

**CBSE Test Paper 04**  
**Ch-12 India Migration**

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1. Differentiate between temporary migration and permanent migration.
2. Which factor is responsible for highest migration for Mumbai?
3. Explain the main causes for rural to rural migration and rural to urban migration.
4. What is the main reason of male migration from rural to urban?
5. Why do people migrate?
6. How do schedule tribes differ from other communities?
7. Differentiate between intra-state & inter-state migration.
8. What is internal migration? Describe four streams of internal migration in India.
9. What are the socio-demographic consequences of migration?
10. Explain economic, social and demographic on sequences of migration. Write three points for each.

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**Answer**

1. **Permanent Migration:** When people migrate to another place for a long time or for life time, it is called permanent migration.

**Temporary Migration:** When people migrate to another place on daily, monthly or yearly basis or seasonally, it is called temporary migration.

2. Economic factor i.e pull factor is responsible for the highest migration for Mumbai.
3. In 2001, rural to rural migration was the highest amongst women and it was due to marriage.  
On the other hand, rural to urban migration was recorded highest amongst males and it was for work and employment.
4. The main reason for male migration from rural to urban is employment.
5. Migration is caused due to the following factors:
- i. **Economic factors:** People migrate in large number from rural to urban areas in search of employment.
  - ii. **Social factors:** Marriage is a very important social factor of migration. Every girl has to migrate to her in-laws after marriage.
  - iii. **Education:** Rural areas lack educational facilities especially those by higher education and for this purpose rural youth have to migrate to urban centres.
  - iv. **Political factors:** Political disturbances and ethnic conflicts drive people away from their homes because of a lack of security.
6.
  - i. Most of the tribal people live in inaccessible areas.
  - ii. They belong to different ethnic, linguistic and religious groups and also vary in terms of custom, beliefs, faiths, rituals as well as economic per suits.
  - iii. They generally live in isolated and forested areas which are unfavourable for settled agriculture.
  - iv. The life and livelihood of tribal groups is closely linked with their environment.

7.

S.No.	Intra-state Migration	Inter-state Migration
1	This type of migration remains within the boundaries of the state.	In it, people migrate from one state to another.
2	People may migrate from one district to another or one village to another.	Migration is comparatively low because large scale of migrants decline to move because of increasing distance
3	Majority of them are the female migrants due to marriage.	The main reason is employment, and economic activities. Majority of them are the male migrants.

8. Migration that takes place within the country or state is called internal migration. There are four streams of internal migration.

- i. **Rural to Urban:** People from rural areas go to the urban areas in search of jobs and security and settled there, is the stream from rural to urban.
- ii. **Urban to Rural:** People shifts from urban to rural areas in search of business and other purposes. This stream is called urban to rural.
- iii. **Rural to Rural:** Girls are shifted from one village to another village after marriage. In this way, marriage is important to the factor of migration from rural to rural.
- iv. **Urban to Urban:** People shift from a city to a big city for the purpose of business and other facilities. Therefore migration takes place from urban to urban.

9. **Social Consequences:** Migration act as agents of social change. Migration leads to intermixing of people from diverse cultures. It has positive contribution such as the evolution of composite culture and breaking through the narrow considerations and widens up the mental horizon of the people at large. But it also has serious negative consequences such as anonymity, which creates a social vacuum and sense of dejection among individuals. The continued feeling of dejection may motivate people to fall in the trap of anti-social activities like crime and drug abuse.

**Demographic Consequences:**

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- i. Migration may have profound effects on the size, structure and growth patterns of populations. Migration has effects on both the populations of the places that people leave and on the populations of those in which they settle. These effects vary with different types of migration and the length of migrants stays in places.
  - ii. Migration leads to the redistribution of the population within a country. Rural-urban migration is one of the important factors contributing to the population growth of cities. Age and skill selective out-migration from the rural area have an adverse effect on the rural demographic structure.

#### **10. Economic consequences:**

- i. A major benefit for the source region is the remittance sent by migrants.
- ii. Remittances from international migrants are one of the major sources of foreign exchange.
- iii. For thousands of the poor villages of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, etc. remittance works as life blood for their economy.

#### **Social consequences :**

- i. Migrants act as agents of social change. The new ideas related to new technologies, family planning, girl's education, etc. get diffused from urban to rural areas through them. Migration leads to intermixing of people from diverse cultures.
- ii. It has positive contribution such as the evolution of composite culture and breaking through the narrow considerations and widens up the mental horizon of the people at large.
- iii. It also has serious negative consequences such as anonymity, which creates a social vacuum and sense of dejection among individuals.

#### **Demographic consequences :**

- i. Redistribution of the population in the country.
- ii. Age and skill selective out-migration from the rural area have an adverse effect on the rural demographic structure.
- iii. Rural-urban migration is one of the important factors contributing to the population growth of cities