

Class 8 – Geography
Chapter 3: Migration 31/5/2020

A. Answer the following questions briefly:

1. Give the meaning of migration.

Movement of people from one area to another is called migration. People move with the intentions of settling permanently in the new location. Migration may be as individuals, Family units or in large groups.

2. Distinguish between immigration and emigration.

Same as in chapter 2

3. State the meaning and causes of rural and urban migration.

Rural-Urban migration involves the movement of people from rural areas or countryside to urban areas of the same country in search of new job opportunities and lifestyles.

4. State any two advantages of migration to destination country.

The two advantages –

- i. Cheap Labour: Migrants generally do many unskilled jobs at low wages. Thus, there will be cheap labour available for different types of services.
- ii. Skilled Labour: Some immigrants are highly skilled and talented. They contribute to the knowledge and production in the interest of the country.

5. Explain briefly the causes of Brain Drain in India.

There are various causes of brain drain. The main causes include, seeking employment or higher paying job, political instability and to seek a better quality of life. Causes of brain drain can be broadly categorized into push factors and pull factors.

- i. Push Factors: Push factors force the individuals to move voluntarily and in many cases they are forced because they risk something if they stay, e.g., conflicts, famine, drought etc.
- ii. Pull Factors: Pull factors are those factors in the destination country that attract the individual or group to leave their home. These are the positive characteristics of the developed country from which the migrants would like to benefit.

6. State the effects of Brain Drain in India.

Brain drain has both positive and negative effects –

- i. Positive Effects: When people move from less developed countries and developed countries they learn new skills and expertise. The migrants send money to their relatives living in the home country. The money remittances help in reducing the level of poverty in the home country.
- ii. Negative Effects – The investment in higher education is lost as the highly educated people leave the country. The shortage of skilled and competent people in the country. Loss of potential future entrepreneurs.

7. What are the advantages and disadvantages of migration?

Advantages –

- i. Remittances: Generally migrants send a lot of money to their family members residing in the home country.

- ii. Better job opportunities for Locals: As many people emigrate, there are more jobs available for the local people.
 - iii. Knowledge and skill flow: In case of short term or seasonal migration, migrants often bring new ideas, skills and knowledge that they have acquired during travel.
- Disadvantages –

- i. Loss of skilled labour: This is the biggest negative impact on the country as; many young graduates like doctors, nurses, engineers migrate to other countries.
- ii. Falls in demand for home goods: As more and more people migrate, the population might decrease and demand for goods and services may also decrease.
- iii. Social Impact: When parents leave, children and other dependents suffer the most. Many children are exposed to social vices. Besides, this elder people do not get proper support from their children.

8. What does emigration mean? In what way it affects the country from where the migrants come?

Emigration means leaving one's resident country with the intention to settle down elsewhere. It is especially, migration from your native country, in order to settle in another. The migration affects loss of skilled labour, fall in demand for home goods and also affects the children and elderly people left behind as they do not get proper support.

B. Give reasons for the following:

- 1. **The trend of brain drain is considered a problem in the developing countries** because it is the process in which a country loses its most educated and talented workers to other countries through migration.
- 2. **In India, rural to urban and urban to rural migration is important** because urban areas create job opportunities whereas rural areas provides clean environment.
- 3. **Migration has positive impact on the home country** because migrants send a lot of money to their family members residing in the home country, more jobs available for the local people and migrants often bring new ideas, skills and knowledge that they have acquired during travel.