

**PENANG SANGAM HIGH SCHOOL
P.O.BOX 44, RAKIRAKI
LESSON NOTES**

Worksheet 8

School: PENANG SANGAM HIGH SCHOOL

Year/Level: 11

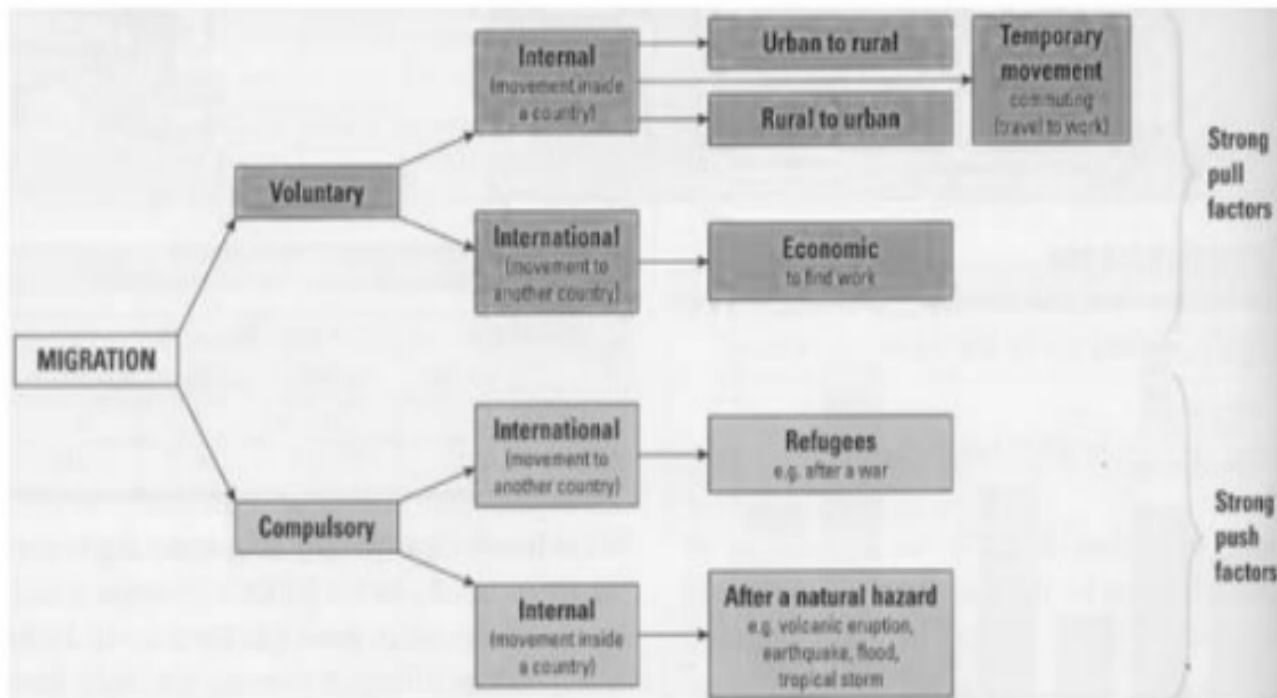
Subject: GEOGRAPHY

WEEK 25

| | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| Strand | Population and settlement |
| Sub Strand | Migration |
| Content Learning Outcome | Students should be able: define the term migration. Identify the types of migration. Differentiate between internal and external migration. |

Migration means the movement of people from one place to another (usually from one country to another). There are two main types of migration:

Fig. 1.1.5a Types of Migration



A. Voluntary

People either choose to migrate (voluntary). Under Voluntary Migration there are two sub-types of migration Internal and International Migration. They both have their sub-types of migration.

B. Compulsory

People are made to move involuntary (forced). Forced migration is a negative form of migration, often caused by persecution, development, or exploitation. There are International and Internal type of migration and each have their respective purpose for migration.

There are four main forms of internal migration. These are:

- Urban to urban migration.
- Rural to rural migration.
- Urban to rural migration.
- Rural to urban migration which is termed as 'Urban Drift'.

Internal Migration

Is the movement of people within a Country.

Causes

| Urban to Urban | Rural to Rural | Urban to Rural | Rural to Urban |
|----------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Better education | Expiry of leases | Retirement | Education |
| Work transfer | Better farmlands | Job layoff | Employment |
| Better housing | Marriage | Medical reasons | Better standards |
| Better opportunities | Rural transfer | More space | Bright lights |

External Migration

occurs when a person or group of people immigrate to a country from another country.

Two Types

1. Immigration- is migration into the country.
2. Emigration- the act of leaving one's own country to settle permanently in another; moving abroad.

Pull and *push* factors contribute to internal and external migration, respectively.



| Immigration | | Emigration | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <i>Pull into our country</i> | <i>Push out of their country</i> | <i>Pull from other countries</i> | <i>Push out of our country</i> |
| Education | Less opportunities | Better employment | Less wages |
| Employment | Political Instability | Sports contract | High cost of living |
| Investment | Civil wars | Better standards | Low standards |
| Work contracts | Climate/Relief | Better opportunities | Less opportunities |

Consequences of Migration

(a) The positive impacts to the losing country are:

- Decrease of population
- More space
- More opportunities
- Less competitions

(b) The negative impacts to the losing country:

- Less labour force
- Brain drain
- Less development

(c) The positive impacts of migration on the host country are:

- More labour force / Better expertise
- New ideas / New technology
- New developments / New investments

(d) The negative impacts to the host country are:

- Increase in population / Congestion / Overcrowding / Pollution
- Depletion of resources / Limitations in opportunities as there are more people
- Destruction of habitats / organisms / Decrease in land space due to development

Impacts of Population Change

(a) Negative environmental impacts of population increase are:

- Pollution (air, water, noise and land)
- Depletion of resources (land and marine)
- Deforestation for settlements can deplete resources
- Destruction of habitats/organisms, through mining, development of infrastructures and burning are a few to name.
- Degradation of drinking , fishable, usable freshwater
- Increased competition for limited resources
- Over cropping and over grazing to meet food demands for the population can result in desertification.
- Loss of biodiversity which would result in simplification of biodiversity.
- Environmental Stress

(b) Negative economic impacts of population increase are:

- Poverty
- Inflation
- More government expenditure for development. It costs a lot of money for the government to provide social services and benefits. The higher the population, the higher the costs and sometimes the revenue is less than the budgets spent by the government.
- Reduce per capita income
- High unemployment
- Low human capital investment on each child (education and health services)
- High Trade deficit. - A country can only provide so much natural resources to sustain its people, when population is higher there is not enough natural resources and therefore a country must import instead of export which is unhealthy to the country's economy.
- Cost of living is higher- when land is limited in a country and population grows rapidly the cost of housing becomes expensive. Sometimes it is very difficult for people earning upper middle income to buy a decent home. Examples include Singapore and Honolulu.
- Economic Stagnation

(c) Negative social impacts of population increase are:

- Less space
- Limited opportunities
- Increased social problems
- Loss of identity/culture
- Higher Crime rates- Higher population can lead to more crime due to the effects of unemployment and a struggling economy.

Climate Change and Its Impacts

Human Influences of Climate Change

- i. Air Pollution- release of greenhouse gasses in the atmosphere.
- ii. Deforestation- less trees mean more carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, forests act as a buffer for coolness in the atmosphere.
- iii. Burning of fossil fuel.
- iv. Burning plastic.
- v. Increased use of CFC
- vi. Vehicles releasing carbon monoxide in the atmosphere.
- vii. More usage of electrical appliances at home.

Major negative Impacts

1. Sea level rise
2. Droughts
3. Excessive rain
4. Increase tropical cyclones
5. Coastal erosion
6. Decrease in agricultural production
7. Increased risk of new diseases

Resolutions/Solutions/Ways of Minimizing its Impacts

1. Afforestation / Reforestation and sustainable conservation of forests.
2. Minimize burning of fossil fuel.
3. Controlled logging.
4. Sustainable development- development that conserves and protects the environment.
5. Increase awareness programs to build resilience and community spirit.

The effect of climate change on population distribution are:

- The movement inland of coastal inhabitants which also changes population density.
- The migration of people due to changes in temperature.
- The movement of people to higher grounds due to flooding of low lying areas.
- The fleeing of people due to starvation and for food security.

Population problems

| Environment | Economic | Social |
|--|--|--|
| Pollution - Includes all the tree types of pollution | Poverty - Effect of misfits of globalisation | Starvation - An effect of food scarcity and overpopulation |
| Depletion of resources - Due to overexploitation and overconsumption | Inflation - Effect of global economic crisis & high quality demand | Congestion/Overcrowding - An effect of overpopulation with less land space. |
| Degradation of soil/vegetation - Excessive deforestation, overcultivation and overgrazing | Inc. Gov. Expenditure - In the provision and maintenance of services and infrastructure | Unemployment - More people with less employment opportunities |
| Destruction of animals/habitats - Clearing/ bulldozing on land for development. | | Crime - Economically disadvantaged looking for opportunities |

Ways of Minimizing the Population problems

- **Population Control**
- Birth Control Methods
- Control immigration
- Awareness on population control

- **Food Security**
- Development of agricultural sector
- Promotion and provisions for agricultural projects
- Decrease tax on imports of food items.

- **Education opportunities**
- Fair educational opportunities for all levels
- Vocational programs in schools and within the community
- Investment opportunities
- for business ventures
- for livelihood projects
- provision of investment opportunities

Short Answers

1. Differentiate between **external** and **internal** migration.

2. Identify some of the effects of climate change on population.

3.

4. Differentiate between push and pull factors of population.

5. Differentiate between immigration and emigration.

6. Identify ways of minimizing the population problems.
