



3055 BA SANGAM COLLEGE

PH: 6674003/9264117 E-mail: basangam@connect.com.fj



WORKSHEET 21

School: Ba Sangam College

Name: _____

Subject: Geography

Year: 13

Strand	GEO 2 Human Geography
Sub strand	GEO 13.2.1 Population
Content Learning Outcome	Investigate and report on the typology of views on population growth and its consequences.

CHAPTER 6: Population (continued)

Population Mobility

Migration

• Is the movement of people from one place to another; be it daily, seasonal or permanent; within and across national boundaries.

- **Immigration** is the movement of people into the country
- **emigration** is the movement of people out of the country. (Emigration, E for Exit)

Types of Migration

1. Internal Migration and External Migration

- National or Regional migration is the movement of people within a country. For example, from Los Angeles to San Francisco in the USA.
- International migration is the movement across national/country boundaries. For example, from Los Angeles in US to Tokyo in Japan.
- The Migration Balance is the difference between the number of emigrants (those who leave the country) and immigrants (newcomers arriving in the country.)

2. Voluntary and Forced Migration

- Voluntary Migration occurs when migrants CHOOSE to move at their own free will because they are looking for a better quality of life or personal freedom.
- Forced Migration occurs when people have virtually no choice or option and are made to move. For example, due to natural hazards or because of economic, religious or social impositions.

LEE'S PUSH-PULL THEORY



Lee's migration model:

- This simple model which shows people migrate because of a combination of push and pull factors. The model also suggests that there are factors that encourage people to stay in their location and possibly factors in their desired destination which discourage them from moving there.
- Factors discouraging people from leaving host country: friends and family, security of native culture, a job, a house.
- Factors discouraging people moving to host country: language problems, illegal status, no job, worries over housing.

Push Factors: something that makes you want to leave a location. Eg: no job or a poorly paid job, food and water shortages, poor education and medical care etc

Pull Factors: Something that attracts you to a new location. Eg: prospect of a better job, lower crime rates and peace, prospect of better education for them or their children, availability of food and water, greater political freedoms. etc

Intervening obstacles: These are problems or difficulties that you might experience before you migrate or while you are migrating. Obstacles that people might face while migrating include: no passport or visa, shortage of money, fear of being a victim of crime while migrating e.g. Central Americans travelling through Mexico, arrest for illegal entry into countries etc.

Migration Patterns


- Most migrants travel short distances and numbers decrease as distance increases (distance decay)
- Migration occurs in waves: people move out and later filled by a counter-current of people.
- The process of dispersion (emigration is the inverse of absorption (immigration)).
- Urban dwellers are less likely to move than their rural counterparts.
- Females migrate more. (explore the reasons)

Voluntary and forced migration table (pg.191-192)(read and analyse)

Political Resettling

- In Brazil and the USA, minority groups of indigenous people-the Amerindians and Native American respectively, have been forced off their tribal lands and onto reservations.

- In South Africa, under apartheid, the Bantus were forced to live in shanty settlements in urban



Africa Brazil

Activity

Use the pictures above and your own knowledge to answer the questions that follow.

- i. Describe two social problems that residents living in such homes may experience.
- ii. Explain what the picture depicts about carrying capacity.

townships or on homelands in rural areas which lacked resources.

Define the following terms: (pg 193)

1. Refugees
2. Asylum Seekers
3. Economic Migrants
4. Internally Displaced Persons (IDP)

5. **Illegal Immigrants**

Case Study: Immigrants to Britain

- Many residents have come from the New Commonwealth, or descendants from them.
- Live in conurbations (a large area consisting of cities or towns that have grown so that there is very little room in between) and tend to group together with members of their own ethnic group in inner city areas
- Segregation of groups could have resulted from differences in wealth, colour, religion, education and the quality of the environment.

Problems Facing Immigrants to Britain(pg 193-194)

Write down 8 problems facing immigrants to Britain:

1.-----

2.-----

3.-----

4.-----

5.-----

6.-----

7.-----

8.-----
-----**Advantages and Disadvantages of Migrant Workers**

	Advantages	Disadvantages
Home Country Losing country	Reduces pressure on jobs and local resources	People of working age migrate
	BR may be lowered as people of child-bearing age leave	Brain drain
	Remittance from abroad	Males leave which divide families and dependence on remittance
	Migrants may develop new skills which they can bring back home	Elderly people are left behind with few young people to look after them
	Advantages	Disadvantages
Host Country Receiving country	Receive highly-skilled migrants	Migrants strain resources and local services
	Cheaper labour who work long hours	Resentment towards migrants if they take the best jobs.
	Labour shortage is overcome	Mainly young males which can create social problems
	Cultural advantage of discovering new food, music, art, pastimes, etc.	Racial tension