



An Assessment of the Provision of Basic Needs as a Determinant of Migration from Rural to Urban Areas

Original Article

Dr. Hasnain Raza

Assistant Professor
Sociology Department, University of Chakwal,
Pakistan
Email: razahassnain07@gmail.com

Tahira Hayat

M.Phil. Research Scholar
Department of Education,
University of Loralai, Balochistan, Pakistan
Email: tahirahayat07@gmail.com

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Abstract

In the post-modern society, urbanization has become a very crucial phenomenon. The research primarily focuses to find out the basic reasons and causes of migration. The research defines that basic needs of life and two major pull and push factor become the causes of rural to urban migration. The study is explanatory in nature, and it used quantitative research principles. The universe for research was Tehsil Taunsa Sharif District Dera Ghazi Khan. A carefully prepared questionnaire survey was conducted in the study area. Direct observation and interview were conducted in the study area. SPSS was used to analyze the data. The major findings of research reveal that migration from one place to another place is due to for education, health, water supply, sanitation, and employment and business facilities in urban areas. It concluded that if these facilities are provided in rural areas people will not migrate in urban areas. The study was conducted in one district only; however, it suggests that in future, researchers may conduct study on such topic with same variables in different regions of the Punjab province. However, the study is an addition to the theory and offers some practical implications and suggestions to the government functionaries.

Keywords: Provision of Basic Needs, Migration, Rural, Urban, Socioeconomic, Determinants.



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Introduction

In this study, migration is defined as a purposeful geographical movement of workers toward districts/region/states where industry and employment are available (Aucoin & Bello-Schunemann, 2016). This is an equilibrating adjustment mechanism that shifts underemployed and unemployed laborers from local labor market to areas where they could be fully employed (KwaDukuza Integrated Development Plan, 2021). Therefore, migration is an activity, which requires resources (Balesa, Lawal, Dalhatu, Idris, & Bello, 2021).

Migration is defined as an inflow or outflow of population from a region defined by a boundary to another region for a permanent or semi-permanent settlement or habitation (Mangalam's, 1968). The movements of people may occur in different ways like having a life and by making nomadic and by making temporary shifting, etc; but every movement is not considered migration (Cattaneo & Robinson, 2020). The migration may be inter-country, inter-state, from urban to urban, from rural to rural and from rural to urban (United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 2022). The authors of various studies explained the term, 'migration' based on different backgrounds. Migration is a permanent or semi-permanent change of residence. They did not place any restriction upon the distance of move or upon the voluntary or involuntary nature of work, nor did they make any distinction between the internal and external migration (Goffman, 1963). Most rural people were left with no other real option than to emigrate if they wanted to survive and provide a better future for their families.

From mid-19th century the globalization process gathered a remarkable momentum due to developments in technology and communication which allowed capital, labor and products to be moved longer distances (Amrita & Mishra, 2011). This era experienced a global industrial revolution which implied an economic and social change across numerous societies (Chokoe & Meso, 2017). Technical developments increased the pace at which people could arrive in a foreign country affecting the flow of migrants (Clarke & Braun, 2018). However, industrialization did not occur without obstacles. In the 1880s there was clear downturn within the wood and iron industries which indicate that the industrialization brought not only progress but also uncertainty regarding job availability. Unfortunately, the Swedish labor market could not yet offer the same availability of jobs, high wages and free land as for example the US, and therefore many Swedes decided to leave their home country (Beijbom, 1971).

Marriage can be involving to the migration. The bride moving to her husband's home. Moreover, it is still the norm for the woman to marry into a different village, possibly some distance away. Females who move within their own province are most likely to be marriage migrants. Comparatively few marriages would involve moving across provincial borders (Goldstein S and Goldstein A, 1990). Naturally, every human being has an urge to achieve a higher standard in life. Migration is an attempt on the part of human beings to settle themselves to physical and social setup in such a way that it leads to the most favorable satisfaction of the migration. It is most complex of the population process, i.e. Fertility, mortality and migration, because we must account for the wide variety in the number of times people may move, the vast range of place migrant may go, and the incredible diversity of reason may be for migrant (Booth, 1991). The main burdens are the consequences of inadequate drinking water sources and lack of sanitation facilities, which causes undeniable health and environmental problems especially water pollution. The intake capacity and overloading of the natural environment with emissions and waste are reaching a critical point strengthened by rapid urbanization, fast population growth and migration into urban areas.

The effects are manifold, but the most affected are the poorest in society. Especially women and Children in developing countries suffer most from water related diseases and the damaged environment (WHO/UNICEF, 2003). Migration from India turning point in the history of Pakistan because of the processes it set movement. The demographic change that occurred because of migration was amazing. According to the 1951 census, 48 percent of urban population of Pakistan had originated in India migrated since August 1947.

The migration from India had major impact on social change in Pakistan. The urban population has increased by 37 million since independence from 17.8 percent of total population. The green revolution technologies were pushing factor to urban areas and industrialization during by the Ayub Khan era was a major pull factor of rural people migration (hussan,2004). Migration is a broad term, which incorporates all kinds of the movement of people from one to another. Migration may take place within a particular geographical boundary of a country and then beyond its boundaries. Migration may be permanent in nature, or it may be temporary. People may choose to migrate voluntarily, or they may be forced into it (RNTCP Status Report 2005).

Literature Review

Theoretical frameworks are obviously critical in deductive, theory-testing sorts of studies. In those kinds of studies, the theoretical framework must be very specific and well-thought out (Matzopoulos, Bloch, Lloyd, Berens, Bowman, Myers *et al.*, 2020). Surprisingly, theoretical frameworks are also important in exploratory studies, where you really don't know much about what is going on, and are trying to learn more. There are two reasons why theoretical frameworks are important here (Su, Liang, Hou, Zhong, Wei, Fu, *et al.*, 2018). First, no matter how little you think you know about a topic, and how unbiased you think you are, it is impossible for a human being not to have preconceived notions, even if they are of a very general nature (World Bank, 2021). There are so many aspects of migrations that no one has produced in all-encompassing theory of migration (Week, 2002). The researcher has selected the conceptual framework for understanding the phenomena under study.

The Push and Pull Theory

Over time, the most frequently heard explanation for migration has been so called push and pull theory (Su, Liang, Hou, Zhong, Wei, Fu, *et al.*, 2018). This idea was first put forward by Revenstein (1889). Who analyzed migration in England using data from in 1881 census in England and wales.

Assumptions

Pull factors were more important than push factors. Desire to get ahead more than the desired to escape an unpleasant situation that is most responsible for the migration (Matzopoulos, Bloch, Lloyd, Berens, Bowman, Myers *et al.*, 2020).

Push Factors

Push factor is the condition at home that induces some to leave (Su, Liang, Hou, Zhong, Wei, Fu, *et al.*, 2018). The migration decision is based on certain deprivation, stresses, constraints, aspiration, motivation, and attitude felt in the major institutional spheres at the place of origin as well as known as perceived opportunities as the possible place of distention in everyday language, we could labor the factor to push a person to migrate as stress or strain (Hakim, 2019). However, it possibly rates for people to response to stress by migration unless they feel that their us some reasonably attracted alternative which we call a pull factor (Helmer & Madeleen, 2006)

Pull Factors

Pull factors the condition at the place of destination that attract the migrants. The pull factor in term of superior opportunities for employment or opportunities for desire occupations, higher income level at the place of destination and indication for making higher income, opportunities for higher education and specialized education (Kuddus, Tynan, & McBryde, 2020). Such as climate community facilities, school and housing size of population which can offer new and different activities such as recreation and intellectual and cultural activities. These factors the economic factors are usually considered to be main actor in migration of rural factors or urban areas.

Method

The aim of this section is to explain the tools, techniques, and methods that are used in this research for data collection and analysis of the data. Quantitative research design was very suitable for this research due to the nature and the large number of populations (UN-Habitat, 2022). Researcher applied research survey method to collect the data. Universe or population is defined as the targeted groups that are studied (Henslin & Nelson, 1997). The entire population, from which a sample is taken, is called population or universe. The universe or population of the present study consisted of all the individuals who have migrated from rural areas to Tehsil Taunsa Sharif. After selecting the population, the next step was sampling. For the present study, the quota sampling has been applied. The researcher selected the total sample size 150 (The male head of the family).

Instrument for Data Collection

After selecting the sample, the next step was to select the appropriate research technique for data collection. The researchers have collected the data from respondents through interview schedule. The Interview Guide was used because:

1. It allows the researcher to get relevant information about the topic.
2. It allows the respondent to read it carefully and answer the question after thinking about it.
3. More time permutes more satisfied data.
4. There is the guarantee of its return.
5. The completion rate is 100%.

Hypothesis

A hypothesis is a proposed explanation for an observable phenomenon. For a hypothesis to be put forward as a scientific hypothesis, the scientific method requires that one can test it. For the present research, hypothesis is “Greater will be the basic need in rural areas lower will be causes of migration to urban area.”

Pre-Testing

A critical step that occurs early in the survey development process, pre-testing is used to identify and correct flaws in instruments under development. Proper pre-testing requires a clear understanding of each survey question’s intent. Pre-testing encourages the researcher to clarify the survey’s goals, which guide the entire research enterprise. By comparison, pilot tests and dress rehearsals tend to serve as a final check for the full survey data collection plan. Pre-testing was done to examine the validity of interview schedule by interviewing seven respondents. After pre-testing, nine response categories were changes, four more questions were added, and three questions proved irrelevant.

Data Processing

Data processing is link between data collection and data analysis. It involves the transformation of the observation gathered in the field into system of categories and translation of these categories into codes amenable to quantitative analysis. Coding is an operation through which data are organized into classes and several symbols are given to each item, according to the class in which it falls. Thus, the symbols give us the total number of items in any given class. To analysis and comparison of data related to personal traits of the respondents’ simple percentages were calculated.

Interview Schedule

Interview schedules refer to the formal meeting between the respondents and the interviewer. We designed several questions according to the respondents and relevance of research being conducted. The data was collected through personal interview male head of the family who had be migrate from rural to urban areas. In interview schedule mostly questions were in English but at the time interview, Urdu and Sarike was used for conversation. The interviewing schedule focused on the background information about the topic.

Field Experience

Data collection is not easy task, during the interviews there is a great need to win the respondents confidences confidence so that the given free and frank opinion to ask the question. The researcher had to face many problems in data collection process. Some respondent began to explain to their own problem. The researcher assured that the data collected will be used for academic purpose only. The information collected will be kept confidential.

Data Entry and Data Analysis

The data was arranged and organized for feeding in the computer. The results were analyzed with the help of computer and then interpreted. Data analysis after coding the data was entered and then analyzed with the help of “SPSS” software. The researcher had combined detailed information into several categories that enable simple description of the data that allowed statistical analysis of the research. After completing data collection and processing the data was entered in the computer and was analyzed using Minitab software.

Statistical Techniques

Chi-square Test

Chi-square Test was applied to find out the relationship between certain independent and dependent variables. The formula for chi-square test is given below:

$$\sum \frac{(fo - fe)^2}{fe}$$

fo = Observed value.

fe = Expected value.

$$\sum = \text{Total values.}$$

Results and Findings

To know the significance of association between attributes, the calculated value of chi-square was compared with corresponding table value at 0.05 levels of significance. The result was considered significant if the calculated value of chi-square was greater than table value otherwise it was regarded a non-significant.

Table 1

Cross Tabulation Housing Condition Before Migration and After Migration

| | | Housing Condition after Migration | | | Total |
|------------------------------------|-------|-----------------------------------|------|-----|-------|
| | | Kacha | Paka | Mix | |
| Housing Condition before Migration | Kacha | 7 | 37 | 26 | 70 |
| | Paka | 1 | 30 | 4 | 35 |
| | mix | 3 | 33 | 9 | 45 |
| Total | | 11 | 100 | 39 | 150 |

Table 2
Cross Tabulation of Transportation and Health Facilities

| | | Transportation | | | Total |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|------------|-------|
| | | To Great Extent | To Some Extent | Not At All | |
| Health Facilities | To Great Extent | 15 | 14 | 35 | 64 |
| | To Some Extent | 3 | 19 | 11 | 33 |
| | Not At All | 7 | 19 | 27 | 53 |
| Total | | 25 | 52 | 73 | 150 |

Table 3
Cross Tabulation of Business Facilities and better Life

| | | Business Facilities/Industry | | | Total |
|------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|----------------|------------|-------|
| | | To Great Extent | To Some Extent | Not At All | |
| Batter Lifestyle | To Great Extent | 75 | 29 | 15 | 119 |
| | To Some Extent | 13 | 1 | 5 | 19 |
| | Not At All | 6 | 6 | 0 | 12 |
| Total | | 94 | 36 | 20 | 150 |

Discussion and Conclusion

migration. The null hypothesis (H_0), there was no association between housing condition before migration and after migration. The alternative hypothesis (H_1), there was an association between housing condition before migration and after migration. The calculated value of chi square was greater than the tabulated value. It was proved that there is an association between housing condition before migration and after migration. The null hypothesis agreed that there is no association between housing condition before migration and after migration. The alternative hypothesis agreed that there is an association between housing condition before migration and after migration. Thus, alternative hypothesis accepted that there is an association between housing condition before migration and after migration. The value of chi square was 12.69 and the tabulated value was 0.013.

The difference between the observed frequency and the expected frequency was very large and thus the null hypothesis rejected. So according to this hypothesis, researcher concluded that there is an association between housing condition before migration and after migration. According to this hypothesis, after migration housing condition become well because people built are buy Paka house.

The above hypothesis shows that there is an association between transportation and health facilities. The null hypothesis (H_0), there was no association between transportation and health facilities. The alternative hypothesis (H_1), there was an association between transportation and health facilities. The calculated value of chi square was greater than the tabulated value. It was proved that there is an association between transportation and health facilities.

The null hypothesis agreed that there is no association between transportation and health facilities. The alternative hypothesis agreed that there is an association between transportation and health facilities. Thus, alternative hypothesis accepted that there is an association between transportation and health facilities. The value of chi square was 13.44 and the tabulated value was 0.009. The difference between the observed frequency and the expected frequency was very large and thus the null hypothesis rejected. So according to this hypothesis, researcher concluded that there is an association between transportation and health facilities. According to this hypothesis, the transportation system is available in rural areas in emergency health center reached.

The above hypothesis shows that there is an association between business facilities and batter life. The null hypothesis (H_0), there was no association between business facilities and batter life.

The alternative hypothesis (H_1), there was an association between business facilities and batter life. The calculated value of chi square was greater than the tabulated value. It was proved that there is an association between business facilities and batter life. The null hypothesis agreed that there is no association between business facilities and batter life. The alternative hypothesis agreed that there is an association between business facilities and batter life. Thus, alternative hypothesis accepted that there is an association between business facilities and batter life. The value of chi square was 10.62 and the tabulated value was 0.031. The difference between the observed frequency and the expected frequency was very large and thus the null hypothesis rejected. So according to this hypothesis, researcher concluded that there is an association between business facilities and batter life. According to this hypothesis, provide the business facilities in rural areas people live batter lifestyle.

Migration has been defined as residential change of a permanent or semi-permanent nature. In the past and so of today migration has been an important demographic, social, economic and cultural process linking communities, regions and nations. People live in the rural areas under the absolute poverty, ignorance and misery. The provision of basic needs was one of the causes of migration from rural to urban areas. The people migrate to urban areas to find out the basic facilities. These are the pull and push factor to motivate the migration. People also migrate due to education facilities, health facilities, water supply facilities, business facilities unemployment, transportation, and industry. People migrate for their better lifestyle and change the class status.

The modern life full of good education and better health facilities. So, deprive of existing living condition attracted and migrate toward the urban areas. People can migrate from rural to urban areas to improve their economic condition. In urban areas they get all the basic needs to for this purpose they can migrate here. They are satisfied to migrate from rural to urban areas. Most of the people of our country live in the rural areas. The present study investigated the two major pull and push factor was causes of migration. The major finding of researcher movement from one place to another place is provision of basic needs in the rural areas. The government does not provide the necessities of in the rural areas. As the results indicate that majority of the population migrate from rural to urban areas because of lack of basic life fasciitis in rural areas. As the time is passing, the awareness among the people is increasing and new social values of modernization are developing that becoming the cause of migration. The responses show that to attain prosper environment where there all the facilities of life exist people migrate there. In rural areas that are deprived from hospitals, standard able schools, good roads and these poor systems compelled the natives to migrate to urban areas.

Limitations, Recommendations and Suggestions

There are some limitations to conduct research on “provision of basic as a determinant of migration from rural to urban areas” such as conservative environment time is short for collect the data and most of the migrated family are spread in whole city. The following are the recommendation of the research.

1. The research can conduct anywhere in city or country
2. Sociological study of migration and its cause's provision of basic needs.
3. Migration provides the education and health facilities.
4. Migration cause of better lifestyle.
5. Migration improves economic condition and status.

Suggestions

1. There is lack of education system in rural areas government make the policies to improve the education system in rural areas.
2. Provide the schools and colleges in rural areas. So that many families migrate for their children education.

3. There is health and water supply problem in rural areas government should provide these facilities.
4. There is lack of job opportunities in rural areas. That cause of unemployment. People migrate to urban areas of better opportunities occupation and increase their income.
5. Government must provide new setup of industries in rural areas and give the opportunities of job.
6. Promotion of agro based industries in rural areas can contribute to stop this huge flow of migration from rural to urban areas.
7. In rural areas human resources development adopt the strategy to reduce the migration.
8. Provide all basic needs in rural areas and reduce the large and over population in urban areas.
9. In rural areas provide the pipe borne water, electricity, good roads, hospitals, schools, vocational center there should be the main causes of rural urban migration.

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Data Availability

The data used in the study could be made available upon the written request.

Deceleration of Interest

The researchers declare that we have no clash of interest.

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