بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL FACTORS AFFECTING MIGRATION BEHAVIOR IN DISST. FAISALABAD.
PRESENTED BY:

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INTRODUCTION

BASIC DEMOGRAPHIC PROCESSES

- FERTILITY
- MORTALITY
- MIGRATION

INTERNATIONAL
- RURAL TO URBAN

INTERNAL
WHY PEOPLE MOVE

**PUSH FACTORS**

- CONDITIONS AT HOME THAT INDUCE SOME PERSONS TO LEAVE, INCLUDING:
  - INSUFFICIENT INCOME
  - ABSENCE OF BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES
  - UNEMPLOYMENT
  - ABSENCE OF BETTER EDUCATION FACILITIES
  - ABSENCE OF BETTER HEALTH FACILITIES
  - DIRTY ENVIRONMENT
  - CULTURAL STRESS

**PULL FACTORS**

- CONDITIONS AT THE PLACE OF DESTINATION THAT ATTRACT THE MIGRANTS, INCLUDING:
  - BETTER EDUCATION OPPORTUNITIES
  - EMPLOYMENT
  - HIGHER INCOME
  - GOOD LIVING CONDITIONS
  - BETTER HEALTH FACILITIES
  - OPPORTUNITIES FOR DESIRED OCCUPATION
  - CONGENIAL ENVIRONMENT
CONSEQUENCES OF MIGRATION

- **ECONOMIC**
  - Foreign Exchange

- **DEMOGRAPHIC**
  - Redistribution of Population.
  - Changes in Sex Ratio.

- **SOCIAL**
  - Cultural Diffusion

- **ENVIRONMENTAL**
  - Crowding, unplanned growth of urban settlement
DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AMONG RURAL & URBAN AREAS OF PAKISTAN

- Total population: 177.10 million (2010)
- Urban population: 65.30 million (2010)
- Rural population: 111.8 million (2010)
- Annual urban growth rate: 2.97% (2010)

[Source: P&D Division (NIPS) CIA Fact Book, 2010]
IMPACTS OF URBANIZATION

- **URBANIZATION** is movement of people from rural areas to the cities.

- IMPACTS OF URBANIZATION:
  - Unemployment
  - Environmental pollution.
  - Poor provision of social services.
  - Crowding
  - Disequilibrium in city growth.
  - Crimes
OBJECTIVES

- TO EXPLORE THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL REASONS FOR MIGRATION.
- TO EXAMINE THE CORRELATION OF “PUSH” & “PULL” FACTORS WITH MIGRATION BEHAVIOR.
- TO IDENTIFY THE PERCEPTION OF MIGRANTS TOWARDS THE ADVERSE IMPACT OF URBANIZATION.
- RECOMMENDATIONS
METHODODGy

DISTRICT FAISLABAD

PEOPLES COLONY
50 respondents

GHULAM MUHAMMADABAD
50 respondents

SAMANABAD
50 respondents
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
Percentage of the respondents regarding to their Age before and after migration

- 21-29: 54
- 30-38: 36
- 39+: 10
Percentage of the respondents regarding to their Education before and after migration.
Percentage of the migrants regarding to their purpose of migration towards city

- Employment: 40%
- Better living standard: 30%
- Education: 25%
Percentage of the migrants regarding to their economic status Before & After migration

- Monthly Income (Rs.)
  - Up to 2000
  - 2001 – 5000
  - 5001 – 10000
  - Above 10000

- Percentage
  - Before Migration
  - After Migration
Percentage of the respondents regarding to their shift in Occupation before and after migration
Distribution of the migrants regarding to their stimulation for migration to the city

- **Push Factors**
- **Pull Factors**

To some extent | To a great extent | Not at all
--- | --- | ---

[Bar chart showing distribution]
Percentage of the migrants regarding to their satisfaction with their present socio economic status
Distribution of the migrants regarding to their perception about the problems of city life due to rapid migration

- Unemployment
- Disequilibria in the city growth
- Contamination of the environment
- Inadequate housing
- Poor provision of social services

The chart shows the percentage of migrants who perceive each problem not at all, to a great extent, or to some extent.
Percentage of migrants regarding their perception about relationship between rapid rate of migration & problematic urban life
CONCLUSION

- AGE, INCOME AND EDUCATION WERE FOUND AS THE MAIN FACTORS SHAPING THE MIGRATION ATTITUDE.
- MOST OF THE RESPONDENTS MIGRATED FOR MAKING HIGHER INCOME, GETTING BETTER EDUCATION AND ACHIEVING A BETTER STANDARD OF LIFE.
- PULL FACTORS PLAYED A MAJOR ROLE IN SHAPING THE MIGRATION BEHAVIOR.
- MIGRANTS ARE WELL AWARE OF PROBLEMS OF URBAN LIFE DUE TO RAPID MIGRATION, BUT EVEN THOUGH THE PACE OF MIGRATION IS VERY FAST.
RECOMMENDATIONS

- Improvements and up-grading of the existing poor and miserable conditions of rural areas
- Govt. must provide incentives for the investors to set-up new industries in rural areas.
- Promotion of Agro-based industries in the rural areas.
THANKS