

Impact of Rural Industrialization on Rural Communities a Case Study of District Faisalabad

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Abstract: The main objectives of this study were to find out the study the socio-economic characteristics of respondents and the changing pattern before and after industrialization. The observations from the rural workers and farmers indicated that rural industries have a positive impact on the socio-economic characteristics on the rural life.

Key Words: Rural Community, rural industrialization

Introduction

Rural development has to be viewed as a part of the total national development. The objectives of rural development are inextricably related with the large goals and policies of national development in a country. Rural and urban societies are two facets of one connected and integrated system, one affecting the other. More and more migration is taking place from rural to urban areas creating traffic congestion, different types of pollution, mixed land uses, non-compatible and non-conforming land uses, more and more population density in urban areas and lack of physical, social and economic infrastructure in rural areas. Such a situation tempted the researcher to initiate a study to determine role of industry in the rural areas.

Rural Industrialization: A Theoretical and Prospective Approach. The theory of growth applied uniformly to any underdeveloped and backward region, irrespective of its size. The development is a cliché to say that development is a junction of K (natural resources), L (labour), C (capital) and T (technology). The objective of the development process is maximum utilization of available manpower and material resources so that largest output can be produced. It is a continuous process and the growth rate should be pitched as high as possible, certainly above the growth rate of population, if per capita income is to be raised to achieve a higher standard of living.

Village Pakistan has certain common characteristics – defined supply of scarcity of capital and backward technology.

Its economic growth can be achieved by:

- i) Raising the productivity of the available factors of production.
- ii) Expanding the available stock of factors of production and
- iii) Introducing technological change.

High factor productivity could be achieved by improved organisation, education and training for betterment of skills, the expansion of the volume of factors by utilisation of more labour force, extension of cultivation and deepening of the capital. These factors of growth are too well known to need elaboration.

Planning for rural Industrialization: Development is a process of change from the existing level to the planning new level. It implies that the level aimed at is

better physical, economic and social than what it was. It has no station point and, therefore, is a continuous process, which is positive and purposive. In view of this, it is necessary to limit the goals of development periodically in terms of what to achieve or in what direction a particular action must be taken. For example, one may think of objectives of development in terms of improving the standards of living of people by certain points measured in economic and social units such as increasing the production, improving the productivity of the workers, fulfilling the targets fixed, improving the educational, health and nutritional standards, etc. In short, the goal of development is the achievement of a task prescribed which may vary from time to time.

The other objectives of development that could be delineated are maintenance of group harmony and involving the people in the achievement of tasks in order to foster self-reliance. Therefore, it is necessary to involve people in the process of development.

In the present study, the changes in physical economic and social sectors brought about direct or indirect effect of the industrial in the rural areas were studied and compared with the situation in the villages, which were away from the industrial areas.

Following were the main objectives of the present research:

- * To study the socio-economic characteristics of respondents.
- * To study the changing pattern before and after industrialization.

Kollontai (1973) concluded that industrialization is linked with the entire complex of socio-economic changes under way in developing countries. He said that industrialization is the most feasible path for restructuring the national economy and accelerating growth rates.

Paul streeten (1979) concluded that development is not about index numbers of national income, it is not about saving ratios and capital coefficients, it is about and for people. Development must be there for begin by identifying human needs. The objective of development is to raise the level of living of the masses of the people and to provide all human beings with the opportunity to develop their potential.

Barkley (1991) observed that the movement of labour from one location to another in Pakistan has increased in recent years. The results demonstrate that one of the major determinants of migration into a district was the percentage of previous migrants in a district's population.

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Interdistrict migration was also significantly associated with the socio-economic variables of urbanization, population density, and literacy rates. The research presented here provides evidence that the movement of labour between districts in Pakistan is towards location with superior socio-economic conditions. Migration was found more responsive to urbanization, population density, and literacy rates over time, and less responsive to previous migration over time. Given the huge increase in productivity in the agricultural sector brought about by the Green Revolution, the movement of workers out of agricultural areas and into industrial areas expected to continue into the future. The level of population density may limit this rural-to-urban flow; crowded living combination was found to be negatively associated with labour migration.

Materials and Methods

Profile of district Faisalabad: Faisalabad offer the most attractive and lucrative place for industrialization in central Punjab due to cheap cities in the villages, close to the metropolitan city for installations of factories, a network of communication and transport facilities, adequate availability of raw material, abundant supply of low-paid skilled and unskilled labour, availability of finance through banking institutions, marketing avenues, etc. The universe of the present study was consisted of rural area of District Faisalabad. In the first stage, Lahore road was selected by using the simple random sampling technique; the following factories/mills and respondents were randomly selected accordingly

Results and Discussion

Factory	Worker	
	F (%)	F (%)
Farmers		
J.K. Textile Mill	26(34.66)	28 (37.33)
A.K. Industry	24 (32.00)	22 (29.33)
Other s Industries	25(33.33)	25 (33.33)
Total	75 (100.0)	75 (100.0)

Socio-economic characteristics

Cast	Worker		Farmer	
	f	%	f	%
Arain	32	42.36	24	32.00
Jatt	12	16.00	20	26.67
Rajpoot	22	21.33	16	21.33
Gujjar	3	4.00	6	8.00
Malik	2	2.67	5	6.67
Others	4	5.33	4	5.33
Total	75	100.0	75	100.0

The data shows in the above table that 42.36 percent of the worker were belonging the Arain caste, 16.00 percent were Jatt, and only 2.67 percent were Malik on the other hand, 32.00 percent farmers were Arain, 26.67 percent were jatt and 5.33 percent were belonging to others

caste.

Percentage Distribution of respondents according to total operated land

Total Operated Land	Worker f%	Farmer f%
No land	46(61.33)	0(0.00)
Less than 3.5 (Small)	13(17.33)	45(60.00)
3.5 - 6.5 (Medium)	11(14.67)	18(24.00)
6.51 and above (large)	5(6.67)	12(16.00)
Total	75(100)	75(100)

Table shows that 61.33 percent of the workers had no agriculture land and remaining 17.33, 14.67 and 6.67 percent had less than 3.5, 3.5 - 6.5, and 6.51 and above acres land size. On the other hand, 60 percent had less than three acres landholding, 24.00 percent had 3.5 to 6.5 percent and the remaining 16.00 percent had more than 6.5 acre land holding.

Percentage Distribution of respondents according to their Migration Rate

Migration Rate	Rural to Urban		Urban to Rural	
	Before	After	Before	After
Increase	Yes	Yes	No	No
Decrease	Yes	No	No	No

Table shows that migration rate from rural to urban was increase before and after the rural industrial development but the nature of migration was change. Before the industrialization, the nature of migration was economics but now it due to education and social purpose.

Percentage Distribution of respondents according to their industrial support

Activities	Yes	No	Total
Agriculture production	12(8.00)	138(92.00)	150(100.0)
Education	8(5.33)	142(94.67)	150(100.0)
Water supply	0(0.00)	150(100.0)	150(100.0)
Electricity	132(88.00)	18(12.00)	150(100.0)
Religious Dev.	3(2.00)	147(98.00)	150(100.0)
Environment	53(35.33)	97(64.67)	150(100.0)
Transport	28(18.67)	122(81.33)	150(100.0)

Table reflects that majority (92.00%) of the respondents had no impact of industries on the agriculture production and the remaining 8.00 percent claimed that due to industries the nature of soil decrease so that the average production was low around the industrial area. The transport, water supply, electricity and education facility was also improved; environment problem (Air Pollution, Noise Pollution and solid waste management) was also increased,

Percentage Distribution of respondents according to there Nature of Job

Nature of Job	Frequency	Percentage
Administration Job	4	16.67
Winder	1	4.17
Working on Machine	8	33.33
Foreman in the unit	7	2.17
Others	4	16.67
Total	24	100.00

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Percentage Distribution of the respondents according to their socio-economic impact

Socio-Economic Impact	Worker			Farmer		
	Increase	Normal	Decrease	Increase	Normal	Decrease
Agri. Production	13 (17.33)	43(57.33)	19(25.33)	2(2.67)	34(45.33)	39(52.00)
Cropping Pattern	37(49.33)	14(18.67)	24(32.00)	7(9.33)	47(62.67)	27(36.00)
Quality of Soil	1(1.33)	24(32.00)	50(66.67)	9(12.00)	45(60.00)	21(28.00)
Live-stock Production	35(46.67)	36(48.00)	4(5.33)	5(6.67)	47(62.67)	23(30.67)
Meat Production	41(54.67)	33(44.00)	1(1.33)	11(14.67)	37(49.33)	27(36.00)
Air Pollution	22(29.33)	21(28.00)	32(42.67)	52(69.33)	23(30.67)	0(0.00)
Water pollution	61(81.33)	11(14.67)	3(4.00)	33(44.00)	33(44.00)	9(12.00)
Noise pollution	46(61.33)	23(30.67)	6(8.00)	8(10.67)	56(74.67)	11(14.67)
Migration rate	26(34.67)	19(25.33)	30(40.00)	44(58.67)	28(37.33)	3(4.00)
Employment Rate	27(36.00)	44(58.67)	1(1.33)	12(16.00)	51(68.00)	12(16.00)

The educational, medical and other basic facilities were present in the selected areas of this study. The Diameter of the study area is around about 5 to 10 Km. and it is around the Khuranwala. The doctor (M.B.B.S.), dispensary, primary school and high school for boy, post office and police station were present before the installation of the industries in the selected area of this study. After the installation of the industries, Rural Health Centre, Social welfare Department, primary school for girl, middle school for girl and Bank were also developed in this area.

Percentage Distribution of the respondents according to monthly income

Income (Rs.)	Skilled		Un-skilled		Total
	F%	F%	F%	F%	F%
Less than 2400	8(33.330)	0(0.0)	8(10.67)		
2401 - 3600	11(45.83)	15(29.41)	26(34.67)		
3601 - 10000	5(20.84)	33(64.70)	38(50.67)		
10001 & above	0(0.00)	3(5.88)	3(4.00)		
Total	24	100.051	100.0	75(100.00)	

Conclusion

Majority of the respondents (94.7 %) were Muslim, About 43 percent of the worker were arain by caste, The average family size of the workers and farmers was calculated 6.1 and 5.7 respectively, About 57 % workers viewed that the agriculture production remained normal while About 52 % farmers viewed that the agriculture production was decreases due to industrialisation, Majority of the worker in the factories/industries were on adhoc basis, There were some development in the health, road, economic development due to the industrialization, Majority of the worker and farmers were satisfied with the industrial development.

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