A STUDY OF URBANIZATION IN CONTEXT OF FUTURE MEGA CITY OF LAHORE

FARZANA RIZVI*

ABSTRACT

The movements of people refer to the concept of migration and urbanization. Basically these are the demographic concepts. In general, migration is a necessary element of population redistribution and equilibrium in any society. Today people move where not only economic but social opportunities are also better. Simply migration means the change of place from one area to other, or the area of origin to area of destination. Traditionally it can be divided into two parts: internal migration (people's movement within the country or region, e.g. rural to urban etc.) and external migration (international, people's movement outside the State). The present study reviews the overall concepts of internal migration, from rural to urban, which is the dominant expression of internal migration. The focus of this study is on the process of urbanization in future mega city of Lahore, focusing on that why people move to Lahore and wants to settle there and the analysis is based on census data. The finding depends on different types of migration, their effect on Lahore and the policies also required to be made for the migration or urbanization process in the city-heart of Pakistan.

INTRODUCTION

The growth of cities and the development of new territories are mostly dependent on people's movement and the movements of people always remain an essential component of economic development, social change and political organization (Jackson, 1969). Migration takes place when an individual decides that it is preferable to move rather than to stay and where the difficulties of moving seem to be more than offset by the expected rewards (Parnwell, 1974). In most cases, younger, highly educated, skilled and dynamic people move to another place. Originally, the concept of migration is referred to a change in place of residence, mainly by households who left their places of origin permanently in order to

---

* Corresponding author

obtain a better future elsewhere (Selier, 1988). Why people moves, the background of these movements, concept of urbanization and its theoretical aspects and the case study of Lahore is under discussion in this paper.

HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES

Urbanization refers to a process in which an increasing proportion of an entire population lives in cities and the suburbs of cities. Urbanization has a long history in many parts of the world. The origin of city is a relatively recent form of social organization. The present human form (Homo-Sapiens) has been existed on earth for about 40,000 years ago, but cities in their modern sense only existed for less than 10,000 years. Jericho in about 7000 B.C. grew from village to a "city" of about 3,000 and 3,500-4,000 B.C. The first large city's population of about 25,000 was established in Mesopotamia (Hodgson, 2005). A 'city' refers to a place of relatively dense settlement - dense enough so that city residents cannot grow their own food. A city population, therefore, is always dependent upon its "hinterlands" to provide it with food. Not until agriculture developed could hinterlands provide food for their own populations and enough of a surplus to feed a city population and in agricultural societies the surplus was so small that only a tiny proportion of an entire population could live in cities. Up until very recent – about 200 years ago – that proportion was limited to about 5% of an entire population. So cities existed, but there was no urbanization (Hodgson, 2005). Historically urbanization has been closely connected with industrialization. When more and more inanimate sources of energy were used to enhance human productivity (industrialization), surpluses increased in both agriculture and industrial sector. Larger and larger proportions of a population could live in cities. Economic forces were such that cities became the ideal places to locate factories and their workers (Hodgson, 2005). As Adam Smith talked about division of labor especially piecework helped from individual clusters and therefore concentrated more and more population towards cities for economic survival enhanced means of transportation enabled village folks to more towards city centers. Introduction of money as medium of exchange and to pay taxes forced landlords to evict peasants that started finding jobs in cities.

Generally rural societies are defined as those which the predominant human activities are involved in the production of foods, fibers and raw materials. These field activities require a relatively high ratio of land per person. To the extent that a population is engaged in such field activities, it can be considered rural (Encyclopaedia Britianica). A population can be considered urban, on the other hand, if it is engaged in activities by which the foods, fibers, minerals, and raw materials from the field are processed and distributed to their users. These activities are usually performed in densely settled areas. Most actual communities display a mixture of the two kinds of activities, combining rural and urban features in varying proportions (Encyclopedia Britianica).

In the United States, about 5% of the population lived in cities in 1800, but about 50% of the population lived in cities by 1920. Throughout the 19th century, the US was urbanizing. Today about 80% of the US population lives in cities and its suburbs. Since no more than 100% of a population can possibly be urban, urbanization as a process is coming to an end. The same was true for most European societies during the 19th century (Hodgson, 2005). The population of the third world at mid-century only 17.8% lived in cities, but in the fifty years since 1950 that percent has increased to over 40%. By the year 2030, almost 60% of third world populations will live in cities. In just a few years the world will become predominately urban – about 80-85 years after that happened in the United States (Hodgson, 2005). In transitional societies, urbanization and its key characteristics are major determinants of the political process. Independence, historically significant areas of poverty and social deprivation, with their societal structures, and explicit economic policies adopted by governments have contributed to the shaping of the urban systems (Zaidi, 2003) (Ali, 2004).

Pakistan is no exception. Increasing urbanization, stimulated by rural-urban migration, is one of the most pervasive processes in its national development. Rural-to-urban migration is significant because of its close association with economic transformation from agriculture to non-agriculture and from a rural to an urban way of living. Rural-to-urban migration has important implications for social policy and urban planning. Besides, facts show that the rural-urban flow is growing in volume and complexity (Selier, 1988). Migration is a source of trouble to demographic analysis long before Partition. The areas in

the Indus valley brought under cultivation through increasing irrigation altered immigrants into what is now West Pakistan. Kretki (1984) wrote that most of the refugees who migrated from India at the time of partition in 1947 settled in the urban areas of the province. Most of industries in the province are located in or around the urban localities and the labor force employed in these industries lives in cities, while the female member of their families lives in the villages. In this way the number of males gradually decreases in rural areas and increases in urban areas. Gender, educational and employment facilities in urban localities, attract a large number of male population of rural areas to urban localities (Khan, 1961).The following paragraphs, trying to explain the theories behind the process of urbanization.

THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVES

In that case the earliest attempt was made by Ravenstein (1881), as the 'laws of migration', which simply explained the temporary or permanent change of residence. Broad theories concerning the characteristics of migrants and their origins and destinations were formulated by him in 1885 and 1889. These were published in response to a statement by a contemporary demographer that migration appeared to lack any definite law. Using data from the 1881 British Census, Ravenstein formulated a series of laws, which he believed explained contemporary migration in Europe (Barrett, 1984). Ravenstein's Laws were developed in and applied to Victorian Britain and were published at a time of rapid industrialization, which was accompanied by massive urban growth. Both industrialization and urban growth were fuelled by rural to urban migration. It is perhaps for these reasons that he concludes that the major causes of migration were economic, that migration is selective and is also related to distance. These observations have become the basis of much subsequent work on migration (Barrett, 1984).

Ravenstein very clearly stated that the volume of migration was inversely related to distance. This phenomenon is called distance decay and is analogous to Newton's physical law of universal gravitation. When applied to human population movements this law states that two places interact with each other in proportion to the product of their masses (measured by population numbers of job opportunities) and inversely according to distance

(which can be measured in physical, time or cost terms). Such an explanation or population movement using the laws of gravity is known as the Gravity Model (Barrett, 1984). The Gravity Model theory is highly simplified since it assumes that:

- Each migrant has the same information available.

- Movement costs are the same in all direction.

Despite its limitation as a model of migrant's behavior, the Gravity Model theory has been refined by many scholars and is still widely used (Barrett, 1984). The relationship between distance and the volume of migration was taken a step further in the 1940s and 1950s by the American sociologist, S.A. Stouffer. He suggested that it was not distance itself which affects the volume of migrants, but the number of intervening opportunities. The decline in the number of migrants moving long distances, he claimed, was the result of the increasing number of opportunities that were presented to the migrant between origin and anticipated destination. These opportunities may include better housing, education and healthcare facilities as well as superior employment opportunities. As distance increases so will the number of these intervening socio-economic opportunities, encouraging migrants to settle before they reach their hoped for destination and thus reducing the flows (Barrett, 1984). George K. Zipf sought to explain such movement by the principle of least effort: the number of people going from one city to another should be a function of the distance separating them, since the effort required to cover greater distances would presumably increase as did the distance (Jansen, 1969). His hypothesis has been tested in a number of studies and T. R. Anderson concluded that distance should be raised to a power greater than one and less than two, and expressed the opinion that the exponent should be a variable rather than a constant. However, Alex Inkeles points out that Zipf's formula was none too successful in describing the actual flow of population, at least so far as migration from one city to another was concerned' (Jansen, 1969). In 1966 these ideas were further refined by American geographer E. S. Lee, who suggested that the obstacles to migration modified the process outlined by Stouffer. Obstacles to migration may include distance and the cost of transportation, but may also comprise legal constraints, such as political boundaries,

immigration laws and migration quotas. Lee thus broadened migration theory from the notion that migration purely by distance and economic opportunity (Barrett, 1984).

In an attempt to move away from these rather over simplified theories of migration, geographers have increasingly moved towards a systems approach. The aim is to set migration in its social and economic context, as part of an interrelated system. Migration is viewed as a circular, interdependent and self-regulating system, in the effects of changes in one part can have an impact on the whole system. All systems operate within an economic, social, political and technological environment, which is constantly changing. This approach can accommodate such changes and attempt to explain them (Barrett, 1984). The best example of the systems approach to migration is A. K. Mabogunje's, he identify three elements of the migration system, which can be applied to other types of migration. These are: the stress placed on potential migrants; the controls that operate on migrants; and the adjustments that have to take place at both origin and destination following successful migration (Barrett, 1984). The system approach demonstrates that migration is part of an interlocking series of causes and effects. It highlights the self-modifying nature of the migration system and emphasizes the effect of migration on the areas of origin and destination. It is an approach that is capable of taking account of all factors affecting migration (Barrett, 1984). The theories discussed so far fail to suggest how individuals arrive at their decision to migrate and why certain categories of people are more likely to migrate. On the other hand, 'Behavioral' geographers view the movement of people as a form of adaptation to stress. This includes internal stress comprising individual needs and aspirations, as well as external stress, such as the size house, the nature of the neighborhood and general environmental considerations (Barrett, 1984). A behavioral analysis assumes that the decision making is a function of two processes, firstly the quantity and quality of perceived information available to the potential migrant, and secondly, the ability of the migrant to use such information. These processes are in turn the result of the socio-economic and physical environment in which migration occurs. It neglects to recognize that there is a wide variety of constraints, including physical, economic and social as well as legal constraints upon migration, which operate in all societies. It can therefore be regarded as only a partial explanation of migration patterns (Barrett, 1984). Starting from the assumption that

migration is primarily an economic phenomenon, which for the individual migrant can be a quite rational decision despite the existence of urban unemployment, the Todaro model postulate that migration proceeds in response to urban-rural difference in expected income rather than that actual earnings. The fundamental premise is that migrants consider the various labor market opportunities available to them in the rural and urban sectors and choose the one that maximizes their expected gains from migration. Expected gains are measured by difference in real incomes between rural and urban work and the probability of a new migrant's obtaining an urban job (Todaro, 1998). People were moving not so much because of the immediate prospect of improving their living standards but because of the greater likelihood of eventually obtaining a good job and an acceptable level of income. Thus they were willing to endure short-term difficulties in the hope of better prospects for economic gain and improved welfare in the long-term, even if only for their children and not themselves. Expected wages were discounted against the prospects of remaining unemployed for any length of time (Todaro, 1998). All these above theories, trends and observations provide the basis for any work on urbanization. These theories are partly help full for this study.

WHY PEOPLE MOVE?

Migration occurs in response to a wide range of factors, which affect different people in different ways, and to which people do not necessarily respond in an identical fashion (Barrett, 1984). Those numbers of factors include economic advantages, social environmental and ecological considerations, which are all in turn affected by individual perceptions and behavior. Very rarely do these factors operate in isolation, and it is often difficult to distinguish between factors, for example economic and ecological factors may act together, as economic and social factors. These factors, in whatever combination, act in such a way to *push* and *pull* migrants. For example, economic factors such as unemployment, may *push* a migrant to seek employment elsewhere, but the destination that is chosen may be determined by social factors, in other words the migrant may be pulled to a location by its

recreational possibilities, such as a golf course, or the nearness of friends and relatives (Barrett, 1984).

In most cases the economic factors are the major factors for anybody's migration. The principal economic factor is the search for employment. In the late seventeenth century, when capitalism spread throughout the world is also regarded as the motivation for migration. There are few following examples of economic migration: Millions of Africans were forced to migrated United States as their slaves, servants and workers, is called a forced migration.Sometimes people enter another country without any document or permission is an illegal migration and when one member of a family migrates to another place for money is called labor migration. The appropriate example is the Gulf States, where millions of people from Pakistan, India, Koria etc. worked. They send money to their families. This is temporary type of migration. "Social factors, which may influence migration, include social oppression, political control and the availability of housing, health care and education facilities etc. Ecological or Environmental crises are great factor for human migration, such as droughts, earthquakes and different types of accidents. It is estimated that over ten million people worldwide have been forced to migrate as a result of ecological factors. Three following categories of people are affected (Barrett, 1984). Firstly, those people who are displaced temporarily because of a local disruption such as an avalanche, land-slide or earthquake. Secondly, there are those who migrate because environmental degradation has undermined their livelihood or has posed unacceptable risks to health and lastly, there are those who resettle because land degradation has resulted in desertification or other permanent changes in their habitat. The major examples of ecological factors are the 'Ethiopia', where people faced severe drought and 'Bhopal and Chernobyl's' industrial or chemical accidents when thousands of people left their homeland.

When the decision to migrate ultimately depends on the individual is called behavioral factors. Individuals have different attributes and motivations and respond in varying ways to different stimuli. It is these varying responses to socio-economic and environmental factors that making migration patterns difficult to classify and predict, as the fact that individual decisions concerning migration are made on information that has come through a perceptual filter (Barrett, 1984). The area in which an individual lives, works and

socializes is usually well known and directly experienced. By contrast, information about far off places has to be filtered by an individual form a number of sources. Such information may be obtained from other individuals by word of mouth, by reading, or from the radio or television. Using this filtered, and by definition imperfect information, many migrants make critical decisions, concerning their future lives (Barrett, 1984). Above all, flows of rural migrants to cities are caused by inter-related environmental, historical, economic, social and political factors, which are usually explained by push-pull factors. Simply it can be said as rural push and urban pull factors.

On the long list of crisis purportedly threatening the third world, a new item has appeared in the 1970s, the urban crisis. This problem is not new although it has received much publicity recently. Demographers, urban planners and development experts started talking about the impending crisis of third world cities in the late 1950s and 1960s. In the 1970s, these predictions were taken up by international agencies and the comprehensive circuits. In the 1980s, the urban crisis of the third world is no longer a forecast. It has arrived (Qareer, 1983). But urbanization requires a close examination of the internal working of its cities.

Urbanization in Lahore

If Shiraz and Ispahan, were united, they would not make one Lahore, an old local proverb (Ahmad, 1989), but beside that Lahore is the most interesting and second largest and future mega city of Pakistan. It is a district, a divisional headquarter and Capital of the Punjab Province. Before this, Lahore has been the Capital of the Punjab for nearly a thousand years, first from 1021 to 1186 under the Ghaznaui Dynasty, then under the various sultans of Delhi. It reached its full glory under Mughal rule from 1524 to 1752. Sikhs remained in power here during 18th and 19th Centries. British took over in 1847 and continued Lahore to be a capital of the Punjab till independence (District Census Report of Lahore, 2000). The exact date of the foundation of Lahore is, as may be supposed, impossible to discover, but Lahore was founded and had risen to the capital of a great Kingdom before the end of the 7th C., of the Christian era (Ahmad, N. 1989).

Lahore is situated in a region interesting to all, as the classic ground of Alexander's conquests; it is important in early Indian history, as the focus of the earliest struggles between

Hinduism and Muhammadanism, and the center of a confederation which, for upwards of two Centuries, successfully with stood the progress of Islam (Ahmad, N. 1989). Old Lahore was in a ruinous condition when Mahmud invaded it. The city was then divided into two parts, one called 'Talwara', and the other 'Rara'. The Talwara portion of the city existed about the Taxali gate and Rara was the part of the city where now stands the Mosque of Wazir Khan. In old deeds and documents, the Taxali gate quarters about the Mosque of Wazir Khan, the Rara (Latif, 1994). Mahmud rebuilt the town, but the population of the city was scattered in different localities, called Guzars, and the city was without the walls. The walls round the city were built by Akbar (Latif, 1994).

These walls of Lahore – the Andaroon Shahar, the inner city – comprises approximately one square mile sequesters within parameters delineated by thirteen ancient gates. Over a quarter of a million people live within the area encompassed by the old walls which houses the largest concentration of urban poor in the country. This is a vibrant center of economic, social and political activity for both Lahore and the greater Punjab, and is widely considered the cultural heart of the province (Weisis, 1992). The district is bounded by Sheikhupura district on the north and west separating the two districts by Ravi river, on the east by the Indian Amritsar and on the south by Kasur district (District Census Report of Lahore, 1998).

Lahore district takes its name from its headquarters city, which according to a Hindu legend was founded by Lahu, the son of Raja Ram of Ramayan about 4000 years ago. Mughal emperors beautified Lahore, with palaces, gardens and mosques. During the British regime many monuments sprang up in Lahore which blended beautifully with the Mughal gothic and Victorian styles of architecture (District Census Report of Lahore, 1998). Lahore, "is one of the best cities of India, plentiful of all things, or in Master Coryat's words, 'such a delicate and even tract of ground as I never saw before'. A row of trees extends itself on both sides the way from the town's end of Lahore, twenty-day journey to the town's end of Agra, most of them bearing a kind of mulberry. The way is dangerous by night for thieves; by day secure" (Ahmad, 1989). The branch of Bari Doab canal which enters at Wahgeh, passes between Lahore beautified the city more. These attractive places as Shalimar Garden, Bagh-I-Jinnah, Race Course, Minar-E-Pakistan, Badshahi Mosque, Allama Iqbal Tomb, Data

Darbar, Samadhi Of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, Lahore Zoo, Lahore Museum, Anarkali Bazaar, Liberty Market, Alhamara Art Council, Chauburji, Zamzama, Punjab University, Quaid-I-Azam Library, Punjab Assembly, Governor House and a number of places which beautifing the city and captures the visitors.

The people of Lahore are simple, generous, brave, noble - hearted and they participate in different activities. The Eid-ul-Fiter moon, anyhow, is something eagerly waited both by Kings and common-folk. It was Jehangir who jumped with joy and said: "there is the Eid moon on the horizon!" and Nur Jehan, standing by the side of the emperor, had to complete the verse by adding and the lost key to the wine cellar has been found (Saeed, M. 1989). Marriages were occasion of much festivity and show. But most of the customs have been changed, particularly these pertaining to the reception of marriage parties and their departure (Saeed, M. 1989). Many weeks before the arrival of Basant (Kite flying festival), the old town began to hum with this activity. It started like the gentle murmur of the bees. Soon the sky was dotted with kites of different sizes and of all colors held by fingers of all ages—inexperienced and tender, seasonedand stiff (Saeed, M. 1989). Mela Chiraghan and National Horse and Cattle Show are other important festivals. Moreover they love cricket and enjoy the game and young boys play cricket everywhere they found some space.

Lahore is the biggest trade center in Punjab, which exports and imports a sizable quantity of different types of goods. Its major industrial items of trade include electrical, fans, food products, beverages, body building, handicraft, leather shoes, printing and publishing, chemicals, photo goods and cinema films, besides all these trade in agriculture product and dry fruits also significant (District Census Report of Lahore, 1998). The capital of the province naturally attracts immigrants from all quarters. Lahore takes population from all the districts in the list which lie east of it, and from the sub-mountain districts of Sialkot, Gujrat and Gujranwala, in all of which the pressure of population is greater than in Lahore, and also from Juang in which no irrigation exists. Out of the region of reciprocal migration, though the figures for Amritsar still show some indications of its presence; and the bulk of the movement is permanent, except the migration to Peshawar, Rawalpindi and Jhelum, which is partly temporary (Ahmad, 1989). Lahore city was attracting people from all parts of Punjab province. Laborers came here to work in various industries. The city had become an

industrial center and various offices of the government and railway workshops as well as educational institutions were located here. The government servants, laborers as well as students came to Lahore to better their prospects as many as 436 per 1000 of Lahore inhabitants had been born outside the district. Here artisans like carpenters and masons could demand high wages (Bhatia, 1987). The Following table indicates the population which entered Lahore and settled there:
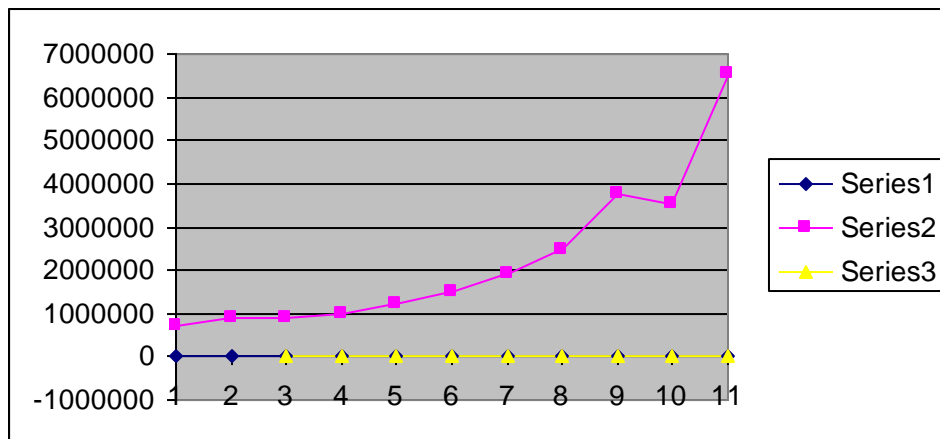
TABLE 1

Population Pressure in Lahore District

Years	Population	Percentage increase/decrease
1855	700,136	-
1901	890,238	-
1911	886,388	-0.4
1921	1,001,956	13.0
1931	1,212,974	21.1
1941	1,513,040	24.7
1951	1,895,228	25.3
1961	2,479,687	30.8
1972	3,774,007	52.2
1981	3,544,942	-6.08
1998	6,516,316	78.3

(Source: District Census reports of 1883-4, 1951, 1961, 1972, 1981, and 1998)

Note. the population of Lahore increased since 1921 to now. But the population of 1981 is the population of Lahore tehsil which was convertedinto a district.

FIGURE 1
Population Trends in Lahore District

Source: District Census reports of 1883-4, 1951, 1961, 1972, 1981, and 1998.

The above table and figure indicates the population of Lahore district in 1981(3,774,007) is decreased with comparatively the population of 1972 (3,544,942). The reason is that after the 1972 Census of Pakistan, the entire Kasur and Chunian tehsils were taken away from Lahore district to form Kasur district. The present Lahore district, therefore, consists of only Lahore tehsil. Now it is bounded on the north and West by Sheikhupura district, on the east by India and on the south by Kasur district (District Census Report of Lahore, 1981). Other-wise the Lahore was over crowed. Now Lahore district is based on one metropolitan corporation, two own committees and one cantonment.

The total numbers of life time in-migrants in Lahore district were 1,034,848 or 16.4 percent of population of the district. Of total life time in-migrants 890,427 persons settled in the towns. Of total district migrants 71.7 percent came from other districts of Punjab, 10.1 percent were from Sindh, NWFP and Balochistan, 1.3 percent from Azad Kashmir and northern Areas while remaining 16.9 percent were Pakistanis who repatriated from other countries. There are only eleven migrants whose birth place was not reported (District Census Report of Lahore, 1998). Following table indicates the increase in total population of Lahore in different years, and the next table following table indicates the population density increase in different years:

TABLE 2

Total Urban Population

Year	Population
1961	1,465,056
1972	2,421,507
1981	2,988,486
1998	5,209,088

Source: District Census reports of 1961, 1972, 1981, and 1998.

TABLE 3

Population density

Year	person per square miles
1972	1,694, person per square miles
1981	2000, person per square kilometer
1998	3,566, person per square kilometer.

Source: District Census reports of 1972, 1981, and 1998

Note. The total area of the district is 2,227 square miles.

Note. Population density is a measure of the number of people living within a standard unit of area, useful for comparative purposes. However, there are crude measurements, and take no account of the area of habitable land. Accordingly, population density may be calculated to relate population to cultivable land or some other economic indicator. (Source: CIA World Fact Book).

TABLE 4

Population and Inter-censual Increase and Growth Rates Since 1951(Description, Population In 000's)

1951	1,135
1961	1,626
1972	2,588

| 1981 | 3,545 |
| 1998 | 6,319 |

Source: District Census reports of 1951, 1961, 1972, 1981, and 1998.

Transfer of two tehsils of Kasur and Chunian to the newly created Kasur district has changed the agrarian status of Lahore. It has become more an industrial than it was before (District Census Report of Lahore, 1981). Now it is the biggest trade center in Punjab, which exports and imports a sizable quality of different types of goods. Its major industrials items of trade include electrical, fans, food products, beverages, body buildings, handicraft, leather shoes, printing and publishing chemicals, photo goods and cinema films and trade in agriculture produce and dry fruits (District Census Report of Lahore, 1998).

During 1950-2008, Pakistan's urban population expanded over seven-fold, while the total population increased over four-fold. Dramatic social changes have led to rapid urbanization and the emergence of mega-cities. Pakistan is the most urbanized nation in South Asia with city dwellers making up 36% of its population, (2008) while the urbanization rate is 3 % during the years 2005-10. Demographically, urbanization is gauged both case projections, the years, the year 2030 will be a major landmark in Pakistan's demographics. For the first time in its history, the urban population in Pakistan will constitute 50% of the total (Economic Survey, 2009-10). It is believed that the rate is highest when industrialization takes place and the formative years of Pakistan the rate was high since the urban population had ample opportunities and the trend continued even in the eighties. The shift to urban areas is still taking place but is considered to be small as compared to that in many other parts of the world. (Economic Survey, 2009-10). Most projections are of the view that the rate of urbanization in Pakistan will continue to increase. This is due to the in built momentum of past high growth rates (Economic Survey, 2009-10).

In 2010, the total population of Lahore is now 7,214,954 which indicate that it is a future mega city (Economic Survey, 2009-10). Mega cities are defined as having a population in excess of 10 million or a minimum level for population density at least 2,000 person/square Km, these mega cities are being agglomerated at a high rate (Economic

Survey, 2009-10). Population is not the only distinguishing feature of mega cities; their indispensable functionality is also the case in point. Mega cities are the product of the demands of current economic era. A critical number of cities are post-industrial production sites for the leading industries of our period, finance and specialized services, they are national or trance-national market places where firms and governments can buy financial instruments and specialized services, they function as centers for the coordination, control and servicing of global capital (Economic Survey, 2009-10).

CONCLUSION

It is hard to suggest that either migration is positive or negative but different types of migration require different policies for the betterment and welfare of population which today the main objective of any Government. In addressing the issue of migration and making policies, caution should be taken not to combine migrations of various types into a single category. Indeed, specific policies with particular objectives and implications should be formulated specifically for different migrant groups (Anh, 2003). It needs to be reiterated that migration policies should be formulated and implemented as a functioned part of a national development strategy, so that conflicts with other policies are minimized. Most important is a determined policy to improve basic social services in rural areas and small towns, because such a policy will reduce the rural-urban gap, increase equity and raise living standards (Anh, 2003). In Pakistan already existing program like National Rural Support Programed (NRSP) registered as a limited company in November, 1991, its headquarter is in Islamabad and operating in twenty-one districts of Pakistan. The main objective of NRSP is to reduce poverty and to improve the quality of life of the rural people. The government should notice these following suggestions (Anh, 2003).

- To slow down the pace of urbanization.

- May encourage potential migrants from other regions, by shaping the availability of various opportunities in that area.

- To recover the conflict between population and resources of that area.

- To control the growth of large cities or on retaining people in rural areas.

- Government should try to redirect migration flows from to rural to urban areas.

- Non-profitable organization, NGO's, Banks and donors are required to try to relieve the pressure.

Finally, there is an urgent need to recognize and understand the significance, magnitude and nature of the phenomenon of urbanization. Urbanization has a major impact on the realization of political rights and participation in political processes, on the relationship of and responsibilities between the citizen and the state and on the related institutional structures, on the nature of the breakdown of existing societal structures and on the forging of new and complex ones, and on the composition of the revenue base and the criteria for resource allocations. It has an effect on the nature of poverty, empowerment, gender, governance, culture and marginality (Zaidi, 2003). But the "Cities are like trees. They may add new branches shed old limbs and burst into new forms, but they remain attached to their roots" (Qadeer, 1983).

It would not be possible to sustain the urban infrastructure with its growing needs if the population continues to grow at the present pace. People crowd the cities which already cannot hold more people. The urban poor suffer from a penalty for being urban as slum dwellers are as badly off if not worse off than their rural counterparts. One part of the urban population has all the benefits of urban living, while the other part, the slum and squatter settlements are devoid of all facilities and the poor often live under worse conditions than their rural poor. Increasing population ensures that the living conditioned in urban areas will get worse with no proper access to drinking water and sanitation. (Economic Survey, 2008-09).

Thus, it can be observed that the process of urbanization in Lahore and the development and progress of the city shows a positive sign but sometimes it looks like overcrowded and over populated (especially traffic problems etc.), indicates the negative aspect of urbanization. But on the whole urbanization is either positive or negative is still a big question mark but it has strong impact on any society and have great effect on Lahore as

well. At the moment urgent kinds of policies and strategies are requires for the betterment of this future mega city.

REFERENCES

Ahmad, N. (1989). *Gazetteer of the Lahore District, Complied and Published under the Authority of the Punjab Government 1883,84.* Lahore: Sangemeel Publisher.

Ali, R. (2004). *Understanding Urbanization.* Pakistan: City Press Publication.

Anh, D. N. (2003). International Migration policies in the ESCAP Reagion. *Aisa - Pacific Population Journal* , 37.

Barrett, H. R., & Barrett, H. R. *Population Geography.* Derbyshire: Oliver & Boyed.

Bhatia, S. (1987). *Social Change and Politics in Punjab 1898-1910.* New Delhi: Enkay Publishers, PVT., LTD.

Government of Pakistan. (1981). *District Census Report of Lahore.* Statistic. Islamabad: Population Census Organization.

Government of Pakistan. (1981). *Report of Lahore.* Statistic. Islamabad: Population Census Organization.

Government of Pakistan. (1998). *District Census Report of Lahore.* Statistic. Islamabad: Population Census Organization.

Government of Pakistan. (1998). *Report of Lahore.* Statistic. Islamabad: Population Census Organization.

Government of Pakistan. (2000). *District Census Report of Lahore.* Statistic. Islamabad: Population Census Organization.

Government of Pakistan. (2008-09). *District Census Report of Lahore.* Statistic. Islamabad: Ministry of Finance.

Government of Pakistan. (2009-10). Economic Survey of Pakistan. Statistic. Islamabad: Ministry of Finance.

Hodgson, D. G. (2005). The Urbanization of the World. *Fairfield University faculty.* Retrieved from

http://www.faculty.fairfield.edu/faculty/hodgson/Courses/so11/population/urbanization.htm

J. A. Jackson. (1969). *Migration.* Cambridge: Cambridge, University Press.

J. Selier, F. (1988). *Rural -Urban Migration in Pakistan: the Case of Pakistan.* Lahore: Vanguard Books PVT., LTD.

Jansen, C. (1969). *Migration (Some Sociological Aspects of Migration).* Cambridge: Cambridge University press.

Khan, A. A. (1961). *Census of Pakistan Population, West Pakistan.* Karachi: Governmant of Pakistan.

Kretki, K. J. (1984). Chief Demographic Analysis and Research Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Canada, United Nations World Population Conference. *WP/WI/234.* Belgrade: United Nations.

Latif, K. B. (1994). *Lahore: History, Architectural Remains and Antiquities.* Lahore: Sang-e-Meel Publisher.

Parnwell, M. (1974). *Population Movements in the Third World .* London: Routledge.

Qareer, M. A. (1983). *Urban Development in the Third World.* Lahore: Vanguard Books LTD.

Saeed, M. (1989). *Lahore A Memoir.* Lahore: Vanguard Books Pvt., Ltd.

Todaro, M. P. (1998). *Economic Development.* New York: Addison Wesley Publisher.

university. (n.d.). Encyclopaedia Britianica. U.K.: Oxford University Press.

Weisis, A. M. (1992). *Walls With in Walls: Life Histories of Working Women in the Old City of Lahore.* Oxford: Westview Press.

Zaidi, S. A. (2003). *Continuity and change, Socio-political and Institutional Dynamics in Pakistan .* Karachi: Oxford Publisher, .

Zaidi, S. A. (2003). *Continuity and Change, Socio-political and Institutional Dynamics in Pakistan .* Karachi: Oxford Publishers.

Zaidi, S. A. (2003). Continuity and Change, SocioPolitical and Institutional Dynamics in Pakistan. Karachi: Oxford Publishers.