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1. The movement of people from one place to another is commonly known as migration.
  2. Urban to rural migration is known as reverse migration.
  3. The pull factors are better employment opportunities, good living conditions, and favourable political and economic conditions.
  4. Refugees are people forced to move out of their own country due to socio-politico-economic reasons.
  5. India has become a major supplier of talented and skilled workers over the years, thus, leading to a dearth of skilled professionals in India.

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1. Internal migration is when people move from one place to another within their country. It may be from a rural place to an urban place or from one urban locality to another urban locality. An internal migrant moves to a different administrative territory within the country.

International (or external) migration is when people move from one country to another. There is a change of residence over national boundaries. These movements can be voluntary or, sometimes, people may have to be forced.

2. The push factors drive people to leave their homes. The factors are an increase in population size, destabilized land relations, poverty, unemployment, food scarcity, religious and social oppression, recurring floods and droughts, and political insecurity.
3. Some of the international migrants are victims of war at home, or civil war. A majority of these migrants are considered to be asylum seekers or refugees. Majority of the refugee population is hosted by the developing countries of the world. The Syrian Civil War is an example of the relationship between internal violence and the emigration of refugees.

4. Migration leads to a change in the cultural and ethnic composition of the places of destination and origin. Different social and ethnic groups come in contact and engage in the development of a cosmopolitan culture. The migrants are drivers of social change; they often introduce new ideas related to families, technologies, and other social issues.
5. When skilled workers leave their countries to settle elsewhere permanently, source countries often face a human resource crunch. Such a phenomenon is referred to as brain drain, or human capital flight. Brain drain typically describes the departure of scientists, doctors, IT engineers, and finance professionals.