

## Population Growth and Movement

- population growth will increase dramatically in the future even if one woman had one child (this is because the child and the parents are alive at the same time)
- there is enough food for everyone right now, but the distribution of it is uneven; some places are overindulgent and others are severely malnourished
- **demographic transition** characterizes European development involved in the decline of both, death and birth rates as industrialization created advanced medical technology
- therefore, raising a large family was not a priority anymore due to the advance medical care
- states where there is inadequate medical care continue to follow the older trend of having more children (like in the southern hemisphere)
- in place with more than 100 billion people, it is hard to stop the growth rate like in China and India.
- One child policy is seen as absolutely necessary by demographers
- to limit the freedom of reproduction is to sustain, collectively, the human race – **neo Malthusian theory**
- some believe that the pop. growth will be curbed by natural increase of economy or by disease and famine
- environ. is not affected because of the amount of pop. but by the consumption of resources by the population
- north contributes with consumption and south contributes with increasing the population, therefore, a balance is a must to help sustain the environ.
- two visible outcomes of overpopulation is **Urbanization** and **demand for birth control policies in crowded states**

## Urbanization

- urbanization followed industrialization which means that **GNP (gross national product)** was increasing and society advancing towards Western ideal
- easier to supply water/electricity/food if people live closer together (*unit cost of infrastructure*)
- rapid urbanization is not good for the population because it does not help poverty or the poorer rural areas
- rapid expansion of urbanization produces pollution that cannot be contained by the city, urbanization has failed
- combination of urbanization, poverty, poor services and lax regulations contribute largely to the environment

## Women Rights and Birth Control

- unwanted pregnancies usually result in abortions that can cause more harm to the woman
- some women do not have access to medical care and 1 out of every 21 women in Africa are bound to die during pregnancies
- sterilization also cause a high death rate in women (quinacrine)
- Mahbub ul Haq tried to promote the use of condoms in Pakistan to curb the population growth
- the pop. in fact increased because the women in the villages were illiterate and so the campaign rendered useless

## Employment and Immigration

- **structural employment** is when jobs are lost due to the technology and reduced need for manual labour
- smaller and flexible prod. units, subcontracting work, and temporary or part-time hiring enable the businesses to adjust to the market conditions and reduce need to give long term benefits
- **capital mobility**: is the moving of jobs from one country to another due to transportation and communication capabilities, downplaying wages and reduces the standard of living, measured in real terms
- Unemployment rates are usually bound to fluctuate and a new workforce will gradually adapt to the new tech.
- Communism faces a problem with adjusting due to massive unemploy. and privatization of industries
- these nations were quickly privatized and must compete with the more efficient and experienced Western firms
- Changes in economy are due to the changes in the method goods are produced and how people are either employed or unemployed.
- **automation** is the replacement of human beings for machines (**robotics**)
- cheap labour might be hard to find if the highly specialized productions dominate the workforce; automation maybe a much better idea in this case
- north south trade routes are when north gains a lot more jobs by migrating to the south due to better qualification
- When the south moves to the north as a migrant, the south releases some of the over-pop. and unemployed, but the north sees less cheap labour and more of pop. growth

## Borderless World?

- no sovereign nation-state borders means that there is less political constraint on the migration of people
- Other constraints without political constraints are:
  - access to transportation
  - cultural link between the people and the land they were born in
  - measure of contentment
- The need for a better life, south moves to the north where situation is better, without border controls, there would be overpop. in one area
- labour follows capital – where there is employment, so people will move there
- states reinforce borders by securing it against immigrants and protecting their own citizens first
- Trade liberation causes capital movement but borders are not open to these migrants
- **a refugee crisis** looms when there are political and social disturbances in one country
- a sudden movement of refugees disturbs that area's political and environmental conditions of the receiving area

## The Movement of Peoples in History

- Europe would have experienced overpopulation from 1840 to 1940 if people did not move the United States, Canada, Russia, Argentina, Brazil, Australia
- Push Factors:
  - Politically, people exp. individual freedom to move where ever they wanted

- Europeans were pushed out by increasing population and scarcity of work
- 1846, famine in Ireland was prime cause for emigration
- Pull Factors:
  - many receiving states wanted labour and advocated immigration
- *irredenta and Diaspora: ethnicity and population movements*
  - *irredenta: “territorially based minorities contiguous to a state controlled by their co-ethnics”*
- irredenta are created by shifts in political geography – by occupation of annexation
  - *Diaspora: created by migration: groups of people who live out of their area of ethnic origin*
  - *EX: Germans in Russia, Chinese in Malaysia, Greek and Jews in the Ottoman Empire*
- workers working abroad send back large remittance, which is income from one country into another country
- some countries depend on this transfers as a chief source of foreign exchange
- Theory: migration increases social and economic problems in host countries while it drains sending countries of valuable human resources

### **Protecting Migrant Workers**

- UN International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families was not ratified by majority of the UN members
- governments are requested to be non-discriminatory to migrants and unregistered migrants too
- the UN CPRMW was to give immigrants the same rights as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

### **Multilateral Organization and Migration**

- International Organization for Migration (IOM) help migrants and refugees settle in new areas and acquire job skills necessary
- they also help with **repatriation** which is to restore citizens to the country from which they came from but are currently displaced
- often been accused of favouring those countries that fund it
- The **UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)** and the IOM participate in issues as temp. protection, asylum procedures, trafficking using illegal aliens and unaccompanied minors

### **Refugees**

- refugee pop. has been increasing and right now there are over 21 million refugees

### **Multilateral Responses to the Refugee Problem**

- the UNHCR runs general programs for repatriation refugees and special programs for emergencies like in Rwanda
- the N Relief Works Administration contributes health care and education provision
- UNICEF delivers aid to drought and war stricken regions and works with the WHO to help refugee children meet nutrition requirements
- **International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)** protects displaced civilians and governments and armed movements through achieving legal access to refugee and internment camps, providing medical and food and material assistance and running the Tracing Agency which unites displaced families

- ICRC has primary respons. of displaced persons during a wartime and UNHCR has respons. of refugees in countries of temp. pr first asylum
- ICRC independent of the UN, works with war devastated civilians, but the UNHCR does not
- they are both however dependent on funding from states

### **The Internally Displace**

- those who are displaced without crossing their borders are not considered refugees
- the problems refugees are facing are still considered a part of domestic affairs of the sovereign state
- Two types of internal displaces:
  - those who move due to war and extreme environmental degradation
  - those moved by the govern. due to economic purposes

### **Gender Sex-Trade and Trafficking in Migrants**

- women refugees are persecuted in their own country and find it hard to achieve an adequate income to sustain them and their children
- unaccompanied minorities and women resort in prostitution due to unemployment and this has consequences of diseases like HIV/AIDS
- illegal trafficking of migrants can only be stopped if internally coordinated strategy of the country eliminates that sector
- the Migrant Worker's Convention outlined states that all immigrants, be they temp. permanent. or illegal, should receive the same rights without discrimination as the citizens of that country
- this poses a problem because that would mean illegal aliens and temporary workers can vote and have the same services as tax payers

### **Conclusion**

- migration into northern industrialized states have closed their borders
- liberalizing trade and investment between two countries will inevitably cause workers of the poorer one to emigrate
- two objectives: increase in standard of living and decrease in want to emigrate cannot be achieved
- push-pull factors of immigration and its patterns, refugees from war-ravaged countries, internal displacement, women facing persecution, trafficking minorities are important aspects of the post Cold War demography
- responsibility of promoting a sustainable development, urbanization, birth control, and voluntary and involuntary pop. movements; causes of these movements and implications on society and economy
- increase in pop. affect on environment and how consumer prod. contribute to the global environ.
- several declarations protect immigrant workers and refugee rights, aid for international countries facing war famine perverty etc (ICRC and UNHCR)
- Diseases and other related consequences of increase in pop. in the south and the affect of technology on employment