## Migration

# Migration is the movement of people from one place to another

## What are the main types of migration? Migration can be permanent, temporary, voluntary or forced. It could be international or internal

## Reasons for immigration

TMMIGRATION

- Political Freedom
- Religious Tolerance
- Economic Opportunity
- People want a better life better job more money
- Political Refugees fear for their lives
- Some want free atmosphere

There are two types of motivation for immigration Push(need to leave in order to survive). Pull (attracted to new way of life)

## Migration History

- Migration wave (1870 World War I) :
- From Europe to North and South America and Australia
- From China and India to other Asian areas

#### Main reasons:

- Unemployment
- The people was poorly educated and unskilled

#### 2 Migration wave (1945 - 1980)

#### From Southern Europe to Northern Europe

Because of growing demand of manpower in recostruction.

3 Migration wave (1990- Now)



#### From Africa, Asia and Balkan countries to Europe

War and undeveloped are the principal causes.



**Migration** 

Disadvantages

Escape from poverty/ oppression/persecution/death
Better economic/social prospects
Provide better opportunities to your children

Discrimination
Unknown lenguage, people
and habits
Legal issues

## Globalization

Globalization is the process of interaction and integration among people

Three types of globalization: Economic, Cultural and Political

## Economic globalization

Economic globalization refers to the mobility of people, capital, technology, goods and services internationally



## Cultural globalization

Cultural globalization refers to the transmission of ideas, meanings, and values around the world in such a way as to extend and intensify social relations



## Political globalization

 Political globalization refers to the growth of the worldwide political system, both in size and complexity.

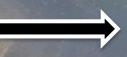


#### Advantages

#### Globalization

Reduction in cultural barriers
Decrease in prices of goods and services
Increase in employment opportunities

Disadvantages



Unfair working conditions
Growing disparity among the rich and the poor
Environmental degradation