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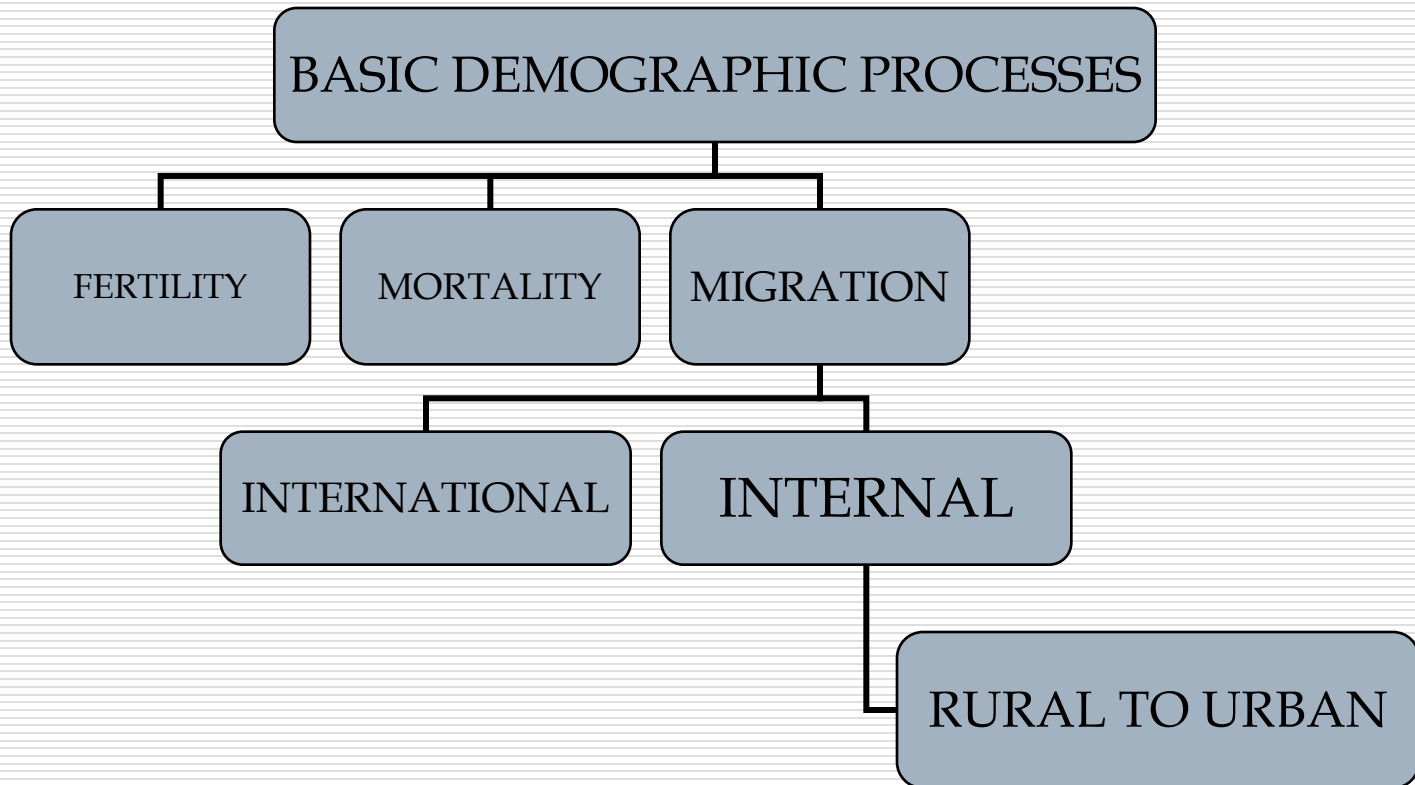
TITLE OF RESEARCH

*SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL
FACTORS AFFECTING MIGRATION
BEHAVIOR IN DISST. FAISALABAD.*

PRESENTED BY:

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INTRODUCTION



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,

- BETTER EDUCATION OPPORTUNITIES
 - EMPLOYMENT
 - HIGHER INCOME
 - GOOD LIVING CONDITIONS
 - BETTER HEALTH FACILITIES
 - OPPORTUNITIES FOR DESIRED OCCUPATION
 - CONGENIAL ENVIRONMENT
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CONSEQUENCES OF MIGRATION

□ ECONOMIC

- Foreign Exchange

□ DEMOGRAPHIC

- Redistribution of Population .
- Changes in Sex Ratio.

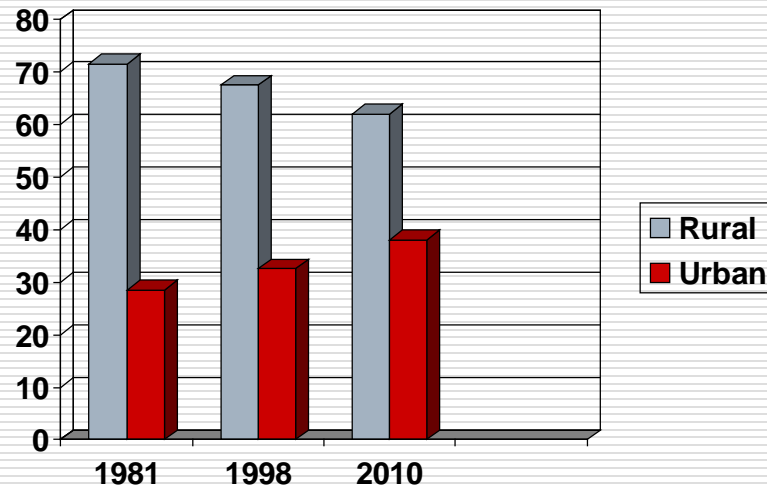
□ SOCIAL

- Cultural Diffusion

□ ENVIRONMENTAL

- Crowding, unplanned growth of urban settlement
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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

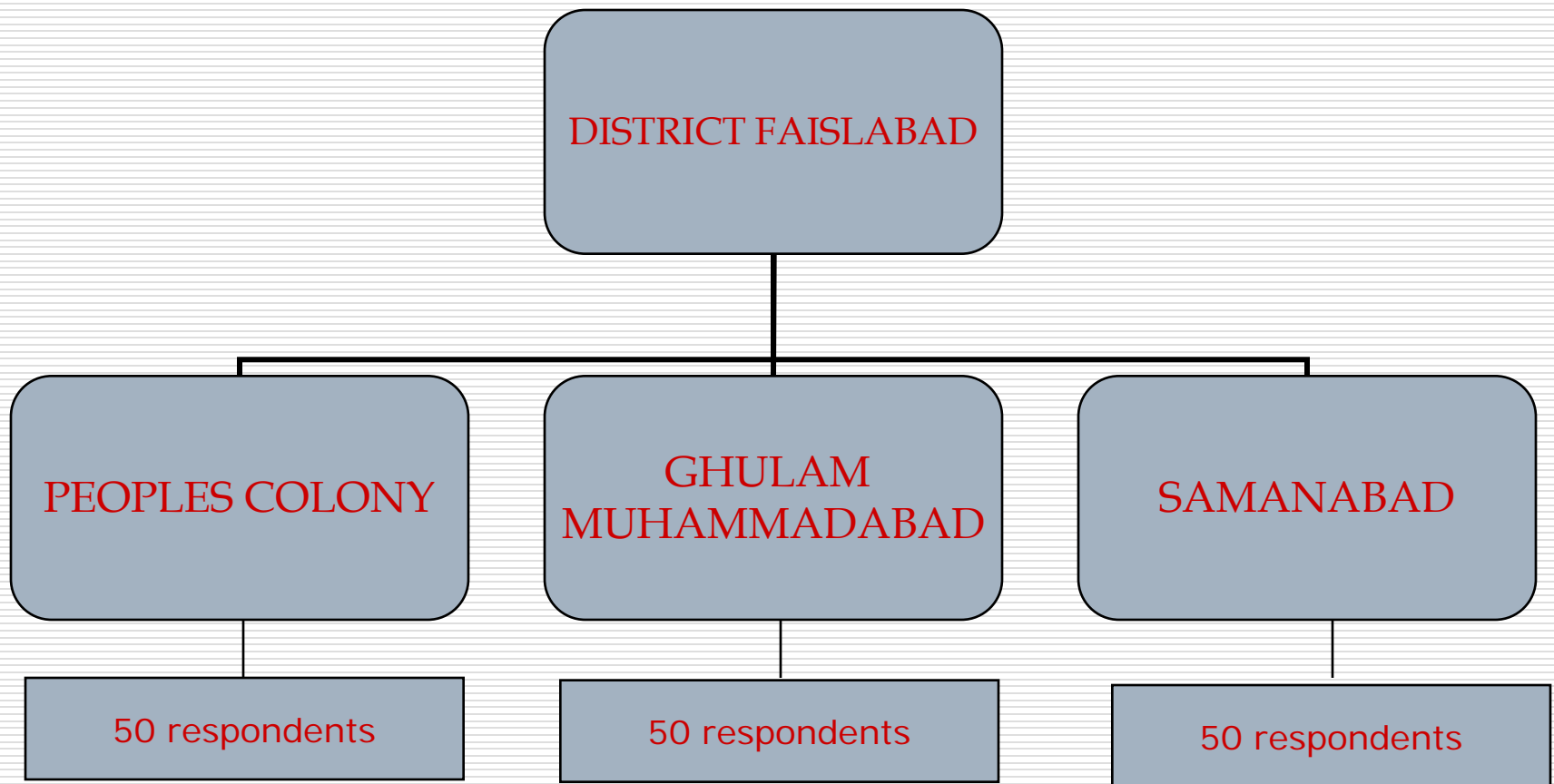
- *URBANIZATION* IS MOVEMENT OF PEOPLE FROM RURAL AREAS TO THE CITIES.

 - **IMACTS OF URBANIZATION:**
 - UNEMPLOYMENT
 - ENVIORNMENTAL POLLUTION.
 - POOR PROVISION OF SOCIAL SERVICES.
 - CROWDING
 - DISEQUILIBRIUM IN CITY GROWTH.
 - CRIMES
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OBJECTIVES

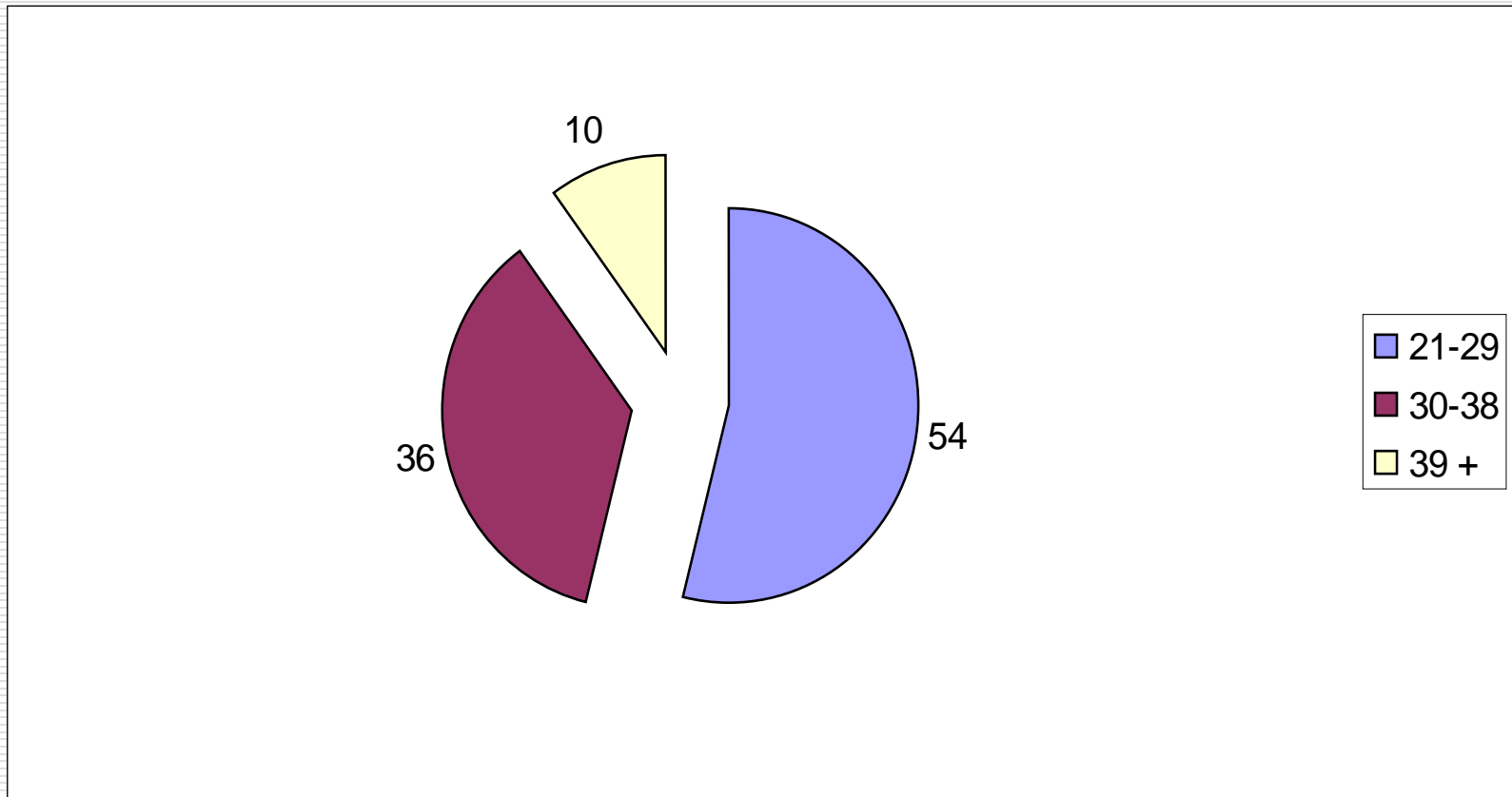
- ❑ TO EXPLORE THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL REASONS FOR MIGRATION.
 - ❑ TO EXAMINE THE CORRELATION OF “PUSH” & “PULL” FACTORS WITH MIGRATION BEHAVIOR.
 - ❑ TO IDENTIFY THE PERCEPTION OF MIGRANTS TOWARDS THE ADVERSE IMPACT OF URBANIZATION.
 - ❑ RECOMMENDATIONS
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METHODOLOGY

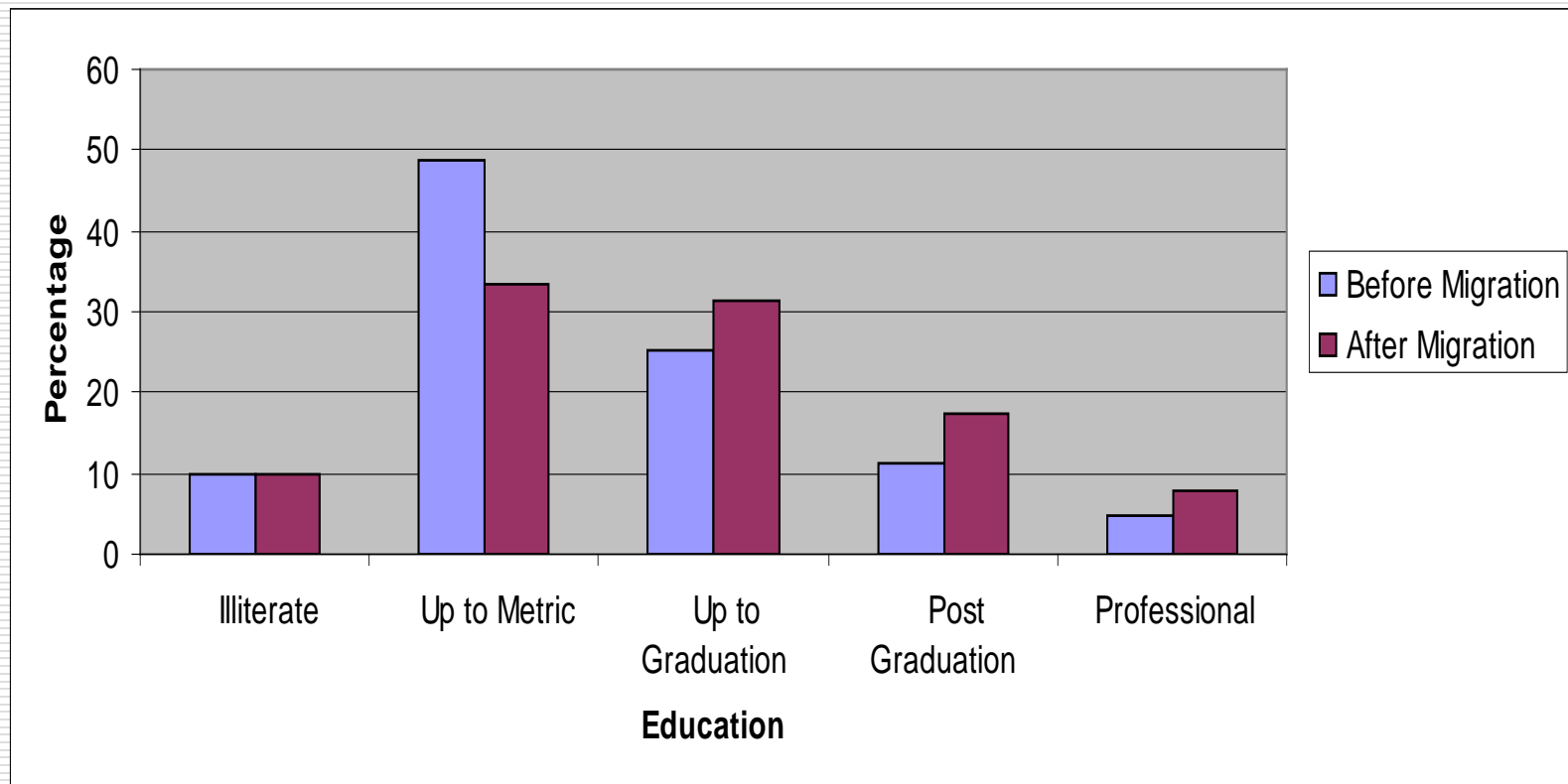


RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

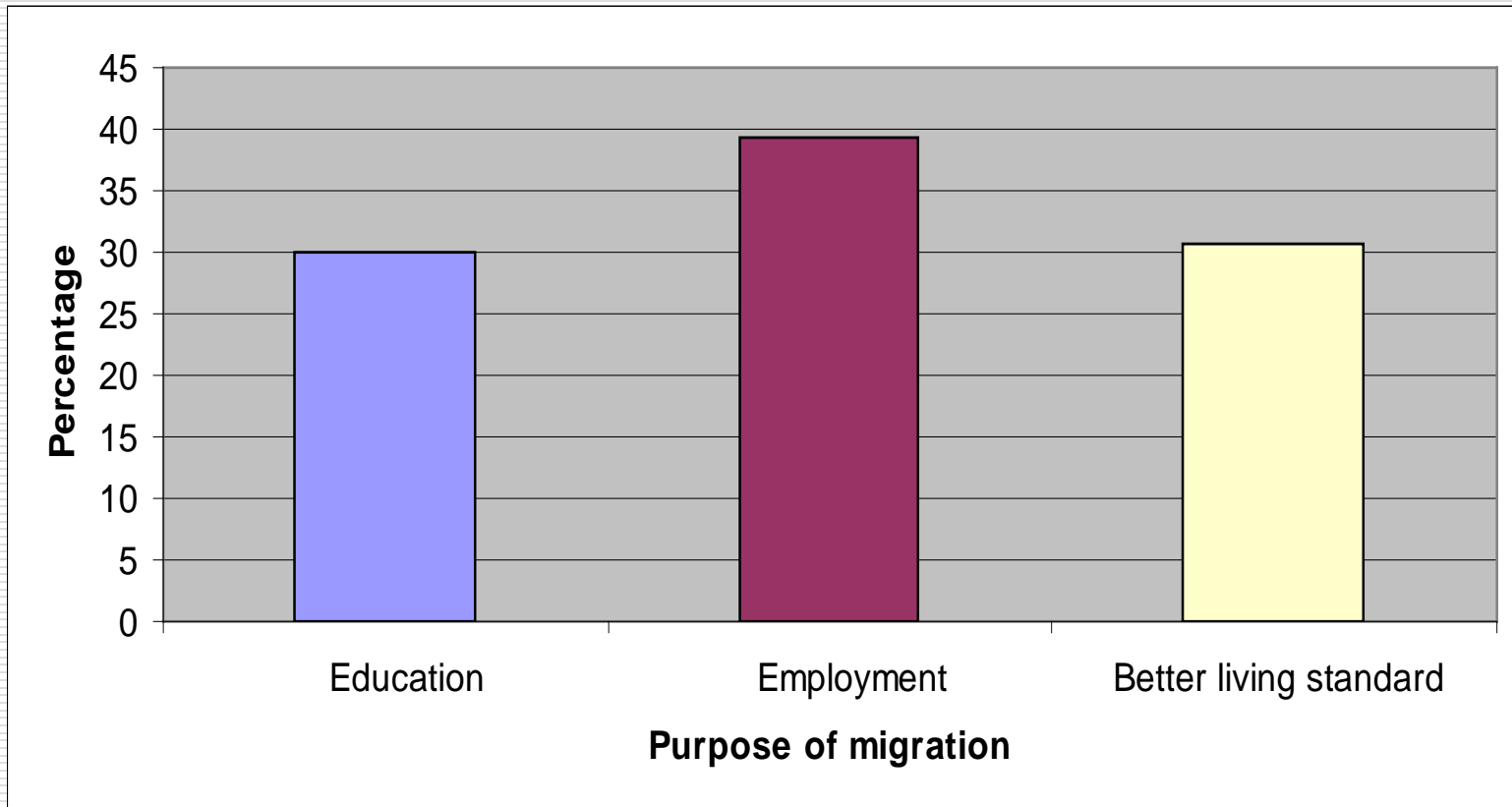
Percentage of the respondents regarding to their Age before and after migration



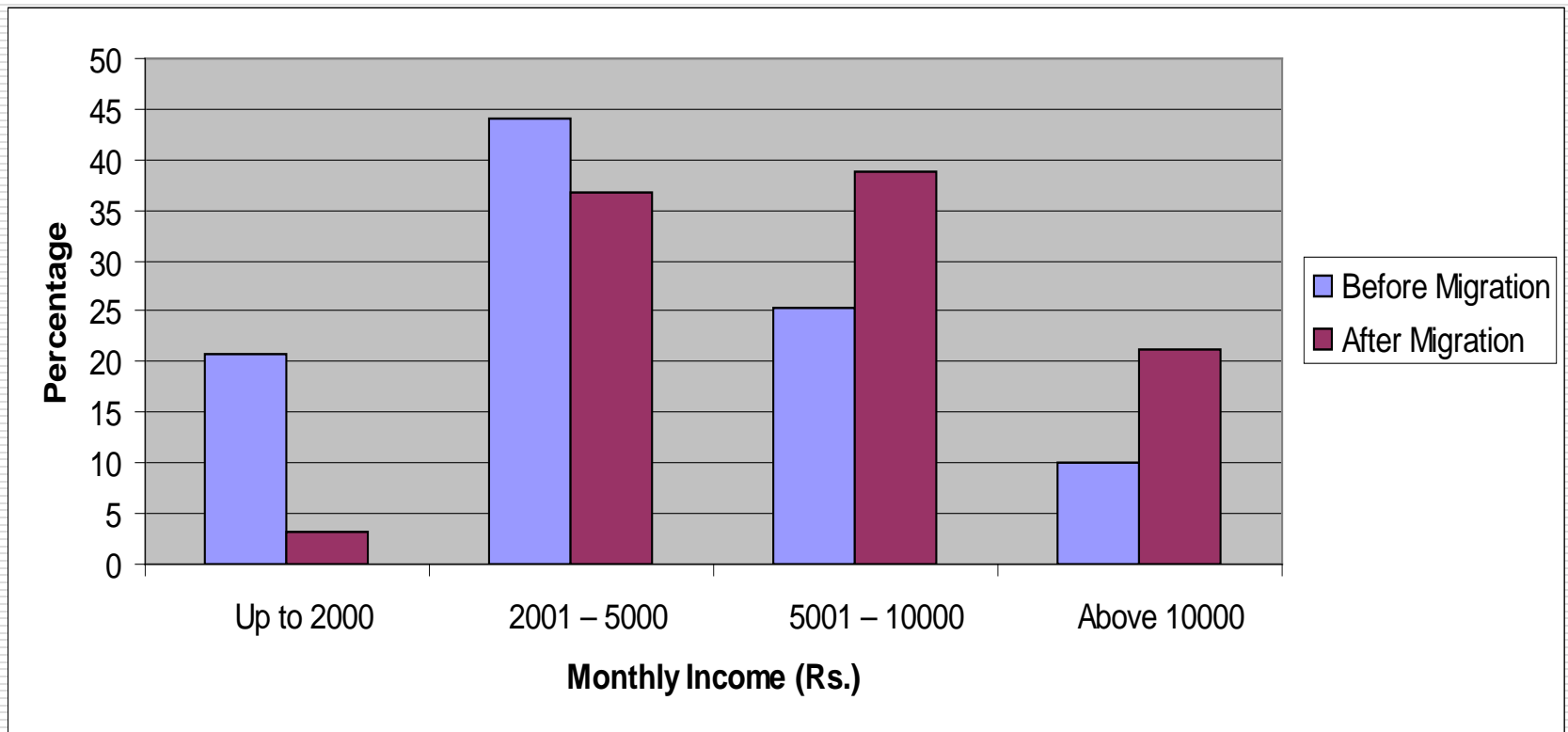
Percentage of the respondents regarding to their Education before and after migration



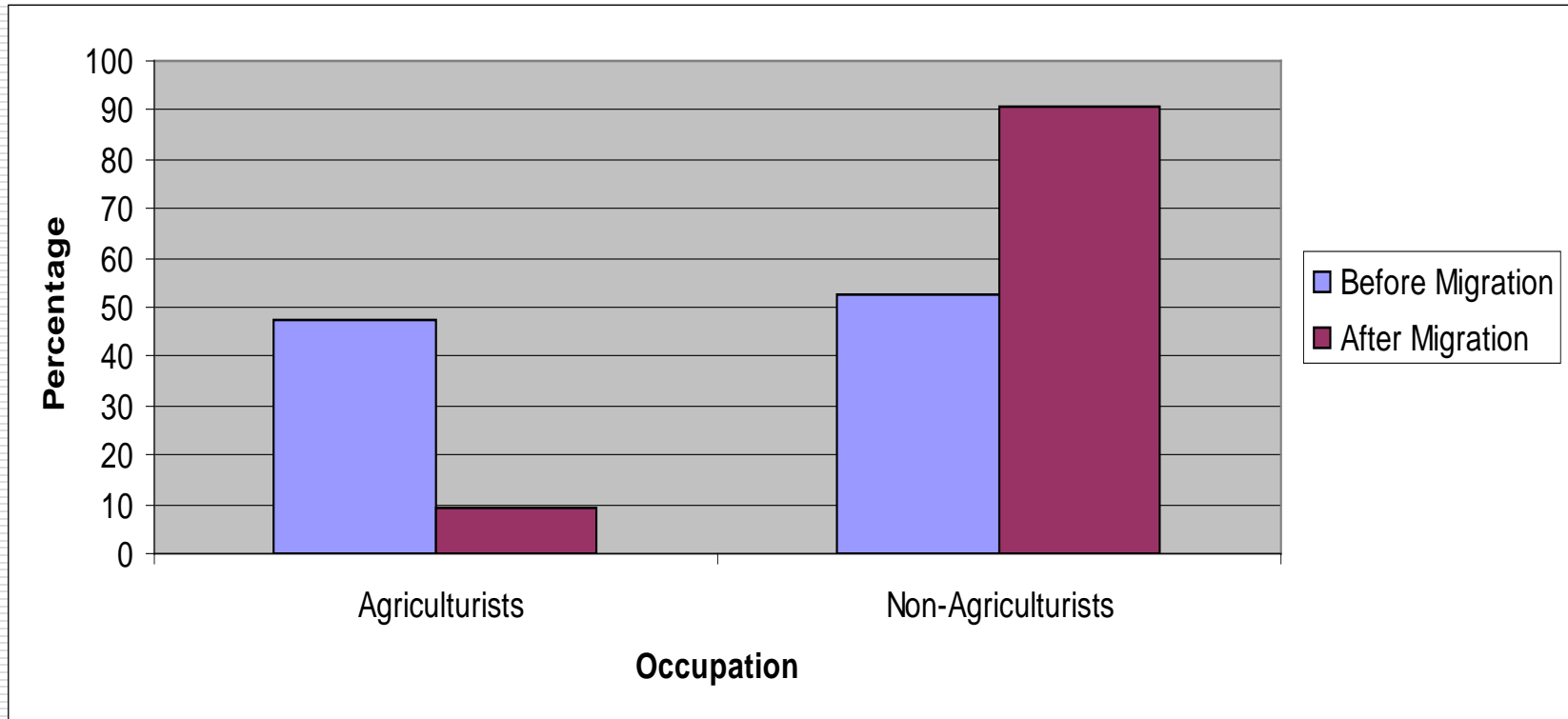
Percentage of the migrants regarding to their purpose of migration towards city



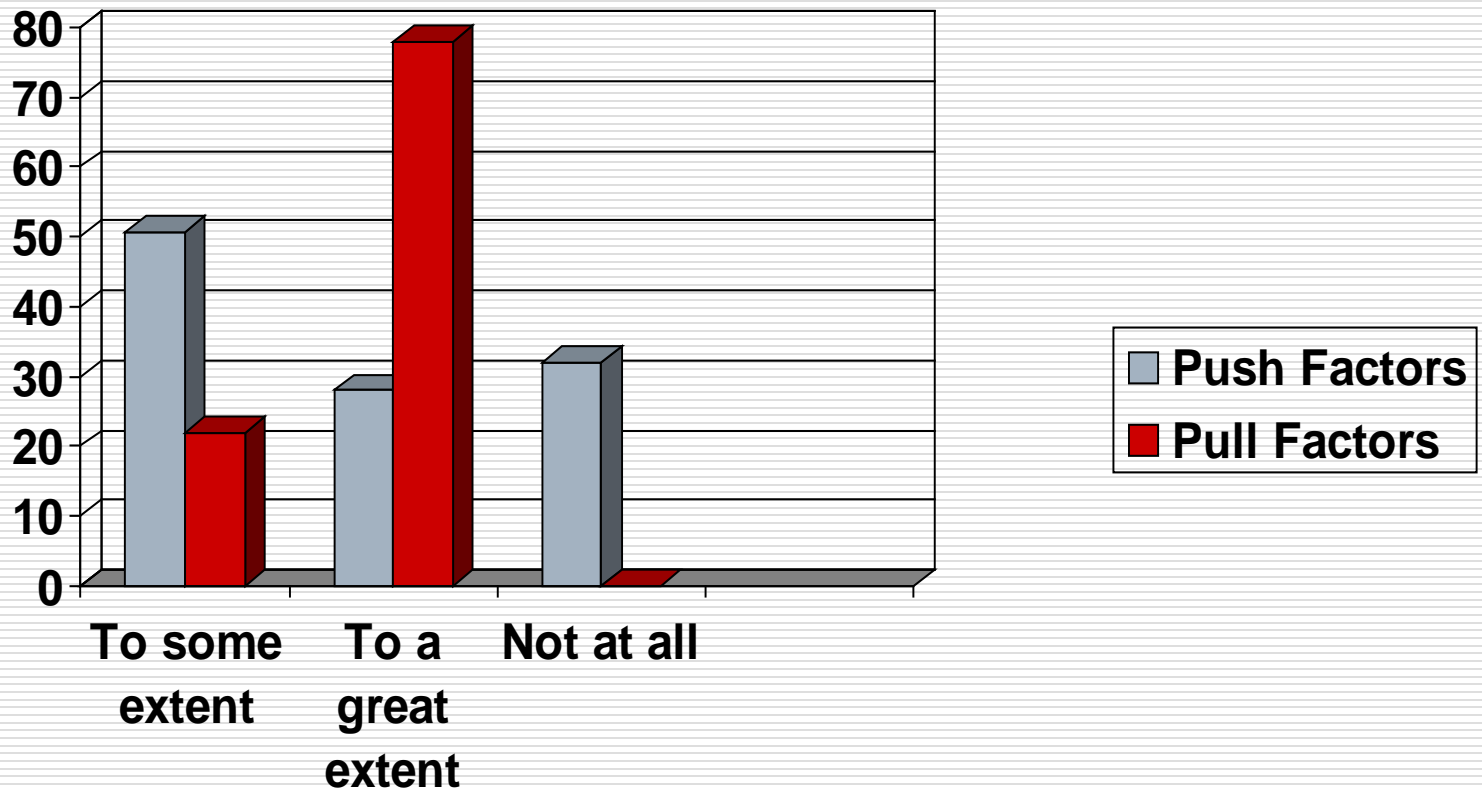
Percentage of the migrants regarding to their economic status Before & After migration



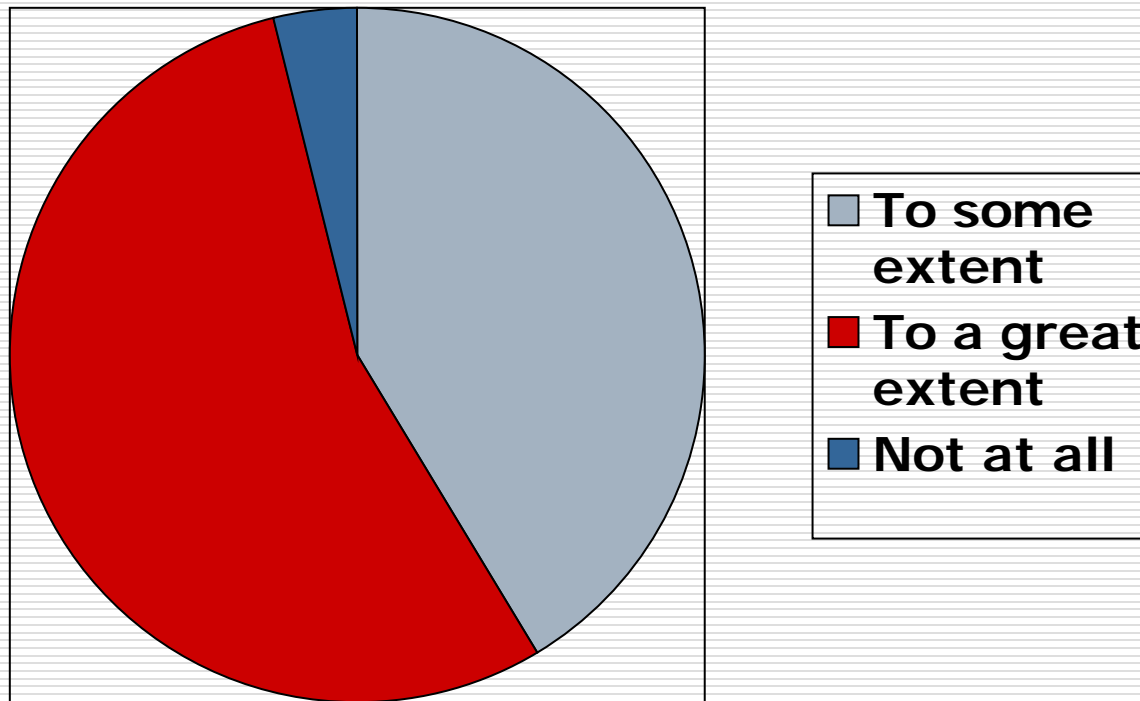
Percentage of the respondents regarding to their shift in Occupation before and after migration



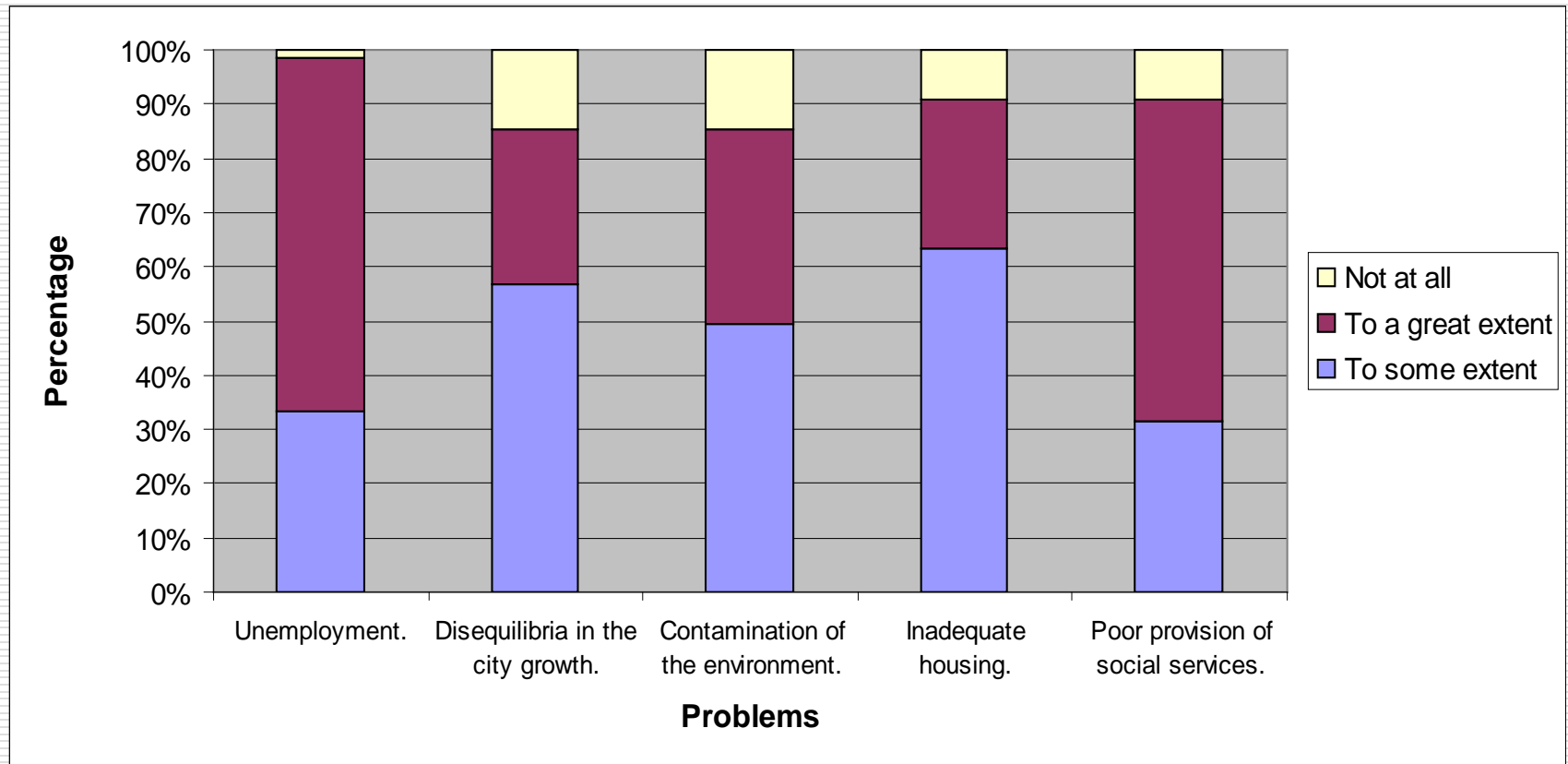
Distribution of the migrants regarding to their stimulation for migration to the city



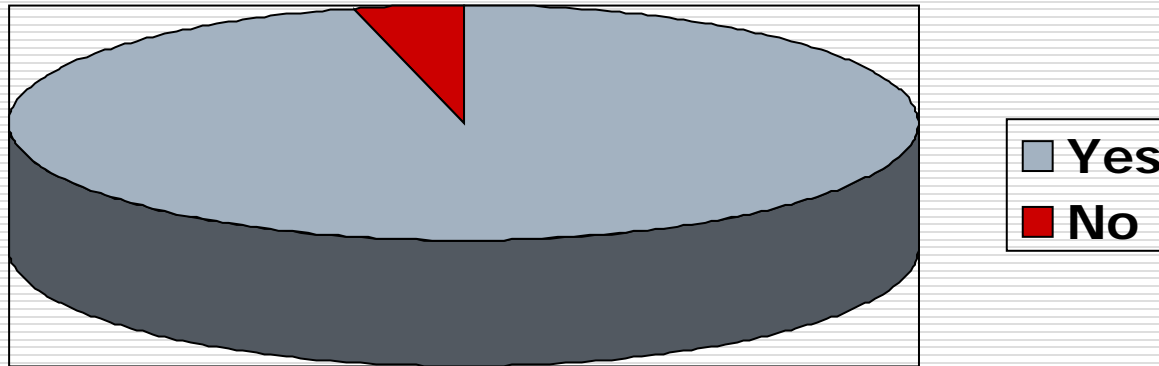
Percentage of the migrants regarding to their satisfaction with their present socio economic status



Distribution of the migrants regarding to their perception about the problems of city life due to rapid migration



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.
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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.
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THANKS
