

Determinants of Rural-Urban Migration in South-Waziristan Agency, Pakistan

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Abstract

To identify the determinants of rural-urban migration in South Waziristan Agency (SWA) the present study was conducted during 2015. The major reasons of rural-urban migration identified during study were search for job, terrorism, children's future, education and credit/capital shortage. Pearson's correlation coefficient showed highly significant ($P \leq 0.01$) correlation of level of literacy at time of migration with education, health issues, credit/capital shortage and children's future being a reason of migration. Furthermore the push factors played significant role in rural urban migration in contrast to pull factors. It is recommended that government should provide opportunities of employment in SWA and basic needs which can greatly reduce rural-urban migration.

Keywords: Rural Urban Migration; Determinant; South Waziristan Agency; Basic Needs; Correlation

INTRODUCTION

Humans are known to have migrated extensively throughout human's history and are to be continued in modern times under the form of both voluntary migration within country or beyond, and involuntary migration Rural-urban migration, or internal migration, is an essence of change in the spatial distribution of population in a given country over time. Migration and the change in population distribution is influenced by specific characteristics of the economic development process (Ammassari, 1994) and by various developmental stages in every country (Tabuchi, *et al.*, 2002). Migration has been seen as a response of individuals to better economic and non-economic opportunities and an expectation of increased economic welfare in urban areas (Mazumdar, 1987).

Migration is radically changing the socio-economic, demographic and development profile of developing countries, with far-reaching implications for agriculture based economies (Elliott & Roberts, 2013). According to United Nations estimates, 50% of the projected increase in the world's urban population will come from rural-urban migration so that by 2025, over 1.1 billion urban people in less developed regions will be rural migrants (Guerny, 1995). This migration will have a striking impact not only on urban but also on rural areas alike due to socio-economic and demographic ramifications of this massive rural exodus. Moreover long term male migration from rural to urban area may fundamentally change the gender division of labor in farm households as well (Meerza, 2010).

Migration Trend in Pakistan

Pakistan, like other developing countries experiences not only high rate of population growth but also a rapid process of urbanization. Internal migration in Pakistan is old phenomena, varied overtime (Naseem, 1981; Arif, 2005). The direction of migration reveals that over time in internal migration the share of rural-urban migration has increased while urban-urban migration declined. However, the share of urban-urban migration remains highest in internal migration. Females are dominating in recent rural-urban move, compared to long term and total rural-urban migration. This seems to be due to the changes in agrarian structure and rural economy particularly increased in landless households, declined in share cropping and rises in small land holdings (Hamid, 2010).

Arif (2005) combines the information in the Census with 2001 Pakistan Socio-Economic Survey and is able to show that roughly 40% of the migrants are rural-urban migrants and majority of the males (60%) cite economic reasons for migrating, whereas for females it is usually family issues like marriage. Irfan, Demery and Arif (1983) based their study on the 1980 Population, Labor Force and Migration Survey and conclude that migration is predominantly rural-urban. Khan and Shenaz (2000) do the same using the 1996-7 Labor Force Survey (LFS) and a micro level, human capital model to study the decision to migrate. They find that migration is mostly in the urban-urban direction, followed by rural-urban.

Federally Administered Tribal Areas

Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) of Pakistan is a narrow belt stretching along the Pak-Afghan border, popularly known as Durand Line. FATA consists of approximately 3,000 rural villages and comprises seven agencies along with six Frontier Regions (FRs). FATA accounts for 27220 km² land area. According to the 1998 census the population of FATA was 3.138 million or 2.4% of Pakistan's total population. FATA has an estimated population of 4.452 million in 2012 (Khan A. S., 2012). Of all the tribal agencies and Frontier Regions

of the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) of northwest Pakistan, few have assumed as much importance for the whole world since September 11, 2001 i.e. South Waziristan Agency (SWA). South Waziristan Agency is the largest among all agencies by area accounts for 6,620 km² area with the population of around 430,000 (Asia Report 2006).

The migration was largely effected by the instable and harsh conditions since 2001 in the area. There have been four major Pakistani Military operations against factions of Taliban in South Waziristan Agency Since 2004 which forced a lot of people to vacate the area. Keeping in view the importance of rural-urban migration the present study was conducted to investigate the determinants of rural-urban migration from South Waziristan Agency.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Universe of Study

The present study was concerned with migration from South Waziristan Agency of Federally Administered Tribal Area (FATA), since the migrants of the South Waziristan Agency were not present in the area anymore and were migrated to the cities, so they were contacted in the cities Viz. Dera Ismail Khan and Tank. These localities were selected purposively because the trend of migration was mostly towards these cities due to the fact that these are the nearest cities to South Waziristan Agency.

Research Design

Descriptive research design (Gall and Borg, 2006; Khooharo, 2008) was used in this study. Descriptive research design was selected because the primary purpose of the study was to probe into the reasons of the migration.

Selection of Sample Size and Respondents

As no prior information was available regarding variability with regards to any characteristic of study interest of the sampling units, the sample size of the migrants per household from sampled cities was determined on the basis of guesses variability i.e. 50 % for maximum sample size as suggested by Kasley and Kumar (1989). The statistical formulae applied for determining the sample size in the absence of knowledge of sample population is as follows:

$$n = Z^2 V^2 / d^2$$

Where n = Sample size, Z = Normal variate or confidence level about the limit of the error (95%) and constant value for it is 1.96, V= assumed variability with respect to rural-urban migration i.e. (50%), D = Acceptable error margin in the estimates (6%)

$$n = \frac{(1.96)^2 \times (50)^2}{(6)^2} = 267 \text{ say } 270$$

All these respondents were equally divided between 2 cities i.e. Dera Ismail Khan and Tank. Thus (270/2 = 135) so 135 respondents were selected from each city. Furthermore Snow ball sampling technique was used for selection of respondents.

Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

An inclusion criterion was set for the respondents to being the part of the study that those persons who have made permanent migration to the urban area and after 1995 was considered as a respondent for the study. Those who have spent less than 2 years were also not considered.

Data Collection and Data Collection Tool

A well-structured interview questionnaire was developed and was composed of both open ended, closed ended and partially open ended questions. The questionnaire was pre-tested on 20 respondents in order to check its reliability & internal consistency and was not included in the study. Cronbach's alpha test (Cronbach's, 1951) was applied to check the internal consistency of questionnaire and necessary amendments was made thereafter to make the questionnaire valid and reliable. The overall value obtained was 0.81. Data from the sample respondents was collected through personal contact. Moreover data was collected from household head only.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Reasons of Migration

Motives for migration to urban area in the present study were obtained from one direct question "Why did you came to the city?" However, a much more realistic picture of the motives for migration were obtained by viewing the response to the direct question in context of other questions distributed in different parts of the interview schedule. The reasons of migration were due to both push and pull factors. Thus respondents were expounded to provide the most obvious reasons for coming to the city. Each respondent was allowed to give more than one reason, so the number of reasons exceeded the number of respondents.

Push Factors

Certain essential economic and social interests connected with urban areas added to migration from rural to urban territories. These are the determinants pulling in the rural people towards the urban areas. Push factors are

those that drive the person to move deliberately, and in many cases, they are constrained because the individual may face danger if they stay. The push factors observed were presented below.

Drought Famine

Table 1 reveals that drought and famine was the less concern of the migrants as the reason of migration. Only 4.1% of the respondents responded medium on Likert Scale. About 65.6% respondents responded low whereas 30.4% responded very low on Likert Scale. From Table 1 we can conclude that drought and famine was not the issue of migration for majority of the respondents. The reason is because the area is located in the zone where there is less chances of droughts like earthquakes and floods, while famine is also rare in the area.

Table 1 Distribution of Respondents Regarding Drought/Famine

Districts	Drought Famine			Total
	Very low	Low	Medium	
D.I.Khan	39 14.4%	92 34.1%	4 1.5%	135 50%
Tank	43 15.9%	85 31.5%	7 2.6%	135 50%
Total	82 30.4%	177 65.6%	11 4.1%	270 100%

Source: Field survey 2015

Health Issues

It is obvious from Table 2 that 35.6% respondents reported health issue as a reason of migration as medium on Likert Scale. Almost 25% of the respondents reported health issue as low on Likert Scale followed by 17.8% as high category, 13.3% as very high whereas 8.5% as very low. Some respondents were satisfied from the health services there in the SWA and they were probably poor ones that could only afford the expenses of the dispensers and health workers therefore they very low and very low on Likert Scale. Some respondents said that the services and resources regarding health were inadequate and that's why they flee from the area.

Table 2 Distribution of Respondents Regarding Health Issues

Districts	Health Issues					Total
	Very Low	Low	Medium	High	Very High	
D.I.Khan	9 3.3%	32 11.9%	45 16.7%	27 10%	22 8.1%	135 50%
Tank	14 5.2%	35 13.0%	51 18.9%	21 7.8%	14 5.2%	135 50%
Total	23 8.5%	67 24.8%	96 35.6%	48 17.8%	36 13.3%	270 100%

Source: Field survey 2015

Conflicts

Data in Table 2 depicted that conflicts was not the major issue due to which they migrated to urban area for majority (38.5%) of the respondents that's why they reported very low on Likert Scale. It might be due to the fact that residents of SWA are tough and are not easily frightened by conflicts. If the conflict occurs, they fight back and leaving the place is considered as cowardice. On the other side, the respondents who reported medium (28.5%), high (8.5%) and very high (11.9%) on Likert Scale were either educated or they thought for their family wellbeing or they were unable to show resistance to the opposite party in a conflict. The respondents of the medium category abused the conflict situation in the area and migrated due to conflict and tied conflict along with other reasons of migration.

Table 2 Distribution of Respondents Regarding Conflicts

Districts	Conflicts					Total
	Very Low	Low	Medium	High	Very High	
D.I.Khan	47 17.4%	20 7.4%	34 12.6%	16 5.9%	18 6.7%	135 50%
Tank	57 21.1%	14 5.2%	43 15.9%	7 2.6%	14 5.2%	135 50%
Total	104 38.5%	34 12.6%	77 28.5%	23 8.5%	32 11.9%	270 100%

Source: Field survey 2015

Credit Capital Shortage

People of eastern side of SWA are mostly poor as compared to western. In west side of the Agency, people have massive orchards of fruits as the climate is cold which give them a good return every year and they are happy with it. While in the eastern side, people lack these resources and other opportunities as well and as a result they face much more capital shortage as compare to the western side. Table 3 illustrates that 40.4% respondents categorized the capital shortage as of medium range, followed by 28.5% as very high, 16.7% as high and 14.4% as low while there was no answer in very low rank.

Table 3 Distribution of Respondents Regarding Credit/Capital Shortage

Districts	Credit/Capital Shortage				Total
	Low	Medium	High	Very High	
D.I.Khan	18 6.7%	45 16.7%	24 8.9%	48 17.8%	135 50%
Tank	21 7.8%	64 23.7%	21 7.8%	29 10.7%	135 50%
Total	39 14.4%	109 40.4%	45 16.7%	77 28.5%	270 100%

Source: Field survey 2015

Security Reasons

Security situation is of worst type in SWA because everyone is responsible for his own property, family, job etc. and no one cares about others. Each individual must need to have a power to protect his family. For this reason, whole tribes or only paternal cousins combine and make a group to protect their family against external evil. Due to these facts it is obvious from Table 4 that most of the people were not satisfied from the security situations and migrated to the secured area. About 32%, 19.3% and 14.1% of the respondents reported this issue as medium, high and very high respectively on Likert Scale (Table 4). About 27.8% of the respondents reported low and 19% as very low on Likert Scale.

Table 4 Distribution of Respondents Regarding Security Reasons

Districts	Security Reasons					Total
	Very Low	Low	Medium	High	Very High	
D.I.Khan	12 4.4%	40 14.8%	36 13.3%	23 8.5%	24 8.9%	135 50%
Tank	7 2.6%	35 13%	50 18.5%	29 10.7%	14 5.2%	135 50%
Total	19 7%	75 27.8%	86 31.9%	52 19.3%	38 14.1%	270 100%

Source: Field survey 2015

Terrorism

SWA is the one of the regions of Pakistan that is heavily affected by terrorism since from the last decade and a half. More over people were also forced to migrate by military and militants both. Data in Table 5 reveals that 30% respondents reported this issue as medium, 30% as very high, 22.6% as high, 14.1% as low and 4.4% as very

low on Likert Scale. During informal discussion with the respondents it was observed that those respondents who reported very low and low on Likert Scale were from those areas of SWA which not so much affected by terrorism.

Table 5 Distribution of Respondents Regarding Terrorism

Districts	Terrorism					Total
	Very Low	Low	Medium	High	Very High	
D.I.Khan	4 1.5%	17 6.3%	36 13.3%	32 11.9%	46 17%	135 50%
Tank	8 3%	21 7.8%	42 15.6%	29 10.7%	35 13%	135 50%
Total	12 4.4%	38 14.1%	78 28.9%	61 22.6%	81 30%	270 100%

Source: Field survey 2015

Pull Factors

Pull factors are the factors in the areas that pull in the individual or group to leave their home which is the allure of a place that draws in individuals. The pull factors observed were presented as follows.

Search for a job

Table 6 revealed that majority (37.8%) of the respondents mark medium on Likert scale regarding searching for job as a reason of migration. About 21.1% of the respondents reported high on Likert Scale regarding this reason of migration. About 17.4%, 15.2 % and 8.5% reported searching for job as reason of migration as very high, low and very low respectively. The table reveals that job was a major reason which compelled to migrate most of the respondents. Here job means work for living.

Table 6 Distribution of Respondents Regarding Search for a Job

Districts	search for a job					Total
	very low	Low	medium	high	very high	
D.I.Khan	7 2.6%	22 8.1%	43 15.9%	34 12.6%	29 10.7%	135 50%
Tank	16 5.9%	19 7.0%	59 21.9%	23 8.5%	18 6.7%	135 50%
Total	23 8.5%	41 15.2%	102 37.8%	57 21.1%	47 17.4%	270 100%

Source: Field survey 2015

Education

Table 7 reveals that education was also a point of concern for majority of the respondents regarding migration. About 42.2% respondents responded medium on Likert Scale. They said that it was also our reason along with others. About 25.2% responded very high on Likert Scale followed by high (17%), low (13%) and very low (2.2%). The respondents of low and very low category answered so because either they were having business in the urban area and were going there just for the work etc. or they were not in the favor of education.

Table 7 Distribution of Respondents Regarding Education

Districts	Education					Total
	very low	Low	medium	high	very high	
D.I.Khan	1 0.4%	20 7.4%	58 21.5%	21 7.8%	35 13%	135 50%
Tank	5 1.9%	16 5.9%	56 20.7%	25 9.3%	33 12.2%	135 50%
Total	6 2.2%	36 13.3%	114 42.2%	46 17%	68 25.2%	270 100%

Source: Field survey 2015

Children's Future

Data in Table 8 illustrates that children's future was the reasons of migration for majority (88.6%) of the respondents and thus reported as medium (21.1%), high (41.9%) and very high (25.6%) on Likert Scale. About 7.8% respondents responded low and 3.7% as very low on Likert Scale the children's future as the major reason of their migration. During survey it was observed that those respondents have the mentality just to give birth to young ones to be their financial supporters from the early ages that's why they reported children's future being a reason of migration as very low and low on Likert Scale (Table 8).

Table 8 Distribution of Respondents Regarding Children's Future

Districts	Children's Future					Total
	Very Low	Low	Medium	High	Very High	
D.I.Khan	4 1.5%	9 3.3%	28 10.4%	54 20%	40 14.8%	135 50%
Tank	6 2.2%	12 4.4%	29 10.7%	59 21.9%	29 10.7%	135 50%
Total	10 3.7%	21 7.8%	57 21.1%	113 41.9%	69 25.6%	270 100%

Source: Field survey 2015

Correlation with Age

Results in Table 9 showed the Pearson's correlation coefficient of the respondent's age and the reasons of migrations. None significant association was observed among search for job and age. Highly significant ($P \leq 0.01$) correlation of age was also observed with education and Health issues. As in SWA the health sector is not well established that's why respondents move there having high ages both for themselves and for family health care as well. Furthermore highly significant ($P \leq 0.01$) correlation of age was observed with credit/capital shortage, conflicts and children's future. Significant association ($P \leq 0.05$) of age was observed with security reasons whereas none significant association of age was observed with terrorism (Table 9).

Table 9 Pearson's Correlation Coefficient of Age before migration with Reasons of Migration

Reasons	Age	Literacy Level	HHS	Income
	R ² Square value	R ² Square value	R ² Square value	R ² Square value
Search for Job/work	0.269 NS	0.209 NS	0.099 NS	0.200 NS
Education	0.777**	0.476*	0.489*	-0.103 NS
Health Issues	0.623**	0.808**	0.510*	-0.124 NS
Conflict	0.122 NS	0.491*	0.438*	0.731**
Credit/Capital Shortage	0.855**	0.430*	0.382*	-0.175 NS
Security Reasons	0.383*	0.800**	0.583**	0.016 NS
Terrorism	0.108 NS	0.801**	0.511*	0.392*
Children's future	0.732**	0.352*	0.416*	-0.045 NS

** and * are significant at 1% and 5% level of probability, NS = non-significant

Correlation with Level of Literacy

Results in Table 9 Pearson's correlation coefficient of the respondent's age and the reasons of migrations. Non-significant correlation of literacy level was observed with search for job/work. Education, conflict, credit/capital shortage and children's future was significantly correlated with literacy level of the respondents. Similarly highly significant ($P \leq 0.01$) correlation of literacy level was observed with health Issues, security reasons and Terrorism (Table 9).

Correlation with House Hold Size (HHS) at time of migration

Results in Table 9 Pearson's correlation coefficient of the respondent's HHS at time of migration and the reasons of migrations. Positively significant correlation of HHS was observed with Education, Health Issues, Conflict, Credit/Capital Shortage, Terrorism, and Children's future. Highly positively significant ($P \leq 0.01$) correlation was found with Security Reasons. Whereas none significant correlation was observed with Search for job/work (Table 9).

Correlation with House Hold Income before Migration

Results in Table 9 Pearson's correlation coefficient of the respondent's house hold income at time of migration and the reasons of migrations. Highly positively significant ($P \leq 0.01$) correlation of house hold income before migration was observed with Conflict. Negatively significant ($P \leq 0.01$) correlation of house hold income before migration was observed with Children's future, credit/capital shortage and Education whereas significant association was observed with Terrorism. None significant correlation was observed with job/work and security reasons (Table 9).

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

From the present study it was concluded that major determinants of migration from South Waziristan agency was the urban pull factors i.e. availability of jobs and influence of bright city future. Rural push factors have also a significant role on migration such as Health Issues, Conflict, Security Reasons, and Terrorism etc. The difference between rural and urban income showed that there was a big difference in the wages and monthly earnings of the rural and urban areas. It is suggested that rural unemployment and underemployment as a problem have a strong impact on the rural economy therefore an integrated rural development strategy is needed to create work and jobs for the people living in South Waziristan agency. Availability of different elements of modernization in urban areas like education, health facilities, infrastructure, water and sanitation, electricity etc. and their absence in South Waziristan agency molds the mind of the people to migrate to the urban areas.

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