

**Human Flow:**

The movie is focusing on the current issue of migration around the world. The movie attempts to bring out the hidden stories of migration and people's own experience.

**Exercise 01 :**

Watch the movie "human flow" and write 1000 words summary on the movie. Try to make maps of migration routes that are addressed in the movie.



## Exercise 02: Write about migration- your own experience:

What is migration?

Why do people migrate?

Why does it happen? Reasons?

Pros and cons of migration – Is migration always bad?

Narrate a story of your family's migration- Could be entire family or one-two individual or can be friends too.

Understand a migration pattern of your house helps.

Eg. Drivers, cook, maid

Representation should be amalgamation of write-ups, sketches, maps, photographs, etc. You shall get clue from movie for this. Make a document that should be minimum 10 pages compilation including all above.

Interview view



### Theory Module Migration-Own Experience

#### What is Migration?

According to me migration is the movement of people from one place to another. A flow of people is taken from one place to another. They all carry all their living needs and settle at other places or towns. Most of family and relatives go together and settle at one place. They work as a group for their families.

The movement is often over a long distance that is from country to another or from one state to another or from one district to another. Some migration are also caused forcefully. Migration is sometimes bad or sometimes good for them. They go for the intent to settle down.

#### Why do people migrate or why it happens?

Most of them migrate for their settlement of children and their families. People think about their families before migration. Most of the people migrates for economic reasons. People think about emigrating from one place to another that they have new job opportunities, they immigrate to places where good jobs are available as per their expectations. Employment opportunities are most common reason due to which people migrates. Sometimes crops failure forced the villagers to migrates cities.

They migrates because they think that they can improve their own lives and the life of their families by doing so. By migration some people genuinely feels that they are in other country. They should also be swayed by individual factors such as comes with relatives and friends, they grew up new relationship their in neighbourhood. Most of them thinks that they can live a happy life by migration. Due this reason people migrates and settle at different places for their better life. As shown in movie Human Flow by Ai Weiren that due to impact in their life they migrates from one place to another.

#### What are PROS and CONS of Migration?

**Cons:** The main disadvantage of migration is the availability of all resources in proper way. In pre-industrial societies, environmental factors such as need of resources due to over population is the cause of migration. Due to this all gathers at a place so the increasing cost of services such as health care and education is one of the cons of migration. Overcrowding and disagreements between religion and culture is one of disadvantage of migrations.

**Pros:** When all people migrates and gather at one place and do good jobs than the richer and more diverse culture can be found. It also helps to reduce labour shortage. If whole as a group migrates than they prepared to get low paid, low skilled jobs. If a better jobs one can settle their families needs.

Indication in map of places of Migration:  
Barliyari, Dholera-----Badli, Talaja-----Vastaj, Bharnagar



### Migration of farm workers

Name: Hirabhai Harabhai Vekaria  
Address: Ram ni sheri, Barliyari, Taluka-Dholera District: Ahmedabad  
Total Family members: 15  
Son: 1 - Chetanbhai Hirabhai Vekaria - Married  
2 - Saakhibhai Hirabhai Vekaria - Married  
3 - Sunabhai Hirabhai Vekaria - Married  
4 - Sanjaybhai Hirabhai Vekaria - Unmarried  
Daughter: Gulabben Hirabhai Vekaria - Unmarried  
Total children: 6  
When did they leave their town: 2004  
Year spent in Dholera: 2 months  
Year spent in my farm: 14 years and still going on  
Lifestyle of living: Good and hygienic than before  
Children's education: All studying in government school  
Total land here: 3 acres

My farm workers are from Barliyari, Dholera. They have a land there and used to do farming there before they came here. Due to proper facility not available for their families such as education, jobs, daily needs, economic status, so they had decided to migrate and go to other cities. Hirabhai with their families first went to Badli, Talaja. They stayed there for 2 months. Due to less rain they have to leave that village and have to migrate at other place. Because of less there was not good availability of crops produced so they decided to leave. Due to less rain the needs for family can't achieve and there family would have to suffer a lot for food and other basic needs. Now they came at my father's farm. They all came with a family and settled here. Due to availability of all their needs they liked to live here. There was no shortage of food nor water.

One of his son named Sunabhai Hirabhai Vekaria had left a farm before 4 years, and went to their own village from where they came. He decided to migrate because his family takes care of his own land. They want their children to educate and become a successful man. For the betterment of their children's future they decided to migrate and went to his own home. They have their own land and house so they decided to go and settle their. Many times people think of their own house, would take care of them and do farming. Most of them settle for their economic development.

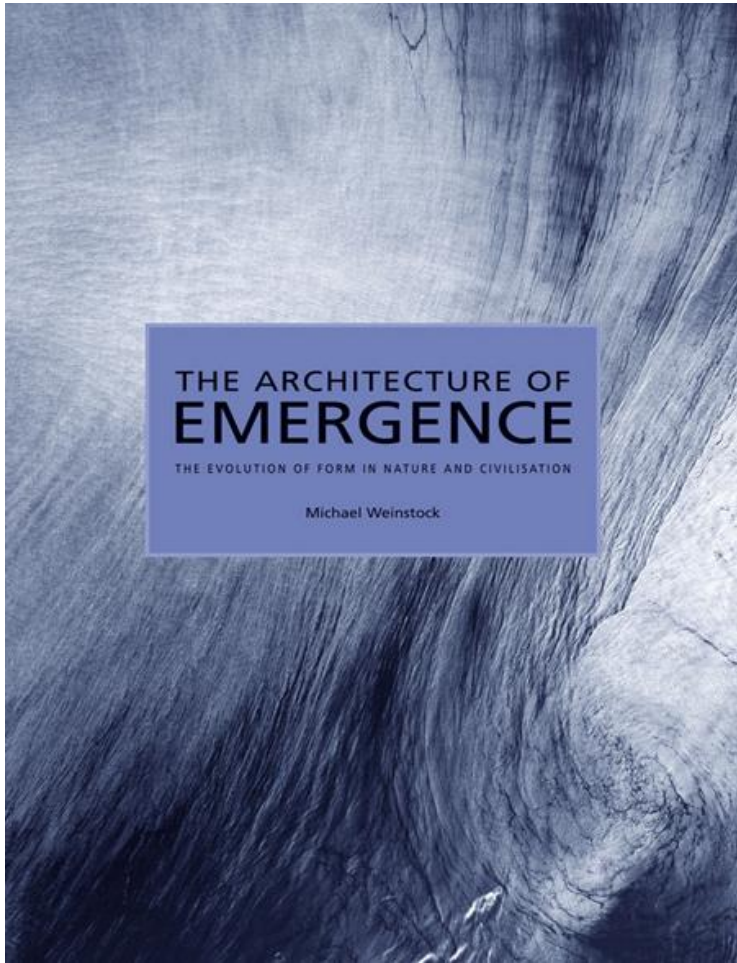
Our farm workers leave their happily and all needs are provided to them. They are so happy that they don't want to migrate from my father's farm. My family takes care of them and provides all the facility that they need. They are one who never thought that they would get a new other family. Our family provides them a good facility and they don't want migrate from here.

Due to good relationship between our two family we live as a one family. In any situation of these life we are always with them. They grow crops for us and we live a happy life. They are never disappointed to us with any of the reasons and are good hearted people. Once in a month my family goes to farm and have a program of dinner. We both family sit together and take a dinner. We always lives as a family. They are extremely happy for being a part of my family.



A family works together, results in a good work. A crops that are cultivated with different tools and equipment are always better. For a future development a head of family plays a key model. He have to think how is his family survived without any difficulties. My father's family had changed a life of farm workers.

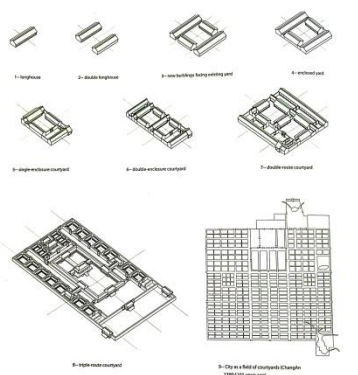




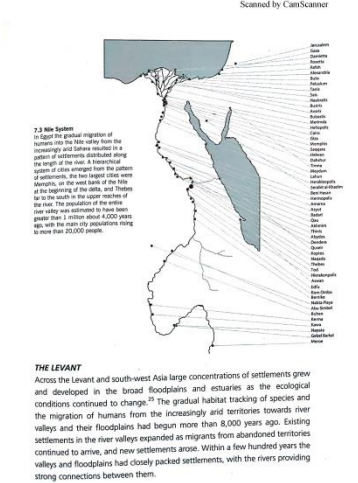
# THE ARCHITECTURE OF EMERGENCE

THE EVOLUTION OF FORM IN NATURE AND CIVILISATION

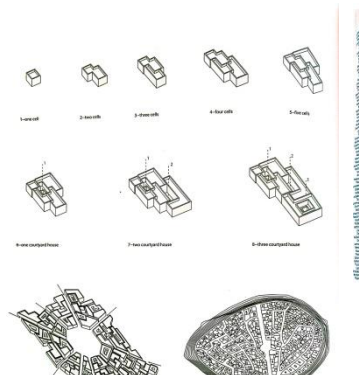
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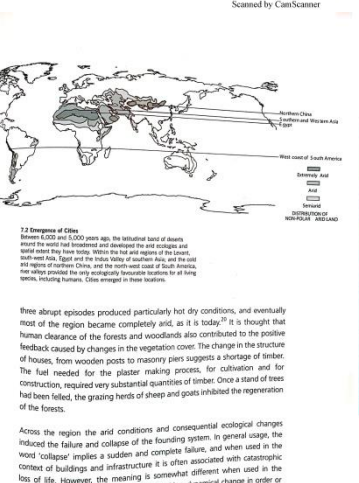
**2.6 Cities**  
Cities emerged on the plains of the southern part of the Lower Palaeolithic in northern China. Through volcanic forces caused by the eruption of Mount Fuji, the volcanic ash and volcanic ash. The modern construction of the city was influenced by volcanic ash. The volcanic ash was used for the construction of the city. The volcanic ash was used for the construction of the city. The volcanic ash was used for the construction of the city.



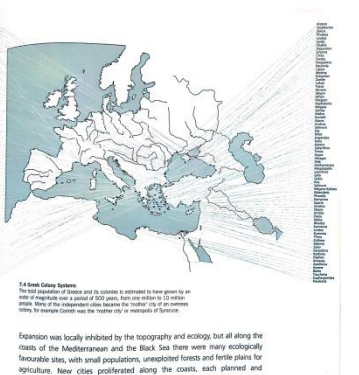
**2.7 The Levant**  
Across the Levant and south-west Asia large concentrations of settlements grew and developed in the broad floodplains and estuaries as the ecological conditions continued to change.<sup>33</sup> The gradual habitat tracking of species and the migration of humans from the increasingly arid territories towards river valleys and their floodplains had begun more than 8,000 years ago. Existing settlements and their floodplains expanded as migrants from abandoned territories continued to arrive, and new settlements arose. Within a few hundred years the valleys and floodplains had closely packed settlements, with the rivers providing strong connections between them.



**2.8 Emergence of Cities**  
Between 6,000 and 5,000 years ago, the settlement lands of Mesopotamia were the most fertile and developed the earliest villages and cities. The Taurus mountains and the Taurus mountains provided the only aridly fertile basins for all long rivers, including humans. Cities emerged in these basins.



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**2.4 Greek City Systems**  
The first settlements of Greece and its colonies is estimated to have been by the end of the Bronze Age, a period of 200 years, that was within 10 years of the beginning of the Iron Age. The first settlements of Greece and its colonies is estimated to have been by the end of the Bronze Age, a period of 200 years, that was within 10 years of the beginning of the Iron Age.



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Humans begin to modify their local ecological systems about the same time, as the evidence of agriculture and the use of fire to clear land and clear land and to remove grasslands. As the energetic return from hunting was reduced, the increase in the patterns of game indicated that they changed their own means of survival to the domestication of wild animals.

Excavated dwellings, or 'pit houses', provided humans with a fixed residential location for the winter months and enabled them to explore their collective metabolism in a great range of climates, and to expand into the very cold territories of the high northern latitudes. In the other seasons, tents and temporary structures were employed in ecologically determined patterns of movement around the home range. Pit dwellings were arranged in clusters and isolated households for seasonal occupation by several families at the same time. Adaptations to differing regional climates, topography and ecologies emerged from variations in the patterns of movements around the territory, and in the depth and size of the excavation and construction.

The founding system of civilisation continued to develop local and regional variation over tens of thousands of years, with long periods of population growth and long periods of population decline. In many features it had developed in its maximum biological capacity, and had become highly vulnerable to climatic and ecological changes. The collapse of the founding system in the ecologically distinct and geographically isolated regions led to the emergence of localised residential patterns of settlements. As the flow of resources and information intensified through the integrated arrays of settlements, populations expanded and social and cultural complexity increased. Cities emerged through a process of nucleation, condensing into nuclei within the extended 'habitable' networks of the linked settlements.

Although the glaciers began to retreat at the end of the last 'glacial maximum' between 21,000 and 18,000 years ago, the dry cold climate persisted. Forest fires were reduced in extent as the cold and climate inhibited the growth of trees, and open steppes, tundra and grasslands expanded. Forests and woodlands retreated close to the equator, but the tropical rainforests in Africa and South America were reduced in area. In Europe, only a few isolated patches had forest cover, while northern Europe and Canada were entirely covered by ice that was several kilometres thick. Most of northern Asia and Siberia were also dry that

**City Forms**

Cities simultaneously emerged from the collapse and reorganization of ecologically stressed regions across the world. The evolutionary development of city forms and their extended metabolic systems was strongly coupled to multiple changes in the climate and ecological systems within which they were embedded, and to the rise in the flow of energy from climate variations, increased social complexity and to the resolution of information systems. The proliferation of cities, systems of cities and their ecologically and irregular expansion and development, collapse and subsequent reorganisation in more complex forms with greater flows of energy, information and material. The extensive modification of ecological systems of a variety of spatial and temporal scales is still evident in the old and abandoned landscapes that persist today.

Natural forms and cultures evolved over a period of extreme fluctuations in the climate, and consequent rapid variations in ecology, a regime of natural selection that conserved and enhanced the ability to adjust their culture to a variety of climatic and ecological conditions. The development of the elongated body plan and the large brain was strongly coupled to the increasing complexity of human culture, each acting as a positive feedback to accelerate the development of the other. Culture acts to transmit complex social and ecologically contextualised information from through the generations, and has tended to increase in complexity over time, a process that began with settlements and their floodplains in the river valleys of Mesopotamia 10,000 years ago in the Middle East with the emergence of agricultural systems. By 30,000 years ago long term settlements, complex water management, and the material architecture of ecological information had emerged.<sup>34</sup>

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