

CBSE Test Paper 03
Ch-12 India Migration

1. Name one male-dominated and one female-dominated streams of migration in India.
2. Why do more people migrate from rural area to urban area?
3. Name the urban agglomeration having the highest share of immigrant population in India.
4. 'Migration leads to inter-mixing of people from diverse culture'. Explain.
5. Why are scheduled castes concentrated in areas of good agricultural lands?
6. Explain the factors behind migration.
7. List out few emigrant and immigrant states of India.
8. What are the tendencies of migration? Why is migration important?
9. Discuss the economic consequences of migration.
10. Explain the demographic problems which arise due to migration.

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Answer

1.
 - i. Male dominated streams of migration in India is Rural to Urban.
 - ii. Female-dominated streams of migration in India is Rural to Rural.
2. Causes of migration of people from a 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.
3. Maharashtra has the highest share of the immigrant population in India.
4. Migration leads to inter-mixing of people from diverse culture and it results in evolution of a composite culture. When some people come from a developed region to under developed region, they bring with them a developed thinking and new technology. Similarly, girls education gained importance as a result of migration.
5. The spatial distribution of scheduled caste shows that these are concentrated in alluvial plains such as Indo-Gangetic plains and the coastal plains. This is due to the many factors:
 - i. The scheduled caste people are associated with agricultural activities.
 - ii. About 90% of them are agricultural labourers.
 - iii. The plains offer rich resources of soil, good water supply and favourable climate for agriculture.
 - iv. Some scheduled castes work in leather tanning and shoe-making industry.
 - v. Scheduled castes provide a strong base for agriculture.
6. People migrate from one place to another for better social and economic development. Both push and pull factors give birth to migration.

The Push factors: Those factors which make the place of origin seem less attractive for reasons like unemployment; poor living conditions, political turmoil, unpleasant

climate, natural disasters, epidemics and socio-economic backwardness are called push factors. The places from where people move are called place of origin and these people are called immigrants.

The Pull factors: Those factors which make the place of destination seem more attractive than the place of origin for reasons like better job opportunities and living conditions, peace and stability, security of life and property and pleasant climate are called pull factors. The place they move to is called the place of destination. The people who move out of a place are called emigrants.

7. Maximum number of people migrate to other places from Uttar Pradesh and then secondly from Bihar. Some states like Maharashtra, Delhi, Gujarat and Haryana attract migrants from other states such as Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, etc. Maharashtra occupied first place in the list with 2.3 million net in-migrants, followed by Delhi, Gujarat and Haryana. Among the urban agglomeration (UA), Greater Mumbai received the highest number of in-migrants. Intra-states migration constituted the largest share in it.
8. Migration can be permanent, temporary or seasonal. There are generally four tendencies of migration.
 - i. Rural to rural
 - ii. Rural to urban
 - iii. Urban to rural
 - iv. Urban to urban

Migration is important because it is a spontaneous effort to attain a better balance between resources and population. There are push and pull factors working together behind migration.

9. Economic Consequences:
 - i. A major benefit for the source region is the remittance sent by migrants. Remittances from the international migrants are one of the major sources of foreign exchange.
 - ii. In 2002, India received US\$ 11 billion as remittances from international migrants.
 - iii. Punjab, Kerala and Tamil Nadu receive very significant amount from their

international migrants.

- iv. The amount of remittances sent by the internal migrants is very meagre in comparison to international migrants. But it plays an important role in the growth of economy of the source area. Remittances are mainly used for food, repayment of debts, treatment, marriages, children's education, agricultural inputs, construction of houses, etc.
 - v. For thousands of the poor villages of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, etc. remittance works as lifeblood for their economy.
 - vi. Migration from rural areas of Eastern Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha to the rural areas of Punjab, Haryana, Western Uttar Pradesh accounted for the success of their green revolution strategy for agricultural development.
 - vii. Apart from this, unregulated migration to the metropolitan cities of India has caused overcrowding. Development of slums in industrially developed states such as Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Delhi is a negative consequence of unregulated migration within the country.
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- i. Migration leads to the redistribution of the population within a country.
 - ii. Rural/urban migration is one of the important factors contributing to the population growth of cities.
 - iii. Age and skill selective out-migration from the rural area have adverse effect on the rural demographic structure.
 - iv. States of out-migrants face problems of lack of skilful youth and increased number of dependent persons.
 - v. Migration has brought serious imbalances in the age and sex composition in the emigrating states.
 - vi. Similar imbalances are also brought in the recipient states.