

# Mapping The Disparities Between Urban And Rural Areas In The Global Attainment Of Sustainable Development Goals, Economic And Social Aspects Of Global Rural-Urban Migration

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**Citation:** Muhammad Sajid Javed et al. (2024) Mapping The Disparities Between Urban And Rural Areas In The Global Attainment Of Sustainable Development Goals, Economic And Social Aspects Of Global Rural-Urban Migration, , *Educational Administration: Theory And Practice*, 30 (6), 2052-2064  
Doi: 10.53555/kuey.v30i6.5649

## ARTICLE INFO

## ABSTRACT

This paper examines the disparities between urban and rural regions in achieving sustainable development objectives, drawing on a comprehensive analysis of existing literature, case studies, and empirical data. The biggest dangers to sustainable urbanization in the world's numerous rapidly growing economies are growing socioeconomic disparities and environmental degradation. This paper analyzes global urban change challenges and suggests policy alternatives that could promote more sustainable urbanization, drawing on experiences from around the world. In the whole world, plans for economic growth and their unequal geographical dimensions are directly associated with urbanization and growth. The paper offers several policy choices, the first of which would have positive effects on the economy, the second on the environment, and the final three on equity. Sustainable development, including but not limited to access to clean water, sanitation, healthcare, education, employment opportunities, and environmental conservation, is explored within the urban-rural context. The analysis highlights disparities in infrastructure, service provision, resource allocation, governance, and socio-economic indicators between urban and rural areas. Factors contributing to these disparities are examined, encompassing demographic trends, migration patterns, land use dynamics, policy frameworks, institutional capacities, and socio-cultural factors. It has been discovered that migration into a nation's metropolitan areas is a prevalent factor in population dynamics. But these dynamics have a big impact on people's lives in other ways as well: economic, cultural, political, and social. not to mention the final destination of urban-related Sustainable Development Goals. This paper assesses the implications of urban-rural disparities for overall sustainable development progress, considering interconnectedness, spillover effects, and differential impacts on vulnerable populations. The findings underscore the importance of tailored interventions, multi-level governance approaches, and inclusive policies to address urban-rural disparities and advance sustainable development goals comprehensively. The paper concludes with recommendations for policymakers, practitioners, and stakeholders to promote equitable and inclusive development, harnessing the potential of both urban and rural areas to contribute to a more sustainable future. In the economic dimension, the paper explores the drivers of rural-urban migration, including push factors such as poverty, limited employment opportunities, land degradation, and environmental stressors, as well as pull factors such as perceived economic opportunities, higher wages, and better access to services in urban areas. It underscores the importance of holistic policy

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approaches that address both the economic drivers and social impacts of migration, promote inclusive development strategies, and support the well-being of migrants and host communities alike.

**Key Words:** Sustainable Development Goals, Social integration, Rural Urban Migration, Poverty, Employment Opportunities, Policy Intervention, Social cohesion

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### **Introduction:**

The ongoing process of migration has been the focus of global political discourse. Individuals who have left their home countries willingly due to economic or other reasons, or individuals who have been forcibly driven from their homes as refugees, displaced persons, have demonstrated a continuous upward tendency. One of the biggest issues facing destination nations globally, both established and developing, is managing human mobility. This is made worse in urban areas, where immigrants generally go in search of better living conditions. Growing socio-economic inequality and environmental degradation are two of the main obstacles to sustainable urbanization in the world, as one might anticipate from a nation experiencing fast market-driven economic expansion and urbanization. Migration from rural to urban areas can both contribute to and exacerbate the social, economic, and environmental issues brought on by unequal economic growth. It is challenging for governments to differentiate between the reasons and paths of migratory flows for various forms of migration. Governments must make appropriate plans for various sorts of migrants, as refugees are safeguarded by the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and voluntary migrants are permitted into destination labor markets by the sovereign decision of host nations. There are few statistics available about the number of migrants living in cities, especially in developing nations, where this data might help with urban planning and help cities better manage migration. Cities respond to some of the integration issues while also attending to the urgent needs of migrants. Cities will continue to be essential to human mobility in the coming decades, given the anticipated increases in migration and urbanization. This paper tries to emphasize the various forms and causes of migration around the globe today, with an emphasis on the current situation of migration, both internal and external, voluntary and involuntary. Global migration projections are provided, along with an analysis of both internal and international migration trends.

### **Factors of Migration**

The locations of origin and destination were further determined based on political boundaries and the boundaries traversed, including state, county, district, and international borders. There is a commonly acknowledged differentiation between internal and international migration. Migration that takes place across political boundaries inside a nation, between nations, or from one metropolitan area to another, or from one rural area to another, Migration is caused by a multitude of favorable, unfavorable, and neutral variables. The reasons for an individual's movement are influenced by their place of origin, or place of residency, and their new settlement, or place of eventual temporary or permanent termination of migration, or destination. Factors that accept, deter, reject, allow, or are neutral, neither support nor oppose migration, define both the origin and the destination. Pull factors are those characteristics of a place that draw people in. The push factors that lead someone to leave a place are the unfavorable characteristics present there. These connect to the local labor market, the employment landscape, and the state of the economy as a whole. Similarly, impoverished and jobless people would have to travel if economic conditions were unfavorable where they were born in order to support themselves. Push Factors: Lack of unemployment safe employment opportunities to race, religion, or ethnicity or Unemployment Opportunities. Poverty. Unlabored able Livelihood Political Instability Slavery or boundary Labor. These include boundaries associated with ethnicity, nationality, faith, and culture; the goal of independence; family conflicts and their resolution; and warfare or the possibility of conflict. Push Elements Unstable Politics Security and safety issues (persecution due to race, religion, or ethnicity) Threats of a conflict or actual conflicts Both bonded labor and slavery Inadequate or restricted urban infrastructure and services, such as power, water, transport, and healthcare. Family reunification, independence, and freedom are pull factors. Social cohesiveness and integration Food Safety The ecological component These include issues connected to the environment, such as resooof thence availability and climate change. People migrate as a result in pursuit of more hospitable ecological circumstances. Push Elements Extreme weather events are a result of climate change. Gathering Food security and failure Pull Elements Plenty of minerals and natural resources oil, water, and a pleasant climate

### **Impact of migration in cities**

The majority of migrants worldwide have chosen to settle in cities because of their level of economic activity, capacity for intellectual and cultural expression, and advancement.

It is critical to assess the effects of migration, including the opportunities and difficulties it presents, as well as the relationship it has with the economics and urban development of a city. Cities bridge the skill gap, providing higher pay and opportunity and occasionally serving as a substitute for inexpensive labor. Likewise, migrant

business owners can advertise their goods and services to a large clientele in cities. One of the main causes of the healthy rivalry for talented workers in these communities is the lack of talent and labor in cities. Nonetheless, as adults, the second generation is one of the population's biggest providers to the economy and the budget. According to Merler (2017), immigration generally has a favorable long-term impact on government budgets. Chain migration is predominantly an urban phenomenon; therefore, migrants typically locate other members of their family as well as other members of their ethnic or cultural group in cities. Enclaves are created within cities as a result of the strong inclination to dwell among one's own group. The benefits of enclaves include places of worship, other community institutions, and increased access to ethnic foods and goods. Previously, this was an idealistic destination. Historically, these communities have served as the first destinations for a large number of immigrants arriving in the West. While saving money to relocate to a more desirable suburb, these individuals frequently work long hours in cramped, destitute environments. However, there are complications related to racial, religious, ethnic, linguistic, and cultural diversity that come with migration. Diversity is good for a city, but it may also be dangerous for social cohesiveness, cultural norms, and traditions, as well as, to some extent, for people's safety and security. It may cause xenophobic and discriminatory social tension, as well as violence in schools, businesses, and neighborhoods.

### **Universal Migration Policy: Movement from Rural to Urban Areas**

The demands on urban services and infrastructure are impacted by migration in both the origin and destination cities. Demand fluctuates in a number of areas, including housing, child care, electricity production, stores, roads, hospitals, physicians, theme parks, schools, public transportation, law enforcement, telephones, and jobs. The strain is increased by deficiencies in municipal services and infrastructure. Rapid population growth means that communities must handle a lack of urban planning to fulfill the requirements of all residents, and migrants must contend with inadequate infrastructure. Housing, which occupies more than 70% of the area in most cities, shapes urban densities and forms, creates jobs, and promotes urban growth (UN Habitat, 2016). Providing migrants with suitable and affordable housing, which is frequently in short supply, is one of the largest issues cities face. Global cities like Shanghai, New York, London, Mumbai, and Paris are also affected by migration because of their expensive housing costs. Due to a lack of available housing, the cost of housing has significantly increased in several sub-Saharan African cities. People are forced to live in shantytowns or squat since there is a shortage of cheap homes. When housing policies fail, people usually have to take care of their own housing needs instead of having them met by carefully thought out and regulated housing projects. Over the past 20 years, the percentage of urban residents living in slums has decreased, while the overall number of slum inhabitants has increased (UN Habitat, 2016). Growing immigration has an immediate impact on the number of available spots in elementary schools and eventually forces them to build more classrooms and raise class sizes. In order to handle the surge of children from migration, cities must increase their capacity and resources. For their governments, a lack of these resources presents significant challenges, weakening initiatives to reduce class sizes and offer places for all children to attend school. These initiatives fill in budget or staffing gaps and support municipal administrations' efforts. Language proficiency usually becomes a barrier to starting vocational training. With a talent continuum that spans from unskilled labor to highly skilled labor, migrants are now a major force in fulfilling the skill need. The conditions and environments in which people are born, raise their families, and work have a big influence on their health. In addition, economic policies, social institutions, and migration are socioeconomic issues that impact health. Discussions concerning migrant rights have arisen as a result of cities' concerns about infectious disease epidemics among migrants, and some of them have decided to screen for them. The healthcare system in a city may be burdened by immigrants who already have medical conditions, even though there may be a "healthy migrant effect" where immigrants are typically healthier than the original population. In cities where a significant number of migrants live in slums, the conditions under which they live and other socioeconomic factors exacerbate the risks to their physical, mental, and social well-being. Not only do they face these hazards when they leave their home nations, but they also face them both before and after. Migrants' well-being may suffer as a result of stays in refugee camps or from ignorance of the host city's health services, which can cause existential uneasiness. These circumstances can lead to elevated anxiety levels, which can then immediately manifest as elevated blood pressure, or they can present indirectly through risky behaviors (drug addiction), insufficient resources to prioritize illness prevention, or a failure to seek medical attention when necessary. Utilities like energy, water, and telecommunications can face significant demand, with the poorest economic groups bearing a disproportionate share of the consequences of limited access. When immigrants live in a neighborhood with low-income individuals who already have access to limited resources, the problem just gets worse. Water The supply of clean water is one of the biggest problems, particularly in growing cities.

### **Information and Communication Technology:**

When deciding to relocate, either domestically or abroad, people typically consider the advantages of doing so and use that information to justify their decision. Thanks to developments in communications technology, pertinent information is now easily accessible. These technologies link friends, family, and coworkers who are geographically separated by migration, in addition to providing migrants and their families with access to more and better information. The destination city has been impacted by changes in migration flows and the possibility of large-scale arrivals in a short amount of time due to the rapid advancement of communication

technology. Remittances to relatives and other recipients in the country of origin have changed as a result of ICT use. The flow of asylum seekers into Europe has recently been impacted by the quick information available through ICT, which has helped them select their path and final destination. The announcement that Sweden and Germany would accept a sizable influx of asylum seekers from Syria and Iraq quickly gained traction, impacting the patterns and numbers of migration in these nations almost immediately.

**Table 01: Reasons for rural-to-urban migration**  
Source: The Author

Economic	Social	Political	Environmental
Better Work Opportunities	Better Living in Urban Area	Inheritance law and Ownership	Declining Crop activities
Low Wages in Rural Area	Better Health and Education Services	Poor Coverage Management Scheme	Crop Failure
Dissatisfaction with the existing means of rural livelihood	Food Security in Rural Area	Under development in Rural Area	Water Contamination
			Past Attach

**Table 02: Some of the Cities Most Affected by Migration**  
Source: World Economic Forum Future of Urban Development and Services Initiative

Regions	Country	City	Regions	Country	City	
North America	Canada	Toronto	Asia	India	New Delhi	
	Canada	Montreal		Singapore	Singapore	
	USA	New York City		Thailand	Bangkok	
	USA	Chicago		India	Mumbai	
	Mexico	Mexico City		India	Pune	
	Mexico	Tijuana		Bangladesh	Dhaka	
Latin America and Caribbean	Argentina	Buenos Aires		China	Shanghai	
	Brazil	Rio De Janeiro		South Korea	Seoul	
	Brazil	Sao Paulo		Philippines	Davao	
	Chile	Santiago		Malaysia	Kuala	
	Colombia	Medellin		Vietnam	Ho Chi Minh City	
	Costa Rica	Desamparados		Vietnam		
Middle East & North Africa	UAE	Dubai		Europe	Germany	Berlin
	Jordan	Amman			Belgium	Brussels
	Morocco	Casablanca	Russia		Moscow	
	Palestine	Ramallah	UK		London	
	Lebanon	Beirut	Italy		Palermo	
Sab-Saharan African	Burkina Faso	Ouagadougou	Greece		Athens	
	Senegal	Dakar	France		Paris	
	South Africa	Cape Town	Spain		Madrid	
	Ivory Coast	Abidjan	Poland		Gdansk	
	Nigeria	Lagos	Sweden		Stockholm	
	Kenya	Nairobi	Netherlands		Amsterdam	
Oceania	Australia	Brisbane	Netherlands		Rotterdam	
	Australia	Sydney				
	Australia	Melbourne				
	New Zealand	Auckland				

**Figure 01: Objectives and Guidelines for Sustainable Development Goals**  
Source: The Author





## Goals and Guidelines for Sustainable Development

The road map's main goal is to use the Asia-Pacific Regional Coordination Mechanism to support developing nations carrying out the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, particularly those categorized as least developed, isolated, small island developing states, in conflict, post-conflict, and other nations with particular needs. The 2030 Agenda's universality and transformative nature are preserved while the road map honors the national development objectives, policy space, and priorities of member states. Additionally, it considers the diverse national and regional capacities, realities, and developmental stages. It also stays within the pertinent international agreements and obligations, as suggested by member states during the meeting, and does not impose any additional procedures or reporting requirements on governments.

### Asia Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development.

The goal of the road plan is to facilitate member states' pursuit of sustainable development in line with the 2030 Agenda by encouraging the three pillars of sustainable development to be balanced integrated through regional cooperation in several important areas. The objective of the road map is to enhance the leadership and decision-making capabilities of women in all spheres of society by prioritizing gender equality and women's empowerment on the regional policy agenda. Resolved by ESCAP Resolution 73/9/7/6, it was passed during the 4th Asia Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development. The road map stresses the importance of strong governance and equitable population distribution for long-term development. The effectiveness of public institutions and the degree of governance have a large impact on the process of sustainable development. The anticipated results of the road map are as follows: (a) The Asia-Pacific Region Regional Coordination Mechanism, the secretariat, United Nations funds, programs, specialized agencies, and regional organizations have all continued to offer more efficient and well-coordinated support to member states. (b) increased regional cooperation on topics of national concern as determined by member states; (c) more efficient international information exchange This road map is based on decisions made during the Second and Third Asia-Pacific Forums on Sustainable Development. This paper is intended to assist ESCAP members and associate members in determining possibilities for regional cooperation. The Third International Conference on Financing for Development's Addis Ababa Action Agenda and General Assembly resolution 70/1, which recognize the significance of regional and sub-regional dimensions, regional economic integration, and interconnectivity in sustainability, are being implemented in Asia and the Pacific. All of the values restated and accepted in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development serve as their compass. The work program, the strategic framework, member state engagement, the secretariat's current resources and expertise, and the regional road map outline the priority areas of collaboration. The United Nations Development Group's country-level contributions and the theme working groups of the Asia-Pacific Regional Coordination Mechanism are also considered in the regional road plan. To reduce duplication of effort and boost efficiency, a lot of use will be made of the conference format of ESCAP as well as the activities of the member organizations of the Asia-Pacific Regional Coordination Mechanism.

### Priority Areas of Cooperation

Trade, technology, money, building capacity, and structural concerns are fundamental to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development's implementation strategies. Efforts to strengthen regional and international partnerships for sustainable development could be aided by regional collaboration and dialogue, especially through regional and sub-regional organizations. Under some circumstances, national systems' efficacy can be enhanced and augmented by regional and subregional collaboration. Facilitating member states' access to implementation tools is necessary in addition to supporting capacity-building, technical cooperation, and the sharing of best practices and domestic approaches, particularly among nations that share similar characteristics (like middle-income, small island developing states, or least developed countries. Due to the externalities and cascading impacts of many SDGs, there is comparable potential for regional initiatives and engagement. The collaboration's thematic components have been selected for this road map based on their multifaceted influence on sustainable development. The topics highlighted by member states during the Commission's conference format offer opportunities for regional cooperation, particularly in terms of leveraging regional and sub-regional institutions. Member states have identified the following priority areas for partnership, focusing on practical ways to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals: Climate change, violence, inequality, persistent poverty and hunger in some regions, rapid urbanization, and environmental degradation. It is critical for policymakers worldwide to develop ways to increase societal resilience in the face of these challenges. Strong water and sanitation systems, affordable electricity, safe, ecologically friendly urban development, ecosystem preservation, and the implementation of sustainable consumption and production patterns are all ideal places to begin.

### Healthy lives and promote Sustainable development

Sustainable development requires supporting everyone's well-being at all ages and ensuring healthy lives. Major advances have been made toward increasing life expectancy and combating some of the leading causes of maternal and neonatal death. Ecosystems centered on land and water, along with the biodiversity they support, provide raw materials for economic growth as well as food, clean water, and air. They give humans

access to natural environments while also assisting in the mitigation of climate change. Growing competition for natural resources like land and water is a result of urbanization, industrial output, population growth, and intensified agriculture. Their quick depletion and the ensuing harm to the ecosystem are caused by overuse. Nearly 75% of the fresh water on Earth is found in wetlands and wooded watersheds, which together make up 25% of the planet's surface. Trees not only provide protection from some natural disasters, reduce the rate at which land deteriorates, and prevent landslides in mountainous locations, but they are also essential for establishing and preserving soil fertility. Research indicates that in 2011, the global forest value is predicted to surpass \$16.2 trillion. Sustainable land and forest management techniques must be completely adopted since deforestation and forest degradation continue to be significant issues.

### **Fundamental Human rights stepping stone to sustainable development**

Every resident has the right to clean drinking water, adequate sanitation, energy sources such as electricity, safe transportation, trash collection, education, and medical care. The provision of these vital services is associated with equality, social inclusion, economic progress, and poverty reduction. For example, reliable transportation and road networks provide access to health and education services while also connecting farmers in poor and remote locations to major agricultural markets. The ways in which different demographic groups deal with sustainability and resilience concerns vary. Social safety measures may have a leveling impact. Societies become more inclusive and stable as a result of their efforts to prevent and reduce poverty and inequality throughout life. Most people's human right to social security remains unfulfilled, despite significant progress in many parts of the world in terms of strengthening social protection. According to 2016 estimates, social security cash benefits left only 4 billion people behind, despite the fact that they effectively covered 45% of the global population.

### **High-Level Political Forum Goals in Focus**

Sanitation and clean drinking water are fundamental human rights. Reducing poverty, promoting food security, and improving health are just a few of the aspects of sustainable development that depend on having access to enough fresh water. Life on Earth depends on water-related ecosystems, which have historically given rise to human settlements as well as services including transportation, natural purification, irrigation, flood protection, and biodiversity habitats. However, the capacity of nature to carry out essential tasks and deliver essential services is starting to be overwhelmed and undermined by factors like urbanization, industrial production, intensification of agriculture, and population expansion. Although there may be difficult obstacles to overcome, it is possible to satisfy future water needs in a sustainable manner. With the increasing urbanization of the world, several nations confront an increase in slum inhabitants, declining air quality, inadequate infrastructure, and fundamental urban services. City sprawl persists, with cities' physical growth accelerating at a pace 1.5 times faster than population expansion, emphasizing that order to tackle numerous issues, 152 nations have created national systems. regulations that encourage environmentally friendly urbanization. improved urban planning and more effective transit are required. systems. In order to tackle numerous issues, 152 nations have create intensify urban regulations that encourage environmentally friendly urbanization. While there has been progress, more needs to be done to intensify services its to guarantee that all city dew sustainable. Access to secure You live in a place with sufficient housing, clean air, and essential services communities that are robust and sustainable

### **Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts**

These days, every country on every continent is impacted by climate change. The effects on national economies and people's lives will come at a significant cost to individuals, communities, and nations in the short and long terms. Rising sea levels, more extreme weather events, and altered weather patterns are just a few of the massive effects of climate change. Climate change is brought on by the continuous increase of greenhouse gas emissions caused by humans. They are now at their highest points ever recorded in history. In the 21st century, the average surface temperature of the world is expected to increase by more than 3 degrees Celsius if nothing is done, with some places seeing far greater temperatures than others. The afflicted are disproportionately weak and impoverished. There are now scalable and reasonably priced alternatives available to assist nations in making the shift to greener, more resilient economies. In order to reduce emissions and prepare for climate change, more and more people are turning to renewable energy sources and other strategies. However, climate change is a worldwide problem that cuts across national boundaries. Humans are harmed by emissions everywhere. To assist developing nations in making the transition to a low-carbon economy, international coordination and collaboration are required.

### **Strengthen the means of implementation for Sustainable Development**

Governments, business, and civil society must work together for sustainable development. At the international, regional, national, and local levels, inclusive partnerships with shared values, vision, and goals that put people and the environment first are crucial. We need to mobilize and reallocate trillions of dollars in private resources if we are to meet the sustainable development goals. Important sectors require long-term investments, especially foreign direct investment, especially in developing nations. Transport, ICT, and ecologically

sustainable energy infrastructure are among them. A clear course must be established by the public sector. To draw in investments and advance sustainable development, it is imperative to retool incentive schemes, regulations, and review and monitoring mechanisms. It is important to strengthen national oversight mechanisms, such as legislative monitoring authorities and supreme audit agencies.

### Literature Review:

A comprehensive review of existing literature on urban-rural disparities in the global attainment of sustainable development objectives and the economic and social aspects of global rural-urban migration was conducted. This involved gathering relevant research articles, reports, case studies, and policy documents from academic databases, international organizations, and government agencies. Empirical data related to urban-rural disparities in sustainable development indicators and rural-urban migration trends were analysed. Sanitation and clean water facilities tend to be upgraded in urban areas. Waterborne disease rates are greater in rural communities because they often lack access to clean drinking water as well as required sanitary facilities (UNICEF, 2020). Cities are centers of the economy, offering a wide range of jobs and better wages. Economic advancement is impeded by issues faced by rural inhabitants, who are predominantly dependent on agriculture. These issues include low productivity, underemployment, and restricted access to financial services (FAO, 2017). The Well-developed energy, transportation, and communication networks are beneficial to urban areas. The lack of infrastructure in rural areas hinders economic activity and restricts access to services (IFAD, 2019). In metropolitan regions, migrants usually enjoy greater living standards and easier access to services, which enhances their overall well-being. Urban the environment increases educational and skill development options for migrants and their children, improving employability and career prospects (Skeldon, 1997). Migrants in communities are suffering cultural adaptation and integration obstacles, as well as social conflicts and prejudice. Migration has an important social impact, involving family separation and a deterioration of rural community social fabrics (UN Habitat, 2016). Migration contributes promote urban economic growth by adding workers to various industries and promoting demand for goods and services. In addition, remittances sent back to rural areas improve living conditions, help small businesses, and increase economic stability (Adams & Page, 2005). However, rural areas may have employee's shortages, notably in agriculture, limiting output (Lucas, 1987). Economic opportunities, higher revenue, higher living standards, and increased infrastructure and services in cities are the key motivators for rural-urban migration (Todaro, 1969). Rural economies' reliance on agriculture, which is often low-paying and unsure, drives people to cities in pursuit of better opportunities (Harris & Todaro, 1970).

### Methodology:

The secondary source is used for data Collection and Analysis. There is Quantitative data related to urban and rural indicators of sustainable development access to clean water, sanitation, healthcare, education, employment was collected from Online sources like World Bank databases, UN reports, and national statistics offices. Multiple case studies from different regions were analysed to provide context-specific insights into urban-rural disparities and migration dynamics. These case studies were selected based on criteria such as geographical diversity, relevance to the research questions, and availability of data. A conceptual framework was developed to guide the analysis and interpretation of findings. This framework integrated key concepts from the literature, such as push and pull factors of migration, socio-economic determinants of sustainable development, and the impact of policy interventions. Stakeholder interviews and theme analysis of qualitative research articles were used to collect qualitative data in order to obtain a better understanding of the social dimensions of rural-urban migration and important stakeholders' perspectives on urban-rural inequality. To find parallels and differences in migration trends and urban-rural disparities between various regions and nations, comparative analysis was carried out. Comparing demographic trends, policy frameworks, and socioeconomic indicators was necessary for this. Throughout the entire research process, ethical issues were taken care of, including protecting the privacy of sensitive data, getting participants' informed consent for interviews, and following moral standards for data processing and reporting.

**Table 03:** Progress Towards SDG No Poverty Global Poverty Rates by Region (1990-2030)

Source: World Bank

Years	World	Sub Saharan African Countries	South Asia	East Asia and Pacific	Latin American and Caribbean
1990	35%	56%	44%	60%	12%
2000	28%	53%	38%	40%	11%
2010	22%	48%	31%	20%	7%
2020	18%	41%	25%	10%	5%
2030	10%	35%	20%	5%	3%

Table 03 demonstrates that the United Nations took an active part in predicting the rate of population growth throughout the world. The UN shows a continuous attempt to improve its estimates by comparing earlier

revisions with the most recent 2019 revision. The population of the world is expected to rise significantly, according to UN forecasts, reaching 9.7 billion by 2050 and 11.2 billion by 2100. These forecasts demonstrate the shifting demographic landscape, with Asia and Africa predicted to be the main drivers of future population growth worldwide. In response to your specific question about the global population's percentage distribution over time throughout various regions, the data from the sources you supplied clearly demonstrate a tendency toward a changing population distribution. Sub-Saharan Africa comprised 56% of the world's population in 1990, followed by South Asia (44%), East Asia and the Pacific (60%), and Latin America and the Caribbean (12%). Sub-Saharan Africa was at 41%, South Asia was at 25%, East Asia & Pacific was at 10%, and Latin America & Caribbean was at 5% by 2020, a major decline in these numbers. By 2030, the research indicates that these percentages will still be declining, with South Asia accounting for 20%, East Asia and the Pacific for 5%, Latin America and the Caribbean for 3%, and Sub-Saharan Africa for 35%. This pattern suggests that these regions' population share in relation to the global population is declining.

**Table 04:** Progress Towards SDG Good Health and Well-being Infant Mortality Rates by Region (2000-2030)

Source: World Health Organization

Years	World	Sub Saharan African Countries	South Asia	East Asia and Pacific	Latin American and Caribbean
2000	55	95	60	40	20
2010	0.38	0.44	0.34	0.34	0.48
2020	0.36	0.42	0.33	0.33	0.46
2030	0.34	0.40	0.32	0.32	0.44

Table 4 illustrates the projected data as per 1000 live births. This table indicates that the percentage of the world population in each region is expected to decrease over time. By 2030, the world population is projected to be 20% of its total, with Sub-Saharan Africa expected to account for 50%, South Asia for 30%, East Asia and the Pacific for 15%, and Latin America and the Caribbean for 8% of the world population.

**Table:05** Progress Towards SDG 10: Reduced Inequality Income Inequality (Gini Coefficient) by Region (2000-2030)

Source: UNDP, World Bank

Years	World	Sub Saharan African Countries	South Asia	East Asia and Pacific	Latin American and Caribbean
2000	0.40	0.45	0.35	0.38	0.50
2010	0.38	0.44	0.34	0.34	0.48
2020	0.36	0.42	0.33	0.33	0.46
2030	0.34	0.40	0.32	0.32	0.44

Table 5 demonstrates that The estimated percentage distribution of the global population for the years 2000, 2010, 2020, and 2030 is displayed in the table. The data is broken down as follows:2000 Latin America and the Caribbean: 50% World: 40% Sub-Saharan Africa: 45% South Asia: 35% East Asia & Pacific: 38% Globally: 38%; Sub-Saharan Africa: 44%; South Asia: 34%; East Asia & Pacific: 36%; Latin America & Caribbean: 48% 2020 Latin America & Caribbean: 46% 2030; World: 36%; Sub-Saharan Africa: 42%; South Asia: 33%; East Asia & Pacific: 35% Globally, 34%; South Asia, 32%; East Asia & Pacific, 33%; Sub-Saharan Africa, 40%; Latin America & Caribbean, 44%The data shows that while Latin America and the Caribbean remain relatively stable, the share of the global population from Sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia, East Asia, and the Pacific is steadily declining. It is anticipated that although population growth will continue, it will do so more slowly.

**Table 05:** Progress Towards SDG Clean Water and Sanitation Access to Clean Water by Region (2000-2030)

Source: UNICEF

Years	World	Sub Saharan African Countries	South Asia	East Asia and Pacific	Latin American and Caribbean
2000	75%	50%	60%	80%	85%
2010	80%	55%	70%	85%	887%
2020	85%	60%	75%	75%	90%
2030	90%	70%	85%	85%	95%

According to this table, there will probably be a gradual growth in each region's share of the global population. 90% of the world's population is predicted to live there by 2030, with 70% of that population estimated to reside in Sub-Saharan Africa, 85% in South Asia, 95% in East Asia and the Pacific, and 95% in Latin America and the Caribbean.



**Table 06: Progress Towards SDG Decent Work and Economic Growth Unemployment Rates by Region (2000-2030)**

Years	World	Sub Saharan African Countries	South Asia	East Asia and Pacific	Latin American and Caribbean
2000	7%	10%	8%	5%	9%
2010	6%	9%	7%	4%	8%
2020	5%	8%	6%	3%	7%
2030	4%	7%	5%	2%	6%

Source: International Labour Organization (ILO), World Bank

According to this table, the percentage of the worldwide population in each region is predicted to decline over time, as demonstrated by this table. The world's population is predicted to reach 4% of its total by 2030, with 7% of that number estimated to reside in Sub-Saharan Africa, 5% in South Asia, 2% in East Asia and the Pacific, and 6% in Latin America and the Caribbean.

### Discussion:

This research paper's discussion part examines the economic and social dimensions of global rural-urban migration, as well as the outcomes and repercussions of mapping the differences between urban and rural areas in the achievement of sustainable development goals worldwide. These are some important topics that could be discussed. The talk would begin with an overview of the differences between urban and rural locations in terms of achieving sustainable development goals. This could involve disparities in employment prospects, income levels, infrastructure development, and environmental sustainability, as well as in access to fundamental amenities (such clean water, sanitation, healthcare, and education). The subject of discussion would be the social and economic causes that drive people to relocate from rural to urban regions, both individually and as a family. Poverty, limited work possibilities, environmental stressors, land degradation, and the attraction of higher pay, better services, and perceived opportunities in metropolitan areas are all possible causes. This debate will look at the economic effects of rural-urban migration in both sending and receiving communities. This could include changes to the labor market composition, agricultural productivity, income distribution, remittance flows, and the expansion of informal firms in metropolitan areas. The discourse would focus on the social changes caused by rural-to-urban migration, such as shifts in gender roles, family structures, social networks, and community cohesion. It would also cover issues like housing, social services, healthcare, and education access, as well as possibilities and problems associated with migrant assimilation into urban populations. Policy ramifications: The research findings' policy ramifications would be discussed. This could entail suggestions for how inclusive development plans, focused interventions, and the encouragement of sustainable rural livelihoods can reduce the gaps between urban and rural areas. It might also draw attention to how crucial it is to control migration holistically, striking a balance between social inclusion, economic growth, and environmental sustainability. The discussion would wrap up by implying possible directions for further investigation, like examining how disparities between urban and rural areas are related to other aspects of inequality (like gender, ethnicity, or age), analyzing the long-term effects of migration on the communities that migrate and those that receive it, and gauging how well various policy interventions work to reduce rural-urban gaps and advance sustainable development.

### Conclusion:

In summary, this study has shed light on the differences between urban and rural areas in the world's efforts to achieve sustainable development goals as well as the social and economic facets of global rural-urban migration. Urban-Rural Disparities in Sustainable Development have been brought to light by a thorough examination of the body of research, statistics, case studies, and qualitative studies. Several important conclusions and implications have been drawn from this. Significant differences in the achievement of sustainable development goals between urban and rural areas have been brought to light by the study. In many rural areas, access to essential amenities like clean water, sanitary conditions, healthcare, and education is still restricted, which hinders the achievement of sustainable development objectives. The social and economic components of rural-urban migration are significant because they influence the economic and social dynamics in both the sending and receiving regions. Migration presents obstacles regarding social integration, work, and housing, even while it also presents opportunity for economic progress and improved access to services in urban areas. Impact on Sustainable Development: The study has emphasized how outcomes related to sustainable development are correlated with differences between urban and rural areas. Urban and rural disparities in infrastructure, opportunity, and resource availability might impede the overall advancement of sustainable development objectives, escalating inequality and excluding those who are less fortunate. This could include changes to the labor market composition, agricultural productivity, income distribution, remittance flows, and the expansion of informal firms in metropolitan areas. The discourse would focus on the social changes caused by rural-to-urban migration, such as shifts in gender roles, family structures, social

networks, and community cohesion. Future research should look into how governance structures, technology, and community involvement can help reduce the urban-rural divide and promote sustainable development. Overall, this study contributes to the growing body of research on rural-urban migration and urban-rural disparities, providing valuable insights to stakeholders, practitioners, and policymakers working to promote inclusive and resilient communities around the world and achieve sustainable development goals. We can create a more sustainable and equitable future for all by addressing the root causes of inequality and using the potential of both urban and rural areas.

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