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EFFECTS OF RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF MIGRANT HOUSEHOLDS IN DISTRICT PESHAWAR, PAKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

This study was focused to identify the effects of rural-urban migration on socio-economic conditions of migrant's households in District Peshawar, Pakistan. Total 150 respondents sampled through proportionate sampling technique from four different locations of Peshawar city participated in the study. Data were collected from the sampled respondents on a structured questionnaire through face-to-face interview technique. Results show that majority of the respondents migrated during 2001 and 2010. Along with the poverty and social amenities, other major reasons behind the migration in the study area were access to quality education, war against terrorism, employment opportunities and health issues. Majority of the joint families converted to nuclear family system after the migration. Their economic conditions were enhanced. As far as pre and post migration facilities were concerned, positive changes were observed in the research area. It is recommended that the government and concerned authorities should ensure provision of basic socio-economic facilities and off farm employment opportunities to the rural people so that the ratio of urban migration could possibly be minimized.

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INTRODUCTION

The term "migration" is a Latin word which means "to change the place of living and community". Migration is the process in which an individual or group of individuals alter their habitat (Munir, 2002). The reasons are number of push and pull factors i.e. hunger, conflicts persecution and environmental changes. Migration is fundamentally the source of shifting the socio-economic demographic unit and development of developing or underdeveloped countries (Elliott and Roberts, 2013). According to United Nations (2015), 52 percent of the world's Urban population was increased due to rural-urban migration while in 2030, it will be

more than 1.2 billion people due to less opportunity in rural area (Guerny, 1995). Kanwal *et al.* (2015) informed that there was a strong relationship between employment, agriculture landholding, business, Marriages and migration decision. They further told that marriages are push factor which speed up the migration in Pakistan. They explained that without good opportunities to rural people in rural never solve the problems of the migration. On one side, rural-urban migration carry the arrangement of provision of demands for labor force, but on the other hand, speeded up the process of urbanization (Nsiah-Gyabaah, 2003). Urbanization facilitates increase population density of

the Urban area. This increase in population results in raise in crimes and environmental contamination (Inamullah, 2011). Shahzad (2016) reported that since in 2016 crime cases namely murders, robberies, kidnappings, extortion, car, bike theft and road accidents number was 27,609 while in the previous year 2015 the registered mentioned cases number was 20353 which explained that crime rate was enlarged by 34% due to migration to urban area.

At present, global migration trends is two out of fourteen people. Internationally, 232 million people are migrants while internally, 740 million people are migrants. Since 2019, the number of migrants has increased by 53 million in global north and by 24 million in global south (UN-DESA, 2013). Asia has become one of the most globalized region in the world with respect to capital, goods and migration of the people from place to place. As confirmed by United Nations (2015), that between the years 2000 and 2005. Asia got 26 million international migrants (1.7 million per annum). The eight leading immigrant exporting countries (Pakistan, China, Philippines, India, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Bangladesh) jointly contribute among one half and two thirds of all the documented immigrants and refugee to the external migration stock (IOM, 2005). In Pakistan, people migrate from one place to another due to political, socio-economic and demographic issues and due to lack of updated facilities in agriculture, education and other sectors of life. This shortage of factors pushes the people from rural to urban area (Adepoju, 1977). Mukhtar *et al.* (2018) reported that migration has a positive impact on the rural migrants. Through migration their seriocomic condition improved. So, it is necessary for the government to invest more in rural area for controlling the migration to city. The rural people due to high facilities and jobs go to city because the jobs availability there is more than the rural area. Like other developing countries, in Pakistan the population growth rate is not only high but also involves rapid process of urbanization. The population of urban areas in Pakistan is 37 percent of the whole population and its average yearly growth rate is 3.5 percent (1991-2013). The rank of permanent migrants in the whole population of 11 major cities or urban area of Pakistan was about 16 percent, who migrates or moved into these urban or cities from additional districts of Pakistan (Ali and Shafi, 2015). The vast growth rate of urban area populations is donate to a big amount by rural area to

urban area migration and to several extents via reclassification of rural to urban area. Ali and Shafi (2015) claimed that war against terror, quality education and employment were the major causes of migration. He further told that after migration their education, income level and house structure were improved while they further explained that good facilities provision play great role in migration control into city. The high ratio of rural-urban migration in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has adversely affected the Pashtoon society and a significant change has been observed in every aspect of the culture. It is observed that family system is totally changed due to migration. The decision of the family member living outside of the household for earning purposes are affected by both push and pull factors (Khattak *et al.*, 2013). The common type of migrants in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa who moved from other area to the province were young, who migrated due to non- economic reason (with family or spouse). For business purposes only 8.6 percent migrate to Khyber Pakhtunkhwa from other provinces. Chaudhry (2004) found that Baluchistan has a grid outflow of migrants.

Rural-urban migration is one of the most important and common issue globally, especially in the developing countries. Pakistan in general and its major cities like Karachi, Multan, Faisalabad and Lahore are in particular victims of this phenomenon and undergoing urbanization. Similarly, Peshawar, being the metropolitan city of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is facing a lot of problem due to rural-urban migration. The migration has disturbed the Peshawar fabric culture values, infrastructure, business, and peaceful life of the citizen. Migration has not been comprehensively studied in Pakistan in general and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in particular. The major reason was non availability of required data regarding the factors responsible for migration. The population census of 1998 has information regarding migration. Khan and Shehnaz (2000) used 1996-97 labor force survey to find out the determinants of migration. Arif (2005) integrated the population census data with socio-economic survey data of 2001 to study the main factors responsible for migration. The Peshawar government line department are constantly, working to improve the basic facilities such as drinking water, health, education, road etc. in Peshawar the capital city of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. On the other hand, the rural planners and local government

department are thinking how to minimize the flow of rural-urban migration. This study is particularly designed to investigate the socio-economic characteristic of the migrants' push and pull factor affecting migration with the objective to analyze effect of rural-urban migration on house-holds, socioeconomics characteristics, income and expenditures.

METHODOLOGY

Peshawar city was the universe of the study and from Peshawar City Town-I was selected purposively on the basis of more migrants. Three union councils were selected randomly from Town-I, namely; UC Khalsa-I, UC Faqir Abad and UC Pakha Ghulam. Out of these union councils, four colonies i.e. Faqir Abad-I and Zaryab Colony from UC Faqir Abad, City town from UC Khalsa-I and Officer Colony from UC Pakha Ghulam were selected on the basis of more migrants. The households of, Faqir Abad-I was 210, the Zarayab Colony 295, Officer Colony was 202 and City Town was 1303. The total households were 2010 in the four selected colonies. According to Which under null hypothesis (H_0) follow ai - distribution with (n-1) degree of freedom.

In the above equation.

$t =$ Paired sample t-test, \bar{d} = Sample differences before and after means

S_d = Standard deviation of the sample differences, n = Sample size

$$\text{Formula for } \bar{d} \text{ and } S_d \text{ are } \bar{d} = \frac{\sum \bar{d}_i}{n} \quad S_d = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (d_i - \bar{d})^2}{n-1}}$$

Yamani formula $(N/1+N(e)^2)$ the sample was fixed 150. The 150 samples were distributed through proportion allocation sampling technique to four different locations of Peshawar city i.e. Faqir Abad-I 16 and Zaryab Colony 22, Officer Colony 15 and City town 97. Through questionnaire data were collected from the mentioned respondents in the study area. For data analysis paired t-test and descriptive statistics were used. Some important variables of the respondents, such as family system, reasons of migration, income, expenditure etc. were collected through a pretested questionnaire and face to face interview was conducted. Frequency distribution, percentages, and appropriate graph were used for data analysis to describe the effect of socio-economic characteristics of the respondents. More ever, paired t-test was used for testing the alteration in socio economic conditions (income and expenditures) before and after rural-urban migration. Statistical test (Chaudhry and Kamal., 2014) was used.

$$t = \frac{\bar{d}}{S_d/\sqrt{n}}$$

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The result section is consisting of Period of Migration, Distribution of Sampled Respondents Regarding Year of Migration, Pre and Post Effect of Migration on Family Structure, Reasons of Migration, Effect of Migration on Monthly Household Income, Effect of Migration on Household Expenditures, House Structure Before and After Migration, Tenure status of the Households Before and After Migration and Effect of Migration of Sampled Respondents on Education Ratio in the study area.

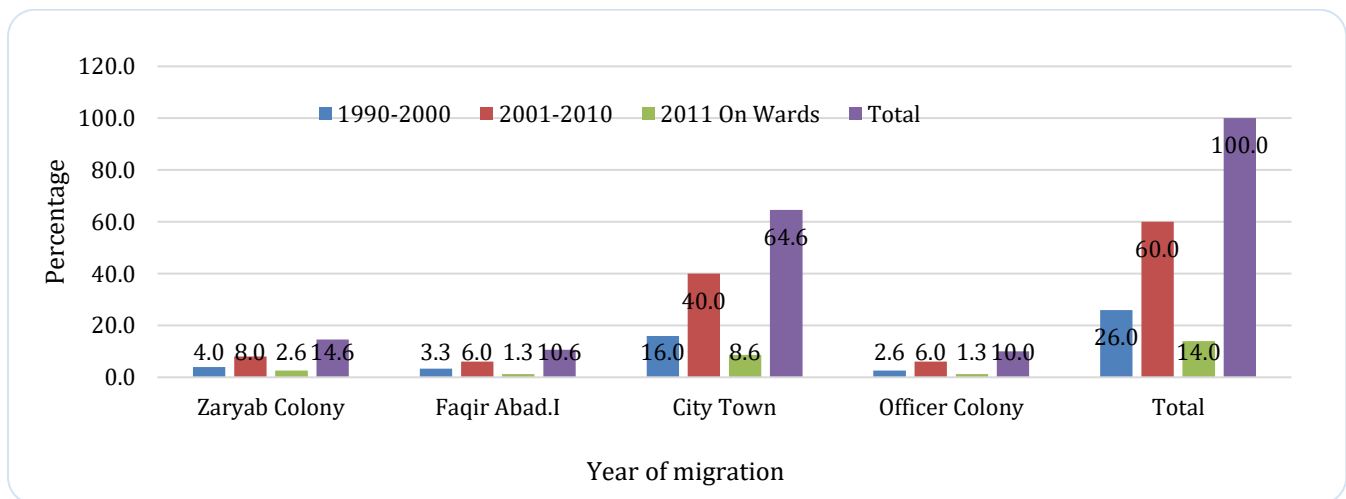


Figure 1. Distribution of sampled respondents regarding year of migration in the study area.

Period of Migration

Figure 1 illustrate that 26 percent migrants migrated to urban area during 1990-2000, while 60 percent migrated between 2001-2010. 14 percent migrated from 2011 to onwards. Major portion of the migrants moved from 2001 to 2010. Migration was prominent from Malakand Division, Hungu, Charsadda, Mardan and FATA because of better health, education, employment and any others facilities in urban area. Some migrated because of family conflicts, military operation and insurgency as endorsed by Munir (2002).

Pre and Post Effect of Migration on Family Structure of the Sampled Respondents in the Study Area

Table 1 shows' that before migrations 84 percent of sampled respondents were living in combined family system whereas, 16 percent of sampled respondents were living in nuclear family system. But after migration sampled respondents who were living in joint family were 12.6 percent, although 87.3 percent of sampled respondents were living in nuclear family system. The findings are meet with (Yasin *et al.*, 2012). They examine that's accidental urbanizations increases environmental issues, including air pollution, drainage systems, drinking water, and poor hygienic situation. The results showed that urbanization is one of the main causes and effect of shifting combined family system to nuclear family system.

Table 1. Distribution of sampled respondents regarding family structure of the sampled respondents in the study area.

Location	Family Structure					
	Before Migration			After Migration		
	Joint Family	Nuclear Family	Total	Joint Family	Nuclear Family	Total
Zaryab Colony	17 (11.3)	5 (3.3)	22 (14.6)	4 (2.6)	18 (12)	22 (14.6)
Faqir Abad-I	13 (8.6)	3 (2)	16 (10.6)	2 (1.3)	14 (9.3)	16 (10.6)
City Town	85 (56.6)	12 (8)	97 (64.6)	10 (6.6)	87 (58)	97 (64.6)
Officer Colony	11 (7.3)	4 (2.6)	15 (10)	3 (2)	12 (8)	15 (10)
Total	126 (84)	24 (16)	150 (100)	19 (12.6)	131 (87.3)	150 (100)

Figures in parentheses are show percentages

Reasons of Migration of the Sampled Respondents in the Study Area

Pull Factors

Pull factors are those factors in the urban areas that pull or attract the human being. Improved financial chance, improved employment, and good upcoming opportunities plan individuals or groups of individuals. Figure.2 shows that majority (44.6 percent) of the sampled respondents' reasons of migration were better educational facilities, 29.3 percent were from search of job and 26 percent respondents were migrated for better children's future. The table shows that educational facilities, Job, better children's future were main reasons which forced to migrate the majority of the sampled respondents from rural to urban area. Our present research study is similar to (Munir, 2002).

Push Factors

Push factors are those factors that make the individual or groups of individuals to shift intentionally or forcefully. Push factors exit at the point of origin and mostly these are negative factors. In the present study area push factors are inadequate basic facilities, terrorism, security reason and conflict. Figure.3 reveals that 43.3 percent of respondents migrate due to inadequate basic facilities in rural areas, 27.3 percent migrated because of familial conflict, and 14 percent left their native land due to terrorism while 15.3 percent migrated because of security reasons. It is clear from the study that more than half of the sampled respondents migrated due to push factors. Inadequate basic facilities and familial conflicts in rural areas were the reasons of migration. Some migrated due to war and terror in

FATA. The results are similar to Barkat and Robin (1978). They conclude that mostly sampled respondents

migrated with the reasons of inadequate basic facilities, familial conflict, terrorism, and security reason.

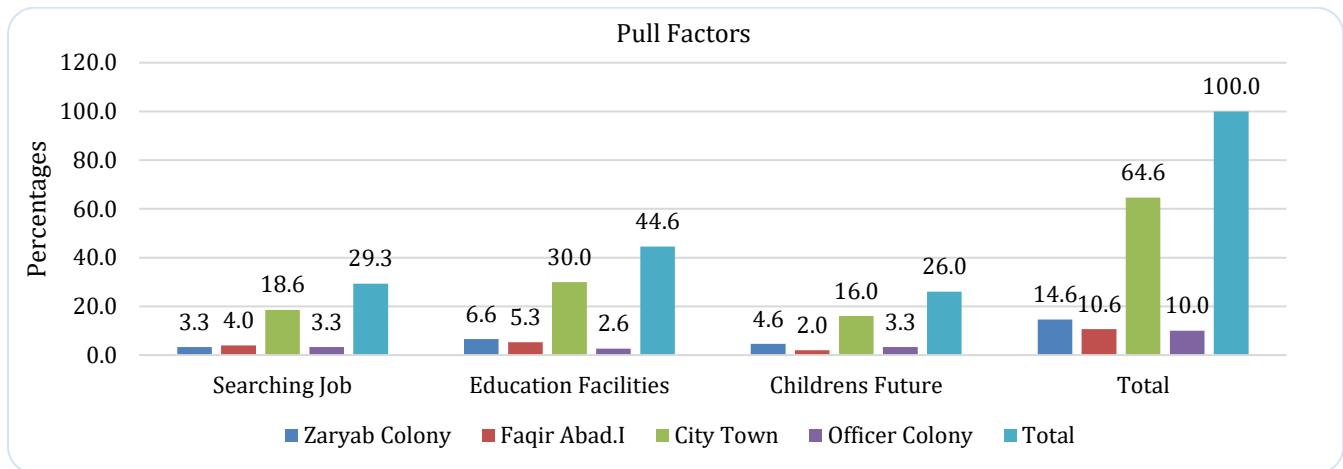


Figure. 2. Distribution of Sampled Respondents Regarding Pull Factors.

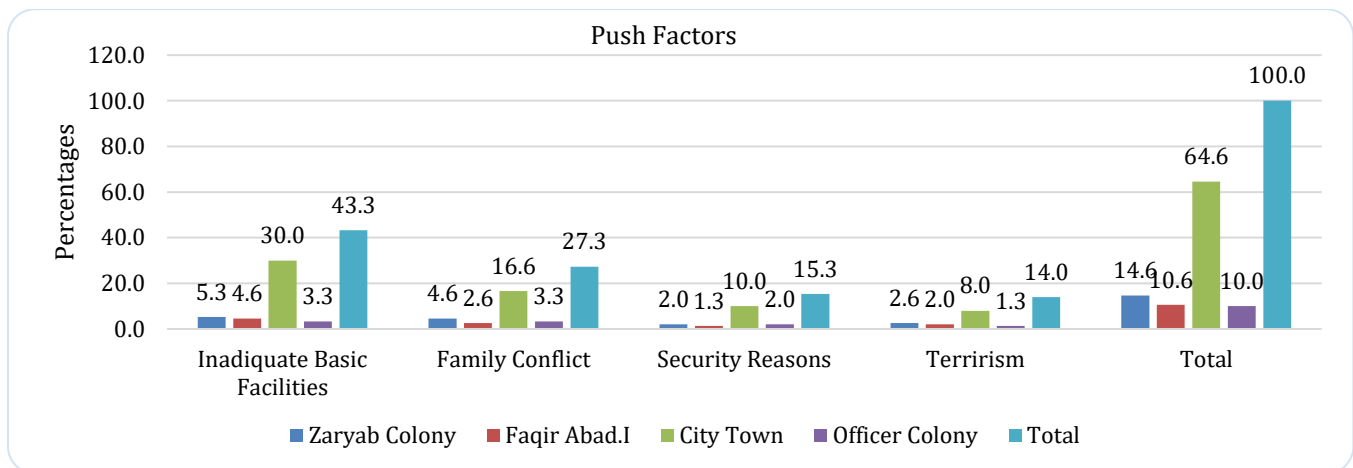


Figure 3. Distribution of Sampled Respondents Regarding on Push Factors.

Effect of Migration on Household Income in the Study Area

Table 2 shows the incomes differences before and after migration. We integrated paired t-test carried out individually for every location to test the hypotheses regarding two means (before and after) with paired

sources. Since the t-calculated value of all location falls in the critical region having probability values less than level of significance i.e. $0.000 < 0.05$, so we reject our null hypothesis and conclude that there is significant dissimilarity between the two means and the results were significant at 95% significant level.

Table 2. Effect of Migration on Monthly Household Income of the Sampled Respondents in the Study Area.

Location	Before migration mean	After Migration mean	Differences	t-value	p-value
Zaryab Colony	30820.91	34304.09	3483.18	6.831	.000*
Faqir Abad.I	20562.5	39113.75	18551.25	5.098	.000*
City Town	33739.58	36854.17	3114.59	19.609	.000*
Officer Colony	30733.33	38066.67	7333.34	17.878	.000*

Significant at 95% level.

Effect of Migration on Households Expenditures of the Sampled Respondents in the Study Area

Table 3 reveals the expenditure dissimilarity before and after migration. We integrated paired t-test carried out individually for every location to test the hypotheses about the two means (before and after) with paired

sources. Since the t-value of all location falls in the critical region having probability values less than significance level i.e. $0.000 < 0.05$, so there we reject our null hypothesis and conclude that there is significant differences between the two means and the results were highly significant at 95% significant level.

Table.3. Effect of Migration on Household Expenditures of the Sampled Respondent in the Study Area.

Location	Before migration mean	After migration mean	Differences	t-values	p-values
Zaryab Colony	24772.73	30136.36	5363.63	15.822	.000*
Faqir Abad. I	18593.75	29062.5	10468.75	20.136	.000*
City Town	24020.62	30082.47	6061.85	36.767	.000*
Officer Colony	28466.67	34400	5933.33	14.548	.000*

Significant at 95% level

House Structure Before and After Migration of Sampled Respondents in the Study Area

Table 4 shows that 16% of sampled respondents were living in Pacca (concrete) houses before migration whereas after migration this percentage increased to 90. Before migration 27.3% of sampled respondents had

Semi-Pacca houses whereas after migration there were 10% of sample respondents having Semi-Pacca (Semi-concrete) houses. Greater part 56.6% of respondents had Kacha/mud houses before migration whereas after migration this ratio was zero. The findings of this study are similar to those of Fatima and Sultana (2009).

Table.4. Distribution of sampled respondents regarding on house structure in study area.

Location	House Structures Before Migration				House Structures After Migration			
	Pacca	Semi-Pacca	Kacha/Mud House	Total	Pacca	Semi-Pacca	Kacha/Mud House	Total
Zaryab Colony	4 (2.6)	6 (4)	12 (8)	22 (14.6)	18 (12)	4 (2.6)	-	22 (14.6)
Faqir Abad. I	3 (2)	5 (3.3)	8 (5.3)	16 (10.6)	14 (9.3)	2 (1.3)	-	16 (10.6)
City Town	15 (10)	25 (16.6)	57 (38)	97 (64.6)	90 (60)	7 (4.6)	-	97 (64.6)
Officer Colony	2 (1.3)	5 (3.3)	8 (5.3)	15 (10)	13 (8.6)	2 (1.3)	-	15 (10)
Total	24 (16)	41 (27.3)	85 (56.6)	150 (100)	135 (90)	15 (10)	-	150 (100)

Tenure status of the Households Before and After Migration

Table 5 reveals that before migration majority (74 percent) of the respondents were the owners of their personal houses whereas after migration this trend was decreased to 28 percent. Before migration 9.3 percent of sampled respondents were living in rented houses whereas after migration 72 percent of sampled respondents were living in rented houses. There were 16.6 percent of sampled respondents who were living in

non-rented houses before migration whereas after migration this trend was zero. Fatima and Sultana (2009) also reported the same trend for tenure status of the respondents in their research.

Effect of Migration of Sampled Respondents on Education Ratio in the Study Area

Table 6 shows that 86.6 percent of the respondent statement regarding their education ratio has improved after migration. Whereas 13.3 percent of respondents

stated that their education ratio has not improved after migration. About 65 percent of sampled respondents stated that they preferred to do some work to pay their children's fee. Whereas 35 percent of sampled

respondents stated that, they can't manage to pay off the high fee of their children's education. Results of this study with reference to educational ratio are similar to those of Munir (2002).

Table 5. Distributions of sampled respondents regarding on house status before and after migration in the study area.

Location	House Status Before Migration				House Status After Migration			
	Own	Rented	Non-Rented	Total	Own	Rented	Non-Rented	Total
Zaryab Colony	14 (9.3)	3 (2)	5 (3.3)	22 (14.6)	8 (5.3)	14 (9.3)	-	22 (14.6)
Faqir Abad. I	10 (6.6)	2 (1.3)	4 (2.6)	16 (10.6)	5 (3.3)	11 (7.3)	-	16 (10.6)
City Town	77 (51.3)	7 (4.6)	13 (8.6)	97 (64.6)	25 (16.6)	72 (48)	-	97 (64.6)
Officer Colony	10 (6.6)	2 (1.3)	3 (2)	15 (10)	4 (2.6)	11 (7.3)	-	15 (10)
Total	111 (74)	14 (9.3)	25 (16.6)	150 (100)	42 (28)	108 (72)	-	150 (100)

Table 6. Statement of sampled respondents regarding their education ratio after migration in the study area.

Education improves in your family	If no Reason		
	Number of Child Labour with percentages	Costly Education with percentages	
Yes	130 (86.6)	-	-
No	20 (13.3)	13 (65)	7 (35)
Total	150 (100)	13 (65)	7 (35)

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

It was concluded from the results that most important reasons of migration were Quality education, war against terrorism, poverty, employment opportunities, health issues, conflicts etc. The joined families were transformed into nuclear family system after urban migration. Their economic conditions and standard of living were enhanced Similarly 86.6 percent of the respondents said that their education ratio has improved after migration. As far as pre and post facilities were concerned, positive changes had been observed. It is recommended for the government and concerned authorities to ensure the provision of basic socio-economic facilities and off farm employment opportunities to the rural people so that the ratio of urban migration could possibly be minimized.

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