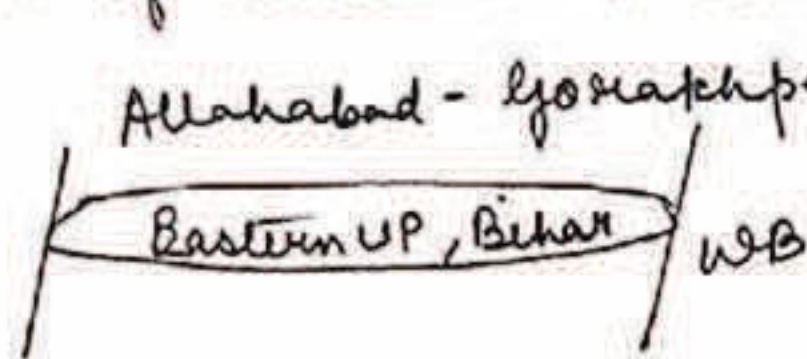
This region is very good and developed in agriculture but improper use of water has resulted into salinization of this area.





(B) Middle Ganga plain:

- It includes part of eastern UP and almost entire Bihar



- This region is floodprone mainly because of shifting nature of R. Kosi. Hence Kosi is also called 'Sorrow of Bihar'. This region has cultural zones:

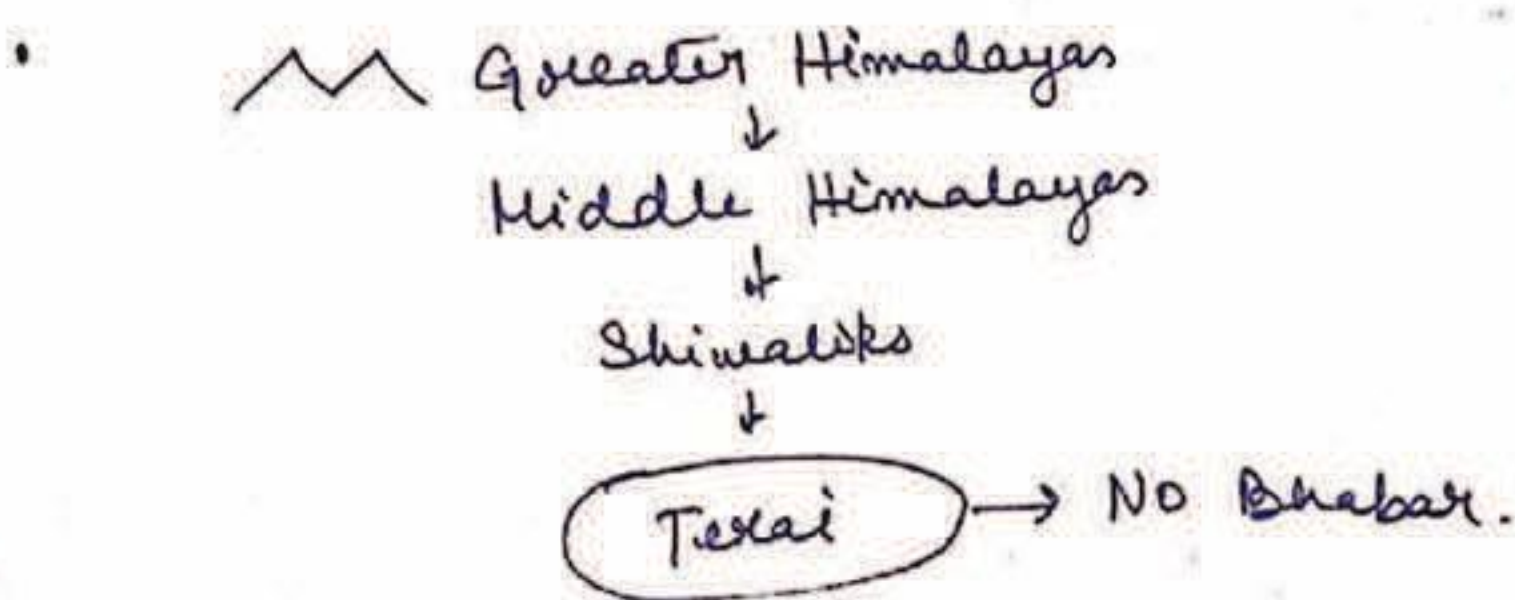
- Magadha Region
- Anga
- Sangyapar
- Kosi

- This region in N. Bihar has numerous fresh water lakes called Taals or Charas.

(C) Lower Ganga Plain:

It includes 3 parts

- ① along the foothills of Shivalik called Bengal Terai or also called as Doon (Shiligeri)



- ② South of Terai in Bengal is called Bangar Region. They have lateritic accumulation locally called Barind Plain.



③ Ganga Delta

Western

- Bankura, Bardhaman

- This is macisbund delta (passive Δ)

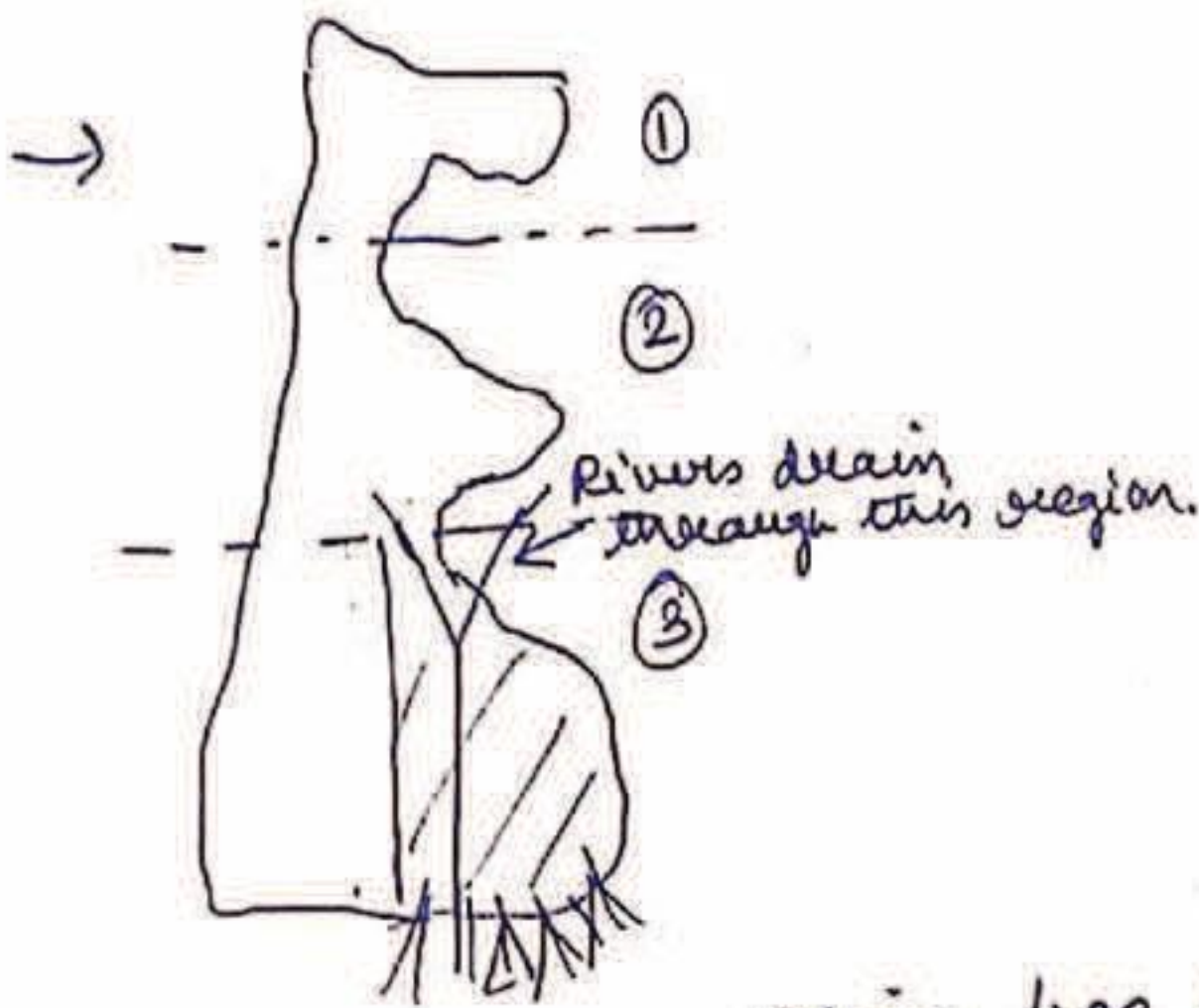
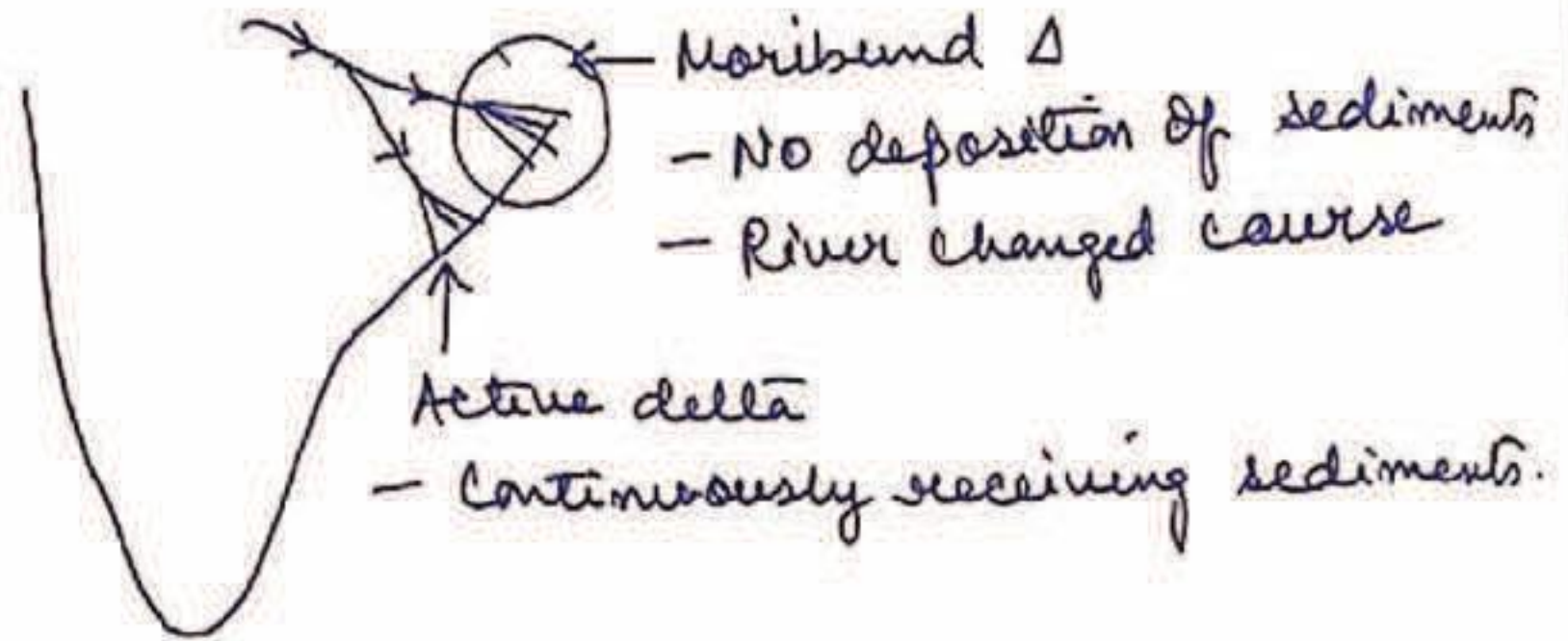
They are locally called Raich Plain.

Eastern

- mostly in Bangladesh

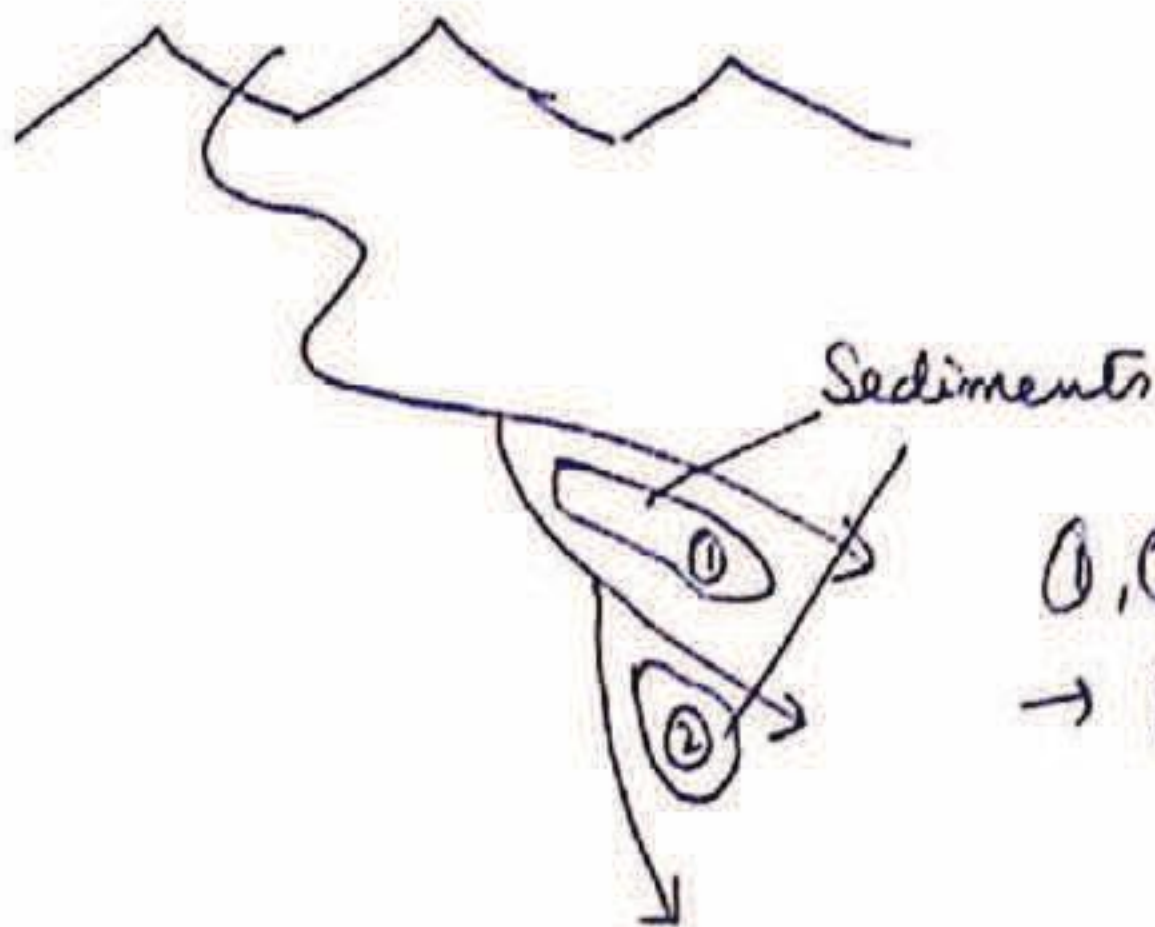
- active delta

- good variety of Sundari trees found here



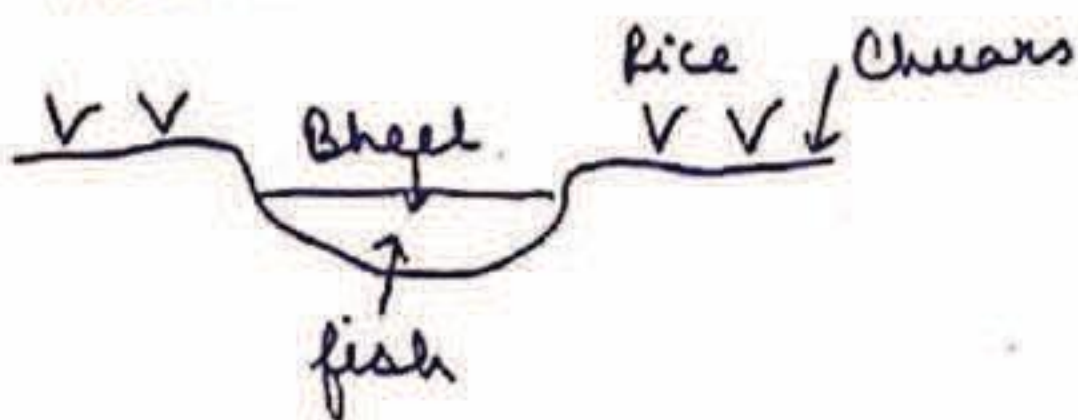
→ Lower Ganga Plain has river braiding because of enormous deposit that blocks the course of river and there can be numerous riverine delta island.

eg. Sagar Island
Laluan Island
Jhumar Island.



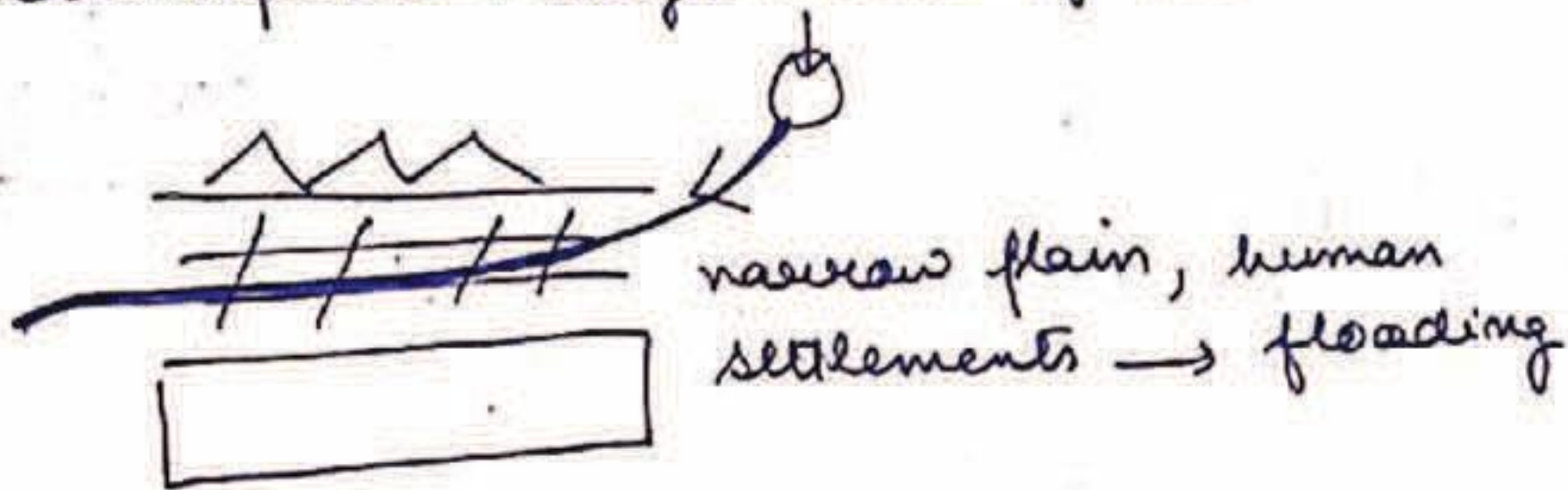
①, ② → Riverine island
→ River Braiding.

→ This region has fresh water lakes locally known as beels



III Brahmaputra - Assam plain

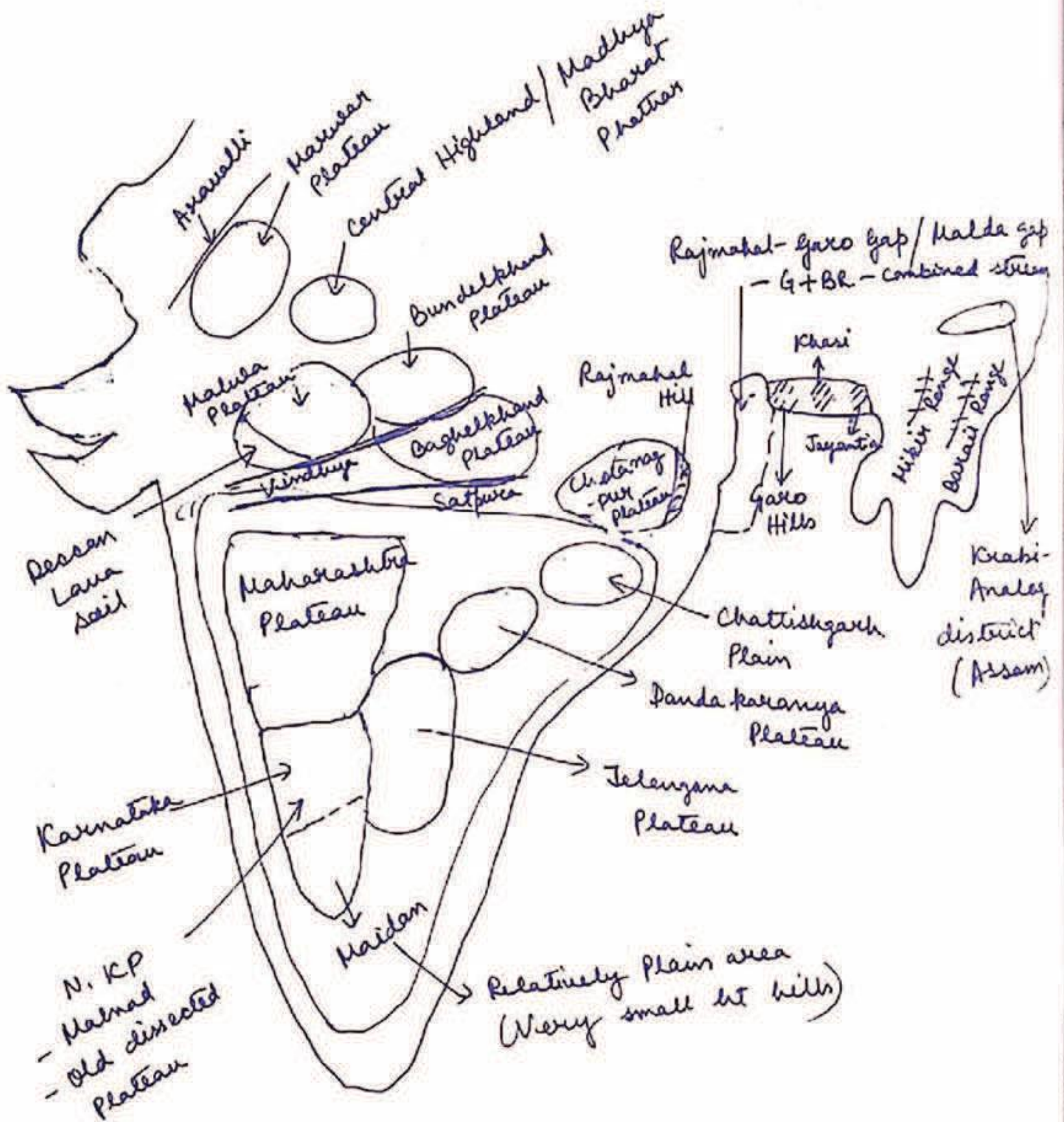
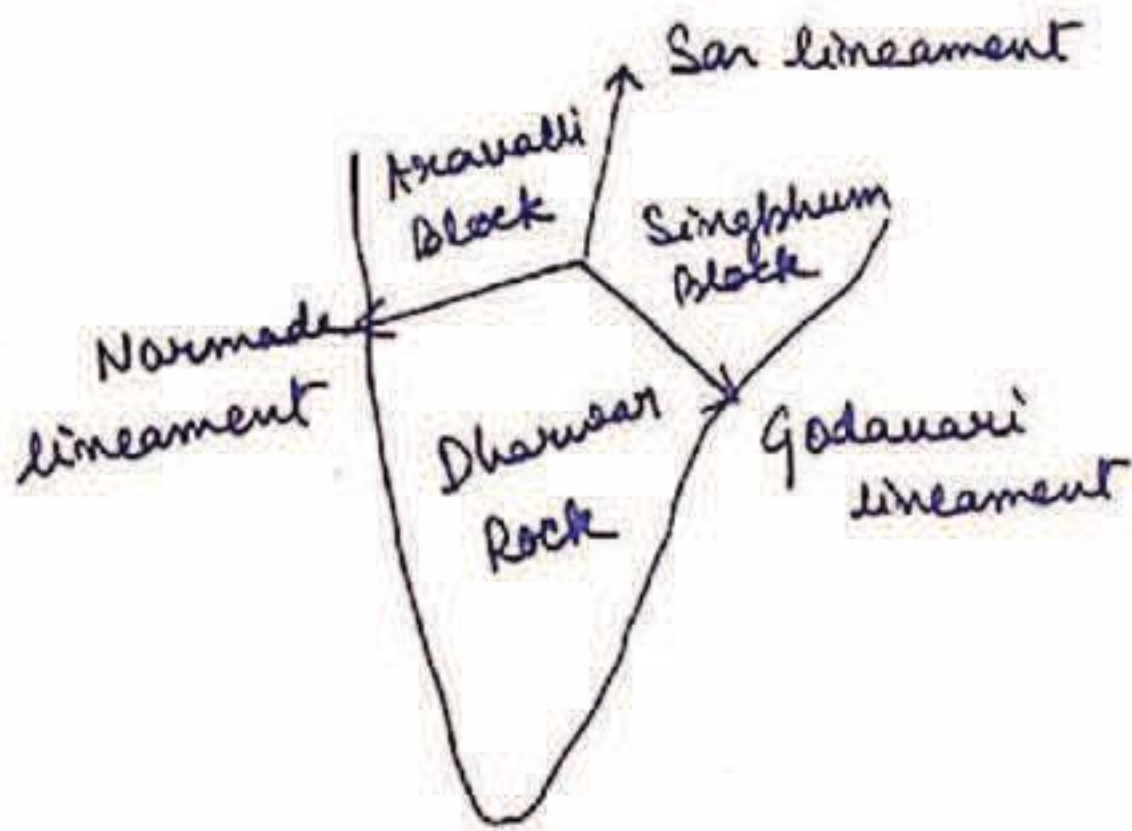
R. Brahmaputra: large volume of water



• Narrowest plain

• R. Brahmaputra: largest river of India in terms of volume, but the river channel is narrow. The channel is constricted by Shivaliks in the North and Meghalaya plateau in the South. That makes it flood prone.

IV Peninsula Plateau





(A) Mauwar Upland

- Eastern Rajasthan
- sandstone, shale, limestone

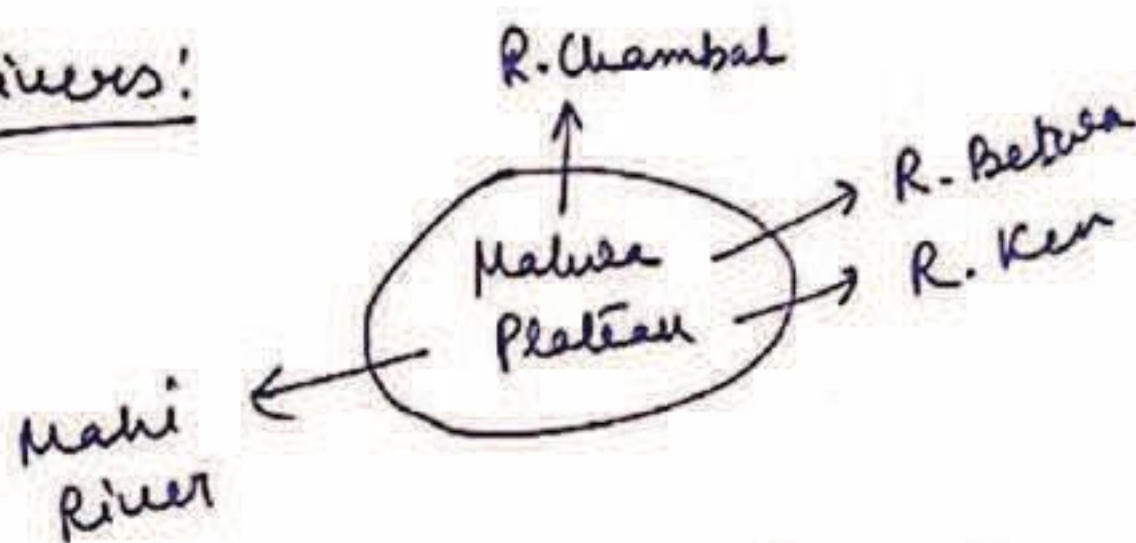
(B) Central Highland

- Rolling plateau with rounded hills
- Thick forest

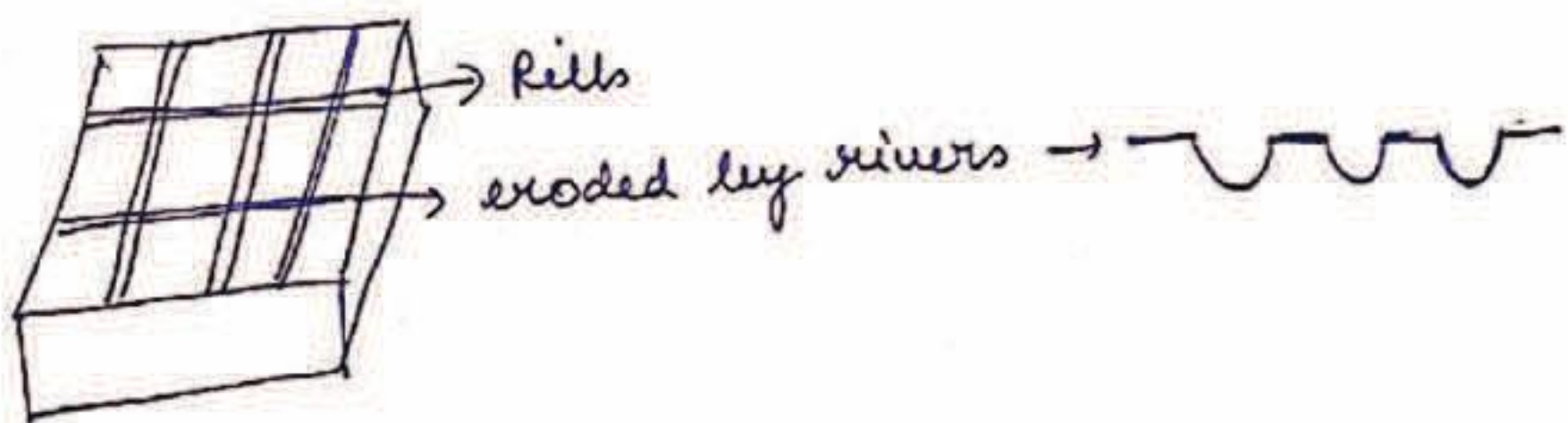
(C) Malwa upland

- b/w Aravalli and Vindhya Range
- Dry region, not very fertile, over cultivation, soil erosion
- S. Malwa is covered with lava deposit.

→ Rivers:



- Badland topography with sills and deep rivers!



(D) Bemdelkhand:

- Old, dissected upland with granite and gneiss rock
- spread over MP and UP
- Drained by rivers like Betwa, Ken, Jms
- Not fertile, rural people, social distress

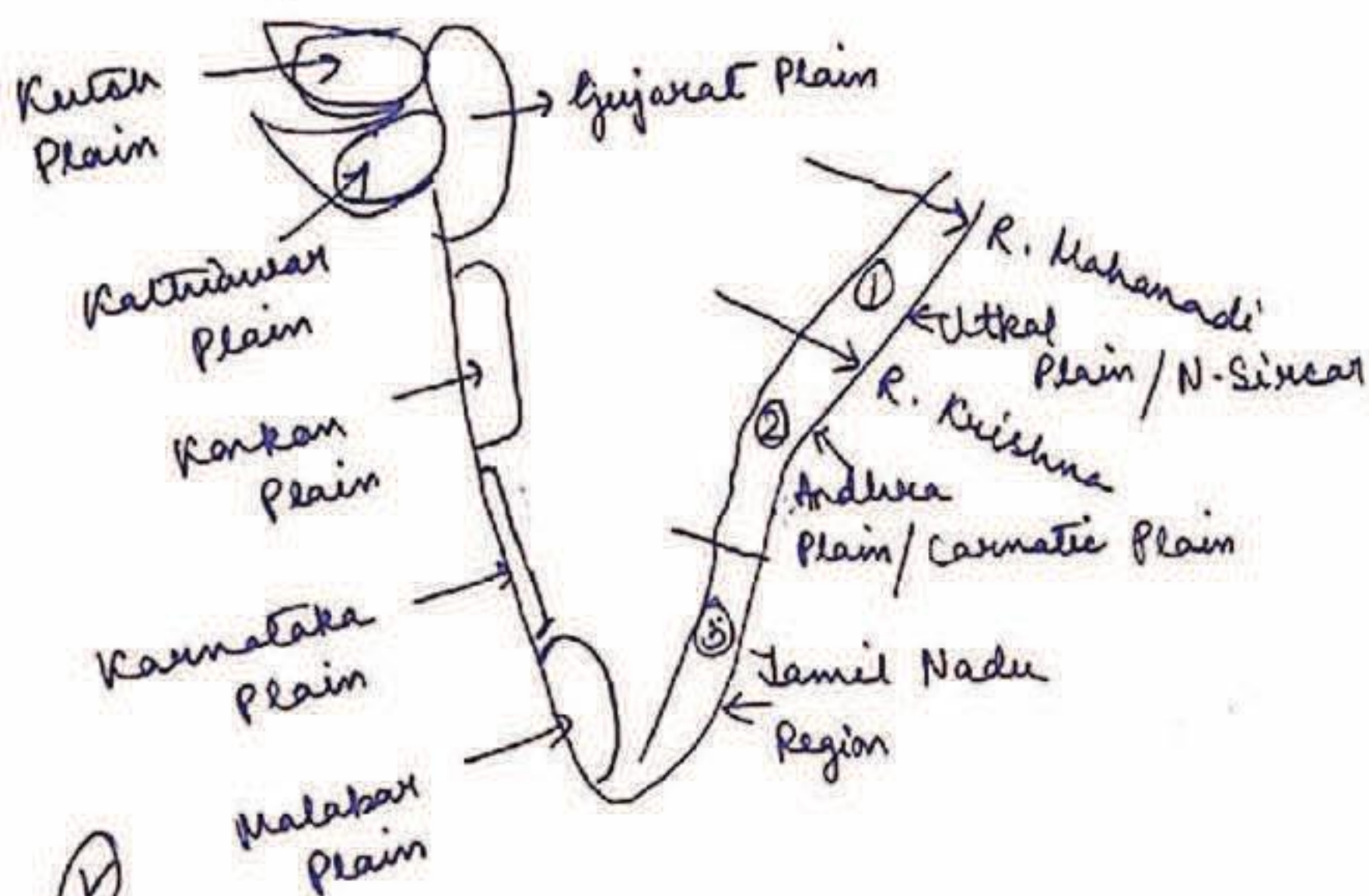
(E) Baghelkhand:

- MP, some parts of UP.



(F) Chotanagpur Plateau

- Much of Jharkhand State
- Rivers: Damodar, Son, Koel, Subarnarekha, Sankh.
- Mineral storehouse
- Imp. cities - Jharia, Bokaro, Ramiganj, Asansol, Bardhaman.



(V)

(I) Western Coastal Plain: They are narrow
(Karnataka Plain narrower)

(II) E. Coastal Plains are broad and have finer sediments. Large no. of rivers in peninsula India drains towards Bay of Bengal.

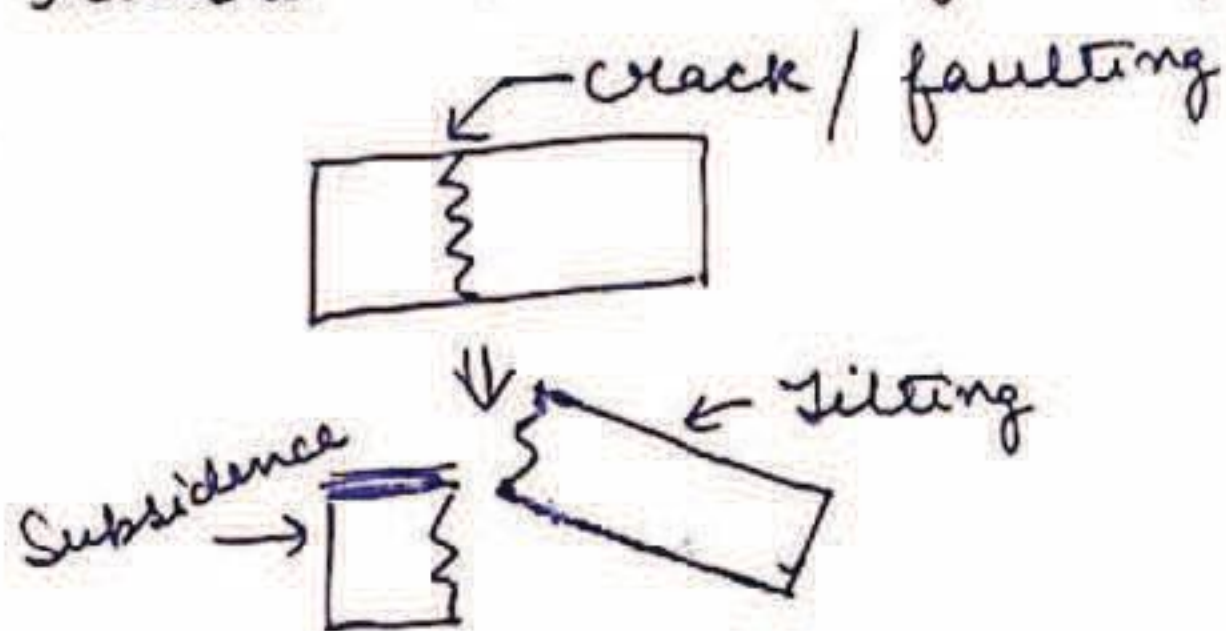
→ Eastern Peninsula Plateau has deltas whereas W. Peninsula Plateau has estuaries.

→ That is why most of the ports are located at Western sides.



(VI) Western ghats

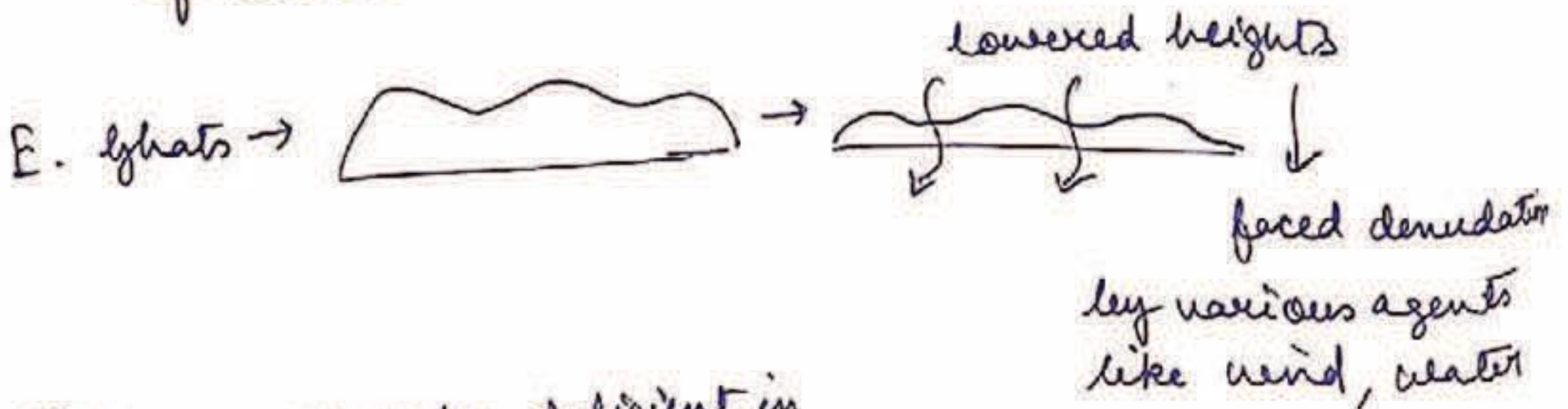
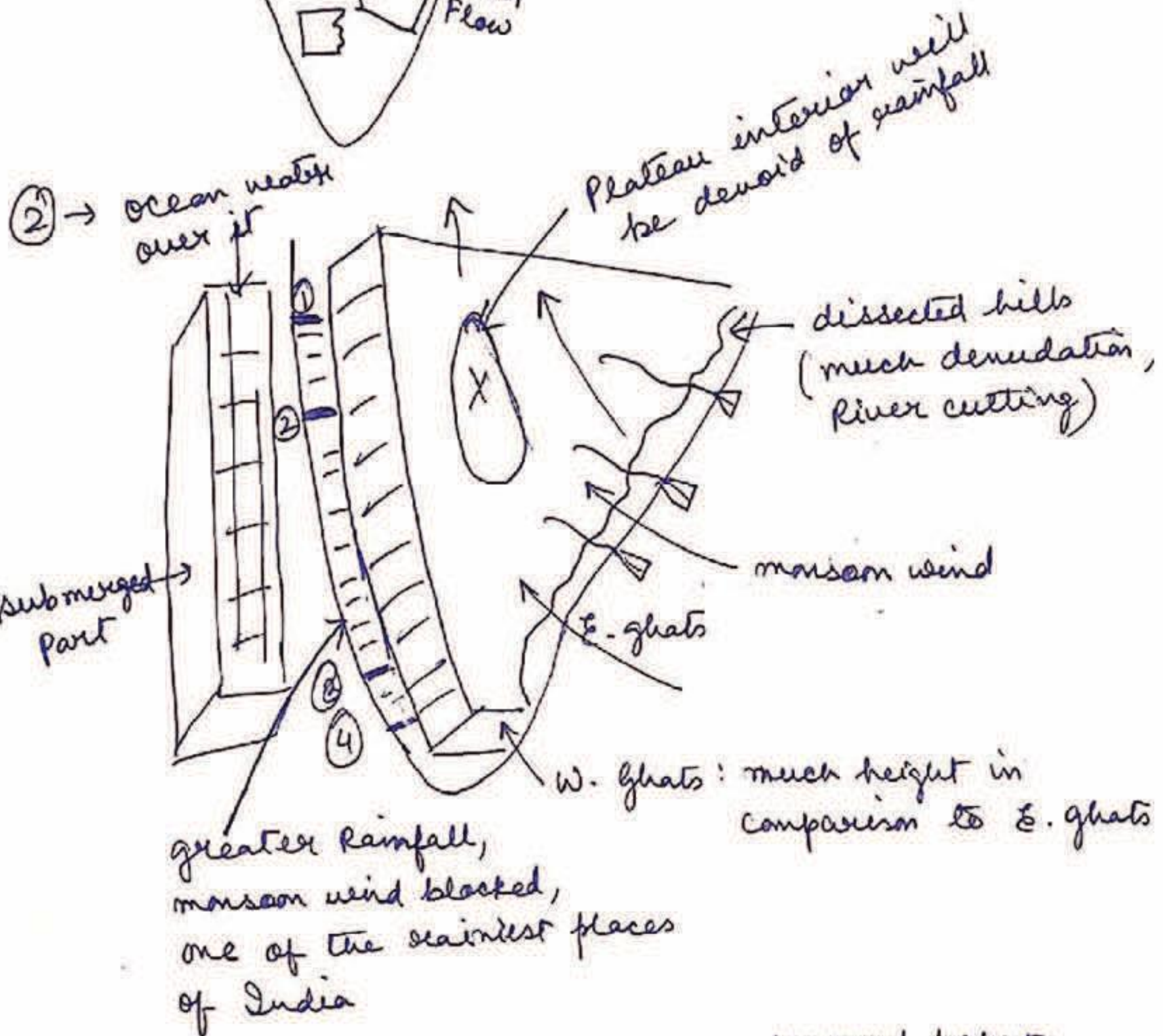
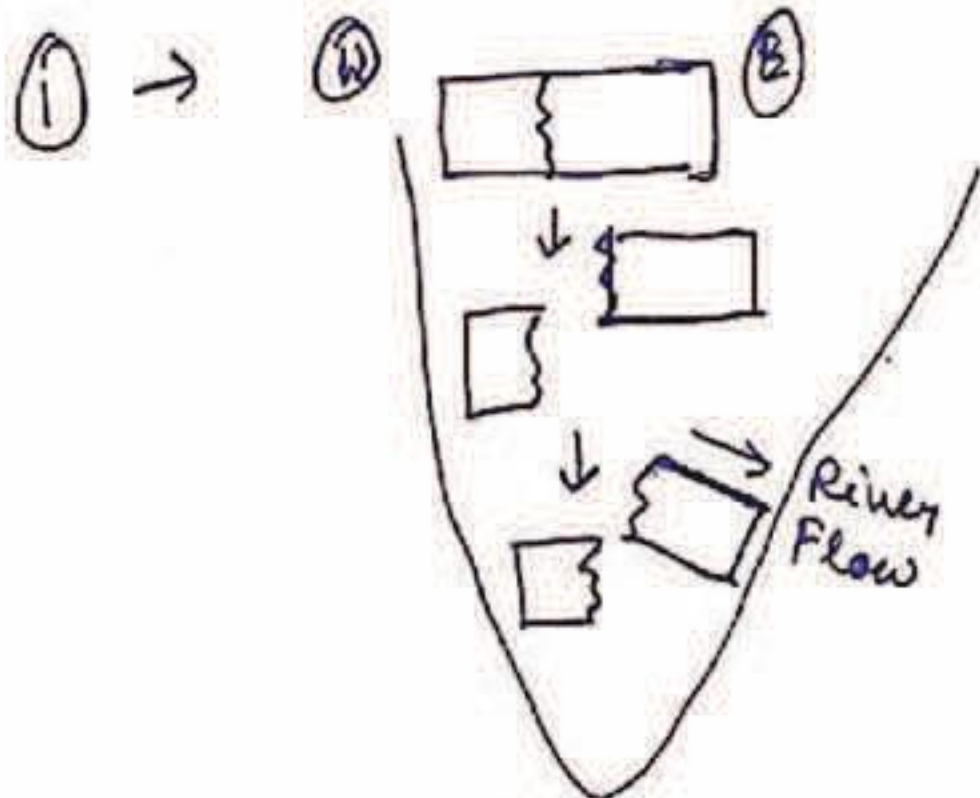
- ① These are escarpments, edge of Indian Peninsular Plateau
- ② It is formed due to rifting and subsidence of western flank of Peninsular Plateau.
- ③ The elevation of W. ghats is also due to eastward tilting of the plateau
- ④ W. ghats are water divide b/w east flowing rivers and west-flowing rivers.



(VII) Eastern ghats:

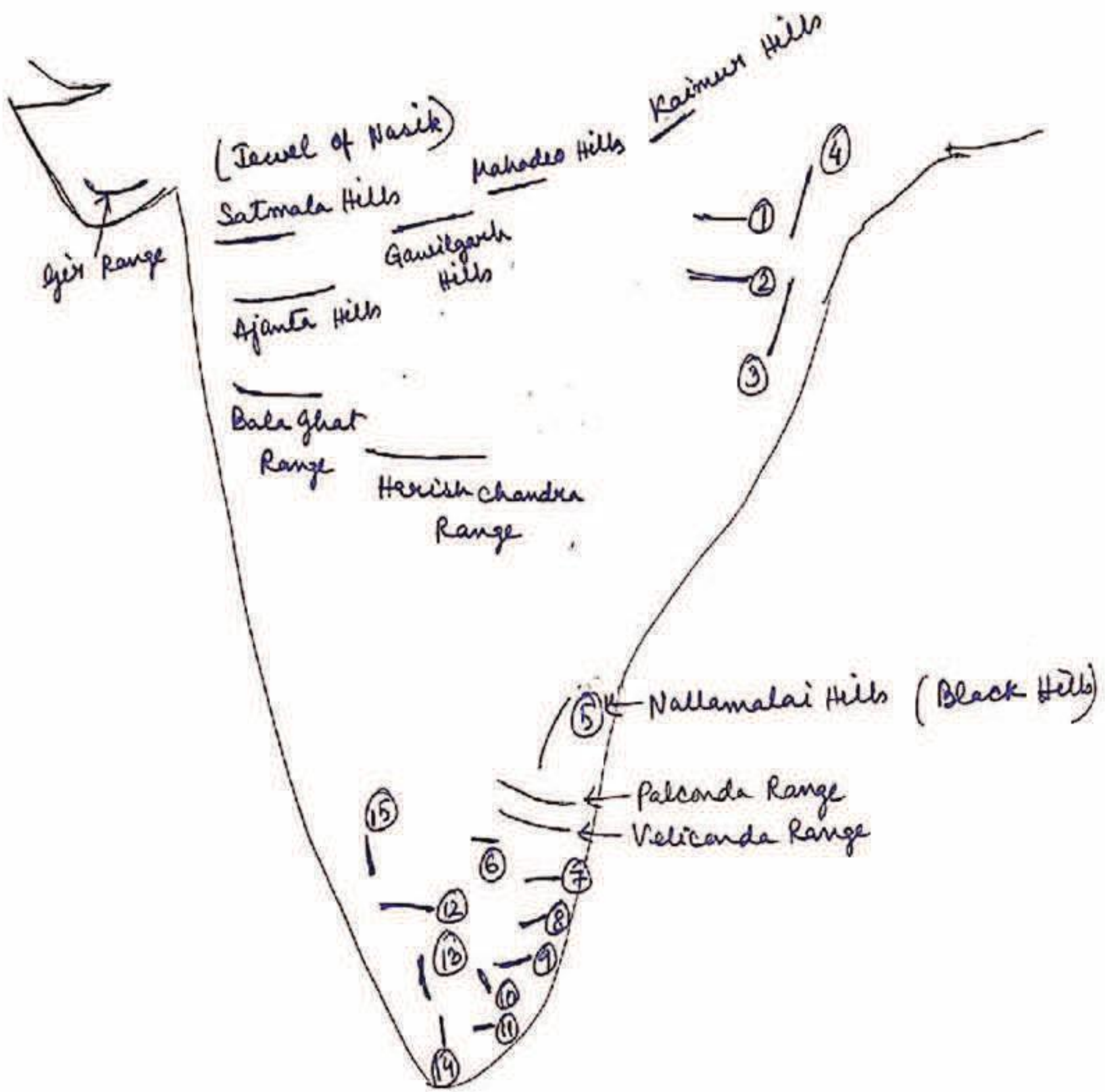
- ① They are the oldest fold mountains of India
- ② Since it's very old, it has been denuded much. Also, due to the tilt of the peninsula towards east, the E-ghats have been dissected by large east flowing peninsular river.
- ③ E. ghats comprise of 2 main types of rocks
 - Ⓐ Khondalites
 - Ⓑ CharnockitesRich in Bauxite.
- ④ Since E. ghats are not as high as W. ghats, they do not block monsoon winds effectively.

⇒ W. Ghats



⊗ Places already deficient in rainfall also faces ^{huge} variation in rainfall.

- ① Thal ghat - Nasik to Mumbai
- ② Bhor ghat - Mumbai to Pune
- ③ Pal ghat - Kerala (Kochi) - Chennai
- ④ Senkote Pass - Thiruvananthapuram (Kerala) - Madurai (T)



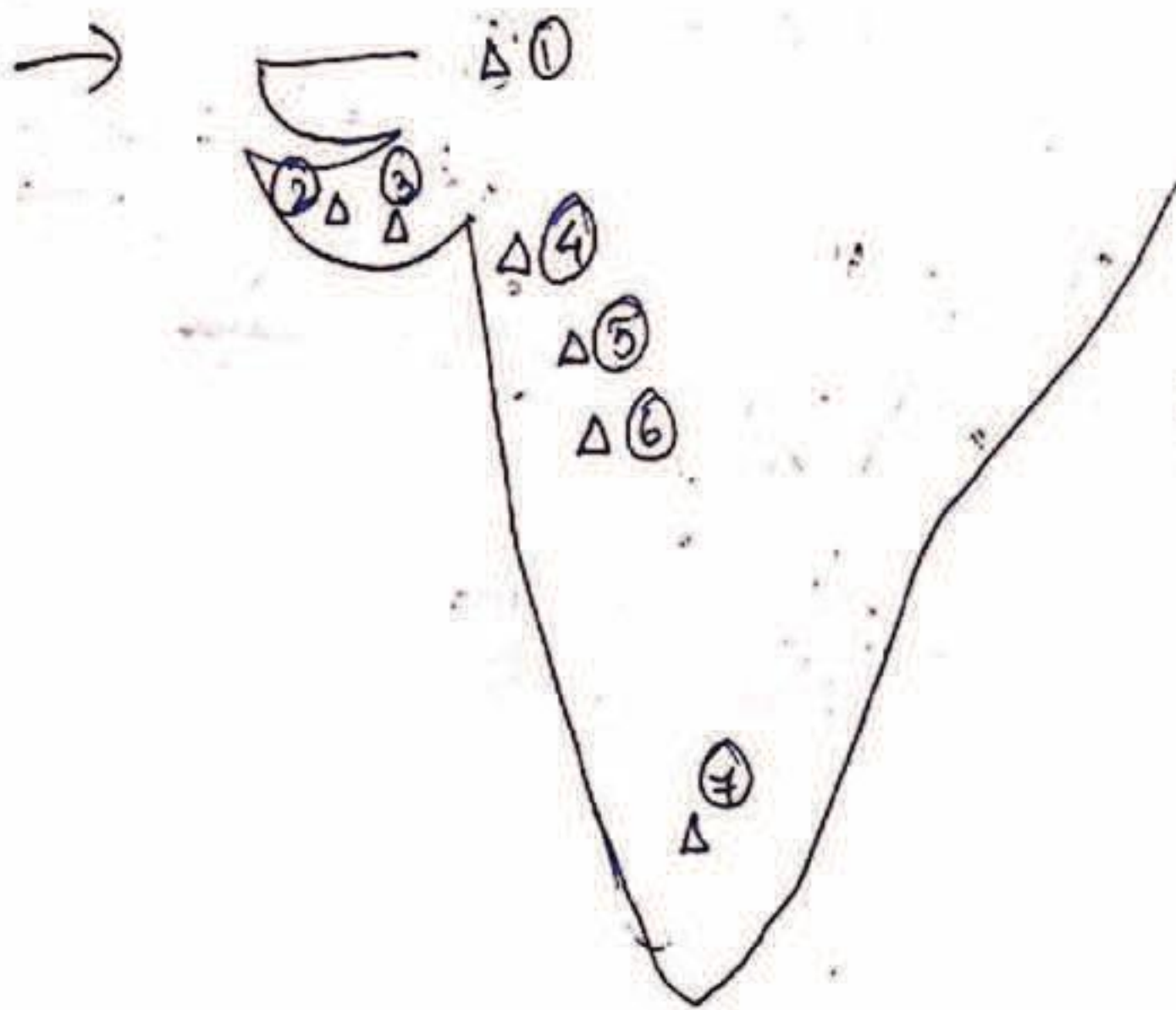
- ① Ramgarh Hills
- ② Gajghat Hills - Peak: Malaisiri - Bond Jube
- ③ Badampahar Hills
- ④ Rajmahal Hills
- ⑤ Sheshalam Hills
- ⑥ Nagari Hills
- ⑦ Javadi Hills
- ⑧ Shenuay Hills
- ⑩ Panchmalai Hills (Green Hills)
- ⑪ Pallai Hills (Kodai Kanal) - Princes of Hill station
↓
Samukta River

⑫ Nilgiri Hills (Blue mts) - Peak - Doda Betta
(highest peak of Nilgiri Hills)

⑬ Annamalai Hills - Anaimudi Peak - Elephant face
(Ht peak of S. India)
- different types of forests, grasslands.

⑭ Cardamom Hills

⑮ Bababudan Hills



- ① Jeyarishikhar Peak
- ② Gosaknath Peak
- ③ Venu Peak
- ④ Panagath Peak
- ⑤ Kalsubai Peak
- ⑥ Mahabaleshwar Peak
- ⑦ Agastyamalai Peak.

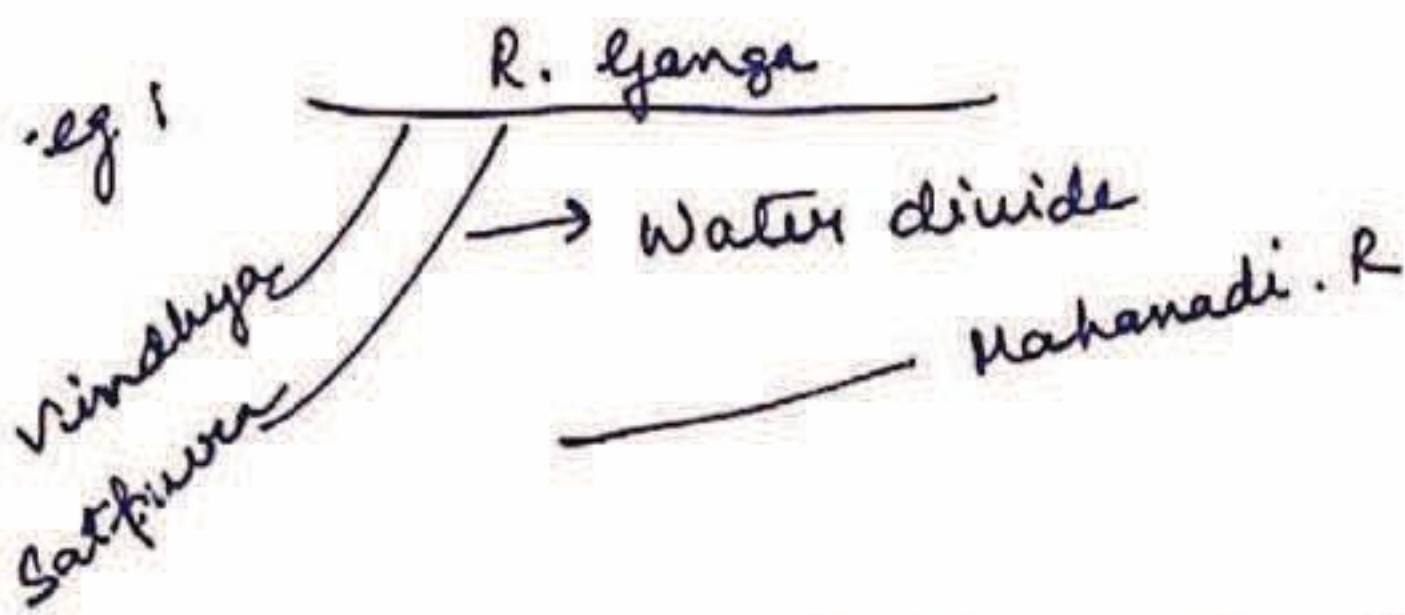
WBCS - PYQ.

→ Blue of Upper Ganga Plain

→ Undulating, aeolian sandy deposit

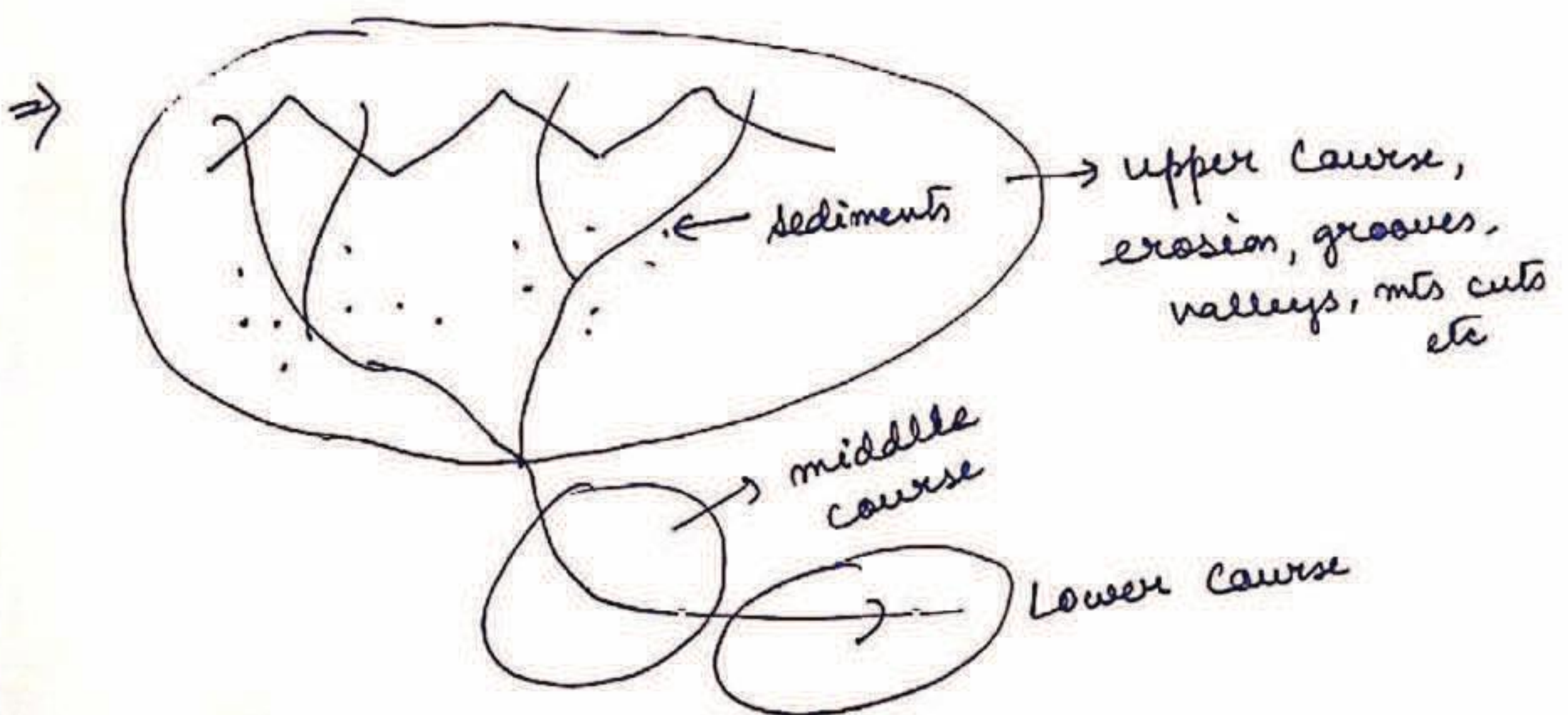
Drainage

- ① Drainage - river system of an area
- ② Water Divide: Highland / Mt / Hills separating two drainage basin.



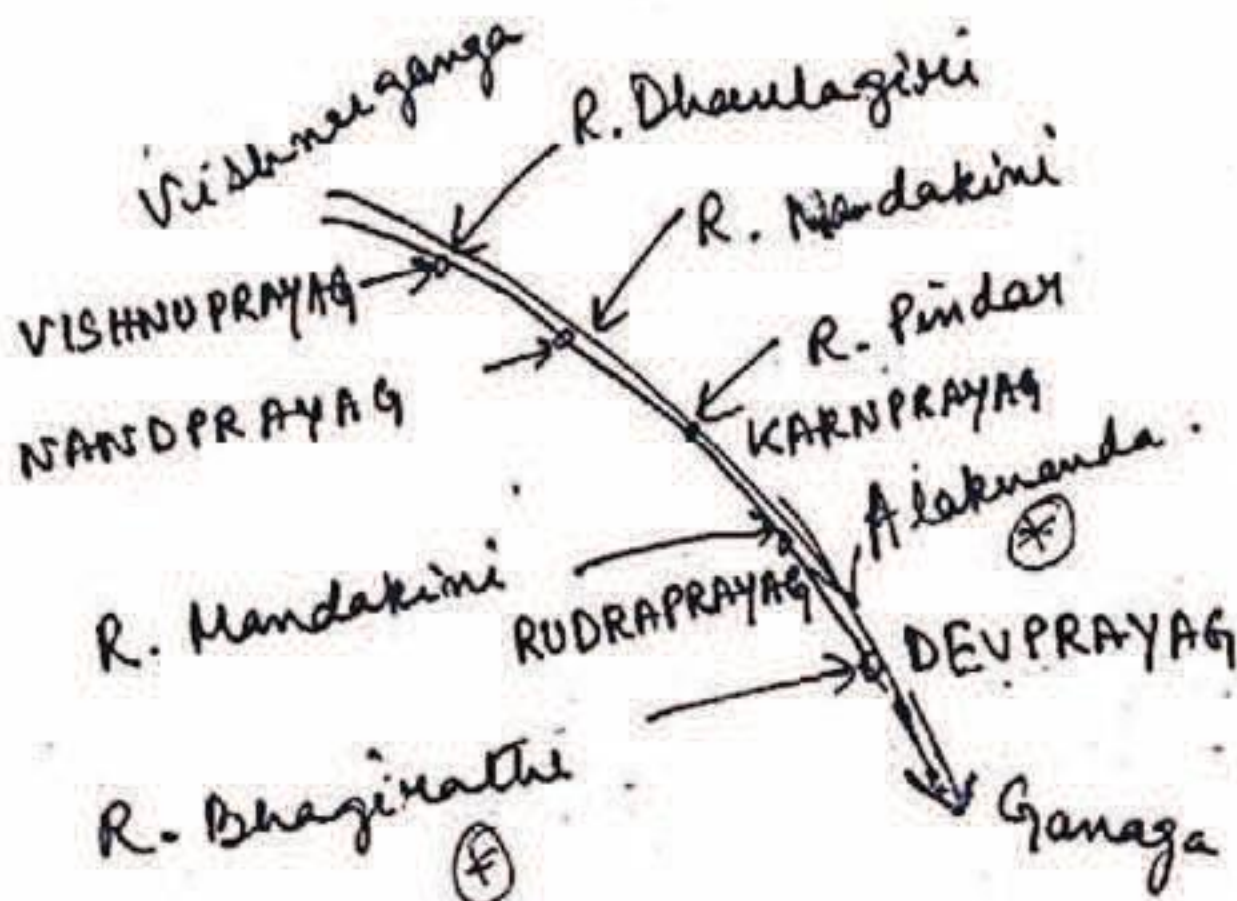
⇒ Failure of Namami Ganga Project: Focus should be on whole river basin.

⇒ Himalayan rivers - Perennial (glacier + Rainfall)
 S. Indian rivers - Seasonal (Only during rainy season)

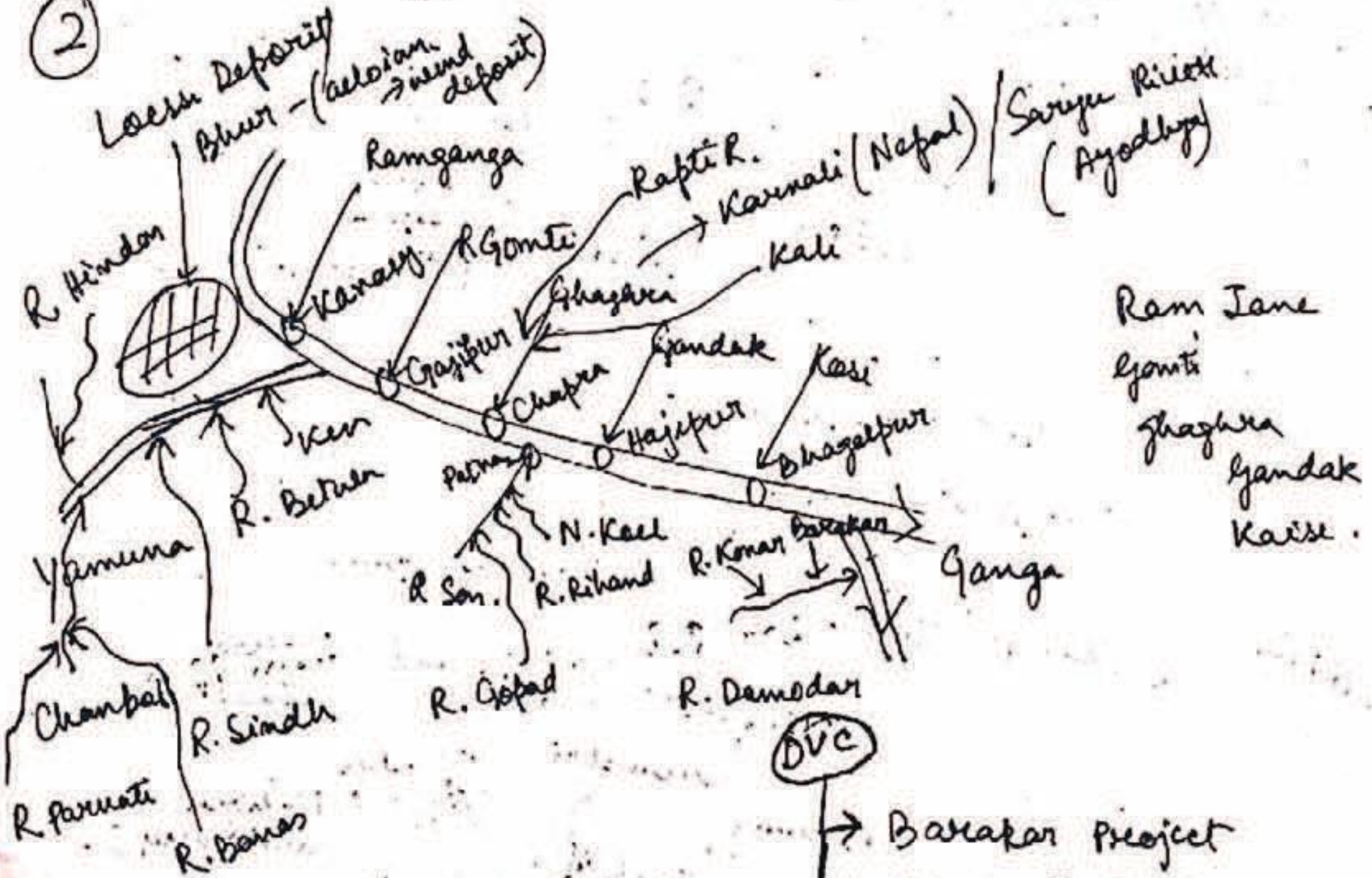


Ganga River System

①

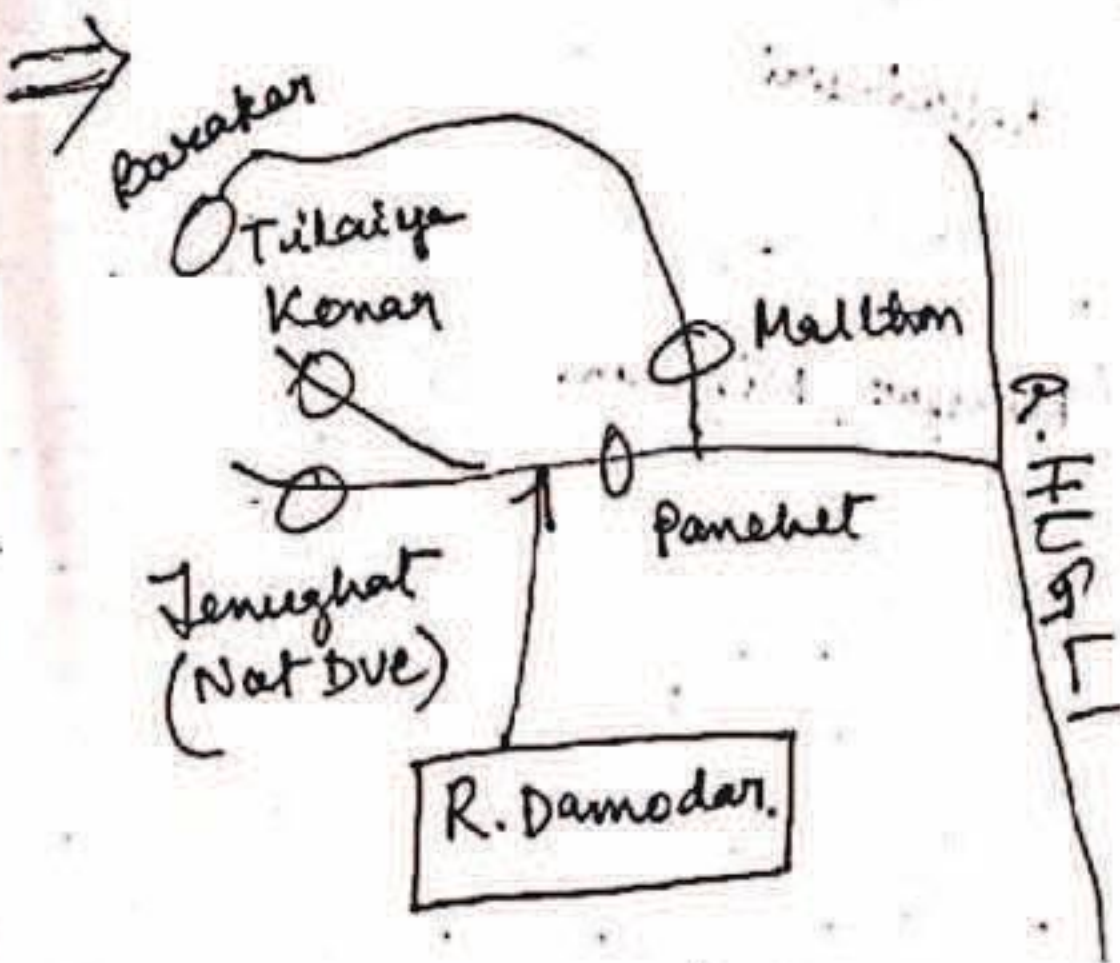


②

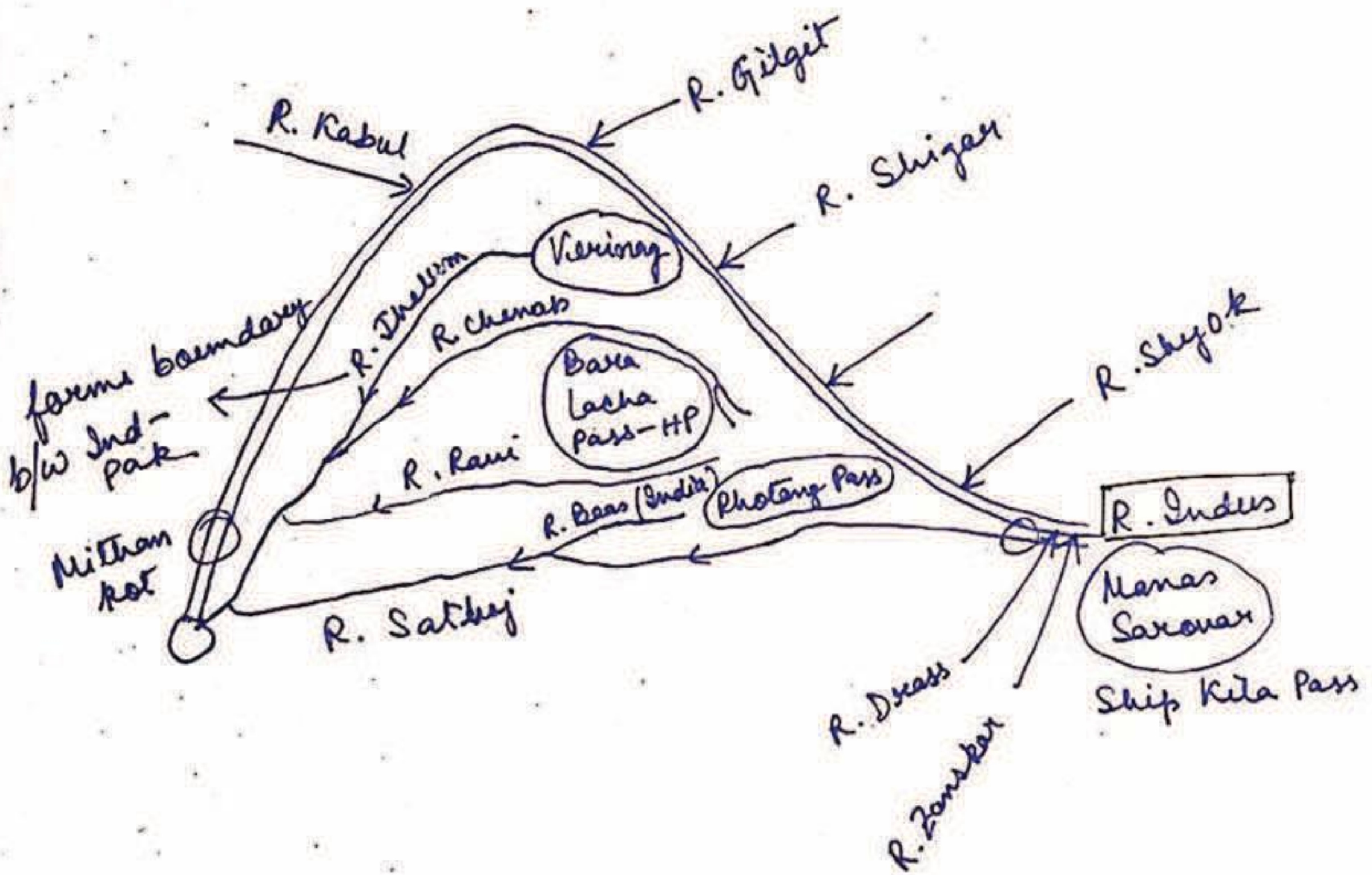


DVC

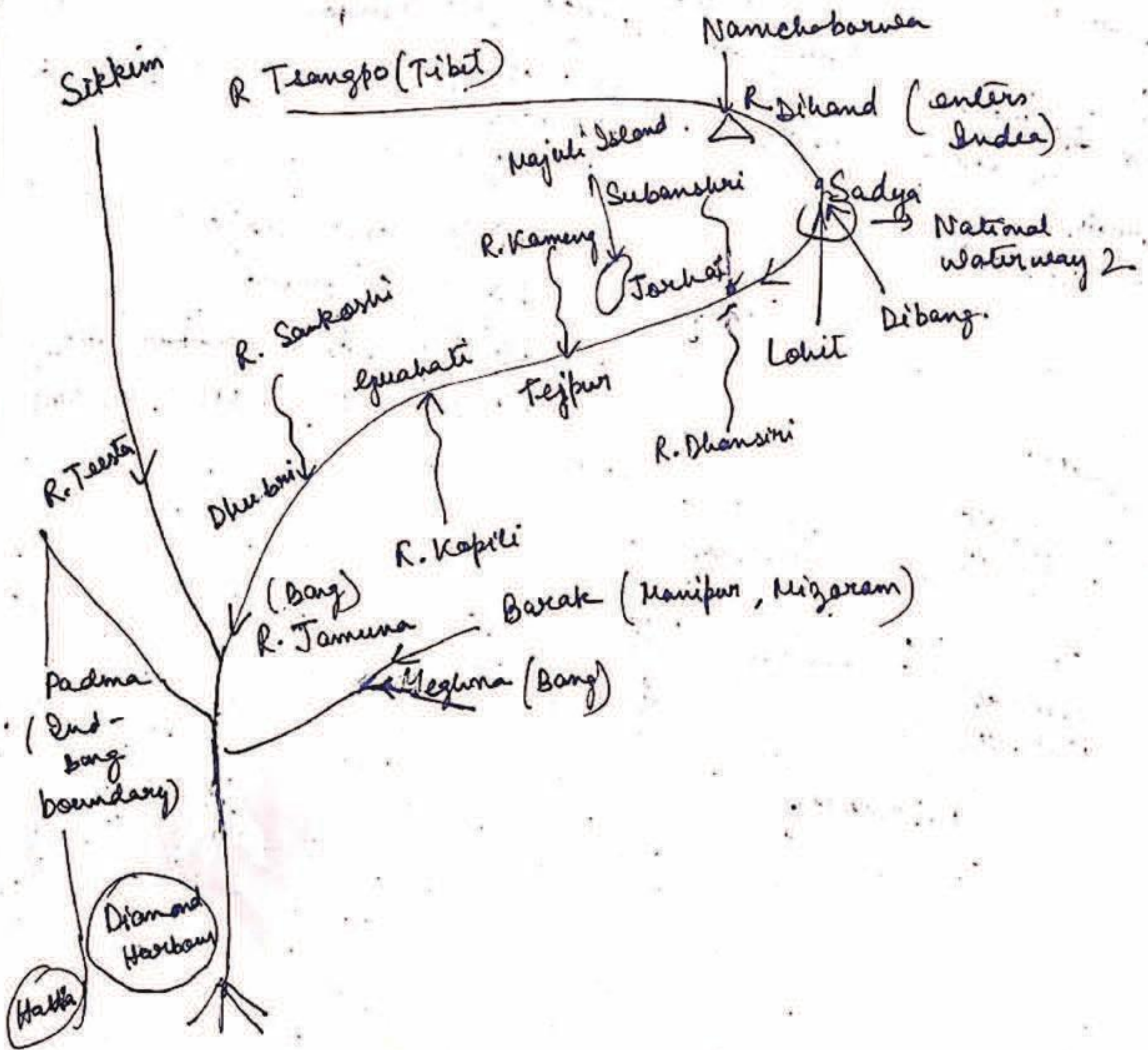
- Barakar Project
- Konar Project
- Maithon (Barakar River)
- Panchet Project (D. River)

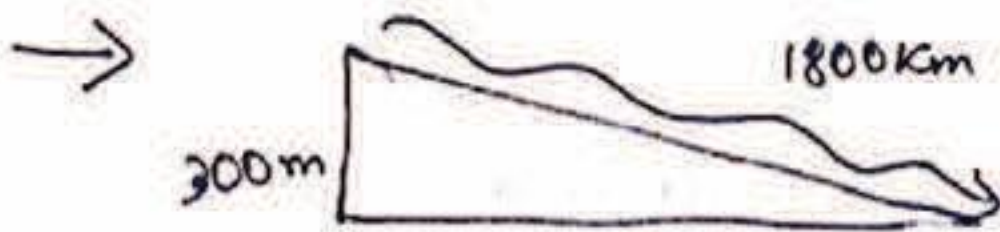


Indus River System



R. Brahmaputra



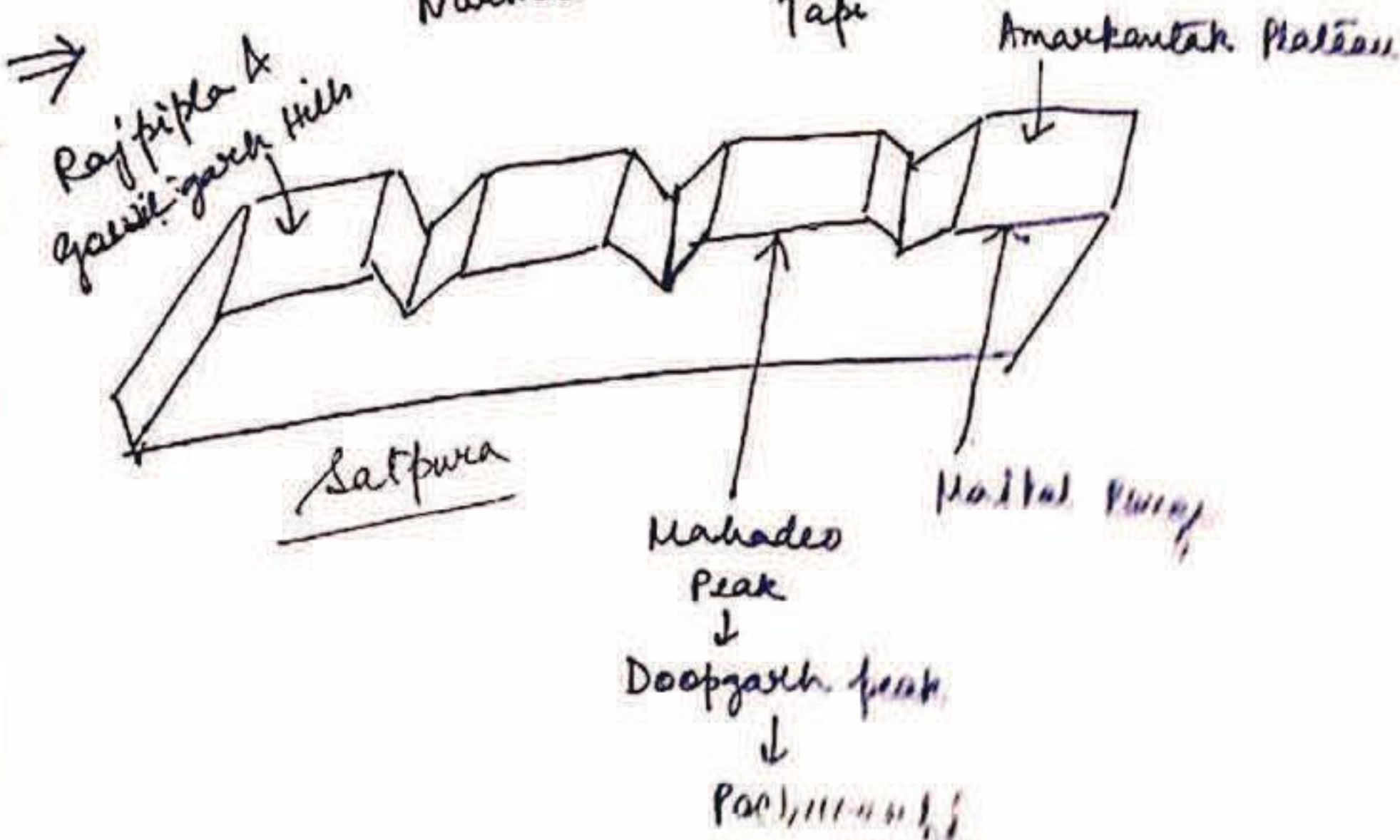
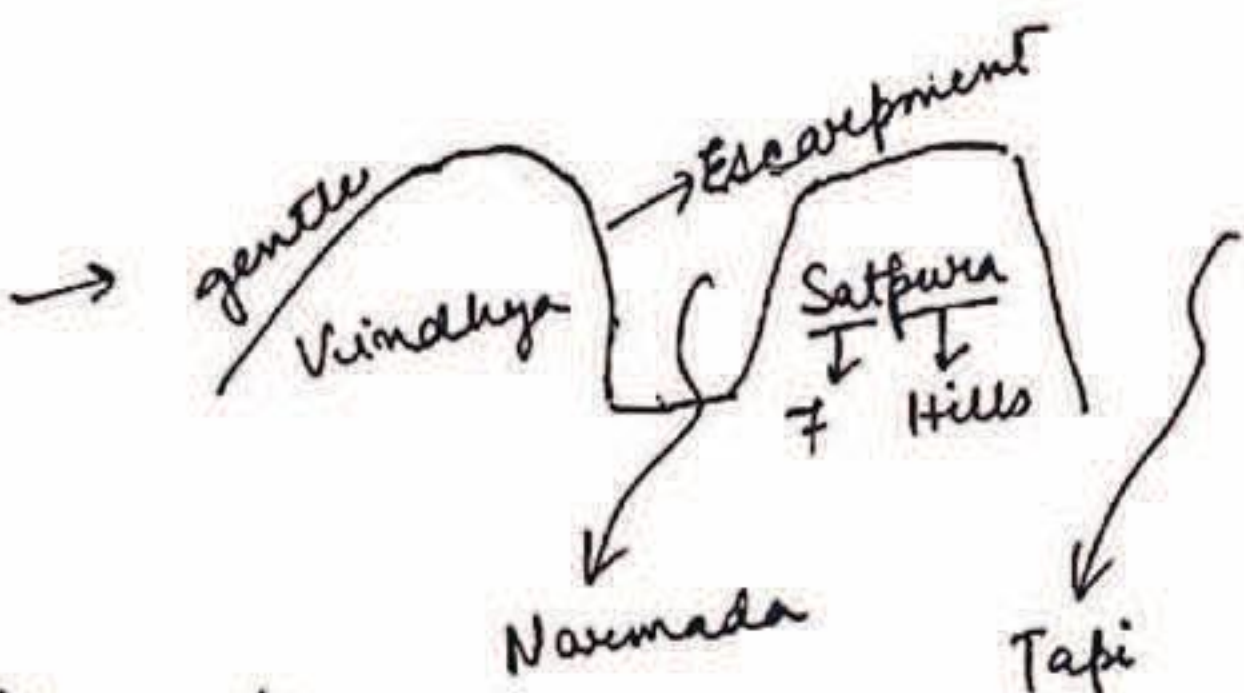
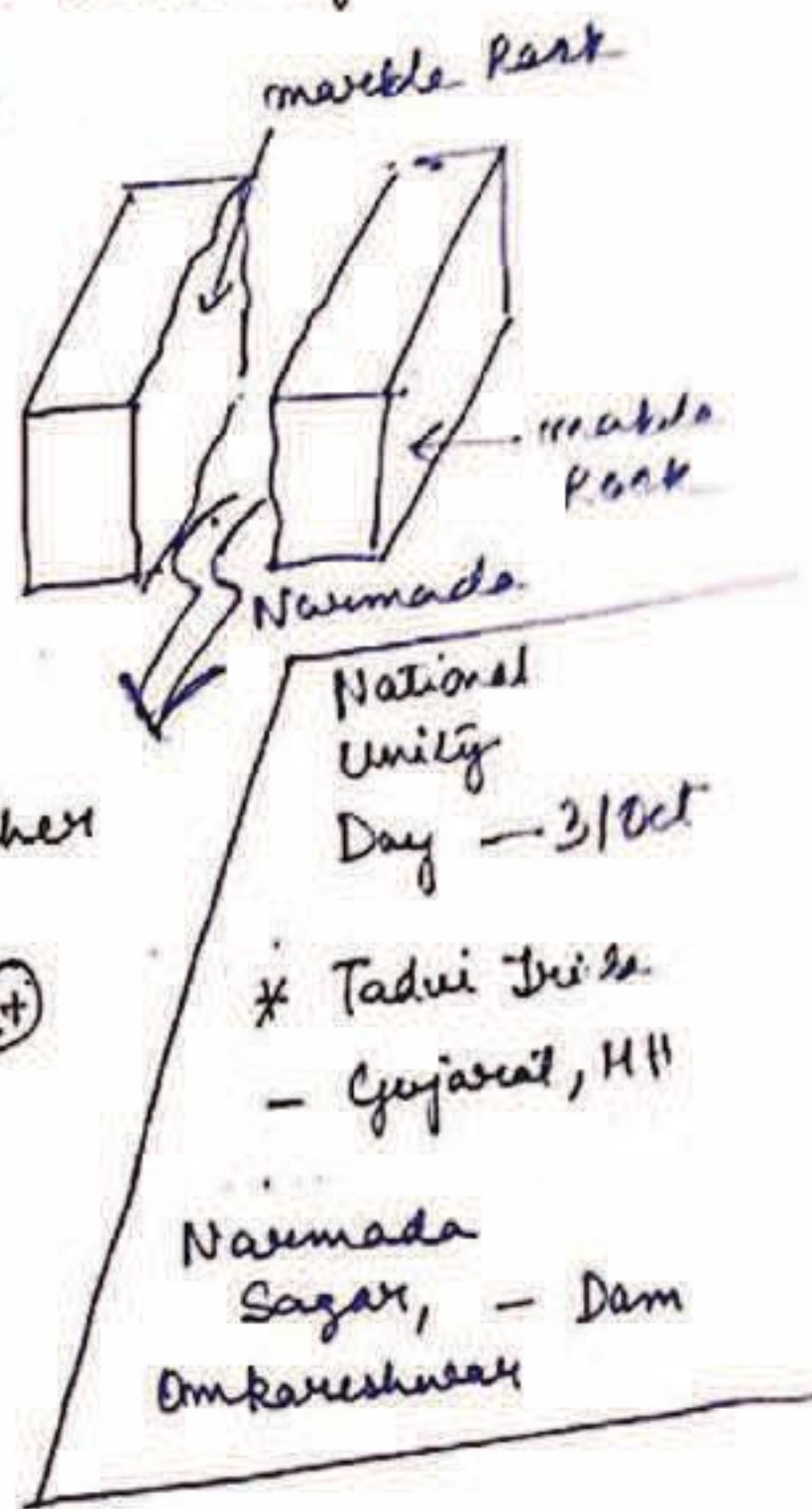
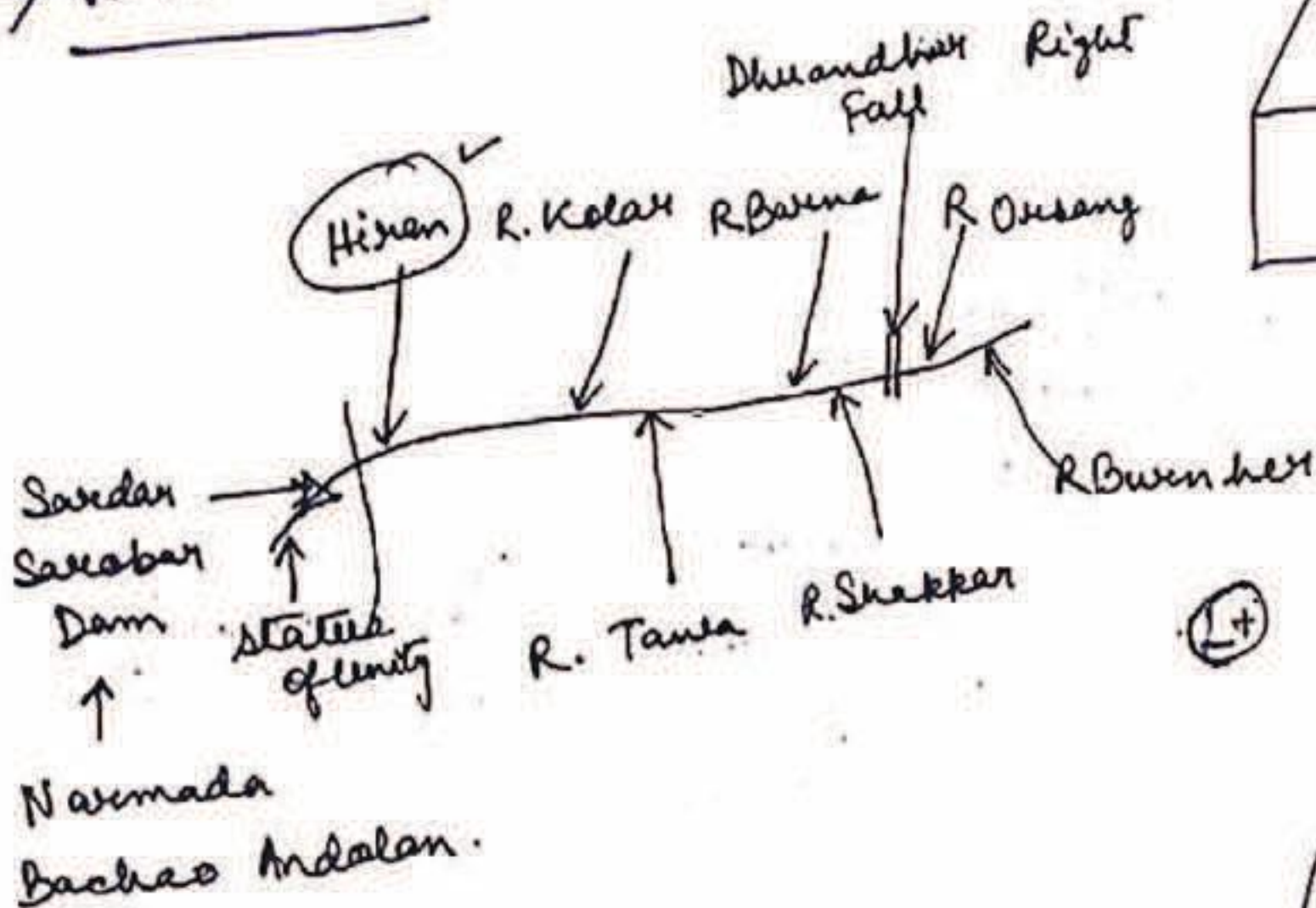


gentle slope, more depositional activity.

→ The plain from Ambala to Sunderbans - stretch over near 1800km, but the fall in its slope is hardly 300m.

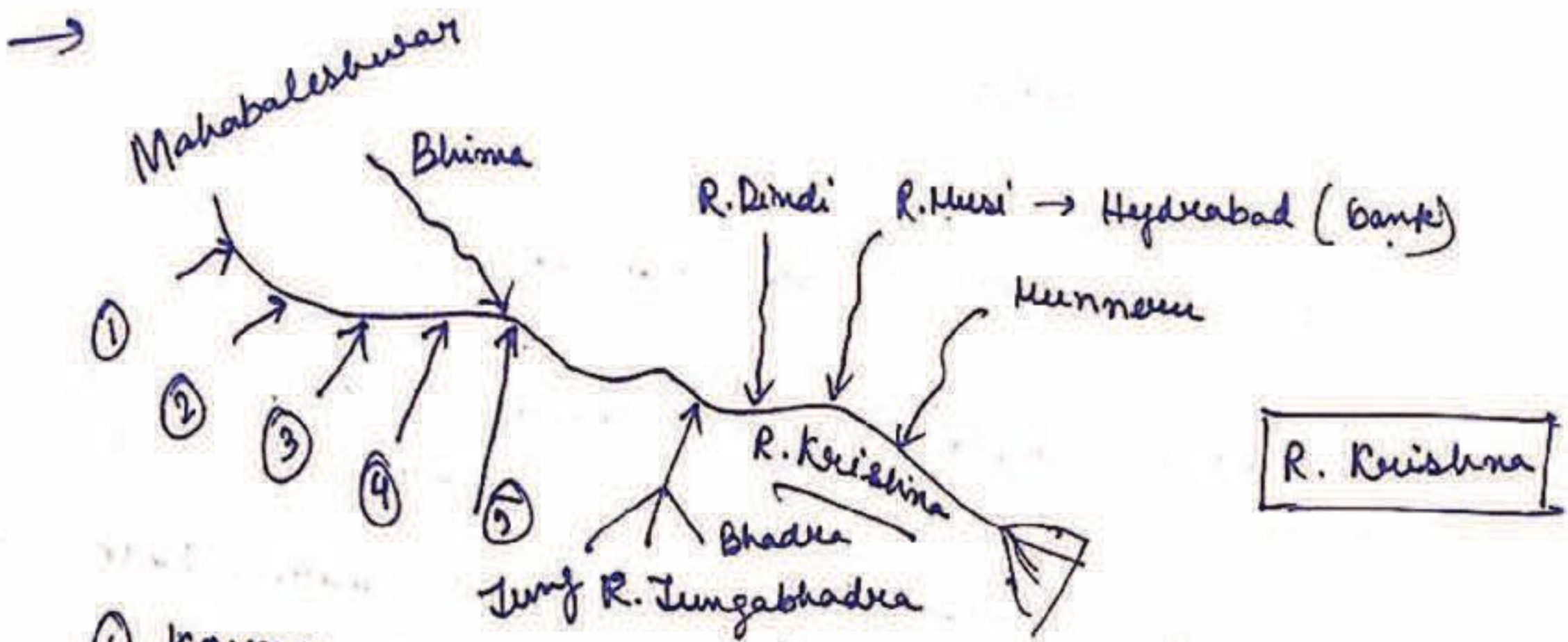
Peninsula River

⇒ R. Narmada

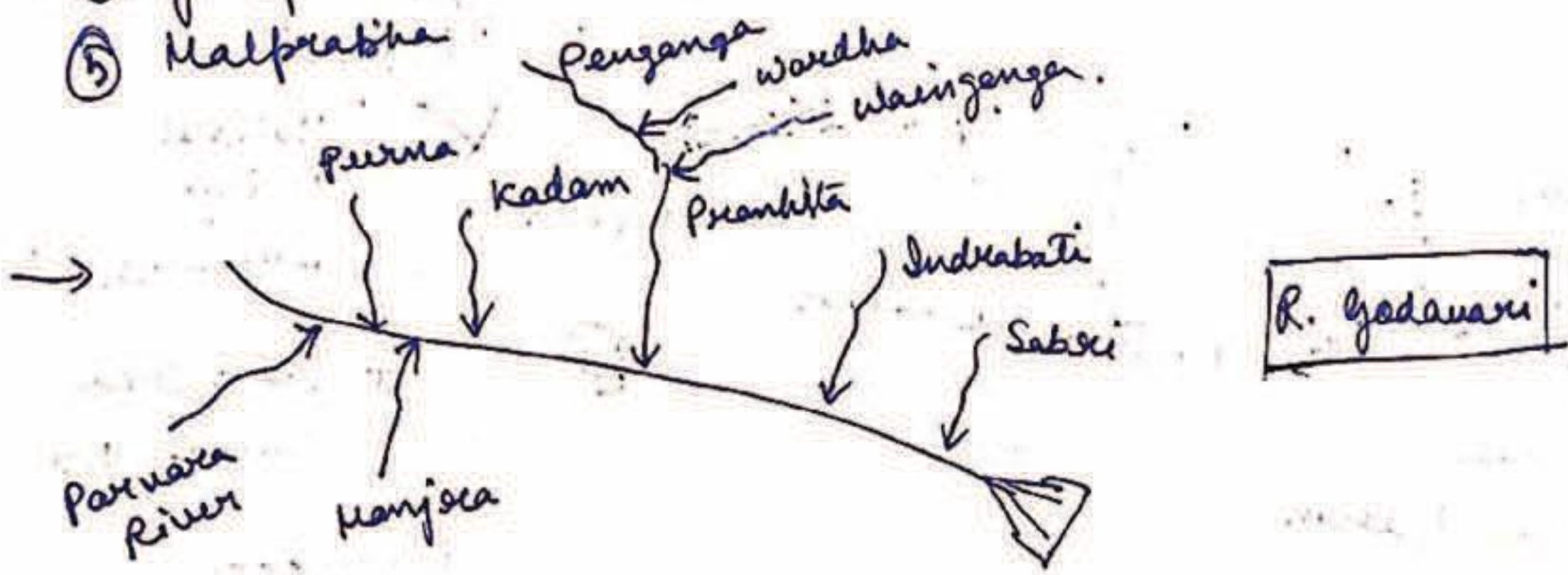




11. 11. 2020



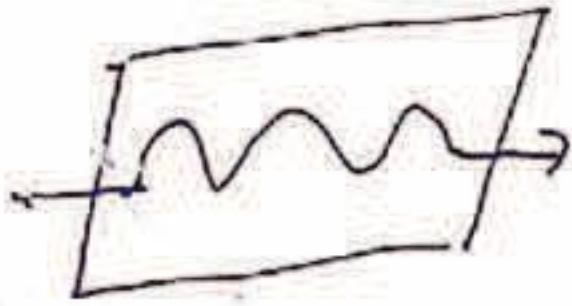
- ① Kayna
- ② Warna
- ③ Panchganga
- ④ Ghatprabha
- ⑤ Malprabha





Himalayan River (HR)

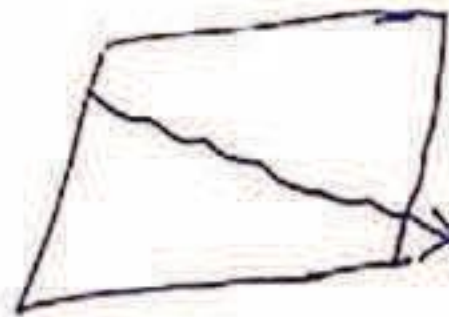
- ① HRs are large and perennial
- ② HR flows through soft, sedimentary rocks so they carry large sediments and consequently they form large flood plains.
- ③ HR are prone to siltation, meandering, shifting. Consequently they bring floods.



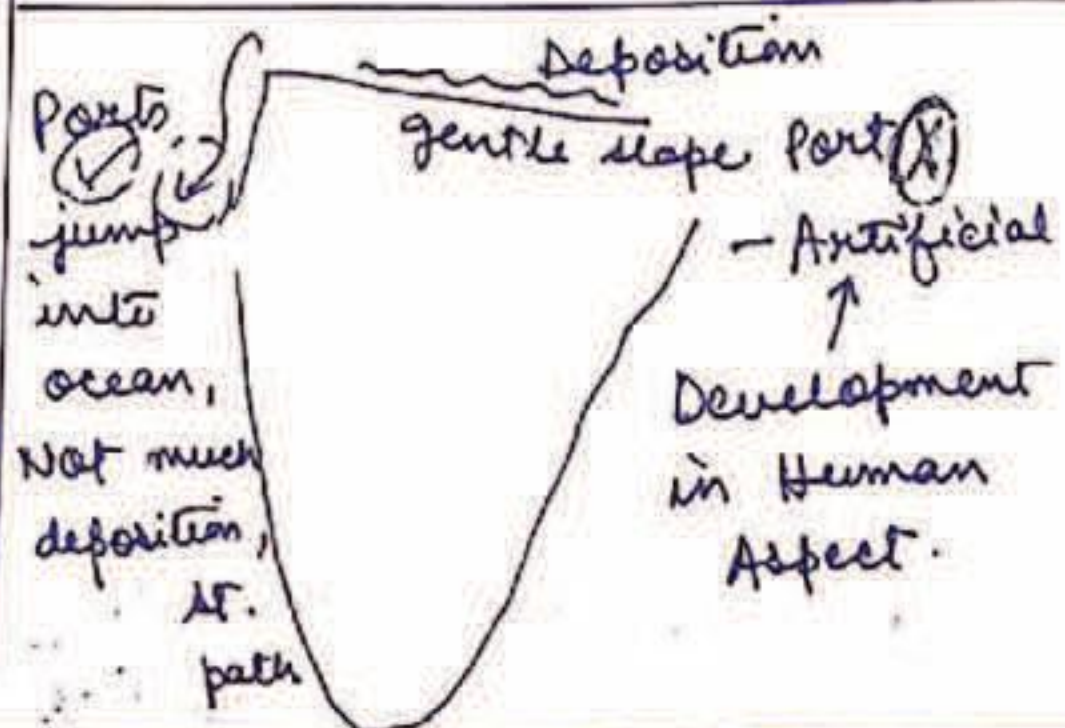
- ④ HR are prone to river shifting. eg. Kosi
- ⑤ HR forms large delta. eg. Sundarban delta
- ⑥ As a result, HR's mouths are not very good location for ports.

Peninsular River (PR)

- ① PR are relatively smaller and seasonal in nature
- ② They flow through hard rocks so they don't have much sediments and hence their flood plains are not so extensive.
- ③ PR are not prone to meandering, shifting, siltation and consequently not prone to floods.



- ④ No prone to river shifting.
- ⑤ Delta formed by PR are smaller.



E. flowing rivers have relatively larger deltas than W. flowing rivers (estuaries)

W. flowing rivers are short.

- ⑥ Estuaries are good location for ports.

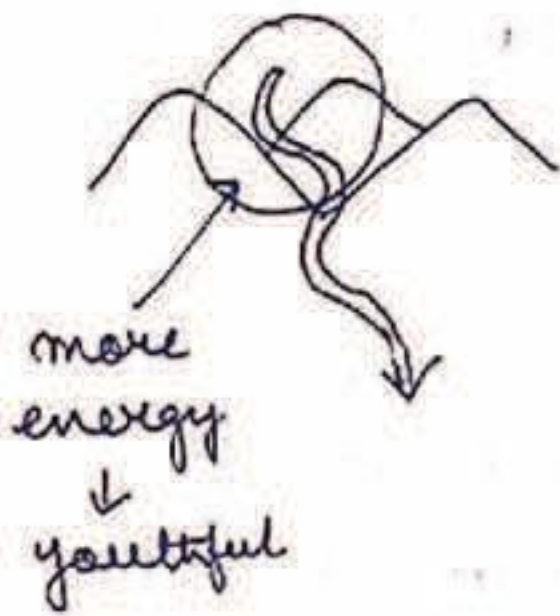


HR

7) HR has two distinct phases

→ youthful phase

- deep gorges
- valley
- waterfalls



→ senile phase

- meandering, ox-bow lakes, river braiding, deltas

8)

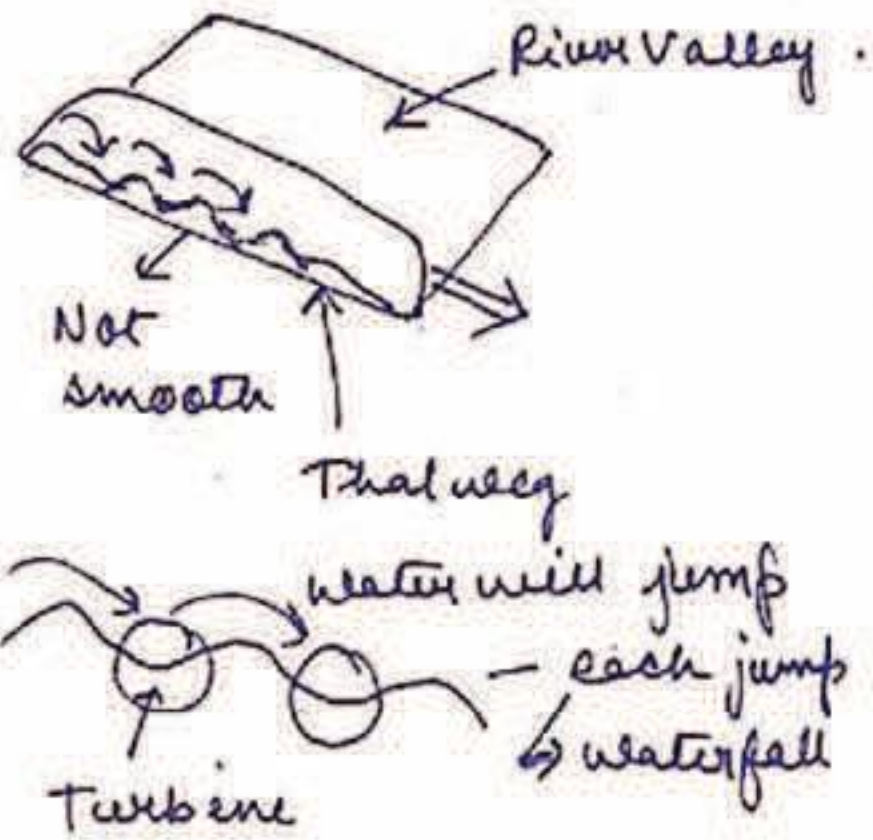
8) HR will have waterfalls in their upper courses and they have hydroelectricity potential in their upper courses only.

→ Both HR and PR have limited scope for navigation
(siltation) (seasonal, thalweg)

PR

7) NO such distinct phases are observed in case of peninsular plateau.

Though the slope / gradient is gentle but their Thalweg is rough. Hence the peninsular rivers can have waterfalls across their length.



8) PR has potential to produce hydroelectricity.

Bhakra-Bati. I/S plant → shifted from N → S India (water hydroelectricity - Jog Falls)

8) PR do not have much potential for HEP but their potential is across the river course and not just in the upper course.

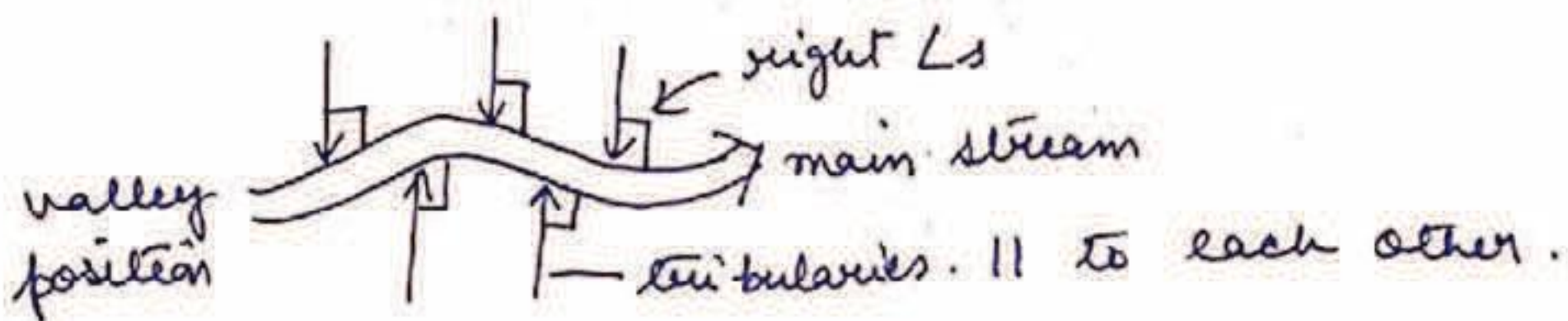
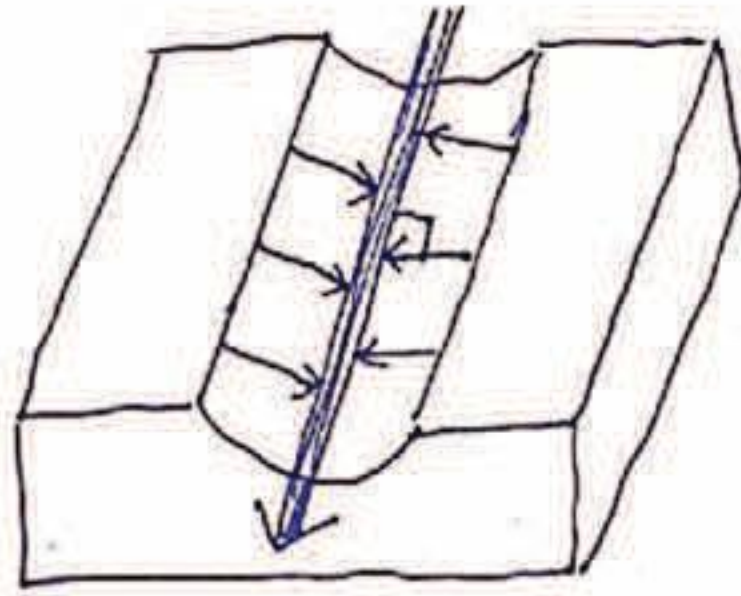


Drainage Pattern

- Geometrical arrangement (of rivers and tributaries) of a region is known as drainage pattern.

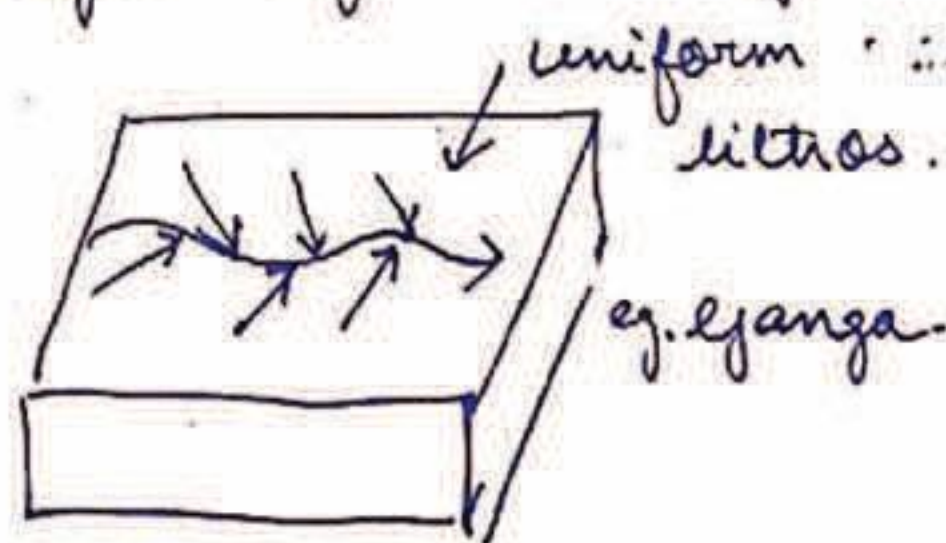
① Trellis Pattern - Here in this pattern master stream follows the regional flow and occupy the valley position it is further joined by the tributaries at right angle which are parallel to each other.

eg. Chotanagpur region
(Singbhum Plateau)



② Dendritic pattern:

It resembles a tree where the tributaries join the master stream at oblique Ls. It is formed in those areas where the river is flowing through a gentle slope. and that area is having uniform lithologies





③ Rectangular pattern:

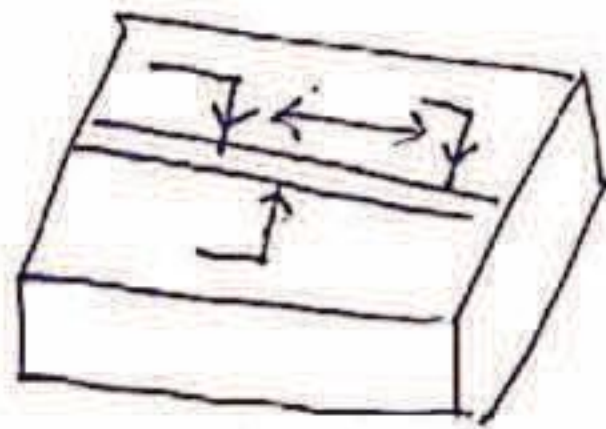
Here the tributaries join master stream at 90° and tributaries are \parallel to each other. However it differs from Trellis pattern:

→ In Trellis pattern tributaries are closely placed. But in RP of tributaries are widely spaced and forms the rectangular shape.

→ It is more irregular (RP)

→ Here the streams / tributaries are not very long.

eg: Vindhyan mts.

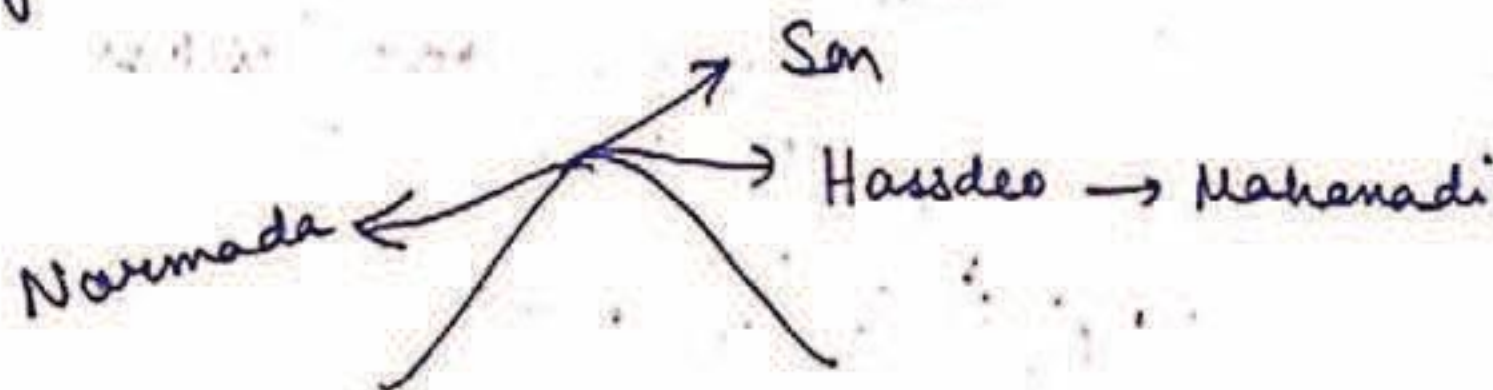


Tributaries follow cracks of rocks.

④ Radial pattern

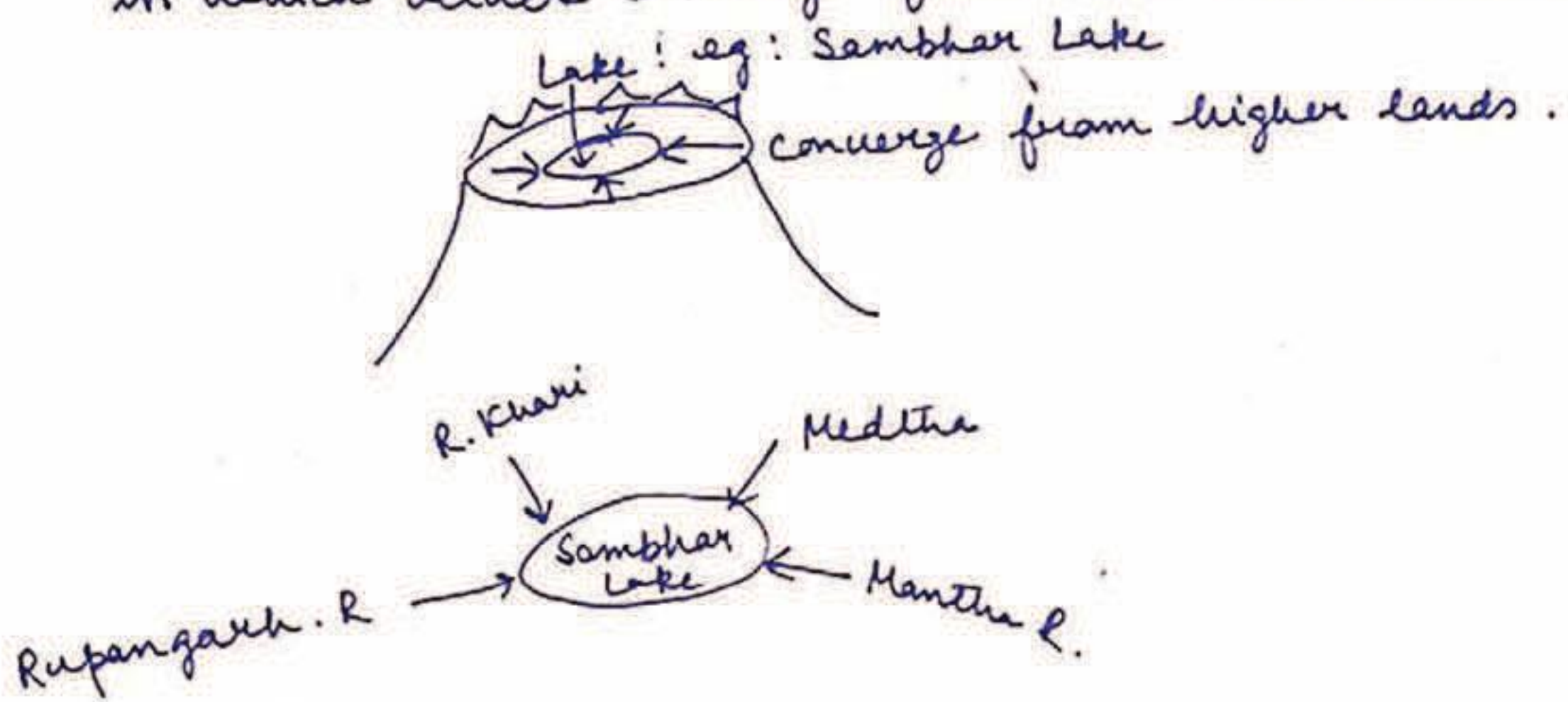
Here the rivers diverge out from a central higher pt.

eg. Amarkantak plateau from where Narmada, Son and Hasdeo rivers diverge out. — Ginnar hills.

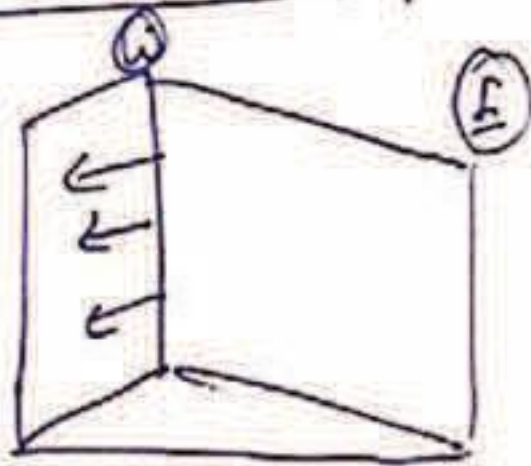


⑤ Centrifugal drainage pattern :

Here we have a central depression or basin in which rivers converge from all the directions.



⑥ Parallel drainage ?



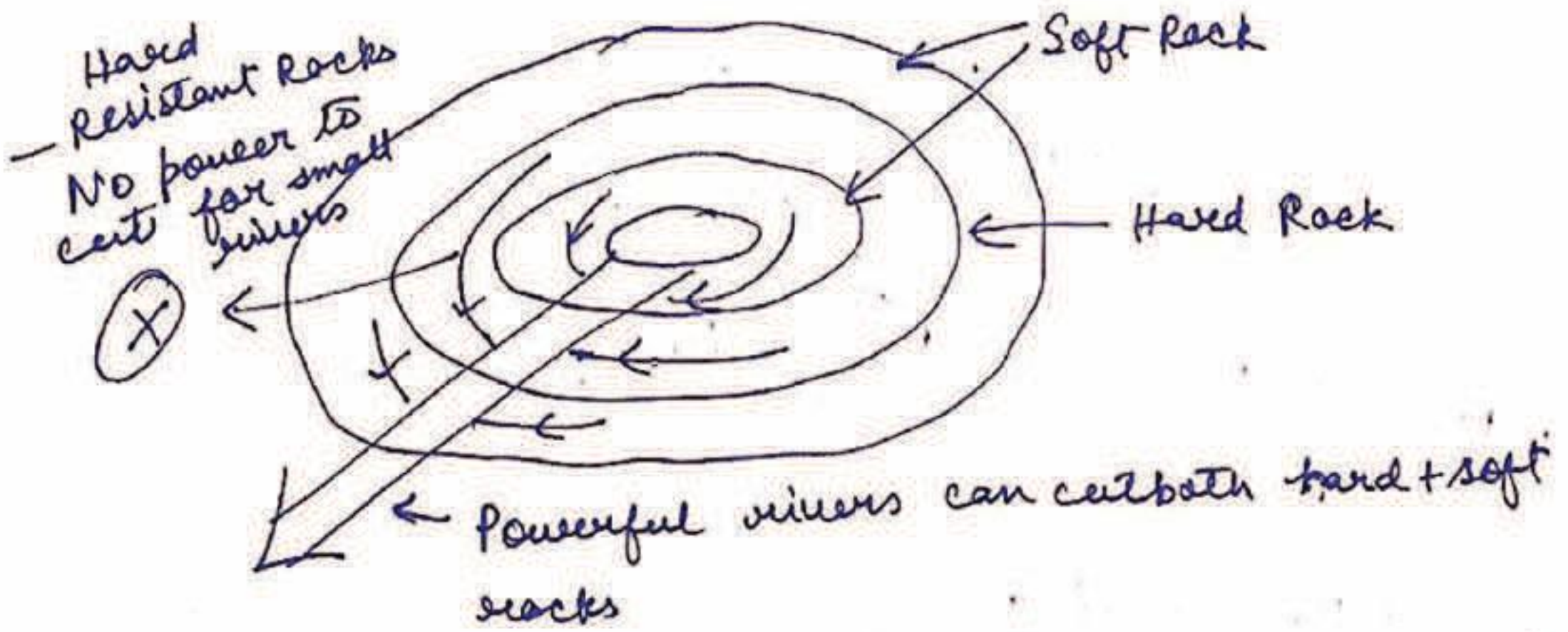
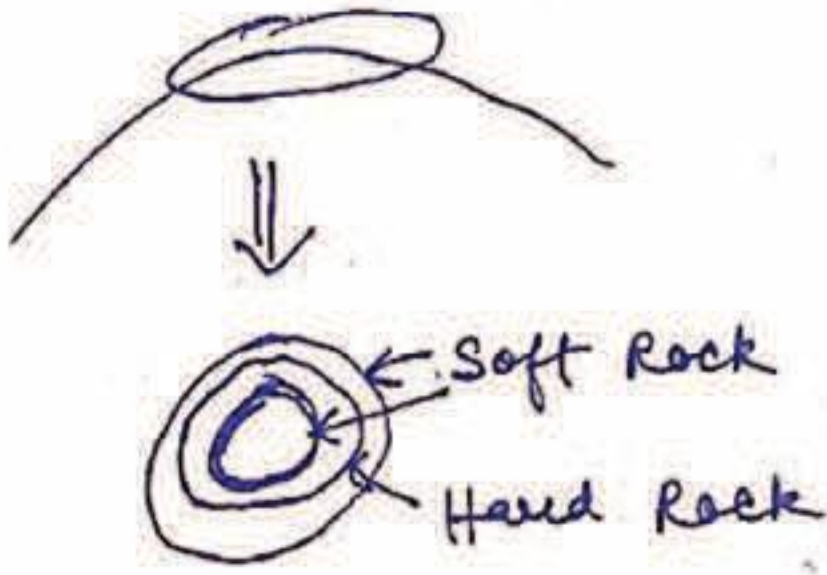
→ Mandovi } Goa.
Zuari

→ Kalindi River } Karnataka
Saraswati River
Nitrabati R.

→ ① Pamba
② Periyar } Kerala
③ Bharatpuzha

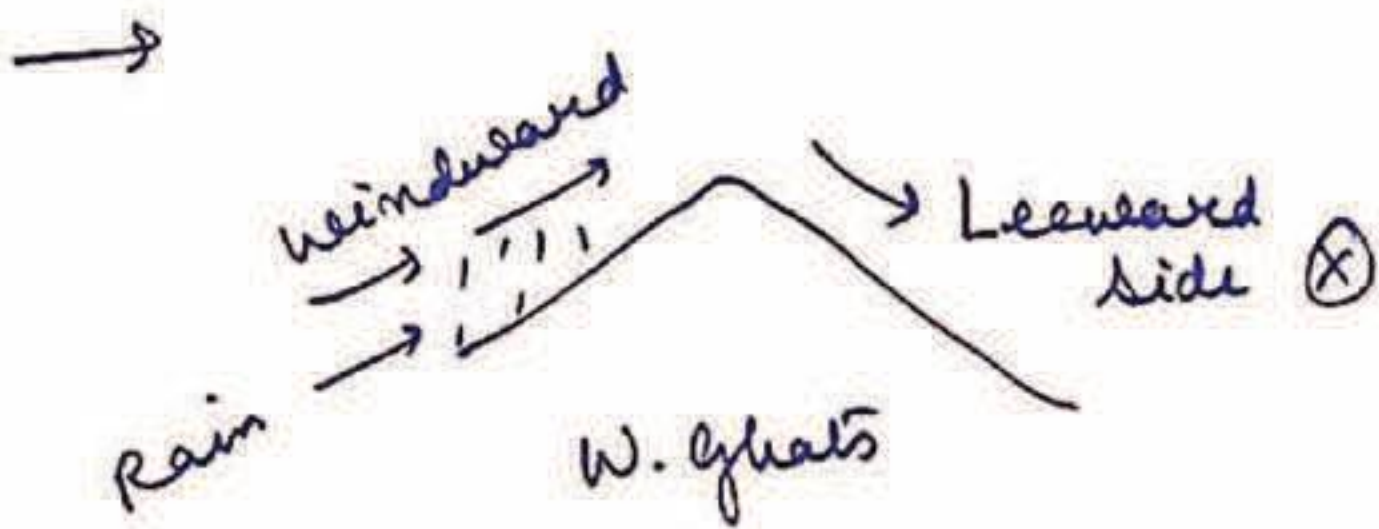
⑦ Annular pattern :

Tributaries follow circular path because they can not erode or cut across hard resistant rocks. The main stream with large volume of water cuts across the hard resistant rocks. This pattern is not very common in India, eg. Kali River on the border of Nepal.



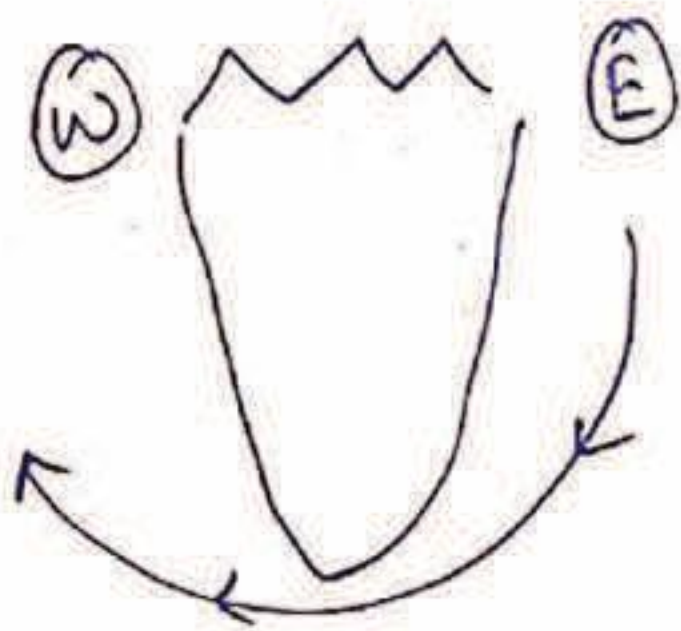
Natural Vegetation & Wildlife

→ Cow breed - Holstein Friesians - European Breed. and mostly found here



→ The places that are already deficient in moisture have huge variation in moisture? Plateau Interior

→ Sun travels from E- to west giving maximum sunlight to Southern part of India



→ Biosphere Reserve → Biodiversity
 → Large area can include
 ↓ National Park ↓ Wildlife Sanctuaries.

→ Pachmarhi Biosphere Reserve - H/W - 50 words

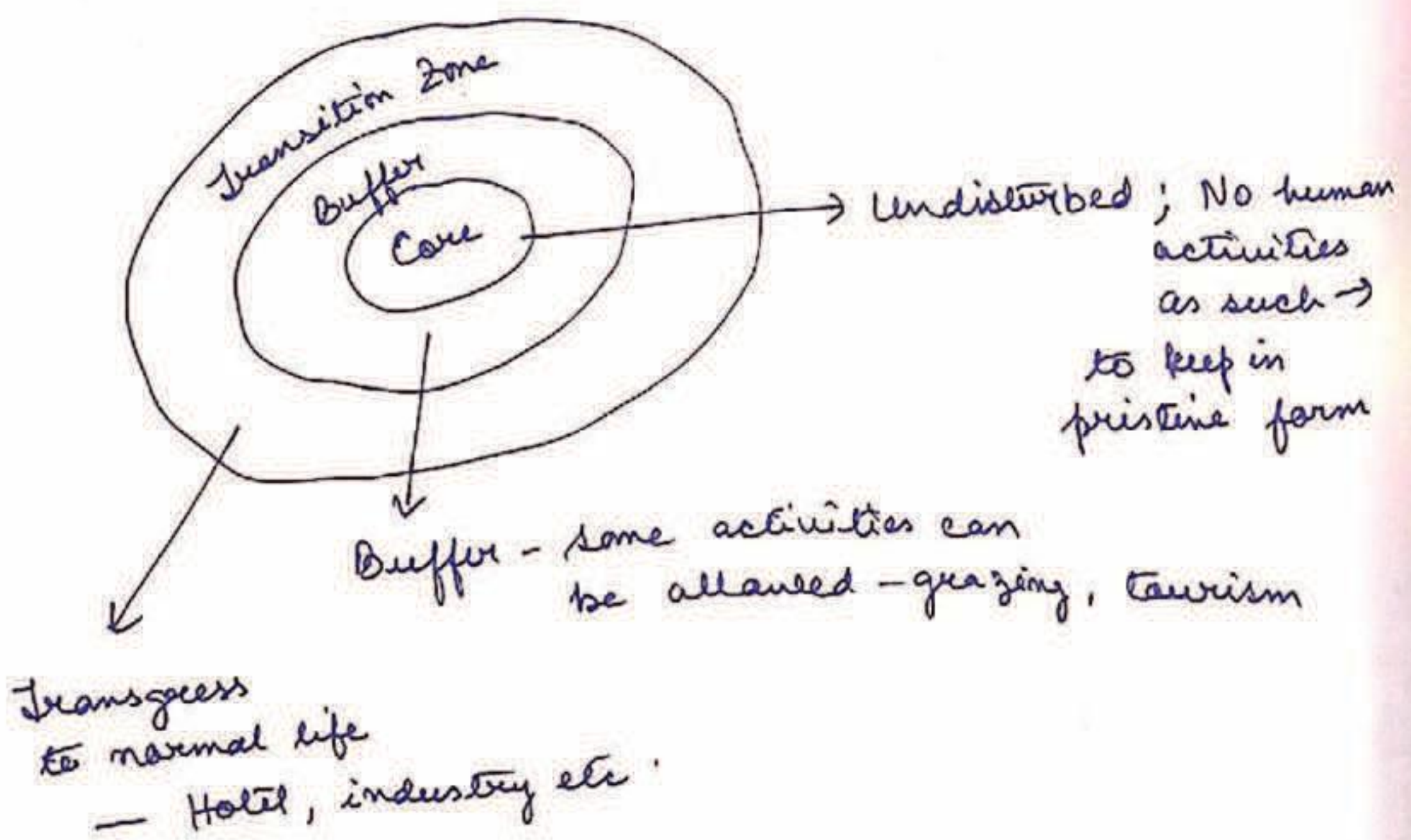
→ BR - 18 in India

↳ 11 → International importance: UNESCO

↓
 part of MAB
 Man + Bio.sp.

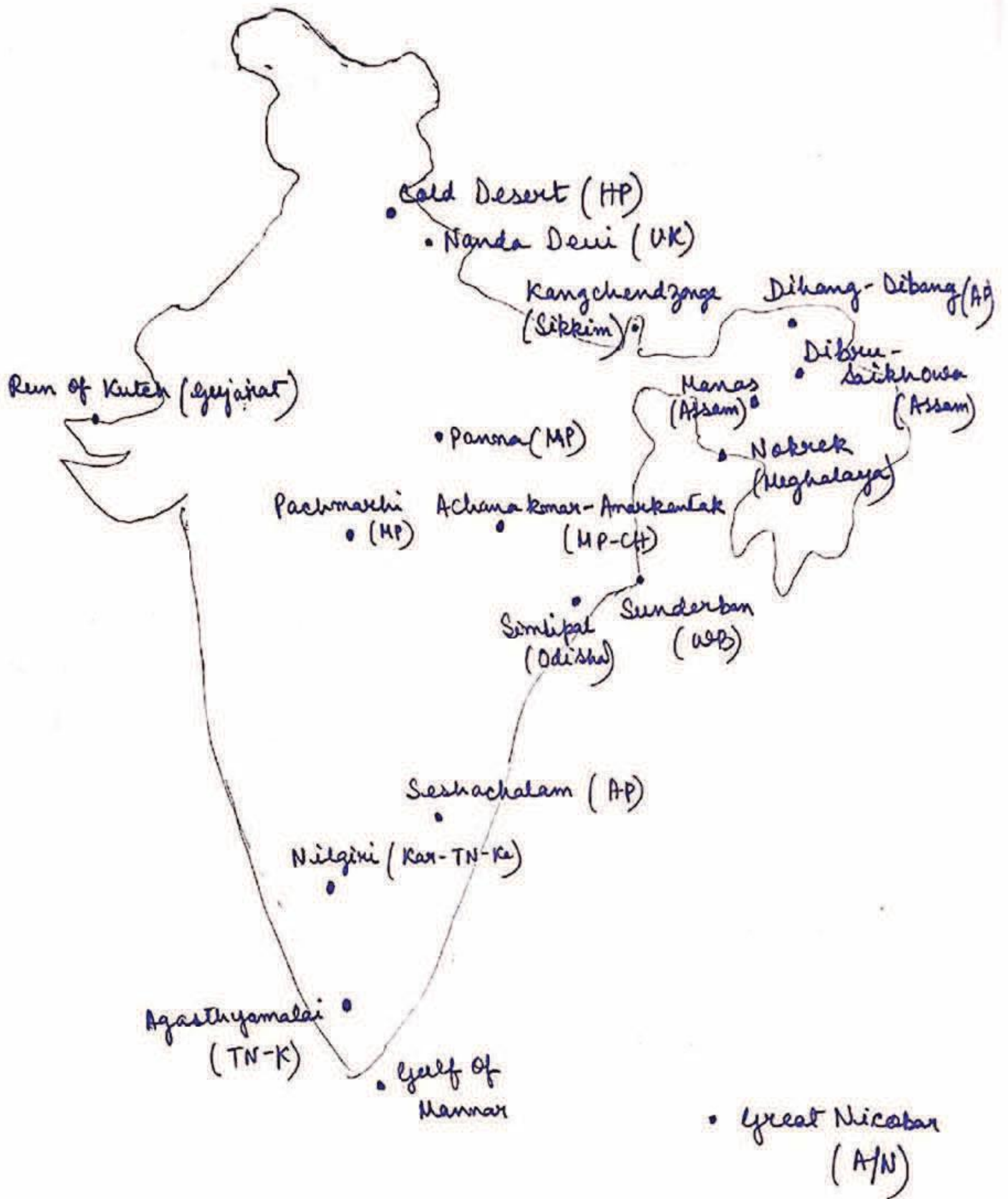
[Policy impacts grassroots people more, so include them in policy making, → concept of GP]
 Tribes - Mankind Heritage

→ BR:





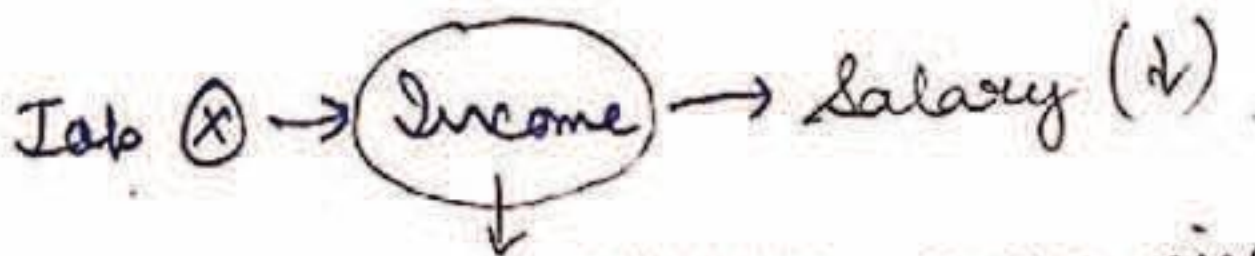
- ① Rann of Kutch - largest BR
- ② Dibru - Saikhowa - smallest BR
- ③ Nilgiri - 1st BR - 1986
- ④ Kamchondzonga - BR - 2000 [latest BR to be included into list of world network of BR in 2018 (UNESCO-MAB programme)]
- ⑤ Panna - 2011 (latest)
- ⑥ MP/A/N - Maximum National Parks
- ⑦ MH - 36 Wildlife Sanctuaries
A/N - 96 W-S.



Biosphere Reserves of India

Population

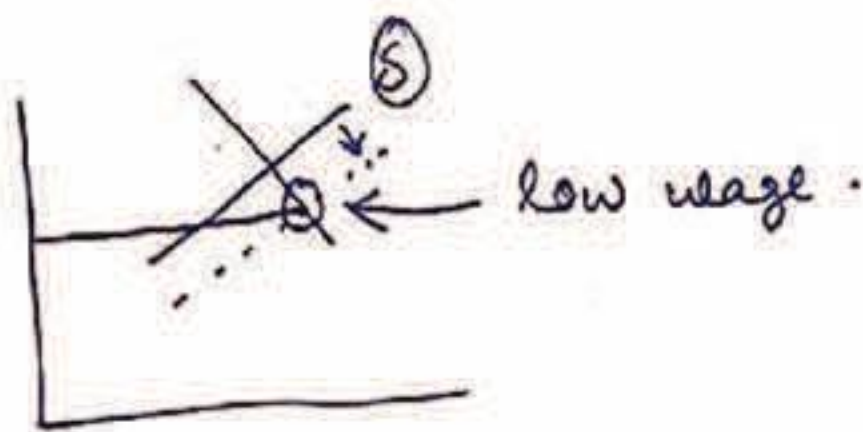
① Poverty cycle - Karl Marx



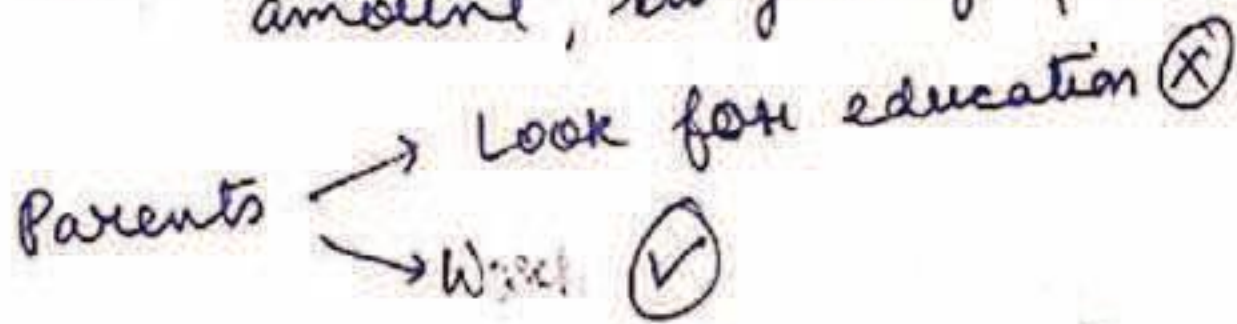
it is thought more children, more income, population goes on increasing in undeveloped countries

(but)

surplus labour, low wage:



⇒ Population (↑) - anybody going to work at any amount, bargaining power (X)



Children contribute in family business (but it is not illegal after school)

② Population size + distribution → Human Aspect
 → Physical Aspect (not sole reason)

- Not every state has same population.

• Ancient Age → Human aspect not developed
 → PA determined population
 (Population Distribution)

eg: Ancient civilizations → Indus Valley
 → banks of Indus



③ Population (\uparrow) - process of population change
- DR, BR, migration.

→ Character/Quality of population

• Young bulge - asset → economic contribution

← eg. Bihar migrate
Kerala → old age (\uparrow) → burden to govt.
Young age → S. Arabia

④ India - 17.5% of world population → Population Density.
2.4% of world area

→ 5 states: 50% of world population

→ UP, MH, WB, Bihar, AP

Reason: UP: Middle Ganga Plain - Fertile soil, Alluvial plain.

HA - Less education, lack of awareness
→ Population (\uparrow)

Bihar - G. Plain - P/A
Same as UP - H/A

MH - H/A - Job opportunities
P/A - Moderate climate of coastal area

WB - Health infrastructure, awareness (\downarrow)
→ migration to other states

P/A - Coastal plain - Food ensured

→ There is unevenness in population distribution



eg: ① UK / J-K - H/A - war
P/A - water (↓)

② Delhi : Service (IT, education) ✓
- quality jobs

- insignificant crowd in terms of labour class
- small size.

③ Kerala - H/A - awareness, couple protection ratio
- literacy
↓
Poverty / No of hands (X)

Population Density (PD) - $\frac{\text{Population}}{\text{Area}}$ → India = 382

→ Arunachal Pradesh → (PD) → 17 : Mountains,
- H/A can't overtake P/A

→ Population growth → (BR - DR) + Migration
↓
→ 1000 - 50
BR DR
= 950

⇒ Qualitative (us) quantitative approach to education.

- outcome of education process

↓
degree, enrollment etc

↓
personality development,
moral education,
Ethical value,
conscience development

Productive member of
society → +ve contribution.

→ Knowledge w/o character is dangerous.



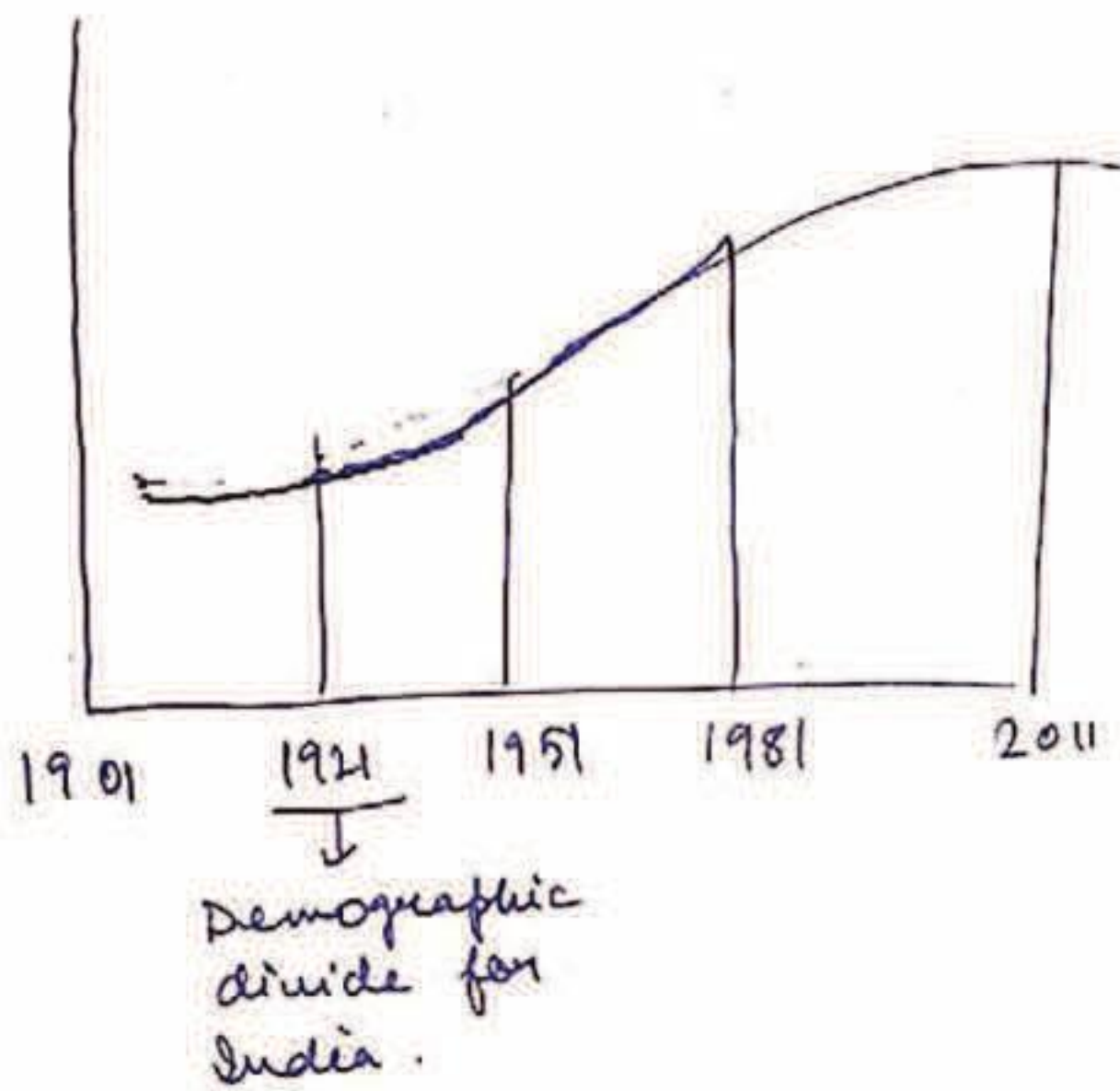
⑤ Growth Rate (GR) of population:

100 $\xrightarrow{50\%}$ 150 $\xrightarrow{20\%}$ 180 $\xrightarrow{10\%}$ 198 $\xrightarrow{1\%}$ 200

absolute addition to population

Declining (GR) but + but, population (\uparrow), population at one time will become stabilize.

\Rightarrow India's GR (\uparrow), but is declining.



① Phase 1: BR (\uparrow) \rightarrow ensure continuity of family - outperforming
 (1901-21) DR (\uparrow) \rightarrow Famine, epidemic, Fever
 Health, Nutrition, Infrastructure

② Phase 2: BR (\uparrow) \rightarrow Population (\uparrow)
 BR (\downarrow) \rightarrow Med advancement
 Health care, Health Investment of govt.
 DR - economic aspect - Refer VIII

eg: Kerala: BR (\downarrow), DR (\downarrow)
 Bihar: BR (\uparrow)

③ Phase 3 → 1951-1981 - BR (↑)
DR (↓)

↓
Emergency
happened

Baby Boom phase
for India ..

④ Phase 4: → 1981-2011 - Increased awareness
(Contraception), controlled BR,

⇒ Delayed marriage can .. control birth rate.

.. .. Marriage institution → collapsed → BR

control → Burden to raise child

⇒ Universality of marriage - India

⑥ Reasons for high GR in India!

(i) Cultural factors

↳ Boy: desired → Population (↑) : Compulsion of
↳ girl having boy child

- Women empowerment lacking.

- No birth right of women.

(ii) Large population base

(iii) High IMR → early pregnancies

Prenatal - Postnatal care (X)

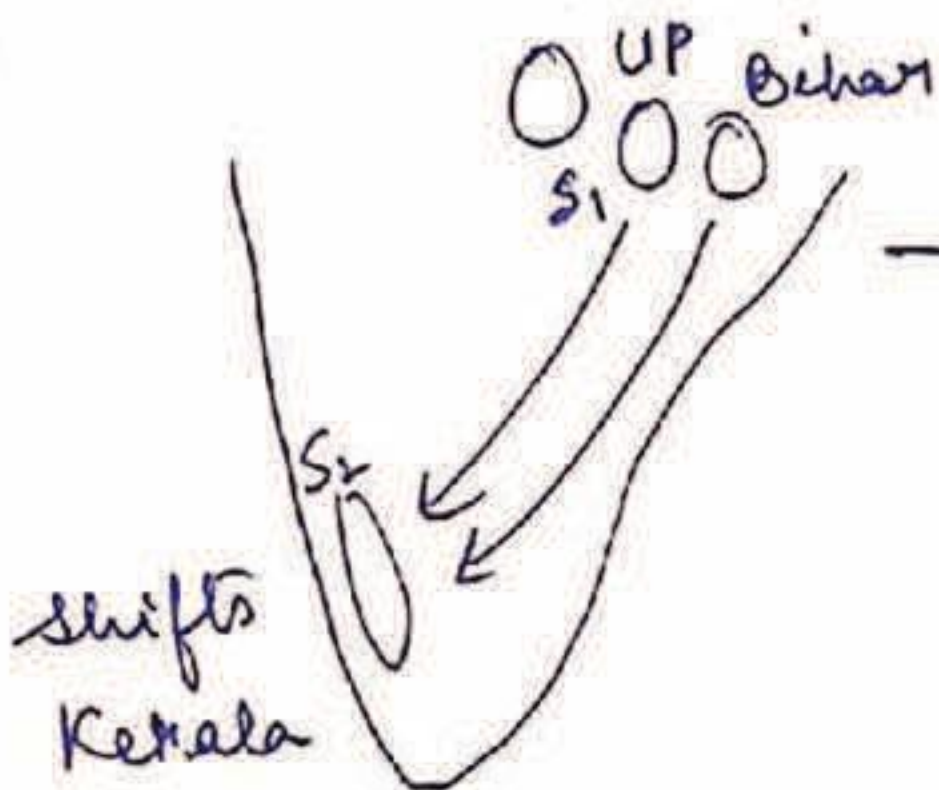
↓
mostly when daughter
is born.

(iv) Low couple protection rate

Read NPP 2000 - BK

Migration

- ① International migration - not that imp. factor that changes population of India [people leaving compensated by people coming]
- ② Domestic / within country migration
- PD change - (Population Distribution)

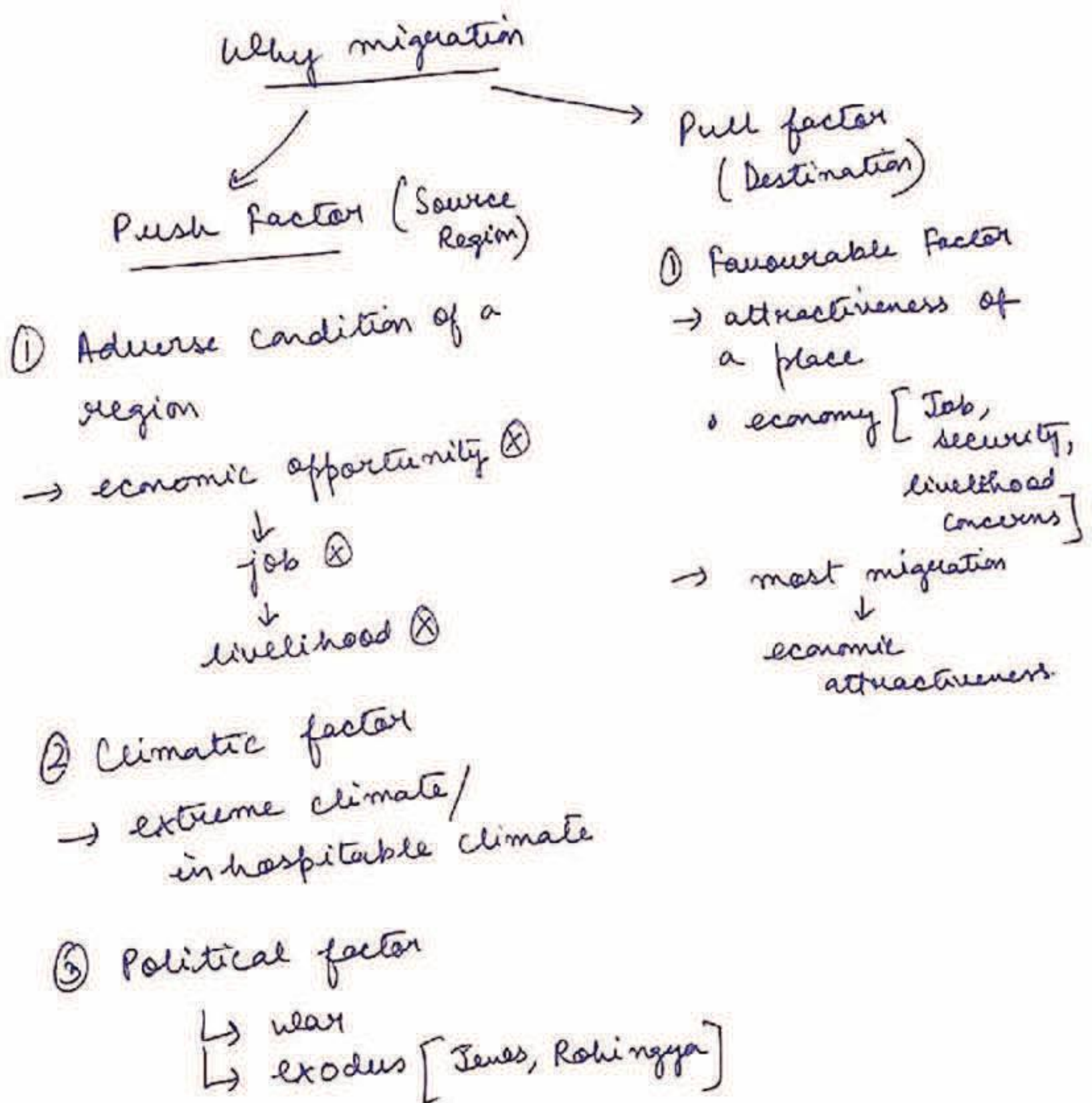


- significant rise in population of country
- not important, but for state (S₂)
- population change
- demography change

⊗ Destiny of India is shaped in its classroom
 ↓
 skill, education etc

Within Country migration

- ① Interstate
 - ↳ Rural - Urban (significant portion)
 - ↳ male dominated
- ② Intra state
 - ↳ Rural - Rural (generally)
 - ↳ Female dominated (marriage)



- ⇒ Push - Pull factor does not work in isolation
- ⑤ Push factor of a region → coupled with pull factor of a region (destination) ①

⇒ Migration changes Demography:

Parameter	①	→	②
GR	↓↓		↑↑
BR	↓↓		↑↑
Sex Ratio	↑↑ Female > Male		↓↓ Male > Female
generally young people migrate.	↓↓		↑↑

