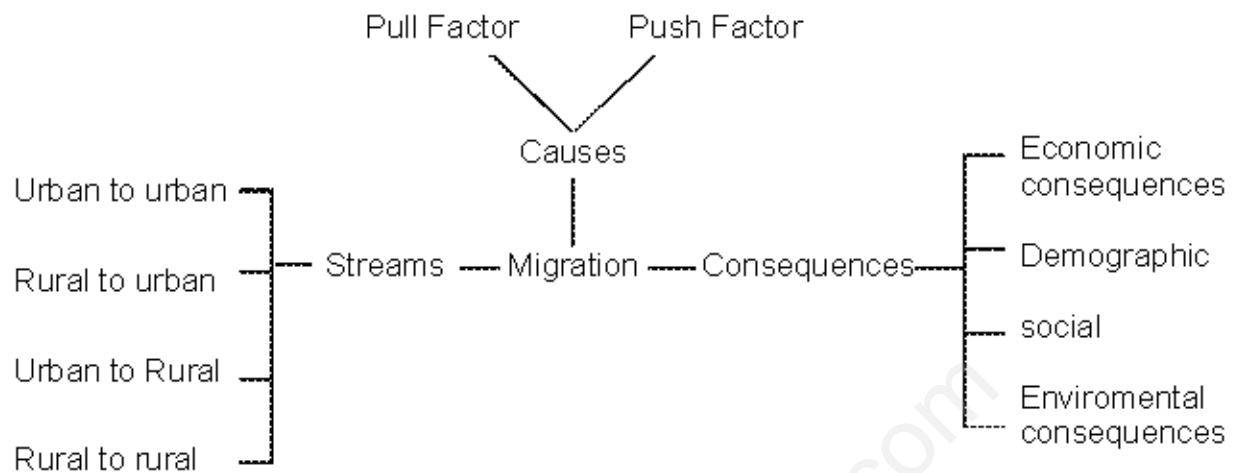


CHAPTER 2

MIGRATION



Q1. What is migration? (1)

Ans Spatial mobility.

Q2. Which are the four streams of migration in India? (1)

Ans Rural --Rural Rural-Urban Urban ---Urban Urban ----Rural.

Q3. Which factor is responsible for highest migration for Mumbai? (1)

Ans Economic factor ie pull factor.

Q4. What is cause of migration of Indians to other countries? (1)

Ans Better employment.

Q5. Name any two beneficiary states of India from International migrant remittances? (1)

Ans Punjab and Kerala.

Q6. Name any two main consequences of migration (1)

Ans Economic and environmental consequences.

Q9. Explain economic, social and demographic consequences of migration. Write two points of each. (3)

Ans Economic consequences :

- (i) Plays important role in the development of industries and agriculture
- (ii) Development of slums is a negative impact of migration

Social consequences :

- (i) Flow of new thoughts like family planning, female education and new technology from urban to rural areas.
- (ii) Mixing of two cultures together

Demographic consequences :

- (i) Redistribution of population in the country
- (ii) Affecting sex ratio of the state.

Q10. Distinguish between push and pull factors : (3)

Ans : Push factors

- 1. People migrate from rural area to urban area due to unemployment in the village.
- 2. Caused due to over population and pressure on agriculture land.
- 3. Hamper & rural development.

Pull factors

- 1. People migrate from rural to urban area in search of better education, medical facility and employment.
- 2. Caused due to weak infrastructure in the rural area
- 3. Helps in urban development.

Q11. Why do more people migrate from rural area to urban area ? (3)

Ans Causes of Migration of people from rural area to Urban area :

- (i) Better Education facilities in towns and cities .
- (ii) Developed medical facilities found in cities.
- (iii) More employment in industries around cities.

Q12. What are the main causes of Migration in India? (5)

Ans : There are several causes of Migration in India

- | | | |
|---|---|------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">(1) Poverty(2) Lack of Health(3) Lack of Education facilities(4) Natural Calamities - Flood, Drought etc.(5) War(6) Marriage | } | Push factors (Explain) |
|---|---|------------------------|

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---|------------------------|
| (7) Job opportunities | } | Pull factors (Explain) |
| (8) High wages | | |
| (9) Education facilities | | |
| (10) Secured places | | |
| (11) Health facilities | | |
| (12) Entertainment | | |

Q13. Describe the Positive and Negative consequences of Migration in India (5)

Ans (1) Economic Consequences

- ♦ Positive consequence - A major benefit for the source region is the remittance sent by Migrants
- ♦ Negative consequences - Development of Slums in industrially developed states

(2) Demographic Consequences -

- ♦ Positive Consequence - It leads to the redistribution of the population within a country.
- ♦ Negative Consequences - It lead to serious imbalances in age and sex composition.

(3) Social Consequences -

- ♦ Positive Consequences - It leads to intermixing of people from diverse cultures.
- ♦ Negative Consequences - It leads to anonimity, social vacuum and sense of dejection, may motivate people to crime and drug abuse.

(4) Environmental Consequences -

- ♦ Positive Consequences - Migration from urban to rural areas after retirement leads to peace and nearness to nature.
- ♦ Negative Consequence - It leads to unplanned growth of Urban settlement and formation of Slums Shanty Colonies.

Q14. Name one male dominated and one female dominated streams of migration in India

- Ans
1. Male dominated Rural to Urban
 2. Female dominated Rural to rural

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦