

## Subject: Geography

Class: viii

### Chapter -3

### Topic: Migration

#### A. Answer the following questions briefly:

1. Define migration.

**Ans:** human migration denotes any movement by human beings between one geographical region to another with an aim to settle definitely or temporarily.

2. What is international migration?

**Ans:** movement of population from one country to another, across the international borders, is called international migration.

3. What is the different between immigration and emigration?

**Ans:**

Immigration	Emigration
□ The action of coming to live permanently in a foreign country.	□ The act of leaving one's own country to settle permanently in another; moving abroad.

4. Define brain drain.

**Ans:** Brain drain is the migration of skilled human resources for trade, education and better opportunity.

5. What is internal migration?

**Ans:** internal migration refers to people within a country moving to another location within its borders.

6. State any two factors responsible for rural to rural migration.

**Ans:** Two factors responsible for rural to rural migrations are marriage and seasonal works.

7. Why large numbers of workers from utter Pradesh and Bihar migrated to Punjab during 1960's?

**Ans:** The introduction of green revolution in Punjab, Haryana and western Uttar Pradesh in 1960s generated considerable migration of labor force from depressed areas of eastern utter Pradesh and Bihar to this area.

8. State any two factors responsible for urban to rural migration.

**Ans:** two factors responsible for urban to rural migration are a) high cost of living b) unemployment.

9. Sate any two push factors responsible for rural to urban migration.

**Ans:** two push factors responsible for rural to urban migration is poverty, unemployment, low and uncertain income.

#### B. Answer the following questions in detail:

1. Analyse the problem of brain drain.

**Ans:** trained and skilled professional are needed in every part of the world. However, better standards of living and high quality of life, higher salaries, access to advanced technology and more stable political condition in the developed countries attract talent from less developed area. The majority of migration is from developing country to developed countries. This is of growing concern worldwide because of its impact in developing countries. These countries have invested in the education and training of young health professionals. This translates into a loss of considerable resources when these people migrate.

2. State any four features of internal migration.

**Ans:** the four features of internal migration

**A) Rural to rural:** - under this people move from one village to another. Marriage seasonally work, lack of work etc are some of the factors responsible for rural to rural migration. The introduction of green revolution in Punjab, Haryana and western Uttar Pradesh in 1960s generated considerable migration of labour force from depressed area of eastern Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.

**B) Rural to urban:** - under this people migrate from rural areas to towns, or metro cities. Rural –urban migration is caused by both pull and push factors. In rural areas poverty, unemployment, low and uncertain wages, uneconomic land holding and poor facilities for education, recreation and other services work as push factors. By contrast the pull of urban areas may include better employment opportunities, regular and higher wages.

**C) Urban to urban:-** under this people migrate from small towns with less facilities to large cities or metro cities with more facilities.

**D) Urban to rural:-** such a movement take place at the advanced sate of urbanization when urban centers are characterizes by over congestions, haphazard growth, high cost of living.

3. **“Most of the studies indicate that migration is primarily motivated by economic factors.” Justify.**

**Ans:** in developing countries, low agricultural income, agricultural unemployment and underemployment, lack of alternative sources of income are considered basic factors pushing the migrants towards developed area with greater job opportunity. Opportunities for better employment, higher wages, facilities, better working conditions and attractive amenities are pull factors of an area.

4. **Analyse any two factors responsible for migration.**

**Ans:** factors responsible for migration

**i) Marriage:** - marriage is a very important social factor of migration. In rural areas most of the girls have to migrate to their in law’s place of residence after marriage.

**ii) Education:-** rural areas, by and large, lack educational facilities, especially those of higher education and rural people have to migrate to the urban center for this purpose.

5. **Analyse social consequence of migration.**

**Ans:** social consequence: - migration results in interaction between varied cultures and leads to their diffusion. The receiving areas receive people belonging to different cultures through migration which leads to cultural interaction and enrichment. In the historic times, India received migrants belonging to different cultural groups which led to inter-mixing of one culture with the other. However, coming together f people belonging to different cultures leads to cultural conflicts in certain areas.

Family breakdown, fragmentation of social networks and psychosocial stress are other negative impacts of migration. Most internal as well as international migrants end up in the cities of developing countries putting enormous pressure on the limited resources. Due to over pouring of people., the older cities like Mumbai, Kanpur, Delhi, faces the problem of housing leading to people living in slums.

6. **Explain the economic consequences of migration.**

**Ans:** - economic consequence: - migration of people, just as international trade, has a direct impact on both the sending country and the receiving country. The receiving country gains as immigration increases the supply of labour, which increases employment, production and thus national income.

Adverse impact of immigration includes loss of jobs for the local, heavy burden on natural resources and public services. High- skilled emigration or the so called “brain-drain” can imply a loss of public resources for the sending country.

**C. Fill in the blanks with suitable word:**

1. The phenomenon of urbanization began in Britain.
2. A person who indulges in immigration is called an immigrant.
3. The introduction of Green Revolution in Punjab leads to internal migration.
4. Migration of skilled human resources to other countries is termed as brain- drain.
5. Economy is most important factor responsible for migration.

**D. Match the column A with column B: (direct answer)**

Column A	Column B
1. If you migrate to another country you will be a	Emigrant
2. If your friend decided to migrate to India he will be	Immigrant
3. Migration of skilled workers	Brain drain
4. Movement of people from rural to a metro city	Rural to urban migration
5. Movement of a person from a metro to his village	Urban to rural migration

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