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The Interconnected Factors of Migrant Land Issues for Sustainable Urban Development

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Abstract

This research explores the interrelated factors in migrant land issues for sustainable urban development. Through a literature review using the PRISMA method, this study identified and analyzed 395 documents from the Scopus database for the period 2015-2024. Data visualization using InfraNodus revealed that rural-urban migration is a key driver of land use change, causing environmental and social challenges. This analysis highlights the importance of effective policies and adaptive management to address the negative impacts of migration on land use. Social integration and community support play a critical role in migrants' transition to urban areas and their contribution to sustainable urban development. The findings show that social, economic and environmental factors interact in complex ways, requiring a multidisciplinary approach to create inclusive and sustainable solutions. This research provides new insights for better urban planning and encourages further research to develop more sustainable urban development strategies. The overall findings are important in creating development strategies that balance urban growth with environmental sustainability and social well-being.

Keywords: *Land Policy, Land Use, Migration, Sustainable Policy, Urban Development.*

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INTRODUCTION

Sustainable urban development has emerged as one of the most pressing challenges of the 21st century (Aboulnaga, Sala, & Trombadore, 2021; Elmqvist et al., 2019; Marques & Alvim, 2024), particularly in the context of rapid global population growth and urbanization. A pivotal element of this undertaking pertains to managing land resources, particularly in the context of migration, which exacerbates the pressure on limited land resources (Bhawana, Wang, & Gentle, 2017; Liu et al., 2018). Internal and external migration influences population distribution and land use, impacting the urban environment (Pérez-Campuzano, Castillo Ramírez, & Galindo Pérez, 2018). Consequently, a comprehensive understanding of the interplay between migration and land issues is imperative for formulating sustainable urban development policies.

While numerous studies have examined urban development and migration, the issue of migrant land has received scant attention in these discourses. "Migrant land" refers to land utilized by migrant populations for temporary or permanent settlement (Jelili, Ajibade, & Alabi, 2022). This land use is frequently unplanned and irregular, giving rise to various environmental and social challenges (Doulay Seydou et al., 2024). Key migrant land issues include illegal evictions, overcrowding, and environmental degradation (Hasan, Zhang, Mahmood, Guo, & Li, 2021). In addressing this critical issue, this study aims to investigate the interconnected factors of migrant land problems for sustainable urban development.

Existing literature on urban development and migration has predominantly focused on economic and social aspects, while issues related to migrant land have received limited research attention. Previous studies have largely generically addressed land issues without delving into the intricate impact of migration on land use. Moreover, extant research has overlooked the complicated interplay between environmental, social, and economic factors in the context of migrant land.

Consequently, more holistic and interdisciplinary research methodologies are urgently needed to address this gap. To tackle this intricate issue, this research employs a literature review approach supported by network analysis tools like InfraNodus. InfraNodus facilitates the visualization and analysis of interrelationships between concepts in the literature, aiding in identifying patterns and relationships that are not immediately apparent (Paranyushkin, 2019). By integrating diverse data sources and findings from previous studies, this research endeavors to create a comprehensive map of the migrant land issue.

This will facilitate the formulation of effective and evidence-based solutions for sustainable urban development. The impetus for this research stems from the pressing need to devise sustainable solutions to the problem of migrant land in the urban context. As a researcher studying urbanization and migration, I am cognizant of the significant challenges many cities worldwide face in managing land and providing adequate housing for migrant populations. By undertaking a more profound examination of this issue, this research is anticipated to yield novel insights and substantial contributions to the design of more inclusive and sustainable development policies.

The primary objective of this research is to identify and analyze the factors that influence migrant land issues in the context of sustainable urban development. Specifically, this research aims to: First, a comprehensive map of migrant land problems will be developed, drawing upon existing literature. Second, the interrelationships among environmental, social, and economic factors affecting migrant land problems will be identified. Third, policy recommendations that can be implemented to address these problems effectively will be developed. The novelty of this research lies in its interdisciplinary approach and the use of network analysis tools to understand migrant land issues.

The novelty of this research lies in its interdisciplinary approach and the use of network analysis tools to understand migrant land issues. By combining perspectives from different disciplines and utilizing advanced data analysis technologies, this research fills a gap in the existing literature and offers a new way of looking at and addressing a complex issue. Hopefully, this research can serve as a foundation for future studies and provide a solid foundation for developing more sustainable urban development policies.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research uses the literature review method (Cairo, Olivares, & Peralta, 2024), to identify and analyze interrelated factors in the issue of migrant land for sustainable urban development. Literature review was chosen because it allows researchers to collect, evaluate and synthesize existing research in a particular topic (Meza-Salcedo, Rubio-Rodríguez, Mesa, & Blandón, 2020). By reviewing relevant literature, this research can provide a comprehensive picture of the issues faced by migrants regarding land and how this affects the sustainable development of cities. The data used in this research is taken from the Scopus database, which covers the period from 2015 to 2024. After going through the screening and eligibility assessment process, 395 documents in the form of articles were selected for further analysis. The selection of the Scopus database is based on its reputation as one of the largest and most comprehensive academic databases (Baas, Schotten, Plume, Côté, & Karimi, 2020), covering a wide range of disciplines and providing access to high-quality articles.

The data collection technique in this study uses the PRISMA method (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses). PRISMA is a guide used to improve transparency and quality in reporting literature reviews and meta-analyses (Page & Moher, 2017). The data collection process began with the identification of documents through a search in the Scopus database. Next, the documents were screened based on predefined inclusion and exclusion criteria, such as English language and journal type. Eligible documents were then assessed for eligibility before being included in the analysis.

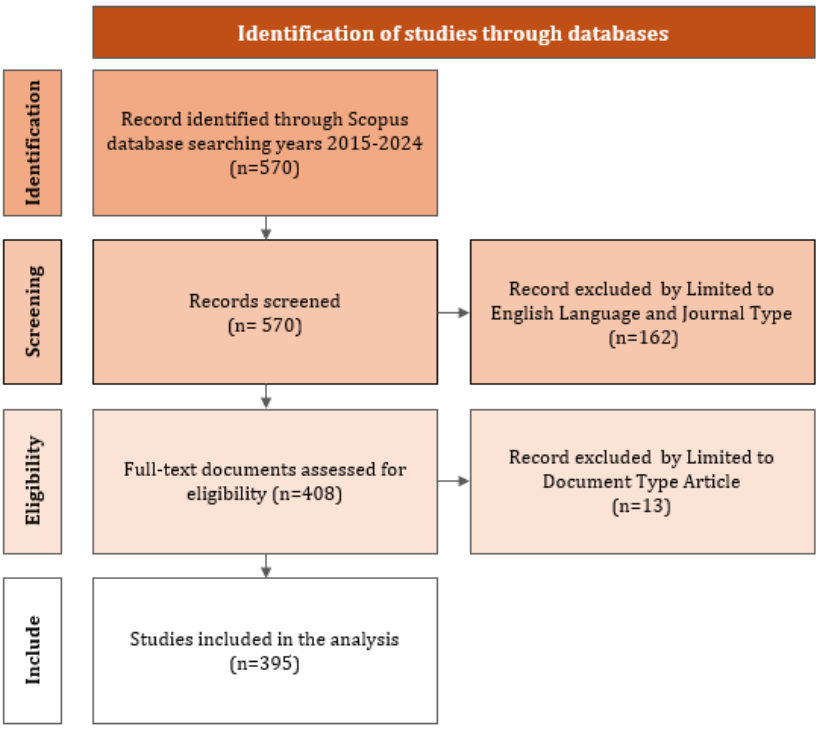

Figure 1. A modified PRISMA diagram illustrating the article selection process in a systematic review.
Source: (Page & Moher, 2017)

Once the data was collected, the data analysis technique used was data analysis and visualization using InfraNodus. InfraNodus is a text analysis tool that allows researchers to visualize the relationships between concepts in the text and identify emerging patterns (Paranyushkin, 2018; Tursunkulova, de Castell, &

Jenson, 2024). Using InfraNodus, the researcher was able to analyze the selected documents to find key themes, relationships between concepts, and trends relevant to the issue of migrant land and sustainable urban development. This data visualization helps in understanding the complexity of the issue under study and presenting the findings in a more understandable way.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This section integrates visual representations and data to highlight the key themes and relationships of the research. Through detailed examination and interpretation of the findings, the analysis that follows expands on them and explains the complex dynamics and implications revealed by this research.

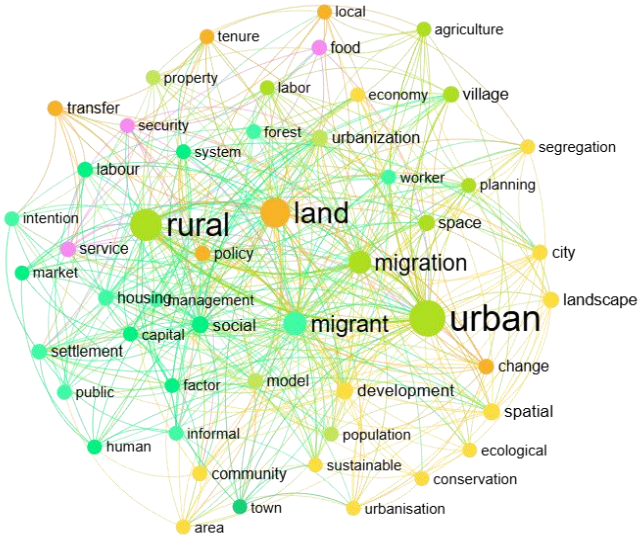

Figure 2. Visual Network of Migrant Land Issues
Source: Data Processing using InfraNodus, 2024.

Figure 2 shows that the visual network of migrant land issues in the context of sustainable urban development is a complex and intricate representation of how different factors interact and influence each other. At the centre of this network are key concepts such as 'rural', 'land', 'migration', 'migrants' and 'urban'. These key nodes represent the core themes of this research and are linked to a number of other concepts such as 'policy', 'social', 'development', 'community', 'housing', 'management' and 'sustainability'. These linkages highlight the multifaceted nature of migrant land issues, where different social, economic and environmental factors interact.

Migration patterns include rural-rural, rural-urban, urban-rural, and urban-urban movements, with rural-urban migration being particularly important for urban economic development and labor supply (Haan, 2018). Land tenure in rural areas can influence migration decisions. For example, the ownership of homesteads may hinder the social integration of rural migrants in urban areas (Wu, Xu, Li, Wang, & Dong, 2024). Effective migration policies are essential to manage the socio-economic impacts of migration, including labor market adjustments and social protection for migrants (Diogo, 2024). Sustainable management of migration requires a balance between urban growth and rural development (Salerno et al., 2024), ensuring that migration contributes positively to both.

The research findings show that rural-urban migration is a major driver of land use change and challenges. The main 'rural' and 'urban' nodes represent the

dichotomy of migration patterns, with rural areas often facing depopulation and urban areas struggling with overcrowding and inadequate infrastructure. The relationship between 'rural' and other nodes such as 'political', 'social' and 'housing' shows that rural land issues are heavily influenced by political decisions and social dynamics. Similarly, the links between the 'urban' nodes and 'development', 'society' and 'sustainability' show that urban land issues are strongly linked to development goals and sustainability challenges.

The visual network also highlights the importance of policy and governance in addressing migrant land issues. The prominence of the 'policy' and 'management' nodes suggests that effective governance and strategic planning are critical to mitigating the negative impacts of migration on land use. Policies that address the needs of migrants, ensure equitable land distribution and promote sustainable development are crucial to creating resilient urban environments (Abubakar & Aina, 2019; Mitchell, Enemark, & van der Molen, 2015; Reckien et al., 2017). Furthermore, the interconnectedness of the management node with various other nodes suggests that land management practices should be adaptive and responsive to the evolving dynamics of migration and urbanisation.

Social factors are another important aspect highlighted by this network. The 'social', 'community' and 'housing' nodes reflect the social dimension of migrant land issues, where the integration of migrants into urban communities and the provision of adequate housing are key challenges. Social cohesion and community support systems play an important role in ensuring that migrants can make a successful transition to urban areas and contribute positively to the urban fabric (Jennings & Bamkole, 2019; Mouratidis & Poortinga, 2020). The relationship between these nodes highlights the need for inclusive policies and community-based initiatives to address the social impacts of migration.

Table 1. Migrant Land Issues Topic Groups

Topical Cluster	Influence	Nodes	Keywords
Migration Dynamics	56%	27	urban, rural, migration, village, space, migrants, peri, transformation, amenity, informality, production, agricultural, labor, province, beijing, internal, behavior, difference, governance, efficiency, refugee, agriculture, island, heat, africa, poverty, planning
Land Policy	19%	21	land, change, policy, finance, transfer, expansion, household, transition, farm, neotropical, use, local, tenure, insecurity, registration, expropriation, reform, mechanism, climate, construction, cover
Housing Integration	11%	24	migrant, settlement, assessment, housing, house, rental, informal, forest, intention, identity, management, residential, cycle, resettlement, regional, mobility, integration, choice, risk, investment, public, worker, environmental, woman
Urban Ecology	7%	30	development, spatial, landscape, pattern, city, community, economy, political, analysis, conservation, bird, segregation, ecology, urbanisation, richness, habitat, urbanize, slum, activity, livelihood, sustainable, soc, economic,

			diversity, global, semi, accessibility, area, temporal, ecological
Rural Transformation	3%	16	social, labour, capital, human, cultural, system, hukou, chin, market, environment, farmer, displacement, inequality, natural, factor, network
Land Tenure	2%	17	urbanization, model, population, class, ethnic, growth, dispossession, asia, theory, cities, regime, property, type, people, data, panel, immigration
Informal Settlements	1%	7	food, service, ecosystem, state, security, infrastructure, green
Spatial Development	1%	6	remote, mining, sense, sprawl, town, covid

Source: Data Processing using InfraNodus, 2024.

Table 1 shows that the thematic groups of migrant land issues are segmented into eight interrelated clusters: Migration Dynamics, Land Policy, Housing Integration, Urban Ecology, Rural Transformation, Land Tenure, Informal Settlements, and Space. These clusters cover different aspects contributing to migrants' land issues and their relevance to sustainable urban development.

The Migration Dynamics cluster has the most significant impact with twenty-two nodes, describing migration dynamics that include the movement of people from rural to urban areas and spatial transformation. Keywords such as urban, rural, migration, village, space, migrants, and transformation focus on the changing residential patterns of migrants and their impact on urban areas. Previous research highlights the importance of understanding migration for effective urban planning, ensuring better migration flows and integration management (Ge et al., 2020; Van Hear, Bakewell, & Long, 2018).

The Land Policy cluster emphasizes the role of land policy in shaping land use and distribution. With twenty-one nodes and keywords such as land, change, policy, finance, transfer, and expansion, the cluster demonstrates that inclusive and equitable land policies are critical to addressing land tenure and equitable access issues. Previous studies suggest that policies that promote environmental sustainability and the interests of local communities can encourage fairer and more sustainable urban development (Oberlack, Tejada, Messerli, Rist, & Giger, 2016; Satterthwaite, 2017).

The Housing Integration cluster, with twenty-four nodes, highlights the importance of integrating migrants into the housing market. Keywords such as migrant, settlement, assessment, housing, house, and rental indicate the challenges of providing adequate housing for migrants. Previous research confirms that sufficient housing is key to the well-being of migrants and their contribution to urban society (Enssle & Kabisch, 2020; Xie & Chen, 2018). The importance of access to affordable housing is reflected in various housing policies and interventions in significant cities.

The Urban Ecology cluster, with thirty nodes, emphasizes ecological aspects of urban development. With keywords such as development, space, landscape, pattern, city, and community, this cluster illustrates the importance of environmental principles in urban planning. Research shows that green spaces and biodiversity are essential in creating a healthy and prosperous environment for urban residents (Frankhauser, 2015; Luo, Wu, Wang, Zhao, & Feng, 2021). Integrating ecological principles into urban planning has been shown to increase the resilience of cities to climate change.

The Rural Transformation cluster includes sixteen nodes that describe changes in rural areas and their impact on migration patterns. Keywords such as social, labor, capital, human, cultural, and system show the linkages between rural and urban areas. Previous research emphasizes that rural transformation can influence migration to urban areas and that integrated development strategies are needed to ensure the sustainability of these two areas (Faggian, Modrego, & Mccann, 2019; Ge et al., 2020). Economic and social factors in rural areas are often the main drivers of migration to cities.

The Land Tenure cluster, with seventeen nodes, discusses land tenure and rights issues. Keywords such as urbanization, model, population, class, ethnicity, and growth illustrate the importance of secure land tenure for sustainable development. Research shows that secure land tenure encourages land and property investment and provides residents stability (Abubakar, 2021; Uwayezu & de Vries, 2018). Managing land tenure in the context of rapid urbanization often requires innovative policy approaches.

The Informal Settlements cluster with seven nodes focuses on informal settlements' challenges. Keywords such as food, services, ecosystem, state, security, and infrastructure indicate that informal settlements often lack basic infrastructure and services. Previous research shows that informal settlements are essential to urbanization in many developing countries (Mkhize, Mthembu, & Napier, 2023; Williams, Máñez Costa, Sutherland, Celliers, & Scheffran, 2019). Adequate provision of crucial services and infrastructure development are key to improving the quality of life in these settlements.

The Spatial Development cluster with six nodes highlights the spatial aspects of migration and the distribution of migrants within urban areas. Keywords such as remote, migrants, and environment show the importance of spatial planning in managing urban growth. The research emphasizes that effective spatial planning can help create inclusive and sustainable cities (Bibri & Krogstie, 2017; Hersperger et al., 2018). Integrating migrants into the urban fabric requires a planning approach that considers the spatial distribution and specific needs of migrants.

CONCLUSION

This research shows that the issue of migrant land is a complex one, involving various social, economic and environmental factors. Using network visualization, the research shows that rural-urban migration is a key driver of land use change and its associated challenges. It also highlights the importance of effective policies and adaptive management practices to address the negative impacts of migration on land use. In addition, the study emphasizes that social integration and community support play a critical role in ensuring a successful transition for migrants and their positive contribution to the urban environment.

For further research, it is recommended that in-depth longitudinal studies be conducted to understand the long-term dynamics of migrant land issues. Such studies can help identify patterns and trends that may not be apparent in short-term studies. In addition, further research could explore the use of new technologies, such as big data analytics and artificial intelligence, to develop predictive models that can support better urban planning that is responsive to demographic change and migration. More in-depth research on the social and psychological impacts of migration on individuals and communities is also needed to design more inclusive and humane policies. Ideas that could drive future research include the development of innovative solutions for more sustainable

land management, such as the use of urban green spaces to improve the quality of life of migrants and urban dwellers in general. In addition, a collaborative approach involving different stakeholders, including governments, local communities and NGOs, can help formulate more comprehensive and effective policies. Research on the relationship between migration, climate change and land use would also be valuable, given the increasingly visible impacts of climate change on migration and land use patterns.

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