



## MIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION OF STUDENTS IN KARNATAKA

**Sr. Prafula**, Research Scholar, Dept. of Studies in Sociology, University of Mysore, Mysore, India

**Dr. Rekha K. Jadhav**, Research Guide & Asst. Professor, Dept. of Studies in Sociology, Maharajas College, University of Mysore, Mysore, India

---

**Abstract:** *"Migration is an old story. But the most important phenomenon we are seeing today is people moving for education," S (Chandrasekhar). Today the students go in search of good educational Institutions which cater to their career excellence and students are pursuing education in other states of their choice. In the last 10 years, a total of 11 crore youth (aged 15-32 years) have migrated within the country for education, employment or after marriage. Students are moving to different states mainly with the governmental funds that are provided to the intellectual students for higher education. Karnataka is one of the educational hubs in India which attracts migrant student from other states and countries too. The present study is both descriptive and analytical in nature. The main objectives of the study: 1. To Study the internal student migration and its impact in Karnataka, 2. To compare the students internal and international migration in Karnataka, 3. To study the factors responsible for internal and international student migration, 4. To know the achieved with migration as a cause. The different aspects of student internal and international migration in Karnataka state as outlined in the objectives are analyzed by using mainly secondary data. For this study Bengaluru and Mysuru has been chosen to understand the internal migration. The main sources of secondary data for this study are collected from the research articles from the internet. The study found that the internal and international student migrant has both positive and negative impact on the place in which they have come i.e. the skill is not utilized in their own native but it's been benefited by the receiving states.*

**Key words:** Student, Immigration, Migration, Education.

### INTRODUCTION

Migration is an earlier concept which was present during the classic Agrarian period, but it has taken a new turn today. The pattern and cause of migration has changed and has become more common. Migration is basically a movement of a group of people from one place to another for a particular purpose. In the ancient past India was at the height of her

---



glory and people from all parts of the world came to India to study as well as trade. History is a witness that student from all parts of the world came to study in Indian universities. We see people migrating from one country to another, which have caused Brain Drain in countries like India, causing a shortage of intellectuals in the home country. However the most commonly seen migration is that of students. A large number of students no longer wish to pursue their under graduate and post graduate at home. They look beyond their borders for better opportunities and greater adventure. Usually qualified, competent and healthy people migrate in search of jobs, education and for improving their life career. Usually youth and the male counterparts migrate more than the old and the females.

Migration can be both within the country and outside the country. It is very selective process. This can be both within the country and outside the country. It can be temporary and permanent. The migrants can be both young and the old. A rich and affluent student likes to continue their studies abroad and within the country and state, some try to get scholarship in order to pursue their higher studies in aboard and within the country.

Higher education is an asset for the society which is part of productivity and competitiveness of the Economy. Education is the long term investment in the human capital. It is viewed as a tool for the promotion of economic growth, cultural development, social cohesion, equality and justice. Education is viewed not only as an instrument of social change but also as a contributor to the individuals and the economy's betterment. (Satvinderpal Kaur;2014). Education for migration to different places is movement of student to reside in one place on temporary basis for three years to five years.

Student migration is a common phenomenon in India. Traditionally the Shishya used to stay far away from the family to acquire knowledge. The same trend that the Shishya used to go to Gurukula is revived in the form of student migration to different local, national and international for higher education. Students are migrating from one district to another, from one state to another and from country to another for education for better academic and career development. The movements of Students to different places for higher education are growing more rapidly in this modern age. In the last 10 years, a total of 11 crore youth (aged 15-32 years) migrated within the country for education, employment or after marriage. Education is commercialized and thus the students too are marketed by the agencies to different national and international level. Students whose parents are financially



well to do and those who are influenced send their children to different states and countries for higher education. The government of India too opts for various means to make India's literacy rate high and globally known sheds crores of rupees on education.

## **DEFINITION**

According to the united nation multilingual demographic dictionary, "Migration is a form of geographical mobility or spatial mobility between one geographical unit to another, generally involving a change in residence from the place of origin or place of departure to the place of destination or place of arrival." Student migration means transfer of person and transfer knowledge to other states and other countries. The students are transformed to highly competitive and flexible workforce for economic prosperity.

## **INTERNAL MIGRATION AND INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION**

When people of one country migrate from one place to other, without crossing the boundary of the state itself, it is called internal migration. On the other hand, when the people of one country leave their country of their origin and migrate to another independent country that is known as international or out migration.

## **STUDY AREA**

Karnataka is one of the fastest growing states in India. Karnataka is a hub of educational Institutions. It has renowned and reputed Colleges of India. Bengaluru, Mysuru, Mangaluru, Hubballi, Darward, Hassan, Shimoga, Raichur and Kalaburgi are some of the districts in Karnataka we find students from other states find place in reputed Educational Institutions. Bengaluru is one of the educational hubs in Karnataka. The students are attracted to Bengaluru obviously because it is the capital city of Karnataka. In Bengaluru is famous for cultural variety where we find people belonging to different race, colour and language from all parts of India even foreigners too are well settled in this city. Bengaluru is famous for Research & Development, Technology, Educational and healthcare. The facilities here in Bengaluru is fabulous its entrepreneurial culture, the art scene, entertainment options, food, weather is awesome and outsiders are welcomed with opened arms.

Bengaluru which is famous for IT sector provides lakhs of jobs .Bangalore's prominence has spread far and wide mainly because it is the Silicon Valley and thus has put India on the global map. But Bengaluru has been known as an education hub in the south for decades before the IT boom. Bangalore, with its IT and Knowledge Capital tag and salubrious climate



is turning a favourite destination for education for students from all over India. Bengaluru has a range of courses to offer to the migrant and the local students from aerospace engineering to agriculture from biotechnology to business management, from law to Sociology, from Economics to nanotechnology which enhances the students to opt Bengaluru as their destiny for higher education and that is the reason we find students coming from all over India whether it's from Kerala or Kashmir, or Kolkata to Punjab, we hear many languages spoken across the city.

Historically speaking, Mysore Maharajas who gave the impetus to education in the 1880s and to engineering education in the state. Later private sector, Religious and minority groups has opened various Institutions offering multitude of courses and options for youngsters from all over India. Mysore is a city of palaces which is very conducive environment for student migrant who comes from different parts of India .It is a safe city for the student migrant. It is the calmest city in Karnataka and it is a cultural capital of Karnataka. Mysuru is a major tourism hub with a large number of people across the world visits and cherishes its heritage. Mysuru has Infosys which caters to employment facilitates for the youth in India at large. Mysuru is also one of the famous educational hub where students from all over India and abroad come for higher education.

## **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

Migration is an important concept which contributed to different aspects of life. Student migration is studied by different disciplines like demographers, geographers, economists and sociologists who have taken keen interest in this field and as a result, the literature concerning various aspects of migration has been considered for study for various research scholars. Some of the studies are the following.

**ZakariyaAyed Al-Habashneh (1991)** conducted a study on 'The Jordanian students in Indian Universities, their backgrounds, problems, aspirations and perceptions as future agents of social change and modernization in Jordan city. The result showed that the socio-economic and cultural backgrounds of these students and their adjustments and educational problems in the Indians milieu , and the changes in attitudes , values ,perspectives and world view were taking place in them as a result of their living and studying in a democratic, secular, modernizing and progressing country like India .



**Kyung Wonseon (1996)** studied, In –Migration of college students to the state of New York’ and examined the interstate migration of college students influenced the college admission policy, student body composition and the labour of a state (Abbot and Schmud). The study investigated that the tuition differential between resident and non-resident reduced the college choices of student migration. The study also examined that the student migrant work in the state where they obtained their higher education, and they become an educated labour force for the state.

**Baryla Edward &Dotterweich Douglas (2001)** studied on student Migration and the significant factors varying from region to region. The investigator examined the factors that had a significant impact on student migration in different US geographic regions. The study showed the dynamic interaction between university, its environment, and student migration. The study also found that higher education institutions that have regionally recognized quality programs have greater ability to attract non-resident students. It also showed that there is a linkage between non-resident enrolment and the economic environment where the university is located.

**BahiruTeshomeWondwosen (2006)** investigated a study on Student's migration, like any other migration involves a continuous process of interaction through which members of different social and cultural background come in contact with one another and together, with the new socio-cultural situations. The study examined that in the University of Pune, students of different social, ethnic, cultural and linguistic backgrounds from different continents and countries come in search for academic knowledge. This study is about African students in Pune city, deals with their perceptions towards the host population and the inter and intra racial relationships and cross-cultural interactions. It is found out that due to many pull and push factors African students move to India. The push factors include: the shortage of higher academic institutions in Africa, and to a certain extent political instability in African countries. The pull factors include: the relatively affordable educational expenses in India, and the fast and less complicated University and College admission procedures in India.

**Hallock JA, McKinley DW &Boulet JR (2007)** study on migration of doctors for undergraduate medical education and examined that Global shortages of healthcare workers in both developed and developing countries are of great concern. Results of the



study indicated that many individuals leave their home country for undergraduate medical education. The result shows that the internationalization of medical education, collaborative efforts will be needed to develop an adequate, balanced, and well-trained global physician workforce.

**James and V John (2009)** investigated 'Distance and interstate college student migration, and studied that interstate migration is only a small part of the total student migration. Public institutions generally get most of their students from within their state; 88% of first time freshmen who enrolled in University System Georgia institutions in 2002 graduated from Georgia schools. This study examined interstate college student migration using data for Georgia. The result stated that their empirical results indicate that the student intrastate migration is strongly discouraged by greater distance, but with effects that differ across types of higher education institutions.

**Bass Michiel (2010)** conducted a study on Indians students in Australia. He explored the Indian overseas students who have left India for Australia for their higher education. He also deals with the entanglement of education and migration in Australia. He found that initially aggression racism and violence was not part of the research after his field work in Melbourne, he observed that the discourse about Indian students in Australia became harsher and at times ,plain worrisome , Australians feels that India students 'everywhere, were crowding the streets etc. The author also argued that imagination is crucial in understanding people's motivation to migrate.

## **RATIONALE OF THE STUDY**

Bengaluru and Mysuru being a educational hub of Karnataka student from different parts of the and the world at large come here for higher education. The cities not only attracted the students people come from different state for a better living, marriage and for business. This study focuses on Student internal and international migration in Karnataka and its impact in Karnataka. The migrants in general and students in particular have given a facelift to these cities and more and more career oriented business has attracted them to these places. The students now a days prefer to stay different parts of the country because the student are able to achieve what they are if they are outside the country

## **OBJECTIVES**

The main objectives of the study here is:



- To Study the internal student migration and its impact in Karnataka,
- To compare the students internal and international migration in Karnataka,
- To study the factors responsible for internal and international student migration
- To study the achieved status and career excellence of student migrants.

## **METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY**

The different aspects of student internal and international migration in Karnataka state are analyzed by using mainly secondary data. For this study Bengaluru and Mysuru has chosen to understand the internal and international migration. The main sources of secondary data for this study are collected from the research articles and from the internet

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS**

The following were the findings of the research:

**The internal student migration and its impact in Karnataka:** Migration in general contributes to the economic, social and cultural developments of the society. The migration process affects both the areas of origin and destination. Internal migration involves transfer of human capital out of one state to another and this is positively generating income for the receiving state and country and in turn it adversely affects the home country that they lose the intellectual students from their hometown. Student migration is not a permanent migration they stay only for some years. Students stay depends upon on the placement opportunities that they receive. Students from other state in India tend to stay back in their host state or move abroad instead of returning to their native state. Students from Kerala came to Karnataka and in 2008 it was most preferred state and it remained number one in 2014 with 33% state's internal migrants.

The choice of educational Institution by students has positive impact on the reputation of the Institution. There is lot of competition between the educational Institution to market the student both in the state and the outside the country. Students are income generating factor for various Institutions in Karnataka. Students move to these cities which gives them campus placement and other career development.

The student who changes their Institutions firstly goes through the process of adjustment, assimilation and adaptation of new place, culture, language and environment. Adjustment and adaptation is very important for the students firstly to get use to the place where the learning environment can be conducive and thus brings a positive academic excellence. If



the student is influenced by media or peer group they can misuse the place and it may adversely affect the students. The students too are able to keep up to their customs and traditions and accepting the customs of the place. Complete identification with the host culture at the place of destination can have negative impact on the student migrant.

A report by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) on Social Inclusion of Internal Migrants in points out that the fear that migrants steal jobs from the local population. This fear works at both the local and the international level and often results in ghettoization and a rejection of the migrant population by the hosts at the place of destination. The Government of Karnataka has also made a move to reserve 70-80% of jobs in the C and D categories for 'locals' through its new industrial policy<sup>20</sup>. This comes against the fear that migrants into the state are taking up most of the work opportunities available which is excluding the locals. Various studies reveal that more than half of Bangalore is populated by non Kannadigas.

**Comparison of student's internal and international migration in Karnataka:** Education has become so commercialized in the country and the students are the commodity which is bargained by the agencies based on their knowledge, influence and money. Each country is trying to make their country as highly literate and India especially trying to provide education free and compulsory education for low income group. Educational Institutions wanted to be either top 100 in national and international level by establishing high and super specialty infrastructure to gain more number of students. The country both receiving and host countries try to provide the best for the students by giving them scholarships, education loans, reservation for SC/ST, OBC and minority students. Women are also given special privilege for higher education. Overseas education is also given importance by giving the students opportunities in other countries for higher education by the Indian government. Exchange educational culture and other programmes by sending the Indian students to foreign universities and also receiving foreign students in Indian Universities are also common. Intellectual students are able to exchange their knowledge with the others students in foreign universities. Highly intellectual students and elite are the ones who are able to make the best use of the opportunities. Students are the skilled employees for tomorrow. Students are an income generating factor to the receiving state.



**Internal student migration:** Several students have started looking at migrating outside their hometown to pursue their undergraduate degree. While others opt to migrate merely due to higher level options and good infrastructural facilities in leading universities elsewhere, for others, it is a shot at an independent life away from home. Students with high scores in their Class X and XII are the ones who find the courses worth their money. Now a day the students moving out of home was given priority whether it is national or international it varies from students to parents. Several students living away from home is an experience, they just looking forward to stay outside the city. Sometimes it is the parents who decide where the children need to study vice versa. Some parents are not keen in sending children abroad because today India has its best educational Institutions with better infrastructure and Research facilities. The parent decides where their wards need to stay in the hostel or PG (paying Guest). Most of the parents prefer their children staying within the campus; if the College hostel has limited seats for outstation students then they stay out as day's scholars.

Bengaluru gains the brain of the students from all the state. In Bengaluru multi-lingual people live with decent accommodation and transportation facilities, Bengaluru offers great earn-while –you –learn opportunities for students to get hands on experience. The city motivates and captures the best students with best skilling ability paying high as soon as they complete their studies and thus the students prefer to settle in Bengaluru after their studies. Their skill is used not in the parent state but the receiving state which is an economic boost to the state. Admission process for various streams differs for undergraduate educations such Arts, Commerce and Science is easy and based on the marks. but the process of admission in professional course is based on the state code of eligibility for example NITs have 50% weightage for outside state students and 50% weightage for in-state students. So getting admission has nothing to do with the domicile or where they reside, wherever the student has completed his 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> the student will become eligible for that state NIT

**International student migration:** Over the past 10-15 years international student mobility has become an increasingly important part of the global higher education. Traditionally , more than 90% of international students have enrolled in institutions in countries belonging



to the organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) with the main destinations (the US, the UK, Germany, France and Australia) recruiting over 70% of them. According to Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), international students are those who travel to a country different from their own for the purpose of tertiary study. Despite that, the definition of international students varies in each country in accordance to their own national education system. The students move not only at the local level but they move from state to and from country to countries for higher education. Foreign students are assets for the receiving country it is an economic boon to that country and for parents it is family prestige and status. The US has traditionally been the most attractive destination for international students, especially for those at advanced research levels, due to its academic prestige and extraordinary education and research resources (Marginson 2006). With respect to international students, the US is most selective in both bringing in and retaining international students. The country has strong preference for students in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) areas and advanced research programs (Department of Homeland Security DHS 2008).

International student policy has become a tool in the global competition for high skills. OECD countries have been dominating in receiving worldwide mobile students are engaged in marketing their higher education Institutions, easing entry and status extension regulations, allowing international students to work studies, and offering channels for them to change status and stay as knowledge of workers. (Tremblay 2005; Suter and Jandl 2006; Santiago et al. 2008; Chaloff and Lemaitre 2009). Few students from Karnataka migrate to different countries for their higher education. The student who goes to other countries is known as Non-Resident Indians who stay for duration of six months to years to study and to further to continue their career. According to a survey conducted by UN department of economic and social affairs, India has the largest diaspora population in the world.

Professionals or students from all over India migrate in large numbers to the United States, UK and Canada. As per the UNESCO Institute for Statistics, the number of Indian students abroad tripled from 51,000 in 1999 to over 1,53,000 in 2007, making India second after China among the world's largest sending countries for tertiary students. United Kingdom Census 2011 reports that 1,451,862 people were of Indian ethnicity. The main ethnic groups were Kannadigas, Marwaris, Tamils, Punjabis, Gujaratis, Bengalis and Anglo-Indians. Hindus



comprise 45% of the British Indian population, Sikhs 29%, Muslims 13%, Christians nearly 5%, with the remainder made up of Jains (15,000), Parsis (Zoroastrians), and Buddhists. The most recent and probably the largest wave of immigration to date occurred in the late 1990s and early 2000s during the internet boom. As per American Community Survey (2010) Indians in the US are now one of the largest among the groups of immigrants with an estimated population of about 31.8 lakh or 1.0% of the US population.

## **FACTORS RESPONSIBLE FOR INTERNAL AND INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION**

Some of the factors responsible for internal and international migration of students are the following:

**Economic factors:** it is one of the important factors that influences migration towards other states and other countries. Student migrants too keep in view of higher wages, better employment opportunities after their education moves to different state and country for higher education. Higher education in general brings changes in one's life and if they are educated in reputed institutions it brings more options, some of the best multinational companies choose the best students from reputed colleges offering high salaries. Higher education in Science and Engineering (S&E) has been recognized as a crucial factor of economic competitiveness. (OECD 2009)

**Modernization and Urbanization:** modernization is a process of change from traditional to modern and "the gradual increase in the proportion of people living in urban areas", and the ways in which each society adapts to the change. Lakhs of job opportunities are available in the metropolitan cities accelerate modernization and urbanization.

**Social and cultural factors:** The students want to learn a lot about life if they stay home away from home. The students who are exposed to various cultures and traditions become more aware of the world at large due to the interaction that they have with other students from other states and countries. Along with studies, the stress on co-curricular activities is significant. Sports, swimming, horse-riding, yoga, dance, music, fashion shows, hobby clubs, theatre, excursions are part of the students' everyday life.

**Other factors:** Mouth-to-mouth communication about the college that the Institute is a better place to study has also helped the students to choose. The lower strength of the students in colleges better individual attention is another reason for the students to choose the college. The Faculty also plays an important role in internal migration of



students. They act as facilitators. The teacher –student ratio ensures close interaction and attention and the parents prefer special to their wards so they choose the best Institutions even if it cost more. The study found that the student’s preference for Institutions reputation is based on the research facility.

### **THE ACHIEVED STATUS AND CAREER EXCELLENCE OF STUDENT MIGRANTS**

Achieved status is a social position that a person can acquire on the basis of merit it is a position that is earned or chosen. It reflects personal skills, abilities, and efforts in . In all societies a person’s social status if the result to both ascribed and achieved characteristics. It is the overall potential for social mobility and actually occurred, and the barriers for particular sub-groups to enjoy upward mobility in that society in the 21<sup>st</sup> century people migrate irrespective of gender anywhere in the world for their individual achievement. The young and energetic students move into the metropolitan cities in order to improve their life style and to achieve higher status and fulfilment in their lives. Students choose the best educational Institutions which offers higher level of achievement. Migration of out-of-state studies has become a normal way of life. For students it is an indicator of and pathways towards upward social mobility. The students are anxious to spend ways and means to achieve higher status.

### **CONCLUSION**

Migration is an on-going process. Education for migration is common factor in this 21<sup>st</sup> century. Education is the gateway to access information. Education is a means to reform oneself. It is the most important socio-economic challenge to the community. Education brings about change. Education is very important for the upliftment of society. Realizing the importance of education the whole world is engaged in reaching education to all sections of the society. Education brings out development in the society. Higher education is becoming a global business and education is becoming a tradable service (Donata Bessey,2007).

The young and energetic students move into the metropolitan cities in order to improve their life style and to achieve higher status and seek fulfilment in their lives. They are ready to face challenges and risk themselves to live outside their own home town, state or country. Student who migrate to different places for higher education are faced with social, financial, educational, psychological and cultural problems. They find it hard to adjust, and accommodate themselves with food, language, culture, and the environment of the locality.



The goals in which they migrate help them to adjust and accommodate to new environment.

## **REFERENCES**

1. Divakara (2006) Patterns of internal migration in Karnataka –A Spatio Temporal analysis –Dissertation, Dept of Geography UOM
2. Edward, B., & Douglas, D. (2001). education Economics. Retrieved from <http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/cede20>
3. James, A., & Wintersb, , J. (2009). Distance and intrastate collegestudentmigration. *Economic of Education Review* , 728–738.
4. Hallock JA, McKinley DW & Boulet JR (2007)migration of doctors for undergraduate medical education, *Journal medical teacher*, Vol.29,issue2-3
5. KarSuparnaMajumdar and DasguptaPritha (2015)Migration in India: Questions of Social Exclusion, *International Research Journal of Social Sciences* Vol. 4(4), 87-91, April (2015)
6. Michiel, B. (2010). *Imagined Mobility:Migration and transnationalism among Indian students in Australia*. London, NewYork: Anthem Press (e-book).
7. MdaVuyelwaThobeka (2010) Home away from home, African international Students in South African Universities. Human Sciences Research Council, South Africa
8. K.C.Zachariah & S.IrudayaRajan (2015)Dynamic of emigration and Remittances in Kerala : Results from the Kerala Migration Survey 2014.working paper 463
9. Qianru Sheand Terry Wotherspoon(2013)International student mobility and highly skilled migration: a comparative study of Canada, the United States, and the United Kingdom,*SpringerPlus*2013**2**:132
10. Wonseon, Kyung. (1996). In-Migration of collge studnets to the state of New York. *The Journal of higher education* , 349-358.
11. Wondwosen, Bahiru. Teshome. (2006). The perception of African students towards the host population in Pune.social science reserach network
12. Yusliza, Y. M. (2010). International students adjustment in higher education:Relations between Social Support,self efficacy and socio cultural adjustment . *Australian Journal of Business and Management Research*(AJBMR)



13. Zakaria Ayed, A.-H. (1991). The Jordanian students in Indian universities-A sociological study of their backgrounds, problems, aspirations and perceptions as future agents of social change and modernization in Jordan. vidanidhi digital library, University of Mysore .
14. <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/mumbai/Students-start-to-move-cities-for-undergraduate-studies/articleshow/35527148.cms?referral=PM>  
| TNN | May 23, 2014, 10.44 PM IST
15. <https://www.quora.com/Which-are-the-top-3-cities-in-Karnataka-and-why>
16. <http://www.careerindia.com/top-10-cities-the-best-education-india-011836.html>
17. <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/home/education/Bangalore-the-education-hub/articleshow/9007746.cms?referral=PM>
18. <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/bangalore/Bangalore-a-hot-destination-for-foreign-students-/articleshow/122968.cms?referral=PM>
19. <http://www.shiksha.com/jee-main-2014-how-will-state-quota-domicile-help-you-in-admissions-article-7771-1>
20. <http://www.idreamcareer.com/blog/higher-education-in-south-india>
21. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Non-resident\\_Indian\\_and\\_person\\_of\\_Indian\\_origin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Non-resident_Indian_and_person_of_Indian_origin)
22. "India has largest diaspora population in world: UN".  
<http://www.tribuneindia.com/news/nation/india-has-largest-diaspora-population-in-world-un/183731.html>.
23. "2011 Census: Ethnic group, local authorities in the United Kingdom". Office for National Statistics. 11 October 2013.
24. "Race Reporting for the Asian Population by Selected Categories: 2010". U.S. Census Bureau. 17 January 2012
25. <http://www.futuredirections.org.au/publication/factors-influencing-migration-and-population-movements/>
26. "Urbanization". National Library of Medicine. <https://www.nlm.nih.gov/cgi/mesh>
27. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Achieved\\_status](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Achieved_status)