DES 316
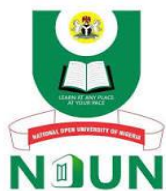**MIGRATION, URBANIZATION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

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INTRODUCTION

Welcome to **DES 316: Migration, Urbanization and Sustainable Development.**
DES 316: Migration, Urbanization and Sustainable Development is a 3-credit and one- semester undergraduate course for developments studies students. The course is sixteen units spread across fourteen lectures week. This course guide provides you with an insight into the study of Migration, Urbanization and Sustainable Development, and all that it will take you to complete and walk through your way in understating issues in the study of Migration, Urbanization and Sustainable Development. Some general guidelines are suggested for the amount of time required of you on each unit in order to achieve the course aims and objectives successfully. Answers to your tutor marked assignments (TMAs) are therein already.

COURSE COMPETENCIES

The course is centred on the basic and broad issues in Migration, Urbanization and Sustainable Development. Migration, Urbanization and Sustainable Development are critical and important areas of the study of development. Your application of the knowledge derived herein will provide you a wider view of issues in development. The areas covered in this guide include; Definitions and Meaning of Migration, Studies in Migration Theories, Global Migration Patterns, Gendering Global Migrations, Definition and meaning of Urbanization, Urbanization Pattern-The Africa example, Key Concepts in Urban Analysis, Urbanization Theories-An overview, Meaning and definition of Development, Sustainable Development and the use of the natural resources, Theories of Sustainable development and natural resources management, Migration and Urbanization in Nigeria, Global Migration and development process, Urbanization and Developmental issues, Global Development and Policies and natural resources management and Challenges of Migration and Urbanization.

COURSE OBJECTIVES

To achieve the aims of this course, there are overall objectives which the course is out to achieve, though, there are set out objectives for each unit. The unit objectives are included at the beginning of a unit; you should read them before you start working through the unit. You may want to refer to them during your study of the unit to check on your progress. You should always look at the unit objectives after completing a unit. This is to assist the students in accomplishing the tasks entailed in this course. In this way, you can be sure you have done what was required of you by the unit. The objectives serve as study guides, such

that student could know if he is able to grab the knowledge of each unit through the sets of objectives in each one. At the end of the course period, the students are expected to be able to:

- Have a clear understanding of the concepts of the definition of migration, urbanization and sustainable development.
- Understand the scope of migration, urbanization and sustainable development.
- Describe the theories of migration, urbanization and sustainable development.
- Understand the challenges confronting migration, urbanization and sustainable development.
- Discuss issues in Gendering Global Migrations,
- Understand Urbanization Pattern in Africa.
- Understand the Key Concepts in Urban Analysis,
- Define development.
- Know the importance of the sustainable use of the natural resources,
- Understand the issues of Migration and Urbanization in Nigeria as well as Global Migration and development process.
- Explain Urbanization and Developmental issues,
- Explain Global Development and Policies and natural resources management
- Understand the Challenges of Migration and Urbanization.

WORKING THROUGH THIS COURSE

To successfully complete this course, you are required to read the study units, referenced books and other materials on the course.

Each unit contains self-assessment exercises called Student Assessment Exercises (SAE). At some points in the course, you will be required to submit assignments for assessment purposes. At the end of the course there is a final examination. This course should take about 15weeks to complete and some components of the course are outlined under the course material subsection.

STUDY UNITS

There are 16 units in this course which should be studied carefully and diligently.

Module 1   Definition and Scope of Migration

Unit 1   Definitions and Meaning of Migration
Unit 2   Studies in Migration Theories
Unit 3   Global Migration Patterns
Unit 4   Gendering Global Migrations

Module 2   Meaning, Scope and Definition of Urbanization

Unit 1   Definition and Meaning of Urbanization
Unit 2   Urbanization Pattern-The Africa Example
Unit 3   Key Concepts in Urban Analysis
Unit 4   Urbanization Theories-An Overview

Module 3   Contextualizing Development

Unit 1   Meaning and Definition of Development
Unit 2   Sustainable Development and the Use of the Natural
              Resources
Unit 3   Theories of Sustainable Development and Natural
              Resources Management

**Module 4   The Nexus between Migration, Urbanization and
                  Development**

Unit 1   Migration and Urbanization in Nigeria
Unit 2   Global Migration and Development Process
Unit 3   Urbanization and Developmental Issues
Unit 4   Global Development and Policies and Natural Resources
              Management
Unit 5   Challenges of Migration and Urbanization

Each study unit will take at least two hours, and it include the
introduction, objective, main content, self-assessment exercise,
conclusion, summary and reference. Other areas border on the Tutor-
Marked Assessment (TMA) questions. Some of the self-assessment
exercise will necessitate discussion, brainstorming and argument with
some of your colleges. You are advised to do so in order to understand
and get acquainted with historical economic event as well as notable
periods.

There are also textbooks under the reference and other (on-line and off-
line) resources for further reading. They are meant to give you additional
information if only you can lay your hands on any of them. You are
required to study the materials; practice the self-assessment exercise and
tutor-marked assignment (TMA) questions for greater and in-depth
understanding of the course. By doing so, the stated learning objectives
of the course would have been achieved.

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PRESENTATION SCHEDULE

The presentation schedule included in your course materials gives you the important dates for this year for the completion of tutor-marking assignments and attending tutorials.

Remember, you are required to submit all your assignments by due date. You should guide against falling behind in your work.

ASSESSMENT

There are two types of the assessment of the course. First are the tutor-marked assignments; second, there is a written examination.

In attempting the assignments, you are expected to apply information, knowledge and techniques gathered during the course. The assignments must be submitted to your tutor for formal Assessment in accordance with the deadlines stated in the Presentation Schedule and the Assignments File. The work you submit to your tutor for assessment will count for 30 % of your total course mark.

At the end of the course, you will need to sit for a final written examination of three hours' duration. This examination will also count for 70% of your total course mark.

HOW TO GET THE MOST FROM THE COURSE

In distance learning the study units replace the university lecturer. This is one of the great advantages of distance learning; you can read and work through specially designed study materials at your own pace and at a time and place that suit you best.

Think of it as reading the lecture instead of listening to a lecturer. In the same way that a lecturer might set you some reading to do, the study units tell you when to read your books or other material, and when to embark on discussion with your colleagues. Just as a lecturer might give

you an in-class exercise, your study units provide exercises for you to do at appropriate points.

Each of the study units follows a common format. The first item is an introduction to the subject matter of the unit and how a particular unit is integrated with the other units and the course as a whole. Next is a set of learning objectives. These objectives let you know what you should be able to do by the time you have completed the unit.

You should use these objectives to guide your study. When you have finished the unit you must go back and check whether you have achieved the objectives. If you make a habit of doing this you will significantly improve your chances of passing the course and getting the best grade.

The main body of the unit guides you through the required reading from other sources. This will usually be either from your set books or from a readings section. Some units require you to undertake practical overview of historical events. You will be directed when you need to embark on discussion and guided through the tasks you must do.

The purpose of the practical overview of some certain historical economic issues are in twofold. First, it will enhance your understanding of the material in the unit. Second, it will give you practical experience and skills to evaluate economic arguments, and understand the roles of history in guiding current economic policies and debates outside your studies. In any event, most of the critical thinking skills you will develop during studying are applicable in normal working practice, so it is important that you encounter them during your studies.

Self-assessments are interspersed throughout the units, and answers are given at the ends of the units. Working through these tests will help you to achieve the objectives of the unit and prepare you for the assignments and the examination. You should do each self-assessment exercises as you come to it in the study unit. Also, ensure to master some major historical dates and events during the course of studying the material.

The following is a practical strategy for working through the course. If you run into any trouble, consult your tutor. Remember that your tutor's job is to help you. When you need help, don't hesitate to call and ask your tutor to provide it.
1.   Read this Course Guide thoroughly.
2.   Organize a study schedule. Refer to the `Course overview' for more details. Note the time you are expected to spend on each unit and how the assignments relate to the units. Important information, e.g. details of your tutorials, and the date of the first

day of the semester is available from study centre. You need to gather together all this information in one place, such as your dairy or a wall calendar. Whatever method you choose to use, you should decide on and write in your own dates for working breach unit.

3. Once you have created your own study schedule, do everything you can to stick to it. The major reason that students fail is that they get behind with their course work. If you get into difficulties with your schedule, please let your tutor know before it is too late for help.

4. Turn to Unit 1 and read the introduction and the objectives for the unit.

5. Assemble the study materials. Information about what you need for a unit is given in the `Overview' at the beginning of each unit. You will also need both the study unit you are working on and one of your set books on your desk at the same time.

6. Work through the unit. The content of the unit itself has been arranged to provide a sequence for you to follow. As you work through the unit you will be instructed to read sections from your set books or other articles. Use the unit to guide your reading.

7. Up-to-date course information will be continuously delivered to you at the study centre.

8. Work before the relevant due date (about 4 weeks before due dates), get the Assignment File for the next required assignment. Keep in mind that you will learn a lot by doing the assignments carefully. They have been designed to help you meet the objectives of the course and, therefore, will help you pass the exam. Submit all assignments no later than the due date.

9. Review the objectives for each study unit to confirm that you have achieved them. If you feel unsure about any of the objectives, review the study material or consult your tutor.

10. When you are confident that you have achieved a unit's objectives, you can then start on the next unit. Proceed unit by unit through the course and try to pace your study so that you keep yourself on schedule.

11. When you have submitted an assignment to your tutor for marking do not wait for it return `before starting on the next units. Keep to your schedule. When the assignment is returned, pay particular attention to your tutor's comments, both on the tutor-marked assignment form and also written on the assignment. Consult your tutor as soon as possible if you have any questions or problems.

12. After completing the last unit, review the course and prepare yourself for the final examination. Check that you have achieved the unit objectives (listed at the beginning of each unit) and the course objectives (listed in this Course Guide).

ONLINE FACILITATION

Migration, Urbanization and Sustainable Development (DES 316), as a course, exposes you to critical thinking in the areas of the definitions and meaning of Migration. You will be vast in Migration Theories, Global Migration Patterns, as well as the areas in Gendering Global Migrations. You will also be exposed to the various definitions and meaning of Urbanization, Urbanization Pattern within the African setting, a clear understanding of Key Concepts in Urban Analysis and Urbanization Theories.

Other areas this study guide will expose you, is in the area of the meaning and definition of Development, Sustainable Development and the use of the natural resources, Theories of Sustainable development and natural resources management, Migration and Urbanization in Nigeria, Global Migration and development process, Urbanization and Developmental issues, Global Development and Policies and natural resources management and Challenges of Migration and Urbanization. Your application of the knowledge derived herein will provide you a wider view of issues in Migration, urbanization and Sustainable development.

COURSE INFORMATION

Course Code: DES 316
Course Title: Migration, Urbanization and Sustainable Development
Credit Unit: 2 units
Course Status:
Course Blub:
Semester: Second Semester
Course Duration: 13 weeks
Required Hours for Study

MODULE 1   DEFINITION AND SCOPE OF MIGRATION

Unit 1   Definitions and Meaning of Migration
Unit 2   Studies in Migration Theories
Unit 3   Global Migration Patterns
Unit 4   Gendering Global Migrations

Unit 1   Definitions and Meaning of Migration

Unit Structure

1.1   Introduction
1.2   Learning Outcomes (LOs)
1.3   Main contents
        1.3.1   Definitions of Migration
        1.3.2   Concept of Migration
1.4   Scope of Migration
        1.4.1   Major Drivers of Migration
1.5   Classifications and Types of Global Migration
        1.5.1   Challenges of Immigrants
1.6   Summary
1.7   References/Further Readings/Web Resources
1.8   Possible Answers to Self-Assessment Exercise(s)

1.1   Introduction

The first unit of the study guide provides an understanding of the definition and concept of migration. Migration has been defined by various authors; we have been able to look at some definitions of migration and also their positions and views on migration. It is also an introduction into the scope of migration, the major drivers of migration and the classifications and types of global migration.

1.2   Learning Outcomes

By the end of this unit, you will be able to:

- Define migration from the positions of various authors
- Have an understanding of the scope of migration
- List and discuss the major drivers of migrations as well as
- Have knowledge of the classifications and types of global migration.

1.3   Main Content

1.3.1 Definition of Migration

The definition of migration could vary considering what it might mean to different people and scholars. Migration could be defined as the movement of people from one geographical location to another. For the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (2019), migration could mean a process of moving, either across an international border, or within a State. Encompassing any kind of movement of people, whatever its length, composition and causes; it includes refugees, displaced persons, uprooted people, and economic migrants."Migration can also be defined as a person who moves away from his or her place of usual residence, whether within a country or across an international border, temporarily or permanently, and for a variety of reasons (International Organization for Migration, 2019). Pieter (1999) defined migration as the crossing of the boundary of a predefined spatial unit by one or more persons involved in a change of residence. For WHO (2020) migration is defined as the movement of a person or a group of persons, either across an international border, or within a State.

In another instance, migration is the movement of people between regions or countries. It is the process of changing one's place of residence and permanently living in a region or country (Davisha, 2015). In another definition, migration is seen as the movement of people from one place to another. Migration can be within a country or between countries which could be permanent, temporary or seasonal (Internet Geography 2020).
Lee (1966) defined Migration broadly as a permanent or semi permanent change of residence. No restriction is placed upon the distance of the move or upon the voluntary or involuntary nature of the act, and no distinction is made between external and internal migration.

1.3.2 Concept of migration

The concept and meaning of migration brings to fore and cuts across the ideas of scholars and researchers on migration. Issues in migration are not a recent phenomenon. People have been migrating for ages and will continue to migrate as long as the conditions are there. For instance, during the "Age of Discovery (15th- 17th century) many Europeans, with the Portuguese and Spanish leading the way, undertook maritime travels and explored the Americas, Africa, Asia and Oceania. This transoceanic migration led to their discovery of new lands, the expansion of trade relations and the development of the economies of both the countries of origin and destination" (International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, 2019). There are various reasons

for which people migrate. These reasons informed the various types of migration.

A   **B**
Figure 1.1:
A. Pictures of migrants at sea, **(source: agenzia fides, 2019) B.** Migrants, **(sources: Alternative Africa, 2020)**

Migration could be internal or international. Internal migration is the movement of people from within a part of a country to another area within the country. Internal migration is three times that of international migration (763 million according to the latest official estimates), affecting the lives of far more people (World Economic Forum, 2017). International migration is the movement of individuals and people from one country or region to another. It can be voluntarily chosen to search for new and better opportunities, or forced to escape negative or dangerous situations. International migration is expected only to increase, from an estimated 244 million international migrants in 2015.World Migration report (2020) reports that the estimated number of international migrants have increased over the past five decades and that the total estimated 272 million people living in a country other than their countries of birth in 2019 was 119 million more than in 1990, and over three times the estimated number in 1970. Also World Economic Forum (2017), reports that migrants make up more than 1 billion people, or one-seventh of the world's population.

Table 1.1: International migration in regions for the past five decades

Region	International population	Population in percentage
Europe	82 Million	61
Asia	84 Million	61

North America	59 Million	22
Africa		10
Latin America and the Caribbean		4
Oceanea		3

Source: World Migration report (2020)

It is reported from the table that Europe and Asia each hosted around 82 and 84 million international migrants, respectively comprising 61% of the global international migrant stock. These regions were followed by North America, with almost 59 million international migrants in 2019 or 22 percent of the global migrant stock, Africa at 10 per cent, Latin America and the Caribbean at 4 per cent, and Oceania at 3 percent (World Migration report, 2020).

Table 1.2: International migration in regions for year 2019

Region	International population	Population in percentage
Europe	82 Million	11
Asia	84 Million	1.8
North America	59 Million	16
Africa		2
Latin America and the Caribbean		1.8
Oceania		21

Source: World Migration report (2020)

As reported by World Migration report (2020) and as stated on the table above, international migrants in 2019 were highest in Oceania, North America and Europe, where international migrants represented, respectively, 21 per cent, 16 per cent and 11 per cent of the total population. In comparison, the share of international migrants is relatively small in Asia and Africa (1.8% and 2%, respectively) and Latin America and the Caribbean (1.8%).

To further get clarification on the concept of migration, it is import we understand who a migrant is. European Commission (2021) defined a migrant as "a person who is outside the territory of the State of which they are nationals or citizens and who has resided in a foreign country

for more than one year irrespective of the causes, voluntary or involuntary, and the means, regular or irregular". The term 'migrant', on the other hand, is not defined under international law, and is sometimes used differently by different stakeholders. the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) (2020) defined 'migrant' as a term that has been used to designate people who move by choice rather than to escape conflict or persecution, usually across an international border ('international migrants'), for instance to join family members already abroad, to search for a livelihood, or for a range of other purposes.

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees has also reiterated that Migrant and refugees are two varying circumstances and terms that most academics term to mean the same thing. Although migrant and refugees are two different terms and should not be referred as same. While both of them ply same routes, modes of transport, and networks. Cross-border movements involving both refugees and migrants are referred to as 'mixed movements. For clearer understanding, and from the labour point of view, The International Organization for Migration (IOM) gave a clearer difference within the state of migrants. This it categorized into subgroups as migrant worker, including business travelers, contract migrant workers, established migrant workers, highly skilled migrant workers, immigrating investors, project-tied workers, seasonal migrant workers, and temporary migrant workers.

Self-Assessment Exercises 1

Provide a concise definition of migration

1.4   Scope of Migration

Migration is a factor and term that has constituted an academic long discuss. The term is a broad specter of area and with large scope. Migration covers the area of human migration that involves in areas and issues like migration history, urbanization, demography, economics, Border discuss and migration laws. Migration also covers areas in development, politics, geography and the social aspect.

1.4.1 Major Drivers of Migration

More people are on the move now than ever. The number of international migrants persons living in a country other than where they were born—reached 258 million in 2017, an increase of 85 million, or 49 per cent, compared to 2000(United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, 2017). A lot of factors could be responsible for people to migrate. These driving factors propelling migration could be best understood when motives are examined. Many

scholars have identified the Pull factor and the Push factors as the underlining reason for migration or people to migrate.

For Van Hear, Bakewell and Long (2010) certain predisposing factors contribute to and is drivers for migration they include structural disparities between places of migrant origin and destination shaped by the macro-political economy. These predisposing factors may be the outcomes of broad processes as globalization, environmental change, urbanisation and demographic transformation. Economic disparities between territories sending and receiving migrants include differences in earnings, livelihoods and living standards shaped by the unfolding of the global political economy and its inequities. Within the political disparities include the prevalence of conflict, persecution and other dimensions of human rights and human security.

Environmental disparities between sending and receiving territories include the presence or absence of resources, the relative fertility of the soil, water availability and the extent of forest cover. The economic, political and environmental arenas might be grouped under the rubric human security, disparities in which predispose people to migrate.

Apart from structural areas like economic development in countries of origin, migrants' social networks and demographic change, European Union (2018) reports that the presence of communities with a migration background in destination countries is the strongest driver especially in Europe, followed by favourable labour market conditions in destination countries.

Castelli (2018) categorized the drivers of migration into Micro, Meso and Micro factors. The Micro drivers include the political, demographic, socio-economic and environmental, the meso drivers include communication technology, land grabbing and diasporic links, while the micro drivers include such drivers as education, religion, marital status and personal attitude to migration. While United Nation (2017) has defined drivers as "The factors that lead people to migrate, voluntarily or involuntarily, permanently or temporarily, and that perpetuate movement once it has begun", listed the drivers of migration to include; economic and demographic drivers, environmental drivers and human made crisis. Carling and Talleraas (2016) noted that the drivers of migration includes, the desire for change and blockage of transition to independent adulthood,

Within this Study Guide, the major drivers of migration could be summarized and discussed in this category;
a.   **Economic factors**: like job and employment, educational

attainment and pursuit, inadequate human and economic development of country of origin, inadequate and uneven development, poverty, population surge and urbanization.

b.   **Environmental factors:** natural and man-made disasters (earthquakes, tsunamis, severe environmental degradation) environmental changes (floods, drought, and desertification).

c.   **Political factors**: dictatorship, regime and governance structure, wars, coups, political asylum. Liberalized and organized governance of receiving country.

d.   **Social factors**: Marriage, recreation, cross-culture, social security.

Self-Assessment Exercises 2

1.	List and discuss the scopes of migration
2.	Discuss the major drivers of migration

1.5   Classifications and types of Global Migration

Classification of migration could be best understood when the nature of and motives for migration is understood. In this instance, Madaan (2020) has three basic classifications:

1: Based on the nature of movement: In this category is immigration and emigration. For Madaan (2020) immigration refers to the movement of persons or population to another country, while emigration, and on the other hand refers to the movement of persons or populations from one country.

2: Based on permanence: Under permanence, we have permanent, temporary, voluntary, and forced. Permanent migration refers to the movement from one area to another without plans of returning to the place of origin. Temporary migration refers to the migration done on a limited time. Forced migration involves migrants leaving without any choice. Voluntary migration is the opposite of forced.

3: Based on the nature of location: Under this classification, is internal and international migration. While internal migration refers to migration within a country, international migration, on the other hand, refers to the change of residence to different nations or countries. It can also be known as external migration.

Other types of migration as Madaan (2020) noted include:

Gross migration: refers to the total number of arrivals of immigrants and the departures of emigrants.

Net migration: refers to the difference between the total number of people coming in and the sum of people living out. It could also refer to the difference between the number of immigrants and the number of emigrants.

Impelled migration: refers to the movement of people from a country or area because of unfavorable instances.

Step migration: refers to the progressive migration from a shorter distance to a father destination.

Chain migration: refers to a series of migration which a defined group of people.

Rural-urban migration: refers to "the movement of people from the rural areas to a specific region in the urban area of a country. This could be brought about by the presence of better opportunities for work in the urban areas".

Interregional migration: refers to "the movement of populations from a region to another region within a country".

Intercontinental migration: refers to "the movement of people between and among different continents to another. For example, people from south America moving to Europe".

Intracontinental migration: refers to "the movement of people between countries within the same continent. For example, people from the Thailand would move to Japan. Both countries are found in Asia"

In another direction but in the same vein, migration can be classified in other several ways.

1: **By political boundaries:** Based on political limits and the boundaries crossed, such as districts, counties, state borders and international boundaries, further identified as the places of origin and destination. A widely recognized distinction exists between internal and international migration. Internal migration is a migration occurring within a country from crossing political boundaries, either within a state or between states, whether urban to rural, urban to urban, rural to rural, or rural to urban. The term associated with migrants arriving at their destination is "in-migrants", and with those leaving their place of origin is "out-migrants". This form of migration also includes movement between villages, blocks and districts. On the other hand international migration is migration occurring across country boundaries. Such migrants are known as immigrants (coming into a foreign country) and emigrants (leaving their own country). This also includes continent-to-continent migration.

2: **By movement patterns:** this class of migration is based on classifying people according to their social status, travel points and periodicity. Within this class of migration is;

I.   **Step migration** i.e migration initiating from a small settlement and moving to a larger one in the urban hierarchy over the years. This includes a pattern of closer, not too destabilizing migrations from a person's place of origin to an ensuing destination, such as movement from a farm to a village, then to a town and subsequently to a suburb (if applicable) and finally into a city. This category also includes the movement of people from a smaller to a bigger city.

II.   **Circular migration**; cyclical migration experiences between an origin and a destination with at least one migration and return. Migrants share their time between multiple (at least two) locations, with their family, work, etc. While the frequency of movement may vary along with the length of stay at the destination, a circular migrant spends significant periods of time at the origin and destination. Seasonal migration is a very common form of circular migration, driven by seasonal peaks in labour demand, mostly in agriculture. Return migration, on the other hand, refers to a one-time emigration and return after an extended stay outside the host territory. – Chain migration – Migration of families at different stages of the life cycle from one location to the next, who subsequently bring people from their home location to this new place.

III.   **By decision-making approach**: this class of migration is based on classifying migration as voluntary or involuntary. Given certain sociopolitical factors such as the fear of ill-treatment attributed to race, religion, political affiliation, nationality or association to social groups; flight from war; conflict involving arms; civil war; natural or man-made disasters; famine) or developmental factors (e.g. substantial infrastructure projects, including airport, road, dam or port construction; the administrative clearance of urban projects; mining and deforestation; the creation of conservation parks/reserves and other biosphere related initiatives, among others), falls within the factors associated with voluntary migration since it is based on a person's free will, initiative and desire to live in a better place and to improve their financial status, among other factors.

On the other hand, involuntary migration is based on a person's being forced out of their home due to certain unfavourable conditions which could be environmental and political situations. This can be further subclassified as: Reluctant/impelled/imposed

migration, when a person is put in a situation that encourages relocation or movement outside their place of residence and forced migration, when a person is unable to return home (refugee), or undergoes a legal procedure to qualify as a refugee in the host country.

Country (asylee), or is forced to leave their home due to a conflict or development but does not cross any boundaries (internally displaced person [IDP).

1.5.1   Challenges of immigrants in host country

Immigrants are faced with many challenges in the course of migrating to another country. These challenges in various fashions affect the smooth integration of migrants in the receiving country. The many challenges facing migrants includes:

1. **Language barriers:** this is one of the challenges immigrants face in the receiving country. Language is a means of communication and social integration. Unless on condition that the receiving country has same language of understanding, migrants will face the challenge of communication and socially integrate with the host country. In the education system local language is usually the means and language of instruction. Migrants who want to pursue their education will face the obstacle of proper educational instruction. From job, to interaction and purchasing of vital items from shops will become difficult because of language barrier.

2. **Cultural difference:** migrants will be faced with cultural shock when the culture of the host country is incompatible. Some cultures of host countries are strict and deep that it will pose as a barrier to migrants who will not be able to adapt. Some cultures has attitude towards gender, clothing and lifestyle.

3. **Religious diversity:** religion is a very sensitive issue that cuts across the globe. Religion has shown to resulting to many conflicts in the world. Migrants with different religious background will be faced with the obstacle of adapting to the religion of host country especially when it is not compatible. Religious differences could pose a very difficult challenge for migrant in their stay in the host country.

4. **Racism:** racism is the prejudice or discrimination shown against another person. Migrants can face issues of racism in host countries. Racism has accounted for the many attacks on migrants in host countries. Racism could target the color of skin, the country of emigration and can also trigger xenophobic attacks on migrants.

5. **Employments opportunities:** most migrants are unskilled labourers who will find it difficult to have access to employment opportunities in host countries. The inability to be gainfully

employed can introduce another circle of poverty on migrants.

6. **Weather**: the weather of host country might not be too favourable for migrants and becomes a challenge on the health of migrant. Most migrants will take a longer period of time to adapt to the weather of receiving country, especially where you have snow and cold weather that the migrants is not accustomed to.

7. **Housing:** migrants are the most vulnerable and highly impacted on the issue of housing. Most of the migrants are poor and cannot afford to pay for decent housing accommodation.

8. **Raising children:** many migrants face the task of raising children in a foreign land. The pressure of providing the needed shelter for children, the nutrition they need, the socio-economic and psychological pressure on the children of migrant is high and the pressure on migrant children to integrate in new environment is high. All this constitutes challenges for migrant children.

9. **Access to medical facilities:** migrants face the challenges of accessing medical facilities in host countries. This is made possible by their inability to access health social security. Many migrants lack the necessary paper work to access health insurance policies of receiving countries.

Self-Assessment Exercises 3

List and discuss the classifications of migration.

1.6   Summary

In this unit of study, you have learnt:
1. The definition of migration as have been conceptualized by various authors
2. The scope of migration
3. The major drivers of migration and
4. The classifications of migration.

In this module and unit, we have been able to have an understanding of the concept of migration, the scope of migration as well as the major drivers of migration. The unit has also listed and explained the various classifications of migration.

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 1.8 Possible Answers to SAEs

Answers to SAEs 1
Migration is the movement of people between regions or countries. It is the process of changing one's place of residence and permanently living in a region or country

Answers to SAEs 2
1. **Migration covers the area of human migration that involves in areas and issues like migration history, urbanization, demography, economics, border discuss and migration laws.**
2. **Economic factors**: like job and employment, educational attainment and pursuit, inadequate human and economic development of country of origin, inadequate and uneven development, poverty, population surge and urbanization.

   Environmental factors: natural and man-made disasters (earthquakes, tsunamis, severe environmental degradation) environmental changes (floods, drought, and desertification).

Political factors: dictatorship, regime and governance structure, wars, coups, political asylum. Liberalized and organized governance of receiving country.

Answers to SAEs 3

1. **Based on the nature of movement**: In this category is immigration and emigration.
2. **Based on permanence**: Under permanence, we have permanent, temporary, voluntary, and forced.
3. **Based on the nature of location**: Under this classification, is internal and international migration.

Unit 2   Studies in Migration Theories

Unit Structure

2.1   Introduction

The unit 2 of module one (1) is designed to bring to your knowledge the identifiable theories and studies in migration theories. Migration studies are the outcome of ideas from scholars which brings to fore acceptable theories. Some of these theories are classical in nature while others are contemporary. In this instance eight (8) selected theories will be discussed in this unit. They include Ravenstein's Laws of Migration, Gravity Model, Stouffer's Theory of Mobility, Lee's Theory, Duncan's Theory, Standing's Theory of Materialism, Theory of Human Migration and Coastal Migration Theory.

2.2   Learning Outcomes

By the end of this unit, you will be able to:

• Identify related theories of migration
• Link these theories to areas of migration studies and issues in migration studies.

2.3 MAIN CONTENT

2.3.1   Ravenstein's Laws of Migration

Ernst George Ravenstein was a German-English Geographer and cartographer. His study was in the area of geography and history of geography. In the 1880, He established a theory of migration which to many scholars has formed basis for the present day study of migration. Ravenstein (1885) wrote that; industry and commerce is the prime cause of those currents of migration at the time and that the great body of migrants only proceed a short distance, and that there takes place consequently "a universal shifting or displacement of the population, which produces "currents of migration" setting in the direction of the great centres of commerce and industry which absorb the migrants. The attractive force of the rapidly growing cities makes its influence felt, step by step, for which the migrant will be attracted to.

The process of dispersion is the inverse of that of absorption, and exhibits similar features. Each main current of migration produces a compensating counter-current. Migrants proceeding long distances generally go by preference to one of the great centres of commerce or industry. The natives of towns are less migratory than those of the rural parts of the country. Females are more migratory that males.

Corbett (2003) in the review of Raveinstein law of migration looked at the concepts of absorption and dispersion. He defined a county of absorption as having "a population more or less in excess of the number of its natives enumerated throughout the kingdom."

In other words, it was a country that on the whole took in more people than it gave up". He mentioned that Ravenstein noted that the counties of absorption "are the chief seats of commerce and industry, in other narratives, commerce and industry is the major attracter of migrants as his study has shown. Within all the drivers, agriculture was the most significant. Ravenstein"counter-currents" of migration existed, significantly show the extent that those moving away from some of the absorption areas "have merely removed to what are actually suburbs, and can hardly be said to have left the metropolis."

In summary, Revenstein laws of migration listed about eleven (11) factors and migration laws for people to migrate. The laws stated that;
1.   Every large towns grow by migration rather than natural growth
2.   Migrants who move longer distant tends to chose big city destination
3.   Every migration flow generates a return.
4.   In migration there is rural urban difference
5.   Families are less likely to make international moves than young adults

6.   The majority of migrants move a short distant
7.   Urban residents are less likely to migrate than rural residents
8.   Most migrants are adult
9.   Economic condition is some of the reason for migration
10.   Migration is done in stage by stage
11.   There is urban-rural difference in migration.

2.3.2 Gravity Model

Gravity model was derived from the Newton's law that is based on attraction. In the geographical and migration parlance, it is used to predict the movement or migration between two places based on the force of attraction between two attracting forces which is proportional to the square and mass and of their distance.

"Gravity models assume that flows between two countries are directly proportional to their size (population or GDP) and are inversely proportional to the physical distance between them (similar to Newton's gravitational law). Due to the recent availability of bilateral (i.e. two-way, country to country) migration data, gravity models have become more frequently used in the context of migratory flows" (Ramos, 2016). "Gravity models relate bilateral migration to the relative size of the origin and destination countries and the distance between them; however, there are additional factors that can affect migration flows" (Ramos, 2016).

Gravity model contains parameters identified with migration pull and push factors; that may include, better economic opportunities in the destination country (i.e. prospects for higher wages or lower unemployment rates), safer conditions, and higher political freedom, among others. Gravity models have been used to understand the role of other external factors such as distance or linguistic proximity, while also being used to assess policy impacts such as visa restrictions.

The import of the gravity model theory is that;
1.   Migration motive is the relative size of the origin and destination countries and the distance between them.
2.   Migration factors within the pull and push factors; that may include, better economic opportunities in the destination country (i.e. prospects for higher wages or lower unemployment rates), safer conditions, and higher political freedom, among others are determinants for people to migrate.
3.   Certain human, both cultural factors like linguistic and close affinity, are triggering factors for migration to a certain place.
4.   Certain restriction placed by countries is a factor managing the flow of migration.

2.3.3   Stouffer's Theory of Mobility

Stouffer's Theory of Mobility, states that "The number of persons going a given distance is directly proportional to the number of opportunities at that distance and inversely proportional to the number of intervening opportunities" (Stouffer, 1940).

Major import of Stouffer's theory;
1.   The number of migrants from an origin country is directly proportional to the number of opportunities in the destination country.

2.4   Lee's Theory

Lee (1960) identified the following factors that are associated with migration and for people to migrate to include;
1.   The area of origin.
2.   2. Factors associated with the area of destination.
3.   3. Intervening obstacle
4.   Personal factors.

In every area there are countless factors which act to hold people within the area or attract people to it, and there are others which tend to repel them. Area of origin is that in which the formative years have been spent and for which the general good health of youth and the absence of annoying responsibilities create in retrospect an overevaluation of the positive elements in the environment and an underevaluation of the negative elements. On the other hand, the difficulties associated with assimilation in a new environment may create in the newly arrived a contrary but equally erroneous evaluation of the positive and negative factors at destination (Lee, 1960).

The decision to migrate, therefore, is never completely rational, and for some persons the rational component is much less than the irrational.
We can therefore surmise from Lee's theory that;
1.   The volume of migration within a given territory varies with the degree of diversity of areas included in that territory.
2.   The volume of migration varies with the diversity of people.
3.   The volume of migration is related to the difficulty of surmounting the intervening obstacles.
4.   The volume of migration varies with fluctuations in the economy.
5.   Unless severe checks are imposed, both volume and rate of migration tend to increase with time.

2.4.1 Duncan's Theory

Duncan theory of migration was popularized from his work and study "The Theory and Consequences of Mobility of Farm Population". The theory states that whatever effects that is created by the structural factors of the country the same is caused by migration. Simply, migration is the functional alternative to social change (Duncan, 1940).

The following can be deduced from Duncan's theory of migration and as culled from Davisha (2017);

1. "Economic and Technical Causes:
They relate to the changes occurring in the technique of production, in methods and structure of agricultural operations, in market structure, in price situation, in specialisation, in production, and in relative changes in the wage level, etc.

2. Social Causes:
The social causes are development of institutional structure, policies regarding public land and production, development of transport and communication systems, population growth, increase in knowledge and its expansion, class-conflicts and competition, disarrangement coming in social degradation and structure of administration, changing needs of maintenance of family, etc.

3. Personal Causes:
In personal causes are included unsatisfied needs, increase in the intelligence of persons and expanding horizon of knowledge, health, emotions of alieanation, views regarding neighbours, imagination power, nature, emotions, etc.

4. Natural Causes:
The natural causes pertain to environment and atmosphere, frequent existence of diseases, floods, earthquake, droughts, malaria, hookwarm, seasonal changes, land erosion, etc.

Other Causes: There are some miscellaneous causes which affect migration. They are labour problems, strikes, riots, increase in real wealth, search of new means or ending up of the supply of old resources".

2.4.2 Standing's Theory of Materialism

Standing's theory of migration was propounded is 1981 in his book "Migration and modes of exploitation: Social origin of Immobility and Mobility. The theory noted that "The size and level of migration are

determined by the relation of production of society, nature of wealth, land ownership system and factors controlling the growth of forces of production in a society" (Standing, 1981).

landowner-rural worker relations based on land tenure and feudalism comprise a foundation for increased mobility and the transition to capitalism (i.e. Social class differentiation, wage employment, division of labour, growth in production, etc.), and considers the role of state intervention in controlling and influencing migration (Standing, 1981).

2.5   Human capital theory of Migration

According to human capital theory, people move if the discounted values of expected returns to individual human capital reduced by migration costs are bigger in the immigration than in the home country (Danzer and Dietz, 2008).

The summary of the human capital theory include;
1.   People will migrate when the opportunity to increase the value of individual is commensurate to the expected returns.
2.   People will migrate to areas where the opportunity to increase their values is available.
3.   People will always add value to their selves with the intention of migration.

2.5.1   Coastal Migration Theory

As the name implies the coastal migration theory, a classical theory presupposes the argument that migration has a coastal direction, that is, major migrations in the world has taken a coastal route and dimension. Fladmark (1979) who is credited with the coastal migration theory propounded that the original colonization of the Americas that proposes that people entering the continents followed the Pacific coastline, hunter-gatherer-fishers traveling in boats or along the shoreline and subsisting primarily on marine resources.

Fladmark (1979) proposed that a more suitable environment for human occupation and travel would have been possible along the Pacific coast, beginning along the edge of Beringia, and reaching the unglaciated shores of Oregon and California other than other mean.

Although the Migration theory is a one sided approach to the study of migration especially patterns and motives, it tends to give credence to the means of migration which could either hinder or aid the smooth movement of people. It therefore bring to fore that
1.   The means to migration is important in migration and for people

to move.

2.   Natural barriers could be an impediment to migration and movement of people.
3.   Nature is a factor to consider when migrating.

2.5.2 Osmosis, the Unifying theory of Human migration

The review of the osmosis theory of migration is premised on the basis that certain natural environments are the contributing factor for people to migrate. These natural environments include but not the least, water, climatic conditions, density etc.

Self-Assessment Exercises 1

Discuss some of the theories of migration and link their import in

migration studies.

2.6   Summary

The main point raised in this unit is that;
1.   Industry and commerce is the prime cause of migration at the time and that the great body of migrants only proceeds a short distance, and that there takes place consequently "a universal shifting or displacement of the population, which produces "currents of migration" setting in the direction of the great centres of commerce and industry which absorb the migrants. The attractive force of the rapidly growing cities makes its influence felt, step by step, for which the migrant will be attracted to.
2.   flows between two countries are directly proportional to their size (population or GDP) and are inversely proportional to the physical distance between them
3.   The number of persons going a given distance is directly proportional to the number of opportunities at that distance and inversely proportional to the number of intervening opportunities
4.   there are countless factors which act to hold people within the area or attract people to it, and there are others which tend to repel them
5.   whatever effects that is created by the structural factors of the country the same is caused by migration
6.   The size and level of migration are determined by the relation of production of society, nature of wealth, land ownership system and factors controlling the growth of forces of production in a society
7.   People move if the discounted values of expected returns to

individual human capital reduced by migration costs are bigger in the immigration than in the home country,

8.   Migration has a coastal direction, that is, major migrations in the world has taken a coastal route and dimension.

9.   Certain natural environments are the contributing factor for people to migrate.

Unit 2 of module 1 discussed Studies in Migration theories. It identified nine (9) theories to the study of migration could be best understood. These theories were discussed to elicit their relevance in the study of migration.

27   References/Further Readings/Web Resources

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2.8   Possible Answers to SAEs

Answers to SAEs 1
- Standing's theory of migration was propounded is 1981 in his book "Migration and modes of exploitation:
- According to human capital theory, people move if the discounted values of expected returns to individual human capital reduced by migration costs are bigger in the immigration than in the home country
- As the name implies the coastal migration theory, a classical theory presupposes the argument that migration has a coastal direction, that is, major migrations in the world has taken a coastal route and dimension.

Unit 3   Global Migration Patterns

Unit Structure

3.1   Introduction
3.2   Learning Outcomes (LOs)
3.3   Main Content
             3.3.1   Migration Pattern: An Overview
             3.3.2   Impacts of Migrations
             3.3.3   Rural-Urban Migration-An analysis
3.4   Social integration-advancing the migration policies of developed
             nations
3.5   Migration and its impact on the development process
3.6   Summary
3.7   References/Further Readings/Web Resources
3.8   Possible Answers to Self-Assessment Exercise(s)

3.1   Introduction

Unit 3 of module 1 is designed to acquaint student of global migration patterns, the impact of migration, a review and an analysis of rural-urban migration as well as the social integration advancing the migration policies of developed nations. The unit is also the discussion on migration and its impact on the development process.

3.2   Learning Outcomes

By the end of this unit, you will be able to understand:

The global migration pattern,
The impact of migration,
The social integration advancing the migration policies of developed nations.
Rural urban migration analysis.
The impact of migration on development.

3.3   Main Content

3.3.1   Migration Pattern: An Overview

For millions of years humans have been migrating. Settlement patterns in the contemporary era are the product of migration. Human pattern of migration impacts on a changing world, and have influenced certain

cultural, political, economic and social landscapes. The motives for humans to migrate vary according to certain political economic, social and cultural background. However there are certain unifying factors that have accounted for the choice of migration.

Migration has at some point in time and of recently taken the form of invasion, conquest, colonization and immigration and emigration. Within this aspect is the major type of migration, i.e Internal and External migration.

Taking a look at a trend by trend migration pattern of continents, African is taking the lead on migration currently. This is largely attributed to incessant violent conflicts, poverty and hunger, political issues and environmental problems. This is buttressed in Shinn (2008) as cited from Shimeles (2010) that "Africa is known for its long history of migration within and beyond the vast continent. It is estimated today that the number of people with African descent that live outside of the continent is close to 140 million, most in the Western Hemisphere".

Although, this is low during the pre-colonial period where the reverse was the case, as Europe at the time topped the trend in migration due largely to the quest for voyages and the quest for new land, trade, domination and the competition in Europe. Although Africa at the time embarked on internal migration and even external, but it was due largely for trade, war and conquest.

Likely Africa a developing continent is seen as having the highest number of migrant in the world today. Though other continents like Asia and Latin America have witnessed the surge in the number of migrants, Europe and America have always been at the receiving end of the inflow of migrants.
In the areas of remittance, the pattern of migration has changed so also the increase in the number of migrants across the globe. Connor, Cohn and Gonzalez-Barbara (2013) reports that "a rising share of international migrants now lives in today's high-income countries such as the United States and Germany, while a growing share was born in today's middle-income nations such as India and Mexico. These shifts occurred as the total number of international migrants rose from 154 million in 1990 to 232 million in 2013 but remained steady as a 3% share of the globe's growing population".

"During this period, the U.S. remained the largest destination country by far and increased its share of the world's migrants. One-in-five (46 million) migrants now live in the U.S., compared with slightly less than one-in-six (23 million) in 1990" (Connor, Cohn and Gonzalez-Barbara, 2013).

In the study of Kabmanivanh (2010) we can review the pattern of migration in this direction:

1. The development of interregional networks has informed many residents in the remote areas developed contacts with other parts of the country, which in turn triggered more moves and migration.
2. High population density in some resettlement areas, especially where agricultural land was not available to the newcomers, had made it possible to continue to new resettlement areas in other districts or provinces.
3. People in remote areas who had social contacts with relatives in the cities, has triggered further migration to the cities or the peripheral areas.
4. Different development project areas such as the hydropower dam, mining and national road or the international roads, which has provided housing, access to agricultural land and infrastructure for resettled villagers has also encouraged a migration pattern.
5. Lack of development in the more remote areas. Due to the changing socioeconomic conditions in rural and urban areas, especially non-farmer families has forced families to move to find new jobs in the city and for their children's education, and similarly young people move for employment and higher education.

3.3.2   Impacts of Migrations

Migration comes with its impacts. These impacts could be harmful and perilous. On the other hand migration could create positive impact for migrant and receiving country.

Shimeles (2010) reports that "migrants, particularly from Africa are a reservoir of great potential that can be harnessed and unleashed to transform the development prospect of many countries and assist in the fight against poverty, hunger diseases and human suffering" United Nations (2019) reports that "in 2019, Europe host the largest number of international migrant (82million) followed by North America (59 million) and North African and Western Asia (49 million). At the country level, about half of the international migrant reside in just 10 countries, with United States hosting the largest number (51 million), equal to about 19% of the world's total. Germany and Saudi Arabia holds the second and the third largest number of migrants (13 million each), followed by Russia Federation (12 million), the united kingdom (10 million) and the Syrian Arab republic (9 million).

Migration brings to limelight the following impacts which are both positive and negative;

Positive impacts of migration
1. Possibilities for transfer of skill acquired over the years by return migrants could also create a significant externality to skill starved economies of most countries in Africa.
2. Migration has major impact on both the people and the places involved in it. When supported by appropriate policies, migration can contribute to inclusive and sustainable development in both origin and destination countries" (United Nation, 2019).
   3.   In 2016 alone, migrants sent $429 billion in remittances to low and middle income countries (United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, 2017), increased further as Global migration indicators (2018) revealed that 466 billion dollars were remittances which were sent to low income and middle income countries in 2017. This could have reduced or increased considering certain global factors.
4. Migrants contributed 6.7 trillion dollars (Global migration indicators, 2017), to global GDP in 2016.
5. There will be an increase in cultural diversity among migrants and within the host country.
6. Public service will benefit from the inflow of professional and well qualified personnel to boost the boost the economy. For instance, engineers, doctors, lecturers, nurse etc. America could boost of an advanced nation today based on the knowledge well skilled and qualified professional migrant brought to America.
7.   Where the population is an added advantage in economic and human resources development, the inflow of migrants will increase the population and in this case an added advantage to the host country when such population could be utilized.

Negative impacts of migration
1. 65.5 million Individual has been forcefully displaced due to war, conflicts and general violence (Global migration indicators, 2017).

2. 6,163 migrants were declared missing during migration in 2017(Global Migration Indicators, 2017). The possibility that this has increased is likely.

3. An estimated of 65 million migrants who were victims of forced labour as estimated in 2016. The trend is likely to have increased in the present time.

4. 18.8 million People in 135 countries were displaced by natural disasters within their own countries in 2017(Global migration indicators, 2017).

5. Over-population: increase in population due to the inflow of migrants could add pressure on resources especially public services like schools, hospitals etc.

6. Human Resource depletion and brain drain: the change in demographic structure in both origin and destination countries in the decades ahead is expected to generate huge labor market imbalances at a global level that could create substantial impetus for migration.

7. Crime and delinquency: migration could increase the rate of crime and delinquency in host country. Especially when there is pressure on resources.

8. Under-Population of sending country: as people are migrating to other regions or country, the population of the sending country will be reduced drastically leading to under-population. Although this could be an advantage where there is an overpopulation of the sending country, then it will reduce the population.

9. Increased competition from migrants could result to local people competing for jobs and other services.

10. Challenges of acceptance by host country and xenophobic attacks: there could be challenges of acceptance by host country which can likely lead to xenophobic attacks on migrants. This was witnessed in South Africa, where the host South African attacked other migrants in South Africa. The reason given that there was competition for jobs, scarce jobs and resources.

11. There could be the problem of assimilation of migrants in the host country.

12. Cultural, religious challenges and differences: cultural and religious differences are some of the challenges faced by migrants in host country. Most host countries are not tolerant of the religion and culture of migrants especially if there are differences.

Self-Assessment Exercises 1

Discuss the impacts of migration.

3.3.3 Rural-Urban Migration-An analysis

Rural-urban migration has been a part of the pattern of migration studies. It has followed a steady trend and would continue to remain so; it is the movement of people from rural areas to urban areas and cities. Although there are histories of people moving from urban to rural areas for agriculture and living a quiet live, this is referred to as 'counterurbanization'. The pull factor in migration has accounted for people to move to the urban areas from the rural areas. These pull factors includes; search for employment and better job, availability of infrastructures, accessible and modern markets and industries, governance etc.

Urbanization is defined as the "proportion of people living in built environments such as towns and cities" (Cool geography, 2010). Movement towards the urban centers of a country has been found to be a common element in regards to the population dynamics. These dynamics however have a significant economic, cultural, political and social impact on the lives of not only the migrants but also the place of destination (Malik, 2015). In a study by Nguyen, Raabe and Grote (2015) it is shown that migration, especially migration for employment, is a livelihood support strategy for households exposed to agricultural and economic shocks. And that migration for education is more likely observed among households with higher human capital and being financially better off. Nevertheless, the probability of migration decreases with the employment opportunity in the village. Migrants perceive themselves to be better off at the place of destination, but income losses from shocks of their rural households may reduce their employment quality.

Rural laborers generally have little education and are relegated to low paying jobs on plantations or in mines. This has provided the incentive for many who have migrated to the cities in search of opportunities for advancement (McCatty, 2004). Rural urban migration generally improves the living standards of migrants and leads to the disintensification of land use in fragile ecosystem with low productivity, thus stimulating ecosystem recovery. Ajaero and Onokala (2013) study has shown that rural-urban migration contributes significantly towards the development of their rural communities through monetary remittances and the involvement of the rural-urban migrants in community development projects. Barrio, Berttinelli and Strobl (2006) believes that "climatic change, as proxied by rainfall, has acted to change urbanization in sub-Saharan Africa but not elsewhere in the developing world".

3.4   Social integration-advancing the migration policies of

developed nations

One major challenge migrant's face when they enter their host country is the issue of integration. It has become in many receiving countries a systematic and integrated policy issue for migrant integration. Migrants are faced with this challenge. Integration is the process by which migrants are accepted into the host society either as individual or group. The United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affair noted that many countries have undertaken initiatives to make it easier for immigrants to integrate into the host society, in particular through language training and information campaigns that educate immigrants about the life and culture of the host country, as well as through legal provisions to ensure non-discrimination and other explicit measures.

It is in this regard that the following policies on integration of non-nationals, policies on naturalization of non-nationals, and policies to facilitate the return of migrants to their home countries, have been identified in the issues of social integration advancing migration policies of developed nations.

Integration measures in most destination countries fall into two distinct categories: multiculturalism and assimilation. While multiculturalism is the ability of host country to allow migrant to retain their culture and as well adapt to the culture of the host country, assimilation is the process whereby the host country totally assimilate the culture of the minority migrants into the culture of the host country. United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017) sees it that large shares of Governments also view immigration policy as a tool to safeguard employment opportunities for their nationals. This rationale informed 46 per cent of Governments' immigration policies globally. IOM (2021) takes a comprehensive approach to migrant integration in order to ensure that migrants can fully engage with their host society from a socio-economic, political, and cultural perspective. Programmes are tailored to take into account migrant characteristics such as gender, age, duration of stay, and overall economic and societal trends in the receiving country".

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (2020) reports that when it comes to migrant integration, the local level matters, where migrants go and how they integrate into their new communities depends on the specific characteristics of cities and regions. Local authorities play a vital role in this integration. Also United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017) believes that integration policies are essential to achieve inclusive and sustainable economic growth in countries of destination and contribute to the wellbeing of migrants. Noting that globally, 59 per cent of

Governments have introduced a policy or programme aimed at integrating non-nationals into their society.

Some typical indications of successful migrant integration are the decrease of the difference between migrants and non migrants according to data on employment, education, health, and social inclusion (International Organization for Migration, 2020).Migrants who are integrated successfully into receiving societies have accumulated capital and acquired new knowledge and skills, and are often well-placed to contribute to the development of their countries of origin (IOM, 2021). Integration is a multi-sphere process, including legal-political, socio-economic, cultural, religious, which all contain housing, employment, education, voting rights, membership on ethnic organizations (Russell and Collyer, 2016).

OECD (2020) advised on the way forward in making integration policies ready. It seeked for; "Information and E-learning tools become increasingly widespread, but also carry some risks, the host-country language will remain the pillar for integration, but its teaching must adapt to new techniques, Overcoming uncertainty about migrants' formal qualifications, Providing all migrants with the basic skills for sustainable integration, Matching migrant skills with labour market needs, Accounting for gender aspects, Addressing the specific needs of elderly migrants, Effective communication strategies, Spending money more effectively through new partnerships and incentives, Pre-arrival support", involving civil society organization.

The summary of the integrated migration policies takes into critical note that;
1.   Migration takes into cognizance issues of gender in integration
2.   The infusion or otherwise the retain of migrants culture
3.   The adoption of the best approach to understanding migrants motives and properly integrate based on the motive.
4.   An integration plan that takes into consideration age differences, culture and religion.

Self-Assessment Exercises 2

1.	What are the challenges associated with Social integration of the migration?
2.	Discuss the impact of migration in development.

3.5   Migration and its impact on the development process

While the international community has long recognized the important relationship between international migration and development, the integration of migrants and migration into the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development represents an important step forward (OECD, 2020). Morina, Gashi and Morina (2016) argued that the effect of migration for the economic development of a country is both positive and negative, especially when human resources who are professionally are removed from the sending country.

Migration may trigger antagonistic attitude towards host country and can lead to new conflicts, insecurities, and undermine social cohesion (Dosky, 2018), which will in turn impede development. Emigration can have positive impact on development especially in the area of remittance sent to developing countries which represents 436 billion US dollars as at 2014. This represents more than three times the global flow of official development assistance (Khoudour, 2015). Maintaining ties to the diaspora can boost access to markets in receiving countries, help sending countries encourage return migration of skilled workers, and enhance the flow of finance and knowledge (World Bank, nd).

Many forms of migration offer a range of mechanisms through which economic development of rural areas in the developing regions can be affected in important ways. Migration may offer a route out of poverty for the migrants themselves. This is the more traditional set of mechanisms emphasized, also migrants' departures may serve, directly or indirectly, to enhance or possibly worsen the consumption, incomes and well-being of those who remain in the rural areas (Lucas, 2007). Migrants are also a source of ideas and innovation who can contribute to businesses, governments and other entities in the city. Migrants come from diverse cultures encouraging diversity (World Economic forum, 2017). However diversity can also pose a risk to social cohesion, cultures and traditions and to a certain extent to the safety and security of residents. It can lead to social tension associated with xenophobia and discrimination and to violence in neighbourhoods, workplaces or schools.

Other migration-related targets in the 2030 Agenda include retaining health workers in developing countries; providing scholarships for study abroad; ending human trafficking; respecting the labour rights of migrant workers, in particular women migrants; reducing the costs of transferring remittances and providing legal identity for all.

 3.6   Summary

The main areas of focus in this unit are:
1. Migration has taken different pattern over the centuries and they are conditioned by different factors.
2. The impacts of migration are numerous and calls for concern.
3. Rural-urban migration are condition by certain factors which are both detrimental and has its advantage,
4. The challenges are also associated with the Social integration-advancing the migration policies of developed nations, though it has recorded improvement in integrating migrants.

In this unit we have been able to;
1. Review the Migration Pattern taking a world view.
2. Discuss the impacts of migration
3. An analysis of rural-urban migration
4. Discuss the Social integration-advancing the migration policies of developed nations as well as
5. Reviewed and discussed migration and its impact on the development process

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 3.8   Possible Answers to SAEs

Answers to SAEs 1
Migration brings to limelight the following impacts
1. Possibilities for transfer of skill acquired over the years by return migrants could also create a significant externality to skill starved economies of most countries in Africa.
2. Migration has major impact on both the people and the places involved in it. When supported by appropriate policies, migration can contribute to inclusive and sustainable development in both origin and destination countries" (United Nation, 2019).
3. In 2016 alone, migrants sent $429 billion in remittances to low and middle income countries (United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, 2017), increased further as Global migration indicators

Answers to SAEs 2

➢   Migration takes into cognizance issues of gender in integration
➢   The infusion or otherwise the retain of migrants culture
➢   The adoption of the best approach to understanding migrants motives and properly integrate based on the motive.

While the international community has long recognized the important relationship between international migration and development, the integration of migrants and migration into the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development represents an important step forward (OECD, 2020).

Unit 4   Gendering Global Migration

4.1   Introduction
4.2   Learning Outcomes (LOs)

4.3   Main content
     4.3.1   Women and migration
     4.3.2   Men and migration
4.4   Gender related issues and the drivers of migration
4.5   Summary
4.6   References/Further Readings/Web Resources
4.7   Possible Answers to Self-Assessment Exercise(s)

4.1   Introduction

The unit is a review of gender and global migration; it also explains the impact of migration on women as well as men, taking clue on the gender related issues and the drivers of migration.

4.2   Learning Outcomes

By the end of this unit, you will be able to:

- Have an understanding of issues in gender and global migration
- Discuss and review the impacts of migration on women as well as men 3. An understanding of gender related issues and the drivers of migration

4.3   MAIN CONTENT

4.3.1   Women and migration

In a world where issues of gender is a sensitive area of discourse, considering that issues of gender is reflected almost in all the areas of academic and development discourse. Discussing women and migration should not be an exception given how it is important for development. Current trend in international migration is that almost half the population movement consists of women, which is in contrast to the relatively lower proportion of female migrants in 19th century migration (Rakkee and Sasikumar, 2012).

Gender "is the social construct of "male" and "female," and gender norms shape roles, expectations, and behaviors associated with masculinity and femininity. Gender norms can both empower and constrain rights and opportunities" (Fleury, 2016). Fleury (2016) believes that migration can improve the autonomy, human capital, and self-esteem of women, as well as women's authority and worth in their families and communities.

Migration can advance more equitable social norms and improve women's rights and access to resources.

Oishi (2002) noted that "feminization of international labor migration is a global trend. The percentage of women in the migrant population (both permanent immigrants and temporary migrants) has been increasing in the postwar period, and now women comprise the majority of international migrants". Women migrant workers often find themselves in domestic work and care giving, "invisible" sectors, where they are often not protected by the destination country's labour legislation. This can lead to high levels of exploitation and abuse (International Labour Organization, 2010). Despite the difficulties and constraints, migration offers women new opportunities and financial independence in addition to improved status within their homes and communities (Kawar, 2016).
Women are no longer just following their fathers or husbands. They migrate in their own capacities as workers. However, as the number of migrant women increased, the number of abuse and exploitation has also risen (Oishi, 2002). United Nations report from the Division for the Advancement of Women Department of Economic and Social Affairs made it clear that gender inequality can be a powerful factor leading to migration when women have economic, political and social expectations that cannot be realized in the country of origin. Gender relations within the family determine who migrates on their own, women or men. Gender norms about the inappropriateness of women migrating autonomously, the constraining effects of their traditional family roles, women's lack of social and economic independence, all hinder women's participation in international migration (United Nation, nd).The global segregation of labour markets largely affects the types of work available to both men and women migrant workers. Whereas many economic sectors are open for men, women migrant workers are heavily concentrated in female-dominated occupations, often the services sector. And these occupations are most commonly associated with traditional gender roles. Despite the potential for improving their lives there are many disadvantages and risks that women face as compared to men: During the decision to migrate many women may have unrealistic expectations, lack of proper information on the migration process and procedures and on employment opportunities (kawar, 2016).

The summary of the issues of migration and women is that;
1. Migration of women could expose them to danger and vulnerability.
2. The domestic nature of work role assigned to women sometimes hinders them access to migrate.
3. Women who manage to migrate and were successful in receiving countries tends to change the perception based on gender role assigned to women. This has equally changed the social status of

women in the sending country, especially when they return and when remittance are made.

The following factors stands as an influencing factors or hindrances on women's migration;

1. **Policies**: migration policies that is intend to protect migrant women's rights in the other hand create so many obstacles for women who wants to migrate resulting to the limiting of their opportunities for regular migration. In some instances, migrant married women, are constrained by receiving countries laws that usually makes their residence permit depend on that of their husband. They lack the autonomy to function independently. Peradventure there is the case of divorce; they are left vulnerable without legal status to function in the receiving country.

2. **Unstable jobs:** most jobs that women do are low paid jobs. paid oversees workers for women are frequently unstable, occasioned by low wages, devoid of insurance and social services, associated with poor working conditions. Even when women migrate legally, they are relegated to jobs where they can easily become subjects and faced with the issues of discrimination, unstable employment terms and conditions, abuses, right violations, engulfed in trafficking and prostitution and sometimes managed by trafficking rings.

3. **Low access to social security:** though the problem of majority of migrants, however women tends to be faced with this challenge more often than their male counterpart. This is given that women are easily employed in domestic services that is not protected under labour laws. They are in the condition of service with the domestic jobs at high risk of being exploited, poor working condition and poorly treated with little access to social security and insurance to access good health facilities and housing accommodation.

4. **Challenge of managing work and household:** women are cut up with the challenge of managing household and work. This factor places undue pressure, psychological imbalance on women in managing their family. This factor exposes the children to violence, other vices and deviant behaviours.

5. **Poverty and inequality:** poverty and inequality among gender, especially which women are the most vulnerable subjects women to limited access to information which hinders them from and affects the choice of migration. Women are disadvantaged in resources distribution resulting to their inability to muster resources for migration.

6. **Cultural barriers:** most migrant's country have cultures that are anti women's right of livelihood. Women are in some regions or countries restricted by culture to migrate and must do so with the

permission of their immediate family.

Self-Assessment Exercises 1

Discuss the major constraints of migration on women

4.3.2   Men and migration

The motives and consequences of human mobility are shaped by various factors such as customary rules based on gender. Gender has the highest impact on the migration experiences of men and women (Migration Data Portal, 2021). The share of female migrant has not changed over the past 60 years; more women are migrating independently for work, education and as head of households. Despite the improvement female migrants are faced with vulnerability are still discriminated upon.

Vlase (2018) study has shown that migrant's subjectivity is deeply shaped by the very experience of migration. Some men migrants find themselves in situations trying to outperform in the areas of adulthood and masculinity, while others try to struggle to cope with the threatened masculinity after negative life events. Women and men may have the same desire to migrate, but this does not mean that they have the same probability to migrate. Indeed, migration of both sexes is still influenced by the traditional social model. According to this model, men are more likely to migrate, and they do so principally for economic reasons. However, female emigrants are valued only within a socially accepted context (Bouchoucha, 2012). The migration of women and men is impregnated by their responsibilities and social roles. According to their reproductive role, women migrate for family reasons, while men migrate mainly to work, as they are responsible for their families.

4.4   Gender related issues and the drivers of migration

The main reason for migration is an indicator of social roles of men and women. According to the traditional divisions of male and female roles, men migrate to find jobs, females join them to play their roles as housewives. Male migrate mainly for economic reasons, while females migrate principally for family reasons. In many instances females migrate for studies (Bouchoucha, 2012). Recent migration research has shown that, contrary to popular belief, female migrants constitute roughly half of all internal migrants in developing countries. In some regions, female migrants even predominate (Topouzis, 1995). Data has also indicated that the rate of female migration is growing faster than male migration in many receiving countries (United Nations, 2019). Women were attracted to towns and cities and what they came to find spaces where new opportunities could be explored. Opportunity came in

the form of economic in dependence, marriage, romantic union, and education (Braun, 2020).

"Women and girls are also forced migrants leaving their countries in order to flee conflict, persecution, environmental degradation, natural disasters or other situations that affect their security, livelihood or habitat"(united Nations, nd). Women in rural areas, whether they decide to migrate or stay behind as family members of male migrants, are confronted with very specific hardships and discriminations (Danziger and IOM, 2009).

Self-Assessment Exercises 2

What are the major drivers of migration on gender?

4.5   Summary

The main point to note in this unit is that:
 Migration can be influenced by gender factors
1.   Certain cultural factors constrain female in migration process.
2.   The drivers of migration is different for both females and males
3.   Males tend to migrate often more than the females.

This unit has been able to explain the gender perspective of migration. It has also explained in clear term the relationship between migration and women and men and also the gender related issues and the drivers of migration.

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4.7   Possible Answers to SAEs

Answers to SAEs 1
The following are the major constraints of migration on women
   1. **Policies**: migration policies that is intend to protect migrant women's rights in the other hand create so many obstacles for women who wants to migrate resulting to the limiting of their opportunities for regular migration.
   2. **Unstable jobs:** most jobs that women do are low paid jobs
   3. **Low access to social security:** though the problem of majority of migrants, however women tends to be faced with this challenge more often than their male counterpart.

Answers to SAEs 2
The main reason for migration is an indicator of social roles of men and women. According to the traditional divisions of male and female roles, men migrate to find jobs, females join them to play their roles as housewives. Male migrate mainly for economic reasons, while females migrate principally for family reasons.

MODULE 2   MEANING, SCOPE AND DEFINITION OF URBANIZATION

Unit 1   Definition and Meaning of Urbanization
Unit 2   Urbanization Pattern-The Africa example
Unit 3   Key Concepts in Urban Analysis
Unit 4   Urbanization Theories-An overview

Unit 1   Definition and Meaning of Urbanization

Unit Structure

1.1   Introduction
1.2   Learning Outcomes (LOs)
1.3   Main Content
        1.3.1 Concept of Urbanization
        1.3.2 Scope and contents in urbanization
1.4   Urban classifications
1.5   Importance of urbanization
1.6   Summary
1.7   References/Further Readings/Web Resources
1.8   Possible Answers to Self-Assessment Exercise(s)

1.1   Introduction

Unit one (1) in Module 2 discusses the definition and concept of urbanization;given the different conceptual definition form various authors. It also discusses the urban process as well as the scope and contents in urbanization. It reviews the urban classification.

1.2   Learning Outcomes

By the end of this unit, you will be able to:

- Define urbanization
- Have an understanding of the scope and contents in urbanization
- Discuss urban classifications.

1.3   MAIN CONTENT

1.3.1   Concept of Urbanization

Urbanization implies "a change in the economic, social and cultural aspects of the society. It is a process of becoming urban, to locate the origin of urbanization today, we go back in time to identity the earliest form of urban life as beginning in the Middle and Near East near what is today Iraq—around 3,500 BC. The oldest urban communities known in history began approximately 6,000 years ago and later emerged with the Maya culture in Mexico and in the river basins of China and India" (Peng, Chen and Cheng, nd). Widespread urbanization is a recent phenomenon. In 1900 just 15 percent of the world's population lived in cities. The 20th century transformed this picture, as the pace of urban population growth accelerated very rapidly in about 1950. Sixty years later, it is estimated that half of the world's people lives in cities (Annez, and Buckley, nd).

Urbanization implies a change in the economic, social and cultural aspect of the society. It is a process of becoming urban (Hussain and Imitiyaz, 2018). It is the process of concentration of people in a particular territory or a well defined area, moving to cities, changing from agriculture to other pursuit common to the cities (Kushwaha, 2020). Urbanization could also be defined as the aggregate of people into relatively large, dense, and heterogeneous settlement (Friedmann, 1966).Is the way the population shift from rural to urban areas, "the gradual increase in the proportion of people living in urban areas", and the ways in which each society adapts to the change (Sanyaolu and Sanyaolu, 2018).Urbanization refers to the process by which rural areas become urbanized as a result of economic development and industrialization. Demographically, the term urbanization denotes the redistribution of populations from rural to urban settlements over time (Peng, Chen and Cheng, nd).

Urbanization is the process by which large numbers of people become permanently concentrated in a particular area through the process of the movement from rural to urban areas, leading to a rise in the population and city dwellers. It is the growth of town and cities at the expense of the rural areas. In this instance as the cities increases the rural areas decreases in population. Taking a look at some of the existing positions on urbanization, McGranahan and Satterthwaite (2014) paper debunked some positions on urbanization, taking a current stand that "Africa is not the fastest urbanising continent (Asia is); the rate of urbanisation in low-income countries is not unprecedented or accelerating (indeed it has

been falling for decades now); megacities are not becoming the predominant urban form (megacities, with populations over 10 million only account for 10 per cent of urban population and most are not growing particularly fast); and urbanisation is not the primary driver of urban land expansion"

Figure 1.1: *Lagos, an example of an urban area in Nigeria,*
SOURCE: Istockphotos.com

Urbanization is also the process of the movement from the destination of or shift in population from rural areas to urban areas. This is usually occurring based on social, political and economic condition. Urbanization is the triggering and driven factor for modernity, modernization and economic growth. In 2019 alone, about 51.16 percent of Nigerian lives in the urban centers (O'Neill, 2021).

Self-Assessment Exercises 1

Define urbanization

1.3.2   Scope and contents in urbanization

The scope of urbanization falls within the; structured facilities, residential, employment centre, communication network, infrastructural facilities, size, density of population, family, marriage, occupation, class extremes, social heterogeneity, social distance, system of interaction and mobility (Sanyaolu and Sanyaolu, 2018). In related scope, urbanization is related to studied areas in urban sociology, urban ecology and morphology, urban geography. In other area, urbanization and within the study of urban areas, provides a broadly interdisciplinary understanding of how urban dynamics shape both global interdependence and local spaces.

1.4   Urban classifications

Urban areas are created through urbanization and are categorized by urban morphology as cities, towns, conurbations or suburbs. In urbanism, the term contrasts to rural areas such as villages and hamlets; in urban sociology or urban anthropology it contrasts with natural environment (Baten, 2003). Sometimes urban areas are classified as large size and high density of population, heterogeneity, anonymity, mobility and transiency, formality of relation, social distance, regimentation and segmentation (Pujal, nd).

1.5   Importance of urbanization

Urbanization is significant to the development of a country. When well planned and structured, urbanization could be important for the development of a nation. Urbanization is important in the following aspects:

1.   Urbanization can trigger a socio-economic conditions that can have impact on human settlements and conditions. These conditions can impact on employments, housing, health and transportation and creation of job opportunities.
2.   Urbanization will increase the rate of cultural integration of the multi-ethnic group inhabiting the urban centers; this will create room for cultural and ethnic harmony and fostering of peace and unity.
3.   Urbanization brings people of different professions and ideas within an urban settlement. Urbanization can in this situation serve as a center for people with professional ideas and thinking to pull resources together for innovation.
4.   Urbanization will create the condition for market and infrastructural development and investment.
5.   The movement and migration of people from the rural areas to the urban centers will increase the potential of tapping into the human resources for development.
6.   Urbanizations will create the market condition for the population demand of agricultural products, goods and services.
7.   Urban areas serves as centers of innovation and governance structure needed for the effective administration.

Self-Assessment Exercises 2

Explain the scope to which urbanization could be studied.

   1.6   Summary

The focus in this unit is:
1.   The Definition of urbanization and as well as discussion of the scope and contents in urbanization based on various authors.
2.   The understanding that urban areas are classified as large size and high density of population, heterogeneity, anonymity, mobility and transiency, formality of relation, social distance, regimentation and segmentation.

In this unit you have been able to define urbanization, the scope and content in urbanization as well as urban classification.

1.7   References/Further Readings

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1.8   Possible Answers to SAEs

Answers to SAEs 1

Urbanization is also the process of the movement from the destination of or shift in population from rural areas to urban areas.

Answers to SAEs 2
1.   Urbanizations will create the market condition for the population demand of agricultural products, goods and services.
2.   Urban areas serves as centers of innovation and governance structure needed for the effective administration.

Unit 2   Urbanization Pattern-The Africa example

2.1   Introduction
2.2   Learning Outcomes (LOs)
2.3   Main content
       2.3.1   Urbanization process
       2.3.2   Settlement and Housing Pattern in Urban centre
2.4   A review of the issue of urban dichotomy.
2.5   Impact of Urbanization in Development
2.6   Summary
2.7   References/Further Readings/Web Resources
2.8   Possible Answers to Self-Assessment Exercise(s)

 2.1   Introduction

Unit 2 of module two explains the urbanization process, it also an explanation of the settlement and housing pattern in urban centre. A review of the issue of urban dichotomy and the impact of urbanization in development is discussed here.

2.2   Learning Outcomes

By the end of this unit, you will be able to:

•   Discuss the urbanization process
•   Review the issue of urban dichotomy
•   Discuss the impact of urbanization in development.

 2.3   MAIN CONTENT

2.3.1 Urbanization Process

Cool Geography (2015), listed four processes associated with urban growth and urbanization. The first is the initial urbanization where a settlement starts to grow as a result of physical and human factors, the second is a period of suburbanization, where the city grows outwards from its central core to sprawl or spread into the surrounding environment, the third is the period of decline in either the population or industry or both during counter urbanization, where people or business move because of push factor within the city or push factor as a result of attraction outside the city or surrounding area, the fourth, is the phase of

urban resurgence, where political or economic decisions make then place attractive again bringing people back to it.

Urbanization is a process of population concentration; it proceeds in two ways; the multiplication of points of concentration and the increase in size of individual concentration (Tisdale, 1942). Urbanization has two types of impact, positive and negative. Urbanization brings positives impact to the society and it helps improve the development of the society since it improves the social and economic wellbeing of urban populace (Murayama and Estoque, 2019). Urban Learning (2020) listed the principal phases of an urban planning process as follows; Preparatory/exploration phase, Feasibility/planning phase, Formal planning/zoning phase, Design and implementation phase and Operational phase.

"Urban processes are greatly affected by structural transformation of societies. Societies have witnessed changes that were unprecedented. The collapse of political and economic systems, new integration policies, globalization and the economy, mass migration etc, (Schneida-Silwa, 2015), these structural changes manifest themselves in the urban process and sustainable urban design. The main process of urbanization through various aspects of urbanization in different countries, including economic growth and development, demographic change, changes through the process of industrialization, modernization, globalization, marketization and institutional power (Chaolin, 2019).

2.3.2   Settlement and Housing Pattern in Urban centre

United Nations High Commissioners for Refugees (2020) defined a 'settlement' as "an environment of household shelters: it is to a community what a shelter is to a household or family. Urban settlement options support settlements in (small and large) towns and cities". An *urban* settlement is "where displaced populations settle within an urban agglomeration such as a town or city. A master plan usually divides towns or cities into zones regulated by norms based on specific sectors such as housing, hygiene, habitat, and environment" (United Nations High Commissioners for Refugees, 2020).

Settlements take on a range of shapes when they form. Dispersed, linear and nucleated are the most common. A dispersed pattern is where isolated buildings are spread out across an area, usually separated by a few hundred metres with no central focus. It is typically an area containing buildings rather than a single settlement. The population is sparsely distributed in a dispersed settlement, while "a nucleated settlement occurs in a circular shape with buildings mainly concentrated around a common centre such as a road junction, park or service area.

Most large cities are nucleated indicating they are well planned"(Internet Geography, 2020). In India for instance, (Geography India, 2021), Urban Settlement is categorized as ancient City, Medieval City, Modern City. Administrative City/Town, Industrial City, Transport City, Commercial City, Mining City, Cantonment City, Educational City. Religious City and Tourists' City.

Settlement pattern can be influenced by availability of land, price of land, transport network, public policy and governance structure, social arrangement based on ethnic compositions. Also the pattern of human settlement is practically influenced by Physical features (e.g. relief feature, climate, and availability of water); Cultural and ethnic factors (e.g. social structure, caste, and religion) and Security factors (e.g. defence against thefts, robberies, etc.). Uppal (2007) noted that depending on the size and the services available and functions rendered, urban centres are designated as town, city, million city, conurbation and megalopolis.

2.4   A review of the issue of urban dichotomy

The basic difference between towns and villages is that in towns the main occupation of the people is related to secondary and tertiary sectors, while in the villages most of the people are engaged in primary occupations such as agriculture, fishing, lumbering, mining, animal husbandry (Uppal, 2007).

2.5   Impact of Urbanization in Development

The impact of urbanization in development could have both positive and negative consequences. By 2050, 68% of the population of the world is projected to live in urban areas. Urbanization is attractive to many rural citizens for the many opportunities it creates in bettering their quality of life. However, many elements of urbanization can turn burdensome for a city and its citizens if it is not planned for carefully" (Miranda, 2019). Adepoju and Adetoye (1995) noted for instance that the problems and challenges posed by the rapid urban growth in Nigeria are immense. More easily observable and perhaps very frightening are the general human and environmental poverty, the declining quality of life and the underutilized as well as the untapped wealth of human resources. Housing and associated facilities (such as water, electricity, waste disposal) are grossly inadequate, substandard environments called slums, plagued by squalor and grossly inadequate social amenities, such as, a shortage of schools, poor health facilities and lack of opportunities for recreation among others. Juvenile delinquency and crime have become endemic in urban areas as a result of the gradual decline of traditional social values and the breakdown of family cohesiveness and community

spirit" will hamper development.

Swelled urban towns and cities" without government decisive efforts to meet the development demands of the city overflow which is referred to as "urban slum" has created a sharp gap between the urban wealthy and urban poor (Salisu, 2019). Urbanization will create the following positive effect for development through the creation of employment opportunities and modernization. Urban areas also attract industries for innovations and development. Striving towns and cities are an essential element of a prosperous national economy. The gathering of economic and human resources in one place stimulates innovation and development in business, science, technology and industry (Openlearncreate, 2021). People of many classes and religions live and work together in cities, which creates better understanding and harmony and helps break down social and cultural barriers.

Urbanization is the cause of the increase in population growth rate of cities that took a sharp turn in the 20th century caused by rural-urban migration thereby resulting in an unprecedented high rent cost due to the insufficient housing delivery system (Aluko, 2010). National Geographic (2021) reports that;
1.   "Intensive urban growth can lead to greater poverty, with local governments unable to provide services for all people.
2.   Concentrated energy use leads to greater environmental pollution with significant impact on human health.
3.   Automobile exhaust produces elevated lead levels in urban air.
4.   Large volumes of uncollected waste create multiple health hazards.
5.   Urban development can magnify the risk of environmental hazards such as flash flood. .
6.   Pollution and physical barriers to root growth promote loss of urban tree cover and animal populations are inhibited by toxic substances, vehicles, and the loss of habitat and food sources".

Self-Assessment Exercises 1

What is urban dichotomy?

2.6   Summary

The summary of this unit is that;
1.   We have been able to identify four process of urbanizations as follow; first is the initial urbanization where a settlement starts to grow as a result of physical and human factors, the second is a period of suburbanization, where the city grows outwards from

its central core to sprawl or spread into the surrounding environment, the third is the period of decline in either the population or industry or both during counter urbanization, where people or business move because of push factor within the city or push factor as a result of attraction outside the city or surrounding area, the fourth, is the phase of urban resurgence, where political or economic decisions make then place attractive again bringing people back to it.

2.   There is a dichotomy between rural areas and urban centre. The later is characterized by rapid development while rural areas are lacking in development.

3.   There are numerous impact of urbanization on development.

We have been able to discuss the urban process and also the issues housing and settlement pattern in urban centre, a review of the issue of urban dichotomy, as well as the impact of urbanization in development.

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2.8   Possible Answers to SAEs

Answers to SAEs 1

The basic difference between towns and villages is that in towns the main occupation of the people is related to secondary and tertiary sectors, while in the villages most of the people are engaged in primary occupations such as agriculture, fishing, lumbering, mining, animal husbandry

Unit 3   Key Concepts in Urban Analysis

Unit Structure

3.1   Introduction
3.2   Learning Outcomes (LOs)
3.3   Main contents
            3.3.1   Social Justice,
            3.3.2   Gender Equity,
            3.3.3   Demographic Transition and Sustainability
3.4   Migration and urbanization in Nigeria
            3.4.1   Migration and Agriculture,
3. 5   Health and Education
3.6   Summary
3.7   References/Further Readings/Web Resources
3.8   Possible Answers to Self-Assessment Exercise(s)

3.1   Introduction

Unit 3 of module 2 of the study guide is an analysis of selected basic concepts in urban analysis. Key areas of analysis include social justice, gender equity, demographic transition and sustainability, migration and agriculture and health and education.

3.2   Learning Outcomes

By the end of this unit, you will be able to understand;

•   Key basic concepts in urban analysis.

3.3   MAIN CONTENT

3.3.1   Social Justice

Urban environments are complex. Along with offering cultural attractions like museums and restaurants, these areas are home to diverse populations, ones that include people of different ethnic, racial and income backgrounds. The divers' ethnic group, with disparity in income, comes with its social problems. It is therefore imperative that the issue of social justice in urban areas is important. The many but few of the social issues in urban areas could include; issues of employment, better and quality education, proper and organized sanitary system, housing issues, health care system, gender issues and discriminations. All these areas of social justice should be integrated for all who reside in the urban areas, irrespective of status, qualification and position.

Other none human factors should also be taken into consideration when issues of social justice are considered. In this regard, Langemeyer and Connolly (2020) mentioned that most "mainstream applied approaches to sustainability (*e.g.* Sustainable Development Goals) emphasize economic growth in a manner that allows certain aspects of the multiple domains of justice to be sacrificed (*e.g.* distributional goals may be explicitly targeted while procedural justice is scarcely attended to), substantive considerations of social equity and justice are exclude.

Other evident area of concern in the area of social justice and that has constituted a problem University of Minnesota (2010), is *fiscal:* Cities typically have serious difficulties in paying for basic services such as policing, public education, trash removal, street maintenance, and snow removal (at least in cold climates), and in providing certain services for their residents who are poor or disabled or who have other conditions". In the area of urban design, it is and should effectively support sustainable development through its influence on the proper formation of new urbanized places (spaces) or revitalization of the existing ones, result of friendly and well-organized civil participation and should be conducted in a tight cooperation between designers, who represent the local authorities, and stakeholders including, inter alia, representatives of so-far marginalized social groups and nongovernmental organizations. This cooperation must continue from the beginning to the very end of the design process and during the realization of the project (Borowczyk, 2018), to ensure social justice.

Self-Assessment Exercises 1

1. What is Gender equity?

3.3.2 Gender Equity

Issues of gender have always been a sensitive area of discourse both in migration and urban studies. There are different roles and expectations associated with gender especially in the study of urban areas. These expectations should be equally distributed for gender equity. For instance, employment opportunities should be the derivative and right of both the female and male. Access to infrastructural facilities like housing, transportation, health care facilities etc, should be free from gender bias.

The term gender refers to the economic, social and cultural attributes and opportunities associated with being male or female (UNFPA, 2005). Gender attributes which are socially constructed means that they are also amenable to change in ways that can make a society more just and equitable. Gender equity is the process of being fair to women and men.

To ensure fairness, strategies and measures must often be available to compensate for women's historical and social disadvantages that prevent women and men from otherwise operating on a level playing field (UNFPA, 2005). Gender equality does not mean that men and women become the same; only that access to opportunities and life changes is neither dependent on, nor constrained by, their sex. Achieving gender equality requires women's empowerment to ensure that decision-making at private and public levels and access to resources are no longer weighted in men's favour, so that both women and men can fully participate as equal partners in productive and reproductive life (UNFPA, 2005).

3.3.3   Demographic Transition and Sustainability

Population is important in understanding the growth of cities. Population could hinder and at the same time improve the development of an urban area. Understanding the importance of population and demography especially their transition is ideal to understand urban development and issues of sustainability. The population of an urban area should compliment sustainability. Sustainability should be influenced by space and approaches on the quality of human life in the urban areas. In practical and in demographic transition and sustainability the various models of demographic transition should be evaluated.

Grover, (2014) took an analysis of the Stage 3 of the demographic transition model; which explains the correlation between death rates (High and low),when death rates are low and birth rates decrease, usually as a result of improved economic conditions, which could be as a result of an increase in women's status and education, and access to contraception. Lower birth rates combined with low death rates slow the pace of total population growth of countries within Stage3 and thus could effectively distribute resources for development and sustainability. In the same space, Thompson (1929) developed four models to which demographic transition should be understood. The model has four stages: pre-industrial, urbanizing/industrializing, mature industrial, and postindustrial. In the pre-industrial stage, crude birth rates and crude death rates remain close to each other keeping the population relatively level. During the urbanizing/industrializing stage, however, improvements in health care delivery and medicines, coupled with investments in sanitation and infrastructure, bring a sharp drop in the crude death rates (Baum, 2011), which is important for sustainable development.

3.4   Migration and Agriculture

Agriculture remains one of the bedrock of income and development for

many countries today. However, agricultural development in facing a serious challenge and problem arising from policies, availability of lands, equipment and modernization, but of a serious note is the issue of human resources and factors for agricultural development. The major human factor is occasioned by the rural-urban migration and drift.

Migrants can be agents of development, contribute to economic growth and improve food security and rural livelihoods. Orderly, safe and regular migration of people underpins the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (Food and Agricultural Organization, 2020). Agriculture and rural development can address the root causes of migration, including rural poverty, food insecurity, inequality, unemployment, lack of social protection as well as natural resource depletion due to environmental degradation and climate change."Rural migration in particular out migration can have profound effects on rural development, food and security and nutrition and poverty, affecting agricultural production, rural households and the broader rural economy"(Food and Agricultural Organization, 2018).

"Rural areas are and will continue to shape migration for the decades to come in many countries. Agriculture and rural development must be an integral part of any response to large migratory movements; they can harness the potential of migration for development" (Food and Agricultural Organization, 2017).Agricultural development contributes to the development of enhanced opportunities for labour mobility to non-farm and nontraditionally rural sectors. While agriculture and rural development is necessary to stop people being compelled to migrate to support their families, the very nature of its development actually creates opportunities for mobile workers" (Suttie, 2019).

3.5   Health and Education

Urban environments play an essential role in shaping human health and wellbeing. A systems approach is required in understanding the many linkages between health and wellbeing and urban environments (Xuemei, Indira, Capon, Hasan and Jaron, 2012).

3.6   Summary

The point to note is that;

1.   Both social and gender equity is important in our understanding of the study of urban areas and sustainability.
2.   Both issues of birth and date rates in key to studying urban areas
3.   Urban areas impacts significantly on Housing and health.

In this unit we have been able discuss the basic key units in urban analysis. The areas of analysis were Social Justice, Gender Equity, Demographic Transition and Sustainability, Migration and urbanization in Nigeria, Migration and Agriculture and Health and Education.

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3.8 Possible Answers to SAEs

Answers to SAEs 1

Gender equality does not mean that men and women become the same; only that access to opportunities and life changes is neither dependent on, nor constrained by, their sex.

UNIT 4   URBANIZATION THEORIES-AN OVERVIEW

Unit Structure

 4.1   Introduction

In unit 4 of module 2 we will provide and review identifiable theories in urbanization. Theories are set of principles to which the practice of an activity is based. Therefore we will see their relationship in the study of urbanization.

 4.2   Learning Outcomes

By the end of this unit, you will be able to:

•   Identify related theories of urbanization
•   Link these theories to areas of urbanization.

 4.3   MAIN CONTENT

4.3.1   Functionalism theory of Urbanization

To understand the functionalist theory of urbanization, it is important we understand what functionalism is all about. Take a living organism for instance, with different parts all functioning for the survival of the whole system. Each part of the organism must function for their survivability. Any dysfunctional part could spell doom for the whole. An urban area is like an organism, with each part (Humans, public sectors and institutions,

housing etc) all functioning for the smooth running and growth of the city. Maintaining equilibrium of the parts is necessary for city growth, no part should be left in developmental process.

Cities serve many important functions for society but also have their dysfunctions. Functionalist theorists differ on the relative merits and disadvantages of urban life, and in particular on the degree to which a sense of community and social bonding exists within cities. Durkheim (1933 in University of Minnesota (2010), certainly appreciated the social bonds and community feeling, which he called mechanical solidarity, characteristic of small, rural societies. However, he also thought that these societies stifled individual freedom and that social ties still exist in larger, urban societies. He called these latter ties organic solidarity. The functionalist perspectives sees society as complex system whose part works together to promote solidarity and stability.

4.3.2 Conflict theory

Conflict theory explains the continuous conflict in the society as a result of the limited resources. The conflict theory was propounded by Karl Marx to explain the disparity in the ownership of resources. For Marx, society is ordered along those who own the means of production and those who provide labour.

The import of the conflict theory explains this narrative; cities are run by political and economic elites that use their resources to enrich their positions and to take resources from the poor. The diversity of social backgrounds found in cities contributes to conflict over norms and values (University of Minnesota, 2010).

4.3.3 Urban Structure Theory

Urban structure describes the resulting patterns and regularities which cities spread out across space, occupy it and transform it (Shearmur, 2013). *Urban structure* is the arrangement of land use in *urban* areas, in other words, how the land use of a *city* is set out. *Urban* planners, economists, and geographers have developed several models that explain where different types of people and businesses tend to exist within the *urban* setting.

4.4   Critical Urban Theory

Explains the city formation phenomenon where economic priorities prevail to facilitate the city's propensity to generate and accumulate wealth. Such city formation involves some irreversible spatial investments, massive resource allocations and financial investments

recoverable only if anticipated future income transpires.

"Critical urban theory explains that another more, democratic, socially just and sustainable form of urbanization is possible and it involves the critique of ideology and the critique of power, inequality, injustice and exploitation at once and within among cities". Critical urban theory involves the critique of ideology (including social–scientific ideologies) and the critique of power, inequality, injustice and exploitation at once and within among cities (Brenner, 2009).

4.5   Burgess Model

Burgess (1925) proposed a descriptive urban land use model that divided cities into concentric circles expanding from downtown to the suburbs. This representation was built from Burgess's observations of several American cities, notably Chicago, for which he provided empirical evidence. The model assumes a relationship between the socioeconomic status (mainly income) of households and the distance from the Central Business District (CBD), the further from the CBD, the better the quality of housing, but the longer the commuting time (Jean-Paul, 2020).

Burgess model also explained that land values are highest in the centre of a town or city. The reason is that competition is high in the central parts of the settlement. This leads to high-rise, high-density buildings being found near the Central Business District (CBD)**,** with low-density, sparse developments on the edge of the town or city.

Self-Assessment Exercises 1

Discuss the major theories of urbanization.

4.5.1   Demographic Transition Theory

The theory as propounded by Frank Notestein explains of how fertility and mortality rates impact the age distribution and population of populations. The four model and four stages to which it is explained include: pre-industrial, urbanizing/industrializing, mature industrial, and post-industrial.

4.6   Summary

The main point in this unit is that;
1.   Functionalist perspectives sees society (urban areas) as complex system whose part works together to promote solidarity and stability.

2.   The diversity of social backgrounds found in cities contributes to conflict over norms and values
3.   That land values are highest in the centre of a town or city.
4.   Another more, democratic, socially just and sustainable form of urbanization is possible and it involves the critique of ideology and the critique of power, inequality, injustice and exploitation at once and within among cities".
5.   Fertility and mortality rates impact the age distribution and population of populations.

In this we identified some of the key theories of urbanization as well as their import in the understanding of and the study of urbanization.

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4.8   Possible Answers to SAEs

Answers to SAEs 1
Conflict theory explains the continuous conflict in the society as a result of the limited resources. The conflict theory was propounded by Karl Marx to explain the disparity in the ownership of resources.

Urban Structure Theory: Urban structure describes the resulting patterns and regularities which cities spread out across space, occupy it and transform it

Critical Urban Theory: Explains the city formation phenomenon where economic priorities prevail to facilitate the city's propensity to generate and accumulate wealth.

MODULE 3   CONTEXTUALIZING DEVELOPMENT

Unit 1   Meaning and Definition of Development
Unit 2   Sustainable Development and the use of the Natural Resources
Unit 3   Theories of Sustainable Development and Natural Resources Management

Unit 1   Meaning and Definition of Development

1.1   Introduction
1.2   Learning outcomes (LOs)
1.3   Main content
        1.3.1   Defining Development and Sustainable development
        1.3.2   Scope and Features of Sustainable Development
1.4   Principles of Sustainable Development
1.5   Types of Sustainability
1.6   Summary
1.7   References/Further Readings/Web Resources
1.8   Possible Answers to Self-Assessment Exercise(s)

1.1   Introduction

In unit One (1) of module 3 you will learn about the definition of development and sustainable development, the scope and features of sustainable development, the principles of sustainable development as well as the types of sustainability.

1.2   Learning Outcomes

By the end of this unit, you will be able to:

- Define development and sustainable development
- Discuss the scope and features of sustainable development
- List and discuss the principles of sustainable development as well as the types of sustainability.

1.3   Main Content

1.3. 1 Defining Development and Sustainable development

Development might mean many things to individual, scholars and society. To some, development might mean growth and improvement in the wellbeing of a society. It has political, economic and social concepts. Politically it might mean an improvement in the governance of a country; economically development might mean an improvement in the GDP of a nation while socially development might be concerned with the social wellbeing of a country.

For Shah (2018) "Development means "improvement in country's economic and social conditions". More specially, it refers to improvements in way of managing an area's natural and human resources. In order to create wealth and improve people's lives". Desirable development should take into consideration factors like poverty, unemployment, human capacity building, adequate social amenities and issues of corruption (Solaja, 2014). It means the process of development is not static, but changes with the working structure of s society. Development can be defined as bringing about social change that allows people to develop and achieve their human potential. Development is basically an economic concept that has positive connotation. It involves the application of economic and technical measures to utilize available resources to instigate economic growth and improve people's quality of life (Rabie, 2016). Development is "the capacity of economic, political and social systems to provide the enabling environment for the well-being on a sustainable and long term basis (Barder, 2012). Development is a process that creates growth, progress, positive change or the addition of physical, economic, environmental, social and demographic components.

Abuiyada (2018) defined development as "the process of building active and sustainable communities based on social justice and mutual respect". It is the development and improvement of the quality of life taking into consideration three key factors; increased standard of living, enabling and favourable condition for living and increased choice (Gabre, 2020). Development covers human, political and economic development (Diale, nd). 'Development' is a process of structural societal change".

Importance of development in the society includes:
1.   To increase the standard of living of citizen in a country.
2.   Development helps in the utilization and in the management of population of a country.
3.   Development ensures for the effective management of resources of the environment.

4.   Development ensures the measurement and index of all components of development of the society, especially in the measurement of the income and expenditure of a country.
5.   Development increases the chances of employment and job opportunity of a country.
6.   Development entails the increase in the revenue and the provision of basic infrastructural development.
7.   It ensures the increase in goods and services.
8.   Development creates avenue for technological innovations for technological growth.
9.   Development promotes the increase in agricultural production and increase in food production.
10.   Development encourages sustainable environmental conservation and environmental sustainability.

Sustainable development has been defined in various ways, but the most frequently quoted and acceptable definition is the one from Our Common Future, which is the also known as the Brundtland Report. It defined sustainable development as the development that meets the need of the present without compromising the ability of the future generation to meet their own needs. Sustainable development is a way of organizing society so that it can exist in the long term. This means taking into account both the imperatives present and those of the future, such as the preservation of the environment and natural resources or social and economic equity (You matter, 2020).

The overall goal of sustainable development (SD) is the long-term stability of the economy and environment; this is only achievable through the integration and acknowledgement of economic, environmental, and social concerns throughout the decision making process (Emas, 2015). Sustainable development centres around inter- and intragenerational equity anchored essentially on three-dimensional distinct but interconnected pillars, namely the environment, economy, and society (Mensah and Casdevall, 2019). It is an enlarged view of development that extends beyond simple measures of "growth". It raises quality of life (happiness, satisfaction, secured and descent life, fair, equitable and accessible). It is a long-term thinking with a commitment to social equity and fair distribution of benefits and costs, both geographically and across current and future generations. It means living in a way to create lasting economic prosperity, environmental health, and social justice for current and future generations (Bhandari and Abe nd).

Self-Assessment Exercises 1

Define development

1.3.2   Scope and features of Sustainable development

Sustainable development covers these broad areas; the economic, social, and environmental aspects of human activity. The basic features and criteria of sustainable development as noted by Legrand (2021) include;

1.   "It must allow the basic needs of present and future generations to be fulfilled with regard to demographic constraints, such as: access to water, education, health, employment, and the fight against hunger or malnutrition.

2.   To improve quality of life, which involves easier access to medical care, social services, culture, and therefore also social well-being? In addition, respect for rights and freedoms and the promotion of new forms of renewable energy such as wind, solar, and geothermal power, are important aspects of sustainable development.

3.   Sustainable development must allow the planet's resources and condition to be protected for future generations and natural assets to be shared.

4.   Narrowing the gaps between rich and poor countries, insofar as these gaps, if maintained or accentuated, could be the cause of violent conflict, which by its very nature leads to regression rather than development".

Self-Assessment Exercises 2

What is sustainable development?

1.4   Principles of Sustainable Development

The principle of sustainable development includes;

a.   **Create opportunity for economic sustainability and conservations of the environment and biodiversity:**   the environment is important for the sustenance of livelihood. Depriving humans the opportunity to harness the potentials of the environment would invariably mean a deprivation of their right. However, opportunity should be created for a sustainable harnessing of the environment. This could be done through the use of clean energy financing and development, investment in green and community sustainability, sustainable energy, transportation and better waste disposal mechanism.

b.   **Development of sustainable society:** a sustainable society is the society that is conversant with her environment, understands that the environment is a resource that must be sustained, preserved

and kept for the future generation. This understanding must be propagated in the form of awareness creation to follow in the direction of a sustainable society. Development of a sustainable society should also take into consideration all stakeholders in the society, from government, citizens, corporate bodies should understand that the environment is a resources that must be preserved by all means. It could the form of sustainable environmental policies.

c.   **Development of human resources and control of population growth:** one major problem of the environment is the issue of population increase. Human population puts pressure on the scarce resources in the form of unsustainable practices and harnessing of the environment resources. Humans over time have stood as the number one factor to environmental issues. Reorientation of human approaches and of the application of human resources would go a long in managing the issues of environmental problems and sustainability. One of the way forward has been in the area of managing and controlling population growth. When this can be achieved, the problem of the environment will to an extent be managed and controlled.

d.   **Public participation in environmental decision**: The problem of the environment is the problem of every individual in the society. Also the way forward in environmental conservation is the prerogative of every member of the society. It follows that every decision on the environment especially in sustainable management of the environment should encourage a collective effort from all stakeholders of the society. In this instance also, the voice of indigenous society should be felt in the and heard in the issues of environmental conservation and sustainability, since they are both custodians and possesses indigenous knowledge of the environment, especially in conservation practices.

e.   **Polluter pay and environmental accountability:** Society should be held accountable in environmental exploitation. We are all accountable to the environment, therefore it is mandated that whoever pollutes the environment should be held accountable and must pay the charge and price for pollution. No individual should given favourable condition once there is a proven fact that there is a direct unsustainable impact on the environment. It is important to note that the price for polluting the environment should be placed in a way that it will deter potential violator and environmental polluter.

Self-Assessment Exercises 3

What are the basic principles of sustainable development?

1.5   Types of Sustainability

The basic principles of sustainability are summed up as the three pillars namely: the economy, society, and the environment, while Goodland (2002) listed the four main types of sustainability to include; human, social, economic and environmental.

"Social sustainability means maintaining social capital. Social capital is investments and services that create the basic framework for society".

1.6   Summary

The basic point to note is that;
1.   The overall goal of sustainable development (SD) is the long-term stability of the economy and environment
2.   Sustainable development covers these broad areas; the economic, social, and environmental aspects of human activity.
3.   The basic principles of sustainability are summed up as the three pillars namely: the economy, society, and the environment.

We have been able to define development and sustainable development, have an understanding of the scope and features of sustainable development, know the principles of sustainable development and as well as an understanding of the sustainability principles.

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1.8   Possible Answers to SAEs

Answers to SAEs 1
"Development means "improvement in country's economic and social conditions

Answers to SAEs 2
sustainable development is defind as the development that meets the need of the present without compromising the ability of the future generation to meet their own needs.

Answers to SAEs 3
The principle of sustainable development includes;
- Create opportunity for economic sustainability and conservations of the environment and biodiversity
- Development of sustainable society
- Development of human resources and control of population growth

Unit 2   Sustainable Development and the Use of the Natural Resources

Unit Structure

2.1   Introduction

In this unit, we will discuss issues of sustainable development and the use of natural resources, taking into considerations the importance of the sustainable use of the natural resources, adopting Eco-Tourism in sustainable use of the natural resources and the contribution of Sustainable Natural resources to development.

2.2   Learning Outcomes

By the end of this unit, you will be able to:

- Discuss the issues in sustainable development and the use of natural resources
- An understanding of the importance of the sustainable use of the natural resources
- The importance of eco-tourism in natural resources sustainability and
- The contribution of sustainable natural resources to development.

2.3   MAIN CONTENT

2.3.1   The importance of the sustainable use of the natural resources

The natural resources which include the flora and Fiona, those that are renewable and non renewable is depleting and have been impacted adversely through the activity of man. Their sustainability therefore becomes the sole objective of humans. Every effort at preservation, sustainability and accountability is the basic mandate of all. The natural resources is important to man as it has served mans basic needs.

The goal of sustainable development is to provide resources for the use of present populations without compromising the availability of those resources for future generations, and without causing environmental damage to the survival of other species and natural ecosystems.

It is important to conserve the environment given that;
1.   **Some of the natural resources are non-renewable:** non renewable natural resources are resources that will soon or eventually run-out. They are natural resources that are not replenished compared to the manner they are used. Because sustainable development is about providing for the current generation without compromising the future generation, it is important to conserve those nonrenewable energy for the future generation and for their sustainability. The nonrenewable natural resources include fossile fuels like oil and gas, coal etc
2.   **The carrying capacity of the natural resources is low**: the earth's carrying capacity to sustain human is low because of the pressure and activities of man. The pressure on natural resources and the increase in the population of humans, confirms Thomas Malthus theory on population and the capacity of the natural resources to sustain the population. If the environment is not conserved and sustained, they will deplete fast given the teeming population. The capacity of the earth to sustain humans will be minimal.
3.   **Increase in population would put pressure on the resources:** as of June 2021, the world's population is 7.9 billion. The irony of the current increase in population is that the resources to sustain man is depleting. Industrialization and demographic growth is exerting pressure on the natural resources. Environmental degradation has often been the result of man quest to secure food, improve standard of living and provide for shelter. Pressures on resources, resources use are all exerted by and accelerated by population increase.

4.   **We are custodians of the natural resources:** the environment is the life sustenance of man. The environment also determines the activities and culture of man. Man owes it as an obligation the custodian of the environment. This is necessary because man depends on the environment for survival, the environment shapes the lifestyle of man, the future generation must be provided for, the activities of corporations and individuals with unsustainable behaviours on the environment must be checked and held accountable on their activity on the environment.

5.   **For the provision of the basic need of the future generation:** the environment provides the basic necessity and basic needs of humans. Because the environment provides man with theses necessities, it is important that the environment must be conserved and protected for its continuous harnessing.

"As natural resources play an essential role in supporting the livelihoods of the majority of the world's poor, improvements in managing and extracting natural resources and practices can have huge repercussion on ecosystems, the environment they rely on, as well as a country's potential to meet the MDGs"**(**Grynspan, 2012).

2.4   Adopting Eco-Tourism in sustainable use of the natural resources

The environment can be a source and potential for generation of revenue especially within the tourism sector. Within the eco-tourism, communities are encouraged to be part of conservation and receiving economic incentives associated with conserving the environment.

Eco-tourism is an alternative tourism, involving visiting natural areas in order to learn, to study or to carry out activities friendly that are a tourism based on the nature experience, which enables the economic and social development of local communities (Kiper. 2013). Ecotourism help in community development by providing alternative source of livelihood to local community which is more sustainable". Ecotourism help in environmental protection, wildlife conservation, poverty alleviation and socio-economic development. It provides job for local people and market for their local products. It encourages cultural sensitivity in guest-host relationship (Anup, 2016).

The different forms of ecotourism Anup (2016) include; community based ecotourism, ecosystem tourism, rural tourism, cultural tourism and nature based tourism. Ecotourism is regarded as responsible and quality tourism which undertakes to contribute balance between conservation and development, provide maximum incentives for local people and tourists as well, promote local culture and economy, and increase the

maximum local participation (Yogi, 2010).

2.5   Contribution of Sustainable Natural resources to development

Natural resources, both renewable and non-renewable, and ecosystem services are a part of the real wealth of nations. They are the natural capital out of which other forms of capital are made. They contribute towards fiscal revenue, income, and poverty reduction. Sectors related to natural resources use provide jobs and are often the basis of livelihoods in poorer communities" (OECD, 2011).

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (2011) summarized the contribution of sustainable natural resources to development in the following;

1.   "Sustainable natural resources management is as much a question of sustainable economic development as it is of environmental protection.
2.   Natural resources have proven to be both opportunity and curse for nations endowed with them.
3.   "Getting prices right" for natural resources is of utmost importance for more sustainable management and long-term benefits from resource-related wealth.
4.   Multi-stakeholder participation processes improve the robustness and legitimacy of decision making and are more likely to lead to sustainable outcomes.
5.   Transparent and effective mechanisms for revenue management are essential instruments for ensuring that natural resource wealth translates into sustained economic development.
6.   Knowledge, social and economic conditions are in constant flux, which means that institutions and policies are more likely to succeed over the longer term if they are able to respond and adapt."
7.

Self-Assessment Exercises 1

List and discuss the goals of sustainable development?

 2.5   Summary

The main focus of this unit is that;
1.   The goal of sustainable development is to provide resources for the use of present populations without compromising the availability of those resources for future generations.
2.   The environment can be a source and potential for generation of revenue especially within the tourism sector.
3.   Natural resources, both renewable and non-renewable, and ecosystem services are a part of the real wealth of nations.

In this unit we have been able to discuss the importance of the sustainable use of the natural resources, have an understanding of the adoption of eco-tourism in sustainable development and the contribution of sustainable natural resources to development.

 2.7   References/Further Readings

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2.8 Possible Answers to SAEs

Answers to SAEs 1

The goals of sustainable development are as follows:

1.   **Some of the natural resources are non-renewable:** non renewable natural resources are resources that will soon or eventually run-out.
2.   **The carrying capacity of the natural resources is low**: the earth's carrying capacity to sustain human is low because of the pressure and activities of man
3.   **Increase in population would put pressure on the resources:** Environmental degradation has often been the result of man quest to secure food, improve standard of living and provide for shelter. Pressures on resources, resources use are all exerted by and accelerated by population increase.

UNIT 3   THEORIES OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Unit Structure

3.1   Introduction

In this unit of module 3 we will provide and review identifiable theories of sustainable development. Remember theories are set of principles to which the practice of an activity is based. Therefore we will see their relationship in the study of sustainable development.

3.2   Learning Outcomes

By the end of this unit, you will be able to;

- Identify related theories of sustainable development
- Link these theories to areas of sustainable development.

3.3   Main Content

3.3.1   Corporate Social Responsibility

Corporate social responsibility simply implies that corporations or institutions who engage the environment have a duty to as part of their policy responsible to the social and host environmental development. They must give a part of their profit from the environment back to the environment. It's a general name for any theory of the corporation that emphasizes both the responsibility to make money and the responsibility

to interact ethically with the surrounding community. Second, corporate social responsibility is also a specific conception of that responsibility to profit while playing a role in broader questions of community welfare. Corporate Social Responsibility Theory presents four area approaches to the theory namely; "instrumental theories in which the corporation is seen ad only an instrument for wealth creation , and its social activities are only a means to achieve economic results; political theories which concerns themselves with the power of corporations in society and a responsible use of this power in the political arena; integrative theories, in which the corporation is focused on the satisfaction of social demands and; ethical theories, based on ethical responsibilities of corporation to the society"(Garriga and Mele, 2004).

3.3.2   Stakeholder theory

Stakeholder theory as developed by freeman (1984) entails and stresses the interconnected relationship between a business and its customers, suppliers, employees, investors, communities and others who has a stake in an organization.

The summary of it is that both stakeholders within the use of the natural resources have a role to play in the sustainable use and development of the natural resources. The contribution of one should not be over looked. It should be an integrative and supportive approach to sustainable natural resource use.

3.3.3   Corporate Sustainability

While corporate sustainability recognizes that corporate growth and profitability are important, it also requires the corporation to pursue societal goals, specifically those relating to sustainable development, environmental protection, social justice and equity, and economic development (Wilson, 2003).

The three pillars of sustainability (Beattie, 2019) include; Environmental pillar, Companies are focusing on reducing their carbon footprint, packaging waste, water usage and their overall effect on the environment. Companies have found that have a beneficial impact on the planet can also have a positive financial impact; the social pillar, which entails that A sustainable business should have the support and approval of its employees, stakeholders and the community it operation; the economic pillar, business must be profitable but must be in compliant with environmental and sustainable policies.

Self-Assessment Exercises 1

List and explain the various theories of sustainable development .

3.4   Green Economics

Green economy is a methodology of economics that supports the harmonious interaction between humans and nature and attempts to meet the needs of both simultaneously. Green economic theories encompasses a wide range of ideas all dealing with the interconnected relationship between people and the environment (Halton, 2019).

3.5   Ecological Modernization Theory

Ecological Modernization Theory assumes that "industrial transformations will occur in a modernising society. Science and technology are considered the central institutions for environmental reform, market dynamics and economic agents are essential in accelerating change and the role of the state shifts from a command-and-control, to a more participatory one. The position of social movements evolves from critical outsiders into critical, independent participators whose contribution is valued by industrial partners" (Reinders, 2016).

3.5.1   Ecology theory

"Ecology theory has traditionally emphasized equilibrium community states and the development criteria for exclusion and indefinite persistence" (Holt, 2001). It has three origins; "attempt to manage fisheries, wildlife; exploration of patterns in nature; investigations of the balance in nature" (Karieva and Marvier, 2001).

 3.6   Summary

The main point in this unit is that;
1.   Corporations or institutions who engage the environment have a duty to as part of their policy responsible to the social and host environmental development.
2.   Stakeholders within the use of the natural resources have a role to play in the sustainable use and development of the natural resources.
3.   Corporate sustainability requires the corporation to pursue societal goals, specifically those relating to sustainable development, environmental protection, social justice and equity, and economic development.

4. There is an interconnected relationship between people and the environment
5. Science and technology are considered the central institutions for environmental reform,

In this unit we have been able to identify some of the key theories of sustainable development as well as their import in the understanding of sustainable development.

3.7 References/Further Readings

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3.8   Possible Answers to SAEs

Answers to SAEs 1
Corporate social responsibility simply implies that corporations or institutions who engage the environment have a duty to as part of their policy responsible to the social and host environmental development.

Stakeholder theory as developed by freeman (1984) entails and stresses the interconnected relationship between a business and its customers, suppliers, employees, investors, communities and others who has a stake in an organization.

While corporate sustainability recognizes that corporate growth and profitability are important, it also requires the corporation to pursue societal goals, specifically those relating to sustainable development, environmental protection, social justice and equity, and economic development (Wilson, 2003).

MODULE 4   THE   NEXUS   BETWEEN   MIGRATION, URBANIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Unit 1   Migration and Urbanization in Nigeria
Unit 2   Global Migration and Development Process
Unit 3   Urbanization and Developmental Issues
Unit 4   Global Development and Policies and Natural Resources Management
Unit 5   Challenges of Migration and Urbanization

Unit 1   Migration and Urbanization in Nigeria

Unit Structure

1.1   Introduction
1.2   Intended Learning Outcomes
1.3   Main content
           1.3.1   Pre-Colonial Migration and Urbanization in Nigeria
           1.3.2   Colonial Migration and Urbanization in Nigeria
1.4   Contemporary Migration and urbanization in Nigeria
1.5   Migration urbanization and Development in Nigeria
1.6   Summary
1.7   References/Further Readings/Web Resources
1.8   Possible Answers to Self-Assessment Exercise(s)

1.1   Introduction

Now, to what extent did the processes of migration and urbanization promote sustainable development in Nigeria? The answer to this question is what you will learn in this unit.

1.2   Learning Outcomes

By the end of this unit, you will be able to:

- Explain the nature of pre-colonial migration and urbanization in relation to the development process in the past.
- Identify and explain some major contributions of colonialism to migration, urbanization and   development process in Nigeria.
- Examine the impacts of post-colonial development policies on migration and urbanization in Nigeria.
- Evaluate the extent to which migration and urbanization have contributed or stymied Nigeria's development.

- Suggest ways which migration and urbanization could play to achieve sustainable development in Nigeria.

1.3   Main Content

1.3.1   Pre-Colonial Migration and Urbanization in Nigeria

Migration is a continuous process. For ages people have been migrating and it is processes that have a wide spread occurrence all over the world. Nigeria has gone through various stages of development which entailed the issues of migration, urban process and issues of sustainable development. The stages of the progress of Nigeria, is narrated based on the pre-colonial, colonial and post-colonial. In these stages of development, migration as within its pattern has occurred. Issues of urbanization therefore have taken a historical pattern, although it varies in the progress of development in Nigeria. Migration, which is the movement of people over defined space and time, is a phenomenon that has been part of humans from creation. Humans have been on the move in quest of overcoming the earth, so to speak, and to exploit existing resources and socioeconomic opportunities for the wellbeing of humans. In addition, humans have also been forced to relocate from their usual place of residence in the face of environmental shocks, such as, flooding, desertification, earthquakes and similar environmental disasters (Ikwuyatum, 2016). In the Yoruba region in the southwest and the Hausa-Fulani and Kanuri areas of the north, there were numbers of cities with historical roots stretching back considerably before the advent of British colonizers, giving them distinctive physical and cultural identities (US Library of congress, nd).

The pre-colonial Nigeria has featured many waves of human travels from across the Sahara, which has never been a complete hurdle between the lands to the north and south of the desert. Archaeological evidences from various parts of Nigeria suggest that parts of the country have been settled by man since the Paleolithic or Stone Age period (Abayomi-Alli, 2014). Eborka (2021) noted for instance that in Nigeria, archeological evidence suggests that different human groupings had inhabited and intermingled in almost all the regions for several thousand years before colonialism. During that period, migration was due mainly to social conflicts and the search for farmland cum trade. In the process, human populations clustered in certain areas, leading to the development of towns and cities in such locations like Iwo Eleru in the Southern region; Itaakpa in the Middle Belt; Megiro Cave in the Savanna; and Daima in the Chad Basin area of the Sahel. In a similar narrative and considering the factors for migration during the precolonial era, Ikwuyatum (2016) narrated that during the Pre-colonial period, the

present inhabitant called Nigeria had many large pre-industrial cities which was made possible through migration. During the period, the population of the traditional towns grew very slowly through natural increase of births over deaths. Although incessant inter-tribal wars led to sudden and serious decline in the population of many settlements while some were completely destroyed by the enemy, however in the pre-colonial South-Western part, there were few other towns and cities such as Ibadan, Benin, Ile-Ife, Oyo, and Ilesha, whose populations were swollen by the influx of refugees fleeing from war affected areas. Early explorers, missionaries and merchants estimates of population of towns show the existence of substantial human settlements in this part of the world in the 19th century.

In the savannah region of the Nigerian area, migrant traders were especially strategic to the emergence of the coordinated communities that created there. Basically, between the eighth and fourteenth cemturies, the different Hausa city-states, like Katsina, Daura, Kebbi, Kano, Rano, and Zazzau (Zaria) just as the Kanuri territory of Ngazargamu in Kanem-Borno filled in importance and arose as focuses of thriving commercial exercises. They were objections for migrant traders and caravans from the inside and past the outskirts of the Nigerian area (Aboyade, 2014). Pre-colonial communities were rarely totally separated. Interactions between neighbors, across regions, and even outside of the landmass were normal. Societies associated with each other through trade, marriage, relocation, diplomacy and warfare. Their ripe land, shipping lanes, or cows constrained cooperation with other communities (Falola and Fleming, nd). These interactions of precolonial societies and emergence of commercial focuses was made conceivable through a coordinated transport framework. Pre-colonial vehicle frameworks like human porterage on land and uncovered kayak on water animated the growth and expansion of market focuses (Nkwocha, 2014).

The following factors are summarized as the factors responsible for migration and urban growth during the pre-colonial period:
1.   **Wars and conquest**: the kingdoms inhabiting the present Nigeria were engaged in wars and conquest that made it possible that people migrated from one area to the other for safety. While people moved for safety to other areas, the new area of settlement became urbanized and developed as a result of the process of conquest and people migrating for protection and safety.
2.   **Trade**: before the arrival of the colonial Europe and the period of colonial Nigeria, urban lifestyle and system have been developing. This was made possible through the trans-Sahara trade witnessed in the Northern area of the present Nigeria. The Trans-Saharan trade between the Hausa city states, Bornu stretched between the

Sudan, the Saharan area and the Northern area of the present Nigeria.

Trade in slaves and other commodities like ivory, salt, timber, hides and skin, ornaments etc, attracted migrants to these areas and consequently the urbanization of these areas.

3. **Fertile land, aquatic environment and vegetation for agriculture:** the search for fertile land and vegetation for crop farming and rearing of animals influenced migrants during the pre-colonial era. The pre-colonial era was dominated by agriculture and also the traditional domestication of animal. Migrants in search of fertile land around the basin of the Niger River and the fertile arable lands in the North saw the inflow of migrants who clustered these areas and subsequently the emergence of Towns. The increased animal rearing in the savannah region of the North, associated with the product (hides and skin for leather production) from cows, increased the demand for the purchase of leather and the inflow of traders from the Sahara regions. Leather products and its demands, created the development of early urban centers like Kano in the North.

The early settlers and migrants around the Niger Delta region were influenced by the rich aquatic water bodies for fishing and trading of products from the waters. Such pre-colonial towns like Nembe, lokoja, Okrika, Buguma, Old Bonny flourished as a result of fishing ports.

1.3.2 Colonial Migration and Urbanization in Nigeria

"The patterns of distribution of towns in Nigeria, headquarters of administrative units were established in existing traditional towns while new towns were created to carry out the 'central place functions' of administration trade and culture in areas where there were scattered villages. The established government stations were made up of government offices, the houses of the Colonial Officers, European traders, and Missionaries built at locations outside the walls of the ancient town"(Ikwuyatum, 2016).

Migration and issues of urbanization in the colonial Nigeria was facilitated and influenced by trade, agriculture, social lifestyle and governance. The development of cities influenced by the colonial administration influenced the huge inflow of migrants from the rural areas to the urban centers. The emergence of urban commercial and administrative centers like Lagos, Ibadan, Enugu, kano, Jos, Port Harcourt, Oyo, Maiduguri etc saw the influx of migrants. For instance the discovery of petroleum in 1956 in the Niger-delta region of Nigeria brought about immense local and international migrant labour migration

into the area. Port Harcourt increased in population as a result of the inflow of migrants who traded with the Europeans. Port Harcourt and other major towns in the Niger Delta expanded as urbanized centers with the inflow of migrants. "The colonial powers encouraged the urbanization of southeastern Nigeria, through the creation of four major cities for the processing and export of raw materials: Port Harcourt, Aba, Enugu and Owerri" (Robin, Jose, Sean and Adegbola, 2015).

In colonial Ibadan for instance the key factors affecting Ibadan's growth during this period were the introduction of railways and the expansion of cocoa cultivation, which saw the influx of traders from the hinter areas to the Ibadan area which has achieved an urbanized status. Likewise, the development and emergence of Kano as an urban center during the colonial era was made possible by trade and agriculture. The exchange of goods and services within the Kano metropolis saw the inflow of migrants, the colonial traders who established trading centers and administrative areas like in the case of Kaduna.

The following factors gave rise to migration and the emergence of urban centers during the Colonial periods;

1.   **The discovery of economic raw material:** most urban areas during the colonial era were areas of abundance of natural resources. The abundance of Coal in Enugu Old Eastern region of Nigeria during the colonial era gave rise to the incessant migration of migrant workers to Enugu for jobs as coal miners. The continuous flow of labour migrant to Enugu brought about the emergence of an organized settlement pattern within an urban setting in Enugu coal mining areas. The Lime stone found in large quantities deposited in Nkalagu also gave rise to inflow of labour migrant, organized settlement pattern within the livelihood of migrants. Jos has large deposit of Tin ore and a robust Tin mining during the colonial era. Jos is known for its urban settlement with diverse ethnic composition. Tin mining brought other industries that, especially processing industries that process the raw Tin ore into other finished goods. The process saw also the inflow of miners especially of the Hausa origin who serve as middle men and also other skilled migrant who worked in the mining area. The weather in Jos which has a same composition as the weather in Europe attracted white migrants who also worked as expatriates in the mining industries. The composition of both indigenous settlers and other migrants in Jos occasioned by Tin ore mining resulted in the establishment of Jos as a major urban area during the colonial era.

By 1956, when oil was discovered in commercial quantity in Olobiri in present day Bayelsa state, triggered a wave of migration of migrant who searched for job in the petroleum industries. Port Harcourt within the colonial period became urbanized as a result of the discovery of oil in large and commercial quantity.

2.   **Agriculture:** agriculture is considered as one of the basis of the economic development and sustainability of the colonial era in Nigeria. The establishment of a well organized agriculture with the introduction of cash crops like Cocoa, Groundnut, Cotton, Palm fruit etc, influenced the migration pattern during the colonial era. The industrial revolution in Europe increased the demand for raw materials needed for the industries in Europe. Most of the raw materials needed in Europe were in abundance in Nigeria. This also triggered the inflow of migrants of European origin into the Colonial Nigeria and consequently the establishment of major cities within the agricultural cash crop production areas.

For instance, cocoa produced in large quantities in the colonial western Nigeria saw the influx of migrants and the development and urbanization of areas like Ibadan which grew to become a well organized urban area. The agricultural production of cotton and groundnut in the Northern colonial Nigeria also saw the inflow of migrants from other northern areas to Kano and the establishment of Kano as a major urban center and commercial city in the Northern colonial Nigeria. Rubber plantations in the Old Bendel region also contributed to the migration of migrants who cultivate and tap the rubber plantations.

3.   **Transportation system (Railways and shipping):** the introduction of the steam ships and the locomotive train contributed in large measures to the migration pattern and the establishment of urban centers and urbanization in Nigeria. Migration became easy and access to different areas both for trade and for labour became easy and accessible. The locomotive industries with major stations in Nigeria increased the flow of migrants to this areas and the urbanization of these areas. The railway industries had major stations in Port Harcourt, Aba, Umuahia, Enugu, Otukpo, Lokoja, Makurdi, Jos, Kafanchan, Kano, Maiduguri, Ibadan, Lagos etc. These towns became centers for influx of migrants and urban development in the colonial era. Areas hitherto that initially were inaccessible due to lack of a transportation system became accessible with the introduction of the rail line and steams ships. Bonny, Opobo became more accessible with the use of the steam ships.

4.   **Establishment of central markets and commercial areas**: the development of a well organized market system saw the inflow of

migrant to these areas. Ibadan has an organized commercial area, Aba is also a commercial center, and Lagos serves as both administrative and commercial centers during the colonial era.

5.   **Establishment of administrative centers by the Europeans**: the establishment of administrative centers in areas like Lagos, Kano, Enugu, Lokoja, Ibadan, Kaduna, Jos, influenced the migration pattern of migrants during the colonial era. Migration was targeted at jobs and access to governance. These areas of administrative importance automatically became well organized urban centers during the colonial era.

1.4   Contemporary Migration and urbanization in Nigeria

"Migration within Nigerian settlements in the past was majorly due to the efforts to seek safety of life, arable land for farming, education opportunities and to access health facilities" (Oyeleye, 2013). Between 1960 and 2010, Farrell (2018) noted that "Nigeria added approximately 62.5 million to its population especially within the urban areas". Also "from independence in 1960 to the oil boom of the 1970s, internal migration flows were stimulated by economic growth and recession, displacement and ethnic conflicts" (Oyeniyi, 2013). Modern urbanization in most African countries has been dominated by the growth of a single primate city, the political and commercial center of the nation; its emergence was, more often than not, linked to the shaping of the country during the colonial era. Ojo, Barau Tpl and Pojwan (2017) noted that the Post Colonial period witnessed both the initial industrialization of the country and also the political restructuring of the country leading from 1967 to the creation of 12 states which has now increased to 36 states and Federal Capital Territory Abuja.

The moderately steady and prosperous economy of Nigeria after autonomy and the mid 1970's drawn in huge quantities of intraregional work migrants inside and just as work migrants from other ECOWAS nations, for example, Togo, Guinea, Cote d'Ivoire, Burkina Faso, Niger and Mali. These work migrants were drawn to the known clusters of mining and cash crop production, regional administrative urban communities of Enugu, Kaduna, Ibadan, and major commercial places and ocean ports of Lagos, Port Harcourt, Calabar and Warri among others, which offered a scope of employment opportunities (Ikwuyatum, 2016). Likewise beside Lagos, the fastest paces of urbanization during the 1980s made conceivable through migration were around Port Harcourt in the Niger Delta region, which was at the core of the oil boom, and by and large all through the Igbo and different spaces of the southeast. These regions verifiably had not many metropolitan centers, however various enormous urban areas, including Onitsha, Owerri, Enugu, Aba, and Calabar, became quickly as commercial and administrative centers (US library of Congress, nd).

1.5   Migration, urbanization and Development in Nigeria

"Immigration made a significant commitment to Nigeria's new financial development. There are signs that general immigration has expanded at a quicker rate than emigration and that this increment agreed with monetary development (International Organization for Migration, 2009)" while urbanization is commended as one of the elements of a created society, urbanization accompanies its unfriendly impacts. This is given as Aliyu and Amadu (2017) brought up, that "Urbanization in Nigeria is fundamentally demographically determined without equivalent financial profits and advantages to the urban environment. This has made urban areas emergencies of insufficient water safe stockpile, filthiness and shanty settlements, sterilization, strong waste administration,   sicknesses and wasteful, clogged, and hazardous transport system.". In low-income nations for example, country metropolitan migration is viewed as adding to deficiencies in the arrangement of sufficient housing, fundamental foundation and administrations; to congestion and blockage just as expanding openness to ecological risks (Tacoli, Macgranahan and Satterwaite, 2015). Migration is a vital segment of the structural transformation measure occurring in Nigeria and Africa. It assumes a basic part in public and sub−national development and is a significant reaction to significant difficulties encountered by Nigeria, similar to youth joblessness and environmental and social sustainability (Mercandalli, Losch, Belebema, Bélières, Bourgeois, Dinbabo, FréguinGresh, Mensah and Nshimbi, 2019). Increase in population has resulted in increased labour force across various occupational competencies (Igbolo and Adaka, 2017). Migration is regularly propelled by relative inconsistencies in the monetary development of sending and accepting nations and furthermore significant effects on financial development, particularly on moderately more unfortunate nations encountering critical outpourings of migrants (Sriskandarajah, 2005). In the destination countries, immigration increases labor and skill supply, innovation, and entrepreneurship (World Bank, 2016).

Migration has the capacity to serve as a driver of development and improvement for both the transient and the receiving. Relocation has expanded workforces, causing financially practical conventional segments like agribusiness and administrations, advanced business enterprise, upheld social security and welfare plans, and met the request for abilities for developing high tech businesses tech industries. Migration and inflow of remittances have become a basic type of financing sending nation's balance of payments, with detailed settlements to the creating locales currently surpassing Authority Development Help and complete settlements which cover direct foreign investment flows. Migrants from the poorest countries, By and large,

have encountered a 15-overlay increase in income, a doubling of school enlistment rates, and a 16-crease decrease in youngster mortality in the wake of moving to a created country. In the origin countries, migration lowers unemployment, opening admittance to more-useful and more lucrative positions.

Migrants' remittances offer unmistakable advantages to origin countries (World Bank, 2016).

1.6   Summary

The point to take here is that:
1.   Migration in Nigeria can be categorized and factored into three (3) important stages; pre-colonial, colonial, post colonial and contemporary migration stages in Nigeria.
2.   The stages (pre-colonial, colonial, post colonial and contemporary migration) in Nigeria under study, provided, influenced and contributed to migration pattern and stages in Nigeria.

The impact of migration on urbanization and sustainable development is a factor for economic growth and development of Nigeria. In this unit we have been able to link and indentify the nexus between migration, urbanization and sustainable development, took an understudy of migration and urbanization in Nigeria, with emphasis the nature of pre-colonial migration and urbanization in relation to the development process in the past, major contributions of colonialism to migration, urbanization and   development process in Nigeria. Examined the impacts of post-colonial development policies on migration and urbanization in Nigeria, Evaluated the extent to which migration and urbanization have contributed or stymied Nigeria's development and Suggested ways which migration and urbanization could play to achieve sustainable development in Nigeria

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1.8   Possible Answers to SAEs

Unit 2   Global Migration and Development Process

Unit Structure

2.1   Introduction
2.2   Learning outcomes (LOs)
2.3   Main content
          2.3.1   Migration and Agricultural development
2.4   Migration, risk and Health implications
2.5   Migration, Crime and Delinquency
2.6   Summary
2.7   References/Further Readings/Web Resources
2.8   Possible Answers to Self-Assessment Exercise(s)

2.1   Introduction

In Unit 2 of module 4, student will learn about the issues of global migration and development process, taking into consideration migration and agricultural development, migration and the risk of and health implications, as wells as migration, crime and delinquency.

2.2   Learning Outcomes

By the end of this unit, you will be able to understand:

• the impact of migration on agriculture
• the impact of migration on health
• the impact of migration on crime and delinquency
• the health risk of migration.

2.3   MAIN CONTENT

2.3.1   Migration and Agricultural development

There exist a nexus between migration and agricultural development. Must rural dwellers engage in agriculture and can impact the in terms of agricultural human resources and the knowledge derived from agriculture when they migrate. Migrants can also improve and contribute to the agricultural sector of receiving country through their labour contribution. Although emigration could impact negatively on agriculture in rural areas because of migration, migrant could also put

pressure on land for agriculture in host countries considering the increasing population of migrants.

"Several countries are also experiencing fast economic and social development, which history suggests is often accompanied by a general depopulation of rural areas and a move away from agricultural activities, meaning a declining ratio of food producers to food consumers"(OECD, 2017).

Food and Agriculture Organization (FOA) raised three critical areas of significant relationship between migration and agriculture thus; "Migration-induced changes in the population distribution and, consequently, in the social organization and patterns of production and consumption in both sending and receiving countries and areas— can considerably affect both the supply of food and the demand for types of food produced and consumed.

Migration can have a strong influence on gender relations. For instance, in areas experiencing outmigration of men, women are increasingly becoming farm managers. This can expose them to risks, such as gender-based discrimination when they find themselves in competition with male farmers as well as opportunities, such as greater control over household resources, and improved socio-economic status.

In the context of missing or imperfect rural markets, such as credit and insurance markets in rural areas, migration has an important impact on household agricultural production, investment and labour allocation decisions".

2.4   Migration, risk and Health implications

"The health implications of migration are many, and, in some cases, illness and death rates associated with migration are exacerbated by a lack of policies needed to make migration a healthy and socially productive process" (Carballo and Nerukar, 2001). International population mobility is an underlying factor in the emergence of public health threats and risks that must be managed globally. These risks are often related, but not limited, to transmissible pathogens. Mobile populations can link zones of disease emergence to low prevalence or no endemic areas through rapid or high-volume international movements (Gushulak, Weekers and Markpherson 2009).

Health is strongly related to the social determinant of health (job, income, education and housing), when not properly supported by appropriate inter-sectoral policies, migration can expose the most vulnerable socioeconomic groups to significant problems (Maurizio, 2016).

2.5   Migration, Crime and Delinquency

Vasiljevic, Svenson and Shannon (2020) study on migration and crime revealed a decreasing trend in self-reported offending among both first and second generation immigrant youth, and also among immigrant youths from different regions of origin. The results also show that offending has declined at a faster rate among first generation immigrants by comparison with native Swedes. Migration also has health implications for the country migrants have left. Individuals who emigrate for economic opportunities may cause a 'brain drain' in their country of origin, when a large number of individuals with technical skills or knowledge leave, potentially deplete the local infrastructure. This particularly affects healthcare because there are often economic incentives for healthcare professionals to migrate (*Steinbach 2009,* Eni-Olotu 2016).

Immigrant youth who have not yet acculturated to the youth subculture of the host society are more law-abiding due to protections from their traditional traits (i.e., being more realistic, stronger ties with family/schools, less access to delinquent friends, and higher level of collective efficacy in homogeneous neighborhoods (Chen and Zheng, 2013). Also, when cities faced with migration from other places and types of crime committed by children are compared, it has been observed that there are meaningful differences between the types of crimes committed by non-migrant versus migrant children (Firat, Iltas and Gulmen, 2017).

2.5   Summary

The main point of focus in this unit is;
1. There exist a nexus between migration and agricultural development
2. "The health implications of migration are many, and, in some cases, illness and death rates associated with migration are exacerbated by a lack of policies needed to make migration a healthy and socially productive process
3. There is a significant relationship between migration and crime.

In this unit we have been able to discuss the health implications of migration, the impact of migration on crime and delinquency, and the impact of migration on agriculture.
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2.8   Possible Answers to SAEs

Unit 3   Urbanization and Developmental issues

Unit Structure

3.1   Introduction
3.2   Learning outcomes (LOs)
3.3   Main content
3.4   Urbanization, Crime and Delinquency
3.5   Urbanization and processes in development
3.6   Summary
3.7   References/Further Readings/Web Resources
3.8   Possible Answers to Self-Assessment Exercise(s)

3.1   Introduction

In this unit we will look at issues in urbanization and development, with a critical review of the relationship between urbanization, crime and delinquency, urbanization and the process in development.

3.2   Learning Outcomes

By the end of this unit, you will be able to:

- Review the critical areas of urbanization and development
- Discuss the relationship between urbanization and crime
- Take a critical review of urbanization and the process of development.

3.3   Main Content

3.4   Urbanization, Crime and Delinquency

"Urbanization has changed social relationships entirely due to the emergence of new technology. Due to the phenomenon it is very difficult for parents to keep an eye on the activities of the children. As a result of urbanization, parents are over engaged in their work; they are not able to supervise the children properly, as a consequence sometimes children get exposed to numerous negative activities which make them delinquents (Amber and Amama, 2015).

juvenile delinquency related with urbanization are identified to include; deviant peer association, urban poverty and relative deprivation, lack of self-control and parental supervision and easy access to illegal means (Amber and Amama, 2015). Clinard (1942) study on the Process of Urbanization and Criminal Behavior in incidence of urban characteristics in the life-experience of property offenders and non offenders from areas of varying degrees of urbanization, noted that;

1.   Rural offenders were found to have had greater mobility than nonoffenders, their attitudes toward others tended to be impersonal, and they were not generally incorporated into the community where the offense occurred.

2.   Networks of criminal relationships were found to vary directly with the amount of urbanization of the areas from which offenders came.

3.   Delinquent gangs were not an important factor in the lives of farm offenders but were more so among village offenders.

4.   Offenders from areas of slight and moderate urbanization, in contrast to city offenders, were not definite criminal social types.

"From the economic point of view, urbanisation is good as it facilitates achievement of economies of scale and thus promotes growth of industries and development in the economy. However, from the social point of view, urbanisation encourages crime as the rate of crime is higher in large cities and in urbanised areas".(Hafizand Muhammad 2010).

3.5   Urbanization and processes in development

Urbanization is widely recognized as a process with several socioeconomic, political and environmental impacts, this is typically occurs in developing countries than developed once. Furthermore, rapid urbanization is responsible for many environmental and social changes in the urban environment and its effects are strongly related to global change issues. Urbanization process will result in the spatial shifts in both supplies of ecosystem services and the beneficiaries of those services (Molla, 2015).

Solarin (2017), indicate the presence of long-run causality from urbanisation, agriculture and industrialization to economic growth. When economic activity becomes more concentrated in some places, and as a country's income rises, the share of the population living in urban localities grows, often sharply. This 'urban transition' process parallels the betterknown 'demographic transition', in which mortality and fertility rates both tend to fall as countries achieve economic success (McGranahan and Martine, 2012).

Self-Assessment Exercises 1

1.   Discuss the impact of urbanization on crime.

3.6   Summary

The main point to note is that:
- urbanization is a contributing factor in crime and delinquency
- urbanization can aid the development process of any country.

We have been able to link urbanization with crime and delinquency as well as the reviewed the significant impact of urbanization on development.

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3.8   Possible Answers to SAEs

Answers to SAEs 1

"Urbanization has changed social relationships entirely due to the emergence of new technology. Due to the phenomenon it is very difficult for parents to keep an eye on the activities of the children. As a result of urbanization, parents are over engaged in their work; they are not able to supervise the children properly, as a consequence sometimes children get exposed to numerous negative activities which make them delinquents.

Unit 4   Global Development and Policies and Natural Resources Management

Unit Structure

4.1   Introduction

In this unit the focus is on the area of global development and policies and natural development, other areas of focus include the sustainable marine and coastal area management, sustainable forest areas management and sustainable development and the principles of environment and natural resources management.

4.2   Learning Outcomes

By the end of this unit, you will be able to understand:

- the policies of natural resources development
- the sustainable marine and coastal management policies
- forest management policies
- the principles of sustainable development.

4.3   Sustainable Marine and Coastal Area Management

Products from Marine and coastal areas have sustained man over generations. However, the unsustainable activities of man due to proper regulations and policies have rendered marine lives vulnerable and near extinction. Therefore it is important that there shall be a sustainable management of marine and coastal areas for the future generation.

The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the first global agreement on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, has three main goals: the conservation of biodiversity; sustainable use of the components of biodiversity, and sharing the benefits arising from the commercial and other utilisation of genetic resources in a fair and equitable way (National Institute for Coastal and Marine Management, 2004).

The marine and coastal management will be sustainably managed (National Institute for Coastal and Marine Management (2004), through; ecosystem principles, sustainable development, integrated approach environmental assessment, governance, adaptive management, the precautionary approach and best available science. Coastal zones provide not only biodiversity-rich ecosystems, natural hazard protection, food and opportunities for the generation of renewable energies but places for tourism, recreation, cultural heritage and aesthetic sites. However, while many of these activities are beneficial to the economy and to human well-being, they are causing increasing pressure on coastal environments (Boteler, 2014).

4.4   Sustainable Forest Area Management

Humans will always depend on the Products from the forest for food, fuel, shelter and sustenance. However the activities of human on the forest areas should be limited for the sustainable forest areas.

Figure 4.1: Example of Deforestation
Source: (Aniete, A. 2017, the Guardian Nigeria)

Sustainable forest management is defined as a dynamic and evolving concept which aims to maintain and enhance the economic, social and environmental values of the types of forest, for the benefit of the present and future generation (FAO, 2020).

The policy issues of Food and Agricultural organization of the United Nations (2021) made a the case for forest area protection and management given the following reasons:

1. "World's forests area is shrinking by the day. By halting deforestation, managing forests sustainably, restoring degraded forests and increasing the global forest area, potentially damaging consequences for the planet and its people can be avoided. Governments need to foster holistic approach that promotes the benefits of forests and trees, engaging all stakeholders. Integrating agricultural and landscape approaches into forest policies and programmes is essential for addressing drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, also to increase contribution from forests and trees to sustainable agro-forestry landscapes and the SDGs.

2. Forest policy can be an effective instrument for achievement of food security and poverty alleviation. Integrating socioeconomic and natural recourses management evidence into forest policy formulation can support combination of policy objectives contributing to deliver balanced solutions to increase food production, generating employment and income, expanding forest cover and fostering multiple benefits.

3. Forest policies and practices through sustainable forest management should not only enhance resilience of forest ecosystems to climate change, but should also serve as fundamental foundation for climate change adaptation and mitigation, providing benefits of continuous sustainable landscape and nexus for both urban and rural communities and thus being essential to the planet's healthy and productive future.

4. Integrating forests and trees into sustainable development strategies requires effective partnerships and society engagement. Clear legal frameworks and coherent policy measures that balance stakeholder interests are part of the enabling environment needed. Evidence-based forest policy and programmes enhances a balanced delivery of environmental and socioeconomic benefits from forests and trees, and can harness forest contributions to achievement of several SDGs, climate change objectives and the Global Forest Goals".

4.5   Sustainable Development and the Principles of Environmental and Natural Resources Management

The unusually high rate of natural resources exploitation and misuse could result in irreversible disequilibrium of ecosystem and environment. This would retard economic development and adversely affect man survival of earth. There is therefore need for efficient management of natural resources to maintain their continued availability and improvement in man's living standard (Adeofun and Bada, nd).

The environmental Principles to which the Environmental will be managed include:

1.   Polluter Pays Principle (PPP): the polluter pay principle entails that those who pollutes the environment will held responsible for their action on the environment. It calls for fines when the environment and resources are explored and polluted.

2.   The User Pays Principle (UPP): the user pay principle takes into consideration that human need the natural resources for sustenance, however, human should give back to the environment when it is been explored and used.

3.   The Precautionary Principle (PP): every actions taken on the environment should be that which will involve serious precaution to mitigate certain environmental hazards

4.   Principle of Effectiveness and Efficiency: the degree to which objectives are achieved and the extent to which targeted problems are solved should be effective without reference to costs and, this should be done rightly.

5.   The Principle of Responsibility: we are all responsible for the protection of the environment, the corporate institutions, the government and the community.

6.   The Principle of Participation: there is the need for all stakeholders (community, governments and institutions) to right and principle to contribute to the sustenance of the environment.

Self-Assessment Exercises 1

Discuss the principles of sustainable development to the environment .

4.6   Summary

The key point to note is that;
1.   The marine and coastal management will be sustainably managed through; ecosystem principles, sustainable development, integrated approach environmental assessment, governance, adaptive management, the precautionary approach and best available science.
2.   Humans will always depend on the Products from the forest for food, fuel, shelter and sustenance. However the activities of human on the forest areas should be limited for the sustainable forest areas.
3.   The unusually high rate of natural resources exploitation and misuse could result in irreversible disequilibrium of ecosystem and environment.

We have been able to review the areas in sustainable marine and coastal area management, as well as sustainable forest area management. The principles of sustainable development were also reviewed.

4.7   References/Further Readings/Web Resources

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4.8   Possible Answers to SAEs

Answers to SAEs

1.   Polluter Pays Principle (PPP): the polluter pay principle entails that those who pollutes the environment will held responsible for their action on the environment. It calls for fines when the environment and resources are explored and polluted.

2.   The User Pays Principle (UPP): the user pay principle takes into consideration that human need the natural resources for sustenance, however, human should give back to the environment when it is been explored and used.

3.   The Precautionary Principle (PP): every actions taken on the environment should be that which will involve serious precaution to mitigate certain environmental hazards

Unit 5   Challenges of Migration and Urbanization

Unit Structure

5.1   Introduction
5.2   Intended Learning Outcomes
5.3   Urbanization Sprawl and Challenges
5.4   Urbanization and Managing Housing and Settlement
5.5   Migration, Urbanization and the Challenges of Population Surge and Space
5.6   Managing the Challenges of Migration
5.7   Summary
5.8   References/Further Readings/Web Resources
5.9   Possible Answers to Self-Assessment Exercise(s)

5.1   Introduction

This unit is a review of and analysis of the challenges of migration and urbanization. The areas of note is the issue of urbanization sprawl and the challenges, urbanization and managing housing and settlement, migration and the challenges of population surge and space as well as managing the challenges of migration.

5.2   Intended Learning Outcomes

By the end of this unit, you will be able to understand:

- the issues of urbanization sprawl and the challenges
- the problem of managing housing issues and settlement
- the challenges of population surge and space.

5.3   Urbanization Sprawl and Challenges

Urban sprawl is the rapid expansion of the geographic extent of cities and towns, often characterized by low-density residential housing, single-use zoning, and increased reliance on the private automobile for transportation. Urban sprawl comes with its challenges. Due to cases of poor city planning, organization and population surge, urban sprawl can constitute challenges to issues of urbanization process and development. Urban sprawl also is referred to as the expansion of poorly planned, low-density, auto dependent development, which spreads out over large

amounts of land, putting long distances between homes, stores, and work and creating a high segregation between residential and commercial uses with harmful impacts on the people living in these areas and the ecosystems and wildlife that have been displaced (Farmacia, 2014). Some of the effects of urban sprawl include;

1. **Increased air and water pollution**: air pollution is caused by the increased harmful substances in the atmosphere generated by the activities of man. Air pollution will pose problem for breathing and contacting of lung diseases. The pressure on land and natural resources occasioned by high population of urban areas has made the increase in air pollution in urban areas. Most sources of water for household use, agriculture have also witnessed increased pollution as a result of the discharge of waste products from industries scattered around urban areas. Poor drainage and sewage systems within the urban centers have also created the situation where urban dwellers have resorted to discharging of sewages into rivers and canals.

A   B

Figure 5.1: A - Example of air pollution, source: (Olugbenga, 2018),
        B - Example of water pollution, source: Badejo, 2016, the Guardian Nigeria)

2. **Loss of biodiversity:** Pressures on land for expansion and development have resulted to the loss of bio-diversities. Most areas where cities are sited today were once rich abode for bio-diversities. However, heavy industrialization with the aid of technology has made the expansion of cities possible, but with adverse effect on bio-diversity. The Amazon rainforest in Brazil and part of Southern America is one case study of the continuous loss of bio-diversity occasioned by industrialization and technological aided expansion.

3. **Health issues and sanitation problems**: urban sprawl comes with the creation of urban slums. Urban slums are areas of poorly planned layout, poor housing and infrastructural development. These factors pose health challenges for the inhabitants of slums. Crowded cities also come with issues of pollutions that pose health challenges to her inhabitants.

4.   **Crime:** the inflow of people to urban areas and its sprawling comes with its challenges. One of these challenges is the surge in crime and deviant behaviours. The rate of crime and its sophistication is more felt in the urban areas than in rural areas.

5.   **Pressure on infrastructures:** another problem of urban sprawl is the pressure it exerts on infrastructure. Cities are faced with maintaining their infrastructures and also managing the surge in the use of the infrastructures. The pressure on infrastructures has ensured that their condition and survivability is short and low.

6.   **Housing and the growth of slums:** urban sprawl comes with its perilous problem of housing. Because most of the migrants and population in urban areas are low income earners, they are faced with the problem of affording comfortable housing facilities. In their ability to survive and provide accommodation, they resort to creating slums.

A   **B**

Figure 5.2:   A - example of an urban slum in Lagos State,
                   source: Premiumtimesng.com
                   B - urban slum in Makoko, Lagos - Nigeria,
                   source: bassman5911 tumblr.com

7.   **Traffic congestions:** one problem of urban sprawl is the issue of traffic congestion. This arises as a result of the number of automobiles usages in urban areas. The congestion in cities will make mobility difficult and as at when due.

5.4   Urbanization, Housing and Settlement

Urbanization comes with its problems. One of such problem is housing and settlement. Understanding changes in the housing structure on one hand requires an overview of both internal and external processes: internally issues such as market characteristics, community development and the role of the public and the private sector; and externally with globalization processes impacting on life (Hansen, Bitsch and Zalkind, 2013).

Lorenzo-Gracia and Young (2014) study on housing consumption and housing, seek for policies that purport to increase expenditures on housing at this stage of development, and focus on extending access to basic services and strengthening coordination between land use planning and service provision. Since as incomes increase, the focus would allow households the opportunity to access houses that are equipped with basic infrastructure and help countries move toward better overall quality of housing. The continuous movement of people from the rural to the urban areas has been met with the inadequacy of the necessary infrastructure to meet the surging population. Take Nigeria for instance, about 75% of the urban settlers live in slums and improper housing which is antithetical for human dignity (Oni-Jimoh and Liyanage, 2018).

5.5   Migration, urbanization and the Challenges of Population Surge and Space

Migration has always been the factor to the growth of urbanization which comes with its opportunities and challenges to both the migrant and government. Urbanization affects the physical environment through the impact of the number of people, their activities and the increased demands on resources. Urbanization has negative consequences on health due mainly to pollution and overcrowded living conditions. It can also put added pressure on food supply systems.

Self-Assessment Exercises 1

What are the challenges facing urban areas?

5.6   Managing the Challenges of Migration

Ruble (1999) has argued that it is time for policy-makers to respond to migration rather than try to control migration, this call for both internal migration and displacements. Efforts should be made to improve access to information about health care, get migrant children into health and educational facilities, and provide language assistance as appropriate.

For forced migrants the story is somewhat different. Here the migrants are outside their original location, often in a bounded settlement or camp. The policy need here is to realize that these refugee movements are often not temporary. This means a whole set of long-term services (health, family planning, productive work) must be provided (Ruble, 1999).

For people displaced within national borders, sometimes without the assistance of international agencies, the relocation can be permanent. Undocumented, circulate, and temporary migration is now a world-wide phenomenon. It will be useful for policymakers to think about the

parallels in these movements, rather than concentrate only on the differences.

The challenges of migration can be managed by handling the population movement and the support in the contribution of migration to poverty reduction and economic growth in sending and receiving areas and comes in reducing the human and material costs of movement. Since migration is driven my inequality especially in the distribution of scarce resources, managing the challenges of migration should take into consideration the issue of equity in the distribution of resources. This will ensure that potential migrants will have the necessary resources to keep him from migrating.

Individuals who are destitute don't have the assets to relocate to the best places. Migration and its monetary advantages can develop imbalances among poor and richer gatherings in sending country and increase rivalry over scant assets. Compelling foundations and administrative systems should be set up and responsible to both the migrants and non-migrants in sending territories. In destination areas, migrants' portrayal in local government foundations has demonstrated to expand assurance and integration (Tacoli, 2005). Global conflicts, environmental challenges are some of the factors responsible for migration. A united and systematic effort towards managing and mitigation global conflict by global actors will go a long in curtailing the flow of migration. Environmental international laws should be strict to mitigate global environmental factors that can trigger migration.

5.6   Summary

The point to take here is that:
1.   urban sprawl will constitute a major challenge in urbanization and migration
2.   population surge is one major issue to contend with in urban areas
3.   an integrated approach is need to confront the challenges of urbanization and migration.

In this unit we have been able to identify some of the challenges of migration and urbanization, especially in the area of urban sprawl and its challenges, migration and housing as well as urbanization and housing and managing the challenges of population surge.

5.7 References/Further Readings

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5.8 Possible Answers to SAEs

Answers to SAEs 1

Increased air and water pollution: air pollution is caused by the increased harmful substances in the atmosphere generated by the activities of man.

Loss of biodiversity: Pressures on land for expansion and development have resulted to the loss of bio-diversities.

Crime: the inflow of people to urban areas and its sprawling comes with its challenges.