

TENDER HEART HIGH SCHOOL SEC 33B CHD.

Subject: Geography

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Chapter: 3 (Migration) Contd.

Good Morning Students!

IMPACT OF MIGRATION:-

Migration has both positive and negative impact on socio-economic structure of the society. Take an example of migration between US - Mexico border. As more immigrants enter the country less jobs are open to American citizens. But immigrants contributing their labour and hard work towards US's economy.

Positive impact on Host Country (Destination)

- i) Cheap Labour: Migrants generally do many unskilled jobs at low wages. Thus, there will be cheap labour available.
- ii) Skilled Labour: Some immigrants are highly skilled and talented, they contribute to the production in the interest of the country.
- iii) Cultural diversity: Immigrants provide diversity this helps people learn about different cultures.

Negative impact on Host Country:-

- i) Job loss: Locals often lose jobs to incoming workers. Thus immigrants may cause pressure on job issues.
- ii) Discrimination and Racism: Immigrants cannot speak local language and often find themselves not accepted in foreign communities.
- iii) Social Pressure: Prices of certain amenities such as housing, health, education etc. may increase due to the pressure of excessive demand by more people than it is designed to take.
- iv) Breakdown of cultures and traditions: Due to diversity, traditions and cultures are negatively modified. Different people are exposed to different ways of doing things.
- v) Disease: As people move from place to place, there is a risk of outbreak of contagious diseases as nowadays COVID 19.

POSITIVE IMPACT ON COUNTRY OF ORIGIN.

- i) Remittances: Generally, migrants send a lot of money to their family members residing in the home country. This massive flow of foreign exchange is helpful in development and Economic growth of the country of origin.
- ii) Better job opportunities for locals: As many people emigrate, there are more jobs available for the local people.
- iii) Knowledge and skill flow: In case of short term or seasonal migration, migrants often bring

new ideas, skills and knowledge that they have acquired during travel. Thus, they are able to set up new business and economic ventures.

NEGATIVE IMPACT ON COUNTRY OF ORIGIN:-

- i) Loss of skilled labour: This is the biggest negative impact on the country as many young graduates as doctors, engineers migrate to other countries. These professionals offer their services to other countries instead of homeland.
- ii) Fall in demand for home goods:- As more and more people migrate, the population might decrease. As a result the demand for goods and services may also decrease.
- iii) Social Impact:- When parents leave, children and other dependents suffer the most. Many children are exposed to social vices. Besides this elder people do not get proper support from their children.

BRAIN DRAIN

Brain drain refers to the departure of educated or professional people from the country for another usually for better pay or living conditions. It is the process in which a country loses its most educated and talented workers to other countries through migration. These highly skilled and competent individuals contribute their expertise to the economy of other countries.

CAUSES OF BRAIN DRAIN

The causes of brain drain can be broadly categorised into push and Pull factors.

- i) Push factors: It may be absence of research facilities, Employment discrimination, Economic underdevelopment, Lack of freedom, Lack of job opportunities, poor working conditions etc. in the country (Place) of origin.
- ii) Pull factors: These are the factors which attract the individual to the host country as higher paying jobs, better quality of life, Prestige of foreign training, Intellectual freedom, Stable political environment etc.

IMPACT OF BRAIN DRAIN:-

Advantages:-

- When people move from less developed countries to developed, they learn new skills and expertise.
- The remittance help in reducing level of poverty in home country and helps to stimulate the economy.

Disadvantages:-

- The investment in higher education is lost as the highly educated people (Creamy layer) leave India and become an asset to other country.
- Shortage of skilled and competent people.
- Loss of innovative ideas and investment in education.
- Loss of critical health and educational services.
- Lack of Industrial growth.