

Student tasks

1. Working with a partner, cut up the cards below.
2. Read each card carefully.
3. Decide whether the card defines a **push** or **pull** factor.
4. Separate the cards into two piles on the table in front of you.

Push	Pull
Lack of employment opportunities.	Limited food production due to overgrazing or the misuse of land, resulting in soil erosion or exhaustion.
Better paid jobs. (Factory workers receive about three times the wages of farm workers).	Pressure on the land, e.g. division of land among sons – each has too little to live on.
Starvation, resulting from either too little output for the people in the area or crop failure. Frequently, it may also be caused by a change in agriculture – from producing crops for the family/local community to a system that produces cash/plantation crops for consumption in HICs.	A better chance of services, e.g. schools, medical treatment, entertainment.
More comfortable houses and a higher quality of life.	Many families do not own land.
Extreme physical conditions, e.g. aridity, mountainous terrain, cold, heat and dense vegetation.	Lack of services.
The 'bright lights' of the city.	Overpopulation, resulting from high birth rates.
Religious and political activities can be carried out more safely.	Mechanisation has led to a reduction in jobs available on the land, as well as a decrease in yields in many areas.
Farming is hard work with long hours and little pay. In LICs, a shortage of money implies a lack of machinery, pesticides and fertiliser.	More reliable sources of food.
Local communities forced to move.	Lack of investment as money available to the government will be spent in urban areas.

Teaching notes

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