

# WELLAND GOULDSMITH SCHOOL, PATULI

## CLASS VIII

### GEOGRAPHY

#### ONLINE WORK

### CHAPTER 3 : MIGRATION

#### SYNOPSIS

The objective of this lesson is to introduce us with the demographic feature of humans moving from one place to another termed as migration.

Through this lesson we will know about the different types of migration, causes leading to migration, analyse the impact of migration.

We will conclude by emphasizing on the brain drain – causes, positive and negative impacts.

#### **Definition** of Migration

Any movement of people from one geographical region to another with a aim to settle definitely or temporarily is termed as migration.

#### **Factors leading** to Migration

- ✓ Industrialization
- ✓ Globalization
- ✓ Technology

#### **Types** of Migration

- ✓ International migration
- ✓ Internal migration
- International migration – movement of population from one country to another, **across** the international borders.
- Internal migration – movement of population **within** a country moving to another location **within** its boundary.

International migration becomes Immigration and emigration depending on the place of destination or the place of origin.

- ✓ Immigration is the act of coming to live in a foreign country. Person indulged in immigration is called Immigrant.
- ✓ Emigration is the act of leaving one's own country or moving abroad. Person indulged in emigration is called Emigrant.

Internal migration is affected by the two factors:

- ✓ Pull factors
- ✓ Push factors

#### Pull Factors

High standards of living, high salaries and wages, better employment opportunity, better education and health facility, better socio-cultural activities.

#### Push Factors

Low standards of living, low salaries and wages, inadequate education and health facilities, low employment opportunity, poor socio-cultural activities.

Internal migration are of four types:

- ✓ Rural to Rural
- ✓ Rural to Urban
- ✓ Urban to Urban
- ✓ Urban to Rural

#### **Causes of Migration**

- ✓ Economic factors
- ✓ Marriage
- ✓ Education
- ✓ Lack of security

#### **Impact of Migration**

- ✓ Demographic consequences.
- ✓ Social consequences
- ✓ Economic consequences

**Brain Drain** is the migration of the skilled human resources from less developed countries to developed countries.

Causes of brain drain:

- ✓ Better standards of living.
- ✓ Higher salaries.
- ✓ Access to advanced technology
- ✓ More stable political conditions

Positive impact – increases the supply of skilled professionals to developed countries thus increasing the human capital.

Negative impact – decrease the supply of skilled professionals for the developing countries who invest in the education and training of the young healthy professionals, turning into a loss of considerable human capital.

# WORKSHEET

[copy the questions in the exercise book and write the answers]

FILL IN THE BLANKS:

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

IDENTIFY THE FOLLOWING:

1. The phenomenon of urbanization began in this country and spread worldwide.
2. One state where green revolution was introduced in India.
3. A person who indulges in immigration.
4. A person who indulges in emigration.

GIVE REASONS:

1. Immigration and Emigration can be applied to the same person.
2. Small towns are constantly loosing to big cities.
3. Migration leads to emotional breakdown in poorer households.
4. Brain drain is a direct loss to the developing countries national income.
5. Migration leads to unbalanced demographic distribution of population.

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

1. Differentiate between international migration and internal migration.
2. Analyse economic factor and lack ok security as causes of migration.
3. Mention the factors that results in the a) rural to rural migration. b) urban to rural migration.

NOTE

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

**B. 2 and 5**

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