

**THE EFFECTS AND CAUSES OF RURAL URBAN MIGRATION IN PAKISTAN**

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**ABSTRACT**

In developed nations rural-urban migration affects socio –economic facts in equal urban and rural zones. Maximum of the travellers moves to the urban only. They had approximately info about the city and the choice of their immigration is typically prepared by themselves. Though, greatest of them moved to migrate not in scheduled mode. A bigger amount of the migrant are young people, men, and single and had nearly method of training earlier they decide to migrate. Around there are numerous reasons for the drive of the persons to the city. Amongst them the exploration for work, to advance learning and training, and problem linked with property and farming output was the main one. Several of the migrants faced difficulties at the early era of modification and edition. The goal of this study is to identify the main causes and significances of the movement of people from rural to urban areas. The data has been collected from the migrated house hold to gather the required information through questionnaire. Descriptive statistics can be used to summaries the figures. This study will help in highlighting causes and the major issues of migrations.

**Keywords:** *rural-urban migration, Reason of migration, urban areas, and unemployment*

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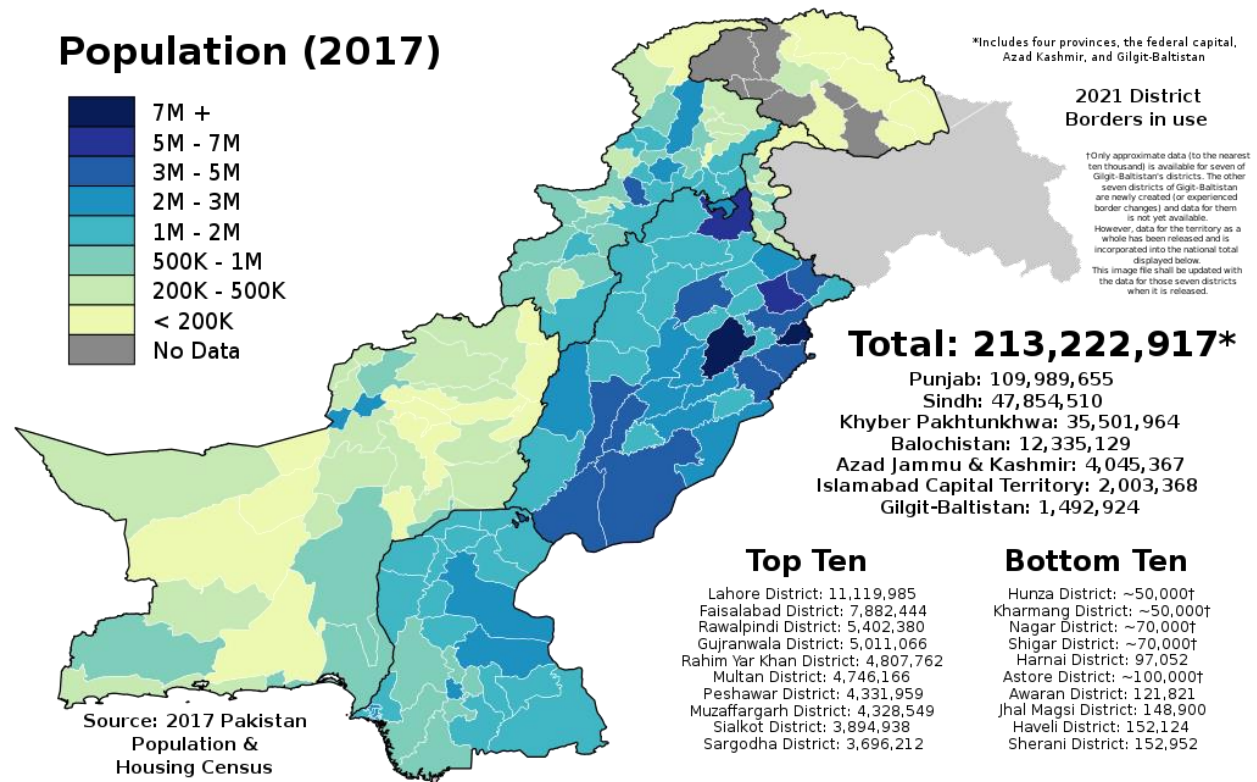
## 1. INTRODUCTION

Migration is essentially a spatial connection of the financial growth of a province. In fact, it has been recommended that one of the elementary objectives of financial growth is to inverse the condition in which 85% of the populace is in farming and live in countryside area, while only 15% in non-agricultural activities and lives in cities (Mabogunje, A.L. 1970). Spatial flow component represents a reversal of rural urban migration. It is not just a complex process that involves a large number of immigrants and established organisations, and gives birth to all the important and very different attitudes in a region (Brunn, S. et.al 2003).

In Europe the era in the 18th century was noticeable by an immigration waves from the rural area to urban areas in exceptional procedure and amount. But in contrast to European migration and sprawl developments as we see them in growths in developing nations. Population and taxes of population development are by distant advanced than they had been in Europe which chiefs to growing lively development (Regine, F.2009).

In greatest so called emerging nations, occupation opportunities and living amenities are not enough to engage the large arrival of persons in the towns. Whereas in European capitals have at minimum occupations for incoming settlers, while several capitals in Africa, Latin America or Asia managed to face serious problems such as joblessness, poverty, toxic waste or corruption (Lall, S. 2006).

The report on Pakistan, a relatively large number of rural and urban areas migrants cross country boundaries. Many migrants who move to larger and more developed cities for work and find a better life do not necessarily get the formal sector (Chadwick, G. 2016).



**Fig 01: Population of each Pakistani District as of the 2017 Pakistan Census**

Source: Blank Districts of Pakistan.svg

The total population of Pakistan is now 213,222,917 of which about 16,051,521 residents in Karachi, which means that nearly 13% of the population of Pakistan is Karachi. While the greatest of rural migration left over Karachi to acquire amenities.

Massive population increase having occurred between 1998 and 2017 of 77.0 Million people, or an increase of +56.5%. The town migratory is practically always male. In general, the emigrant sends some of his profits to the household he left and revenues to the village to work in peak season farming. Migrants are often married to leave their families in the village refugees. The choice to carry wives and children to the city is therefore an important step in the relocation procedure. While this immigrated population has slight influence on Pakistan, it affects its societal stuff (Zahid, A. 2011).

## 1.1 The effects of rural to urban migration

It reduces the population in rural areas, land flows reduce the activity of agriculture, increasing food insecurity. Rural urban migration cause congestion in urban centers that creates pressure on the social characteristics.

According to Education Portal, rural to urban migration delivers manpower to businesses, which helps manufacture and financial growing. The World Bank Group exposes that rural-urban movement profits rural societies due to the cash that families in urban send household. But, it causes bad effect on the town atmosphere and raises the danger to sicknesses (Castles, S. 2013).

Rural urban migration also contributes to the growth of law-breaking in urban centers. Excessive rural-urban migration increases the unemployment rate, which reduces the life of urban communities.

Migration leads to an awareness of services and amenities, such as education, health care and technology in urban centers, which weak rural areas. It also leads to psychological effects such as traffic worries, high cost of living and taxes. The aim of research is to investigate the reasons of migration from rural to urban areas and to study the major issues and problems faced by migrated house holders.

## 2 LITERATURE REVIEW

The reasons and the consequences of migration are treated and analyzed by a range of disciplines. Many scholars have sent theoretical thinking and factors of possible experimental issues and migration and influence on local and global levels.

Gmelch & Zenner in 1996 said that push-pull directly implied because of migration. Consequently, the personal introduction is to choose the migration related to both “pull factors” or “push factors” The push influences are the negative reinforcement of the reasons to leave home individually or family while pull factors are the magnetization of the objectives or the city.

Furthermore, Rural-urban migration is a work related to its nature. It is therefore natural to consider migration as a job-search framework. According to Lall, the models have three options involving different information and research flows: i) living in rural areas, (ii) engaging in rural research for urban work, iii) moving the city and engaging in urban research (Miheretu, B. 2011).

Altaye Aydiko in 2015 define the difference between migration is male and female. As expected, the wedding setting is the second leading cause of migration among women. The education of men is the main cause of migration.

Shahbaz et al. 2012 made an attempt to study which Show that better education and workplace are pulling factors in migration and other reason are attracted migrants are better healthcare facilities, high salaries, better living conditions, better public entertainment and sewage.

Rural-to-urban migration has significant, diverse and gendered impacts on various domains of family and gender values at distinct migratory stages. The results also cast light on the important roles played by hukou status (system of household registration used in mainland China) and various forms of socio economic and cultural status, such as education and occupation, in mediating the impact of rural-to-urban migration on family and gender values (Yang, Hu., 2016).

According to different study results that migration is powerfully geared with age and sex, Because of the above proofs, the charms of people from rural to urban zones develop the basis of early age group; which additional surfaced the method of increase in number of population of city,

### **3 METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 DATA COLLECTION**

The Study is to catch the perceptions of migration of rural to urban areas within the Pakistan to know about the requirement, difficulties, amenities and facilities. The figures essential for the study together from these persons who have remained at destination or present dwelling of residence for a constant era of a year or further are involved in the study and the survey conducted through questionnaires Meanwhile this study is mostly concentrating on causes of immigration a random sampling of migrant population at the place of division is drawn from the household of migrated and some of other variables are conducted to find out the causes.

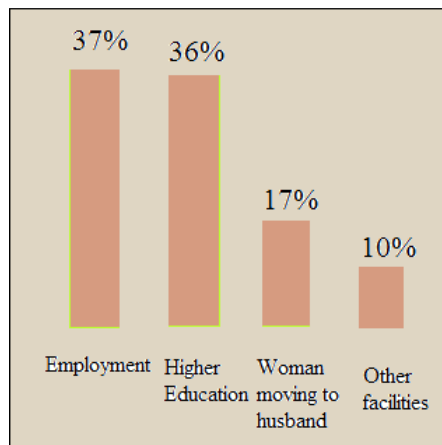
### 3.2 Data Analysis Method

Composed information surveyed by means of SPSS software. To analyse the reasons of migration, Percentage of rural urban migration worldwide, gender and age group and where people mostly want to migrant and from where they migrated, Descriptive statistics used to summaries the figures.

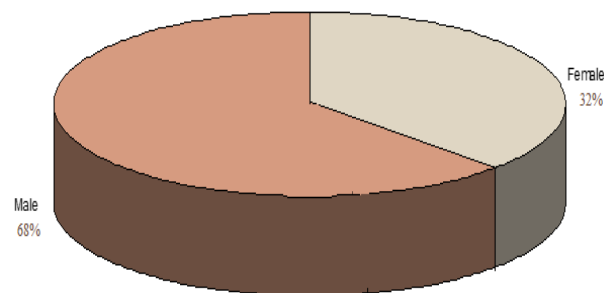
## 4 RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

### 4.1 DESCRIPTIVE METHOD

Descriptive method applied to perceive respondent statement, the frequency distribution is brief in frequency chat.

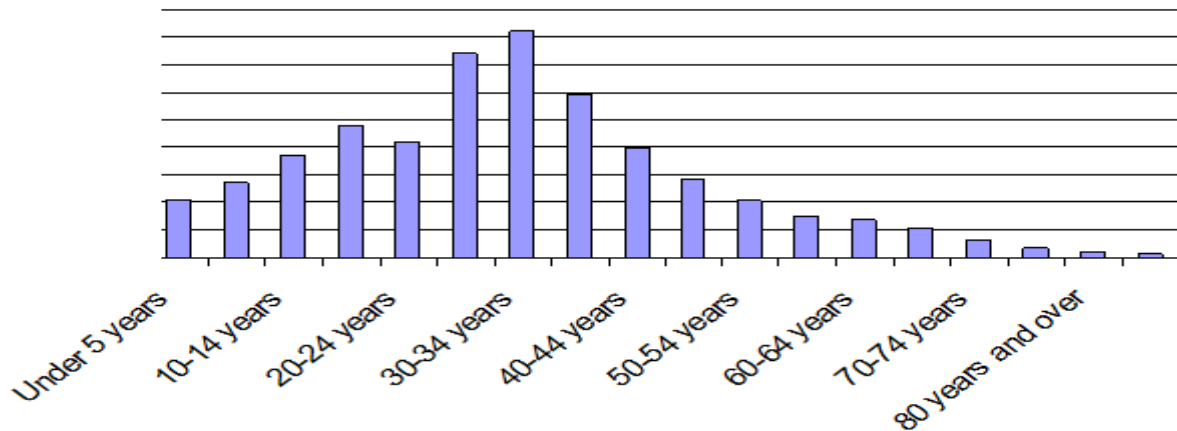


**Fig 02: Reasons of migration**



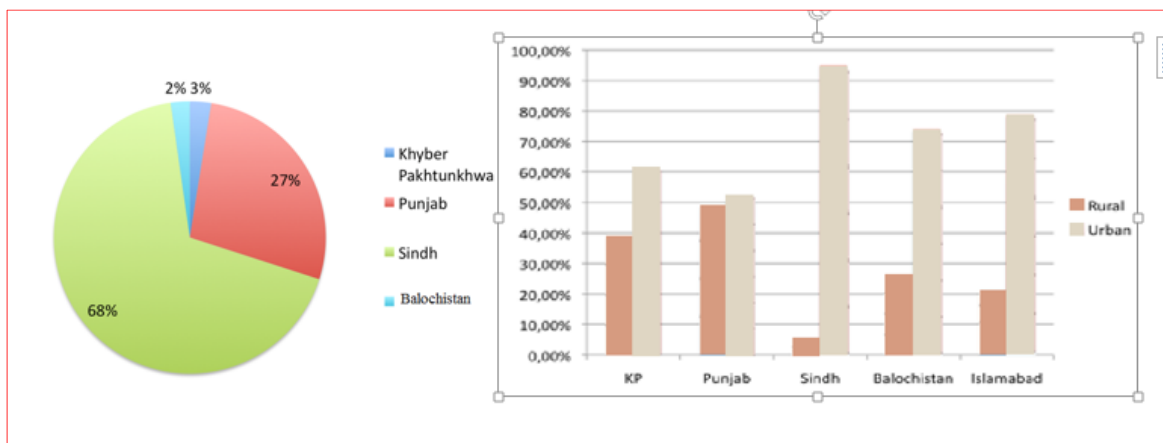
**Fig 03: Ration of Gender migration**

Mostly people leave their houses for economic reasons to fulfill their needs and for higher education of children. As high percentage of male migrated in Sindh and get service for supporting their family like wife and kids initially they live with relatives or at hostels. When job is secure they may invite family and look for a space in a katchi abadi.



**Fig 04: Rural urban migration age Ratio**

Between 30 and 40 the unemployment rate has been higher and at this age mostly people want to start their own business at developed urban areas.



**Fig 05: Migration of people within the Pakistan and Settlement with in the provision**

Unemployment in rural zones is the highest terrifying experiment being handled by the fresh Sindh management. The rural zones are fast dropping their agriculture based service, because the highest percentage of people in Pakistan force themselves to get job at urban areas.

## CONCLUSION

This study shown that upon migration, the rural-urban immigrants frequently lead the expenses in the form of cash, foodstuff, and clothing. Finally, it has been realized that the tendency of transfer from rural to urban areas in Pakistan has enlarged extremely day by day. The growth has mainly been constant in environment foremost to crowding in the town centers and a degeneration in the per capita funds offered in the towns. The motivation of study was to understand the influence and causes of the rural urban migration somewhat than the drivers of rural urban migration and opinions prepared from the capitals of Pakistan as well as the works presented on the matter.

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