





# Adopting a Systematic Literature Review to Assess the Relationship Between Urbanisation and Economic Development


**Sizolwakhe Innocent Mtetwa** 

*Department of the Built Environment  
Central University of Technology   
Bloemfontein, South Africa*

**Nolwazi Qumbisa** 

*Department of the Built Environment  
Central University of Technology   
Bloemfontein, South Africa*

**Lesiba George Mollo** 

*Department of the Built Environment  
Central University of Technology   
Bloemfontein, South Africa*

## Abstract

For decades, urbanisation has been proven to be a catalyst for change and economic development. This transition is beneficial as urban areas gain new skills and expertise, while rural areas receive remittances from migrants. Numerous studies have focused on the challenges of this phenomenon, but omitted its positive contributions. This study thus investigated the relationship between urbanisation and economic development. A systematic literature review was employed to collect data, which comprised a total of 48 papers. The results concluded that urbanisation contributes to the economic development of both urban and rural environments and further suggested



strategic rural-urban linkages that lead to sustainable cities and communities. This means that development cannot occur without urbanisation and vice versa, as rural-urban migration is not only a result but also a cause of economic, social, and human development. Achieving development in urban and rural areas therefore necessitates the migration of people, who will either demand certain urban elements or bring their expertise for development.

**Keywords:** Development, rural-urban linkage, sustainability, urbanisation.

## Introduction

The last three decades have seen urban areas, predominantly cities, become the main habitat for humankind worldwide due to economic and demographic changes (Kacyira, 2012, pp. 58-60). Noteworthy trends have emerged in urban spaces, including the expansion of urban areas' physical extent, the growth of built environments, the reduction of natural resources, disturbances in biodiversity-rich zones, and urban expansion into areas with limited economic development (Seto et al., 2013, p. 2). This phenomenon is termed urbanisation. Urbanisation refers to the migration of people from rural to urban areas, or from one urban area to another, in search of employment opportunities, better living standards, and improved livelihoods (McDonald et al., 2013, pp. 32-35).

Urbanisation is a multidimensional phenomenon. Specifying what would have happened to the environment in society if urbanisation had not occurred is therefore extremely difficult (Güneralp & Seto, 2013). It is driven by factors such as increased ease of communication and transport, economies of scale and agglomeration economies, increased personal contact among workers and entrepreneurs, and efficiency gains from high population density in cities (Bai et al., 2012, p. 34). When people migrate to cities, they leave their homelands, often rural areas, for urban industry employment. This significantly transforms the frugality of nations as they urbanise. Urbanisation is often a fundamental element of the urban

solution when viewed from a nation's economic development and human well-being perspective (McDonald et al., 2013, pp. 34).

Various studies have presented this subject as an undesirable phenomenon, neglecting its positive impact and contribution to both urban and rural areas (Henderson, 2003; Henderson et al., 2014; Brühlhart & Sbergami, 2009; Güneralp & Seto, 2013). This study therefore aimed to assess the relationship between urbanisation and development by investigating and contrasting the positive and negative factors of urbanisation. This is achieved by understanding urbanisation's implications for rural and urban areas, examining its positive and negative impacts, and determining how urbanisation and development can be integrated for sustainability. The findings will conclude whether urbanisation affects development or is merely a consequence of development.

## **Background of Urbanisation**

The United Nations (UN, 2019) estimates that 55% of the world's population resides in urban areas. It is estimated that urban areas will shelter approximately 60% of the global population by 2030 and around 70% by 2050 (UN, 2019). The growth of the global urban population has not been swift; rather, it has gradually increased since 1800, when only 3% of humanity lived in cities (UN, 2019). By the 1900s, the world's urban population continued to grow but remained below 10% (Davis, 1955). In 1950, there was dramatic population growth, with estimates suggesting that approximately 729 million people worldwide lived in cities, corresponding to 29% of the global population (UN, 2010). By 1960, global urbanisation had increased rapidly to approximately 998 million people in the world's cities. In 1985, the urban population reached 1.98 billion, and by 2010, it had risen to 3.49 billion (McDonald et al., 2013). The urban population currently amounts to 4.4 billion people (Ivers, 2022).

Urbanisation is widely associated with various challenges in urban areas (Michaels et al., 2012). These challenges include, among others, urban sprawl, housing shortages, poverty,

unemployment, sanitation issues, informal settlements, health hazards, environmental degradation, depletion of natural resources, and crime (Ritchie et al., 2018). Nonetheless, urbanisation presents significant benefits to both rural and urban areas, which are often overlooked by urbanisation research (Turok, 2017). The United Nations Human Settlements Programme's (UN-Habitat, 2016) Urban Agenda emphasises this point by stating that cities are powerful generators of a nation's economic prosperity. McKinsey (2012) supports this idea by asserting that urbanisation serves as a driver of economic progress through population concentration in cities.

The UN-Habitat's (2016) New Urban Agenda further reinforces this by confidently declaring that "throughout modern history, urbanization has been a major driver of development and poverty reduction. Urbanization has become a driving force as well as a source of development with the power to change and improve lives." In support of this, Glaeser and Joshi-Ghani (2015) argue that urbanisation is unquestionably a key driver of development since cities provide a platform for job creation, poverty alleviation, and prosperity. The conclusions drawn by several authors (McKinsey, 2012; Glaeser & Joshi-Ghani, 2015; Jedwab & Vollrath, 2015; Adams & Cuecuecha, 2013; Zhao & Qamruzzaman, 2022; Raihan et al., 2021) regarding urbanisation as a driver of growth imply that the migrating population has a widespread effect on a nation's economic activity. It is not merely a consequence but a source of growth (Turok, 2017).

## **Research Methodology**

To achieve the research objective of assessing the relationship between urbanisation and economic development, a thorough systematic literature review was conducted. Relevant journal articles guided the study in investigating the implications of urbanisation for both rural and urban areas, the integration of urbanisation and development, as well as the impact of urbanisation and its contribution to development. Due to the extensive body of knowledge that exists on the subject, the authors conducted a qualitative systematic review to contrast

the positive and negative factors of urbanisation. A qualitative systematic literature review refers to a strategic analysis of literature using a methodical approach to summarise a vast amount of existing evidence with a detailed and comprehensive study plan that is aligned with the research objectives (Tawfik et al., 2019). This allowed the authors to explore the relationship between urbanisation and development in order to conclude whether urbanisation contributes positively to rural and urban development.

In the final stage of the systematic literature review, the titles and abstracts of papers published between 2003 and 2022 were examined for their relevance to the current knowledge gap. As shown in Figure 1, a total of 83 articles dated from 2003 to 2022 were selected for the study. Additionally, articles published between 1950 and 2002 were included in the search to trace the trajectories, policies, empirical evidence, and the progression of urbanisation. The authors found 112 articles from this period; however, only four papers were deemed relevant, as they provided the required pragmatic evidence for the study focus. To guide the systematic literature review of this research, the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) method was employed. Figure 1 highlights the PRISMA process for data collection.

Databases such as Google Scholar, EBSCOHost, Scopus, and ProQuest Central were searched to locate relevant published papers. Using keywords such as development, rural-urban migration, sustainability, and urbanisation, relevant sources for this study were identified. A methodical review of relevant articles on the urbanisation-development nexus published in various journals was conducted to achieve this goal. Table 1 provides a summary of the publications cited in this study. The authors identified 83 journal articles from the four databases: 37 from Google Scholar, 15 from ProQuest Central, 12 from EBSCOHost, and 19 from Scopus. These databases were selected because they provided relevant open-access articles that were easily found. The PRISMA flow diagram in Figure 1 displays the number of papers sourced from each database.

After the screening process, 23 articles were deemed irrelevant and excluded. The authors then reviewed 60 articles, excluding 16 papers that were duplicates of existing articles. From the remaining publications, 44 papers were selected based on their relevance to this study. Among these 44 articles, 16 were sourced from Google Scholar, 11 from Scopus, nine from ProQuest Central, and eight from EBSCOHost. An additional four articles were chosen for their historical and empirical evidence, as well as their insights into urbanisation progression. Figure 1 presents this information in detail. The authors subsequently read the articles thoroughly to address the main question of whether urbanisation positively contributes to the economic development of urban and rural environments.

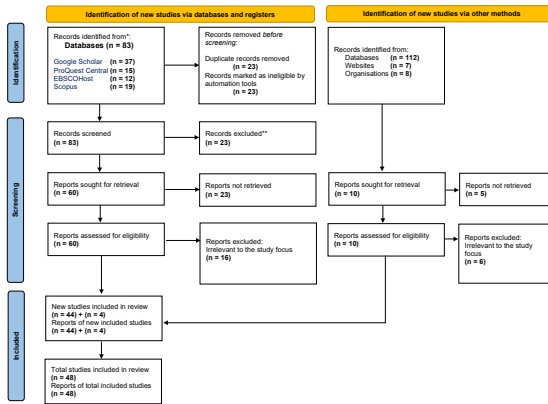
The process began with skimming the titles, abstracts, and conclusions to determine whether each paper aligned with the research focus. The authors then meticulously perused the contents of the articles deemed relevant to the study, which defined the direction of the research. To address the main question of whether urbanisation contributes positively to economic development, the study assessed the implications of urbanisation in both urban and rural areas, the impact of urbanisation and its contribution to development, as well as how urbanisation and development can be integrated to yield a positive impact.

**Table 1:** Research Publications and Number of Articles

<b>Publications</b>	<b>Number of papers</b>
Books	1
Ecology of Food and Nutrition	1
Economic History	1
Economics and Business	1
Empirical Evidence Articles	4
Energy	1
Environment and Urbanisation	1
Environmental Research Letters	1

*Adopting a Systematic Literature Review*

<b>Publications</b>	<b>Number of papers</b>
Environmental Science and Technology	2
Frontiers in Psychology	1
International Journal of Research	1
International Journal of Social Economics	1
International Journal of Urban and Regional Research	2
Journal of Chemical and Pharmaceutical Research	1
Journal of Contemporary Urban Affairs	1
Journal of Economic Growth	2
Journal of Urban Economics	2
Migration and Development	3
Reports	11
The American Journal of Sociology	1
The Routledge Companion to Planning in the Global South	1
Tropical Medicine and Health	1
Urbanisation, Biodiversity, and Ecosystem	1
Websites	4
World Bank Economic Review	1
World Development	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>48</b>



**Figure 1:** PRISMA Flow Diagram. Source: Adapted from Page (2020) and Tawfik et al. (2019)

## Results and Discussion

### The Implications of Urbanisation in Rural and Urban Areas

The commonly used empirical evidence when assessing the nexus between urbanisation and development is in the form of countries' urbanisation rates and average income comparisons (Duranton, 2014). The findings show that highly urbanised countries tend to prosper, as they display high economic growth due to the increased urban population (Henderson, 2003). Duranton (2014) agrees with Henderson's (2003) research and supports the urbanisation-growth relationship with data from 2012, which included 189 countries. These findings indicate that 1% of urbanisation equated to five gross domestic product (GDP) per capita points, which highlights the significance of the urbanisation-development linkage. However, Scott and Storper (2015) argue differently and view urbanisation as a consequence of development. They suggest that the urbanising population is drawn to cities by industrialisation and pushed by the introduction of technologies in agricultural activities. It is therefore possible for urbanisation to occur without any change in economic growth and vice versa (Scott & Storper, 2015).

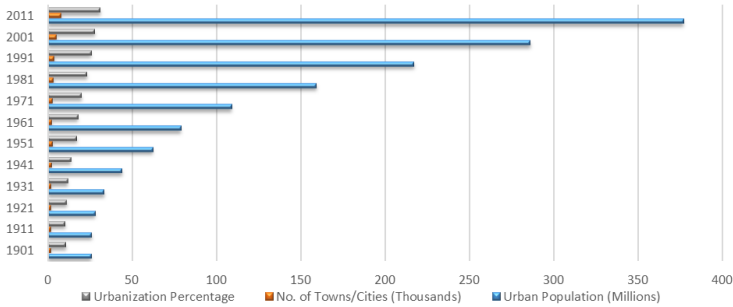
The studies conducted by Jedwab and Vollrath (2015) and Turok and McGranahan (2013) agree with Scott and Storper's (2015) findings, which explored the nature of cities and were published in the *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research*. They suggest that several developing countries have rapidly urbanised without experiencing development or economic growth over time. Duranton (2014, p. 3) further contrast this argument by stating that the relationship between urbanisation and development is utterly unclear. It is difficult to conclude the urbanisation–development linkage without a clear understanding of what causes development – whether education, urbanisation, or even technology – and whether development is a consequence of urbanisation, and how much of the five GDP per capita points can be attributed to urbanisation (Duranton, 2014). A snapshot comparison of urbanisation variance and development should therefore be conducted over a specified period to identify which phenomenon occurs first. Turok (2017) proposes that studies by Henderson (2003), Henderson et al. (2014), and Brülhart and Sbergami (2009) be analysed when assessing the nexus between urbanisation and development.

Henderson (2003) conducted a systematic review of 70 countries from 1960 to 1990. His findings indicated that urbanisation is a by-product of development, as he discovered that urbanisation increased alongside economic development, rather than stimulating growth. Henderson et al. (2014) view urbanisation as a minor transition that follows but does not influence development. Brülhart and Sbergami (2009) expanded on this subject by conducting a different study over the period 1960 to 2000, using data from 105 countries. They revealed a positive connection between urbanisation and development in low-income countries. This connection varied in terms of economic structure and location (Brülhart & Sbergami, 2009, p. 60), which makes the urbanisation–development nexus a significant area of analysis, particularly in developing countries (Turok, 2017).

### **Case Study of India: Urbanisation and Economic Development**

The urbanisation–economic development nexus has been proven successful in various countries, including India, Japan, China, the United States of America (USA), Germany, France, Italy, Spain, and England (Nguyen & Nguyen, 2018). By doubling its urban population, Japan experienced a 3.4% increase in productivity. In the USA, this figure escalated to 6%, while countries such as France, Germany, Italy, Spain, and England saw a 4.5% increase in productivity as a result of their doubled urban populace (Nguyen & Nguyen, 2018; Saliminezhad & Bahramian, 2019). These countries demonstrate a remarkable correlation between urbanisation and economic development. However, due to the scope of this study, this paper only explored the urbanisation–economic growth relationship in India.

Indian cities have experienced economic growth driven by an increased urbanisation rate (Narayan, 2014). India's urban sector continuously contributes to the country's GDP, which signifies the importance of urbanisation in fostering economic growth (Daniel, 2013). Between 1950 and 1951, India recorded a GDP contribution of 29%. This figure rose to 47% between 1980 and 1981, and by 2009, the urban sector contributed approximately 63% to the GDP (Government of India, 2013). Figure 2 illustrates the correlation between urbanisation and development. Over the years, the rise in urbanisation or urban population has significantly contributed to the country's economic growth and GDP (Chen, et al., 2014). Table 2 further illustrates this relationship by analysing various cities in India. The results indicate that cities that experience higher levels of urbanisation also made a substantial contribution to GDP or per capita income.



**Figure 2:** The Correlation Between Urbanisation and Development. Source: Government of India (2013)

**Table 2:** The Relationship Between the Level of Urbanisation and Per Capita Income. Source: Chen et al. (2014); Government of India (2013); Narayan (2014)

States	2010 – 2011	
	Level of urbanisation	Per capita income
Andhra Pradesh	33.5	39 434
Arunachal Pradesh	22.7	34 366
Assam	14.1	21 793
Bihar	11.3	12 100
Chhattisgarh	23.2	25 788
Delhi	97.5	108 876
Goa	62.2	104 445
Gujarat	42.6	53 789
Haryana	34.8	59 140
Himachal Pradesh	10	46 821
Jammu & Kashmir	27.2	27 881
Jharkhand	24.1	24 330
Karnataka	38.6	40 332
Kerala	47.7	49 391

States	2010 – 2011	
	Level of urbanisation	Per capita income
Madhya Pradesh	27.6	22 091
Maharashtra	45.2	59 735
Manipur	30.2	22 867
Meghalaya	20.1	35 191
Mizoram	51.5	36 732
Nagaland	29	42 511
Orissa	16.7	23 875
Punjab	37.5	44 783
Rajasthan	24.9	27 625
Sikkim	25	64 693
Tamil Nadu	48.4	51 117
Tripura	26.2	36 826
Uttar Pradesh	22.3	48 240
Uttaranchal	30.6	17 378
West Bengal	31.9	32 299

## **The Impact of Urbanisation and Its Contribution to Economic Development**

### *Nexus of Urbanisation and Economic Development*

Both urbanisation and economic development involve complex and varied processes that occur distinctly in different urban spaces. Turok (2017) views urbanisation as the concentration of labour and capital that fuels development and continued prosperity in an urban area. Jedwab and Vollrath (2015) concur with Turok's (2017) inference and posit that urbanisation and development have a symbiotic relationship that benefits countries and states when properly synchronised. Nonetheless, in certain countries and regions, this relationship may be disrupted if it is influenced by other factors. As a result, urbanisation and development may sometimes occur independently to mitigate the negative impact on a country's

economic state (Jedwab & Vollrath, 2015). Recognising this complementary relationship between urbanisation and economic development necessitates the creation of economically functional urban environments (Collier & Venables, 2015).

The urbanising populace tends to demand more goods, services, infrastructure, housing, and so forth, which attracts business development and stimulates employment, thereby boosting the economy of the urban environment (Collier & Venables, 2015). Urbanisation further agglomerates firms in the city centre, which engenders various economic activities that meet the needs of the increasing population. This guarantees reduced transport costs, competition, affordable goods and services, and employment opportunities, as well as functional economic performance (Turok, 2017). The relationship between urbanisation and development was evident and effective during the Industrial Revolution, which dramatically increased productivity and the economy (Scott & Storper, 2015). Gollin et al. (2015) argue that the reason several researchers have discovered adverse results regarding the contribution of urbanisation to economic development is the varied economic performance of the countries in which they conducted their studies. Developing countries often fixate on consumer economics rather than producer economies, which has dissuaded increased urban productivity, income, and employment opportunities and perpetuated poverty, informal settlements, etc. (Gollin et al., 2015; Nguyen & Nguyen, 2018).

### *Remittances*

The relationship between urbanisation and industrialisation has been evident, with previous studies (Raihan et al., 2021; Bayangos, 2012; Zhao & Qamruzzaman, 2022) demonstrating that urbanisation can reinforce development, which stimulates employment opportunities, boosts productivity, and generates income (Turok, 2017). As people urbanise, the demand for various goods, services, infrastructure, and housing escalates, which leads to the development of enterprises and job opportunities (Collier & Venables, 2015). This development offers numerous benefits to rural areas, such as enhanced quality

of life, remittances, better education, and reduced poverty (Hemant, 2020; Adams & Cuecuecha, 2013). Consequently, the urbanising population becomes empowered to support their families in rural areas by remitting a portion of their salaries. Furthermore, this transition enables migrants to afford a better lifestyle and access quality education. Through the money they send to their families, livestock can be procured, farming processes can be improved, and businesses can be developed, thereby stimulating job opportunities, generating wealth, alleviating poverty, and ensuring prosperity (Hemant, 2020).

A study on energy consumption among Belt and Road Initiative countries illuminated the benefits of remittances (Zhao & Qamruzzaman, 2022). The findings suggested that remittances have proven to be an effective source of income for rural families connected to the urbanising population (Raihan et al., 2021). This hypothesis was supported by the increased demand and consumption of energy in relation to the percentage increase in remittances (Rahman et al., 2021; Sahoo & Sethi, 2020).

Remittances refer to the sum of money sent by the urbanising population to their native countries or families to assist them in attaining the necessary resources and products derived from the salaries and wages earned through employment abroad (Muneeb et al., 2021). This source of income can be regarded as a positive linkage between the Global North and Global South. Countries in the Global South are experiencing a high emigration rate of skilled personnel to Global North countries. However, these Global South countries receive over \$441 billion in income through remittances, which contributes to approximately 10% of their GDP (Ratha et al., 2016). This symbiotic relationship between the Global North and Global South is beneficial for both regions, as the Global North gains productivity and economic development through skilled labour, while the Global South receives remittances from the urbanising populace (Ratha et al., 2016). The recipient countries of these remittances include sub-Saharan African countries, India, China, the Philippines, France, Mexico, and others. Meanwhile, the Global North countries that provide these payments include,

among others, the USA, Germany, Australia, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, and Kuwait (Ratha et al., 2016; Raihan et al., 2021; Bayangos, 2012).

Emigration transmittals are an enabling mechanism that allows rural families to meet their basic needs and further improve their livelihoods (Adams & Cuecuecha, 2013). They unleash families' potential to attain success and a better quality of life (Hemant, 2020). A case study of the Philippines conducted by Bayangos (2012) on the link between remittances and personal income supports the conclusions drawn regarding urban transmittals. The results indicated an increase in personal income and consumer expenditure, along with numerous indirect outcomes (Bayangos, 2012). They have had a positive effect through increased demand in sectors such as construction, retail, financial institutions, insurance, real estate, and transport. Subsequently, remittances provide families with human capital and enhance their economic production through access to quality education and health (Miao & Qamruzzaman, 2021). They assist families in improving their productive investments, which will guarantee sustainable family income (Muneeb et al., 2021). Remittances can therefore lead to a better quality of life, quality education, reduced poverty, and business development opportunities for rural families in the urbanising population (Hemant, 2020).

## **The Integration of Urbanisation and Economic Development**

The urban population imposes substantial pressure on the earth's ecosystems through the concentration of resources in urban areas to satisfy residents' daily needs (McDonald et al., 2013). Consequently, a larger area is required to supply urban citizens with the environment's resources and services (McDonald et al., 2013). South African rural areas, rich in biodiversity and greenlands, are well suited to sustain urban citizens, thus stimulating rural economic growth. Biodiversity is an essential component of the ecosystem services that contribute to human material welfare and livelihoods (Güneralp

& Seto, 2013). Several components that make people's homes functional are provided and supported by biodiversity, including food, building materials, potable water, and fuel (Bai et al., 2012). The transfers of money from the urbanising population to rural families create opportunities for environmental conservation, food production, grazing land, livestock production, and more (Sahoo & Sethi, 2020). These important factors guarantee economic growth, reduced climate effects, decreased food insecurity, and business development (Walsh & Van Rooyen, 2015). As such, urbanisation is beneficial to both urban and rural environments (Muneeb et al., 2021).

Sustainable growth and development necessitate a robust relationship between rural and urban areas (Dower, 2013). Previous studies have shown the impact of remittances paid by urbanising individuals in improving the state of rural environments through agricultural support, quality healthcare, business development, and more (Adams & Cuenca, 2013; Bayangos, 2012; Chen et al., 2014; Dower, 2013; Turok, 2017; Zhao & Qamruzzaman, 2022). While the urbanising populace experiences better quality of life, employment opportunities, and quality education, rural families also benefit from remittances that enhance their livelihoods (Miao & Qamruzzaman, 2021). Cali and Menon (2013) advocate for the rural-urban connection, as it has been proven to be a driving force in poverty alleviation through remittances, consumer linkages, and non-agricultural jobs. In support, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (2013) posits that rural-urban partnerships encourage economic development through increased production of public goods, capacity building, achieving economies of scale, improved governance, and controlled negative externalities. Rural-urban linkages therefore integrate urbanisation and development, thereby attaining positive economic, social, and environmental outcomes (Xijia et al., 2014; Turok, 2017).

## **Conclusion**

The assessment of the urbanisation-development nexus raises a significant question: Does urbanisation affect development? In response, the implications of urbanisation for rural and urban

areas were clarified, urbanisation's impact and its contribution to development were discussed, and the integration of urbanisation and development for sustainability was addressed. Although various studies have suggested that urbanisation has no positive contribution beyond being a consequence of development, the results of this study indicate that urbanisation is not merely a consequence of economic development but also a source of development and several benefits. Employment opportunities, quality education, healthcare, improved standards of living, business opportunities, and wealth generation in rural environments provide evidence for this claim. The study experienced a few limitations, one being that the analysis was conducted by reviewing various research works from different countries and time periods. Future research should therefore focus on assessing the relationship between the patterns of urbanisation and development in South Africa using current data based on the same timelines across all cities.

## **References**

- Adams, R., & Cuecuecha, A. (2013). The impact of remittances on investment and poverty in Ghana. *World Development*, 50, 24-40. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2013.04.009>
- Bai, X., Chen, J., & Shi, P. (2012). Landscape urbanization and economic growth: Positive feedbacks and sustainability dilemmas. *Environmental Science and Technology*, 46(1), 132-139. <https://doi.org/10.1021/es202329f>
- Bayangos, V. B. (2012). Going with remittances: The case of the Philippines. SEACEN Centre.
- Brühlhart, M., & Sbergami, F. (2009). Agglomeration and growth: Cross-country evidence. *Journal of Urban Economics*, 65(1), 48-63. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jue.2008.08.003>
- Cali, M., & Menon, C. (2013). Does urbanization affect rural poverty? Evidence from Indian districts. *World Bank Economic Review*, 27(2), 171-201. <https://doi.org/10.1093/wber/lhs019>

- Chen, M., Zhang, H., Liu, W., & Zhang, W. (2014). The global pattern of urbanization and economic growth: Evidence from the last three decades. *Urban Studies*, 9(8), 906–907. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0103799>
- Collier, P., & Venables, A. (2015). *Housing and urbanization in Africa: Unleashing a formal market process*. Oxford University Press. <https://doi.org/10.1596/1813-9450-6871>
- Daniel, Y. (2013). *Urbanization and economic growth: Testing for causality*. Hong Kong Polytechnic University.
- Davis, K. (1955). The origin and growth of urbanization in the world. *The American Journal of Sociology*, 60(5), 429–437. <https://doi.org/10.1086/221602>
- Dower, M. (2013). Rural development in the new paradigm. In M. Kolczynski (Ed.), *New paradigm in action: Successful partnerships* (pp. 30–50). Polish Ministry of Regional Development.
- Duranton, G. 2014. The urbanization and development puzzle. In S. Yusuf (ed.), *The buzz in cities: New economic thinking* (pp. 1–19). The Growth Dialogue.
- Glaeser, E. L., & Joshi-Ghani, A. (2015). *The urban imperative: Towards competitive cities*. Oxford University Press. <https://doi.org/10.1596/978-0-19-945777-9>
- Gollin, D., Jedwab, R., & Vollrath, D. (2015). Urbanization with and without industrialization. *Journal of Economic Growth*, 21(1), 35–70. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10887-015-9121-4>
- Government of India. (2013). *Population census 2011*. <https://www.census2011.co.in/>
- Güneralp, B., & Seto, K. (2013). Futures of global urban expansion: Uncertainties and implications for biodiversity conservation. *Environmental Research Letters*, 8(1), 0140025. <https://doi.org/10.1088/1748-9326/8/1/014025>
- Hemant, G. (2020). *Urbanization and remittances*. BBN.
- Henderson, V. (2003). The urbanization process and economic growth: The so-what question. *Journal of Economic Growth*, 8(1), 47–71. <https://doi.org/10.1023/A:1022860800744>

- Henderson, V., Storeygard, A., & Deichmann, U. (2014). 50 years of urbanization in Africa: Examining the role of climate change. World Bank Group. <https://doi.org/10.1596/1813-9450-6925>
- Ivers, L. (2022). Urban development. World Bank Group.
- Jedwab, R., & Vollrath, D. (2015). Urbanization without growth from a historical perspective. *Explorations in Economic History*, 58, 1–21. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eeh.2015.09.002>
- Kacyira, A. K. (2012). Addressing the sustainable urbanization challenge. UN-Habitat. <https://doi.org/10.18356/f813137d-en>
- McDonald, R. I., Marcotullio, P. J., & Güneralp, B. (2013). Urbanization and global trends in biodiversity and ecosystem services. Springer. [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-94-007-7088-1\\_3](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-94-007-7088-1_3)
- McKinsey. (2012). Urban world: Cities and the rise of the consuming class. <https://www.mckinsey.com/featured-insights/urbanization/urban-world-cities-and-the-rise-of-the-consuming-class>
- Miao, M., & Qamruzzaman, M. (2021). Does remittances matter for openness and financial stability: Evidence from least developed economies. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 12, 10 August. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2021.696600>
- Michaels, G., Rauch, F., & Redding, S. (2012). Urbanization and structural transformation. *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 127(2), 535–586. <https://doi.org/10.1093/qje/qjs003>
- Muneeb, M., Md, Q., Ayesha, S., & Asad, A. (2021). The role of remittances in financial development: Evidence from nonlinear ARDL and asymmetric causality. *Journal of Asian Finance, Economics and Business*, 8(3), 139–154.
- Narayan, L. (2014). Urbanization and development. *International Journal of Research (IJR)*, 1(8), 904–907.
- Nguyen, H., & Nguyen, L. (2018). The relationship between urbanization and economic growth: An empirical study on ASEAN countries. *International Journal of Social Economics*, 45(2), 316–339. <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJSE-12-2016-0358>
- Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). (2013). Rural-urban partnerships: An integrated approach to economic development. OECD Publishing.

- Page, M., McKenzie, J. E., Bossuyt, P. M., Boutron, I., Hoffmann, T. C., Mulrow, C. D., Shamseer, L., Tetzlaff, J. M., Akl, E. A., Brennan, S. E., Chou, R., Glanville, J., Grimshaw, J. M., Hróbjartsson, A., Lalu, M. M., Li, T., Loder, E. W., Mayo-Wilson, E., McDonald, S., McGuinness, L. A., ... Moher, D. (2020). The PRISMA 2020 statement: An updated guideline for reporting systematic reviews. *BMJ*, 372(71), 8. <https://doi.org/10.1136/bmj.n71>
- Rahman, M., Hosan, S., Karmaker, S. C., Chapman, A. J., & Saha, B. B. (2021). The effect of remittance on energy consumption: Panel cointegration and dynamic causality analysis for South Asian countries. *Energy*, 220, 119684. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.energy.2020.119684>
- Raihan, S., Uddin, M., & Ahmmed, S. (2021). Impact of foreign remittances on the household spending behaviour in Bangladesh. *Migration and Development*, 11(8), 1104-1126. <https://doi.org/10.1080/21632324.2020.1870835>
- Ratha, D., Eigen-Zucchi, C., & Plaza, S. (2016). *Migration and remittances factbook* (3rd ed.). World Bank Publications.
- Ritchie, H., Samborska, V., & Roser, M. (2018). *Urbanization*. <https://ourworldindata.org/urbanization>
- Sahoo, M., & Sethi, N. (2020). Does remittance inflow stimulate electricity consumption in India? *Empirical Insight: Migration and Development*, 11(1), 45-66. <https://doi.org/10.1108/SAJBS-05-2020-0158>
- Saliminezhad, A., & Bahramian, P. (2019). The causal relationship between urbanization and economic growth in the US: Fresh evidence from the Toda-Yamamoto approach. *Journal of Contemporary Urban Affairs*, 3(2), 166-172. <https://doi.org/10.25034/ijcua.2018.47xd13>
- Scott, A., & Storper, M. (2015). The nature of cities: The scope and limits of urban theory. *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research*, 39(1), 1-16. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1468-2427.12134>

- Seto, K. C., Parnell, S., & Elmqvist, T. (2013). A global outlook on urbanization. In T. Elmqvist, M. Fragkias, J. Goodness, B. Güneralp, P. J. Marcotullio, R. I. McDonald, S. Parnell, M. Schewenius, M. Sendstad, K. C. Seto, & C. Wilkinson (Eds.), *Urbanization, biodiversity and ecosystem services: Challenges and opportunities* (pp. 1-12). Springer. [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-94-007-7088-1\\_1](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-94-007-7088-1_1)
- Tawfik, G. M., Dila, K. A. S., Mohamed, M. Y. F., Tam, D. N. H., Kien, N. D., Ahmed, A. M., & Huy, N. T. (2019). A step-by-step guide for conducting a systematic review and meta-analysis with simulation data. *Tropical Medicine and Health*, 47, 46. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s41182-019-0165-6>
- Turok, I. (2017). Urbanization and development: Reinforcing the foundations. In G. Bhan, S. Srinivas, & V. Watson (Eds.), *The Routledge companion to planning in the Global South* (p. 93-103). Routledge. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781317392842-8>
- Turok, I., & McGranahan, G. (2013). Urbanization and economic growth: The arguments and evidence for Africa and Asia. *Environment and Urbanisation*, 25(2), 465-482. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0956247813490908>
- United Nations (UN). (2010). *World urbanization prospects: The 2009 revision*. UN Publications.
- United Nations (UN). (2019). *World urbanization prospects: The 2018 revision*. UN Publications.
- United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat). (2012). *State of the world's cities*. UN-Habitat.
- United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat). (2016). *Habitat III: The new urban agenda*. <https://habitat3.org/the-new-urban-agenda/>
- Walsh, C. M., & Van Rooyen, F. C. (2015). Household food security and hunger in rural and urban communities in the Free State province, South Africa. *Ecology of Food and Nutrition*, 54(2), 118-137. <https://doi.org/10.1080/03670244.2014.964230>
- Xijia, H., Qing, Z., & Xin, C. (2014). Rural tourism: An accelerator to the coordinated development of urban and rural areas. *Journal of Chemical and Pharmaceutical Research*, 6(7), 530-534.

### 3rd Conference of Planning Students

Zhao, L., & Qamruzzaman, M. (2022). Do urbanization, remittances, and globalization matter for energy consumption in Belt and Road countries: Evidence from renewable and non-renewable energy consumption. *Frontiers in Environmental Science*, 10, 23 June. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fenvs.2022.930728>