A Qualitative Assessment of Factors of Migration in Lahore City, Pakistan

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ABSTRACT

Aim of the Study: The present study is designed to explore the factors responsible for the fast-growing urbanization and large inflow of population in Lahore City.

Methodology: A sample of 10 migrants, who were permanently or semi-permanently migrated to Lahore city, were interviewed in-depth, about the push and pull factors of migration. The interviews were audio-tapped and transcribed carefully. Those transcriptions were then analyzed using QSR NVivo.11 plus software. Thematic analysis was conducted on the emerging themes.

Findings: The main themes and their relative strengths were presented to analyze the major findings of the study. The findings of the study suggest that the pull factors include; i.e., improved employment opportunities, educational services, entertainment facilities, and other social and physical infrastructure at the destination area (Lahore City) attract the migrants to move.

Conclusions: This rapid inflow of migrants due to various reasons is causing pressures on the civic and administrative capacity of the city, and challenges for city planners and policy makers. It is causing socioeconomic problems for both the residents and the migrants. It should be checked by provision of improved economic and social services in small cities and towns.

Keywords: Migration; Urbanization; Urban Growth; Qualitative Methods; In-Depth Interviews; Thematic Analysis

Introduction

Urbanization is a multifaceted phenomenon that significantly alters the lives of both rural and urban residents. Rural-urban migration has accelerated the urbanization process in developing nations. Migration is crucial to the heterogeneous development of cities. Migration, not only, pose challenges for government, but also has a number of effects on urbanization, housing, healthcare, access to essential utilities, safety, and congested-free transportation and roadways (World Economic Forum, 2017). The study adopts the definition of migrants as "any person who is moving or has moved across an international border or within a State away from his/ her/their habitual place of residence, regardless of the person's legal status, whether the movement is voluntary or involuntary, what the causes for the movement are and what the length of the stay is" (IOM, 2019).

When Pakistan gained its freedom, it was primarily a rural nation. Pakistan is currently the most populous country in South Asia and the sixth most urbanised country in the world. By 2030, 80 million more people will live in Pakistan's cities, making up roughly two-thirds of the country's population (UNDP, 2019; World Bank, 2015, 2019). Urban population growth is 3.3% annually as a result of structural transformation[1] in the economy and improved employment opportunities (UNDP, 2018). It is anticipated that urbanization will accelerate even further as the proportion of industry, commerce, and other urban sectors rises and the geography of economic activities evolve (PES, 2017-18). Karachi in Sindh and Lahore in Punjab are the most populous megacities in Pakistan, with populations exceeding 10 million. The urban infrastructure of Pakistan's major cities, including Karachi, Lahore, and Faisalabad, has exceeded its carrying capacity due to rapid and unrestrained population growth (UNDP, 2018; Ghafoor, Fayyaz, Nisa & Akbar, 2021). The problems of inadequate infrastructure hampering economic growth, persists in the lower middle income counties, including Pakistan (Irshad, Nisa & Ghafoor, 2022). This issue may be attributable to uneven development initiatives predicated on an expected division between rural and urban areas. None of these issues has given any consideration to the intricate dynamics of rural-urban relationships and the interconnectedness of rural-urban livelihoods. Punjab has the highest percentage of migrant population, among other provinces (Appendix-I). It also shows that people are migrating in different cities/districts within Punjab.

Urban migration within provinces, include various significant factors such as; migrating with the head of household, employment or job transfer, and marriages etc. (Appendix-II). According to previous research, there are many push factors for urban migration, including the need for labour in industry, high agricultural production costs, unbalanced or nonexistent landholdings, a restrictive lifestyle, and poor health conditions (Hussain, 2016; Farooq, Mateen, & Cheema, 2005). The government statistics for migration are outdated and only available at the provincial level. These data are insufficient to provide the information of the number/proportion of migrants or their reasons for moving towards cities. However, the rise in the population size of Lahore city from 6.3 million to 11.26 million during previous twenty years (PBS, 1998-2017) is evidence of rapid migration in the city, along with natural population increase.

Certain push and pull factors drive rural settlers to relocate to locations with better prospects and to find a location where they can meet their demands. Inadequate socioeconomic services, employment possibilities, and unequal landholdings are among the primary factors driving rural settlers to the metropolis. The provision of enhanced infrastructure, socioeconomic opportunities, recreational amenities, and safe and independent living conditions entice rural residents to relocate to urban areas (Ghafoor, Nisa & Akbar, 2022).

Urbanization is evident in the province of Punjab, Pakistan. Six of the ten most populous cities in Pakistan are located in Punjab (Lahore, Faisalabad, Gujranwala, Multan, Rawalpindi, and Islamabad). Lahore is the largest and most advanced city in Pakistan, as well as the provincial capital of Punjab. The city's entire size was 219.70 square kilometers in 1995; it increased to 665.32 square kilometers in 2015; and it is anticipated to increase by a further 1,319.4 square kilometers by 2025 (Urban Unit, 2018).

In 2001, the City District Government of Lahore (CDGL) was established, consisting of six towns only. Afterwards, it was expanded to nine municipalities and one cantonment in 2005 (Mazhar & Jamal, 2009). In the twentieth century, from 1947 to 2017, the population of the Lahore district grew erratically from 0.67 million to 11.26 million people (PBS, 2017). Urban Unit (2018) reported an increase in population density to 12,729 persons per square kilometer, which leads to traffic jams, transit issues, and environmental degradation (Almas et al, 2005; Khan et al, 2012; Rana & Bhatti, 2018; Latif & Yu, 2020). The migration of people from rural to urban areas, demographic change and urban development all have contributed in the south and southeast's expansion. Along the Multan Road, G.T. Road, and Ferozepur Road, the city has outgrown. However, natural barriers like the Wahga border, India's international

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[1]Structural Transformation is migration from agriculture (low productivity areas) to industry (high productivity areas).

boundary, and the River Ravi in the north and northwest hinder future development (Shirazi & Kazmi, 2014). The urban population of the Lahore district is increasing at a pace of 4.02 percent every year (Urban Unit, 2018). The 2014 labour force survey reveals that fourteen percent of all Punjabi migrants reside in Lahore. The city has the biggest proportion of migrants from Kasur (13.3%), followed by Okara (8.5%), Faisalabad (8.4%), Narowal (6.3%), Sheikhupura (6.2%), and Gujranwala (4.3%) (Urban Unit, 2018). These statistics indicate that the majority of Lahore's urban growth is attributable to an increasing proportion of migrants.

Numerous researches on the urbanization process have been done, and they have made a positive contribution to the literature. Most of the literature focuses solely on explaining annual percentages of urban growth rate, population density in Lahore city's urban areas, rate of residential construction, and conversion of agricultural land into residential projects. Other researches focus on the geospatial extension of Lahore city. The body of literature is still devoid of studies examining the push-pull forces that drive migrants to settle in large cities and the negative effects of urbanization.

The study develops on the basis of rapidly rising urbanization in Lahore city. It attempts to explore the socio-economic impacts of migration and urbanization on migrants, by using the technique of in-depth interviews. The in-depth interviews were conducted from the migrants shifted to Lahore city from different provinces and cities across Pakistan. The research attempts to formulate alternative policies and devise management frameworks that could address the challenges posed by urbanization (such as increased demand for urban services including housing, transportation, water supply, or waste management) in Lahore city.

The study is organized as follows. Section-2 gives theoretical and empirical insights of the issue, followed by propositions and the theoretical framework of the study. Section-3 provides methodological details of the study. Section-4 gives analysis, discussion and conclusion of the study.

Literature Review

Historically, sociologists and economists have been drawn to urban phenomenon for a variety of reasons, including the fact that it is relatively new in human history, that it represents a fundamental change in the contours of social life, that it is the result of economic and industrial advancements, and that it tends to affect every aspect of life. Once cities become formed, they typically become the power and influence centers of society. In conclusion, the urbanization process is ongoing; many of the problems linked with it remain unresolved; and, as a result, its future direction and potential are still undetermined (Davis, 1955).The migration theory proposed by Ravenstein (1889) is mostly influenced by economic forces; individuals migrate to regions with more economic prospects. Later in 1954, Lewis proposed a two-sector economy composed of the modern (manufacturing) and traditional (agriculture) sectors. Surplus labour is the primary cause of migration from rural to urban areas. However, surplus labour alone is insufficient to explain rural-urban mobility (Dubey, Jones, & Sen, 2006). The migration models of Todaro (1969) and Harris and Todaro (1970) are extensions of Lewis's theory. According to Todaro (1969), migration is caused by the salary gap between rural and urban areas. In 2004, Lucas revised the Lewis hypothesis by asserting that people with a particular degree of education migrate to cities and adapt to the manufacturing sector.

In contrast, the model of Todaro and Smith (2008) concentrates on urban unemployment, which is prevalent in less developed nations. It is not required that migrants obtain employment upon arrival in urban areas. There is a possibility that, when joining the urban labour market, migrants will remain unemployed, underemployed, or search for part-time employment in the informal sector. Moreover, their expectations of a large salary gap are not realized. In order to explain the behavior of migrants, socio-cultural aspects must be considered. Using a cost-benefit analysis, migrants select their destination region (Sjaastad, 1962; Greenwood & Hunt, 1989; Waltert & Schlappatt, 2010). They only move if future returns are anticipated to be positive. From the perspective of non-equilibrium models, the economic factors were emphasized as the only driving force of migration. Additionally, Lee (1966) established the

push-pull paradigm of migration at the micro level. Inadequate opportunity, religious or political discrimination, and harmful environmental surroundings are examples of push forces. Nonetheless, employment opportunities, political or religious freedom, and a setting that is relatively moderate are all pull factors. Migration only takes place when the comparable pull at the target location cures the push.

Eventually, Stark and Bloom (1985) introduced the New Economics of Labor Migration (NELM) as an alternate hypothesis of migration's causes. According to the view, migration decisions are made collectively by families, not by individuals. This idea of migration is unique in that it aims to correlate migratory decisions with their consequences. The household sends the individual to the city, in accordance with the premise, in order to maximize their combined income, reduce risk, and elevate their status; these factors also account for the migration decision. Subsequently, the NELM theory was seen as a revolution in economics based on information theory. However, Abreu (2012) views NELM as a redress or revision of the neoclassical migration notion. According to the Todaro Hypothesis and the push-pull theory of migration, the primary reason why individuals migrate to urban areas or cities is for the anticipated better salaries.

Migration is one of the most significant trends of urbanization and growth. It has been accepted as common for a better standard of living for millennia. A large number of Muslims left India for Pakistan at the time of Pakistan's independence. They desired better social and religious conditions in addition to better economic ones. This was one of the biggest mass migrations between the two locations (Khan et al, 2010). Other causes of urban migration include regional differences, insecurity, natural disasters, and a better standard of living (Kugelman, 2013). The push towards rural-to-urban migration was initiated by industrialization. People are forced to work in cities to make a living because of high agricultural production costs and small landholdings. Urban areas offer better working conditions, more opportunities for employment, freedom from oppressive lifestyles, and access to improved healthcare and education (Farooq, Mateen, & Cheema, 2005; Hassan, 2010; SDPI, 2015). Despite the fundamental mobility of people from rural to urban areas, the phenomena of mixed rural-urban livelihoods has taken hold across Pakistan. Open spaces have almost entirely disappeared or have been transformed into homes, factories, and markets, with inadequate infrastructure facilities. Municipal and other utility services are now required in these areas, just like in cities. Cities are now unable to accommodate migrants due to the increasing rate of migration (GOP, 2015). But this unplanned urbanization raises serious socioeconomic issues.

More recently, Ghafoor, Nisa and Akbar (2022), investigated the push-pull factors of migration from migrants in Lahore city, applying a quantitative survey technique. The push factors included limited economic opportunities, insufficient social facilities. The pull factors included better living conditions, improved socioeconomic opportunities, and a secured and clean environment. Nazeer (2017) examined migration trends over a seven-year period (2006-2013) among Pakistan's major cities using GMM and Tobit regression techniques. She came to the conclusion that intercity migration is significantly influenced by expected wages, employment, and unemployment rates. Distance and educational level have a significant effect, after migration. She explores further the function of migration as a balancing factor in lowering regional inequities. In addition, previous research indicates that inadequate and inappropriate educational, recreational, and health facilities, limited economic prospects, and inadequate infrastructure are the leading causes of rural-to-urban migration. In large cities such as Karachi and Lahore, as well as medium-sized towns such as Sargodha, problems such as inadequate sanitation, overcrowding, environmental pollution, congested traffic, road accidents, and crime are on the rise due to rural-to-urban migration (Qureshi, 2010; Imran et al, 2013).

Farmland has been turned into residential areas as a result of urbanization and migration to cities, endangering the food security of the country. The administration should take this problem seriously. The study suggested enforcing strict regulations and a capital gains tax on unused land (Zaman & Baloch, 2011). Both rural and urban areas are affected physically by migration. According to Hassan (2010), Shirazi & Kazmi (2014), Ghafoor et al. (2014), and Hassan (2010), all urban areas with growing

populations have seen the emergence of underserved casual settlements both within and on the periphery of the urban areas, high density, resource consumption, and threat to urban agriculture and open spaces. The main challenge has been to maintain the urban infrastructure with the growing population needs (Hassan, 2010; Shirazi (Malik, Roosli & Tariq, 2020).

The deficient infrastructure is the most obvious shape of urban degradation in Pakistan. Previous practices show that only less than one percent of waste water in Pakistan is properly treated, while the remainder is thrown in ravines. Around 50% of the untreated solid waste is left to decomposed on roads, polluting groundwater and air (Haider & Badami, 2010). A lack of sanitation has resulted in the spread of numerous diseases. Children residing in these slums have been exposed to numerous health dangers. Each day, over 1,300 tons of hazardous and untreated industrial trash are discharged into Ravi in Lahore (Khan et al, 2012).

The socioeconomic existence and environmental viability of cities are heavily dependent on their transit system. Population growth has multiplied population density and transportation volume. There has been a substantial growth in the number of registered motor vehicles in Lahore over the past four decades, from 39,205 in 1974 to 4,926,325 in 2017 (PBS, 2017). The outcome is a deteriorating state of ambient air quality in Pakistani cities, with Lahore becoming the most polluted (AQI = -270) (US AQI, 2020).

Lahore's urban expansion continues to rise. Previously, it was predicted that Lahore's population would increase at a rate of 4% per year for several decades and reach approximately 90% (Elahi, 2010). The ramifications of rapid urbanization are multifaceted, necessitating prompt and appropriate action by policymakers and development planners. The effects of urbanization and rural-urban migration are clearly explained in the research on the subject. Urbanization is correlated with industrialization, which is advantageous for economies. The rise of services and industrial sectors, employment possibilities, and economic growth are among its positive effects. This encourages individuals to migrate to urban areas in search of economic possibilities, and a massive internal movement towards Lahore city is generating a massive gap between the available supply and demand. The regulatory authorities must adopt policy measures effectively and in a timely manner in order to address the expanding requirements of the people and to avoid any negative consequences induced by urbanization.

The study attempts to investigate the push and pull factors of migration from the migrants in Lahore city using in-depth interview techniques. The study also attempts to theoretically relate the affects of massive migration with the deficient infrastructure of the city, and formulate the policy framework to control the worsening situation.

Based on the theoretical deliberations, the study developed some propositions for in-depth interview of the migrants, such as:

Propositions

Proposition 1: A high educational level of migrant will improve his economic satisfaction after migration

Proposition 2: Ownership of residence after migration is a strong predictor of improved quality of life

Proposition 3: Negative relationship is expected between low wages after migration, and quality of life

Proposition 4: Improved living standard in Lahore, attracts more migrants to stay in city

Proposition 5: The recreational facilities act positively as a determinant of urbanization

Proposition 6: Negative relationship is expected between the availability of land in rural areas and the preference of migrants to stay in Lahore City

Proposition 7: Positive relationship is expected between insecurity at previous place and preference of migrants to stay in Lahore City

The study builds its theoretical framework of the relationship among variables, on the basis of literature review. Given below:
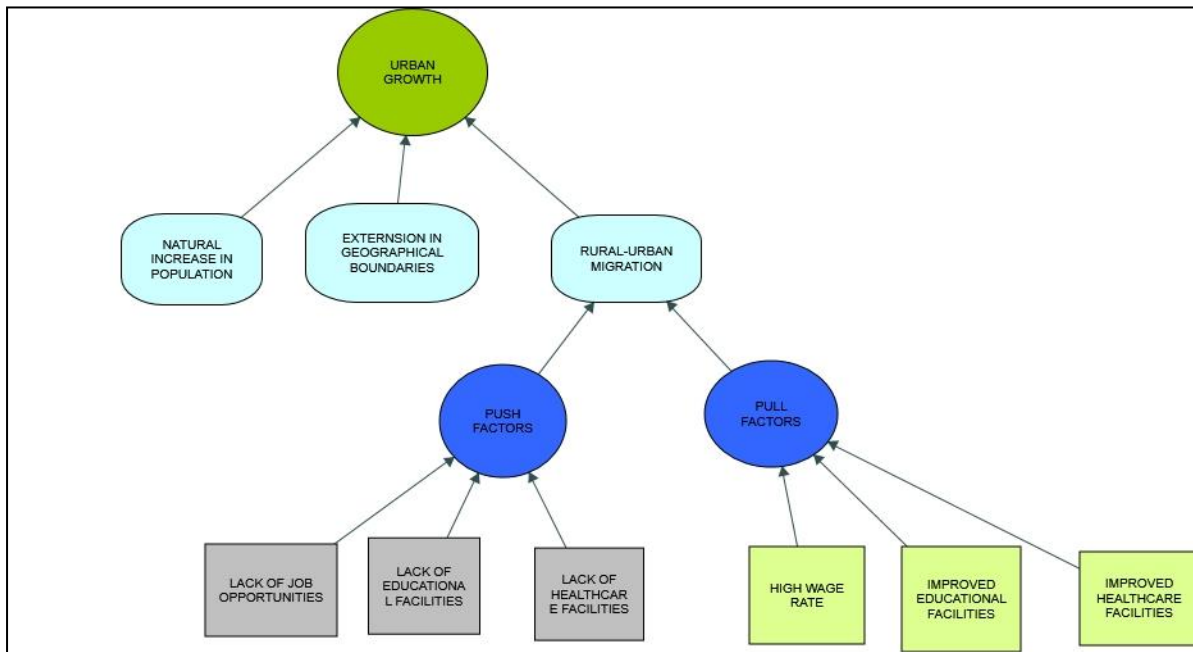

Figure 1: *Theoretical framework of the study*

Methodology

This section provides an overview of the research technique that was applied in the process of exploring the research questions, as well as the propositions that were created based on a review of the pertinent literature. For the purpose of this investigation, a realist, exploratory, inductive, qualitative paradigm has been chosen for the study. The research approach and methodology are broken down, along with a comprehensive discussion of the population and the sampling concerns. The selected procedures for data gathering and analysis are then the topic of the following discussion.

The Methodology and Paradigm

The research topics that are being studied and the environment in which the study is conducted both play a role in the decision-making process for selecting an appropriate method of research.A qualitative approach allows for a deeper comprehension of different phenomena (Straubert & Carpenter, 2010). This study is being conducted in the city of Lahore, and it is looking into the different factors that influence migration towards the city. It would appear that this study is the very first one of its kind to be conducted on the aforementioned demographic. This study investigates the opinions of migrants about the decision to migrate and the actual migration process, as well as the socioeconomic conditions travelers find themselves in after making the move.

A set of linked and generally acknowledged assumptions about the universe is known as a paradigm. This set of assumptions serves as a conceptual and philosophical framework for the systematic investigation of the world (Deshpande, 1983). This study makes use of an inductive, theory-based research design that is congruent with the realism paradigm (Creswell & Clark, 2011).

The Sampling Procedure and Population

The population of interest is approached at their places of employment during the course of the research, which takes place in the city of Lahore and the urban areas around it. Since the exact size of the sample cannot be ascertained, it is reasonable to assume that the one that was chosen was sufficient for the

purposes of this study. We used a method of sampling that was both convenient and consistent with doing in-depth research on a relatively small number of population units or even individual cases.

Data Collection

Consistent with the features of qualitative research methods, the methodology used for study produced qualitative data using relatively small samples. The objective was to gather rich data, including close attention to context. Data collection involves two stages, preparation of interview protocol (stage-1), and followed in-depth interviews with migrants (stage-2), to build synthesis of major recurring themes. It was expected that data collection by means of interviews would be complemented, whenever possible, by observation. Each stage is briefly explained below.

Stage-1: Prepare interview Protocol

The construction of an interview protocol is the first step in the procedure for collecting data. This protocol is based on the information that has been retrieved from the relevant literature, which makes it easier to determine what work has been done up to this point.

Stage-2: In-depth interviews with Migrants

In-depth interviews with migrant workers were done by the researcher (people who have permanently or semi permanently migrated to Lahore city for different socioeconomic reasons). Interviews were conducted for the objective of gaining a deeper understanding of the backdrop of the study as well as the circumstances with which people migrate to large cities, which in turn causes a rapid increase in metropolitan areas. This is a very significant part of the research since the information obtained from interviewees might direct the investigation towards new problems that have to be taken into account while developing the theory. For instance, it is anticipated that these interviews will yield important information that can successfully be used to identify challenges that should be addressed in the course of conducting subsequent interviews with individuals from the population, thereby contributing to the creation of an efficient interview protocol.

Before starting the interview, consent was given that the participants 'information would strictly be used for academic and research purposes.

Based on literature on the sample size of interviews (range between 05 to 50 participants) (Morse, 2000; Dworkin, 2012), the study interviewed, in-depth, ten (10) migrants. The number was established based on the accessibility of the participants and the rate of fresh information acquisition, in accordance with the principles of diminishing returns (Lewis, 1994). The interviews with a cross-section of migrants yield information regarding the findings received from each interview question. The next step is to determine which of these repeating motifs are the most significant based on this information. After stages 1 and 2 have been finished, the themes and the apparent interrelationships between them are compared to the relationships that are suggested by the extended literature (propositions 1 to 7).

Case study analysis, with observation as a supporting pillar, will serve as the unit of analysis for this study. In this context, each person who was interviewed is seen as a case, which is why this type of research is also called a case study. For the purpose of developing an overall perspective of each participant's comments, each interview was audiotaped and afterwards transcribed word for words by a separate person. In order to inductively construct definitional categories and investigate features of their interrelationships, the interview data collected from these individuals was examined using an iterative process utilizing the NVivo 11Plus software package. This approach was repeated multiple times. Taking this strategy means that first the transcripts were studied to determine the primary factors contributing to the urbanization or urban growth of the city, followed by the primary items, which resulted in the development of explanations regarding the project.

Thematic Analysis

One sort of qualitative analysis is known as thematic analysis. It can be used to analyse the categories and themes (patterns) linked to the data. The statistics are illustrated in incredibly fine detail, and a wide range of topics are covered through numerous interpretations. It adds a methodical element to the analysis of the data. It enables the researcher to compare an analysis of a topic's frequency with one of the contents as a whole. This adds precision and depth to the research, which in turn strengthens its overall significance. Additionally, it provides the possibility to comprehend the potential of any issue in a more comprehensive manner by clearly determining the linkages between concepts and comparing them with duplicated data (Alhojailan, 2012).

Qualitative Data Analysis

The analysis and explanation of the findings of the research are broken down into prominent themes, after which sub-themes are presented. The research objectives and the examination of the relevant literature led to this identification. The themes are represented using quotations from the individuals who were interviewed (migrants). The direct quotes of the participants are presented here in order to convey their opinions and experiences. During the course of these interviews, which each lasted for approximately 15–20 minutes, there was a significant amount of emotion shared.

Every one of the interviews was recorded on audiotape and then transcribed word for word into English. Following a thematic analysis of the data gathered from interviews using the QSR Nvivo 11Plus software, a content analysis was carried out in order to validate the primary themes that emerged. A thematic analysis was carried out in order to identify the most important themes, and then a content analysis was carried out in order to validate the results of the thematic analysis.

Thematic analysis is a fundamental way of analysis that is frequently utilized in qualitative research. This method is carried out in a sequential order from beginning to end. It then provides an analysis, interpretation, and report on the many themes discovered within the qualitative data. The process of content analysis involves the formation of categories and the determination of their respective frequencies based on the number of times each category is used in a text.

Thematic analysis was carried out in accordance with the method that is detailed below. The researcher became familiar with the data by reading and rereading the interview quotes of the participants in order to comprehend the primary subject matter of the findings. After becoming familiar with the substance of the data, first codes were established by decreasing the data, and labels were assigned to construct categories in order to facilitate the process of doing further research in the most time-effective manner. After that, an interpretation was given to each code so that the underlying meaning could be grasped. Codes that were quite similar to one another were grouped together under a single dominant theme; however the precise meaning of the themes that were developed was kept in mind (Joffe & Yardley, 2004).

It was determined by looking at the themes whether or not they supported both the data and the theoretical component that was being investigated. The researcher carefully analyzed the data in order to look for any missing contents that would be coded according to generated themes. Following an examination of the concepts, appropriate names were given to each of the themes. Themes were individually defined with the assistance of related themes, which provided a sense of the significance of that theme as well as some of its fascinating characteristics (Miles & Huberman, 1994). After the thematic analysis was completed, content analysis was carried out in order to derive meaningful and replicable interpretations from the textual data that had been gathered, keeping in mind the original setting in which the data had been received.

The transcriptions were carefully read, and notes of a brief nature were taken. In the end, the issues and themes were analyzed and understood.

Findings of the Study

The findings of the thematic analysis and content analysis of the qualitative data identified six main themes based on the framework matrices (See Appendix-3). These themes are named as: A) Push factors; B) Pull factors; C) QOL; D) Decision of Migration; E) Decision about returning back; and F) Problems faced after migration. Table 1 and figure 2 report the main themes and their relative strengths.

Table 3: *Main Themes and their Relative Strength*

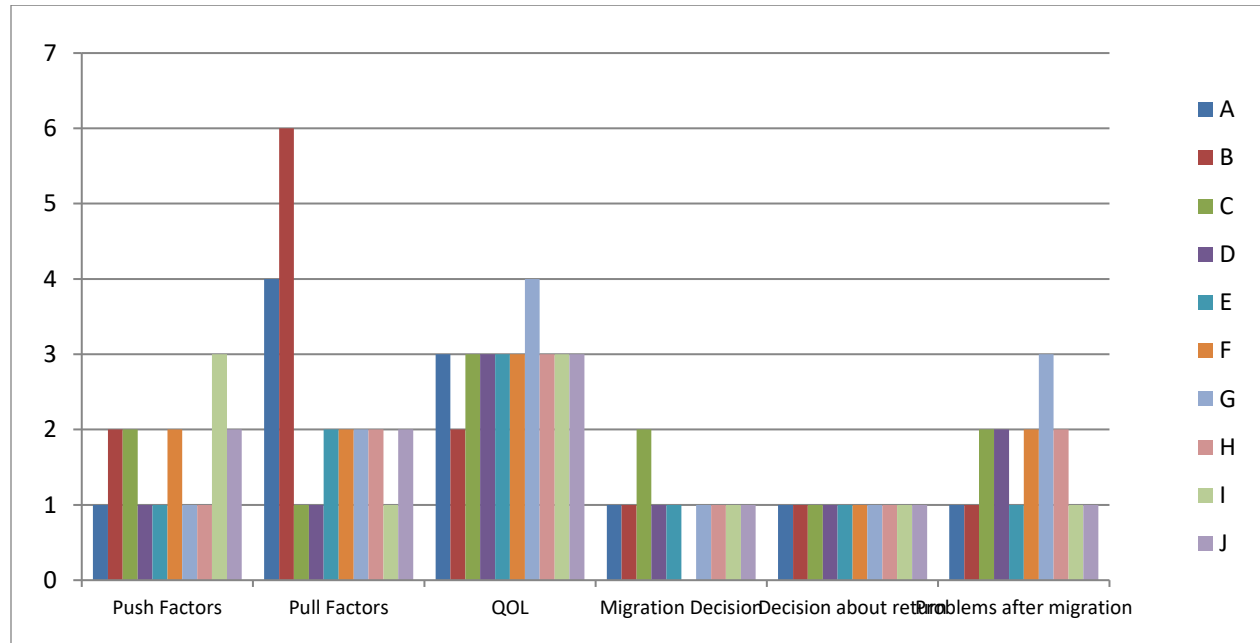| Interviewees	Push Factors	Pull Factors	QOL	Decision of Migration	Decision about returning back	Problems after migration
A	1	4	3	1	1	1
B	2	6	2	1	1	1
C	2	1	3	2	1	2
D	1	1	3	1	1	2
E	1	2	3	1	1	1
F	2	2	3	0	1	2
G	1	2	4	1	1	3
H	1	2	3	1	1	2
I	3	1	3	1	1	1
J	2	2	3	1	1	1
Total	**16**	**23**	**30**	**10**	**10**	**16**

Figure 2: *Main Themes and their Relative Strengths*

The results of thematic analysis show that the role of pull factors is stronger than the role of push factors to compel the migrants to move into Lahore city. It illustrates that the improved employment opportunities, social and physical infrastructure, improved recreational facilities attract the migrants to move to the big city.

The migrants enjoy a better quality of life (QOL) in Lahore. Almost all of the participants responded that they are economically satisfied after migration to Lahore city, they are living a better life, and having improved amenities.

The results of the table 1 show that almost all of the participants were shifted in the city with their families, or got married after migration, and the whole family is settled afterwards. So rather than individuals, families are moved as migrants.

When the participants were asked that if you have planned to move back to your place of origin, most of them responded, they would not move back for a longer period. It means that those migrants have decided to permanently settle in the city, causing more pressure to civic amenities.

Most of them were facing housing problems. Interviewees were used to respond that finding an accommodation on rent is very difficult in this city, and it is very expensive to live in this city. Majority of the interviewees were belonged to rural areas of different districts of Punjab province, they complained of low quality of food products in the city, and in their own previous residential communities.

All above findings show that despite the push factors, i.e., the unavailability of social and economic infrastructure, it is more the pull factors; that are the improved amenities, fascinate the people to move to big cities. Without considering the after-migration problems, people migrate. They put more pressure on the availability of civic amenities, municipal and administrative services.

Delimitations

The study is confined to the migrants shifted within the nine towns and one cantonment of the Lahore City, and not the areas around or outside the boundaries of the city.

The primary focus of the study was on investigating the reasons causing urbanization in the city, because of the shift of people, permanently or semi-permanently, to city to improve their socioeconomic conditions. Other people, who regularly come and go back to their places of origins, and visitors, were out of the scope of the study.

Limitations

This study examines propositions of urbanization caused by migrants only in one city of the country. Generalization of the findings to other cities or metropolitans, or countries is not warranted.

Conclusion

Urbanization and economic expansion go hand in hand. Developing nations require urbanization to ensure continued economic expansion. However, both policy level decision makers and the general public do not support this practice. The effective administration of urbanization is a crucial component in promoting economic expansion. Even in nations with a modest level of urbanization, the risks associated with ignoring their cities can be significant. According to the findings of the study, in addition to farming, other industries, such as larger cities and smaller towns, should also have access to the required services and possibilities for employment generation. The study on the socioeconomic determinants of urban growth has the potential to provide an opportunity to deeply look into the problems that migrants face, and it suggests policy recommendations to provide socioeconomic amenities at micro level in rural areas and small towns to reduce the amount of people moving from rural areas to urban areas and cities. The effect of this would be an improvement in the quality of life for the people living in Lahore city as the population burden on the city's civic facilities would be reduced. In order to preserve the nation's food chain, there needs to be a significant cutback in the amount of land that is being converted from agricultural use to residential use.

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APPENDICES

Appendix-1 Percentage Distribution of Migrant Population by place of present and previous residence

Administrative Unit	Total	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Balochistan	Others*
Pakistan	100.00	14.68	**62.43**	14.46	1.66	4.77
KPK	12.33	5.81	2.01	1.87	0.26	2.37
Punjab	**69.14**	6.18	56.34	3.88	0.58	2.15
Sindh	17.63	2.65	4.04	10.51	0.22	0.23
Balochistan	0.88	0.04	0.04	0.20	0.60	--

Others* include AJK, FATA, and Gilgit Baltistan

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (2017-18)

Appendix-II Percentage Distribution of Urban Migrant Population of Pakistan by Reason of Migration

Administrative Unit	Study	Marriage	Move with Head	Business	Employment/Transfer	Returning Home	Health	Others
Pakistan	1.34	12.88	45.28	8.13	16.70	1.10	1.10	14.47
KPK	2.43	8.37	54.53	5.02	24.53	0.70	0.04	4.38
Punjab	1.29	17.41	**41.41**	8.04	**14.75**	1.18	0.09	15.83
Sindh	1.00	8.85	48.09	8.91	16.66	1.09	0.13	15.27
Balochistan	1.64	5.75	47.43	9.67	24.75	0.76	0.04	9.96
Islamabad	3.19	4.40	**52.99**	5.76	**25.03**	1.08	0.13	7.42

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (1998)