

# MIGRATION

Definition: The process of movement or change of place from one geographical unit to another is called Migration.

The person who goes from one place to another is called Migrant.

# Types

- 1. Internal or Domestic
- 2. External or International
- 3. Forced
- 4. Seasonal
- 5. Return
- 6. Climate Refugee
- 7. Step migration
- 8. Impelled or Reluctant or Imposed
- 9. Voluntary
- 10. Direct

# General Terms & concepts

- Gross Migration
- Net Migration: Balance of incoming & Outgoing migrants
- Migration Stream: Common place of origin and destination
- Chain Migration
- Rural to Rural, Rural to Urban, Urban to Urban , Urban to rural
- Relay migration found in Families

# 4 Causes of Migration:

- 1. Marriage
- 2. Employment
- 3. Education
- 4. Lack of security

# Push & Pull Factors of Migration

## **PUSH FACTORS(Repulsion)**

- 1.Unemployment
- 2.Low wages & Salary
- 3. Lack of Freedom
- 4.Unsuitable climate
- 5.High Man –land ratio
- 6. surplus labour
- 7.Economic underdevelopment
- 8.Discrimination in promotion
- 9. Poor working facilities
- 10.Political Instability

## **PULL Factors(Attraction)**

- 1.Better prospects
- 2.High SALARY , INCOME
- 3.Better way of life
- 4. Higher education
- 5.Intellectual freedom
- 6. No discrimination
- 7.Attraction of city
- 8.Better amenities
- 9 Better entertainment
- 10.Employment Opportunities.

# Effects of Migration

- On the country of origin :
- Economic
- Social
- Political

# ECONOMIC IMPACTS

- POSITIVE
  - 1.receive Remittances
  - NEW Skills help the native people.
  - Less pressure on food, and other services
- NEGATIVE
  - 1.Loss of young workforce,
  - 2. slow economic development
  - 3. Brain Drain causes loss to the host country.

# SOCIAL IMPACTS

## POSITIVE

- Population density reduces.  
Birth rate falls
- Remittances can be used to improve education & health services
- Good standard of living of the native people

## NEGATIVE

- Marriage rates fall
- Generation of single mums
- Increase in dependency ratio
- Loss of young workforce and men leadership at home





# IMPACTS ON THE HOST COUNTRY:ECONOMIC IMPACTS

## **POSITIVE ECONOMIC**

- 1.Migrants take any job which natives resist.
- 2.Host city can get cheap labour.
- 3.Labour surplus which help economy.
- 4. “Skill Gap can be filled.
- 5.Costs of retirement can be transferred to the country of origin.

## **NEGATIVE ECONOMIC**

- 1.Children may not speak the language of the host country.
- 2. Native become jobless.
- 3. Money incurred by migrants is sent back as remittances to origin.
- 4Burden on health and other resources.

# SOCIAL IMPACTS

## Positive

- 1.The multiethnic society increases understanding & tolerance.
- 2.Influx of new services.
- 3.People from other countries learn new languages, help & develop skill.

## Negative

- 1.The dominance of males is reinforced.
- 2. Aspects of cultural identity are lost in 2<sup>nd</sup> GENERATION.
- 3. Segregated ethnic areas are created eg. China town. Schools are dominated by migrant children.

# Political Impacts

- 1. Discrimination against ethnic groups can lead to civil unrest/ wars/conflicts.
- 2. Calls for control on immigration by law.
- 3. Refugees are the citizens of No country.

# Smart cities

A 'SMART CITY' is a city that provides core infrastructure and gives a decent quality of life to its citizens along with a clean and sustainable environment.

The project 'Smart Cities Mission' aims to drive economic growth and improve the quality of life of people by enabling local area development and harnessing technology, especially that leads to Smart outcomes.

# Features of a Smart City

- **8 FEATURES :**
- 1. Effective mixed land use
- 2. Affordable Housing for all
- 3. Traffic Reduction & creating walkable localities
- 4. Preserving & developing open spaces
- 5. Transport Variety
- 6. Effective and cost effective Governance
- 7. Uniqueness to city by giving an identity
- 8. Applying Smart solutions

# Core infrastructure Elements in a smart city

- 1. Adequate water supply
- 2. Assured electricity supply
- 3. Sanitation & solid waste management
- 4. Efficient urban Mobility & Transport
- 5. Affordable housing for the poor
- 6. Robust IT connectivity & digitalisation
- 7. Good governance & citizen participation
- 8. Sustainable Environment
- 9. Safety & security of citizens
- 10. Health and education

# Strategy of Smart City

- Basic 3 components
- A. City Improvement( Retrofitting)
- B. City Renewal ( Redevelopment)
- C. City Extension ( Green field development)
- Out of total 100 smart cities , there are only 20 selected in the frst round.



# List of smart cities(I Phase)

- 1.Kakinada
- 2.Guwahati
- 3. NDMC
- 4.Surat
- 5. Ahmedabad
- 6. Davangere
- 7.Belagavi
- 8.Jabalpur
- 9.Indore
- 10. Bhopal
- 11.Pune
- 12. Solapur
- 13 .Bhubaneshwar
- 14.LUDHIANA
- 15.Jaipur
- 16. Udaipur
- 17Coimbatore
- 18 Chennai
- 19. Cochi

# Safe cities

- They are also called as Sustainable cities .
- Sustainable development of the cities is the need of the hour.
- Following methods can be promoted in making city sustainable.
- To cope the problem of Urban Heat Island in control, open & green spaces are important.
- Polluter pays principal has to implemented.

# Safe cities

- Separate lanes & footpaths can be maintained properly.
- Mass Rapid Transit to be implemented.
- Recycling of waste is to be encouraged.
- Good programmes like 'SWACCHA Bharat Abhiyan' should be held regularly.
- Use of Biotoilets, work from home,
- Training & awareness programme .

# Relevant Terms

- Megalopolis
- Gentrification :To upgrade the dilapidated properties
- Urban Sprawl
- Suburban Areas
- Urban Agglomeration
- Urban Heat Islands

# OBJECTIVES of a Smart City

- 1: To achieve maximum livability index with growth which are expected to push economic growth in near future.
- 2. To improve efficiency of public utility in transportation, communication, water/ gas/ electricity supply and lead a modern lifestyle.
- 3. To establish safe and secure environment utilising technological innovations.
- 4. Optimize information technology to absorb the migrant population with e-management systems.

# QUESTIONS

- 1. Which are the factors responsible for the Population Explosion?
- Ans.—
- A) High Fertility Rates
  - i) Advances in medicines since 1942
  - ii) Low levels of education
  - iii) Cultural factors
  - iv) Rise in food production after Green Revolution

- B) Low Mortality Rates
  - i) Medical Advancements
  - ii) Control of epidemics
  - iii) Improvement in public sanitation & hygiene
  - iv) Reduction in infant & maternal Mortality

- C) High IN-MIGRATION flows
- All because of the Pull factors at the Destination.
- Q.2. Describe the Stages in D.T.M. ( Demographic Transition Model ) with a suitable Diagram
- Q.3. Give in detail the Population Explosion in India.



# QUESTIONS.....

- Describe the Human Development Index?
- 5. What do you mean by Smart City? Enlist the 20 smart City?
- What is urbanization? What are the characteristic features of an urban center.
- QUESTION BANK;
- Longest river in the world
- Any country having highest HDI
- The largest Island in the world
- Pacific ocean, Atlantic ocean, Indian ocean