

Rural-Urban Migration in Asian Metropolitan Cities and Its Impact On Socio-Economic Development

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1	Ali Imran	Department of Economics, Preston University, Karachi Main Campus
2	Ali Sufyan	
3	Ali Noman	Department of Economics, Federal Urdu University of Arts, Science & Technology, Karachi-Pakistan
4	Dr. Ayesha Tajammul	U.S.-Pakistan Center for Advanced Studies in Water, Mehran University of Engineering and Technology, Jamshoro, Sindh, Pakistan

Abstract

The objective of this study was to measure and analyze the socio-economic factors of rural to urban migration in metropolitan cities and its effects in a conceptual framework that links rural to urban migration to the process of industrialization, modernization, and urbanization development. The second distinguishes that rural population prefers to leave rural zones and attempt to move most significant urban areas for fundamental needs and attractions of a better lifestyle. The socio-economic measures including positive and negative effects of rural to urban migration at the universal level, and furthermore compare the purpose of rural-urban migration for the employment, level of education and family motives. In the last, there are some strategies to reduce rural to urban migration and to increase rural development.

Abbreviations and Acronyms:

GDP	Gross domestic product
Kg	Kilogram
MT	Metric ton
NCRB	National Crime Records Bureau
OSAC	Overseas Security Advisory Council



UNDP

United Nations Development Programme

WGR

Waste Generation Rate

1. INTRODUCTION

Worldwide, populace migrations from rural to urban areas are most different consequences either these are socio-economic or demographic within the set of all migration processes. Recent decays, healthy behavior of rural-urban migration in different Asian metropolitan cities have been pragmatic. Besides the impact on social, this behavior has also effect on economic development. It has also created inequity in the workforce between urban and rural localities. Workers have not only more opportunity to raise income and living standards for themselves and their families but also to learn and grow; however, the contribution of internal migration in urbanization processes has both negative and positive effects on rural-urban migration, which has been noticed in the period from 1951 to 2011[1]. Industrial zones are being occupied via workforces through this process in metropolitan cities [2]. Globalization has a robust and diversified impact on internal migration, and a high degree of urbanization in Asian countries and their metropolis have shown dramatic changes in the model of socio-economic development, technology, and lifestyle [3]. Migration is a movement made by population in a particular space and is decisive for the actual growth. It is also defined as "geographical shifts in population within the border of a country; migrants cross municipal, state or regional boundaries to change their place of usual residence in relatively permanent form. Inter-countries migration is more frequent and also has socio-economic effects on metropolitan cities. Intra-country is very expensive because it needs massive investment and traveling rights and lifestyle and cultural difference from country to country [4]. The pattern of Rural-urban migration is always observed having different problems in metropolitan cities such as migration done to Karachi in 1998 and to Mumbai in 2011. Pakistan, India, and Bangladesh have joint problems in their rural areas such as illiteracy, unemployment, low standard of health facilities and poverty [5]. The lower productivity is responsible for, the higher poverty rate within the rural areas as rural inhabitants are dispersed over vast regions of small villages and mountains that is the leading cause to create a shortage of essential services including rural infrastructure, health, education, electricity, and water. According to the World Bank report published in 2015, per square kilometer mass population of Bangladesh, India and Pakistan are about 1237, 441 and 245 people respectively. The mass ratio of rural people of Bangladesh is higher as compared with India and Pakistan which makes trying to provide public services to all inhabitants living in rural areas, and people have to face exile to earn a reasonable standard of life and considering the only way out to overcome this issue, they migrate [6].

2. A RAPID GLANCE OVER RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION IN ASIA

Geographically, Asia is scattered into different regions including mountains, oceans, forests, and deserts which contain climate of wide ranges of patterns, people of different races, regions and ethnic groups, and majorities are living in the rural rather than urban

areas. At present, Karachi, Islamabad, Lahore, Mumbai, Delhi, and Dhaka are top eye-catching cities for the rural-urban migration as it is shown in table 1. Karachi and Mumbai is a most promising economic hub for the entire countries as they have seaports and offer additional opportunities and the facilities as compare to other cities. While people from all over the Pakistan and India, prefer to settle in these cities with their families. Karachi is well known as mini-Pakistan as it has folks of different cultures, ethnicity, and religions migrated from various locations of Pakistan [7].

Lahore, Islamabad, Dhaka, Pune, and Chennai stand recently growing and the most famous metropolis of Asia, and produce a decent amount of opportunities for employment and boosting urbanization through migration [8]. Furthermore, Chittagong, Khulna, Kolkata, and Bangalore are more focused Asian cities going under developmental processes toward urbanization and gaining attraction of migrant since past 60 years as mentioned in Table 1. owing to high motivation attitude toward migration, the presence of rural migrants in urban areas is hard to manage.

Table 1: Population Census of Thirteen Metropolitan Cities of Asia (in thousands)

Asian Metropolitan Cities	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011	Crec rate annual average 1951-2011 (%)
Karachi	1068.5	6912.6	10426.3	15208.1	N/A	20269.2	24000	5.3
Lahore	1130	1630	2590	3540	N/A	6320	10052	3.7
Islamabad	95.9	117.7	237.6	340.3	N/A	805.2	1740	5
Mumbai	2994.4	4152.1	5970.6	8243.4	9925.8	11914.4	12478.4	2.4
Delhi	1744	2658.7	4065.7	6220.4	9420.7	13782.9	16753.2	3.8
Kolkata	4669.5	5983.7	7420.3	9194	11021.9	13114.7	14112.5	1.9
Chennai	1416.1	1729.1	2469.5	3266	3841.4	4343.6	7088	2.7
Hyderabad	N/A	N/A	1796	2546	3059.3	3637.5	6809.9	3.3
Pune	488.4	606.8	856.1	1203.3	1566.6	2540	6226.9	4.3
Bangalore	778.9	1207	1654	2922	4130	5101	8425.9	4.1
Dhaka	336	556	1680	3440	6150	N/A	14399	6.5
Chittagong	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2410.6	3265.4	4009.4	2.5
Khulna	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	12688.4	14705.2	15687.7	1.1
Total	14721.7	25553.7	39166.1	56123.5	64214.7	99799.1	141782.9	3.8

Sources: Scale migration after Partition of India in 1947, Census of India 2011, Census of Pakistan 1998, Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, Census of Bangladesh 2011, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, Karachi City Government

The overall picture from the figure 1 depicts that intra-country migration pattern has been augmented gradually from 1951 to 2011 after observing the population census of thirteen metropolia of Asia; furthermore, these cities are going to be overcrowded.

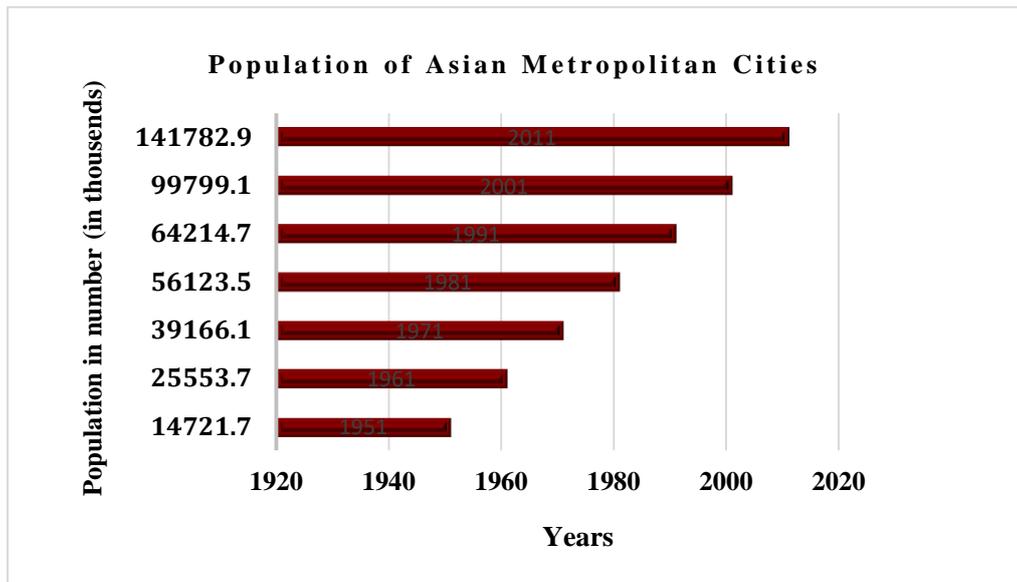


Figure 1: A glance over population of Asian metropolitan cities

Some cities provide best hostages while other fail even providing the essential services to their inhabitants including rural migrants. Unfortunately, 95% population of the major urban areas are unable to generate their required amount of electricity and face shortage in each town, and 84% of them lack potable water distribution system. Lack of government hospitals and paramedical staff are showing vulnerable situations in the metropolis and inviting communicable diseases within communities [9]. The services provided to the immigrants are not enough as they might be. When rural migrants gain greater coverage and basic needs in urban areas, they have to face tax system which is the tool of government for earning capital and investing in the economy to provide benefits to citizens. Unfortunately, the tax system is not as high-quality in Pakistan, India, and Bangladesh and is not going to be invested for the betterment of the country economy [10].

A. Rustic urban relocation inside a nation is unlimited:

Provincial urban movement is a natural marvel which can't be controlled from a locale to another inside the nation for work and the living, and there is no characterized arrangement to limit the general population to move. Be that as it may, it influences different variables given regular, social, financial, political, religious, and mental psychological [11].

3. EFFECTS OF RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION ON METROPOLIS AND ITS INHABITANT

Rural-urban relocation influences the people's lives as well as on their families. The effect of this migration is considered in various positions, from the perspective of vagrants themselves and their families in the place of the social network and places to both positive and negative.

A. Progressive effects of rural-urban migration:

a. Available surplus labor for the urban industrial sectors:

Migrants from rural to urban have to contribute as a supplement for the broader workforce in the metropolitan cities. Inadequate schemes for the stability of the agricultural economy and dominant feudal system some time creates fewer opportunities to generate jobs in rural areas, and as most of the population in rural areas is engaged with farming, millions of them have to face unemployment due to loss of productivity. Hence, this motif pushes them to migrate towards the urban areas to find out non-agricultural occupations and urbanization is initiated on a large scale [12]. As a result, many industrial parks and export processing zones are molded. As migrant workers are often more flexible and persistent to find the jobs in cities, they accept all kinds of heavy, toxic, low-income jobs that the urban citizen does not want to do. When local labor does not meet the criteria of the employers, they tend to recruit rural workforce. However, the industrialization and urbanization in cities require more human resources. Several statistical data shows that the aged of migrant workers is from 15 to 40 years old and the highest proportion of that aged immigrants are approximately 65-67% who come from rural to urban cities to exam their luck [13]. In the financially bustling metropolis, the industrial parks and export processing zones attract the migrants more as discussed in table 2. Karachi has various active industrial areas which provide lots of job opportunities to the people.

In Karachi	In Mumbai and Pune	In Dhaka and Chittagong
Bin Qasim Industrial Zone	TTC (Trans Thane Creek) near Thane and Navi Mumbai	Tejgaon Industrial Area
Federal B Industrial Area	Pimpri-Chinchwad near Pune	Chittagong Export Processing Zone
Karachi Export Processing Zone	Khed City near Rajgurunagar, Pune - Joint Venture with Bharat Forge	
Korangi Creek Industrial Park	Airoli Knowledge Park, Navi Mumbai	
Korangi Industrial Area	Millennium Business Park, Navi Mumbai	
North Karachi Industrial Area	Samruddhi Venture Park, Mumbai	
Pakistan Textile City	Rajiv Gandhi Infotech Park, Hinjawadi, Pune	
S.I.T.E Industrial Area		
West Wharf Industrial Area		

b. *Urban-rural revenue transformation to reduce poverty*

The income generated by rural migrants from the metropolis is transferred to homes located in rural areas to support their families providing an excellent standard of living. This revenue transfer contributes to lower the poverty rate in rural areas [14].

c. *Contribution to reform rural labor:*

Majority of the rural human resources belongs to the agriculture as their occupations, but after the migration towards metropolis, they have to change their occupations related to the less agriculture. This trend is unavoidable for economic development and one of the solutions to accelerate the process of industrialization and modernizing urban areas. It also contributes to improving the lives and income of households [15]. Furthermore, employees have more opportunities to access social services such as health education, information, and culture.

d. *Economic development of the metropolitan cities:*

Migratory workers not only contribute as a resource for the development of metropolitan cities but also as an output for growth (total domestic product - GDP) for the country using the personal consumption and expenditures such as food, rents and some other social services [16].

e. *A gateway to cultural exchange among different communities:*

Rural-urban migration is not merely the labor movement but also the process of cultural exchange among communities having different cultural characteristics. Migrants introduce the culture to the native inhabitants living in the cities because each migrant carries his traits and has an impact on his own life to adopt new traits from the community where he lives.

B. *Adverse effects of rural to urban migration:*

a. *Lack of human recourses in rural areas:*

Migration for seeking employment in an urban area affects rural man-power as well as on the agricultural sector. 70% of migrants who are in working age have a high ratio of rural-urban migration. Poor workforce such as old age people, children, and women, left behind in rural areas to take care of all the activities related to the agriculture having on their weak shoulders [17]. Rural labor shortage at the times of harvesting creates regional imbalances and changes in the structure and division of household labor. It is not a tiny effect on the production of agriculture and other rural activities.

b. *High crime rate and social complications within the cities:*

Crime activities are often observed very high in rural areas such as drug trafficking, kidnappings, and robbery, and when these habitual inhabitants migrate to cities, they apply this tactic that is responsible for increasing the crime rate and some of the complex social problems in metropolitan [18]. As mentioned in table 3, Karachi, Mumbai, Delhi, Dhaka, and Chittagong are the most affected cities in Asia facing crime. Overseas Security Advisory Council-USA (OSAC) reported that Karachi has 63 % of criminal activities such as political violence, kidnapping, target killing, gang shootings, suicide bombings and snatching of cell phones, cars, and motorbikes. Also, the most highlighted crime in

Mumbai, Delhi, Dhaka, and Chittagong are extortion, drug trafficking, human trafficking, terrorism, political violence. 70% of women are involved in domestic violence in Mumbai according to the NCRB Government of India.

Asian Metropolitan Cities	Crime Index
Karachi	63.41
Lahore	50.29
Islamabad	38.8
Mumbai	47.07
Delhi	60.46
Kolkata	50.89
Chennai	44.04
Hyderabad [India]	36.98
Pune	44.95
Bangalore	46.77
Dhaka	68.79
Chittagong	74.74
Khulna	n/a

Source: NCRB Government of India, Crime Statistics for Sindh Province, Bangladesh Police crime statistics.

c. Pressure on public governments to provide social services:

To provide residency is the first problem which is faced by public government especially in large cities such as Karachi, Mumbai, and Dhaka. According to the World Cities Report, 2016, most of the migrants cannot afford to buy expensive houses to reside. According to world cities report 60 to 65 % population of Karachi is living in the slum areas. Moreover, World Population Review had focused that the largest slum in the world is Mumbai where more than 21 million of the migrants are living without essential services, and 62% of the population is living in different slums around the city. The latest census report says 1.06 million people live in slums of Bangladesh whereas Dhaka division, Chittagong, and Khulna hosts 54, 20 and 5.7 % of the population respectively living in slum areas. More than 70% of migrants use residential accommodation on rent in metropolitans where they face lack of necessary services for livings, safety and environmental problems within residential areas of the city [19]. Most of the time government fails to provide quality services including health care, education, and other social services for migrants because the migrants always increase the burden of the city. Furthermore, transport infrastructure does not meet to the municipality and responsible for

traffic congestion in most of the urban areas including other derivative consequences such as noise pollution, traffic accidents, and environmental pollution [20].

d. High level of pollutions in the metropolis:

Population burden makes city unhealthy with all of the aspects. Air, water and soil pollutions are most significant and hazardous for the environmental as well as public health [21]. The output of solid and electronic waste and its disposal and recycling is the foremost problem for the city government. However, a wide range of the organic waste is harmless, but with poor appearance and odor, it is found even on the corner of each street. Deposition of waste might be prolonged where waste collection system is inefficient, inconvenience and persistent. Karachi produces 11000 metric tons of waste material per day which is the largest in amount as produces by other Asian cities such as Mumbai, Delhi, and Dhaka as mentioned in table 4. Approximately, 10 and 232 kg/ person/ year solid waste is generated in Khulna and Chennai respectively. Comparatively, 141782900 inhabitants of the 13 Metropolises of Asia produce 1930 kg of solid waste /person/ year.

Table 4: Solid Waste Generation in Most Active Asian Metropolitan Cities, 2010-2011		
Asian Metropolitan Cities	Mt / day	Kg / year / person
Karachi	11000	167
Lahore	3500	127
Islamabad	620	130
Mumbai	6500	190
Delhi	6800	148
Kolkata	3670	95
Chennai	4500	232
Hyderabad	4200	225
Pune	1300	76
Bangalore	3700	160
Dhaka	6000	152
Chittagong	2400	218
Khulna	450	10
Total	54640	141

Source: Status Report on Municipal Solid Waste Management India, Chittagong City Corporation, Dhaka South City Corporation, Khulna City Corporation, WGR, The News Karachi [27]

Additionally, water pollution of natural reservoirs including underground water and rivers is the ultimate severe problem in Pakistan, India, and Bangladesh. Domestic and industrial effluent is being discharged directly into the rivers and sea without proper waste treatment. Contaminated water is not fit for human consumption while it is distributed

throughout the major cities and is not attractively useful for drinking, cooking and other purposes because it causes a health hazard to live beings.

4. SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORIAL ANALYSIS OF RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION

Individuals either lives in rural or urban always want the economic stability of the country. Hence, push and pull factors (as described in table 5) are used to identify some aspects that correlate, either positive or negative to intensify the migratory flow of people. Inadequate economic opportunities, feudalism, low level of health facilities, lack of education and annoying way of life are the major push factors for the rural areas whereas better living standard; best public facilities are the pull factor of the urban area.

Push Factors	Pull Factors
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High population rate & poverty • The political insatiably & high crime rate • Feudalism & landless farmer • Poor public health facilities • Mechanization of agriculture • Shortage and contamination of water • Inadequate of the food supply • Natural disasters • Low jobs opportunities & salaries • Slow economic development • Poor infrastructure • Poor government policies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good Education facilities • Easily accessible health facilities • Better public services • Work and business opportunities • Greater earnings • Improved living standard • Availability of industrial parks • Availability of residential areas

5. SOCIO-ECONOMIC REASONS FOR MIGRATION

According to the census surveys of Pakistan, India, and Bangladesh, millions of people have been moved from rural to an urban area in last 30 years. Due to several socio-economic reasons, rural people migrate to urban as described in table 6. Socio-economically, most of the population migrate for job, marriage, education and few of them relocate with their families.

Table 6: Socio-Economic Reasons for Migration in Pakistan (In percent)

Administrative Unit		Study	Marriage	Move with Head	Business	Employment/ Transfer	Returning home	Health	Others
Punjab		1.05	22.64	38	8.72	9.06	1.17	0.07	19.29
	Rural	0.79	28.35	34.27	9.46	2.86	1.16	0.05	23.06
	Urban	1.29	17.41	41.41	8.04	14.75	1.18	0.09	15.83
Sindh		0.97	8.67	49.13	9.12	15.78	1.01	0.12	15.21
	Rural	0.63	7.05	58.53	10.95	7.8	0.28	0.11	14.65
	Urban	1	8.85	48.09	8.91	16.66	1.09	0.13	15.27
Islamabad		3.06	4.71	53.42	7.06	21.8	1.12	0.19	8.65
	Rural	2.57	5.86	54.94	11.82	9.93	1.25	0.43	13.2
	Urban	3.19	4.4	52.99	5.76	25.03	1.08	0.13	7.42

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

Several surveys have been conducted for rural-urban migration at government level such as surveys conducted by The Pakistan Bureau of Statistic, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation India and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Bangladesh have been mentioned in table 6, 7 and 8 respectively. These tables describe the ratio between motives of rural and urban migrations.

a. Migration for seeking employment:

Annually, the exceeded growth rate in villages makes the extra burden on rural population and force people to migrate seeking the better opportunity for job and earning for looking after their families. Economic instability and indebtedness are the commonest among the reasons that create intentions toward urban migration. Therefore, industries in urban areas provide more working opportunities and better chances for earning and attract the people to migrate. The industrial zones always require skilled and unskilled workers. Most of the unskilled workers belong to the rural community as they always ready to do all type of work even having low wages as compared to urban workers.

Table 7: Socio-Economic Reasons for Migration in India (In percent)

Administrative Unit		Employment / Transfer	Business	Education	Marriage	Moved after birth	Moved with household	Others
Delhi		13.4	1.3	1.7	32	2.7	32.5	16.1
	Rural	10.8	0.9	1.1	58.8	1.4	17	10
	Urban	14.6	1.4	1.9	28.5	3	36.8	13.7
West Bengal		26.9	2.4	1.4	33.3	2.1	21.4	12.5
	Rural	27.3	2	0.7	41.8	1.2	18.1	8.7
	Urban	28	2.9	2.3	26.1	3.2	26.3	11
Maharashtra		17	2.8	0.8	32.6	8.7	24	14
	Rural	18.4	2.5	0.4	40	8.7	20.8	9.1
	Urban	16.6	3.2	1.3	26.9	9.4	29.2	13.3

Andhra Pradesh		23.4	1.6	1.8	30.9	5.1	22	15.1
	Rural	24.9	1.5	0.9	37.1	4.3	20.3	10.9
	Urban	24	2	3.5	24.5	6.8	27	12.1
Tamil Nadu		29	2.3	1.2	24.4	5.3	22.6	15
	Rural	32.5	2.1	0.8	28.6	4.2	21.2	10.5
	Urban	28	3	1.8	22	7	26	12
Karnataka		23.4	0.9	1	31.1	9.4	20.1	14
	Rural	24.9	0.6	0.7	35.3	9.1	19.3	10.1
	Urban	23.7	1.5	1.6	26.6	11	23.5	11.9

Source: Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation India

Table 6, 7 and 8 had designated the high ratio of migration of workforce toward urban as compared to rural. According to the Pakistan Bureau of statistics, 16.66 % of migrants belonged to the Sindh, whereas 14.75 % to Punjab and 25.03 % to Islamabad. According to Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation India, 14.6 %, of urban migrants had been reported in Delhi, 28 % in West Bengal, 16 % in Maharashtra, 24 % in Andhra Pradesh, 28 % in Tamil Nadu and 27.7 % in Karnataka. According to the census of United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Bangladesh, rural-urban migration was noticeable in large number recently.

b. Rural to urban migration for education:

The average labor income is higher in urban areas, and it is notable that villagers are mostly uneducated because they belong to areas which do not have secondary or higher education facilities while people in urban have a high qualification. It is a second most important factor for the migration to seeking the education in metropolitan cities. Many reasons create the gap between rural and urban education systems concerning the educational performance. The urban education system is more advanced as compared to rural just because of the high quality of institutions, schools, colleges and universities and availability of various educational sources, e.g., electronic media. Students in rural areas mostly lack basic knowledge and current affairs. A few schools in rural areas are installed with the potable water and electricity while others do not have the even proper infrastructure and basic needs, so it is much difficult to study in these institutions [22]. We have extracted from the table 7 that every province of Pakistan and India had a significant portion of inhabitants who migrate from rural to urban for the sack of study. About 40% of students get approached to the primary school, although the remaining 60% of them got secondary and higher education.

c. Rural-urban migration for family motives:

Most of the rural migrants move for their family motives. Whenever the head of the family moves toward the urban, all the family members have to obey him. In case of migration, the family motive is fundamental, and it forces the group migration from the one place to another. Table 7 and 8 showed that 41.41 % of migration occurred in Punjab, 36.8 % in Delhi, and 29.2 % in Maharashtra toward urban areas which included children and adults with the household head. This type of migration was not severe because all

family members were young and quickly adjust to a new environment to get better lifestyle, education and all necessary facilities which were a lack in rural areas. Therefore, all young migrants being with families spend life with their parents and have best financial support to grow. Furthermore, marriages are also a reason for migration, and after marriages, many couples try to settle in cities for a better way of life and prospects. However, sometimes single migration attracts the group migration when it gains all the living benefit in urban areas.

Table 8: District Level Populations in Bangladesh according to 1991, 2001 and 2011 Census				
		1991	2001	2011
Chittagong	Urban	24.3	27.3	26
	Rural	75.7	72.7	74
Dhaka	Urban	28.3	34.2	32.9
	Rural	71.7	65.8	67.1
Khulna	Urban	19	20.7	18
	Rural	81	79.3	82

Source: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Bangladesh

d. Better economic stability:

Urban migration always determines through the economic stabilities and values between the rural and urban. Mostly, lack of resources and productivity creates pressure on the population growth that increases every year which compel people to migrate toward the urban areas for the different purpose. However, economic stability of metropolis has a great magnetism for people to migrate [23].

e. Job security and relocations:

Metropolitan cities are always most attracted by the rural inhabitant just not because of infrastructure but also for all amenities including better education, more chances of employment, vacancies, and residency with all installed facilities. A useful transport system and communication services additionally join the rural areas to metropolitan cities. People living in cities have either permanent government or private jobs which facilitate them to travel new appointed areas either urban or rural where they settle life according to their job relocations.

6. GEOGRAPHICAL AND POLITICAL FACTORS FOR MIGRATION:

Climate and political influences are most substantial factors for migration from a place to another. Political factors are leading cause of economic instability, uncertainty, and dispersion of the people. While climate shift and changes in seasonal behavior are the core reason for the disaster observed in last few decades including flood, torrential rains, earthquakes, and communicable diseases [24].

7. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

For a couple of decades, most of the Asian countries including Pakistan, India, and Bangladesh have undergone a process of urbanization. On the one hand, the urbanization is responsible for occupying urban area also taking responsibility to empty rural areas. Although, urban migration in Asian countries has accelerated urbanization since the twentieth century, particularly in between the period of 1991-2015, and around 70% of the inhabitants are living in metropolitan cities and working in different manufacturing sectors. Various research reports had pointed out the deep economic crises, poor rural infrastructure and educational, health and recreational services. These services are not supposed to be improved yet, while we have an upgraded system based on science and technologies.

Urban migration is a serious problem worldwide and can be reduced by taking some amendments by the government. The authorities have to generate specific policies for rural areas located underdeveloped countries by creating jobs for rural workers to decrease poverty. Moreover, economic restructuring in agriculture sector is also necessary for rural development and sustainability [25]. To combat the illiteracy, good infrastructures of schools, colleges, and universities in rural areas are mandatory. In addition, providing a vocational training program for unskilled workers is the best way to equip them for their occupations. Infrastructure investments and guidance for the poor farmer might also boost up their knowledge for the business and planning strategies in the agricultural sector. Therefore, the disparity in income and living conditions between urban and rural might be overcome by industrialization, agricultural modernization, and rural development. These processes will lead productive forces and will bring positive changes in the rural appearance. As a result, living standards of farmers will be higher and able to compete for urban which will discontinue the urban migration [26].

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9. BIOGRAPHIES

1st author: Mr. Ali Imran holds M.Phil. degree in Economics from Department of Economics, Preston University (Main Campus) Karachi, Pakistan. He is an active member of Pakistan Society of Applied Economists (PSAE) in Applied Economics Research Centre (AERC), University of Karachi, Pakistan. His research interests include development economics human resource development, environmental economics and environment and resource economics.

2nd author: Mr. Ali Sufyan holds M.Phil. degree in Economics from Department of Economics, Preston University (Main Campus) Karachi, Pakistan. He is an active member of Pakistan Society of Applied Economists (PSAE) in Applied Economics Research Centre (AERC), University of Karachi, Pakistan. His research interests include management economics, program evaluation and social impact assessment, poverty and welfare issues in developing countries, human resource development.

3rd author: Mr. Ali Noman is graduating to peruse Mater of Arts from Department of Economics, The Federal Urdu University of Arts, Science & Technology, Karachi currently. His research interests include demographics studies, econometrics, statistics and qualitative and quantitative analysis.

Corresponding author: Dr. Ayesha Tajammul is working as assistant professor at U.S.-Pakistan Center for Advanced Studies in Water, Mehran University of Engineering and Technology, Jamshoro, Sindh, Pakistan. Her research interests include environmental medicine, environmental and health risk assessment, and epidemiology.