**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.

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| **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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