

Migration Year 9 Term 1

Key Words

Migration The movement of people from one place to another

Migrant A person who moves from one place to another

Source country The country a migrant comes from

Host country The country a migrant goes to

Employment A job

Climate change Long term changes in the average weather conditions

Quality of life The level of overall wellbeing of an individual, community or a country.

Standard of living The level of wealth and material goods that an individual, community or country has access to. This is usually measured in US\$.

Rural The countryside

Urban Towns and cities

Slums A settlement that is lacking in one of the following : safe housing; sufficient living space; easy and affordable access to safe water; access to sanitation; the legal right to the home.
Other names for slums include shanty towns, favelas, township and squatter settlement

Different types of migration

Forced migration The movement of people from one place to another through no choice of their own

Voluntary migration People moving by choice

International migration The movement of people from one country to another

Rural to urban migration People moving from the countryside to urban areas

Economic migrant A person who moves from one place to another for economic reasons e.g. job

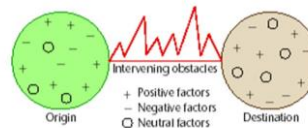
Push and pull factors



- Push Factors**
- few services
 - lack of job opportunities
 - unhappy life
 - poor transport links
 - natural disasters
 - wars
 - shortage of food

- Pull Factors**
- access to services
 - better job opportunities
 - more entertainment facilities
 - better transport links
 - improved living conditions
 - hope for a better way of life
 - family links

Lee's model of migration



Positive factors : Pull factors

Negative factors : Push factors

Natural factors :

climate, landscape

Intervening obstacles :

physical distance,

physical barriers,

political obstacles and

cultural barriers

Challenges facing cities due to migration

Social challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air pollution due to traffic congestion and factories • Health issues • Overcrowding • Service provision • Poorest face biggest challenges
Economic challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment • Low standard of living • Economic access to services (poverty)
Environmental challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deforestation • Air pollution • Water pollution • Noise pollution • Waste management



Life in the slums

Cramped housing - 6 to 8 people per small room. Cook, eat and live in the slums. Made from waste materials such as wood, bricks, plastic and corrugated sheeting. Family life is often difficult as there is no privacy

Sanitation – toilets are shared between as many as 50 households and often drain straight into the river. Water is often taken from this river to cook and wash with

Disease – this is often rife as garbage is often dumped in the streets. This pollutes the area and encourages rats which carry disease. Children play and people socialise in the streets

Services – Electricity and water are often not connected legally to the slums. There is often limited and expensive access to health and education. Sewerage and waste collection services often do not exist.



Improving the slums

Top down approaches - the government decides on the project

Examples of this include :

1. Self help schemes where the government gives loans / materials to slum dwellers to help them improve their livelihood
2. National schemes to improve water and electricity supplies
3. New homes are built and slum dwellers are moved into these before demolishing the slums

Bottom up approaches – often small scale projects that work with the local community

Examples of this include :

1. Aid agencies help provide water to the slums
2. Slum dwellers work with aid agencies to build sewers and improve their homes
3. Microloans are given out to help people improve their quality of life