

## Push And Pull Factors Of Internal Migration In Balochistan Province: A Case Study

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### Abstract

The purpose of this study is to explore various push and pull factors of internal migration in Balochistan, to get an insight to the social life of migrants and investigate the psychological issues along with their health status. The present study was Exploratory in nature. The Universe was selected as District Hubchowi, District Gwadar and District Turbat, Balochistan. The Population comprised on the heads of families (Male Member). The data was collected by Snowball Sampling Techniques. Research Instruments like Questionnaire and Observation used for data collection. The data analysis and Hypotheses Testing was conducted through statistical methods. The recommendations of the study were comprised of the increasing rate of rural to urban migration over the time in Pakistan reflect the urban bias government policies along with lack of planning and implementation of rural development programs and schemes in the country. It will provide meaningful future urban planning in the country as migration has vast socio-economic impact upon habitants of the country. All these factors have significant relationship with the internal migration.

**Keywords:** Push and Pull Factors, Internal Migration Patterns, Resettlement, Socio-Economic Impacts and Migrants.

### تلخیص

اس مطالعے کا بنیادی مقصد بلوچستان میں ہونے والی داخلی ہجرت کے عوامل بالخصوص اس عمل پر آمادہ اور راغب (Push & Pull Factor) ہونے کی وجوہات کی تلاش مہاجرین کی سماجی زندگی انکی صحت اور نفسیاتی مسائل کا عمیق مطالعہ ہے۔ زیر نظر مطالعہ باعتبار نوعیت اکتشافی تحقیق کے زمرے میں شامل ہے۔ محقق نے بلوچستان کے مختلف اضلاع میں سے ضلع حب چوکی، ضلع گوادر اور ضلع تربت کو بطور تحقیقی کائنات منتخب کیا۔ جبکہ تحقیقی آبادی کو ترجیح نمونہ بندی کے ذریعے شامل مطالعہ کیا گیا جو کہ مہاجرین خاندان کے مرد سربراہان پر مشتمل تھی۔ تحقیقی معطیات کو سوالنامے اور مشاہدے کی مدد سے جمع کیا ان حاصل شدہ معطیات کا تجزیہ اور مفروضات کی جانچ کے لیے مختلف شماریاتی طریقے کار اختیار کیے گئے موجودہ تحقیقی مطالعے کی سفارشات میں نقل مکانی کے رجحان کو کنٹرول بہتر منصوبہ بندی خصوصاً مثبت دہی ترقیاتی پروگرام کا نفاذ شامل ہے۔ مستقبل کی با مقصد شہری منصوبہ بندی

شہریوں کے سماجی اور معاشی معیار کو بلند کرے گا جو داخلی ہجرت کے باعث شدید متاثر ہوتے ہیں یہ بیان کردہ عوامل داخلی ہجرت سے بلا واسطہ منسلک ہے۔

کلیدی الفاظ: آمادہ اور راغب کرنے کے عوامل، داخلی منتقلی کار حجان، آباد کاری، سماجی و معاشی اثرات اور ہجرت کرنے والے

## Introduction

The push and pull factors in internal migration, a key factor of changes in population distribution and a major driving force in the process of urbanization. However, the level and patterns of internal migration remain poorly documented in many countries, particularly in the developing world, because the data required estimating internal migration from population censuses are not collected, or it is not published with sufficient detail. One major challenge of modern and future urbanization derives from the fact that practically all urban population growth will take place in developing countries, and that a large proportion of the future growth of the urban population will live in conditions of poverty.

Migration is the movement process from one place to another and generally connected with change of permanent place of habitation. And the reasons of internal migration are interregional and intraregional differences at function level and basically lack of job opportunities causing low standard of living conditions among various socio-economic groups at micro level. There are following components of population change such as: mortality, fertility and migration, and also there are two types of migration namely internal migration and international migration. However, internal migration is the movement of people from one place to other place within the country. While, international migration is the movement of people from one country to another in order to better income and also increasing their living standard.

Various scholars study the migration for different purposes. Sociologists have emphasized social and cultural consequences of migration. While geographers have laid stress on the time and distance significance of migration, economists emphasize on the economic aspect of migration. Experts have discovered some significant push and pull factors of migration which consist of:

- (i) Various social, political and caste system prevalent in the country. (ii) Decreased employment opportunities in rural areas owing to heavy mechanization. (iii) The reduction of per capita share of labour in agriculture field unavailability of limited agriculture land in the rural areas. (iv) Industrial development in the country, growing influence of timber mafia and development in modern technology. (v) Improved economic condition, increase wages, better

basic facilities like cleanliness, transportations and advance communication skills in urban areas. (vi) Good educational opportunities, well standard of life, liberty in every sphere of life, peaceful environment in the modern societies. (vii) Modern of the hart facilities of health and recreational activities for the people. In the medieval era, the first wave of 'permanent' settlement out of Balochistan occurred in the 14th century (Solimano, 2002).

According to the writer, globally there are at least 740 million internal migrants; compare this with only 232 million international migrants. Internal migrants are facing many challenges including social isolation, discrimination, forced evictions and poor working conditions and have the same needs and human rights as international migrants. However, the internal migration is occasionally studied or considered at the international Program and policy level (United Nation, 2013).

During the period 2011 to 2050, the world's urban population is projected to increase from 3.6 billion to 6.3 billion. Most of this increase will be in the cities and towns of developing and less developed countries. Consequently, it is expected that half of Asia's and Africa's population will be living in urban areas by 2020 and 2035 separately. It is estimated that the world's urban population will increase by 1.4 billion over the period 2011 and 2030(Montgomery, 2008).

Migrating from rural to urban areas has been of great significance as it has change the rapid growth of cities coupled with reclassification of rural areas into urban areas, it continues to be important chain of city growth. Although, there is rapid increase in birth rate as compare to death rate which contributes to urban growth and reclassify the majority of developing countries (United Nation, 2009).

In-migrants also joined in agriculture and elementary occupations along with crafts work. However, comparison of income profile revealed that in-migrants were slightly better off than non-migrants. Further, rural households received almost four times higher settlements as compared to their urban complements. The effect of internal remittances, however, was noted to be knowingly marginal as compared to the remittances received by international migration. Consequently, the socio-economic status of the rural migrants remained unprivileged with higher percentage of stunted children as compared to non-migrants' children (Arif, G. M, 2005).

According to the point of view of writer mentioned that the other macro-economic variables of interest include health and education, marriage, groundwork, informational and migrant networks at destination; and poverty, population density and landlessness at place of origin. Consequently, the households and families may have strategies to diversify their livelihoods, such as keeping some members in the village, while other members follow education and yet others work in an urban area and send remittances home (Friesen, W., 1986).

In Pakistan historically, the distribution amongst provinces has exclusively been on the basis of population. The 7th NFC award in 2009 was a breakthrough for fiscal

reorganization in the country as the provincial shares have expanded to 56 percent from 37 percent they received under the last award and for the first time population is not the sole criterion for resource sharing between the provinces. However, the 18th amendment has brought many federal subjects into the provincial domain. Also, for this reason it becomes relevant to study the incentives that migrants in the country respond to when selecting the destination district. Discovering what these encouragements have been historically can give us clues about the danger, or otherwise, of the phenomenon of process unfolding in Pakistan (Tiebout, 1956).

The Government of Pakistan fully recognizes the severe socio-economic implications of high fertility and rapid population growth and the focus is now on the implementation of an effective population policy operating within the framework of well-defined development goals. The population policy 2002 is plan to bring down population growth rate from its current level to 1.9 percent by the year 2004 and 1.3 percent by 2020. However, fertility is planned to be reduced to 4 births per woman by 2004 and reach a replacement level by the year 2020 (Ministry of Population Welfare, 2002).

The relationship within the family tend to give rise to migration as the family member relays information best on their experience as they are bound to family obligation. Before hundreds of years of seasonal migration, the first wave of 'permanent' settlement out of Balochistan took place in the 14th century. The north-west of Balochistan was too much cold and was not inhabitable in the winter. The people had to go down to the plains in the south. This process continued for several hundred years. The second wave of migration took place due to two serial droughts, first in 1669 and then an extremely severe one after one hundred years. Its effects felt from coastal area of Balochistan to Chabahar as a result thousand people died. They had no option but to migrate we can see today that Baloch are settled in various areas such as, Gadap, Malir, Kahore, Mauripur, Lyari and Mawanch etc. Although writer mentioned that some slaves refused to abandon their masters and preferred to die along with them. In this regard the wave of migration also brought Baloch from Makran came to Sindh. However, these people are the Baloch of African ancestry, as they were sold in Balochistan as slaves by the Arab traders (Baloch, Akthar, 2014).

According to the Chief Minister's Policy Reform unit Gov't of Baluchistan, the development strategy approximates the 'Big Push' and 'Unbalanced' growth theories. The 'Big Push' is aimed at creating a large stock of economic assets in selected sectors and areas and the resultant 'inter-sectorial imbalance' is expected to trigger a 'pull effect' for the rest of the economy. Admittedly, these theories were enunciated in the 1950s, but that is where Balochistan still stands (Akbar, Siraj, Malik, 2014).

However, internal migration has effects on the destination of the people and the place left behind. People move from one place for searching job opportunities,

new rental property or obtained home. Education is also one of the reasons that embolden people to recourse to internal migration. Besides, it is one of the instincts of human nature to change places of living after a great length of time. Environment also plays in active role during internal migration.

There are certain reasons of migration from rural to urban area in Balochistan, one of the major reason are push & pull factors as well as the influx of Baloch insurgents for better safety and secure environment, benefits. Consequently, shortage of water and lack of basic health, education facilities, cause the raising tools of migration from rural to urban areas for the purpose of availing basic needs and get red from unabated insurgents antigovernment activities. Lakeview's inhabitant rapidly migrated from rural to urban areas to pass a better life as well.

### **Causes / Factors of Migration**

The push factors are elements that force an individual, due to multiple reasons, to leave their hometown and settle on other place. The common push factors are the recognition of unemployment and low productivity and poor economic conditions, lack of opportunities for development in underdevelopment country. However, the non-availability of other sources of income in village area is also a major factor of migration. The pull factors are factors which draw the attraction of migrants from rural to urban area. While, to avail the better opportunities, higher incomes, better working environments and other basic facilities as well as better conveniences are pull factors of an urban area.

There are following various factors of migration such as: The important factors which motivate people to move can be classified into five categories. They are economic factors, demographic factors, socio-cultural factors, political factors and miscellaneous factors.

There are a large number of reasons for people to move from one place to another. These reasons can be political, social, economic or environmental. Together they form what are known as push and pull factors, and migration results from one or a combination of these. Push factors may include unemployment, lack of safety and security, crop failure, drought or floods etc., and these would be situations that people find themselves in in source areas. The pull factors may include potential for employment, a better safety environment, better service provision, fertile land, and a good food supply, less likelihood of natural disasters, more affluence and greater political stability.

### **Review of Literature**

The historical literature on migration is fixed in models of development that assume to the all countries, at some stage of their development, have experienced

the movement of their labour force from the agricultural sector as well as the non-agriculture sector. However, this intersect oral allocation of labour has implied geographical movement of workers from rural (agricultural) areas to urban (industrialized) areas.

In migration research frequently known theoretical concepts are contained in economic models of migration and also called push & pull factor for the clarification of the causes of migration. Mostly the push and pull factors draw a number of negative factor in the country of origin that is the reason of people to leave away and also arrangement with a number of positive factor that attract migrants within the country. However, push factors listed such origins as economic, social and political needs in the under developing countries while, the pull factor include the reasonable benefits in the developed countries. In order to the combination of push and pull factors would then regulate the size and direction of movements (Portes & Böröcz, 1989).

This structure of population is also particular to the appearances of the sending and receiving places in term of push and pull factor resulting in; from rural to urban, from urban to urban, from rural to rural, and from rural to urban migration. The migration is mainly of two types with respect to boarder of the country: national and international migration (internal and external migration). Many factors are responsible for these types of migration.

A great deal of academic and policy literature has addressed the factors that shape human mobility decisions and subsequent migration trajectories. The bases for the push-pull migration that is sine qua non is provided in Ravenstein's seven 'laws' of migration (1885, 1889) that gain traction in later decades. In the context of theoretical contributions of Lee (1966), it identified four factors that influences population and established that push-pull as one of the most important factor in migration study.

Considering its influence on subsequent literature, the push-pull scheme developed by expert must be thoroughly studied. Theory of migration recommends that there are four kinds of factors that cause mobility: 1) Factors associated with the origin area, 2) Factors associated with the destination area, 3) Intervening obstacles, and 4) Personal factors. In both areas of origin and destination, there may be factors that act to hold, retain, or attract people (pull factors) or those that repel people (push factors). Such factors change from individual to individual, whose subsequent mobility decisions will be arranged by a various experience and understanding of factors. Expert stated that simple perks and benefits do not motivate migration, given the nature of is dormancy, rather than its human instinct that pushes him towards migration. The decision to migrate depends upon the nature of the obstacles that he may face and the nature of the destination that embolden him for migration (Lee, E. S, 1966).

The research in a systematic way on the topic of internal migration and its determinants mainly started in nineteenth century. Now in present much research and literature is dedicated on the different aspects and topics of internal migration. It clarifies the causes and reasons of internal migration; and also its vast impacts up socio-economic, geo-political and demographic structure of families' push & pull factors and societies in regions of the world. In fact, the aim of internal migration is to elaborate the previous trends and predict possible migration module in future. It is a subject of compound occurrence, there for it consists of different areas of demography, sociology, economics and geography as well as others.

Though, a theoretical framework of migration established that migration is caused by different factors including age, structures, market, resource mobility and policies of state (Sjaastad, L. A, 1962).

There are certain elements of neoclassical theory such as: salary differential as a main motivation for migration which powerfully supported by realistic proof, the expectations and simplicity of economic rational actor flexibility of frameworks have been deeply condemned by theorists. Evaluations have focuses around the limited studies and theories on economic factors, their focus on the individual as a decision maker as well as expectations on perfectly running markets and assumptions about the comprehensive knowledge and wisdom of actors, and also the treatment of migrants as a standardized group. While, purely economic theories fail to explain the complications of migration due to their challenging expectations, they do definitely provide benefits such as the ability to size and forecast the individual behaviours (Boswell, 2008).

It is an established fact that cities developed very fast, because there are modern of the hart facilities available. The extent of urbanization can be realized from the fact that population of twenty extra-large cities has crossed over ten million during the year 2011. All these cities are located in developing countries suppose three of them are in the developed countries. The main reasons for the growth of urban areas in these countries might be due to high population growth rate and increasing internal migration from rural to urban areas. The bulge of internal migration in Pakistan has rapidly increased almost 6 times during the period from 1951 to 1998. It is almost the double population as compared to the population of the country in same time period (Karim, M. & Abu Nasar, 2003).

Obviously, once migration connections have been recognized due to the presence of relatives, friends, and others within the same community of origin may formulate a strong encouragement to choose a specific destination. Other factor would be a common language, information about the countries images through social media for the purpose of finding job opportunity, awareness about the function admission and additional strategies. However, strong push and pull factors connected to labour market and economic differences as well as political and environment conditions, favorable the remarkable advancement to moving and communication systems may also encourage migrants to travel from a new destinations (Ghosh, 1992).

## Objectives

- To explore various push and pull factors of internal migration.
- To know the education opportunities, psychological status and health conditions of internal migrants.
- To know the views and experience of the migrants regarding migration process.

## Hypotheses

- 1) There will be significant relationship between educational level and migration caused due to gender based violence.
- 2) There will be significant relationship between nature of the families of migrants and satisfaction with their life in urban areas.

## Research Methodology

The researcher adopted Snowball sampling technique. Sampling size were drawn 72 respondents head of the household. Self-Administered Questionnaire was selected for Data Collection. Data was presented in simple frequency distribution tables and hypotheses were tested by applying chi- Square technique. The universe of the present study was the following three District of the Balochistan such as: District Hub Chowki, District Gwadar and District Turbat.

## Results

### Personal Profile

Age Information	Frequency	Percentage
Below 40 years	48	67%
46 years to Above	24	33%
<b>Total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>100%</b>
Qualification		
Illiterate	25	35%
Literate	31	43%
Other	16	22%
<b>Total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>100%</b>
Occupation		
Unemployment	25	35%
Government Servant	12	16%
Other	35	49%
<b>Total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>100%</b>
Monthly Income		
Below 20,000	36	50%
21,000 to 30,000	21	29%
31,000 & Above	15	21%
<b>Total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>100%</b>



The above table reflects basic personal information of the respondents according 67% of the respondents were below 40 years but mostly (43%) were illiterate. As far as their occupation is concern 44% of respondents were in other's category which included skilled labor and small businesswhile, 50% of them earn below Rs. 20,000.

<b>Push &amp; Pull Factors</b>		
<b>Hospital Facilities</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Yes	24	34%
No	48	66%
<b>Total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Education Opportunity</b>		
Yes	22	31%
No	50	69%
<b>Total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Insurgency Issues</b>		
Yes	29	40%
No	43	60%
<b>Total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Effect of Government Peace Operation</b>		
Yes	61	85%
No	11	15%
<b>Total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Family Directly Threatened</b>		
Yes	7	10%
No	65	90%
<b>Total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Unemployment Issue</b>		
Yes	49	68%
No	23	32%
<b>Total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>100%</b>

The above table indicates that 66% of the respondents don't have hospital facilities and 69% don't have educational opportunities in their hometown 60% of respondents claimed that they are scared of answering where as 85% of them agreed that they got effected due to government peace process but in this situation they point out that their families were not directly threatened. Lastly 68% of respondents were suffered by unemployment issue in their mother town.

**Psychological & Health Conditions**

<b>Seasonal Disease Found</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Skin Disease	17	24 %
TB	12	16%
Malaria	20	28%
Heatstroke	23	32%
<b>Total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Professional Midwives Available</b>		
Available	19	26%
Not Available	22	31%
To some Extend	31	43%
<b>Total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Gender Base Violence</b>		
Yes	18	25%
No	42	59%
Don't know	12	16%
<b>Total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Mental Illness</b>		
Yes	38	53%
No	34	47%
<b>Total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Stress</b>		
Yes	54	75%
No	11	16%
Don't know	7	9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>100%</b>

The above table shows that among seasonal diseases most of respondents (32%) got heatstroke at present 43% of them have professional midwives availability to some extend, 59% of respondents don't have gender based violence issue. Mostly respondents (53%) indicated prevalence of mental illnesses whereas, 54% of them are suffering from stress.

**Views and Experiences**

<b>Mentally Satisfaction with Present Living</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Yes	27	38%
No	12	16%
To some Extend	33	46%
<b>Total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Suggest other Hometown Residents to migrate</b>		
Yes	56	78%
No	16	22%
<b>Total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Justice is more Accessible</b>		
Yes	18	25%
No	21	29%
To some Extend	33	46%
<b>Total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Urban Community Better</b>		
Yes	34	47%
No	11	15%
To some Extend	27	38 %
<b>Total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Willing to go Back</b>		
Yes	19	26%
No	13	18%
Don't Know	40	56%
<b>Total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>100%</b>

The above table shows that 46% of the respondents are to some extend satisfied their living at present 78% of the respondents were agree to suggest other hometown residents to migrate. It was find out that 46% of respondents were to some extend agreed the justice is more accessible in urban area 47% of the respondents claimed that the urban community is better than the rural areas. Whereas 56% of the respondents don't have any idea either they have to go back to their hometown or wise versa.

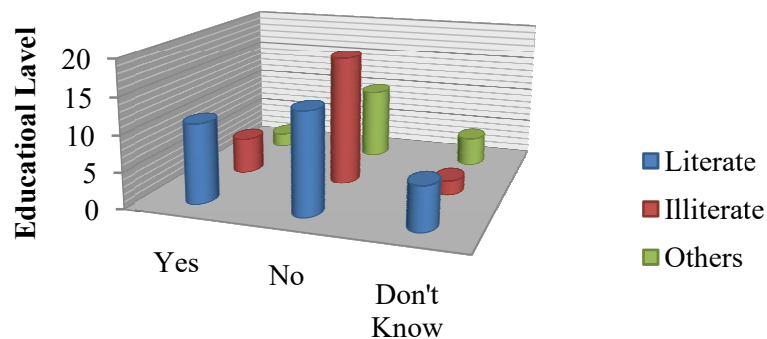
**Hypothesis No.1**

**H:** There will be significant relationship between educational level and migration caused due to gender based violence.

**H<sub>0</sub>:** There will be no relationship between educational level and migration due to gender based violence.

**Contingency Table**  
**Educational level and migration caused due to gender based violence**

Migration due to Gender based violence	Educational level			Total
	Literate	Illiterate	Other	
Yes	11(7.75)	5(6.25)	2 (4.0)	18
No	14 (18.1)	18(14.6)	10 (9.33)	42
Don't know	6 (5.17)	2 (4.17)	4 (2.67)	12
Total	31	25	16	72



**Migration due to Gender based violence**

### Interpretation

$$X^2 = 6.31$$

$$df = 4$$

Table value at 4 df at 0.05 level of significance = 9.488

As the calculated value of chi-square is lesser than the table value of chi-square, it means that null hypothesis is accepted. So, there is no relationship between the migration due to gender based violence and the level of education among the respondents.

### Hypothesis No. 2

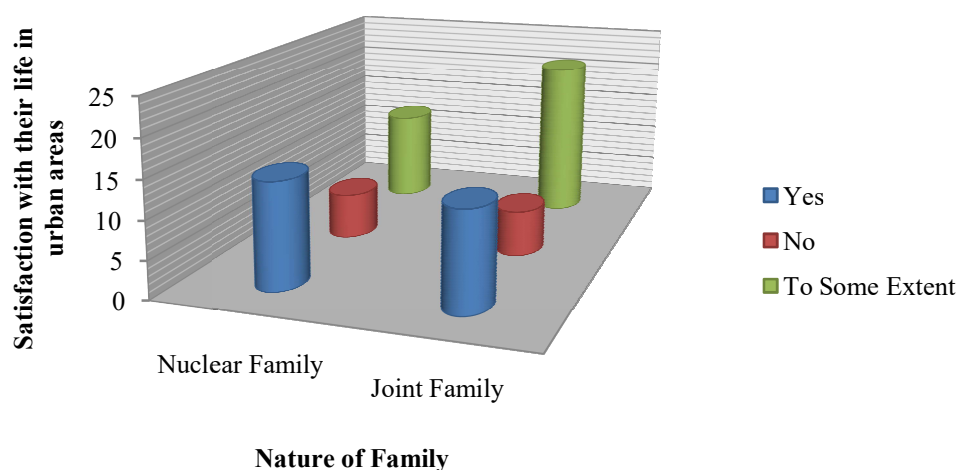
**H:** There will be significant relationship between nature of the families of migrants and satisfaction with their life in urban areas.

**H<sub>0</sub>:** There will be no relationship between nature of the families of migrants and satisfaction with their life in urban areas.

### Contingency Table

#### Nature of the families of migrants and satisfaction with their life in urban areas

Nature of Family	Satisfaction with their life in urban areas			Total
	Yes	No	To some extent	
<b>Nuclear Family</b>	14 (12.0)	6(5.33)	12(14.7)	<b>32</b>
<b>Joint Family</b>	13 (15.0)	6(6.67)	21(18.3)	<b>40</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>72</b>



### Interpretation

$$X^2 = 1.62$$

$$df = 2$$

Table value at 2 df at 0.05 level of significance = 5.991

As the calculated value of chi-square is lesser than the table value of chi-square, It means that null hypothesis is accepted. So, there is no significant relationship between nature of the families of migrants and satisfaction with their life in urban areas.

### Conclusions

Given this notion, inter-provincial migration, the consequent acquisition of jobs by migrants and, most importantly, the ability of migrants to vote in provincial elections are often seen as attempts to affect the ethnic demography of an area. In fact, these appreciations are the result of the laissez-faire policy of the government regarding migration. Although, the good impacts of migration should be embraced fully, but there should be ensure that it must not contain violence.

Those who were connected through a chain of network were more eager to opt for migration keeping in light enhanced wage factor. It observed that the gender based violence was not the actual reason of migration. During data collection

researcher observed that due to the limited basic facilities as well as insurgence issue became the alarming point for the migrants to move from their hometown.

The results indicates that occupation of 49% respondents were in the range of other which included skilled labor and small scale businessmen and 50% of the respondents' monthly income were below Rs.20,000. It was recognized that 66% of the respondents don't have hospital facilities in their hometown whereas 69% of the respondents were not availing education facilities. However, the data indicate that 60% of the respondents were not faced insurgency issue but mostly (85%) respondents were affected by government peace operations. While 78% of the respondents were agree to suggest other hometown residents to migrate.

### **Recommendations**

- The rapid trend to migrate from rural to urban areas shows mala fide intention of the government to develop cities and its lack of policies to develop rural areas.
- It will provide meaningful future urban planning in the country as migration has vast socio-economic impact upon habitants of the country.
- There are no restrictions with regard to the mobility of people they are free to move within the geographical boundaries of Pakistan.
- Secondly the government must insure that there is infrastructure development in the rural areas to improve the life style of population.
- By calculating the effects of rural-urban migration in the given study it is believed that the findings of this study help the government, NGOs, policy makers to start developing program to prevent rural-urban migration.
- Ultimately human capital development and skill acquisition centers should be setup in various parts of the areas to impart necessary training for the rural people. Besides providing them with employment and helping to stem the tide of rural-urban shift.

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