

Chapter

Migration and Urbanisation

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. People move from to mainly in search of better jobs.

- a) Rural to Urban
- b) Urban to Rural
- c) Hills to plains
- d) Plains to hills

Answer:

- a) Rural to Urban

2. A person moves from his own country to another country is known as

- a) Immigrant
- b) Refugee
- c) Emigrant
- d) Asylum seeker

Answer:

- c) Emigrant

3. The migration in search of fertile agricultural land is migration.

- a) Rural to Rural
- b) Rural to Urban
- c) Urban to Rural
- d) Urban to Urban

Answer:

- a) Rural to Rural

4. War is one of the causes of human migration.

- a) Demographic
- b) Socio-cultural
- c) Political
- d) Economic

Answer:

- c) Political

5. The main reason for the development of urbanisation in the pre-historic period was

- a) Production of food grains
- b) Domestication of cattle
- c) Fishing
- d) hunting

Answer:

- b) Domestication of cattle

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. Urbanisation is determined by the number of factors.

Answer:

three

2. is the major push factor operating in rural areas.

Answer:

Migration

3. Metropolitan city in India has the second-highest urban population in the world.

Answer:

Delhi

4. The movement of a person based on his free will and desire to live in a better place is called migration.

Answer:

Voluntary

5. In modern time urban growth was accelerated by the development of

Answer:

New trade route

III. Match the following:

1. Emigration	a) In-migration
2. Immigration	b) Outmigration
3. Pull factor	c) Unemployment
4. Push factor	d) Socio-cultural migration
5. Marriage	e) Employment opportunity

Answer:

1. Emigration	b) Outmigration
2. Immigration	a) In-migration
3. Pull factor	e) Employment opportunity
4. Push factor	c) Unemployment
5. Marriage	d) Socio-cultural migration

IV. State whether the following statements are true or false.

1. Slums are generally found in cities.

Answer:

True

2. Mass migration is absent in the modern period.

Answer:

True

3. The process of urbanisation has a short history.

Answer:

False

4. Cities and towns are the major polluters of the environment.

Answer:

True

5. Transhumance is also referred to as seasonal migration.

Answer:

True

V. Consider the given statements and choose the correct option from the given ones.

1. Statement (A): Urbanisation is mainly due to the movement of people from rural to cities.

Reason (R): Rural to urban migration is not a predominant one.

a) A is correct but R is incorrect

Both A and R are incorrect

c) Both A and R are correct

d) A is incorrect and R is correct

Answer:

c) Both A and R are correct

VI. Answer the following questions in brief:

1. Define "Migration".

Answer:

Migration has been defined differently by different experts. In general, migration is defined as the permanent or semi permanent change of residence of an individual or group of people over a significant distance. So, the term migration refers to the movement of people from one place to another.

2. What are the causes of rural to urban migration?

Answer:

The main causes are

- Searching for jobs
- Education

- Recreation facilities.

3. State the causes of ecological or natural migration.

Answer:

1. Natural causes include volcanic eruption, mankind changed considerably.
2. At this stage, people continued to move from one region to another in search of fertile land for cultivation.

4. Name any two pull factors of migration.

Answer:

- Employment opportunities
- Education.

5. What is Urbanisation?

Answer:

Urbanization refers to the process in which there is an increase in the proportion of the population living in towns and cities.

6. List out any four most populous cities in the world.

Answer:

Tokyo, Delhi, Mexico City, Sao Paulo.

VII. Answer the following questions in detail.

1. What are the different types of migration? Explain.

Answer:

Migration can be classified in several ways. They are:

1. Based on the movement associated with administrative limits.

- (a) Internal Migration
- (b) International Migration

2. Based on the willingness of the migrants for migration.

- (a) Voluntary Migration
- (b) Involuntary Migration

3. Based on the duration of stay of migrants in the place of destination.

- (a) Short term Migration
- (b) Long term Migration
- (c) Seasonal Migration

1. Based on the movement associated with administrative limits.

(a) Internal Migration:

1. The movement of people within a country is known as internal migration.
2. Further internal migration is classified into four types. They are,
 - Rural to Urban migration
 - Urban to Urban migration
 - Rural to Rural migration and
 - Urban to Rural migration

(b) International Migration:

Migration that occurs across the national boundaries is known as international migration.

2. Based on the Willingness of the migrants for migration:

(a) Voluntary migration:

1. If the migration takes place on perspus free will, initiative, and desire to live in a better place.

(b) Involuntary migration:

1. If the migration takes place against the will of migrants is known as involuntary migration.

3. Based on the duration of stay of migrants in the place of destination:

(a) Short term migration:

1. The migrants stay outside only for a short duration before returning to the place of origin.

(b) Long term migration:

1. The migrants stay outside at least for a few years.

(c) Seasonal migration:

1. Usually, a group of people migrates from their native places during a particular season and return after end of that season.
2. Transhumance is another example of seasonal migration.

2. Explain in detail the various causes of migration?

Answer:

- The favourable factors which attract people towards a location are called pull factors.

- The unfavourable factors which make the people move out from a location are called push factors.
- Human migration can be categorized under five groups are
 - Ecological or natural causes of migration
 - Economic causes of migration
 - Socio-cultural causes of migration
 - Demographic causes of migration
 - Political causes of migration.

3. Discuss the problems of urbanisation.

Answer:

1. Housing and Slums:

- There is a lack of space for housing and a marked reduction in the quality of housing in the urban areas due to increase in population.

2. Over Crowding:

- Over – crowding leads to unhealthy environment in the urban areas.
- It also the cause of many diseases and riots.

3. Water Supply, Drainage and Sanitation:

- No city has round a clock water supply in the world.
- The drainage situation is equally bad.
- The removal of garbage is a Himalayan task for urban local bodies.

4. Transportation and Traffic:

- The absence of planned and adequate arrangements for traffic and transport is another problem in urban centers.
- The increasing number of two-wheeler and cars make the traffic problem worse.

5. Pollution:

- Towns and cities are the major polluters of the environment.
- Several cities discharge their entire sewage and industrial effluents untreated into the nearby rivers. Industries in and around the urban centers pollute the atmosphere with smoke and toxic gases.

IX. Activities

1. List out and analyze the reason for the migration of people in your locality.

Answer:

People migrate for a number of reasons. The reasons and causes for migration would normally fall under these areas:

1. Environmental – Better climate, calamities, and natural disasters are examples of environmental causes or reasons.
2. Economic – Moving to find work or moving to follow a particular career path is an example of economic cause or reason.
3. Cultural – Religious freedom and education is an example of cultural cause or reason.
4. Political – Civil war or escaping from political persecution is an example of a political cause.
5. Social – Moving for a better quality of life or moving closer to a family member or friend is an example of a social cause or reason.

2. Collect the pictures and information regarding the effects of urbanization and make an album.

Answer:

- Slums and Housing
- Overcrowding
- Transportation and traffic
- Pollution.