**Student tasks**

1. Using the previous resource about push and pull factors, complete this diamond activity.

**Most important push factor:**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

**Least important push factor:**

**Teaching notes**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Push** | **Pull** |
| Lack of services. | 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. | More comfortable houses and a higher quality of life. |
| Limited food production due to overgrazing or the misuse of land, resulting in soil erosion or exhaustion. | A better chance of services, e.g. schools, medical treatment, entertainment. |
| Lack of employment opportunities. | The ‘bright lights’ of the city. |
| Many families do not own land. | Religious and political activities can be carried out more safely. |
| 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 MEDCs. | More reliable sources of food. |
| Overpopulation, resulting from high birth rates. |  |
| Extreme physical conditions, e.g. aridity, mountainous terrain, cold, heat and dense vegetation. |  |
| Mechanisation has led to a reduction in jobs available on the land, as well as a decrease in yields in many areas. |  |
| Lack of investment as money available to the government will be spent in urban areas. |  |
| Farming is hard work with long hours and little pay. In LEDCs, a shortage of money implies a lack of machinery, pesticides and fertiliser. |  |
| Local communities forced to move. |  |