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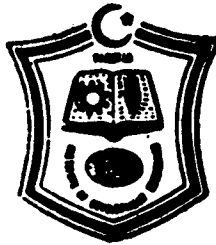
**No. 101**

# **FACTORS INFLUENCING MIGRATION TO URBAN AREAS IN PAKISTAN**

**A Case Study of Gujranwala City**

*Prepared by*

**Social Sciences Research Centre  
University of the Punjab, Lahore**



**Pakistan Institute of Development Economics  
Post Box No. 1091, Islamabad  
(Pakistan)**

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## FOREWORD

The present report on factors affecting migrations to Gujranwala City is first in the series of such case studied being done under the auspices of the Pakistan Institute of Development Economics. These studies are based on sample survey of each selected city. The survey of each city is supplemented by a survey of infrastructure of its adjacent rural areas.

It is hoped that the contents of this report and other similar reports would be useful to policy makers and planners in understanding the role of various social and economic factors which influence people to leave their place of residence in order to live in cities.

The survey and the writing of the present report were done by the Social Sciences Research Centre (SSRC) of the University of the Punjab Lahore.

The Pakistan Institute of Development Economics appreciates the effort made by the staff of SSRC for this undertaking particularly those of its Director Mr. Mazhar Hussain, for getting the report re-written in the light of comments and suggestions given by the PIDE research staff. Miss Amna Nazli, Research Supervisor at the SSRC was primarily responsible for the collection of data and the preparation of this report.

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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

Pakistan is one of the many Asian Countries who are experiencing not only high rate of population growth but also rapid urban growth. The growth of urban population is indicated by the increasing number of urban centres and also by the concentration of population in the big cities. The excessive growth of urban population is contributed to a large extent by rural to urban migration and to some extent by reclassification of some rural areas as urban areas.<sup>1</sup> The social and economic problems associated with rural to urban migration have become a focus of national concern resulting in a greater emphasis on the need for studies on the factors influencing such migration.

The present study is a step towards identifying the social and economic factors which influence the people to migrate to a rapidly growing urban centre by carrying out a sample survey of migrants to the city of Gujranwala.

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<sup>1</sup>According to the 1961 census "Urban areas include all cities and towns with a population of 5,000 and above plus all incorporated municipalities and towns managed by Notified Area Committees irrespective of their population size". Population Census of Pakistan, 1961, Vol.3, P.II-24.

## Objectives

The objectives set forth for this study were as follows:

- 1) to identify the factors which influenced people to migrate to Gujranwala city.
- 2) to find out the social, economic and demographic characteristics of the migrants and their place of origin.

In pursuing the above objectives it was decided to collect the relevant information about the individual migrants as well as infrastructure of the rural areas and Gujranwala city. (This was done on the assumption that majority of the migrants had come from the rural areas to Gujranwala city). For the purpose of this study only those persons who moved from the place of their original residence to Gujranwala city over the period 1961-74 were taken as migrants.

## Methodology

The data with respect to the characteristics of the migrants and the causes of their movement to the Gujranwala Town, were collected through a sample survey of migrants themselves with the help of an interview schedule. For the selection of the sample, the lists of property units<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>2</sup>By property unit is meant a unit of ownership owned by one person or more persons jointly or by an institution.

maintained by the Excise and Taxation Department, Government of the Punjab, were used as the Universe. The whole universe was divided into 5 sectors and the sample was selected randomly from each sector with probability proportional to the size of the sector. In all the sample formed 14.5 percent of the Universe. The units falling in the sample were visited by interviewers but the required information was only collected where ever the migrants were found to be living. The data thus collected were checked and edited in the field and any discrepancies found were corrected there and then.

The total number of sample property units was 6004, out of which only 1,995 property units had migrants living in them. The number of migrants in such property units was 5309 (For details See Appendix I).

The data for the infrastructure of the rural areas of Gujranwala District was also obtained with the help of an interview schedule. The respondents were Patwari/Headman of the sample villages selected randomly from the list of the total villages of the district of Gujranwala.

The information regarding the social and economic conditions in the Gujranwala City was obtained by interviewing relevant persons where necessary, official records were also consulted (Details are given in an annexure to this report).

## Limitations of the Study

Some of the limitations of the present study which came into light either during the course of survey and analysis or from the comments received on the earlier drafts, are as follows:

- 1) the data were collected in respect of the migrants which came into Gujranwala City over the period 1961-74. For the purpose of a detailed analysis about their characteristics it was considered that pooling the information about the migrants which came over the period of 13 years may not lead to results which are more relevant to reflect the recent situation. Moreover, the greater the time lapse between the arrival of the migrant and the time of interview the greater the affect of recall lapse in describing the factors influencing them to come to Gujranwala. Hence it was decided to restrict such analysis for the migrants who came only during the previous year i.e. 1973. This approach obviously resulted in a substantial reduction in the sample size thereby reducing the significance of the results.

2) the study would have been more useful

If along with the survey a complete census was also taken of the residential units falling in the sample. This would have in the first place avoided the possibility of certain families denying the existence of migrants among them either due to sheer inertia or to avoid the botheration of answering questions. Secondly, a complete census would have made it possible to draw a comparison between the characteristics of the migrants and the non-migrants. Thirdly, it would have become possible to estimate the magnitude and rate of immigration.

3) In the interview schedule separate lists of 'Push' and 'Pull' factors were shown and each list was given more or less the same weight. It was therefore, difficult to know whether it were the 'Push' or the 'Pull' factors which dominated to act as inducement for migration. Moreover, even in the same list, the relative importance of the various influences could not be determined when a migrant chose more than one reasons of his migration out of the list in question. The migrant could have been asked

simply the question as to what made him to migrate instead of being provided with the choice in picking up the reasons of his migration out of the given list. Such reasons could then be classified in order of importance as 'Push' or 'Pull' factors.

## CHAPTER II

### CHARACTERISTICS OF IN-MIGRANTS

Information in respect of the following characteristics of the migrants has been collected in the survey and analysis in this study.

- a) year of coming to Gujranwala city
- b) previous place of Residence
- c) sex
- d) age
- e) marital status
- f) education
- g) employment
- h) income

Except for 'education', 'marital status' and income, for which the analysis of characteristics have been done in respect of the migrants of 1973 only, the first six characteristics have been studied for all the migrants who came during the years 1961-74.

The above mentioned characteristics are discussed in the following sections:

#### a. Year of coming by Sex

As indicated by table 1 (Appendix II), the in-migrants show an upward trend with the passage of years. If we divide the decade of the sixties into two time periods i.e., prior to 1965 war and after it, the second

period shows more migrants than the first with two peak years 1965 and 1968 before the seventies. From 1972 onwards the number increases continuously and markedly. This upward trend could be attributed to at least two factors. Firstly, with the passage of time, the links with the town became stronger through other migrants who had settled down and had communication with their original place of residence which might have influenced further migration. Secondly, the increased economic development particularly the growth of industry in Gujranwala city opened up new job opportunities for the in-comers as it was just after the mid sixties that the Small Industrial Estate was established in the town.

The above mentioned table also gives yearwise information about the number and percentage of male and female in-migrants. Which shows that the migrants of the two sexes were nearly more or less balanced. The difference hardly exceeds 2 to 3 percent with the exception of 1965 in which the males markedly predominate. In some years where female migrants out number males slightly, marriage could be accounted for as one of the important 'reasons' of their migration, because if this social factor had not played a dominant role, the base ratio of migrants would have jumped upto 150 males for 100 females which differs significantly from the general population of the country.

b. Previous place of Residence

Out of the total 5309 migrants, 16 have been excluded because 5 of them did not report their previous place of residence and 11 came from outside the country. The remainder are tabulated in Table 2 and 3 given in Appendix II.

Table 2 gives their distribution according to provinces and table 3 according to districts with their urban or rural place of origin.

Table 2 clearly indicates that over 90 percent of the migrants came from within the province of the Punjab. The remaining came from the North West Frontier Province, Sind and Baluchistan in order of their numbers. Azad Kashmir sent a little over 1 percent. Taking them on urban-rural basis, the province of Punjab had 51 percent of the migrants from urban areas and about 49 percent from rural areas. Among the other provinces even if they sent smaller numbers, almost 100 percent came from urban areas of Baluchistan, about 80 percent from Sind and 57 percent from N.W.F.P. But the position with respect to Azad Kashmir was the opposite where about 80 percent of the migrants came from rural areas.

Looking at the sex-wise distribution of migrants, the provinces of the Punjab and N.W.F.P. sent higher proportion of females while rural areas a higher proportion

of males. In case of Sind and Baluchistan, the proportion was almost equal between the two sexes in urban as well as rural areas.

Distributing the migrants district-wise, table 3 indicates that over 30 percent of the total migrants who came from the Punjab were from the district of Gujranwala itself, followed by 24 percent from Sialkot and just over 13 percent from Lahore and about 9 percent from Lyallpur. These four districts of the Punjab province contributed almost 80 percent of the total migrants to Gujranwala city. Looking at the urban and rural distribution, the two districts, Gujranwala and Sialkot alone sent about 80 percent of the migrants. Among the urbans, the main districts were Lahore, followed by Sialkot, Gujranwala and Lyallpur which contributed about 70 percent of the total urban migrants from the Punjab.

To summarise:

1. By far, the largest number of migrants came from within the country and out of these the largest proportion was from the province of the Punjab.
2. More persons came from urban than rural areas of the country.
3. Taking them sex-wise, a higher proportion of females had their residence in urban areas as compared to males.
4. The people who came from the province of Sind, Baluchistan, N.W.F.P. and the former East Pakistan were more or less equally divided between urban and rural.

5. Out of the total migrants from the Punjab, about one third came from the Gujranwala district itself. Out of these over three quarters were of rural origin and less than a quarter were from urban areas.
6. The Sialkot district contributed about one quarter of the total migrants from the Punjab. Out of these the majority were from rural areas.
7. With the exception of the district of Lahore, a very high proportion of the migrants from other districts were urban in origin.

c. Age Structure:

Table 4 (Appendix II) gives the number of migrants in five-year age groups alongwith their percentages. A summary table (1.1) from that information is given on the next page which shows only the percentages of the migrants with reference to four groupings: (a) below the age of 10 not included in the working force, (b) from age 10 to 39, which have been considered the younger working force, (c) from age 40 to 59, old working force and finally, (d) persons 60 and over which have been designated beyond the working age.

Table 1.1

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANTS  
(A Summary Table)

Age group	All Migrants
Below working age <u>0-9</u>	<u>24.0</u>
Total working age <u>10-59</u>	<u>73.7</u>
Young working age 10-39	63.0
Old working age 40-59	10.7
Above working age <u>60+</u>	<u>2.3</u>
Total .. .. .	100.0

Source: Appendix II, Table 4.

Table 1.1 shows that more than half (63%) of the migrants were in the young working age group of 10-39, the migrants in 'the non-working age group' 'as well as' 'the old working age group' were only 26 percent of the total migrants. This clearly indicates that the persons in the younger age have a greater tendency to shift their place of residence.

To get an idea of urban-rural differentials of the migrants by age and sex reference may be made to table 5 (Appendix II). This table indicates that the age structure for migrant from urban and rural areas is practically the same but there are differences with respect to sex. The proportion of female in younger age groups of 10-39 is much higher than males both among urban and rural migrants, which may possibly be due to female marriage migration.

#### d. Marital Status:

For marital status, only the migrants of 1973 have been taken into consideration because of some difficulties involved in determining the marital status at the time of migration of those coming in earlier years. Table 6 (Appendix II) gives distribution of migrants by marital status, sex and previous place of residence. The following observations are drawn from table 6:

(a) Taking all the migrants together, a little over 50 percent were 'never-married', about 47 percent married and the remaining (a little less than 3 percent) were either widowed or divorced at the time of the survey which indicates that the proportion of never-married and ever-married was almost equal.

(b) The sex-wise distribution of migrants shows marked differences. The proportion of never-married was higher among the males (56.4 percent) and of the married was higher for females (53.5 percent). The proportion of widowed and divorced was almost equal between the two sexes.

(c) Taking into consideration the original place of residence, 54.8 percent of the total migrants came from urban areas and 45.2 percent from rural areas but the proportion of married persons was higher among the rural migrants as against urbans, being 49.5 percent 45.4 percent respectively.

(d) Among the rural migrants themselves, the proportion of persons married was higher for females (55.8%) than for males (44.2%). Among the urbans also, females married were higher than the males, being 52 percent and 38 percent respectively.

(e) Comparing males alone on rural-urban basis we find that the proportion of married males was much higher among the rurals (44.0 percent) than the urbans (38 percent).

The same was the case with urban/rural females, but here the disparity was less, i.e., 56 percent rurals as against 52 percent urbans.

e. Education:

The distribution of migrants of 1973 according to literacy, urban-rural origin and sex is summarized in Table 2.1

Table 2.1

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANTS  
ACCORDING TO LITERACY, 1973

(A Summary Table)

Literacy Status	URBAN			RURAL			TOTAL		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Illiterate	34.1	37.0	35.6	40.7	71.8	54.8	37.2	51.7	44.0
Literate	58.9	53.5	56.0	46.0	19.5	34.0	52.7	39.1	46.0
Children below School age	7.2	9.5	8.4	13.3	8.7	11.2	10.1	9.2	9.0
Total:-	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source:- Appendix II table 7.

Table 2.1 shows that almost half the migrants of 1973 were literate. The percentage of literates among the males (53%) was markedly higher than for those among the females (39%).

Taking urban and rural migrants separately, the urban migrants had a much proportion of literates (56%)

than those among rural migrants (34%). Among urban migrants the percentage of literates among males was only slightly higher than that for females being 59% and 54% for the two sexes respectively. The corresponding percentages for the rural migrants was 46% for males and 20% for females, indicating that sex differential in literacy is **much** higher among the rural migrants than the urban migrants.

Table 8 in the Appendix II <sup>also</sup> gives some idea of the level of education of the migrants. It will be seen that the level of educational attainment was higher in urban areas than in rural areas and was also higher among males as compared to females. For example, beyond the secondary level of education, the male urban migrants were over 15 percent of their total and females less than 9 percent. Among the rurals, this percentage for males was 8 as against less than 4 for females. Taking all the literate migrants for 1973 together the post-matriculate educated came to just over 10 per cent of the total.

f. Occupation and Employment Status:

Two detailed tables (8-A and 8-B) have been given in Appendix II about the occupational status of migrants and a summary table with broad occupational categories is given on the next page (Table 3.1). This classification is in accordance with Pakistan Standard Classification of Occupation.<sup>3</sup> All the occupations are divided into 12 major

<sup>3</sup>Central Statistical Office, "Pakistan Standard Classification of Occupation" (PSCO-1968), Karachi-3, 1971, Vol.I.

## ( A SUMMARY TABLE )

Code	Categories of occupation.	Number of Migrants			Percentage of total Working Migrants		
		Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
<b>A. LABOUR FORCE.</b>							
0, 1	Professional, Technical and Related.	61	28	89	7.9	3.1	5.3
2.	Administrative and Managerial	24	4	28	3.1	0.4	1.7
3.	Clerical	49	25	74	6.3	2.8	4.4
4.	Sales Workers	95	65	160	12.3	7.2	9.6
5.	Service Workers	65	49	114	8.4	5.5	6.8
6.	Agriculture and Related	55	241	296	7.1	16.9	17.7
7.	Metal, Wood, Food processors and Weavers	111	129	240	14.5	14.4	14.4
8.	Black smiths, Shoe makers Electrician etc.	49	56	105	6.3	6.2	6.3
9.	Masons, Manual labourers	103	132	125	13.4	14.7	14.1
-	Apprentice	5	7	12	0.6	0.8	0.7
X.	Unclassified Occupation	25	22	47	3.2	2.5	2.8
Y.	Armed Forces	31	12	43	4.0	1.3	2.6
	Unemployed	100	1270	227	12.9	14.2	13.6
	Total	773	897	1,67	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Labour force as percentage of total Migrants:-	(28.2)	(35.1)	(31.6)			

Table continued.....

Code	Categories of occupation.	Number of Migrants			Percentage of Total Working Migrants		
		Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
<b>B. NON-LABOUR FORCE</b>							
	House wives	1,032	830	1,862	52.5	50.1	51.4
	Aged 60+	26	31	57	1.5	1.9	1.6
	Children less than 10 years and not going to school	438	488	926	22.2	29.4	25.6
	Invalids	3	-	3	0.1	-	-
	<b>Total:</b>	<b>1,965</b>	<b>1,658</b>	<b>3,623</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	Non-Labour force as percent of total Migrants.	(71.8)	(64.9)	(68.4)			
	<b>G. TOTAL:</b>	<b>2,738</b>	<b>2,555</b>	<b>5,293*</b>			
		(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)			

\* 16 persons have not been counted because 11 persons came from out of Pakistan and 5 did not report their previous place of residence.

categories and are given by urban-rural place of origin. No sex distinction is made because the economically active females formed only negligible proportion of the total labour force among the migrants.

Out of the total migrants, about 32 percent were in 'labour force' in the sense that either they were engaged in work or were looking for work. The remaining 68 percent were 'non-labour force'. Out of the total non-labour force consisting of 3623 persons, about half were just housewives about 26 percent were children below age 10 and not going to school, 21 percent were students and less than 2 percent were aged or invalids.

The percentage in labour force out of the rural migrants was higher (35.1%) as against the urban migrants (28.2%). Since the type of occupations markedly differ for urban and rural migrants, we shall discuss them separately. The variety of individual occupations is so large that it is not possible to give attention to each one of them and make generalizations.

Among the urban migrants, the percentage of unemployed was only 13 which is slightly lower than that of the rural migrants. Among the major categories of occupation the largest concentrations in order of percentages were under major category 7 (Metal, Wood, Food processors and Weavers), and 4 (Sales Workers). In this category, the

most prominent occupation was of textile workers followed by tailors. These two occupations together accounted for 86 percent of the total in this category. Only a small number consisted of metal and wood workers. Under major category 9 (masons and manual workers), manual workers accounted for the largest share being about 77 percent of the total, followed by construction workers accounting for another 18 percent in this category. Sales workers in major category 4 were just about 12.5 percent of the total labour force. Retail shopkeepers and vendors together accounted for over 80 percent of the total in this category. Major categories 5 (Service workers) and 0,1 contributed 8.5 and 8 percent of the total urban labour force respectively. Category 0,1 comprises engineers, medical doctors and teachers; the most important being the last one forming about half of the total in this category. It may be mentioned here that most of the people in this category came to this town on account of transfers.

In conclusion, we may say that majority of the urban migrant labour force consisted of crafts men of various kinds or retail shopkeepers. They presumably moved to Gujranwala for better paid jobs or more remunerative opportunities in the industrially developing and commercially expanding town.

The major occupational categories among the rural migrants were '6' (Agriculture and Related) followed by

'9' (masons, manual labours) and '7'. The rest were of nominal importance. Major category '6' accounted for 27 percent of rural migrants. Tenants alone in this category were over 60 percent of the total. Owner-cultivators and owner-cum-tenants constituted about 14 percent. It may be mentioned here that the owners of land, after the Land Reforms of 1961 and 1972, had become much less anxious to give their land on tenancy because of the difficulty of ejection and additional privileges given to tenants.

Major category '9' consisted mainly of manual labourers. Among the rural migrants in category 9 and 75 percent were manual workers, and 22 percent were construction workers like carpenters, bricklayers and others. In category '7' weavers and tailors together accounted for 86 percent of the total. The next category in importance was '4' of sales workers which consisted mostly of retail shop-keepers, who formed 90 percent of this category.

From the analysis of all such data it appears that majority of the migrants adopted the occupation of the same type which they had at the place of their previous residence. This of course does not apply to most of those who moved from the agricultural sector of the rural areas.

### g. Income

Income data were collected from the migrants for the year 1973 only and what-ever the monthly income they gave was accepted, sometimes after some cross-examination. These data were collected from all the migrants but it was felt that the longer the period since the migrants had arrived in Gujranwala Town, the smaller the reliance that could be placed on the income declared by him. Another difficulty was that since all the income was expressed in monetary terms, and there had been a drastic rise in prices during the period under study, incomes of different years did not reveal the real value and could not be compared. It was therefore, decided to limit the analysis to the income data of 1973 only. The objective of studying income of the migrants at the time of their migration was to see that how far inadequate income was responsible for inducing them to move from the place of original residence to the city? It was realised that the data for one year sample migrants were too meagre to justify any firm generalization. It could, however, supplement and throw some light on the reasons of migration related to income.

Excluding non-earning migrants and those who worked for meals only (517), the remaining migrants numbered 154 only for the year 1973. Out of these 80 were from urban areas and 74 from rural areas. They formed 22.6 percent of the urban and 27.3 percent of the rural migrants. They are tabulated below according to the specified income brackets (Table 4.1).

Table 4.1

**DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANTS BY INCOME AND  
PREVIOUS PLACE OF RESIDENCE**

Income per month	NUMBER			PERCENTAGE		
	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL
0 - 100	20	39	59	25.0	52.4	38.3
101 - 200	30	23	53	37.4	31.1	34.5
201 - 300	9	6	15	11.2	8.2	9.8
301 - 400	7	2	9	8.5	2.7	5.7
401 - 500	3	-	3	3.8	-	2.0
501 - 600	2	-	2	2.5	-	1.3
601 - 700	3	2	5	3.8	2.7	3.3
701 - 800	2	1	3	2.5	1.4	2.0
801 - 900	-	-	-	-	-	-
901 - 1000	-	-	-	-	-	-
1001 -	5	1	4	5.2	1.4	3.1
<b>Total:</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Average Income</b>	<b>285.1</b>	<b>151.0</b>	<b>220.6</b>			

If we assume that at the prices of 1973 an average rural family needed at least Rs.200 per month and an average urban family Rs.300, we find that about 74 per cent of the urban and 83 percent of the rural families were hardly able to maintain the minimum living standard in their original homes (on the assumption that every earner represented a family). A higher subsistence income for urban areas is assumed because the cost of living in such areas is

at least 50 percent higher than the rural areas. This is supported firstly by recent consumption surveys in the country which revealed that in rural areas only 5.7 percent of the total monthly consumption expenditure is on house rent, while in urban areas this comes to 12 percent of the total.<sup>4</sup> Secondly, there are some extra benefits (as such as fuel, vegetables and water) available to the rural population free of cost as against those living in the urbans.

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<sup>4</sup>Statistical Division, Govt. of Pakistan, "Household, Income and Expenditure Survey 1971-72" Karachi, Table 11, Page 22.

## REASONS OF MIGRATION

causes of migration are usually analysed in terms of 'Push' and 'Pull' factors. Push factors come under those circumstances which compel a person or a family to leave their previous residence (either a village or a town). On the other hand, 'Pull' factors constitute those attractions in the town which induce them to choose it as their new home. Push factors usually include, lack of employment opportunities, absence of industries and other non-agricultural occupations in the village. Among the 'Pull' factors are employment opportunities as well as educational, medical and social facilities available there. But it has its own aspects of the same. Lack of income or employment opportunities may be a push factor for a villager to leave his place of residence but may also exert the influence of a pull factor on him through the attraction opportunities and jobs available in an industrially developing town. Which force whether 'Push' or 'Pull', has greater influence on the migrant, is difficult to determine. Even the migrant himself may not be able to distinguish whether he was pushed from the village or pulled into the town. In the light of the above discussion, some writers have concluded that a push-pull dimension is a subjective characteristics of migration.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>5</sup> United Nations, "The Determinants and consequences of Population Trends", New York, 1973, P.211.

In gathering the data for this study, the migrant was presented with two lists of causes, one containing the 'Push' and other the 'Pull' factors. He was supposed to specify the reasons given in both, and therefore, it was difficult to determine the primary influence of either of the two factors. Luckily, a majority of the migrants selected only one reason from each of the two lists and very few persons gave more than one reasons. This made it possible to some extent, to know the relative importance of reasons in each of the two lists, but not the relative importance of 'Push' and 'Pull' factors.

Before we come to the analysis of the data being collected for the present study, we may note that the interview schedules were filled not by questioning all the migrants in the sample, but only those we have called the 'Primary Migrants'. People migrate as individuals or in groups as a family or a household following one particular person as their 'spokesman', 'leader' or 'decision maker' in this respect. Such a person may be father, (very rarely the mother) or the eldest male of the family. Those who accept his decision are being called 'Secondary Migrants'. Table 5.1 shows the distribution of Primary Migrants and others by their place of residence before migration.

Table 5.1

DISTRIBUTION OF IN-MIGRANTS AS PRIMARY AND OTHERS  
BY THEIR PREVIOUS PLACE OF RESIDENCE.

Status of In-migrants	Previous place (of) Residence			Percentage		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Primary	664	740	1406 <sup>1</sup>	24.2 (47.3)	29.0 (52.7)	26.5 (100.0)
Others:						
1. Along with Primary Mover	1591	1532	3123	57.8 (50.9)	60.0 (49.1)	58.9 (100.0)
2. Marriage	494	283	780 <sup>2</sup>	18.0 (63.6)	11.0 (36.4)	14.6 (100.0)
<b>Total</b>	<b>2749</b>	<b>2555</b>	<b>5309<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

1. Two persons did not report previous place of residence.
2. Three persons did not report place of residence.
3. Five persons did not report their previous place of residence.

It will be seen from the table that 52.7 percent of the total Primary Migrants came from rural areas. Movement on the basis of marriage, however, was of a much larger magnitude (63.6 percent) in the case of urban migrants. The average number of dependents and married females per Primary Migrant was larger for urbans as against the rurals. This might be due to much wider social contacts of the urbans in the town as compared to rural migrants.

In terms of percentages, the Primary Migrants were 24 percent of those coming from urban areas and 29 percent from the rural parts. Since the number of Primary Migrants

for females was negligible (32 only), we have ignored the factor of sex in this analysis. A variety of causes of migration given by the migrants are discussed under different headings with reference to the data collected and some conclusions are drawn about the factors influencing their migration.

### Economic Causes

Taking into account the causes of migration, tables 6.1 and 7.1 give an analysis of the causes under push factors and pull factors respectively with the distribution of migrants according to their urban-rural origin.

It will be seen that the most important causes of migration came under the major category of 'Economic Reasons' which accounted for 60 percent of the Primary Migrants under push factors and 73 percent under pull factors. Taking them on urban-rural basis, the urban migrants accounted for about 57 percent and the rurals for 63 percent in the case of push factors and 68 percent and over 77 percent, respectively in the case of pull factors.

Table 6.1

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIMARY MIGRANTS BY REASON  
OF LEAVING (PUSH FACTORS) & PREVIOUS PLACE  
OF RESIDENCE (URBAN/RURAL)

Reasons	Number			percentages		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
<u>ECONOMIC REASONS</u>	381	464	845	57.4	62.7	70.2
(a) In-sufficient income	276	341	617	41.5	46.1	43.9
(b) Lack of employment opportunities	95	103	198	14.4	13.9	14.2
(c) In-sufficient Agricultural land	8	19	27	1.2	2.6	1.9
(d) Loss of business	2	1	3	0.3	0.1	0.2
<u>SOCIAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL REASONS:</u>	26	25	51	3.9	3.4	3.6
(a) Lack or inadequacy of Educational facilities	14	12	34	2.1	2.7	2.4
(b) Mal-adjustment with environments, parents/ spouse or death of spouse.	12	5	17	1.8	0.7	1.2
<u>OTHER REASONS:</u>	169	61	230	25.5	8.2	16.4
(a) War (1965, 1971)	23	20	43	3.5	2.7	3.1
(b) Floods	3	2	5	0.6	0.3	0.4
(c) Ejectment	13	8	21	2.0	1.1	1.5
(d) Retirement	17	5	22	2.6	0.7	1.5
(e) Transfer	113	26	139	17.0	3.5	9.9

Table continued

Reasons	Number			Percentage		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Multiple Reasons	469	154	200	6.9	20.6	14.2
Push Factors Not Reported	42	36	78	6.3	5.0	5.6
Total	664	740	1,404+2*	100.0	100.0	100.0

\* Two persons did not report previous place of residence, out of these, one did not give reasons of push and the other came due to "Lack of proper employment."

DISTRICT  
OF GOVERNMENT  
PREVIOUS

Reasons	Total			Percentage		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b><u>ECONOMIC REASONS:</u></b>	451	573	1,024	67.9	77.2	72.5
(a) Govt. Service Govt./Private	152	217	369	23.0	29.3	26.3
(b) Govt. job in Factory	120	144	264	18.0	19.5	18.7
(c) For Business	117	148	265	17.6	20.0	18.9
(d) Chance of employment in an industrial City	43	46	89	6.5	6.2	6.3
(e) To learn Trade	12	16	28	1.8	2.2	2.0
(f) Purchase of property	7	2	9	1.0	0.3	0.7
<b><u>SOCIAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL REASONS:</u></b>	39	53	92	5.9	7.2	6.5
(a) Better Educational facilities.	11	19	30	1.7	2.6	2.1
(b) Induced by relatives living in Gujranwala	18	7	25	2.9	0.9	1.9
(c) Preference for city life.-		13	13	-	1.8	0.9
(d) Better Medical Facilities	2	11	13	0.3	1.5	0.8
(e) Better Town	8	3	11	1.2	0.4	0.8
(f) Better Environment	9	1	10	1.4	0.1	0.7

Table continued.....

Reasons	Number			Percentage		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Multiple Reasons	22	56	78	3.3	7.6	5.5
Pull Reasons Not Reported.	143	57	200 <sup>(1)</sup>	21.5	7.7	14.2
Total	664	740	1,404+2 <sup>(2)</sup>	100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) Transfer has been considered as a 'push' factor only. It includes 139 cases of Transfer (113 Urban & 26 Rural).

(2) Two persons did not report previous place of residence, one did not state the reason of 'pull' and the other 'Govt. Job'.

On the basis of individual factors of 'Economic Reasons' the push and pull factors were quite distinct in nature. The most important push factors were "In-sufficient income" and "Lack of Employment Opportunities". These two together accounted for 58 percent of the total Primary Migrants, 56 percent as urban and 60 percent as rurals. The higher percentage of the rurals falling under these heads could be accounted for under-employment and low income levels of our rural economy.

The important economic reasons under the pull factors were 'Public/Private service', 'Job in Factories' and 'Business'. These three together accounted for 64 percent of the total Primary Migrants, about 59 per cent in the case of urban and 69 percent in the case of rurals. If 'Expectation of Industrial Employment' is also added to these, the four factors then would amount to 65 percent in the case of urbans and 75 percent in the case of rural migrants. This indicates that the search for jobs, particularly for service, was much stronger among the rurals than the urban migrants.

#### SOCIAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL REASONS

A large number of females who moved to the town on account of 'marriage' are not included in the Primary Migrants since girls in our society are not supposed to be decision makers in case of marriage or migration due to marriage.

Under the main headings, the push factors include "in-adequate educational facilities" and "mal-adjustment with environment". Both taken together accounted for only 3.6 percent of the Primary Migrants, the percentage being slightly higher for the urbans as against the rurals. As regards pull factors, we have as many as five reasons given by the migrants, including attraction of city life, better educational and medical facilities and the pull effect of friends and relatives.

#### OTHER REASONS

Under 'Push' factors, 'other reasons' include movement on account of the two wars with India, floods, ejection from land and home, retirement and transfers. The last one was responsible for the movement of a substantial number of people to Gujranwala, particularly from urban areas. Under 'Pull' factors, the major reason was some emergency created by any death or other tragic event in the town which made some people to migrate there. When a migrant gave a reason of pull while question was about push or the other way round, that was regarded as 'reason not reported'. Such cases formed over 14 percent in the case of 'Pull' and only 6 percent under 'Push' factors.

Finally we come to Multiple Reasons which were 14 percent for the 'Push' factors and less than 6 percent for the 'Pull' factors. The largest percentage under this head was among the rural migrants for push factors i.e.,

21 percent. Why more rural migrants gave multiple reasons than urbans is difficult to explain. But the most common reasons of combined with "Others" were in sufficient income and lack of employment opportunities both for urban and rural migrants.

The general conclusion which follows from this analysis is that the chief motive of migration to the town was economic in nature, i.e., desire for better employment and higher income, while other motives were secondary and supplementary in nature.

#### WHY GUJRANWALA WAS SELECTED FOR SHIFTING?

Since most of the urban facilities which served as a magnetic pull for the migrant were available in other towns also, then why were the migrants attracted more to Gujranwala than the other urban places. A separate question was framed to elicit this information and results are shown in table 8.1.

The table shows that about 54 percent of the total Primary Migrants mentioned that they came to Gujranwala because they had either their friends or their relatives living in that town. Another 25 percent migrants came there without any pre-determined reason. They could have moved to any other town hence, they have been classified under 'Chance Factor'. For 8 percent of the migrants, Gujranwala was the nearest city. A little more than 2 percent of them gave more than one reason for the

selection of this town, but it was found, however, that either a relation or some one else from their village was already living there.

Table 8.1

REASONS SPECIFIC TO SELECTION OF GUJRANWALA TOWN FOR MIGRATION

Reasons for Selection	Number			Percentage		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
1. Friends/Relatives already live here	626	18	644	45.5	56.5	45.8
2. People from my village live here	114	-	114	8.3	-	8.1
3. Nearest City from my village	110	2	112	8.0	6.3	8.0
4. Transfer	129	10	139	9.4	30.9	9.9
5. Chance Factor	343	2	345	25.0	6.3	24.6
6. Far from borders of the country	9	-	9	0.6	-	0.6
7. Combination of 1, 2 & 3 above.	29	-	29	2.1	-	2.1
Not Reported	14	-	14	1.0	-	1.0
<b>Total Primary Migrants</b>	<b>1,374</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>1,406</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

It may be concluded from this analysis that people usually move to those places where they already have some one with whom they can feel at home and also have links with their community circle.

WHO INFORMED ABOUT OPPORTUNITIES  
AVAILABLE AT GUJRANWALA

Table 9.1 shows that out of the total Primary Migrants about 45 percent reported that they were told by their relatives about some good job opportunities available in this town, or that they could earn a better living in this place through some private enterprise. Another 18 percent got this information through their friends or some one from their village. Thus, about 64 percent of the total had prior knowledge about the availability the better employment opportunities in this town.

Table 9.1

SOURCE OF INFORMATION ABOUT THE OPPORTUNITIES AVAILABLE AT GUJRANWALA.

Source of Information	Primary Migrants	Proportion
Friends	451	10.8
Relatives	628	44.6
Some one from my village	107	7.6
No one (Includes transfer cases)	479	34.2
Other sources	8	0.5
Not reported	33	2.4
Total:	1,406	100.0

STAY AT GUJRANWALA:

Some information about the decision to stay at Gujranwala was also collected from the Primary Migrants, the results of which are shown in Table 10.1. Out of the total migrants, 90.5 percent reported that they intended to stay at Gujranwala permanently. Out of the remaining 9.5 percent migrants, about 1/3 wanted to go back to their previous place of residence, another 1/3 wanted to reside in Gujranwala for some time and then go back to their previous homes. The remaining 1/3 were working on posts from which they could be transferred.

Table 10.1

**DECISION OF THE STAY AT GUJRANWALA**

Decision of Stay	Number of Migrants	Proportion
Live permanently	4,805	90.5
Go back to previous place of residence	164	3.1
Shuttle between Gujranwala and previous place of residence	177	3.3
On Transferable Posts	139	2.7
Undecided as Primary Migrants have moved out.	24	0.4
<b>Total:</b>	<b>5,309</b>	<b>100.0</b>

- Note: 1) Whatever the decision about stay was made by the Primary Migrant, the same has been considered applicable to the Secondary Movers.
- 2) The women who got married in Gujranwala have been considered as permanent in-migrants of Gujranwala.
- 3) It was observed that if the migrants who came to Gujranwala in the recent past (i.e., within the last one or two years) a larger proportion were unsettled about their stay at Gujranwala.

This concludes that once people decide to live in a big town, there are little chances of going back to their original homes.

## CHAPTER IV

### SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

After stating the problem of rapid urban growth and the factors influencing migration from rural areas to the town of Gujranwala a brief reference to the methodology used was made, the details of which are appended with this report. Some short comings discovered after the completion of the work are frankly stated in the beginning. A broad study on the socio-economic factors affecting migration in the district of Gujranwala was also made to serve as a background for the Push & Pull factors, which is given as an annexure to this report for reference purposes.

The second chapter of the report discusses the demographic, social and economic characteristics of the migrants with a purpose to know the type of people who usually tend to move or have moved to the town of Gujranwala. It has been found that more persons came from urban than the rural areas and most of them came from other districts than the district of Gujranwala itself. The sex-wise distribution of the migrants shows that females were dominant in number which, by further analysis has revealed that the factor of 'marriage' has played a prominent role in increasing the number of female migrants, particularly by those from the urban areas. The age structure of migrants indicates that a markedly high proportion of the migrants consisted

of young persons. Considering the marital status of migrants at the time of migration, the married and un-married were more or less balanced with a little predominance of the former. It is not surprising to note that the literacy percentage among the migrants was much higher than that of the general population of the country indicating that literate people are more inclined towards better prospects of life. The data on occupation and employment status revealed that although a fair proportion of the migrants of working age were un-employed, the main reason of their movement was under-employment rather than visible unemployment. People who came even from rural areas were mostly non-agricultural in profession but a fair proportion consisted of tenants and landless labours. It was also confirmed that very few moved on account of the scarcity of land. From the urban areas, the majority consisted of lower middle class professionals e.g., handicraftsmen, sales men, construction workers. etc. Income statistics showed that a high proportion of the migrants both from urban and rural areas were earning incomes hardly enough to give them a reasonable living standard. The validity of this conclusion was confirmed by majority of the migrants who gave inadequate income and unsatisfactory employment as the major cause for their migration.

In the third and final chapter, the reasons for migration given by the Primary Migrants have been classified according to the urban-rural origin of the migrants and are also shown separately under 'Push' and 'Pull' factors. A majority of the migrants gave inadequate income and unsatisfactory employment as reasons for their migration under 'Push' factors and expectation or acquisition of better employment and higher incomes under the 'Pull' factors. Other reasons were of secondary importance.

From the above analysis, we can conclude that the problem is not only rural to urban migration, but equally important aspect is the movement of people from other urban areas which are not only small urban centres but major towns like Lahore, Lyallpur and Sialkot. A detailed study of this aspect of migration should be made to identify the causes there of.

The present study concentrates merely on the causes of migration. The scope of the study should be extended to other aspects of urban growth which would enable us to measure the contributions of migration (and the net not only in the gross) to the pressure of population in the town. In this respect not only in-migration but out-migration also needs attention.

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# METROLOGY

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF METROLOGICAL BUREAUX

## METHODOLOGY

The information was collected with the help of an interview schedule (Appendix Miscellaneous) which was prepared in the light of the objectives of the study. The interview schedule was pretested at Gujranwala and then finalised for the collection of data.

The interviewers received thorough training both in the office and in the field. It may be mentioned that all the interviewers were residents of the town. The data thus collected was edited 100 percent by editors with the help of supervisors, in the presence of interviewers. Any discrepancy found was corrected after paying a visit to the field by the interviewer. Some time the field supervisors personally checked the work.

As for the universe of the study, the list of all the property units including their relevant particulars, maintained by the local office of Gujranwala Excise and Taxation Department, Government of Punjab, was used. (See Appendix Miscellaneous, Statement I)

There were 41,342 property units in the municipal limits of Gujranwala Town. These property units were divided into 33 blocks by the Taxation Department. Registers were maintained for every block with continuous serial number for every property unit.

classified by the Taxation Department) were visited by the interviewers. Furthermore, the interviewers were instructed to interview the head of the household or family/families residing at the property unit.

After tracing the property unit, the interviewer asked certain preliminary questions to determine whether the family was migrant or not during the specified period of time, i.e., after 1961 census to 30th of June, 1974. If the family was not migrant, he found out whether any migrant was residing there or not? In this survey, in-migrants into Gujranwala were defined as persons/families who came into this town after 1961 census and were still residing there. Those who had come within a period of one year were counted as in-migrants only if they expressed their intention to stay on for at least one year.

Out of the total 6,004 sampled property units, 5,945 were successfully traced and 59 were not. Out of those being traced, 4,825 were residential units (4,721 successfully interviewed and 104 locked) while 1,120 were non-residential units. Table I, given below shows details of the property units i.e., whether contacted successfully or not, the nature of the successfully contacted units, whether residential or non-residential.

Table I

DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL AND SAMPLED PROPERTY UNITS,  
INTERVIEWED SUCCESSFULLY OR NOT AND NATURE  
OF THE PROPERTY UNITS

Sector	Total number of Property Units	Total Number in the Sample	Successfully Interviewed		Un-successful Sample	
			Residential	Non-Residential	Un-traced property	Found locked
1.	7,617	1,105	712	373	10	10
2.	8,661	1,257	1,031	174	7	45
3.	7,375	1,075	849	199	8	19
4.	10,206	1,481	1,228	202	29	22
5.	7,483	1,086	991	172	5	8
<hr/>						
TOTAL	41,342	6,004	4,721	1,120	59	104

As regards the non-residential property units, their distribution by sector and nature of the property unit is given in the next table. It may be seen that more than 1/2 of the non-residential property units were shop and about 2/5th of them were Open Land.

TABLE II

DISTRIBUTION OF NON-RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY UNITS  
BY SECTOR AND THEIR NATURE

Non-Residential Property Units																										
Sec- tor	Shop	Open Land	Mosque	Godown	Khola + Demolished	Hotel	Cattle Shed	Workshop	Imambara	School	Truck Adda	No Residence	Well	Office	Looms	Inata	Under Construction	Factory	Stairs	Courts	Garden	Flour Mill	Poultry Farm	Post Office	Pond	Total
1.	316	10	2	17	6	3	2	1	1	2	1	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	373
2.	40	89	1	4	5	2	5	3	-	5	-	3	-	6	-	1	1	5	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	174
3.	80	60	4	6	17	-	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	1	2	4	1	18	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	199
4.	70	82	5	2	5	-	7	1	-	2	-	-	1	-	13	2	2	8	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	202
5.	69	61	6	3	4	-	1	12	-	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	172
	575	302	18	32	37	5	15	20	1	16	1	14	3	7	15	7	4	34	1	1	2	4	1	1	1	1120

Table III shows that out of 4,721 residential property units, less than 1/2 had some migrants in them. The highest proportion of migrants were found in sector 2 where the new industrial units were developing.

Table III

DISTRIBUTION OF RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY  
UNITS BY SECTOR AND WITH MIGRANTS

Sector	Residential Property Units				Total	
	With Migrants		Without Migrants			
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1.	159	(22.3)	553	(77.7)	712	(100.0)
2.	612	(59.4)	419	(40.6)	1,031	(100.0)
3.	367	(43.2)	482	(56.8)	849	(100.0)
4.	534	(43.5)	694	(56.5)	1,228	(100.0)
5.	323	(35.6)	578	(64.4)	901	(100.0)
Total	1,995	(42.2)	2,726	(57.8)	4,721	(100.0)

# APPENDIX II

(STATISTICAL TABLES)

TABLE 1

## SEX-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF IN-MIGRANTS BY YEAR OF COMING

Year	Number			Percentages			Year wise proportional Distribution		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
1961	25	28	53	0.9	1.1	1.0	47.1	50.1	100.00
1962	103	101	204	3.8	3.9	3.9	50.5	49.5	100.00
1963	98	106	204	3.6	4.1	3.8	48.1	51.9	100.00
1964	180	191	371	6.6	7.4	7.0	48.4	51.6	100.00
1965	278	209	487	10.2	8.0	9.2	57.1	42.9	100.00
1966	169	167	336	6.2	6.4	6.3	50.3	49.7	100.00
1967	154	138	292	5.7	5.3	5.5	52.7	47.3	100.00
1968	256	234	490	9.4	9.0	9.2	52.3	47.3	100.00
1969	189	204	393	6.9	7.9	7.4	48.1	51.9	100.00
1970	266	248	514	9.8	9.6	9.7	51.7	48.3	100.00
1971	214	218	432	7.9	8.4	8.1	49.5	50.5	100.00
1972	300	287	587	11.0	11.0	11.0	51.1	48.9	100.00
1973	344	327	671	12.7	12.6	12.6	51.3	48.7	100.00
1974	137	138	279*	5.5	5.3	5.1	49.8	50.2	100.00
Total	2,713	2,596	5,309	100.0	100.0	100.0	51.1	48.9	100.00

\* 1974 figures are for 4 months only.

TABLE 2

SEX-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF IN-MIGRANTS BY THEIR PREVIOUS PLACE OF RESIDENCE, IN PROVINCES AND URBAN RURAL AREAS.

Place of Residence	Punjab			Sind			N.W.F.P.			Baluchistan		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Urban	1,182	1,303	2,485	27	47	74	64	41	105	20	25	45
Rural	1,288	1,119	2,407	7	12	19	68	13	81	1	-	1
Total	2,470	2,422	4,892	34	59	93	132	54	186	21	25	46
Percentage of the Grand Total			92.4			1.8			3.5			0.9
<hr/>												
<u>Percentage</u>												
Urban	47.9	53.8	50.8	79.2	79.6	79.5	48.8	75.9	56.7	95.1	100.0	97.8
Rural	52.1	46.2	49.2	20.8	20.4	20.5	51.2	24.1	43.3	4.9	-	2.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



TABLE 3

DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANTS BY PLACE OF THEIR  
RESIDENCE BEFORE COMING TO GUJRANWALA

Place of Previous Residence	N u m b e r			Percentage		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
<u>ALL PAKISTAN</u>	<u>2,738</u>	<u>2,555</u>	<u>5,293</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
<u>PUNJAB</u>	2,482	2,410	4,892	90.6	94.3	92.4
				100.0	100.0	100.0
Campbellpur	6	2	8	0.2	0.0	0.2
Rawalpindi	127	8	135	5.1	0.3	2.8
Jhelum	55	12	87	2.2	0.5	1.4
Gujrat	151	88	239	6.1	3.6	4.9
Sargodha	97	35	132	3.9	1.5	2.7
Mianwali	1	11	12	0.0	0.4	0.2
Lyallpur	307	112	419	12.4	4.7	8.6
Jhang	52	13	65	2.1	0.5	1.3
Lahore	588	58	646	23.8	2.4	13.3
Gujranwala	319	1,157	1,476	12.8	47.9	30.1
Sheikhupura	95	129	224	3.8	5.4	4.6
Sialkot	475	696	1,171	19.1	28.9	23.9
Dera Ghazi Khan	8	-	8	0.3	-	0.1
Muzaffargarh	5	4	9	0.2	0.2	0.2
Multan	87	22	109	3.5	0.9	2.2
Sahiwal	84	33	117	3.4	1.4	2.4
Bahawalpur	19	9	28	0.8	0.4	0.6
Bahawalnagar	-	11	11	-	0.5	0.2
Rahim Yar Khan	6	10	16	0.2	0.5	0.3
<u>SIND</u>	<u>74</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>93</u>	<u>2.7</u>	<u>0.8</u>	<u>1.8</u>
				100.0	100.0	100.0
Jacobabad	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sukkar	13	-	13	17.6	-	14.0
Larkana	9	13	22	12.1	86.2	23.6
Nawabshah	6	-	6	8.2	-	6.5
Khairpur	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hyderabad	10	6	16	13.5	31.8	17.3
Dadu	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tharparkar	1	-	1	1.4	-	1.1
Sanghar	1	-	1	1.4	-	1.1
Thatta	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karachi	34	-	34	45.8	-	36.4

Annex 4

Table 3

1960-61

	1	2	3	4	5	6
L.H.P.P.	105	81	186	2.9	100.0	100.0
Bahawalpur	26	26	52	24.7	32.4	
Mardan	7	11	18	6.7	13.5	
Rawalpindi	35	9	44	33.4	40.4	
Kohat	6	5	11	5.6	6.3	
Dera Ismail Khan	-	-	-	-	-	
Bannu	15	25	40	14.3	31.0	
Norther Agencies and Swat State	16	5	21	15.2	6.3	
<b>BALUCHISTAN</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	
<b>AZAD KASHMIR</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.7</b>	
<b>EAST PAKISTAN</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>-</b>	

TABLE 4

AGE\* DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANTS OF  
GUJRANWALA DISTRICT.

Age groups	All Migrants <sup>1</sup>		Gujranwala <sup>2</sup> District.
	Frequency	% of Total	% of Total
0 - 4	666	12.5	15.8
5 - 9	612	11.5	15.6
10 -14	523	9.9	9.3
15 -19	969	18.3	10.0
20 -24	715	13.5	8.1
25 -29	496	9.3	7.8
30 -34	363	6.8	6.4
35 -39	274	5.2	5.3
40 -44	207	3.9	4.6
45 -49	161	3.0	3.7
50 -54	121	2.3	3.6
55 -59	81	1.5	2.2
60 and over	121	2.3	7.7
Total	5,309	100.0	100.0

\* Age at the time of migration.

Source: 1) Survey data.

2) Census of Pakistan, 1961, Bulletin 3, PP.208-209.

TABLE 5

SEX-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANTS BY WORKING/  
NON-WORKING AGE GROUPS AND PREVIOUS PLACE OF  
RESIDENCE, 1973

Age groups	Previous Place of Residence								
	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Below working Age 0-9	21.7	23.3	22.5	27.3	21.6	24.7	24.4	22.6	23.5
Total working Age 10-59	75.5	75.1	75.3	69.7	74.1	71.7	72.6	74.7	73.7
Young working Age 10-39	52.7	65.5	59.3	52.9	63.1	57.6	52.6	64.5	58.4
Old working Age 40-59	22.8	9.6	16.0	16.8	11.0	14.1	20.0	10.2	15.3
Above working Age 60+	2.8	1.6	2.2	3.0	4.3	3.6	3.0	2.7	2.8
Total Migrants	179	189	368	165	138	303	344	327	671

TABLE 6

SEX-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANTS BY MARITAL STATUS  
AND URBAN/RURAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE 1973

Marital Status	Previous Place of Residence								
	Urban			Rural			All Migrants		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Never-married	107	87	194	87	56	143	194	143	337
Married	69	98	167	73	77	150	142	175	317
Widowed	3	4	7	5	5	10	8	9	17
Total	179	189	368	165	138	303	344	327	671
<hr/>									
<u>Percentage</u>									
Never-married	59.8	46.0	52.7	52.7	40.6	47.2	56.4	43.7	50.2
Married	38.5	51.9	45.4	44.2	55.8	49.5	41.3	53.5	47.2
Widowed	1.7	2.1	1.9	3.0	3.6	3.3	2.3	2.8	2.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.00	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

SEX-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF LITERATES BY URBAN/  
RURAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE, 1973.

## Previous Place of Residence

Grades Passed	Number of Migrants								
	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
No Grade Passed	2	2	4	1	-	1	3	2	5
Primary Grade (i-v)	33	46	79	40	19	59	73	65	138
Middle School Grade (vi-viii)	30	24	54	19	2	21	49	26	75
Secondary School (ix-x)	24	20	44	10	5	15	34	25	59
Intermediate	7	6	13	3	-	3	10	6	16
Degree	4	1	5	1	-	1	5	1	6
Higher Degree	5	2	7	2	1	3	7	3	10
Total	105	101	206	76	27	103	181	128	309

Source: Survey data

Table

Grade	Percentage of Migrants									Total
	Urban			Rural			Total			
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	
No Grade Passed	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.3	-	1.0	1.7	1.6	1.6	10.7
Primary Grade (i-v)	31.4	45.5	38.3	52.6	70.4	57.3	40.3	50.8	44.8	47.1
Middle School Grade (vi-viii)	28.6	23.8	26.2	25.0	7.4	20.4	27.0	20.3	24.3	38.9
Secondary School (ix-x)	22.9	20.0	21.4	13.2	18.5	14.5	18.8	19.5	19.1	
Intermediate	6.7	5.8	6.3	3.9	-	2.9	5.5	4.7	5.1	1.9
Degree	3.8	1.0	2.4	1.3	-	1.0	2.8	0.8	1.9	1.0
Higher Degree	4.8	2.0	3.4	2.7	3.7	2.9	3.9	2.3	3.2	0.1
Total	109.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 8-A

DISTRIBUTION OF URBAN MIGRANTS BY OCCUPATION  
AT THE TIME OF MIGRATION.

## Labour Force

Code Major Categories	Code Sub-Categories	Description of Sub-Categories	Frequency
0/1	022	Civil Engineer	1
	028	Industrial Engineer	1
	039	Engineer Un-classified	6
	061	Medical Doctor	5
	062	Medical Assistant	3
	063	Dentist	1
	064	Dental Assistant	1
	079	Nurses & Un-registered medical practitioner	7
	110	Accounts	3
	121	Lawyer	2
	131	College Teacher	9
	132	Secondary School Teacher	5
	133	Primary School Teacher	7
	139	Un-classified Teacher	4
	140	Religious Teacher	6
	2	202	Govt. Administrators
210		Administrator (Industry)	2
211		Managerial Worker ( " )	3
212		Contractor	4
213		Administrator Electricity	1
221		Branch Manager Bank and other financial Institution.	8
3	300	Clerical Supervisors	9
	310	Not-gazetted Officer local Govt.	2
	311	Patwari	1

Code Major Categories	Code Sub-Categories	Description of Sub-categories	Frequency
	331	Cashier	1
	332	Accountant	2
	334	Audit Clerk	2
	339	Un-classified	1
	351	Railway Station Master	1
	359	Transport Supervisor	2
	362	Bus Conductor	3
	371	Post Man	1
	380	Tele Communication Operator	2
	391	Clerk	10
	399	Peon, Daftri etc.	12
4	400	Shop Manager	1
	403	Owner of Plant & Factory	3
	406	Whole-sale Business Man	1
	409	Other Whole-sale Proprietor	2
	410-15	Retail Shopkeepers	69
	422	Arhti	2
	451	Salemen, Shop Assistant	4
	460	Vendors	13
5	510	Working proprietor (Catering)	1
	531	Cooks	2
	532	Waiter	1
	540	Household servant	5
	550	Chawkidar	2
	560	Launderers	5
	570	Hairdresser	10
	581	Fire Fighter	1
	582	Policemen	18
	589	Prison warden, Security & Guard	14
	599	Un-classified	6

Code Major Categories	Code Sub-Categories	Description of Sub-categories	Frequency
6	600	Land Lords	2
	610	Owner Cultivator	14
	611	Owner-cum-tenant	3
	612	Tenant	22
	613	Agriculture Labour	4
	619	Un-classified	6
	621	Farm Manager	1
	628	Farm Machinery Operator	3
7	700	Production Supervisor	4
	721-29	Metal Workers	7
	731-32	Wood Worker	3
	751-59	Textile workers	79
	771-79	Food Processors	2
	791-99	Tailors	16
8	800-09	Shoe maker	17
	819	Sports goods maker	1
	831-39	Black-smiths	7
	843-49	Motor vehical Machanic	5
	851-62	Electrical fitters	12
	872	Plumber	2
	880	Gold-smith	3
	892	Potters (China)	2
9	902	Tyre renovator	1
	922-27	Printing Pressmen	3
	951	Mason, Brickbyer	8
	954-59	Carpenters construction	11
	985	Motor vehical Driver	4
	988	Animal vehical Driver	1
	991-999	Manual Labours	79

Code Major Categories	Code Sub-Categories	Description of Sub-Categories	Frequency
X	X-29	Un-classified	21
Y	y21	Un-employed	100
	y <sub>1</sub> -00-		
	y <sub>1</sub> -01	Armed Forces	31
	y <sub>2</sub> -00	Apprentice	5

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Sub-Total (I)                      773

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NON LABOUR FORCE

House wives	1032
Aged 60 +	26
Children less than 10 & not going to School.	438
Students	466
Invalid	3

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Sub-Total (II)                      1965

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Grand Total I + II                      2738

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TABLE 8-B

DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL MIGRANTS BY OCCUPATION  
AT THE TIME OF MIGRATION

Code Major Categories	Code Sub-Categories	Description of Sub-categories	Frequency
0/1	039	Engineer Technician	5
	061-079	Medical Practitioners	11
	132-140	School teachers Primary/Secondary	12
2	210-242	Administrators	4
3	300	Office Superintendent	4
	310	Non-gazetted Officers in local administration	4
	311	Patwari, Kanoongo	3
	313-339	Clerk	10
	380	Tele communication operators	4
4	406	Whole Sale Businessman	1
	410-22	Retail Shop-keeper	59
	460	Vendors	5
5	531-39	Cook	4
	540	Household servants	4
	551	Chawkidar	1
	560	Laundrer (Dhobi)	14
	570	Hairdresser	18
	582-89	Security staff	5
	599	Un-classified	3
6	610	Owner cultivator	22
	611	Owner-cum-tenant	12
	612	Tenant	147
	613	Agriculture labour	9
	614	Garden Contractor	4

Code Major Categories	Code Sub-Categories	Description of Sub-categories	Frequency
	619	Cultivator un-classified	36
	621	Farm Supervisor	4
	629	Cattle breeders	7
7	700-29	Metal workers	8
	731-32	Wood worker	4
	751-59	Weavers	67
	771	Miller & Rice busker	4
	773	Butcher	1
	791-799	Tailor	45
8	800	Shoe makers & repairers	18
	831	Black-smithes	25
	841-49	Machinery fitter	4
	851-62	Electrical Fitters	4
	871	Pipe fitter	1
	880	Gold-smith	1
	892	Potter (Gumhar)	3
9	951	Bricklayer	9
	954	Carpenter	10
	959	Construction worker un-classified	9
	985	Motor Driver	5
	986	Animal vehical driver	6
	991-999	Laboures	93
X	X-29	Un-classified occupation	22
Y	y-21	Un-employed	127
		Armed Forces	12
	y <sub>2</sub> -00	Apprentice	7
Sub-Total (I)			897

FrequencyNON-LABOUR FORCE

House wives	830
Age 60 +	31
Children below 10 & not going to School	488
Student	309
Invalid	-

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Sub-Total (II) 1658

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Grand Total I + II 2555

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In the case of occupations which we usually found in the town; the heads of the families worked in town and used to go back to their village homes daily, later they shifted to town along with their families.

A N N E X U R E

SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE OF RURAL AREAS  
OF GUJRANWALA DISTRICT AND THE TOWN  
OF GUJRANWALA

INTRODUCTION

The socio-economic infrastructure of an area comprises the social and economic institutions and the general conditions which have an impact on the life of people living there. On the assumption that the majority of the in-migrants of Gujranwala Town had come from the rural areas of the same district, it was decided to carry out a general survey of this area on the basis of a sample drawn from the villages of the district. The objective of this survey was to see what kind of factors influenced and pushed people to migrate to the city. Some details of the methodology adopted and the results achieved by such survey are given in this annexure to serve as a background for observing the reasons of migration.

The study of infrastructure was made on the basis of a sample of 56 villages of the district which revealed certain characteristics of the rural areas like bad conditions of roads, limited railway facilities, absence of employment as alternative or supplementary to agriculture, low levels of living, bad sanitation and inadequate medical facilities, limited provisions for education particularly for the females and so on.

However, it was difficult to relate these conditions directly to the migration of the people because out of 176 villages from which the migrants had come, only 6 fell in the sample of 56 villages selected randomly for survey. And from these six villages only one Primary Migrant (as defined in the report) per village had come.

In comparison, a broad survey of the socio-economic conditions in Gujranwala Town was also made in order to see how far they could act as 'Pull' factors for the people living around. Gujranwala, like other towns, has the well known urban characteristics of a district administrative head quarter. The most attractive feature of the town from the point of view of providing job opportunities is its industrial position in the post and its expansion in this field in recent years. The details of this survey are described separately for rural and urban areas of Gujranwala town.

#### RURAL SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

In describing the infrastructure of the rural areas, we studied the conditions with reference to transport facilities, availability of land per cultivator, the state of cottage industry, educational institutions, medical aid, condition of sanitation and availability of water and electricity.

For this purpose the data were collected through an interview schedule (See Appendix to this annexure) given to the village patwari supplemented by interviewing the village headman. The sample selected was 56 out of 1190 villages which served as the universe for this survey. The sample which was selected on random basis formed above 5 percent of the villages of the universe. The tehsilwise distribution of the selected villages was 22, 20 & 14 respectively from Gujranwala, Hafizabad and Wazirabad.

#### TRANSPORT FACILITIES

In studying the infrastructure of an area, transport facilities are basic for movement from one place to another for men as well as for materials. A description of these will give some idea of the distance between the district head quarter (i.e., Gujranwala Town) and other urban centres as well as about the condition of roads, availability of railway facilities and means of transportation.

Most of the sample villages are at fairly long distances from the Gujranwala Town. For instance, only about 5 percent of the total villages in the sample are at a distance of about 10 miles from the district head quarter and about 30 percent are at 40 miles and over. The condition is much better with respect to the other urban centres since about 43 percent of the total villages of the sample are less than 5 miles from one urban centre or another.

Talking about the access to the town, 16 percent of these villages are connected by metalled roads and the remaining 84 percent have road connections which are partly metalled and some are entirely un-metalled. Railway facilities are available to a very small proportion of the villages. Two of them are railway stations themselves (Wadala & Veroke of Wazirabad Tehsil) and other 15 are less than 5 miles from a railway station.

Access to markets is one of the basic needs of a village for the sale of the produce and this facility is available in varying degrees in different villages. For examples about 40 percent of the village have a marketing centre within the radius of 5 miles and another 40 percent between five and ten miles (For statistics see Appendix to this Annexure tables 1-4).

The most frequently used means of travel is the bus particularly for long distance. For short distances tonga and the bicycles are the means of conveyance. The produce to the market may be carried by trucks or trollys with tractors for long distances and bullock carts and pack animals for short distances.

#### AREA PER CULTIVATOR

The pressure of population on land is usually regarded as a reason for migration from village to town. This reason does not appear to be very prominent among these migrants.

This might be so because the area available per cultivator in this district is not too meagre by the local standard. The total area under cultivation in the sample villages was 86,280 acres farmed by 12,541 cultivators which is higher than the average for the country as a whole in 1971-72\*. The lowest average comes out at 3.5 acres in Wazirabad tehsil and the highest at 10.08 acres in Hafizabad tehsil. (See Appendix Table 5).

#### VILLAGE INDUSTRY

The pressure of Population on land can be reduced by introducing what are known as cottage industries. Such industries can offer employment to under-employed agricultural workers as well as to the non-agricultural population of the villages. The existence of such industries was an exception rather than the rule in the case of the villages under study. Only 5 of them had cottage industries which produced carpets and coarse cloth.

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\*The number of the cultivators according to the census of 1961 were 7.2 million. Assuming a natural rate of growth of 3 percent per annum among them as in the rest of the population, their number would come to about 9.4 million in 1971. The total cultivated area in 1971-72 was 47.9 million acres according to the Year Book of Agriculture Statistics 1972-73 (Supplement). Therefore the area per cultivator would be 5.3 acres per cultivator which is about over 1.5 acres less than the district average.

## EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION

The main occupation of the village population either directly or indirectly is related to agriculture. At the time of the survey, one half of those engaged in agriculture were self employed and the other half were working for some one else. Most of the persons engaged in non-agriculture operations were "employed by others", the proportion of self-employed among them was hardly 4 percent of the total. More detailed data on the employment status could not be collected due to the shortage of time and resources.

## EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

Educational facilities as revealed by the study of the sample villages are still much less than required though considerable progress had been made between 1961 and 1974 as shown by the table below:

Table 1

### DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

Educational Institutions	1974 <sup>(1)</sup>		1961 <sup>(2)</sup>
	Boys	Girls	Both Sexes
Primary School	35	18	16
Middle School	7	-	1
High School	-	-	-
None	14	38	39
Total	56	56	56

Source: 1. Survey Data.

2. District Census Report of 1961  
for Gujranwala District.

It may be seen that the greatest progress was made in primary education but least in the education of girls.

#### SANITATION AND MEDICAL AID

None of the sample villages possessed a hospital or dispensary except one at Kot Nanak in Hafizabad tehsil. During the period of 13 years (from 1961 to 1974) not a single new hospital or dispensary had been established. The dispensary at Kot Nanak was working even before the year 1961. There were, however, some other meagre medical facilities available in the form of Hakims or the so called 'doctors' without proper medical training. Even these were available only in 10 out of 56 villages.

Sanitary conditions of our country are proverbially deplorable and the present sample villages are no exception. Out of them 6 did not have any drainage system at all, 32 had kacha and 14 a mixture of kacha and pucca drainage system. Only 4 of them had properly constructed or pucca drainage system. With the exception of one village which had properly paved streets, the rest of them lacked even this feature. One welcoming feature noted was the existence of hand pumps for drinking water in all these villages.

#### OTHER FACILITIES

Reference here may be made to the existence of post office and supply of electricity. Out of the total, 16 villages had post office in 1974 as against 9 in 1961. Thus 70 percent of the villages did not have any post office and had to depend for this service either on some

urban centre or villages with post office mostly at inconvenient distances.

As regards electricity, 17 villages out of our sample were electrified in 1974 as against only 4 of them 13 years earlier. This seems to be a slow rate of progress. Availability of electricity could expand job opportunities in the villages through the establishment of a variety of small industries.

### SUMMARY

From the above discussion we may conclude that:

- (1) Roads connecting the villages with other important centres are either kacha or only some parts of them are pucca. People cannot travel daily on such routes especially in the rainy season.
- (2) Railways play a very insignificant role in the transport facilities for the people.
- (3) Agriculturists have to sell their produce in the local market and thus they are deprived of the large profit which is earned by the middle man at their expense. This had been due to defective transportation system along with the lack of other marketing facilities.
- (4) People are mostly engaged in agriculture and opportunities of employment in other than agricultural activities are very few as cottage industry has not been encouraged and developed.
- (5) The average holding of agricultural land per cultivator higher than the country average, which is a favourable feature.
- (6) Educational facilities are meagre especially for girls.
- (7) Medical facilities are inadequate and sanitation deplorable.
- (8) Electricity supply is available to only a small number of villages and so are the postal services.

## SOCIO-ECONOMIC FEATURES OF GUJRANWALA TOWN

The city is the headquarter of the district bearing the same name. It is situated on the main railway line connecting Lahore with Peshawar. The total area of the town is 8.9 sq. miles. It is 42 miles from Lahore and at a distance of 128 miles from Rawalpindi. Lyallpur, one of the biggest industrial centres of Pakistan, is 99 miles away and is connected by a metalled road via Sheikhupura. Gujrat, another important town, is in the north of Gujranwala at a distance of 30 miles, while Sialkot is 42 miles to the East.

### PEOPLE

According to the 1961 census, the population of the town was 196,000. The provisional tables of the 1972 census show a population of 366,000 (1,96,00 males and 170,000 females). The increase in the population during the intercensal period of 1961-72 is 170,000. This is due to three reasons, (i) natural increase; (ii) migration and (iii) expansion in the municipal boundaries of the town after the 1961 population census.

A vast majority of the people are followers of Islam, though there is also a fair sprinkling of Christians and also a few Hindus who did not migrate at the time of partition. Generally the Muslims are deeply religious.

Their social life is also regulated according to religious principles. Most of the customs have their origins in religious taboos and superstitions. The Pirs and Murshids exercise a significant influence on many people particularly amongst the less educated and socially backward people, who invoke their help and intercession in such matters as the birth of child, marriage, sickness or domestic unhappiness. But the spread of education and contact with the outside world is rapidly bringing about a change in the traditional modes of behaviour and the cultural pattern of the people. This is also making the people more realistic and materialistic in their out-look. They are now assuming a more rational attitude towards supersitition and the institution of Pirs.

### INDUSTRY

Before partition Gujranwala was well known for the lathe and other small scale industries, which were mostly owned by Hindus. After independence the Hindus migrated to India and were succeeded by the Muslim as owners, who were already employed in these firms. A large number of Muslim migrants from India who were engaged in the small scale industry business came to Pakistan. Gujranwala, being located on the main line, properly connected with the main markets of the country, offering the basic infrastructure and facilities required for the

establishment of new industrial units and providing cheap labour, attracted the attention of these people and the other willing investors. Thus, the industry in Gujranwala expanded most rapidly during the period of early sixties. As a corollary of the joint efforts of the entrepreneurs supported by the favourable policies of the Government, the town has now become a reputed industrial centre. It has acquired importance as a supplier of a variety of consumer goods throughout Pakistan.

The industries are mostly small scale consumer goods industries though there are larger units of metal works, machinery, auto spareparts and tennary also. The classification of industries is shown in Table 6 of this annexure as an appendix.

The table reveals that the industries making utensils of alumenium, brass, stainless steel and copper are the largest among them. They have a maximum number of units of different sizes which have approximately absorbed two thousand workers. Art silk cloth, hosiery and metal work industries also possess a very important place in the industrial sector of the town. The electric fans and electric appliances industry is also worth mentioning. Although the latter kind of industry has only 14 units, yet it has absorbed approximately one and a half thousand workers. This industry is particularly significant because the fans produced by it are only meeting the internal

demand, but are supplied to foreign countries as well which brings the most needed foreign exchange to the country. The relative importance of other industries can be seen from the same table.

Apart from these industrial units which are registered with the industries department office, there are numerous household units of various industries in the town. People have started private enterprises on a small scale. These household units are significant, because they provide a source of income to many people and contribute considerably to the total production of the town. These units produce metal articles, utensils, hosiery, electric fan parts, pottery, hand edge tool and embroidery.

During the Second Five Year Plan period, a Small Industries Estate was established in Gujranwala in order to provide the basic essentials and incentives to new and willing investors. This project started in 1961 and was completed in 1967 with the provision of all the facilities like roads, water supply, sewerage, workers canteen etc. The Small Industries Corporation has so far extended loans amounting Rs.4,23,76,170 to the people willing to invest and ready to establish their firms in the Industries Estate.

## OTHER OCCUPATIONS

Besides the people working in factories and the self employed, the rest of the population is engaged in other occupations. Principal among these occupations are: whole sale and retail shop keeping, salesmanship, commission agents; rickshaw & Tonga drivers, labour on daily wage basis, transportation employees, household servants and some others. Some people are employed in railways, education and administration etc.

## TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

Gujranwala being located on the main line enjoys all the railway facilities. Almost every important passenger or goods train stops here. There are three railway stations in the town.

Apart from the highway already mentioned which passes through the town there is a net work of roads and streets connecting different parts of the inhabited area. The total road milage within and around the town comes to about 35 miles. Out of these about 26 miles are what is called metalled, another four miles are paved with bricks only and the rest are Katcha roads. On the whole the road system is quite satisfactory for movement within the town.

In addition to these the town is well connected through roads with other towns and rural centres like Hafizabad, Dinanagar, Deska etc. The bus services which

connect Gujranwala with other places are quite efficient. These services are owned by private companies and out throat competition among them has forced them to offer better facilities to the people. Besides, the Government Transport Board maintains a bus stop in the town and provides a very efficient bus service connecting Gujranwala with all important places. The goods service is also quite efficient. Hundreds of trucks bring in the raw materials and take out the industrial products to all over Pakistan daily.

The town is connected with every important place in Pakistan and over the world by Telephone, Telegraph and Postal Services. The postal department maintains a G.P.O. and eighteen other post offices situated in important places of the town. Telegraphic service provides facilities for quicker communication. Local telephone exchange has provided about one thousand telephone connections to the people. These telephones are connected with every city of Pakistan and in the world. This department is rendering remarkable service to the businessmen.

#### MARKETS, BAZARS AND BANKS

Commercial activity in the town revolves around what are known as markets and Bazars. In Markets whole-sale transactions take place in various types of commodities in the raw and manufactured form. For instance there are

separate markets for cloth, gur (raw sugar), grains, hides etc. Bazars are streets of retail shops offering consumer goods for daily use. There are eight markets<sup>1</sup> and the same number of bazars<sup>2</sup> which can be named. These are apart from consumers shops found here and there in mohallahs.

The town is well supplied with banking services. Almost every important bank<sup>3</sup> has one or more branches here. These banks are rendering tremendous services to the industrialists and the businessmen, since most of the money transactions in the business are made through them. Moreover, the banks provide long term and short term loans to the industrialists. Thus the banks have played a remarkable role in promoting industries and expanding business in the town.

### HOUSING CONDITIONS

The need for a house to live in can hardly be over emphasised. The problem of housing in Gujranwala is very acute. With the expansion of industry in the town, the

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<sup>1</sup> Azad Cloth, Khawkwani Cloth, Insaf Cloth, Mohammadi Cloth, Crown Cloth, Gur Market, Grain Market and Hide Market.

<sup>2</sup> Arianawala Bazar, Rail Bazar, Khand Bazar, Dal Bazar, Bazar Almarian, Bazar Kharadian, Said Nagri Bazar, Meena Bazar.

<sup>3</sup> 1. National Bank of Pakistan. 2) Habib Bank Limited (It includes the former Muslim Commercial Banks). 3) United Bank Limited. 4) Allied Bank of Pakistan. 5) Industrial Development Bank Limited. 6) Central Cooperative Bank.

people of the neighbouring towns and villages started migrating to this town. Here they did get employment but were left helpless to face the accommodation problems. No adequate steps were taken by the authorities to meet this challenge. Consequently, people were forced to live in slums under very unhygienic and sometimes even miserable conditions, which adversely affected their general health. The houses being located in congested areas and in narrow streets, generally lack the basic necessities like, fresh air, pure water, efficient drainage, cleanliness and light. Houses are usually over crowded. The acute problem of drainage is also there to add to the miseries of the people. Heaps of garbage and the ponds of stagnant and polluted water can be seen in a number of the localities. Mosquitoes, flies and all sort of germs are produced in these places.

Some new residential colonies (namely, Civil lines, New Civil Lines and Satellite Town) have been built. But these have benefitted mainly the higher income groups. Government, however, realizing the gravity of the housing problem, has taken some steps in the right direction. In the first place it has asked the factory owners to provide the labourers with accommodation. Secondly, an office of the House Building Finance Corporation has been set up in Gujranwala. The corporation extends loans for house building on easy terms. It is hoped that the above mentioned measures would certainly

improve the situation.

### PUBLIC HEALTH, SANITATION & WATER SUPPLY

The Head Quarters Hospital is the biggest hospital in the town and is the main source of medical facilities. The Social Welfare Maternity Hospital renders service to women during pregnancy, at the time of delivery and child care after delivery.

T.B. Patients are treated with preventive and curative measures at the local T.B. Hospital. Apart from these, the Municipal Committee runs four dispensaries in the town for providing basic medical facilities at a very nominal cost.

There are many private practicing doctors in the town. But in most of the cases their fees are very high and are absolutely out of the reach of the common man. Now some of the factory owners have also started giving medical aid or facilities to the workers. In spite of all these arrangements, the medical facilities in the town are not at all adequate. There is a general lack of medicines, trained staff, beds and other related facilities in the existing hospitals.

The local Municipal Committee maintains four water supply tanks to supply fresh water to the people. Two additional tanks are being constructed which are likely to be completed very soon. Near about 16,000 houses have been given water connections, i.e., 1,200 in the

Sattellite Town and 14,800 in the City. Moreover, water taps and hand pumps have been installed at public places for general public. Though the water supply services are quite efficient, the people living inside the city and in streets still face the problem of short supply of water.

The Municipal Committee of Gujranwala is responsible for the sanitation and cleanliness of the town. It has employed a large number of people for this purpose. There is a Head Jamadar who is in-charge of the whole sanitation and cleanliness operations. Thirty three Jamadars assist him and supervise the lower staff (numbering over one thousand in all) in their respective zones. The sewermen are closely watched by two incharge sewermen.

#### EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

The town is well provided with educational facilities. There are as many as 66 primary schools, 20 Middle schools, 31 High schools and 3 colleges. This is not an unsatisfactory state of affairs for a population of about 400,000 particularly in a country where the level of literacy is so low. A particularly satisfying feature of the situation is that the institutions for females compare quite favourable with those for males at all levels of education. In fact the number of Middle schools for females is twice as many as for males and the same is true of the enrolment of students. (See Appendix Table 8 of this annexure).

The institutions mentioned above are all run by Government. Apart from these there are 15 technical and vocational institutions which are run by private enterprise, mainly with the profit motive but still they contribute to the training of the people. One may presume that these facilities are an attraction for persons to settle in Gujranwala.

### FACILITIES FOR RECREATION

Cinema houses are the main source of recreation in the town which are very widely visited by the people. The Punjab, Urdu and English pictures are shown in these cinema houses. Punjabi pictures are very popular among the working classes and the uneducated people whereas Urdu movies mostly attract women and educated persons. Officials and other well educated people like to go to English movies. There are as many as nine picture houses in the town. Four new cinema houses are under constructions.

Clubs are another source of recreation. The members get together and discuss various topics and have a good time. There are three clubs for men and one for women.

Some people like to spend their leisure time in reading. The Municipal Committee has set up a library and twenty two reading rooms. Almost all the news papers, periodicals printed in the country and other important books have been provided in these reading rooms and the

library. Besides these there are six private reading rooms which provide such facilities at a very nominal cost.

The Municipal Committee is maintaining ten parks in different localities of the Town. These parks also provide play grounds for children. As regards games the district has been famous for wrestling since the time immemorial. But now hockey, foot-ball, and to some extent cricket are becoming more popular among the younger generation. The principal amusements and the most common games are wrestling, Kabaddi and Guli-Danda.

#### SUMMARY

From the above discussion the following conclusions emerge:-

- (1) Gujranwala Town, the administrative head-quarter of the district of the same name, is among the important towns of the province of Punjab. Therefore, it has the various administrative, judicial and law and order institutions which usually go with a district head quarter.
- (2) Gujranwala Town offers a variety of opportunities for employment. It has a growing industrial sector in which the newly established Small Industries Estate is a marked feature and has been offering good opportunities for employment to both skilled and unskilled workers.

- (3) The town is well connected with important commercial and administrative centres of the country. It has also a well developed net work of roads within its boundaries. The means of communications with in the town and with out side areas are fairly efficient.
- (4) The town has flourishing marketing centres where commercial activity keeps up a high level and offers many opportunities for work. It has a fairly good net work of credit institution. Almost all the major banks of the country have their branches here.
- (5) It is well supplied with educational and training institutions for both sexes. It has a fair number of reading rooms and libraries available to the general public.
- (6) And finally it offers entertainment facilities in the form of cinemas, opportunities for playing games and on a limited scale, clubs for men and women.

APPENDICES TO ANNEXURE

## STATEMENT 1

LIST OF VILLAGES SENDING FROM 5 TO 10 PRIMARY  
MIGRANTS TO GUJRANWALA TOWN AND FACILI-  
TIES AVAILABLE IN THEM IN 1961.

S. No.	Name of the Village	Number of Primary Migrants sent in 1974	Facilities available in them in 1961.
1.	Gakhar	5	Rural Gakhar in next to Urban Gakhar with a Town Committee. Urban Gakhar has high school, Post Office, Dispensary, Police Station, Electricity, Tube Well.
2.	Ghulab Pura	6	Primary School, Post Office, Electricity, Tube Well.
3.	Qila Dedar Singh	7	Middle School, Primary School, Post Office, Police Station, Dispensary, Dak Banglow, Electricity, Tube Well.
4.	Rahwali	8	Middle School, Post Office, Dispensary, Union Committee, Railway Station, Police Station, Dak Banglow, Electricity, Tube Well.
5.	Eminabad	8	It is partly Urban, partly Rural with almost all Urban facilities.
6.	Naushahra Virkan	10	Middle School, Post Office, Dispensary, Union Committee, Police Station, Tube Well.

Source:- Population Census of Pakistan, District Census Report of Gujranwala 1961. PP. V-7 - V-74

TABLE 1  
DISTANCE OF VILLAGES FROM GUJRANWALA TOWN

Distance (in miles)	No. of villages	Percent
Upto 5 miles	1	1.8
5 - 9	2	3.6
10 - 14	5	8.9
15 - 19	6	10.7
20 - 24	9	16.1
25 - 29	6	10.9
30 - 34	8	14.3
35 - 39	4	7.1
40 - 44	4	7.1
45 - 49	4	7.1
50 and above	7	12.5
Total	56	100.0

Average distance 31.5 miles.

Source:- Survey Data.

TABLE 2  
DISTANCE OF VILLAGES FROM NEAREST TOWN

Distance (in miles)	No. of villages	Percent
Upto 5 miles	24	42.8
5 - 9	19	33.9
10 - 14	12	21.4
15 and above	1	1.8
Total	56	100.0

Average distance 6.5 miles

Source:- Survey data.

TABLE 3

## DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST RAILWAY STATION

Distance (in miles)	No. of villages	Percent
Upto 5 miles	17	30.3
5 - 9	19	33.9
10 - 15	8	14.3
15 - 19	6	10.7
20 - 24	5	8.9
25 and above	1	1.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>100.0</b>

TABLE 4

## DISTANCE FROM MANDI

Distance (in mile)	No. of villages	Percent
Upto 5 miles	21	37.5
5 - 10	23	41.1
10 - 15	10	17.8
15 - 20	2	3.6
20 and above	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Average distance  
6.9 miles

TABLE 5

TOTAL CULTIVABLE AREA (EXCLUDING CULTIVABLE WASTE)  
AND NUMBER OF CULTIVATORS IN EACH TEHSIL OF  
GUJRANWALA DISTRICT

Tehsil/Villages	Cultivable Area (Acres)	Number of Cultivators	Average Cultivated Area(Acres)
<u>GUJRANWALA DISTRICT</u>	<u>86,280</u>	<u>12,541</u>	<u>6.87</u>
Gujranwala Tehsil	20,137	3,732	5.39
Wazirabad Tehsil	12,194	3,462	3.53
Hafizabad Tehsil	53,949	5,348	10.08
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<u>Villages of Gujranwala Tehsil</u>	<u>20,137</u>	<u>3,732</u>	<u>5.39</u>
1. Lang	1,286	250	5.14
2. Tokri	200	42	4.76
3. Sant Pura	2,057	230	4.76
4. Kala	80	20	5.14
5. Chahal Nau	1,800	350	5.28
6. Bhikopur	634	120	5.28
7. Khawasra	1,371	135	11.16
8. Chachoke	544	40	13.00
9. Thatta Chaun	1,640	339	4.84
10. Chak Allouddin	607	146	4.16
11. Tamboli	2,005	375	5.35
12. Kot Mirza Jan	632	190	3.33
13. Tong Oncha	755	100	7.55
14. Lashkarepur	80	15	5.33
15. Qasimpur	650	56	11.60
16. Kalsian	850	95	8.95
17. Kuthiali	580	49	11.83
18. Dhodke	508	32	15.87
19. Philoki Kalan	729	229	3.18
20. Bheri Khurd	300	125	2.40

Tehsil/Village	Cultivable Area ( Acres )	Number of Cultiva- tors	Average Cultivated Area(Acres)
21. Baqapur	460	85	5.41
22. Talwandi Khajoorwal	2,369	689	3.44
<u>Villages of Wazirabad Tehsil</u>	<u>12,194</u>	<u>3,462</u>	<u>3.52</u>
1. Chak Satya	706	92	7.67
2. Wadal	2,574	706	3.65
3. Ismailpur	422	108	3.91
4. Dhilwan	282	52	5.42
5. Rajab Chak	284	65	4.52
6. Weroke	1,180	159	7.42
7. Herdo Aminpur	695	135	5.15
8. Thathi Baluch	1,535	806	1.90
9. Ali Shadaw	358	75	4.77
10. Mahrajke	1,337	245	5.46
11. Chaura	644	352	1.83
12. Khojianwala	480	152	3.16
13. Pindori Khurd	611	40	15.28
14. Jatan Wali	1,088	475	2.29
<u>Villages of Hafizabad Tehsil</u>	<u>43,949</u>	<u>5,348</u>	<u>8.22</u>
1. Jahanian	690	50	13.80
2. Kot Qadir Bakhsh	945	400	2.36
3. Sagar Khurd	700	70	10.00
4. Sadhoki	400	100	4.00
5. Chinewali	742	200	3.71
6. Kot Pissoonwal	600	400	1.50
7. Maut	412	250	1.65
8. Bhunda	718	50	14.36
9. Kot Hajranwala	1,000	600	1.67

Tehsil/Villages	Cultivable Area ( Acres )	Number of Cultiva- tors	Average Cultivated Area(Acres)
10. Mattu	534	400	1.33
11. Chhani Qasim	701	45	15.58
12. Par Lakhani	1,520	250	6.08
13. Hojan	1,090	50	21.80
14. Mochiwala	11,724	80	21.55
15. Kot Khairo	495	20	24.75
16. Muzaffar Kohna	513	23	22.30
17. Chakiwala	400	60	6.67
18. Kot Hasan Khan	29,007	1,500	19.3
19. Kot Nanak	1,158	300	3.9
20. Samrah	600	500	1.2

TABLE 6

NATURE OF INDUSTRY BY INDUSTRIAL UNIT  
AND NUMBER OF WORKERS EMPLOYED\*

Industry	No. of Units	No. of workers
1. Aluminium, Brass, Stainless Steel, Copper utensils	75	1,750
2. Electric Fans	14	1,380
3. Cotton Textile	10	410
4. Metal Works	24	710
5. Art Silk Cloth	27	688
6. Pottery	6	310
7. Weaving	8	280
8. Hosiery	16	262
9. Printing & Dyeing	8	172
10. Hand Bage Tools	6	161
11. Agricultural Machinery	5	110
12. Tyre & Tube	2	108
13. Pipe	7	133
14. Casting	3	160
15. Wool	2	136
16. Oil Milling	4	102
17. Engineering	4	80
18. Workshop, Steel Furniture, Bus Body Building	8	232
19. Processing	3	60
20. Washing Soap	2	40
21. Calendring	4	80
22. Canvas	2	48
23. Desiel Engine	4	81
24. Sanitary	2	40
25. Tennerais	2	32
26. Chemical	1	16
27. Cuttlery	1	37
28. Chipboard	1	20
29. Yarn	1	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>7,757</b>

\* On 30th June, 1974.

Source:- Record available with the Local Office  
of the Industries Department.

TABLE 7

DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRIAL UNITS ON SMALL INDUSTRIES ESTATE BY TYPE OF INDUSTRY AND WORKERS ENGAGED IN EACH\*

Industry	Industrial Units			Number of labourers in the working units.
	Projects planned so far	Working	Not working of under construction	
Textile	42	33	9	996
Food	54	84	-	81
Rubber, Plastic	13	10	3	219
Hosiery	8	6	2	140
Light Engineering	49	30	19	604
Wood works	3	3	-	79
Wtraw Board	2	2	-	215
Miscellaneous: Stationary, Class products, non-mineral products etc.	46	24	22	314
<b>Total:</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>2,648</b>

\* On 30th June, 1974.

Source: Administrative Office of the Small Industries Estate, Gujranwala.

TABLE 8

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN GUJRANWALA  
TOWN WITH STAFF AND ENROLMENT\*(1)

Institutions	School/College			Staff			Enrolment		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Fe- male	Total	Male	Fe- male	Total
Primary	36	30	66	184	314	498	11,628	7,960	19,588
Middle	7	13	20	82	156	238	3,486	6,644	10,130
High	17	7	21	251	289	540	13,542	13,112	26,654
College	2	1	3	96	52	148	3,575	1,372	4,917
Technical <sup>(2)</sup>									
Vocational	2	1	3	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	261	240	501
Commercial									

\* On 30th June, 1974.

Source: (1) Directorate of Education, Lahore.

(2) Employment Exchange, Gujranwala Town.

N.A. Not Available.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE OF VILLAGE

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1. Name of the village \_\_\_\_\_ Tehsil \_\_\_\_\_
2. Distance from Gujranwala \_\_\_\_\_ (miles).
3. Connection with Gujranwala:
  - (a) Rail \_\_\_\_\_ (miles)
  - (b) Pucca Road \_\_\_\_\_ (miles)
  - (c) Kacha Road \_\_\_\_\_ (miles)
4. Name of the nearest Town \_\_\_\_\_
5. Distance from the nearest town \_\_\_\_\_ (miles)  
(Not applicable if nearest Town in Gujranwala)
  - (a) Rail \_\_\_\_\_ (miles)
  - (b) Pucca Road \_\_\_\_\_ (miles)
  - (c) Kacha Road \_\_\_\_\_ (miles)
6. Connection with the nearest Railway Station \_\_\_\_\_
  - (a) Pucca Road \_\_\_\_\_ (miles)
  - (b) Kacha Road \_\_\_\_\_ (miles)
7. Means of transportation from village to: (i) Gujranwala Town.
  - (i) (a) Human beings:
    - i) Rail
    - ii) Bus
    - iii) Tonga
    - iv) Any other, specify.
  - (b) Agricultural produce:
    - i) Truck
    - ii) Bullock Cart.
    - iii) Donkeys
    - iv) Any other, specify.
- (ii) From Nearest Town :
  - (a) i) Rail
  - ii) Bus
  - iii) Tonga
  - iv) Any other, specify.

(b) Agricultural produce:

- i) Truck
- ii) Bus
- iii) Tonga
- iv) Any other, specify.

8. Post Office \_\_\_\_\_ Yes/No

9. Banking facilities \_\_\_\_\_ Yes/No

10. If yes,

1. Co-operative Bank \_\_\_\_\_

2. Commercial Bank \_\_\_\_\_

11. Marketing facilities for the produce \_\_\_\_\_

12. ( ) Market place exists \_\_\_\_\_

( ) Market place does not exist \_\_\_\_\_

13. In case if no market place exists the distance from the Mundi \_\_\_\_\_  
(miles)

14. Educational Institutions:

(i) For boys High/Middle/Primary/None  
School School School

(ii) For Girls High/Middle/Primary/None  
School School School

15. Whether electrified \_\_\_\_\_ Yes/No

16. Medical facilities \_\_\_\_\_ Hospital/Dispensary/Private Doctor/  
None.

17. Source of drinking water \_\_\_\_\_ Committee water supply/Handpump/  
Well.

18. Drainage system:

- i) No drainage \_\_\_\_\_
- ii) Kacha drainage \_\_\_\_\_
- iii) Some Kacha/Pucca \_\_\_\_\_
- iv) Pucca \_\_\_\_\_
- v) Any other, specify. \_\_\_\_\_

Whether all the streets are:

- i) Kacha \_\_\_\_\_
- ii) 3/4 Kacha \_\_\_\_\_
- iii) 1/2 Kacha \_\_\_\_\_
- iv) 1/4 Kacha \_\_\_\_\_
- v) All pucca. \_\_\_\_\_

20. What type of cottage industry is there?

21. Predominant occupation of Population .... Mostly Agriculturists

Mostly non-agriculturists.

22. Total cultivable area excluding cultivable waste \_\_\_\_\_ (Acres)

23. Total number of cultivators \_\_\_\_\_

24. Employment status of population in General:

i) For agriculturists .. Mostly self-employed  
Mostly employed by others  
Mostly un-employed

ii) For non-agriculturists .. Mostly self-employed  
Mostly employed by others  
Mostly un-employed