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ADVANCED INTEGRATED MENTORSHIP

ENVIRONMENT AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT ASSESSMENT TEST-13

(To be filled by candidate)

Test Code : TC314

Name of Candidate : Abhishek Singh

NEXT IAS Roll No. : AIM24GCL1035 Date of Examination :

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☐ Bhopal ☐ Online ☒

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

This Question-cum Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 50 pages. Immediately on receipt of the booklet, please check that this QCA booklet does not have any misprint or torn or missing pages or items, etc. If so, get it replaced by a fresh QCA booklet.

Candidates must read the instructions on this page and the following pages carefully before attempting the paper.

Candidates should attempt the questions strictly in accordance with the instructions specified in the question paper and in the space prescribed under each question in the booklet. Any answer written outside the space allotted may not be given credit.

Question paper will be provided separately and can be taken by the candidates after conclusion of the exam.

SUBJECT/PAPER

GENERAL STUDIES 3

Invigilator's Sign. :

(For filling by Examiners only)

Evaluator Code :

Q.No	PgNo.	Maximum Marks	Marks	Total
1	1			
2	3			
3	5			
4	7			
5	9			
6	11			
7	13			
8	15			
9	17			
10	19			
11.	21			
12.	24			
13.	27			
14.	30			
15.	33			
16.	36			
17.	39			
18.	42			
19.	45			
20.	48			
Grand Total				

Signature

MACRO COMMENTS

1. "Green hydrogen can be the silver bullet in our quest to tackle climate change and pollution". Critically analyse the statement in light of India's National green hydrogen mission. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Recently Cabinet cleared the National green hydrogen mission for transitioning into green economy

National green hydrogen mission:

features

① SHIP → To promote public Private partnership in creation of hydrogen infrastructure

② SIGHT: To promote Research & development.

③ manufacturing of Electrolyser Plants.

④ Producing 125 GW of hydrogen energy by 2030.

⑤

Silver bullet to tackle climate change & pollution :-

- ① Reduce usage of fossil fuel
- ② Hydrogen based vehicles will reduce emission of GHG.
- ③ Green hydrogen: only renewable sources to be used in production of green hydrogen.
- ④ By product is only water

Challenges

- ① Costly: Equipment & Infrastructure
- ② New technology is not fully developed
- ③ More Research & development needed
- ④ Lesser interest of private players;

SDG-7 calls for creation of Affordable
& green energy. A Collaborative approach
is needed to tackle challenges

2.

What is the Global Methane Pledge? Do you think the Global Methane Pledge is a positive step towards mitigating methane emissions? Explain India's stance on this issue. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Global methane pledge was launched at COP-26 at Glasgow climate summit.

Global methane pledge:

↳ To reduce global methane emission by 30% by 2030.

↳ It will help in reducing 0.2°C temperature rise.

Positive steps towards mitigation

- ① Methane has warming potential of more than 35 times than of CO_2 .
- ② Major emission from vehicles, Agriculture, factories etc

- ③ Increase in Collaboration between Parties
- ④ Knowledge sharing, Capacity building.

Challenges

- ① Needs of Developing Countries:
: most 'Global South' countries need methane emission industries for development.
- ② Developing world depends on Agriculture & can't be curtailed.

Stance of India

- ↳ India did not sign this pledge because of the above challenges plus
- ↳ Common but differentiated responsibilities. ⇒ India being leader of global south wants poorer countries to develop.

At Cop-27 methane monitoring network was launched to further the above pledge.

3.

Climate change mitigation and adaptation strategy is not only about reducing future emissions but also involves active removal of already released carbon into the atmosphere. In this context what do you understand by the concept of Carbon Capture, Utilisation and Storage (CCUS) and discuss the progress of the international community in this regard.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Recently Miti Aayog launched a report on feasibility of CCUS technology.

Concept of CCUS

It involves three steps

- (a) Carbon Capture: Excess carbon in atmosphere is captured using suction devices
- (b) Carbon Storage: This carbon is stored in underground depleted oil & gas reserves, rock formations etc.
- (c) Carbon Utilization: $\rightarrow$ This stored carbon is used in

Judicious way in manufacturing industries in chemicals, fuels, Synthetic fibre making etc.
→ also used in oil recovery.

Progress of International Community

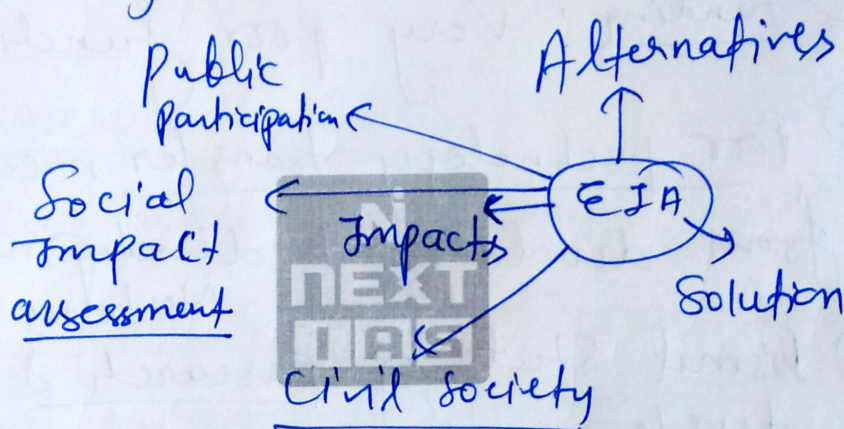
- ① funding: Very poor funding
- ② Poor technology transfer mechanism from developed to developing Nations
- ③ Dismal state of Research & development.
- ④ Lack of human resources
- ⑤ inefficient technology

Way forward → Conducting feasibility studies
↳ funding from developed to poorer nations.
↳ Collaboration

SDG goal 13 calls for fighting Climate change, CCUS technology can help in this if utilized properly.

4. How does the draft Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2020 differ from the existing EIA Notification, 2006? (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Environment Impact assessment (EIA) is an exercise to determine the impact of and developmental activity on the ecosystem.



EIA 2006

① No post facto Clearance to Projects allowed

EIA, 2020

① post facto Clearance allowed i.e. Clearance after project has been already developed.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>② Consultation
period of
public = 30
days</p> <p>③ Annually
two <u>reports</u>
have to be
submitted</p> <p>④ <u>Less</u> numbers
of projects
exempted which
do not need
EIA</p> <p>⑤ No provision
of '<u>Strategic</u>
<u>project</u>'</p> | <p>② period reduced
from 30 to <u>20</u>
<u>days</u></p> <p>③ Annually only
<u>one report</u>
needed</p> <p>⑤ <u>More</u> numbers
of projects
included which
don't need EIA
eg: paper industry</p> <p>⑤ Explicit mention
of exemption to
<u>Strategic project</u></p> |
|---|---|

SDG goal 9 calls for developing
Sustainable Infrastructure. EIA
must be employed efficiently
for the same.

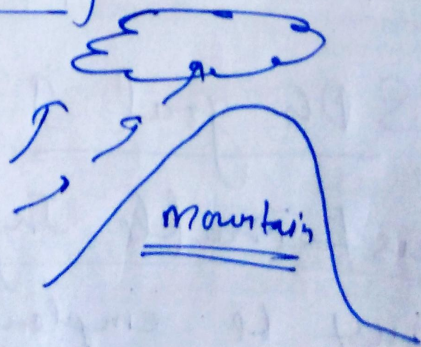
5.

Explain the mechanism and occurrence of cloudburst in the Indian subcontinent. Discuss two recent examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Cloudburst refers to sudden fall of huge quantity of water at a place in very quick time.

Mechanism

- ① Cloudburst generally occurs in thunderstorm generated clouds.
- ② Near orographic boundaries air starts rising to great heights until temperature drops suddenly.
- ③ All the moist air mass condenses immediately



into water & falls quickly

Occurrences

- ① Mountainous regions :
Himalayan boundaries, North
east, western ghats
- ② Heat Islands : In urban
areas where huge rise &
fall in temperature with
height occurs. e.g. Chennai
floods.
- ③ Area of thunderstorms : where
front formation happens

Examples in India

- ↳ ① Chamoli (Uttarakhand) floods
- ↳ ② Dibrugarh (Assam) floods
were caused by cloudburst

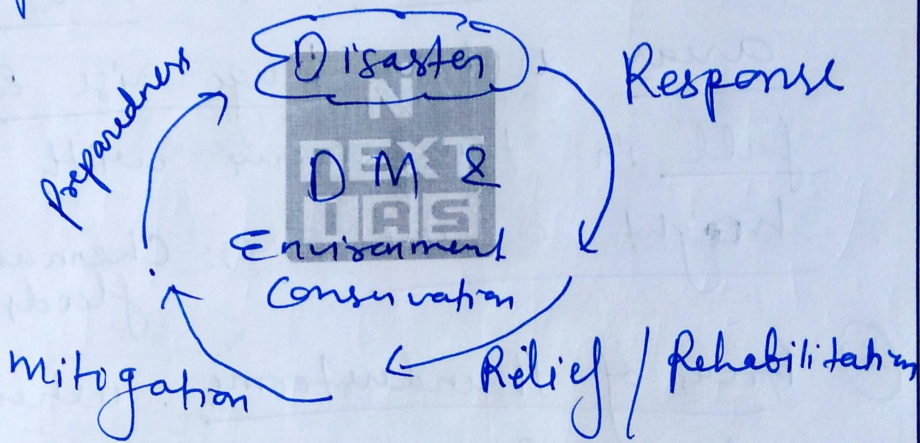
Cloudburst incidences will increase
more with climate change
we should focus on Adaptation & mitigation
measures.

6.

What are the key lessons for disaster management and environmental conservation in the Himalayan region, in light of the recent disaster in Joshimath, Uttarakhand?

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

According to NDMA, Disaster management can be defined as a process of preparedness, mitigation, Response & Relief operations around a disaster.



Due to fragile Himalayan ecosystem Environmental Conservation is needed along with Disaster management.

Recent disaster in Joshimath

① Land Subsidence : It led

to huge property damage &
movement of people from joshimath

Key lessons

- ① Infrastructure development : It should be done only after EIA has been conducted.
- ② Tourism should be done in a controlled manner.
- ③ Hazard Zonation & mapping to avoid future casualties
- ④ Land use planning : Eg: Avoiding construction near slopes
- ⑤ Involving local communities.
- ⑥ Policy Intervention to control & regulate activities in fragile ecosystem.

Mishra Committee has recommended measures for fragile ecosystem.

It should be followed to avoid casualties.

7.

The COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted the importance of disaster management in public health. Discuss the key strategies and challenges for managing pandemics and other infectious disease outbreaks. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Covid-19 pandemic shows the disaster which happens when balance between nature and Culture gets disbalanced.

Importance of DM in public Health

- ↳ To minimise the losses
- ↳ Lifting poor out of misery.
- ↳ Prevent spread of disease & mutation.
- ↳ Reducing health expenditure

Strategies for managing similar outbreaks

① Legal :

→ Amending DM act, 2005 to include pandemics & infectious diseases as disaster.

② Policy level :

→ Creating an institutional body specifically for such tasks.

③ Collaboration with Civil Society, Panchayati raj and urban local bodies for eg: Kerala

④ R&D labs for Biotechnology research for vaccine making.

Challenges

① Poor implementation of advisories issued by government for eg: violating Covid-19 guidelines

② Lack of medical professionals

③ Rise of quacks

④ funding crunch

⑤ Non utilization / poor utilization of digital ecosystem.

SDG - 11 calls for developing

Sustainable Communities. DM for public

health emergency is very important step for it.

8.

Poor building design, flagrant violations of building and fire safety norms and overcrowding of spaces are responsible for the rising risk of fires in urban areas. Discuss.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Recently fire broke out in one of the Coaching institutes in Delhi causing widespread damage.

Reasons for fires in urban areas

① Poor building designs : buildings have been violating the National building code released by BIS.
for eg! unavailability of separate evacuation passage

② Urbanization : Rapid pace of Construction overlooks the Safety norms because of high demand.
eg! Building Bye laws violated

③ Poor Electrical Circuit design
→ Loose plugs, over used/loaded
circuits etc.

④ Non availability of fire
extinguishers.

⑤ Lack of awareness and training
about how to operate instruments
of fire safety.

measures to be taken

- ① Safety Audits should be
conducted in all urban buildings
- ② zero tolerance policy.
- ③ Mock drills about equipment
operation.
- ④ Harsh punishment for violation of
building codes.
- ⑤ Awareness Campaigns

'Urban fires' should be included
in 'Disaster' category to get more
~~for~~ focused efforts on this disaster.

9.

How do the Puranas contribute to our understanding of ancient Indian culture and history?
(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Puranas along with Vedas
represent rich cultural heritage
of Indian Civilization.

Understanding of Indian culture/History

① Mythological Stories: They
reflect the 'thinking' of
Contemporary societies

for ex: Vishnu puran & socio
Cultural dynamics of the
region

② understanding of Caste System
Puranas provide rich account
of duties of each caste.

for ex: Bhagwat puran & Role of

'Purohita' in conducting rituals.

③ Position of women: Puranas reflected that in Gupta age woman's position got deteriorated.

④ Chronology of kings: Puranas were majorly compiled during Gupta period. They give rich accounts of kings.

⑤ Important places were mentioned in puranas along with its patronizers

for ex: Lomushiki Cave constructed by Ashoka in Bihar.

⑥ Political & Economic System

→ taxation system, type of authority like Centralized/decentralized etc.

Though not free from exaggeration & Idealism still they paint a rough picture of Indian culture/history.

10. What were the factors leading to the deindustrialization of India under British colonial rule? Also, discuss the economic and social impact of the decline of India's indigenous industries during this period. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Deindustrialization of India refers to systematic destruction of Artisans, Cottage industry, handicrafts etc. by Britishers.

Factors for deindustrialization

- ① One way free trade policy:
British made goods were allowed in Indian markets without tariffs which Indian made goods attracted huge duties.
- ② Development of Railways/roads
to transport British goods in villages.
- ③ Permanent settlement system
- ④ Huge restrictions on setting up of Indigenous firms.

Economic Impact of deindustrialisation

- ① Impoverishment of Artisans, handicraftsmen etc.
- ② Earlier patrons of Indigenous arts like princes shifted to cheaper British goods.
- ③ Balance of payment: Huge current account deficit for India.
- ④ Pressure on Agricultural land increased.

Social Impact →

- ① Position of 'Sudras' worsened as they have to now compete with artisans for labor.
- ② Vai'shyas' Community lost its stronghold.
- ③ Respect of Indian culture / Scriptures started declining.

Shashi Tharoor took "An Era of darkness" :
Indian share in world trade reduced
from 23% to 3% in 20 years of British rule.

11.

Explain the purpose of the Mangrove Alliance for Climate launched at the COP27 UN Climate Change Conference in Egypt in November 2022. Elaborate on the importance of mangroves in maintaining the coastal ecology of tropical nations.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Mangrove alliance for climate (MAC) was launched by UAE along with others at Cop 27 for Protection & Conservation of mangroves.

Purpose of Mangrove Alliance for Climate change:

- ① Knowledge sharing: Best practices from across the world can be shared for conservation of mangroves.
- ② Capacity building: Through creation of workforce & infrastructure.

- ③ Technology transfer
for eg: Bio-rock technology
- ④ Awareness generation about
the crucial role of mangroves
in environment
- ⑤ Mitigating climate change as
mangroves are "Carbon Sinks"
& protection is needed.

Importance of Mangroves in maintaining Coastal ecology!

- ① Prevents erosion of Coastal
Soil : roots of mangroves
are buttressed & strongly
hold the soils together
- ② Cyclonic storms : Mangroves

act as a shield to protect Coastal Communities / Infrastructure from cyclonic storms by dissipating energy of cyclones

③ filtration of Heavy metals by mangrove plants

④ Nutrient recycling: Silt deposited by ocean / rivers has huge nutrients. It is taken up by plants.

⑤ Diversity of flora & fauna: As mangroves have huge productivity

⑥ "Carbon sinks": huge amount of carbon locked permanently.

To protect mangroves, India's launched 'MISTHI' initiative on the lines of MAC.

12.

Trace the evolution of the Loss and Damage fund. What are major developments related to loss and damage funds in COP 27? What are the commitments made by India in this conference? (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Loss and damage fund tries to provide Compensation to poorer countries who are worst impacted by climate change.

Evolution of Loss & damage fund

- ① ^{Paris} ~~Kyoto~~ Summit: Countries (developed ones) agreed on 'Common but differentiated responsibilities & respective capabilities' approach.
- ② Developed world also promised to mobilize 100 Bn USD fund per year for Compensating loss & damage in poor countries.
- ③ Cop-26:
 - (a) Santiago Network Created:

to mobile funding.

(b) Glasgow dialogue established
Loss & damage fund

① Cop-27: more efforts were taken to institutionalized L & D fund.

Major developments at Cop-27

- ① Institutionalization of Loss & damage funds.
- ② Earlier 'Carbon markets' can be used to mobilize money into L & D fund.
- ③ Technology transfer
- ④ Small Islands developing States: most affected by climate change to get major share of the fund.

Space for Rough Work

Commitment made by India:

① Leader of global South:

India to take leadership to advocate for rights of worst affected countries.

② financial aid & Humanitarian help to be provided by India during disaster events.

③ Collaboration ~~between~~ among stakeholders.

Loss & damage fund will help in achieving SDG goal 13 (fighting climate change)

13.

The recent amendments in the Wildlife Protection Act provide a framework to prevent illegal trade in wild animals and plants to ensure that their survival is not threatened. In this regard, mention the implications of illegal wildlife trade in India and analyse the effectiveness of the recent amendments to address the issue.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

According to 'Traffic' (world wildlife trade monitoring network) illegal trade in wildlife is ~~the~~ threatening the survival of crucial plants & animals.

Recent amendments in WPA

- ① WPA was amended to comply with 'CITES' regulations on movement of wildlife.
- ② A new schedule has been created to keep species mentioned in 'Appendix of CITES' under protection.
- ③ It also gives power to Central government to control

the import & Export of Invasive species.

Implications of illegal wildlife trade in India

- ① Increasing Human-wildlife Conflict. for eg: Elephant poaching for Ivory.
- ② Developing of parallel Economy which runs illegally Underground.
- ③ Reduction in wildlife species for eg: Indian pangoline is most illegally traded species in the world
→ threatening it to extinction.
- ④ Destruction of Indigenous knowledge
medicinal plants if exploited

endlessly may lead it to extinction.

⑤ Poachers - Forest officials Conflict

Killing of forest rangers ex: Odisha Similipal reserve.

Effectiveness of recent amendments

Positive → gives government more power to control.

- Increased surveillance.
- fulfilling International obligation
- Harsh punishment for poachers

Negative → poor institutional mechanism

- Corruption: b/w forest officials & poachers.
- Poor quality of Guns/artillery given to forest rangers.
- poor technology use.

Indian govt has also launched other projects ~~also~~ in coordination with Wildlife Institute of India to control illegal trade of wildlife.

14.

Elaborate on the reasons behind the rise in human-wildlife conflicts in India. What measures can be undertaken to ensure the peaceful co-existence of humans and wildlife?

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Recently a tusker in Kerala which has savaged villages for more than two years

got captured & put in wild to avoid Human-animal Conflict.

Reasons behind human-wildlife Conflict :-

- ① Construction activities : Creation of roads, railways from inside forests.
- ② River Interlinking projects
for eg: Ken-Betwa link passes through Panna tiger reserve

- ③ Tourism : unsustainable tourism
- ④ Poaching : Costly animal products like Ivory, Skin of tigers etc attract poachers in wildlife
- ⑤ Electricity lines above ground
Causes electrocution of birds
Ex: Great Indian Bustards in Rajasthan.

Measures for peaceful Coexistence

- ① Supreme Court's guidelines
should be followed which gave following:
 - ↳ underground electricity lines
 - ↳ avoiding mindless construction activities.
- ② Creation of underpasses &

Overpasses without disturbing wildlife.

③ Environment impact assessment should be conducted before Infrastructure development

④ Involvement of local Communities as they have more knowledge.

⑤ Awareness generation among tourists, locals etc.

⑥ Be-hive: Initiative by KVAFSU which uses Honeybees for avoiding Elephant-Human Conflict

Recently 'Elephant whisperer' a documentary on peaceful Coexistence of human & wildlife, got oscar awards. It should act as a Case study to be implemented.

15.

The Formation of the Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure brings more robustness to the Disaster Management approach in India. Comment and justify the need for a new strategy to tackle Disasters in India.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

CDRI was launched by India in 2019 which is a global platform for creation of Disaster resilient infrastructure

CDRI brings more robustness to DM in India

- ↳ Creation of knowledge network
- ↳ for sharing of best practices
- ↳ Collaboration with other affected countries e.g. Bangladesh, USA etc
- ↳ Technology transfer in building Infrastructure for e.g. Japan's Earthquake resistant building technology

↳ Shifting from Relief Centric approach to proactive mitigation measures before disaster.

Need for a new strategy to tackle disaster in India

① According to Global disaster risk Index, India is 7th most vulnerable Country to be affected by Disaster.

② High risk areas

↳ 59 % area prone to Earthquake

↳ more than 7000 km Coastline

Prone to Flood & Cyclones

↳ forzile Himalayan & western ghats ⇒ Huge risk of landslides.

↳ Around 40 mn hectare of

and prone to flood (Rashtriya
Barsh Ayog)

- ③ Poor Infrastructure: very less
disaster resilient infrastructure.

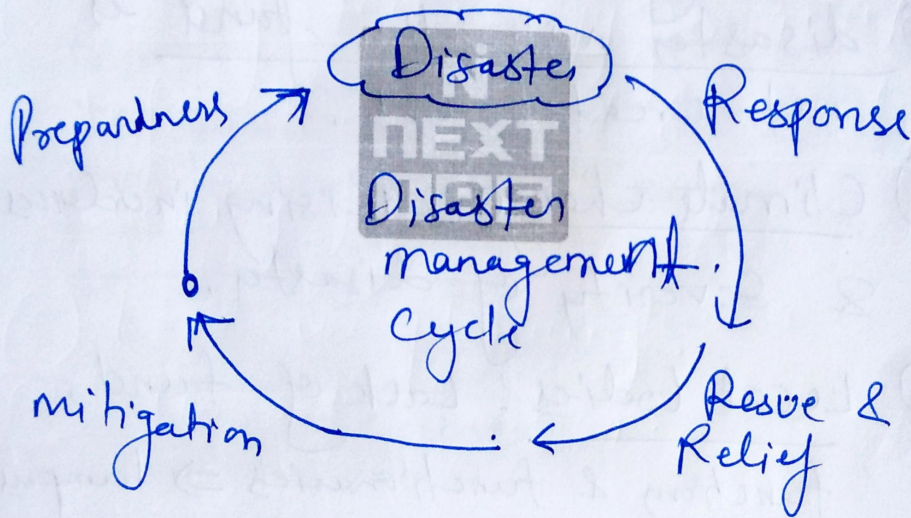
Challenges in adopting new strategies

- ① Funding Crouch: National
- ② disaster mitigation fund is
not created yet.
- ② Climate change: Rising incidences
& severity of disaster.
- ③ Local bodies: Lack of fund,
function & functionaries $\Rightarrow$ hampers
its ability to fight disaster
at ground level.

Despite challenges, CDRI will prove
to be a game changer in future
Strategies of India as India is also
signatory to Sendai framework of
disaster risk reduction.

16. Disaster management is not just about responding to emergencies but also about building resilient communities. Discuss the key strategies that can be used to build community resilience and reduce the impact of disasters. (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

According to NDMA, Disaster management is an exercise of Planning, Coordination, implementation of disaster ~~response~~ management strategies.



DM: Responding to emergencies
↳ Relief centric approach
↳ only activates after disaster has happened

DM: Building resilient Community

- ↳ Beforehand preparation of whole Community for disaster.
- ↳ Less loss of life & property
- ↳ resilient infrastructure
Construction es! Retrofitting of Buildings.
- ↳ Involving local Communities who are first responders to disaster event.

Strategy to build Community resilience & reduce impact of disaster

- ① Afforestation : To protect from cyclonic storms, winds etc.
- ② Leaders : popular leaders can be roped in to mobilize

- People. e.g.: Medha Patkar during Narmada Bachao Case.
- ③ Training & Awareness generation
: Mock drills to be conducted
 - ④ Involving local people : for
e.g.: Bishnoi Community in Rajasthan, Khonds in Odisha.
 - ⑤ Using technology for quick information spread & Early Warning System.
 - ⑥ Land use planning.
 - ⑦ Hazard Zonation.

Life above land should be protected (SDG-15) and for that creating resilient Communities is the Singapore way

17.

Analyze the factors that contribute to the increased incidence and severity of floods in urban areas and the measures that can be taken to reduce the risk and enhance the resilience of the population.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

According to NDMA, 40 mn hectare of geographical area of India is prone to flooding.

Factors Contributing to Urban floods

- ① Lack of forests : forests ^{help} ~~used~~ to slow the runoff & allowed water to get absorbed in ground
- ② Urban pavements & lack of green corridors
- ③ Disappearing urban lakes which used to act as shock absorber ..

- ④ Urban Heat Island effect :
Quick temperature rise causes
Sudden Convection of air &
quick rainfall $\Rightarrow$ floods
- ⑤ Choked urban drainage routes
due to plastic & other wastes
- ⑥ Non-separation of flood drainage
system & regular drainage
causing overflowing.
- ⑦ Haphazard city growth without
planning
ex: Bengaluru.

Measures to be taken to reduce
impact of urban floods:

- ① Creation of green Corridors
to let the water seep
into ground.

② Afforestation & avoiding cutting of existing forests

③ following National Building Codes in Construction & Strict Punishment for violation.

④ Pre-clearing of drainage

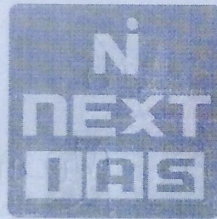
⑤ I-flows: Advanced early warning system as already deployed in Mumbai & Chennai

⑥

'Sponge Cities mission' is a

great initiative that can be taken to reduce urban flooding to a large extent as can be seen from China where it is already deployed.

18. 'The system of judges appointing judges is a distinctive element of the Indian judicial system'. How does the process of judicial appointment in India differ from that of the United Kingdom and the United States? (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks



Highlighting the reasons for the increasing criminalization of politics in India, discuss the need for reforms in various sections of the Representation of People Act, 1951.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

According to Association for
democratizing reforms (ADR) there
were 43% of ~~candidates~~ candidates
with criminal background in
2019 Lok Sabha elections.

Reasons for Increasing Criminalization
of politics

- ① Nexus of Businessmen - bureaucrat
and politicians To help in
exploiting loopholes in laws.
- ② Money & muscle power in
Indian elections
e.g. Vote buying by politicians
before elections.

③ More chances of winning

A/c to ADR survey candidates with criminal records are more likely to win.

④ Non-adherence to SC guidelines

in Lok prahari case which said for publishing criminal details of Candidates.

⑤ Negative perception of Youth about politics prevents honest Candidates from Contesting elections.

Reforms needed in RPA, 1951
[As per 2nd ARC]

① Cap on expenditure ! of political parties as well as Candidates.

- ② Not allowing election Contesting from more than one Constituency.
 - ③ Including false declaration of Affidavits in Corrupt practices.
 - ④ Giving Model Code of Conduct legal backing through amendment in RPA act 1951.
 - ⑤ Including more grounds for Conviction under Section 8(3) for e.g. promoting hatred/violence.
 - ⑥ Wider awareness generation about provisions of RPA among voters.
 - ⑦ Barring jailed ^{Convicted} Candidates from voting.
- "The price good men pay by being indiffrent to politics is to be ruled by evil men" — Plato.

20.

Analyse the factors influencing the spatial distribution of population in India, with emphasis on the regional differences in population density distribution. Also, suggest policy measures to tackle the challenges posed by uneven population distribution.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

According to recent report by United Nations population fund, India has surpassed China to become world's most populous country. The distribution of this population is uneven & is affected by multiple factors.

Factors influencing population distribution

① Topography & Relief e.g. Uttar Pradesh

Alluvial plains → huge population

Mountain / hilly areas → low population.
e.g. Uttarakhand.

② Rainfall / Desert region :

more rainfall → more Agriculture
productivity → more population
ex: Punjab, UP. etc.

→ less rainfall → Desert → low
population
ex: Rajasthan.

③ Development: more developed
States has large influx of
migrants so more population
ex: Maharashtra, Gujarat etc.

④ Along rivers: Settlements on
the banks of river. ~~also~~
ex: Ganga, Godavari.

Challenges posed by uneven
population distribution

↳ pressure on resources like
land, food, water etc.

↳ Overcrowding & Slum

development in cities.

↳ faster spread of infectious diseases eg: covid-19

Policy measures to tackle above

- ① One nation One ration card → launched to provide food to migrant workers.
- ② Technology : Skill mapping of Employees / workers.
- ③ Property certificates distribution
- ④ PM-SVANIDHI : to help Street vendors setup business
- ⑤ Legal protections to poor in cities.

Huge population may be a challenge but it also provides ~~with~~ window of opportunity to reap demographic dividend.