

CBSE Test Paper 02
Ch-12 India Migration

1. Name two states which have very high proportion of scheduled castes population.
2. Name the greatest agglomeration of India.
3. 'Migration affects status and standard of living of women'. Explain.
4. Name any two main consequences of migration.
5. What are the main causes of migration in India?
6. When was the first census on migration conducted in India and what was its base?
7. Write six characteristics of scheduled tribes.
8. What is the impact of rural-urban migration on the age and sex structure of the place of origin and destination?
9. Give a statistical brief of migration to and from India.
10. Discuss the consequences of international migration in India.

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Answer

1. i. Uttar Pradesh (21.1%)
 ii. West Bengal (23%)
2. Among the urban agglomeration (UA), Greater Mumbai received the higher number of in migrants.
3. Migration has an adverse affect on status of women. When males leave their wives in villages they have to bear extra physical, mental and socital pressure.
4. Two main consequences of migration are Economic and Environmental consequences.
5. In India, people migrate from rural to urban areas mainly due to poverty, high population pressure on the land, lack of basic infrastructural facilities like health care, education, etc. Apart from these factors, natural disasters such as flood, drought, cyclonic storms, earthquake, tsunami, wars and local conflicts also give an extra push to migrate.

On the other hand, there are pull factors which attract people from rural areas to cities. The most important pull factor for the majority of the rural migrants to urban areas is the better opportunities, availability of regular work and relatively higher wages. Better opportunities for education, better health facilities and sources of entertainment, etc. are also quite important pull factors.

6. The first census on migration was conducted in India in 1881. This data was recorded on the basis of place of birth. However, the first major modification was introduced in 1961 Census by bringing in two additional components like place of birth i.e. village or town and duration of residence (if born elsewhere). Further in 1971, additional information on place of last residence and duration of stay at the place of enumeration were incorporated.

7. Characteristics of scheduled tribes are:

- i. The tribal community lives in difficult and inaccessible areas.
- ii. They are socially and economically backward class.
- iii. They belong to ethnic, linguistic and religious groups.
- iv. They vary in terms of rituals, faiths and economic pursuits.
- v. They are very familiar with their environment.
- vi. They do not want any interference from anybody.
- vii. They have lagged behind in their development and are basically engaged in primary activities for their livelihood.

8. The impact of rural-urban migration on the age and sex structure of the place of origin and destination are:

- i. Rural-urban migration is one of the important factor contributing to the population growth of cities.
- ii. Age and skill-selective out-migration from the rural areas have an adverse effect on the rural demographic structure.
- iii. However, high out-migration from Uttaranchal, Rajasthan, MP, and Maharashtra have brought serious on age and sex composition in these states. The similar imbalance is also brought in the recipient states.
- iv. Migration affects the status of women directly.

9. In India, during 2001 census, migrants were estimated to be 315 million.

- i. Out of 315 million migrants, enumerated on the basis of the last residence, 98 million had changed their place of residence in the last ten years. Out of these, 81 million were intra - state migrants.
- ii. Majority was of female migrants. Most of these were migrants related to marriage.
- iii. According to census 2001, there are more than 5 million persons who have migrated to India from other countries. Out of these, 96 percent came from the neighbouring countries: Bangladesh (3.0 million) followed by Pakistan (0.9 million) and Nepal (0.5 million). It also includes 0.16 million refugees from Tibet, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Iran, and Myanmar.
- iv. As far as emigration from India is concerned it is estimated that there are around

20 million people of Indian diaspora, spread across 110 countries.

- v. Some states like Maharashtra, Delhi Gujarat and Haryana attract migrants from the other states such as Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, etc.
- vi. Maharashtra occupied first place in the list with 2.3 million net in-migrants, followed by Delhi, Gujarat and Haryana.
- vii. On the other hand, Uttar Pradesh (2.6 million) and Bihar (1.7 million) were the states, which had the largest number of net out-migrants from the state.
- viii. Among the urban agglomeration (UA), Greater Mumbai received the highest number of in-migrants.

10. Positive consequences of international migration:

- i. Remittance sent by the migrants to their homes helps in the growth of the economy of the region. This money is used in purchasing food, medicines, treatment, marriages, construction of a house, etc.
- ii. Source of livelihood for the family: The remittance sent from international Indian migrants is the major source of foreign exchange that helps in improving the standard of living.

Negative consequences of international migration:

- i. Brain drain: Talent of India goes abroad and adds to the economic development of those countries. In the USA millions of Indians are working and the majority of them are highly qualified people.
- ii. Adverse image: It creates a negative image for our country when our citizens rely on other nations for their livelihood.