

GEOGRAPHY .  
CLASS - VIII .  
MIGRATION .

D.1. Define the term 'migration'.

→ Migration is the movement of people from one place to another with the purpose of settling at the destination or living there for a relatively long period of time.

2. Who are refugees? Give an example from India.

→ Refugees are the people who emigrate from their country to another in order to escape conditions like civil war and political unrest.

Example - Influx of refugees from Pakistan to India after Partition in 1947.

3. State the pull factors of migration.

→ The pull factors of both internal and international migration are better employment opportunities, better infrastructure, higher standard of living, more access to education, stable economy and good political conditions.

4. Name any five urban agglomerations that have a large percentage of migrant population.

→ Delhi, Jakarta, Osaka, New York and Seoul.

5. What do you mean by short term migration?

→ When people move out from an area in the aftermath of a natural disaster such as earthquake, volcanic eruption, flood or cyclone, it is called short term migration.

6. Who are ~~called~~ legal migrants?

→ The people who emigrate from their home country with the legal permission of the receiving country, they are called legal migrants.

7. How does immigration enhance economic growth of a country?

→ Immigration adds to the human resource of underpopulated countries, thereby enhancing economic growth.

E.1. Define the term 'push factor'. What are the factors of migration?

→ A push factor is something that encourages or forces people to move out from a region or a country.

• In case of internal migration, the common push factors are poverty, unemployment, poor infrastructure and lack of social amenities.

• Internationally, the push factors are overpopulation, lack of employment opportunities, low standard of living and lack of social services.

2. How does brain drain benefit the home country?

→ Brain drain benefits the home country in the following ways-

→ Highly educated people, who move from the less developed countries to the developed ones, acquire more knowledge and learn new techniques of production. When they return, the home country can utilise their expertise for its own development.

4) The migrants send part of their earnings back home. This contributes to household earnings, which in turn enhances the economic growth of the country.

3) Mention the negative effects of brain drain.

→ The negative effects of brain drain are —

i) Most of the highly educated and trained people leave the country and contribute their knowledge and skills for the benefit of other countries.

ii) The home country faces shortage of skilled labour and loss of innovative ideas.

iii) All the investment in education goes waste and the poor countries lose their potential leaders.

4) List the pull factors of brain drain.

→ The pull factors of brain drain are —

i) Highly paid jobs.

ii) Superior research and training facilities.

iii) High standard of living.

iv) Prestige of foreign training.

5) State the negative impacts of migration on a country.

→ The negative impacts of migration are —

i) International migration results in loss of human resources.

ii) Large number of refugees in a country often leads to social conflicts and racism.

ii) Large-scale rural-urban migration leads to shortage in the supply of agricultural labour.

iv) Job opportunities in urban areas are not adequate, leading to unemployment, social tension and increased crime rates.

F/1. Discuss the various ways in which internal migration takes place between villages and cities.

→ Internal Migration refers to the movement of people within the same country.

- Rural to urban migration - when people move from villages to cities, it is called rural to urban migration.
- Urban to Urban migration - when people move from a small town to a larger city, it is called urban to urban migration.
- Rural to rural migration - when people move from one village to another, it is called rural to rural migration.
- Urban to rural migration - when people move from cities to villages or suburban areas, it is called urban to rural migration.
- Forced migration - Sometimes, political unrest in a particular region may force people to move out from there and settle elsewhere in the country. This is called forced migration.
- Short term migration - when people move out from an area in the aftermath of a natural disaster such as earthquake, volcanic eruption, flood or cyclone, it is called short-term migration.

2. Migration has a significant impact on the socio-economic structure of the society. Justify the statement.

→ Positive impacts :-

- i) Emigration reduces pressure of population from the rural areas and overpopulated countries.
- ii) Rural-urban migration provides labour to industries and other urban services, facilitating production.
- iii) Immigration adds to the human resource of underpopulated countries, thereby enhancing economic growth.

Negative impacts :-

- i) Large-scale rural-urban migration leads to shortage in the supply of agricultural labour.
- ii) Big cities get overcrowded, which leads to a strain on the social amenities.
- iii) International migration results in loss of human resources.

3. Describe the various factors that give rise to brain drain.

→ Push factors of brain drain are -

- i) Poor working conditions.
- ii) Low standard of living.
- iii) Political and social instability.

Pull factors of brain drain are -

- i) High paid jobs.
- ii) High standard of living.
- iii) Economic and political stability.

4. What are the different types of International migration?

→ Two types of International migration are —

i) Legal migration      ii) Illegal Migration.

i) Legal migration → When people emigrate from their home country with the legal permission of the receiving country, it is called legal migration.

ii) Illegal migration → When people move out from their country without any legal permission, it is called illegal migration.

Q.1. Many people from Kashmir have emigrated from the state.

→ Political unrest in Kashmir force people to move out from there and settle elsewhere in the country.

2. Big cities are faced with a number of social problems.

→ i) Big cities get overcrowded, which leads to a strain on the social amenities.

ii) Large number of refugees in a country often leads to social conflicts and racism.

3. Developed countries attract highly educated and trained people from less developed countries.

→ i) Developed countries have highly paid jobs and superior research and training facilities.

ii) They have high standard of living with Economic & political stability.

iii) They provide advanced technology and good working conditions.