

Class 8
Geography
Chapter-3
Part-2

- * Availability of all kinds of freedom and fundamental rights.

Impact of Migration

Migration is caused by uneven distribution of opportunities over space. People move from areas

of low opportunity and low safety to areas of higher opportunity and better safety. This in turn, creates both positive and negative effects for the areas from where people migrate (donor regions) and in the areas where they migrate to (receiver regions). These impacts are given in the table below:

Donor Regions

Positive Effects	Negative Effects
Emigration reduces the population density of the donor region. This reduces the pressure on resources in the area including basic necessities like food, housing, education and healthcare.	Age and skill selective migration have serious demographic issues in donor regions. It increases the sex ratio as the number of males is significantly reduced.
Emigration reduces birth rates, as those who migrate are young adults, who can raise a family. This helps to control population.	Emigration leads to loss of labour. This slows down economic development of donor region.
Reduces under-employment in the donor region.	Emigration reduces the population of young people of working age. It puts extra physical and mental pressure on the existing population.
Migrants send back money (remittances) to their families. This money is invested in some projects like buying property, jewellery, vehicles or starting a business. It improves the standard of living.	Remittances sent to families many times lead the young people in the donor regions going astray and falling in the trap of alcohol, drugs, gambling, etc.
Migrants act as agents of social change. The new ideas related to new technologies, family planning, girl's education, sanitation, cleanliness, get diffused from urban to rural areas through migrants.	Migrants introduce the new technologies in their homes in the rural areas. Often people give up their traditional ways of living and use more electricity, fertilisers, etc. which prove detrimental to the serene rural environment.
Migration leads to intermingling of people from diverse cultures, which leads to the evolution of composite culture. It also breaks down the narrow considerations and widens up the mental horizon of the people at large. When these emigrants return to their homeland they carry with them this broad perspective that helps to break old obsolete ideas and superstitions.	Emigrants often give up their own culture and beliefs. They adopt the culture of the receiver region and when they return to their homes, they often tend to influence their families with their new-found beliefs. These beliefs get absorbed and become more profound over generations.

Receiver Regions

Positive Effects	Negative Effects
Immigration increases the supply of labour. The receiver country gets skilled labour at reduced cost. All this helps in the economic development of the receiver region.	Immigration results in over dependence of some industries on migrant labour. Besides, much of the money earned by the immigrants is sent back to the donor regions.
Immigration of people belonging to different races, religions, languages creates a multi-ethnic society. This enhances the understanding and tolerance among different groups.	Segregated areas of similar ethnic groups emerge, which over time become citizens of the receiver nation and demand rights available to the local inhabitants. Sometimes discrimination against these ethnic groups and minorities may lead to civil unrest.
Immigration reduces underpopulation in regions where birth rates and death rates are low.	Increased numbers of people add to the pressure on local resources, especially in already crowded cities.
Migrants often take up the less desirable jobs and that too at cheaper rates.	Jobs for the people of the receiver regions become less as they are taken up by the migrants.

Brain Drain

Brain Drain refers to the exodus or emigration of individuals, who are highly skilled and educated, such as scientists, engineers, doctors, economists, management and IT experts and teachers from their native place to another country. It is also known as human capital flight. This is because it refers to the migration of human resource of a region to another region. It usually occurs from less developed countries to more developed countries.

Causes

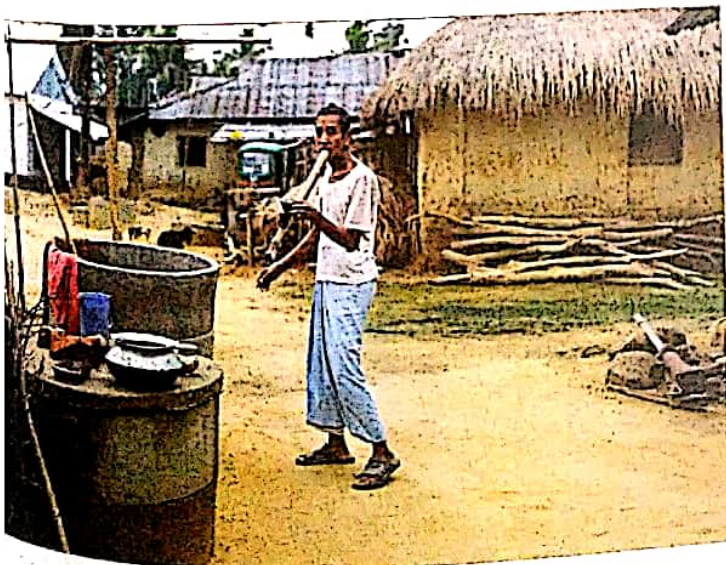
Brain Drain is caused by both the push and pull factors present in the less developed and the more developed countries, respectively. These include the following:

Push Factors

- * Less beneficial prospects in salaries and other facilities.
- * Lack of opportunities for enhancing their faculties or improving their talent.
- * Lack of resources and funds for research.
- * Poor working conditions, lack of freedom and favouritism.
- * Economic or political instability.
- * Persecution on the basis of religion, race, social customs and political beliefs.

Pull Factors

- * Higher monetary benefits, better job opportunities and better quality of life.



Lack of Amenities in Rural Areas



Poverty in rural areas force people to migrate to urban areas

- * Better chances of research and improvement in his/her field of specialisation.
- * Proper opportunities for enhancing their faculties that gives them the feeling of highest fulfillment.
- * Good work culture with lots of freedom without any bias.
- * Better recognition of their capabilities and greater appreciation of their work.
- * Economic and political stability in the country they migrate to.

Impact of Brain Drain

Through brain drain a country loses its most educated and highly skilled individuals to other countries. This is seen as a problem because these individuals leave their own country and contribute their expertise in the development of another country. The loss for the donor region is a gain for the receiver region. So, brain drain has both positive and negative impacts. These are given below:

Positive Impact

- * When highly skilled and talented individuals migrate to developed countries, they hone their skills and enhance their knowledge based on research. When they return, their knowledge is used for the development of their own country.
- * The remittances sent by the migrants help in improving the standard of living of the family

members of the migrants and also in the development of the home country's economy.

- * The lure of emigrating to a developed country lead many people to attain the best of education and skills. Some of these people, who cannot migrate, serve their home country.

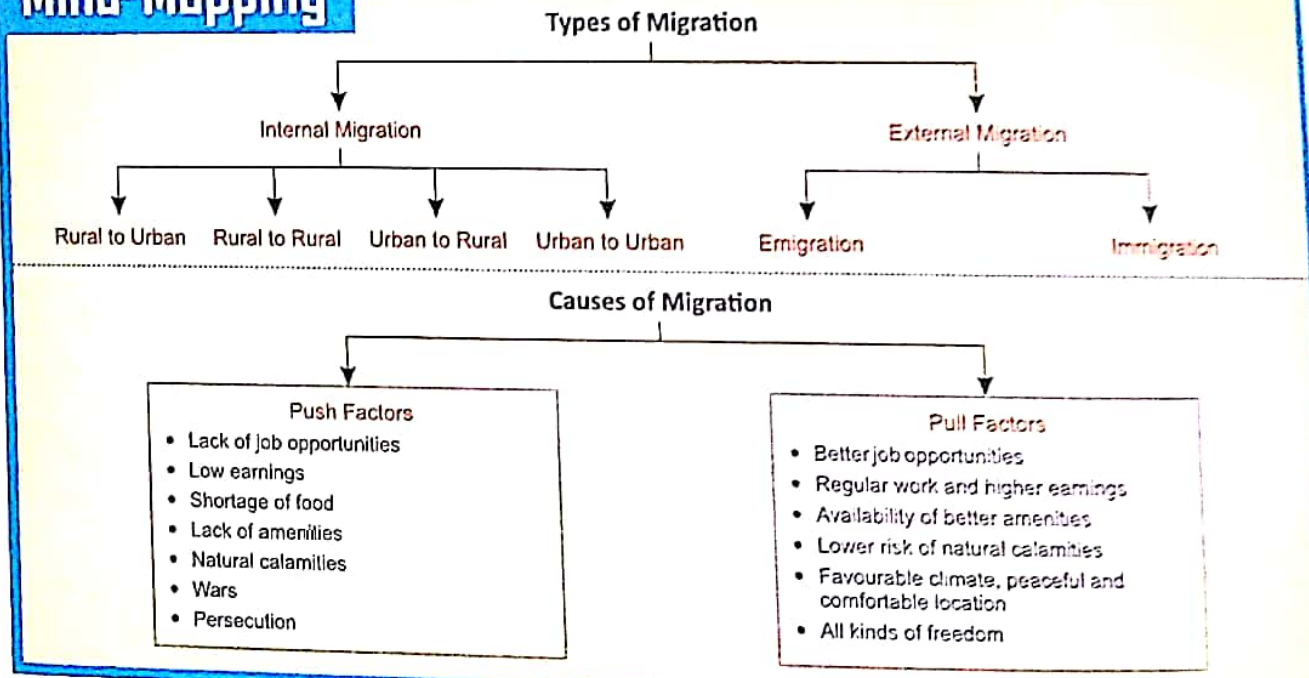
Negative Impact

- * The home country loses expertise of its highly skilled people and that affects its development.
- * The huge amount of money spent on giving education and training to doctors,

engineers, management and IT experts, technicians, etc., is wasted when they migrate to other countries.

- * When these migrants take their families with them, their children lose a touch with the culture and ethos of their home country and adopt the language, culture and way of living of the receiver countries.
- * There is loss to the exchequer because it loses the taxes that the emigrants would pay.
- * The migrants, in spite of higher wages and higher standard of living, remain virtual outcasts in the countries they have migrated to.

Mind-Mapping



Key Points

- * Migration refers to the movement of people from their native place to another place.
- * Refugees are people, who are forced to leave their native place due to war, famine, epidemic or fear of being persecuted and are either unable or unwilling to return on grounds of safety.
- * Internal Migration refers to the migration of people within the same region or country.
- * External Migration refers to the migration of people from one country to another country, within the same continent (intercontinental) or another continent (intracontinent).
- * Emigration is the movement of people out of a region.
- * Immigration is the movement of people into a region.
- * Donor Region is the region from which people emigrate to another region.
- * Receiver Region is the region to which people migrate.

Answer the following questions -

- 1) State any two positive and two negative effects of migration on the donor regions.
- 2) What is 'brain drain'? Why is it also known as 'human capital flight'?
- 3) What are the main causes of 'brain drain'?
- 4) What is the impact of brain drain on donor regions?
- 5) List two positive and two negative effects of migration on the receiver regions?