

WELLAND GOULDSMITH SCHOOL, PATULI

CLASS VIII

GEOGRAPHY

ONLINE WORK

CHAPTER 3 : MIGRATION

ANSWERKEY

FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. Earliest human beings on earth lived in Africa .
2. Migration can be broadly classified as international and internal .
3. Partition of India lead a mass migration of more than 15 million people across the border.
4. The resettlement of the sikh immigrants was from Pakistan to tarai region of Uttar Pradesh.
5. Urban to rural migration takes place in the advanced stage of urbanization.

IDENTIFY THE FOLLOWING:

1. The phenomenon of urbanization began in this country and spread worldwide.
Britain
2. One state where green revolution was introduced in India. Punjab/Haryana/Uttar Pradesh.(any one)
3. A person who indulges in immigration. Immigrant
4. A person who indulges in emigration. Emigrant

GIVE REASONS:

1. Immigration and Emigration can be applied to the same person.
A person moves away from his native land for settling in the foreign country, then for his native country he is an emigrant, whereas for the foreign country he is an immigrant.
2. Small towns are constantly loosing to big cities.
People migrate from small towns with less facilities to the large cities or metro cities with more facilities, even people from rural areas also migrate to the large cities or metro cities thus leading the big cities to grow at a much faster rate compared to small towns.
3. Migration leads to emotional breakdown in poorer households.
In the poorer households the whole family cannot afford to emigrate together, they emigrate one by one leading to eroded family structure and relationships, resulting in emotional breakdown.

4. Brain drain is a direct loss to the developing countries national income.
Developing countries invests in the education and training of young professionals, the cost of educating and training is borne by home country, so when this young professionals emigrate they add to the human capital of the foreign country, whereas a direct loss to the developing native country.
5. Migration leads to unbalanced demographic distribution of population.
During migration mainly the able bodied young people migrate leaving behind the aged, children and female members, this leads to imbalance in age and sex ratio of that region.

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

1. Differentiate between international migration and internal migration.

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION	INTERNAL MIGRATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Movement of people across the international borders. ✓ From one nation to another nation . e.g. India to Canada ✓ Affects the change in the total number of population of one country. ✓ Brain drain is a major impact of international migration. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Movement of people within the boundary of the country. ✓ From one region to another region within the country . e.g. Kolkata to Bangalore ✓ The total number of population of the country remains unaffected. ✓ Brain drain doesnot affect the internal migration.

2. Analyse economic factor and lack of security as causes of migration.

Economic factors :

- In developing regions- low agricultural income, agricultural unemployment and underemployment, lack of alternative sources of income push the migrants towards the more developed region.
- Higher wages , better working conditions act as the pull factors of an area.

Lack of security :

- Political disturbances and interethenic conflicts drive people away from their homes.
- If the case of Jammu and Kashmir the disturbed social and political life has lead to a lot of out migration
- People sometimes temporarily migrate for recreation, health care facilities, legal advices.

3. Mention the factors that results in the a) rural to rural migration. b) urban to rural migration.

a) Rural to rural migration:

- ✓ Marriage,
- ✓ seasonality of work,
- ✓ lack of work,
- ✓ to seek casual work in irrigation projects, construction of roads, rail-roads, buildings.

b) Urban to rural migration:

This takes place when urban centres are characterized by

- ✓ Over-congestion
- ✓ High cost of living
- ✓ Heavy pressure on public utility services.

Do exercise questions.[AT THE BACK OF THE CHAPTER]

B. 2. State any four features of internal migration.

Four features of internal migration are:

- ✓ It is the movement of the population within the geographical borders of the country.
- ✓ There are four types of internal migration a. rural to rural migration b. rural to urban migration c. urban to urban migration d. urban to rural migration.
- ✓ It is not affected by brain drain.
- ✓ The total number of population of the country remains unchanged.
- ✓ It is mainly caused due to the economic factors.

[any four]

B. 5. Analyse the social consequences of migration.

The social consequences of migration are as follows:

- ✓ Leads to cultural diffusion resulting in cultural interaction and enrichment.
- ✓ Inter- mixing of culture sometimes leads to cultural conflicts in certain cases.
- ✓ Negative impact - Family breakdown , fragmentation of social networks, psychological stress.
- ✓ Emotional breakdown in poorer household.
- ✓ Immigrants puts enormous pressure on the limited resources causing the problem of slums.

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