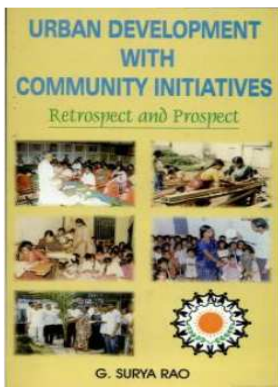




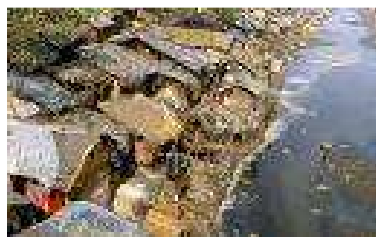
Madurai Institute of Social Sciences Urban Community Development



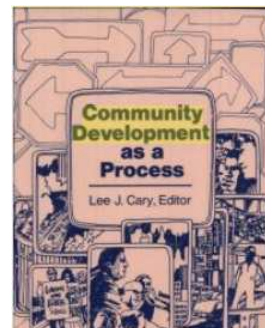
Urbanization



Types of Urban Settlements
Communities and People are our assets
SRengasamy



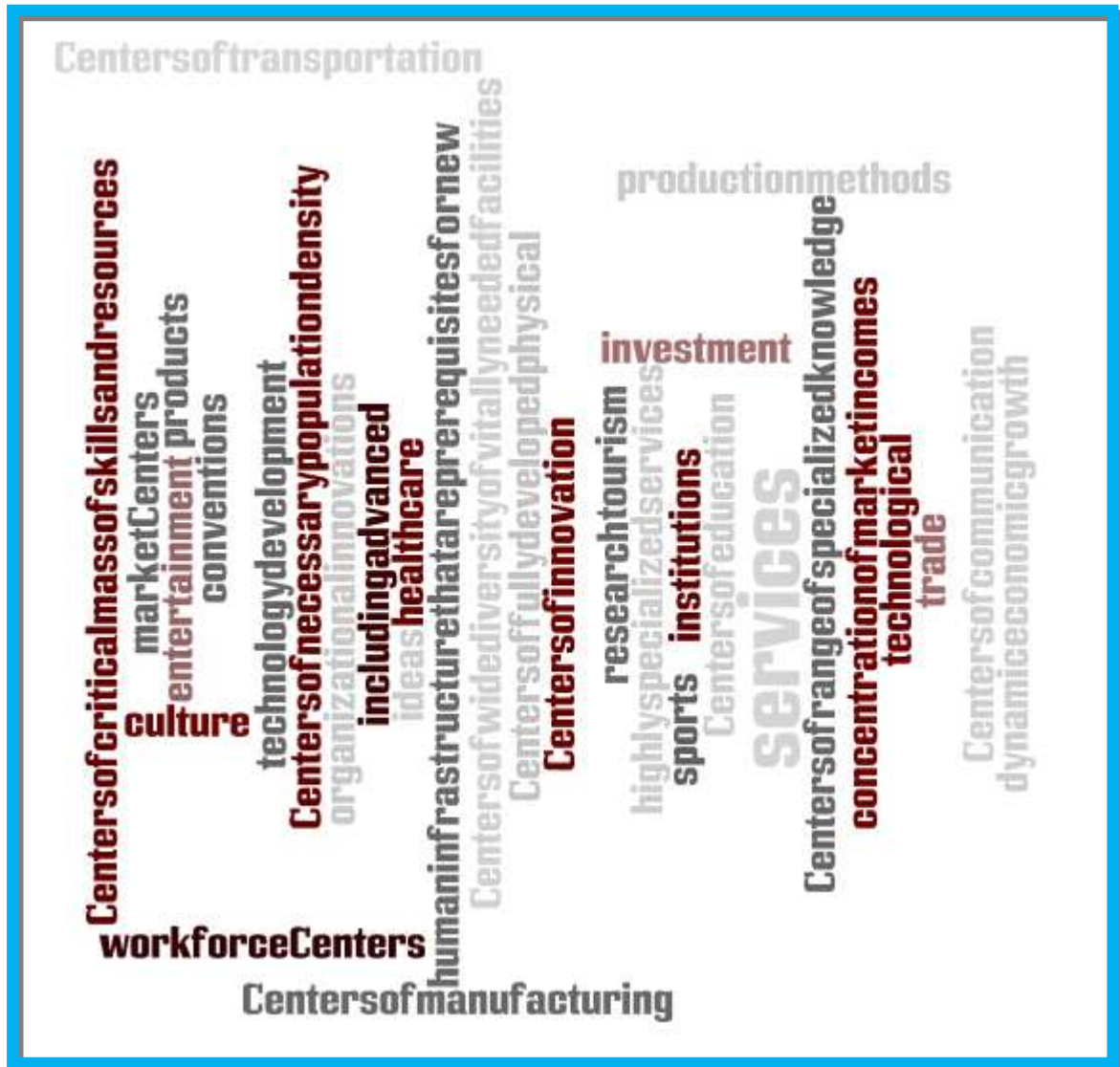
Celebrate our urban heritage



Understanding Urbanization and Urban Community Development

WHY

We should celebrate our urban heritage?



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Urbanization is not a problem. Urbanization may be the best solution for the future. It may be the only way to deal with the massive population increase. The problem is not that cities are bad. The problem is that with more and more people relying on the city's services and infrastructure, governments, planners and the society have not managed to keep pace with the demands and the pressures. This world and its cities have the resources to provide for the population that lives there. What it takes is a stronger will and a better distribution of resources.

Introduction

We all talk about cities and many of us live in one, but what exactly is a city? We often think of the city as a "modern" or recent development, but cities have existed for thousands of years and have their roots in the great river valley civilizations of Mesopotamia, Egypt, India and China. The English word comes from the Latin "civitas", which describes a highly organized community like the city-states of Ancient Greece.

Although we might know or sense what a city is, there is no exact definition of its boundaries, of where it starts and where it ends. In the past, walls may have defined a city. In many ancient cities you can still see the ruins of those walls, but the walls no longer mean anything. How do you define a city today? Do you include all the outlying areas and suburbs (called the "metropolitan region") or do you only include the city centre? Questions like this can cause inaccuracies and disagreements. For example, depending on the boundaries used, Bombay in India, can have a population of anywhere between 8 and 40 million.

Celebrate Every Nation's Urban Heritage

No matter how you define a city, however, there is agreement that cities play an important role in all our lives today and in the years ahead. After the industrial revolution, urban centers grew rapidly and over the past 50 years there has been an "explosion" in the growth of cities, both in their numbers and in their size -- this is called "urbanization". Today, the most rapid urbanization is taking place in countries in Asia, Latin America and Africa.

Cities have always been at the center of economic growth, technological advances and cultural production. But their rapid growth has also brought negative things: urban violence &



poverty, homelessness, overcrowding and health problems, pollution and waste.



Cities have had a great impact on our lives and on world civilization in general. They are becoming more and more important as their sizes and numbers grow. By the 21st century, it is estimated that half the world's population will be living in cities.

A Brief History of Urban Expansion

With their industries, traffic jams and sleek buildings, cities are often seen as new developments in history. In fact, the origin of cities goes back thousands of years and passes through at least three distinct phases.

THE FIRST PHASE began between 5 to 6 thousand years ago with settlements that grew into what we call the river valley civilizations of Mesopotamia (present-day Iraq), Egypt, India and China. Early on, the settlements depended largely on agriculture and domesticated animals. However, as

Classification of cities

Henri Pirenne: Political (Intellectual) centers & Economic centers.

Hoselitz:

Generative City & Parasitic City:

Generative City: Its impact on economic growth is favorable i.e. its formation and continued existence and growth is one of the factors accountable for economic growth of the region or country in which it is located

Robert Redfield:

Orthogenetic City & Heterogenetic City:

Orthogenetic City: Carrying forward into systematic and reflective dimensions a old culture; cities of moral order.

Heterogenetic City: Creating of original modes of thought that might have a authority beyond or in conflict with old cultures and civilizations.

Philip M. Hauser:

Pre Industrial Town & Industrial Town:

the civilizations grew in size and trade routes grew in number; these settlements became centers for merchants, craftspeople, traders and government officials. The division between "town" and "country", "urban" and "rural" had begun. A similar path was taken by later civilizations such as the Greek, Iranian, Roman and the Great Zimbabwe.

THE SECOND PHASE in the development of cities came much later with the industrial revolution in Europe around the middle of the 18th century. Factories needed a large labour force and a rise in commercial activity created new opportunities in cities. Looking for employment and a better life, people moved from rural areas into cities in greater numbers than ever before.

THE THIRD PHASE began after the Second World War. The largest and fastest growth in the world's urban population has taken place in the decades

since 1950. As the world economy became more international and grew in size, cities all over the

world began to grow larger at a very fast pace. Most of this growth has been concentrated in Asia, Latin America and Africa, although some U.S. cities such as Phoenix and Los Angeles have been growing at the same pace.

India - Urban areas contribute 75% of GDP and more than 50% of our population to live in urban areas by 2050.

Rurbanization of the countryside to pose newer challenges.

Cities would be the key drivers to our economy but...

...unless a focused approach coupled with heavy investment in urban infrastructure is put in...

Components of a city

Cities often get a bad reputation for being chaotic, crowded places. We will see that cities have serious problems to cope with, but they are also very efficient places that provide services to thousands and sometimes millions of people.

No matter where you live, you need some essential things to survive: shelter (housing), food, and water. Life in a city requires more than that. Electricity for buildings and streets; a safe way of dealing with the garbage;

transportation so that people can get from one place to another.

Citizens also need schools so that they can get an education; places for recreation such as museums, sports arenas, concert halls and parks; shops so they can buy what they need, from clothing to food. These are "services" available in a city.

None of these appear by magic. They all need something to support them, just as the bricks or wood in your home need strong beams to keep them up. Electricity needs electric lines, water needs plumbing, cars and buses need roads, schools need buildings and so on. These are part of a city's "infrastructure".

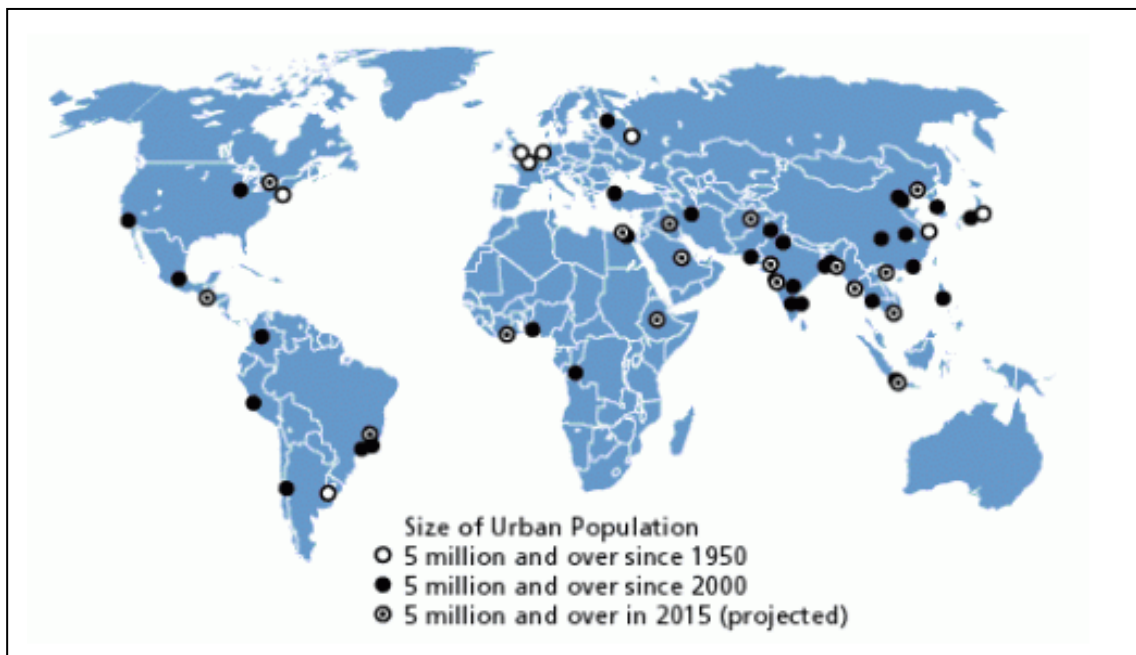
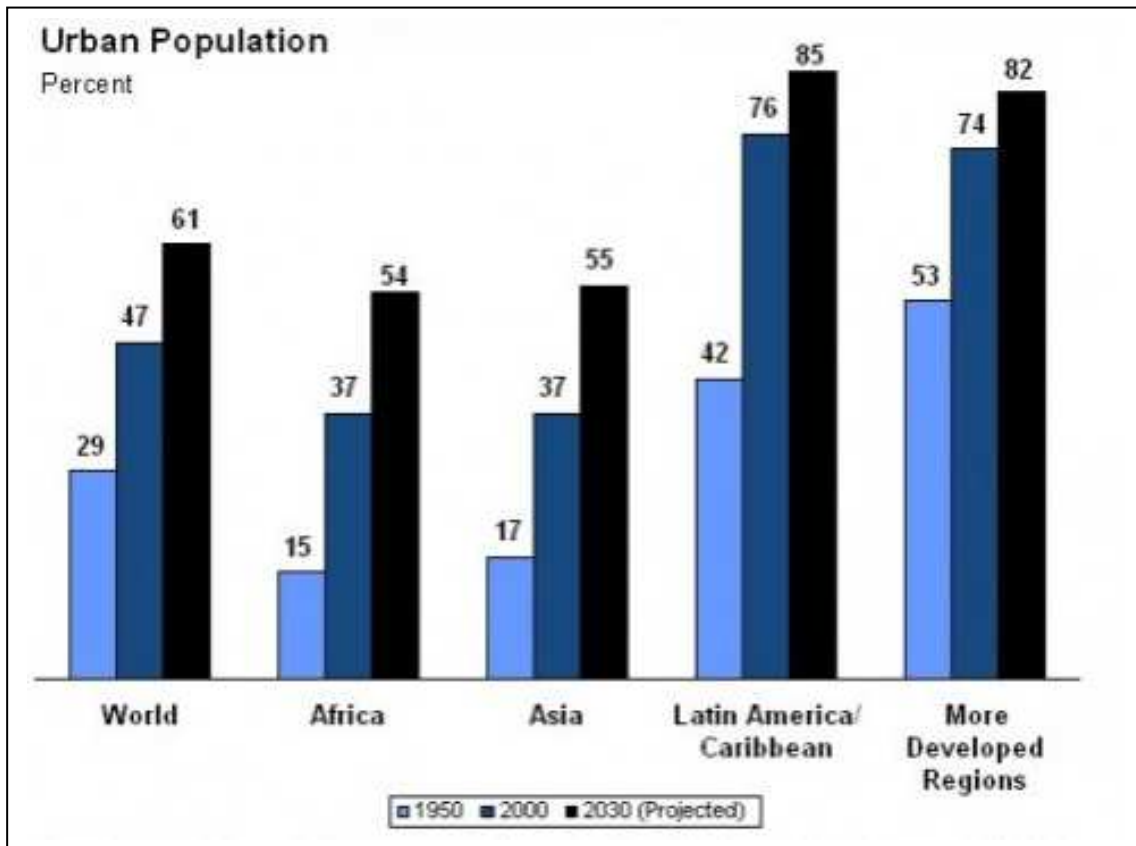
It is a tremendous task for a city to provide the necessary infrastructure and services to its citizens. Some of this task is handled by city ("municipal") governments, some of it by private groups, such as businesses or neighborhood organizations. All of it, however, requires cooperation between the citizens and the government.

The advantage of a city is that it has a greater population density than rural areas, which means that many people are concentrated in a small space rather than being spread out over a large territory ("low population density"). This allows the government and others to provide more services to a larger number of people. One electricity line to a single neighborhood can serve hundreds or thousands of people. Of course, this requires highly complex planning and money, which is collected through taxes. Not all citizens have equal access to what their city offers. In some areas of every city there are people without homes, without electricity and without water.

What Makes Cities Grow?

Two hundred years ago (around 1800 A.D.) there was only one city in the world —London — with a population of 1 million. At the beginning of this century, almost a hundred years ago, there were three cities with a population of 1 million or more. Today, there are 281 cities with a population of over 1 million! Why have cities been growing so big so fast?

Cities have existed for thousands of years but grew faster after the industrial revolution. Since the 1950s, rapid urban growth has become a global phenomenon. Given that cities are in different parts of the world, each with its own geography and history, it is difficult to draw universal conclusions about the reasons for city growth.



We can make a few general observations. For the most part, cities have grown as a result of three things: "economic growth", "natural increase" and "rural-urban migration". There are exceptions to this general rule. Some cities, for example, are "created" by governments that want to take the burden off the large cities. Sometimes, such cities are made the capitals of the country. Assigning a new capital usually means transferring government offices, foreign embassies and businesses to a smaller city in order to attract people away from over-crowded and over-burdened sites. Example of a "created capital" city is Brasilia, in Brazil.

In simple terms, "natural increase" is the number of people being born each year minus the

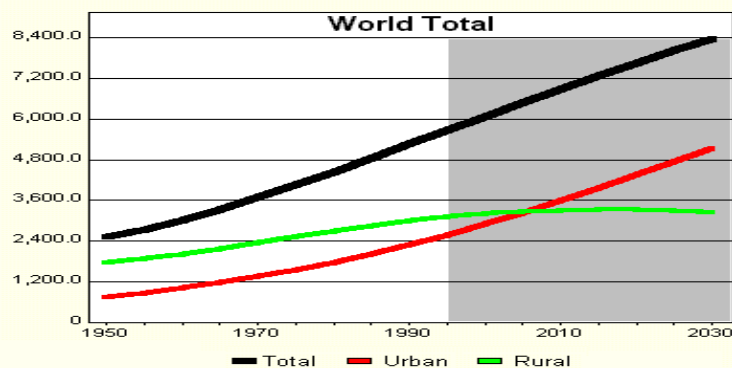
Table 1 : Percentage of Population Residing in Urban Areas by Region, 1980-2010

World/Region	1980		1985		1990		2000		2010	
	%	,000	%	,000	%	,000	%	,000	%	,000
World	39.4	1752	41.2	1997	43.1	2282	47.6	2962	52.8	3779
More Developed Region	70.2	797	71.5	838	72.7	880	75.8	968	79.1	1060
Less Developed Region	28.8	954	31.5	1159	34.3	1401	40.3	1993	46.8	2717
Africa	27.3	130	29.6	164	32.0	205	37.6	322	44.2	493
Asia	26.2	678	28.6	813	31.2	974	37.1	1369	43.8	1845
Latin America	65.0	233	68.4	273	71.5	315	76.6	400	80.4	482

10 Large Urban Agglomerations in 2015

Tokyo: 26.4M
Bombay: 26.1M
Lagos: 23.2M
Dhaka: 21.1M
Sao Paulo: 20.4M
Karachi: 19.2M
Mexico City: 19.2M
New York: 17.4M
Jakarta: 17.3M
Calcutta: 17.3M

Total, Urban, and Rural Population (Medium Variant)



Urban challenge in Asia

The urban population in Asia is expected to increase from 1.55 billion to 2 billion by 2016
Asia (excluding Japan) is projected to become 50 per cent urban by 2025 from the current 38%
The urban population growth in Asia is 2.3 compared to 0.14 in Europe
Number of million plus cities likely to increase from 194 to 288 by 2015

Urban challenge in India

Education - 20% of the urban population age 6-17 are out of school;

Power - ~10% of urban households do not have electricity;

Water - ~25% of urban households do not have access to piped water; ~50% do not purify water before drinking;

Sanitation - 20% of urban households do not have toilets;

Fuel - >25% of urban households use wood or cow dung or charcoal for cooking;

Shelter - >3 people share one room in 30% of urban households;

Health - Urban populations (especially the poor) are at high risk to infections and chronic diseases

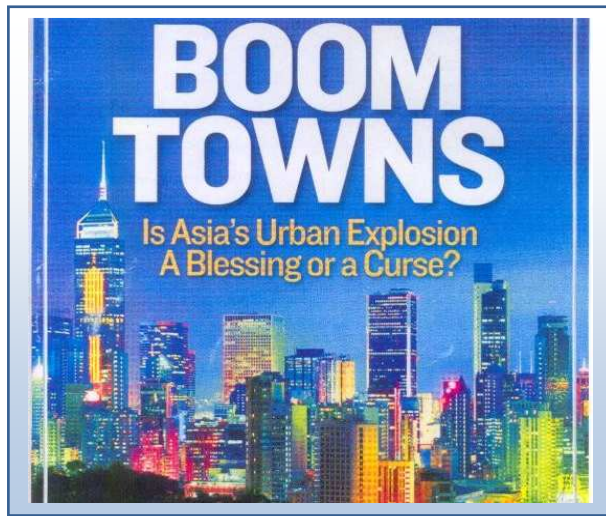
Governance - Slum populations are not often represented

number of deaths. Population grows when there is a positive rate of natural increase. This is the main contributor to the growth of cities in developing countries.

Sr No.	Place	Pop den / Km ²	Sr No	Cities	Pop density / Km ²
1.	India	329	1.	Chandigarh	7903
2.	USA	30	2.	Amritsar	605
3.	Australia	2	3.	Ludhiana	809
4.	Canada	3	4.	Rupnagar	524
5.	Finland	15	5.	Hoshiarpur	446
6.	Bangladesh	1002	6.	Ferozepore	297
7.	Taiwan	636	7.	Fazilka	530
8.	Singapore	6389	8.	Abohar	299
9.	Pakistan	202	9.	Patiala	507
10.	Nepal	196	10.	Delhi	9293

Population Density: World average: 43/ Km²

"Migration" also affects the growth of cities. "Rural-urban migration" takes place when people from the country-side move, or migrate, to the city. This was the main contributor to urban growth after industrialization and all the way up to the 1970s. Today, international migration, or the movement of people from one country to another, adds a large number of people to the world's major cities.



People move to the city for various reasons, but the most significant reason is economic—when a city's economy is prospering it attracts people. The promise of jobs and comfort, glamour and glitter, "pulls" people to cities. There are also "push" factors: droughts or exploitation of farmers can cause extreme rural poverty and that "pushes" people out of the country-side.

The city's promises are not always fulfilled. Cities may be known for their bright lights, but not everyone who moves to the city, or is born there, benefits from it. The city can't always keep up with the number of people who move there, so urban poverty and homelessness have

become global phenomena. The question that remains to be answered is how we can transform the disadvantages of cities into advantages for its inhabitants.

Consequences of Urbanization

Cities draw migrants with the promise of higher living standards. City residents have greater access to health care, more employment and opportunity and access to more social and cultural events. Previous units pointed out that cities have been at the center of civilizations and continue to be the engines of social and economic growth.

For all the relative advantages of city life, however, widespread poverty casts a shadow over the urban future. A vast number of people in urban areas are threatened by homelessness, health

hazards and violence among other things. These may affect a portion of the urban population directly, but their indirect effects are felt by the whole society.

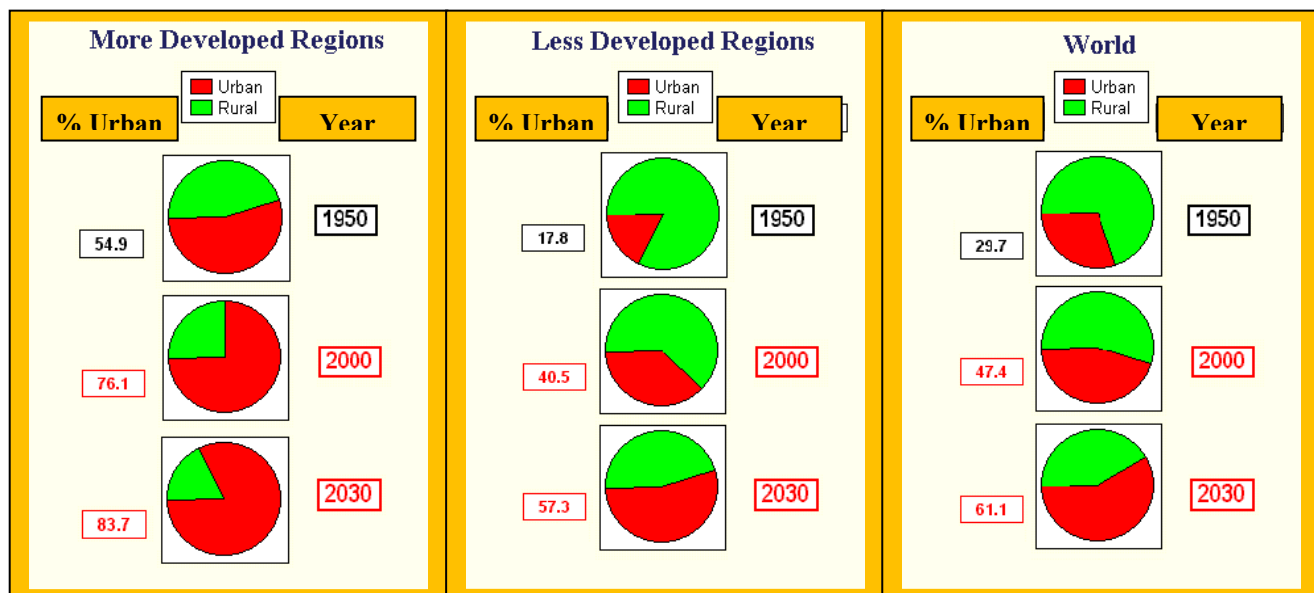
Residents of urban areas are at risk from pollution and other health hazards. Pollution from cars, the burning of fossil fuels and industry cause illnesses such as respiratory infections and lead poisoning.

Homelessness is a growing problem in cities all over the world. In addition, there is the problem of poor housing. Estimates of the world's homeless population plus those living in poor housing can reach a figure of 1 billion people. People who are homeless or live in poor housing are constantly threatened by illnesses and have a much lower life expectancy than other portions of the population.

Crime and violence are other, specifically urban, problems that are not limited to one region of the world alone. Urban violence has been growing by about 3 to 5 percent a year over the last two decades. Poverty and social disintegration are cited as the causes of urban crime and violence.

These are not problems that must exist simply because cities exist. They are often the results of

“Cities, like dreams, are made of desire and fears...” “The shape of a city changes faster, alas, than the desires of the human heart”



poor income distribution (a few people with high incomes, many people with low incomes) and bad policy. They can be overcome and in many places they have been overcome.

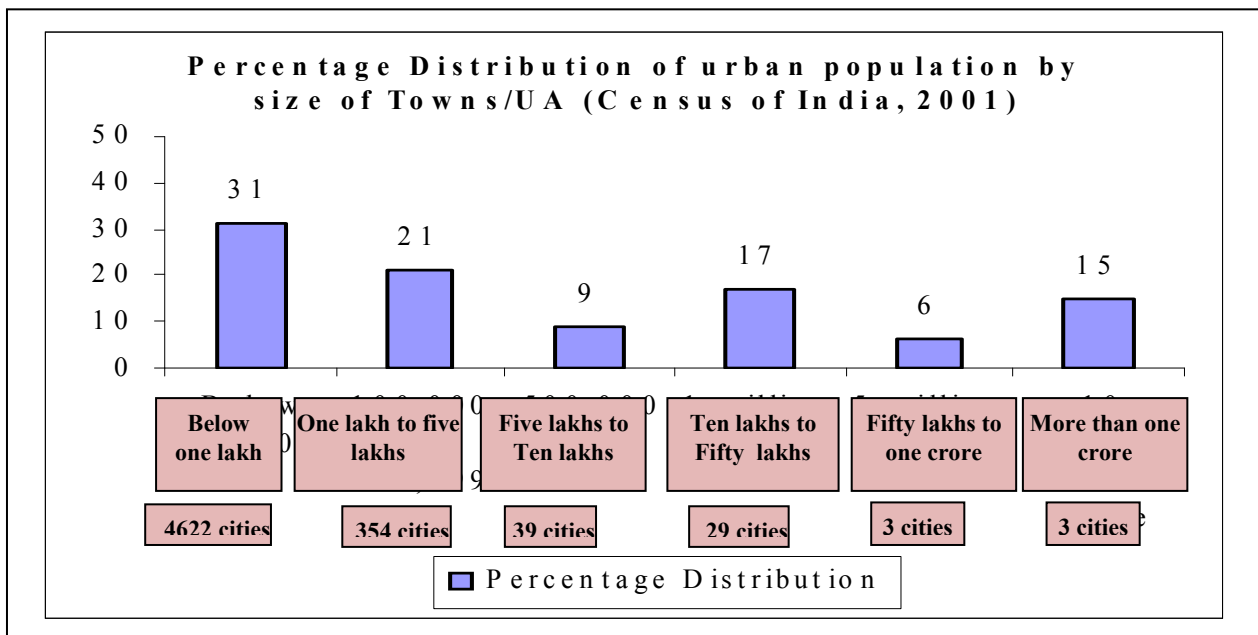
A Healthy Urban Future

The child waiting in line for hours to collect water for her family at the communal tap; the woman scavenging through mounds of garbage, searching for saleable items so she can feed her children; a student, who has to carry a gun to school to protect himself; the day-labourer who

leaves his shanty of reeds every morning to haul cartloads of bricks to the construction site of luxury apartments; a family carries its belongings in one bag and looks for a place to sleep tonight. Common scenes from the urban landscape.

From newspapers to discussions at home, much is said about the problems of cities. Much less is said about the health of cities.

Yet, urbanization may be the best solution for the future. It may be the only way to deal with the massive population increase. The problem is not that cities are bad. The problem is that with more and more people relying on the city's services and infrastructure, governments, planners and the society have not managed to keep pace with the demands and the pressures. This world and its cities have the resources to provide for the population that lives there. What it takes is a



stronger will and a better distribution of resources.

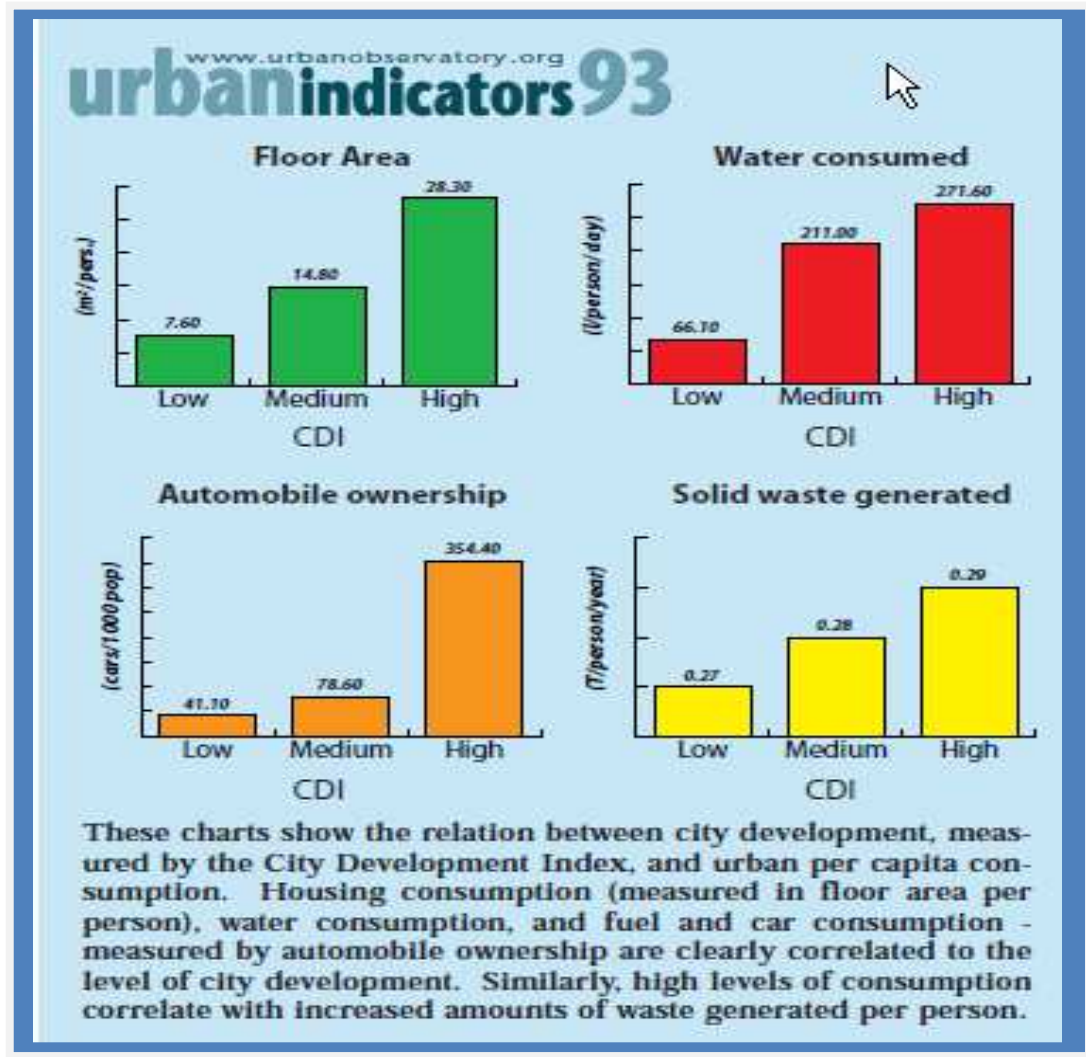
To begin with, we should ask: what is a healthy city? As part of its healthy city programme, the World Health Organization (WHO) has come up with a set of criteria.

Among other things, a healthy city must have:

- a **clean** and **safe** environment
- meets the **basic needs** of **all** its inhabitants
- involves the **community** in local government
- provides easily accessible **health** services

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has outlined these priorities as part of its urban strategy:

- increasing **shelter** for the urban poor
- provision of basic urban services such as **education**, primary **health care**, **clean water and sanitation**
- improving women's access to **basic services** and government facilities
- upgrading **energy** use and alternative **transport** systems
- reducing air **pollution**



An urban transition is inevitable

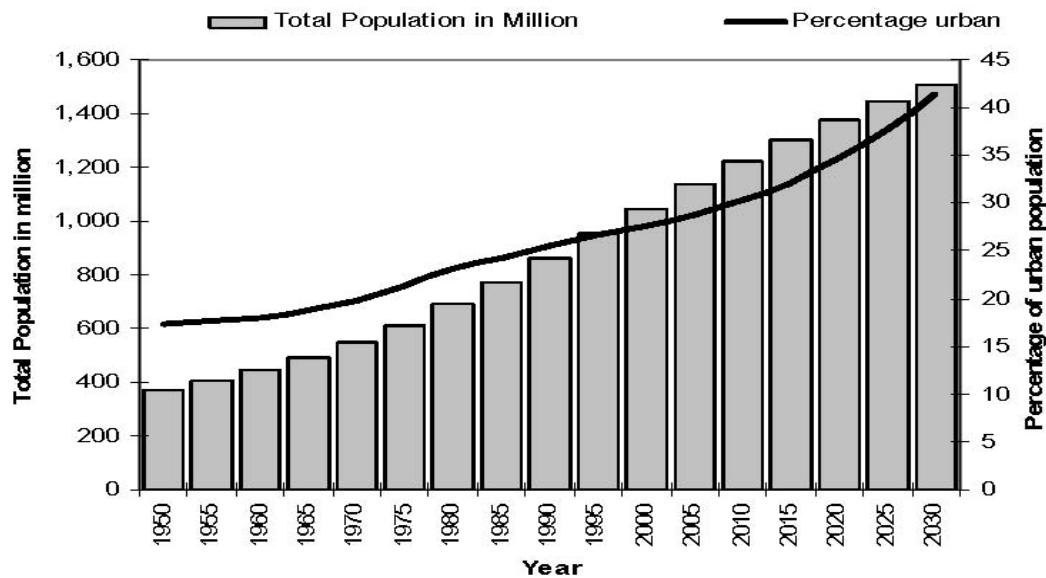
Virtually all growth will be urban in the future

Growth is fastest in slums

Most of urban growth and population will be in small and medium size cities

Mega-cities will continue to grow – and have importance relative to governance and national stability

Figure 1: Growing Trend of Urban Population in India



Source: U.N. population statistics

PASSIVE URBANIZATION

Hui PENG, Jianping RYE,

Cities have various amenities and are highly civilized and productive. It is always considered that peasants are eager to migrate to cities with their own initiative. In reality, the phenomenon of passive urbanization has only appeared recently. Passive urbanization implies that peasants have to give up their rural lifestyle and migrate to cities before they are willing or well prepared to be urbanized. The reasons for peasants to be passively urbanized include:

The adjustment of government administrative zones, urban sprawl, the construction of key projects. As a result of GLP a large amount of cultivated land in the suburb of big cities has been expropriated by the governments as a result of urban growth. Accordingly, a large number of peasants lose their land and become urban residents unwillingly. The phenomenon of passive urbanization has become more and more prevalent, causing many serious problems to our society.

Disadvantages of Passive Urbanization

Disadvantages of Passive Urbanization Violates the Property Rights of Peasants

Passive Urbanization Widens the Income Gap between Urban and Rural Residents

Passive Urbanization Makes Landless Peasants a Marginalized Group

Passive Urbanization Affects the Quality and Sustainability of Urbanization

The Advantages of Participatory Urbanization

Participatory Urbanization can justly distribute the Benefits of Urbanization

Participatory Urbanization can integrate the Production Elements from Urban and Rural Areas

Participatory Urbanization Respects and Protects Property Rights of Peasants

Participatory Urbanization is Conducive to the Building of Harmonious Society

Meaning of Urban

Urban: Polished, polite

An urban area is an area with an increased density of human-created structures in comparison to the areas surrounding it. Urban areas may be cities, towns or conurbations, but the term is not commonly extended to rural settlements such as villages and hamlets. Urban areas are created and further developed by the process of urbanization. Measuring the extent of an urban area helps in analyzing population density and urban sprawl and in determining urban and rural populations. Unlike an urban area, a metropolitan area includes not only the urban area, but also satellite cities plus intervening rural land that is socio-economically connected to the city.

Rural-Urban Areas- Meaning of Urban: Indian census:

There is no uniformity in the definition of the cutoff point between rural and urban settlements adopted by different countries. Census authorities in India have not only their own variant of this definition but also changed it further since the 1961 census. For the earlier five census from 1901 – 1951, a settlement was regarded as urban (usually town) if it satisfied any one of the following three conditions.

1. If it was governed by a municipality, irrespective of its size
2. If it was a civil lines even though not included within municipal limits.
3. If it consisted of a continuous collection of houses, permanently inhabited by not less than 5000 persons.

From 1961 the urban settlement should fulfill all the following three criteria

1. A population of at least 5,000
2. A density of not less than 1,000 persons per square mile
3. A minimum of three fourths of its working force in non agricultural occupations.

In the Census of India 2001, the definition of urban area adopted is as follows:

(a) All statutory places with a municipality, corporation, cantonment board or notified town area committee, etc.

(b) A place satisfying the following three criteria simultaneously:

1. A minimum population of 5,000;
2. At least 75 per cent of male working population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits; and
3. A density of population of at least 400 per sq. km. (1,000 per sq. mile).

For identification of places which would qualify to be classified as 'urban' all villages, which, as per the 2001 Census had a population of 5,000 and above, a population density of 400 persons per sq. km. and having at least 75 per cent of male working population engaged in non-agricultural activity were considered. To work out the proportion of male working population referred above the data relating to main workers were taken into account.

Mere size of population, surface area or density of settlement are not in themselves the sufficient criteria of distinction, while many of their social correlates (division of labour, non agricultural activity, central place functions) characterize in varying degrees all urban communities from the small country town to the giant metropolis

Increasing degree of urbanization –urban settlements are not isolated one. So the census (1951) introduced the concept of ‘Town Group’ was introduced to mean “a group of towns which adjoined one another so closely as to form a single inhabited urban locality”.

1971 Town group concept was changed – “urban agglomeration” which includes a city and all other urban areas outside its municipal boundaries but excluding rural pockets. Also “standard urban area” to take into account rural but potential urban areas surrounding a city.

Gesellschaft: A term used by Ferdinand Tönnies to describe communities, often urban, that are large and impersonal with little commitment to the group or consensus on values.

Gemeinschaft: A term used by Ferdinand Tönnies to describe close-knit communities, often found in rural areas, in which strong personal bonds unite members.

Urbanization & Urban Growth:

Urbanization refers to the percentage of the total population which is concentrated in urban settlements as well as the rise in this percentage: a rise in this percentage implies a corresponding decrease in the % of the rural population.

Urban growth refers to the percentage increase in the absolute size of the urban population. As a matter of fact, from the historical perspective the urban demographic situation so far during the 20th century is said to be characterized by a relatively low rate of urbanization but a high rate of urban growth.

Demographic characteristics of urban areas:

1. Birth and death rates are lower in the urban population.
2. The age composition is marked by a higher proportion of the population in the age ranges of 15 – 59 and lower proportion in the younger and older groups.
3. Nuclear families
4. Better educated
5. Religious minorities are over represented in the urban population.
6. S.C & STs. are underrepresented.

Characteristics of urban areas

1. An extensive and complex division of labour which replaces the artisans who have participated in every phase of manufacture.
2. Emphasis on success, achievement and social mobility as morally praiseworthy.
3. Decline of the family and weakening bonds of kinship, with previous family functions transferred to specialized outside agencies (schools, health & welfare agencies, commercial recreation)
4. Breakdown of small face to face group ties and substitution of large formal, secondary group control mechanisms (Police, court)
5. Relating to others as players of segmented roles (bus driver, shop clerk) rather than as whole persons. Utilitarian (goal oriented) rather than affective (person oriented) relationship with others. Superficial sophistication substituted for meaningful relationships, leading to alienation.
6. Cultural homogeneity replaced by a diversity of values, view points and opinions.
7. Spatial segregation into different neighborhoods on the basis of income, status, race, ethnicity.

Determinants of urbanization

1. Urbanization depends on the growth of urban functions. The urban way of life, behavior pattern, production method and so on is positively co related to the growth of urbanization.
2. The economic factor such as the non agricultural occupation, the growth of sophisticated technology, factories and places of production, increasing commercialization, diversification of the economy growth of large scale industries mechanized methods of production and so on are responsible of urbanization.
3. Demographic factors like excessive growth of population rural urban migration and so on may lead to the growth of urbanization.
4. Social economic awakening, change in the value pattern, attitudes, stage of development and policies may contribute to the growth of urbanization.
5. Urbanization is positively co ordinates to industrialization and economic development.
6. Construction of railways, better mobility, better business prospects, better banking and financing facilities, better managerial talents contribute growth of migration.
7. Rural condition - Decay of village industries, land scarcity, change of lucky break in cities.

India : Causes of urbanization

1. Famines
2. Partition of country
3. Railway construction
4. Epidemics
5. Decay of handicrafts
6. Growth of new industries
7. Trade and commerce
8. Creation of a land less labour class
9. Settlement of landlords in towns
10. Backwardness of the village

Urbanism

- **Urbanism is a way of life: The outcome of urbanization is called as urbanism: The tradition breaking way of life is called as urbanism**
- **Cities and social problems have almost gone together**
- **City is seen not only as the setting for problems but also as their cause**
- **City living does not, of course directly result in deviant behavior but many of the conditions associated with city life are, to a preponderant degree, conducive to deviation. - Marshall Clinard**
- **In cities there is the best and worst of everything. Cities have both greater strengths and weaknesses. Urban areas have more wealth and more poverty: more crime and more culture; more pollution and more industry; more crowding and more social mobility than do rural place.**

Causes of urbanization

Philip Hanser

1. Population explosion
2. Population implosion
3. Population dispersion
4. Technoplosion

Sociology:

There are three ways to understand the urbanization.

1. Relationship between people and the physical environment ie a physical structure comprising a population base, a technology and ecological order.

Social organization

2. Social organization for which urban society is noteworthy ie a system of social organization involving a characteristic social structure and a typical pattern of social relationships,

Culture

3. Way of thinking which typifies urban life ie a set of attitudes and ideas and a constellation or personalities engaging in typical forms of collective behavior and subject to characteristic mechanisms of social control.

Urban Evolution

A six stage process developed by James E.Vance, Jr. The six stages are

1.Inception 2.Exclusion 3.Segregation 4.Extension 5.Replication 6.Readjustment & Redevelopment

Inception

The process of inception refers to the factor which gives rise to a city in a particular place.eg. mining, port, transportation agricultural service centre, resources or climate. They indicate the types of activities which help support cities and perhaps were responsible for their initial location.

Exclusion:

Is the pattern of forcing activities out of an area. The costs of rent in the central business district may be so high that activities cannot locate there a large super market may be excluded from a location in the central business district because of the combination of its need for a large area and the relatively lower return per square foot or floor space.

Segregation:

Segregation is much like association; similar industries may tend to locate in particular area. Segregation is the process through which separate functional districts those identified with particular set of goods or services, come about,

Extension

Innovations in transportation produced the process of extension. As the term implies, extension is the outward often radial movement of activities from the center.

Replication

The large suburban shopping centres and malls are examples of the occurrence of replication and readjustment if the suburban or downtown centres have to maintain their economic and social viability, they have to replicate or readjust.

Redevelopment

Redevelopment implies physical transformation an altering of the morphology of the city which reflects changing functions. This may result from the conversion of one type of commercial activity to another, or from the renewal of residential areas within the city.

Pseudo-urbanization is the condition in which a large city has formed in an area without a functional infrastructure to support it. As the population of an urbanized area grows, the city's infrastructure must grow with it, or else shortages will develop, typically in housing, education, transportation, clean water and waste removal services, or other services such as law enforcement. Overpopulation in urban areas is often characterized by shanty towns, where such services are inadequate or wholly absent. A city in which significant growth in the absence of adequate infrastructure has taken place will be deemed "pseudo-urbanized".

Town

A town (The word "town" is originated from "tun", an enclosed piece of land) is a type of settlement ranging from a few hundred to several thousand (occasionally hundreds of thousands) inhabitants, although it may be applied loosely even to huge metropolitan areas; the precise meaning varies between countries and is not always a matter of legal definition. Usually, a "town" is thought of as larger than a village but smaller than a "city", though there are exceptions to this rule. Historically, in Britain at least, a village became a town only when it had been granted a charter to hold a regular livestock market. This had little to do with the size of the population.

Town: Any populated place not incorporated as a city but large than a village.

Urban culture and personality

Adaptation to city life thought to produce distinctive attitudes and personality traits. The urbanite has been characterized by his sophistication and cosmopolitanism, his nationality, matter of factness, and reserve in social relations.

The large numbers, the density and the diversity of people in a city necessarily affect personality and social relationship. An urbanite may think of people as "numbers" "laborers" etc.

Sophistication:

Fallaciously settle –ability to conceal feelings and to manipulate situation"

Rational

Time consciousness

Blasé attitude – dulled to pleasures – indifferent attitude

Life in the city

City is the heart of the cultural activity within its boundaries are found, the institutions the facilities, the personnel the atmosphere and the conditions ---- from which a rich a intellectual and cultural life can spring and through it can be promoted and diffused. Because of its dominance of the cultural apparatus the city moulds the thoughts and attitudes of the nation. Thus what happen in the city is of tremendous importance for all of us.

Inter dependent mechanism:

A city is a huge inter dependent mechanism. City dweller buys his living unlike the country man who makes his living.

Danger of specialization

Concern with the jobs tends to produce people who known more about their work than the society in which they live –city life tends to produce vocational man not total man.

The anonymity of city life

City is the collection of impersonal man social cohesion is almost nonexistent.

Proximity of existence makes it impact upon the city dweller. Poverty, crime, health and a multitude of other problems acquire new dimensions within the city.

The dangers to public health and welfare are multiplied. As the balance of nature is destroyed, human development becomes more difficult. The anonymity the dependence upon the job, the tensions of city life are reflected in the vital process of birth rates have been so low, that without migration from the farm and overseas, the population of the cities would have decreased.

Consequence of city growth

Intellectual stimulus:

City life creates new economic activities, new political ideas and ideals, new forms of social intercourse new possibilities of interchanges in ideas.

Today man in contrast to the slave of ancient Greece, has brought leisure within the compass of all classed it provided the precondition for intellectual growth.

Changed concept of liberty:

In city the point of contact between the individual and the community are multiplied- the price of survival in the city consists of the acceptance of the principle that the individual must subordinate his selfish interests to the community as the whole. E.g. the disposal of sewage and refuse in the country may be carried out as the farmer sees fit but in the city action of this sort may menace society as a whole. Individual impulse is curbed and the permanent interest of the community is recognized.

City

A city is a relatively large and permanent settlement, particularly a large urban settlement. Although there is no agreement on technical definitions distinguishing a city from a town in English language, many cities have a particular administrative, legal or historical status based on local law. Historically, in Europe, a city was understood to be an urban settlement with a

cathedral. Cities generally have advanced systems for sanitation, utilities, land usage, housing, and transportation and more. This proximity greatly facilitates interaction between people and businesses, benefiting both parties in the process. In India, towns with population of 1,00,000 and above are called cities

“For sociological purposes a city may be defined as a relatively large, dense, permanent settlement of socially heterogeneous individuals” – Louis Wirth.

City is the workshop of the nation providing the goods and services essential for modern living.

City: A legal entity occupying a fixed area holding a charter from the state in which it is located subject to the state, and serving as a unit of local government.

Industrial city: A city characterized by relatively large size, open competition, an open class system, and elaborate specialization in the manufacturing of goods.

Metropolis & Megalopolis

A metropolis is a big city, in most cases with over half a million inhabitants in the city proper, and with a population of at least one million living in its urban agglomeration. A metropolis is usually a significant economical, political and cultural center for some country or region, and an important hub for regional or international connections and communications. The plural of the word is most commonly metropolises. In India, the Census Commission defines a metropolitan city as one having a population of over 40 lakh (4 million). Mumbai, Delhi, Chennai, Kolkata, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad are the seven cities that qualify. Residents of these cities are also entitled to a higher House rent allowance. The figure only applies to the city region and not the conurbation.

A megalopolis (sometimes called a megapolis) is defined as an extensive metropolitan area or a long chain of roughly continuous metropolitan areas.

Historic Roles of Cities

Prior to modernization

Market Colonial administrative centre

Roles during emerging nationhood

Point of contact with outside world

Locus of power

Agency and diffusion point of social change

Receptacle of talent and man power

Place of investment.

Contemporary roles & Continuing functions

Centre for domestic and foreign trade

Magnet for rural population.

Examples of Megalopolis in India

- **The National Capital Region of Delhi, Noida, and Gurgaon can be considered as a megalopolis with a population of about 1.2 crore (12 million).**
- **The industrial-IT hub between Mumbai and Navi Mumbai with a total population of around 1.6 crore (16 million) can also be considered a megalopolis.**
- **The Kolkata metropolitan region with a population of 1.4 crores (14 million)**
- **The Bengaluru-Hosur corridor with a population of 70 lakh (7 million) may soon be a megalopolis with the current rate of increase in population.**
- **The Hyderabad-Secunderabad stretch which is called Greater Hyderabad is having the population of 10 million**

Metropolitan Management – Asian Experience K.G. Sivaramakrishnan

Metropolis meant the mother city and principal seat of govt. of a state or colony

Urban geographers and planners now tend to use the term "Metropolitan" to refer to a large identifiable area of continuous urbanization consisting of several administrative jurisdictions.

Demographers tend to refer a city as metropolitan as one which has more than 1 million population

World population increased 60% between 1920 – 1960 (1860 million to 3000 million).

Urban population increased 180% (i.e. 270 million to 760m) Urban proportion 14% - 35%

Out of the 225 metropolitan cities 116 are in the developing countries

Metropolitan Management

Pre metropolitan phase:

Before massive urbanization, management consisted of a few day to day functions such as the:

1. Delivery of essential public services 2. Provision of up keep 3. Regulation of private activities. These cities managed on traditional and hierarchical lines; long established bureaucracies that had been legitimized by history and seemed impervious to change.

The metropolitan challenge:

Independence and subsequent industrialization had brought high population growth rates nationwide and vast migrations of people from rural to urban areas. Stability has been replaced by explosive change

Urban management was beset with problems for beyond the historical experience and capability of established institutions.

Due to migration –

1. Linguistic & cultural diversity of cities increased.
2. Age and sex structure of the populations skewed progressively in favor of males.
3. Old city boundaries were quickly eroded
4. Congestion & lack of access to industrial and commercial locations
5. Conflicting and chaotic use of land
6. The daily up keep of basic services became almost an impossible task

The problems were challenged by project oriented / Sectoral approach

The sectoral response

We adopted the sectoral approach to produce perceptible and politically acceptable results in the short term and facilitates the identification of beneficiaries and the recovery of costs,.

Sectoral - housing

Sub sectoral - slum upgrading

To look into the sectoral aspects of a development number of public corporations, statutory bodies and para – statal agencies created in each sector.

But what is the impact? The proliferation of new special authorities tended to enhance the role of appointed professional in urban management rather than that of the elected representatives. Not only a consensus of opinion more difficult to obtain than in the pre metropolitan city , but it was arguably a luxury to be forgone in the face of massive urban problems demanding urgent attention. The issue of public access and participation thus remained low in the list of priorities and was generally unresolved.

Tasks of Metropolitan Management:-

The principal task of metropolitan management to identify and attack the critical metropolitan issues – is easy enough to describe, but extremely difficult to carry out.

Tasks:

1. Provisions of services.

- a. Deficiencies in the service – over loaded
- b. Increasing cost of city services
- c. These service are labour intensive – the labourers come under the influence of labour unions they won wage increases
- d. So. Salaries constitute a high proportion of most municipal budgets .
- e. Obsolescence (with respect to both equipment and operating practices) coupled with inefficiency has added to unit costs.
- f. Continuing deficiency + high cost + limited funds – cities responded by scaling down standards and adopting innovative approaches (Shelter + cities + Services).

2. Economic development:

The role of metropolitan management in promoting employment and improving incomes is possibly the least understood – not to mention the least – recognized or all its functions.

Although national policy will remain a major determinant of employment incomes, it is largely at the city level that the economics and externalities of agglomeration can be promoted and inefficiencies minimized, “There are several ways by which metropolitan management can accomplish this, such as the provision of land and infrastructure, direct business support, vocational training, review or regulations and soon.

Ways to promote economic development in metropolitan areas

1. Provision of land and infrastructure.
Traditionally it considered as one of the effective method of economic development e.g. The City and Industrial Development Corporation of Bombay - establishing warehouses, telephone exchanges etc.
2. Direct business support – credit scheme for small enterprises eg. Calcutta urban development programme
3. Vocational training and technical assistance to entrepreneur’s large urban development project.
4. Review of regulations and procedures for business location & construction, licensing, purchase of materials for municipal use)

Scarcity of land & Spatial Planning:

Locational problems – few cities are located in ideal places. Many are located in swamps and marshes because strategic or trading considerations in colonial times.

Calcutta – Low lying area

Bombay – Marshy & Malarial islands.

Massive urbanization has seriously compounded these natural disadvantages. Major reclamation work has had to be done and expensive communication network built to maintain urban access.

Some cities (such as Bombay, Madras) have even to bring in potable water from distant sources to avoid contamination or to supplement local supplies. Such large scale public works have tended to influence the spatial pattern of subsequent urban growth.

So far, the public sector has played mainly a passive role in land use development, merely nodding its approval or disapproval or private initiatives. Except where legislation has permitted the creation of new town corporations or authorities, as in Madras or Bombay, public action has

been directed to functional sectors only –such as water, housing, power and industrial estates as opposed to more comprehensive spatial development.

Problems of metropolitan management

1. Inability of tradition – bound bureaucracies to cope with continuously shifting demographic social and economic factors of life in large cities.
2. Inability to augment public expenditure, particularly capital expenditure, at rates commensurate with rising needs for public investment in urban areas.
3. Inadequate skill and manpower to deal with the increasingly technical and complex job of managing a large and rapidly growing city.
4. Strain on organizational arrangement ill suited to new modes of a communication, joint planning, and intergovernmental leadership and co-op was needed.
5. Inadequate time perspectives in urban planning budgeting, financial and decision making

Environment

That which surrounds us, cities can modify the physical environment in many ways.

1. Removal of plant cover and replacement by concrete, asphalt and other rock like materials, resulting in greatly increased thermal capacity and reduced porosity.
2. Increased rates of surface water runoff, leading to a lowering of the levels of underground water.
3. Dispersal into air and water of numerous inorganic and organics compounds and elements.
4. Release of heat energy produced by process of combustion.

Environment

1. In the past environment was seen as the ruler (i.e. homes were built only in spots dictated by the environment)
2. Now human beings are rulers- environment servant.
3. But the passive environment has awakened and has shown that it is not willing to become the slave of humans.

Conurbation

A conurbation is an urban area or agglomeration comprising a number of cities, large towns and larger urban areas that, through population growth and physical expansion, have merged to form one continuous urban and industrially developed area. In most cases, a conurbation is a polycentric agglomeration, in which transportation has developed to link areas to create a single urban labour market or travel to work area. Internationally, the term "urban agglomeration" is often used to convey a similar meaning to "conurbation".

Suburbs

Suburbs are defined in various different ways around the world. They can be the residential areas of a large city, or separate residential communities within commuting distance of a city. Some suburbs have a degree of political autonomy, and most have lower population density than inner city neighborhoods. Modern suburbs grew in the 20th century as a result of improved road and rail transport and an increase in commuting. Suburbs tend to proliferate around cities which ideally have an abundance of adjacent flat land. Any particular suburban area is referred to as a suburb, while suburban areas on the whole are referred to as the suburbs or suburbia, with the demonym being a suburbanite.

Suburbanization (or suburbanization) is a term used to describe the process of population movement from within towns and cities to the rural-urban fringe. It is one of the many causes of the increase in urban sprawl. Many residents of metropolitan areas no longer live and work within the central urban area, choosing instead to live in satellite communities called suburbs and commute to work via automobile or mass transit. Others have taken advantage of technological advances to work from their homes, and chose to do so in an environment they consider more pleasant than the city. These processes often occur in more economically developed countries where majority of the population lives in the suburbs, rather than in the cities or in rural areas. Proponents of containing urban sprawl argue that sprawl leads to urban decay and a concentration of lower income residents in the inner city.

Pseudo-urbanization

Pseudo-urbanization is the condition in which a large city has formed in an area without a functional infrastructure to support it. As the population of an urbanized area grows, the city's infrastructure must grow with it, or else shortages will develop, typically in housing, education, transportation, clean water and waste removal services, or other services such as law enforcement. Overpopulation in urban areas is often characterized by shanty towns, where such services are inadequate or wholly absent. A city in which significant growth in the absence of adequate infrastructure has taken place will be deemed "pseudo-urbanized".

PASSIVE URBANIZATION

Hui PENG, Jianping RYE,

Cities have various amenities and are highly civilized and productive. It is always considered that peasants are eager to migrate to cities with their own initiative. In reality, the phenomenon of passive urbanization has only appeared recently. Passive urbanization implies that peasants have to give up their rural lifestyle and migrate to cities before they are willing or well prepared to be urbanized. The reasons for peasants to be passively urbanized include:

The adjustment of government administrative zones, urban sprawl, the construction of key projects. As a result of GLP a large amount of cultivated land in the suburb of big cities has been expropriated by the governments as a result of urban growth. Accordingly, a large number of peasants lose their land and become urban residents unwillingly. The phenomenon of passive urbanization has become more and more prevalent, causing many serious problems to our society.

Disadvantages of Passive Urbanization

Disadvantages of Passive Urbanization Violates the Property Rights of Peasants

Passive Urbanization Widens the Income Gap between Urban and Rural Residents

Passive Urbanization Makes Landless Peasants a Marginalized Group

Passive Urbanization Affects the Quality and Sustainability of Urbanization

The Advantages of Participatory Urbanization

Participatory Urbanization can justly distribute the Benefits of Urbanization

Participatory Urbanization can integrate the Production Elements from Urban and Rural Areas

Participatory Urbanization Respects and Protects Property Rights of Peasants

Participatory Urbanization is Conducive to the Building of Harmonious Society

Urbanization in the third world tends to consist primarily of pseudo-urbanization. This happens largely because of so-called "rural push": factors which push people from the countryside into the cities, without the city being prepared to accept them. Rural-urban migrants in the third world usually move into the cities due to poverty-related reasons, leading to a demographic explosion

and a progressive concentration of poor migrants in the cities. This is a finite process, as one city can only hold so many people due to limited infrastructure and available resources.

Penurbia

Penurbia describes country districts close to metropolitan areas in the United States. Penurban districts look like rural areas. They are, however, heavily influenced through outmigration by metropolitan settlers. Settlers to penurbia are attracted by rural ambience. Many incomers, though, carry metropolitan ideas with them in their journeys from built up urban areas, even as they build a new-country self conception. Consequently, penurbanites construct a unique mindset which blends an appreciation of country values with reliance on metropolitan incomes.

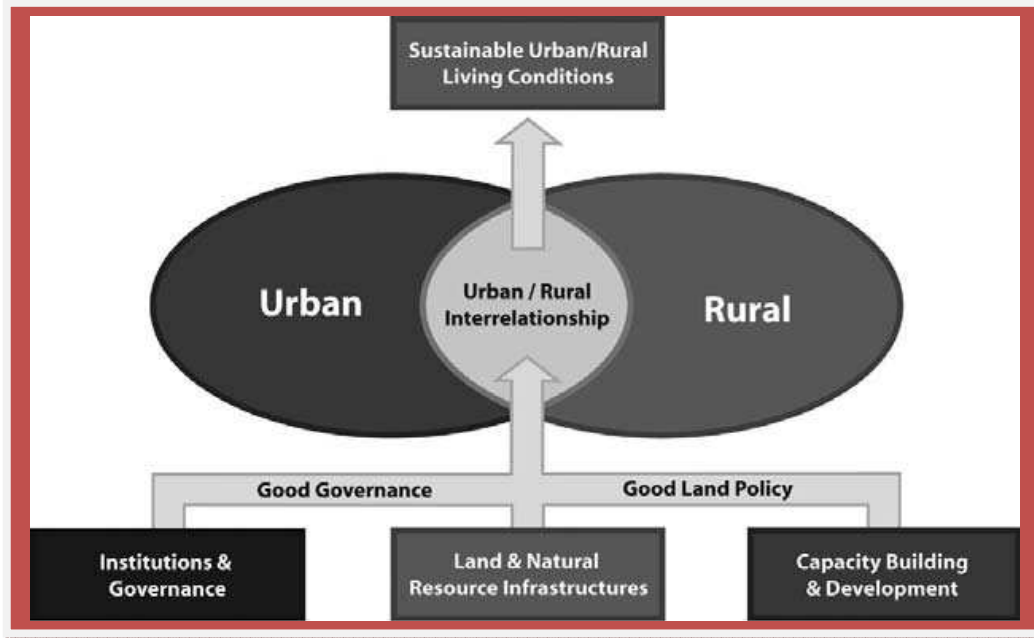
Gentrification

Gentrification and urban gentrification denote the socio-economic, commercial, and demographic change in an urban area resulting from wealthier people buying housing property in a poor community. The resettlement of low-income city neighborhoods by prosperous families and business firms. Consequent to gentrification, the average income increases and average family size decreases in the community, which may result in the informal economic eviction of the lower-income residents, because of increased rents, house prices, and property taxes. This type of population change reduces industrial land use when it is redeveloped for commerce and housing. In addition, new businesses, catering to a more affluent and sophisticated base of consumers, tend to move into formerly blighted areas, further increasing the appeal to more affluent migrants and decreasing the accessibility to less wealthy natives. Urban gentrification occasionally changes the culturally heterogeneous character of a community to a more economically homogeneous community that some describe as having a suburban character. This process is sometimes made feasible by government-sponsored private real estate investment repairing the local infrastructure, via deferred taxes, mortgages for poor and for first-time house buyers, and financial incentives for the owners of decayed rental housing. Once in place, these economic development actions tend to reduce local property crime, increase property values and prices, increase tax revenues, and increase the social acceptance of gay people and racial and ethnic minorities. Political action, to either promote or oppose the gentrification, is often the community's response against unintended economic eviction effected with rising rents that make continued residence in their dwellings unfeasible. The rise in property values causes property taxes based on property values to increase; resident owners unable to pay the taxes are forced to sell their dwellings and move to a cheaper community.

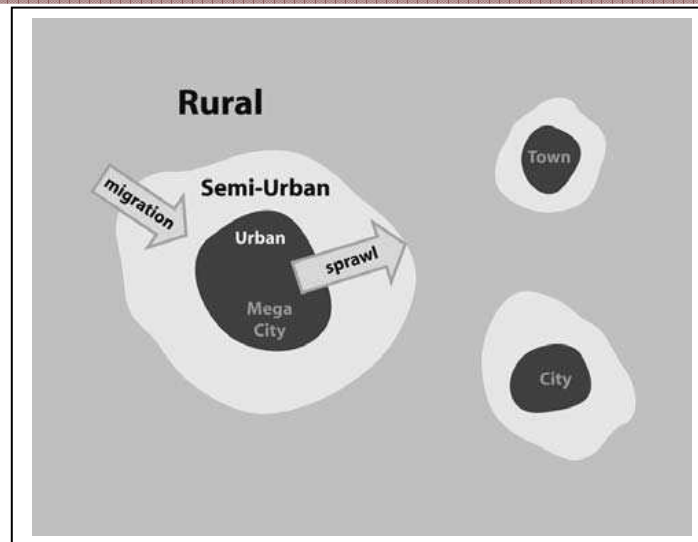
Urban Agglomeration

An Urban Agglomeration is a continuous urban spread constituting a town and its adjoining urban outgrowths (OGs) or two or more physically contiguous towns together and any adjoining urban outgrowths of such towns. Examples of OGs are railway colonies, university campuses, port areas, etc., that may come up near a city or statutory town outside its statutory limits but within the revenue limits of a village or villages contiguous to the town or city. Each such individual area by itself may not satisfy the minimum population limit to qualify it to be treated as an independent urban unit but may deserve to be clubbed with the town as a continuous urban spread.

For the purpose of delineation of Urban Agglomerations during Census of India 2001, following criteria are taken as pre-requisites: (a) The core town or at least one of the constituent towns of an urban agglomeration should necessarily be a statutory town; and (b) The total population of all the constituents (i.e. towns and outgrowths) of an Urban Agglomeration should not be less than



20,000 (as per Census). With criteria having following are the situations in Agglomerations constituted: (i) a one or more outgrowths; (ii) adjoining towns outgrowths; and or more adjoining outgrowths all of continuous spread.



the 1991 these two basic been met, the possible different which Urban would be city or town with contiguous two or more with their (iii) a city and one towns with their which form a

Squatter settlements: Areas occupied by the very poor on the fringes of cities, in which housing is often constructed by the settlers themselves from discarded material.

Urban ecology: An area of study that focuses on the interrelationships between people and their environment.

Urbanism: Distinctive patterns of social behavior evident among city residents.

Why Urban Community Development?

A profound change is taking place in public understanding of how society is governed. Whilst governments are responsible for running the country and are held accountable for how they do it, there is a growing appreciation that responsibility and power are much more widely distributed and that another function of government is to support, negotiate and reconcile that dispersal of power. Modern developments are too complex, fast-moving and diverse to be micromanaged from the centre. Things have to be held together by common aims and transparent structures. Government remains the essential, accountable focal point of power but its job is changing to some degree from delivery to enabling.

Of course, no government wants to – or could – simply let go of the power it has, or can avoid being held accountable for its actions and the delivery of public services. So the shift to an enabling role requires a complex, paradoxical, partial transfer of power and responsibility. Inevitably this can face resistance and tensions. Community development helps people and public institutions to respond positively to this transformation by creating additional avenues for participation and releasing new energies from below. It can also assist more traditional forms of government to adapt to change and disperse power by stages.

Polarized Cities

Globalization and diversity has become a daily reality in our cities, and to some extent everywhere. On average, prosperity grows, but this is accompanied by inequalities in income and opportunity. Within a single town, part of city or rural area life expectancy between different neighborhoods and parishes can vary by as much as ten years – as much as the average difference between well-off and poorly-off countries. Traditional vehicles for mass participation, such as political parties and trade unions, have declined and local voting is very low. Scores of issues attract public concern yet most people feel that they have little influence over the decisions that affect their lives, and this is particularly acute in disadvantaged areas.

All this means that we are living in a society that urgently needs better means of participation and that requires of us adaptation and lifelong learning at a level more intensive than previous generations. It also means that some people benefit far less than others from prosperity and democracy, that poverty persists, and new forms of poverty and conflict can emerge in the midst of plenty. It is an exciting but very demanding time to be alive. Huge advances are being made in science, health, nutrition, productivity, yet equally huge challenges are facing us – challenges of polarization between those who benefit most and least, challenges of the clash of beliefs and affiliations, and challenges of 'success', such as the costs of longevity, diversity and the environmental costs of increased productivity.

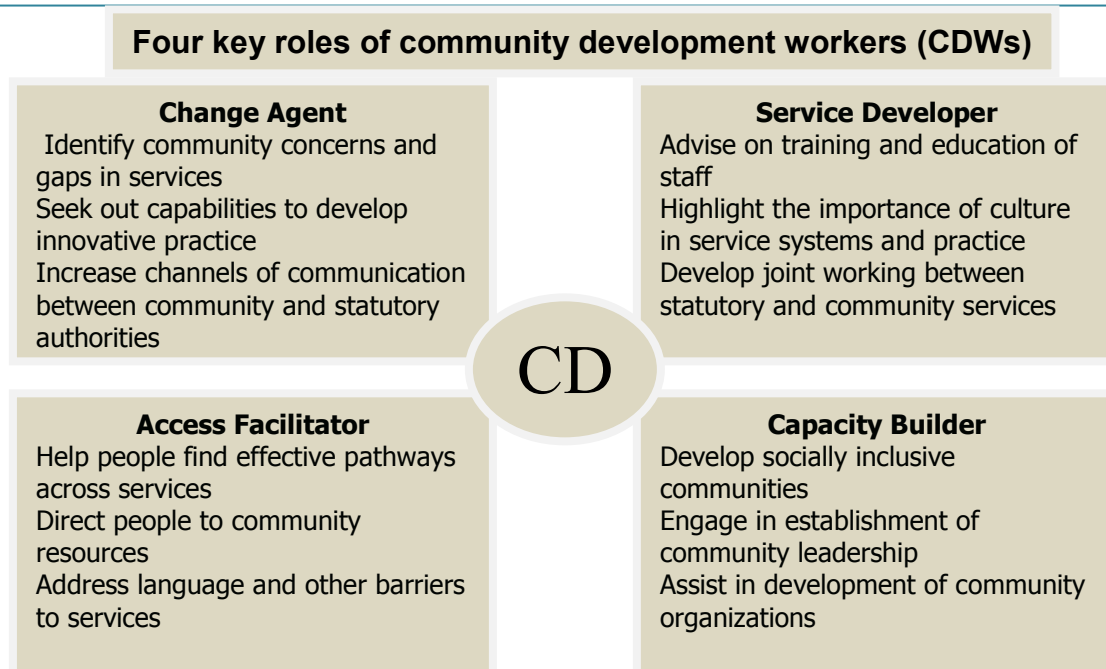
What will happen if CD is not there:

To understand the necessity for CD, it is useful to reflect on the kinds of situation that can be found in many localities without CD. It is often the case that:

- People in general do not realize that the issues that concern them are shared by others and can be affected by joint action
- The most disadvantaged people receive poor quality public services yet are least confident and skilled at representing their needs to authorities
- Some of the groups that do exist remain small and exclusive, dominated by cliques or strong individuals who keep decision-making (and sometimes benefits) to themselves; organizations may be run unconstitutionally or unfairly
- Community organizations fail to adapt to changing circumstances or miss out on funding opportunities which might enable them to expand or change direction. Their work becomes unsustainable or inappropriate and does not evolve
- Community leaders and representatives are not properly selected and held accountable and may flounder or be ineffective on partnership boards
- Different interests in communities are unable to reach a consensus or vision that articulates their views to others and as a consequence their interests do not register in public decision-making
- Sections of the local population are not able to participate in activities that are intended for the whole community because prejudices, assumptions and cultural differences are not tackled
- Public agencies and departments that need to engage with local communities are unaware of each other's efforts, lack insight into how communities work and have few channels for dialogue with them

Community Development is often instrumental in setting up groups, supporting forums and networks, and organizing events and activities that enable people to work together across organizational and community boundaries.

CD actively tackles the divisions, social exclusion and discrimination that deter some people in communities from participating in mainstream activities and decision-making.



Values and principles of CD:

- Social justice
- Self determination
- Working and learning together
- Sustainable communities
- Participation
- Reflective practice

Key Roles CD:

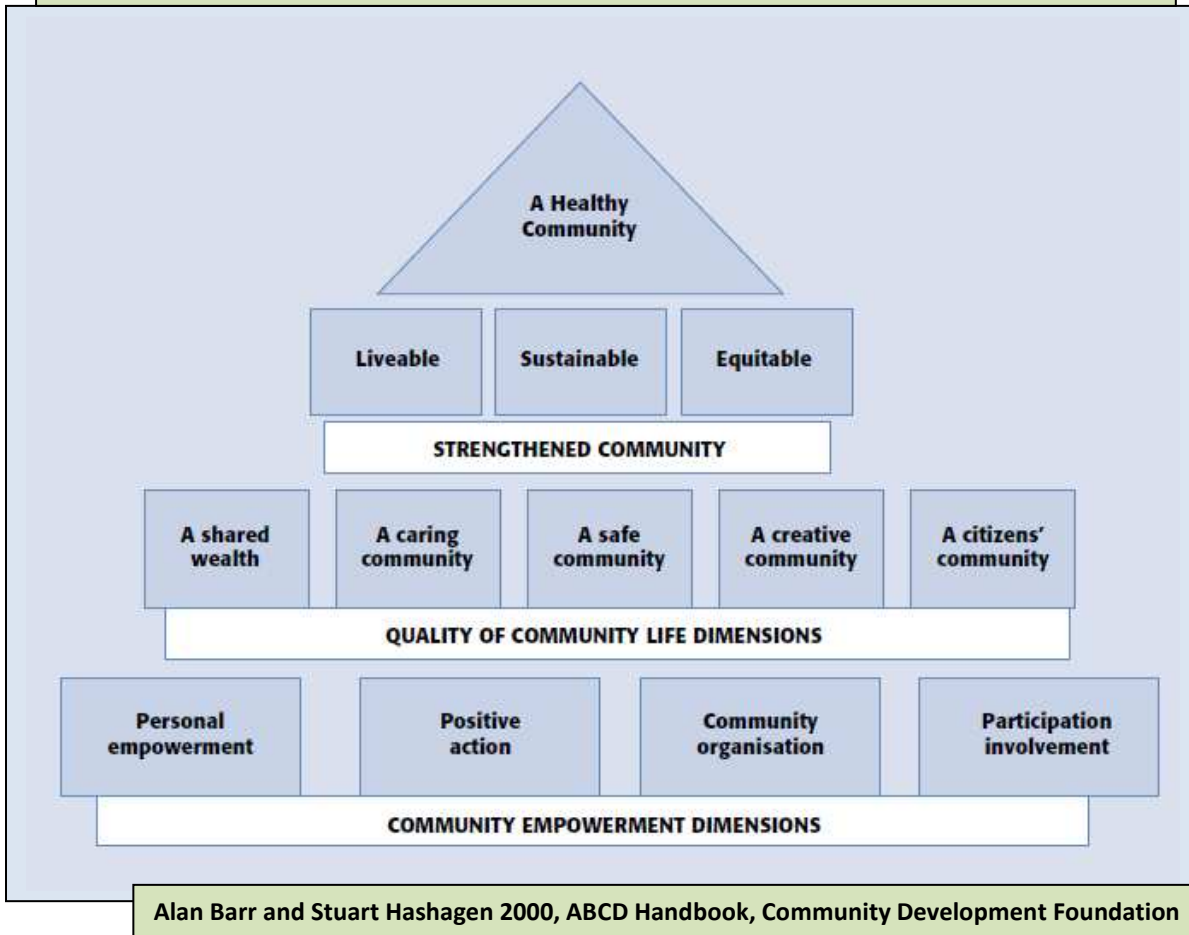
- Develop working relationships with communities and organizations
- Encourage people to work with and learn from each other
- Work with people in communities to plan for change and take collective action
- Work with people in communities to develop and use frameworks for evaluation
- Develop community organizations
- Reflect on and develop own practice and role

Five aspects of community development

CD is a set of values
Embodied in an occupation
Using certain skills and techniques
To achieve particular outcomes or
provide an approach used in other services or occupations.

Definition: Community development is a set of values and practices which plays a special role in overcoming poverty and disadvantage, knitting society together at the grass roots and deepening democracy

Achieving Better Community Development (ABCD) framework



URBAN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA

Community Development = Treating People & Communities as Assets

"There is a desperate need for community development minded people of all skill sets and specializations to stay put and build our neighborhoods up. We need community members who understand Business, Technology, History, Politics, Economics, Education, and every other field in order to have well rounded and developed communities."

Social Work & Urban Community Development

Social work itself is an urban phenomenon. The earliest experience in urban community development (UCD) is lying in several facts.

- Solving social problems like beggary, prostitution, juvenile delinquency.
- Provision of housing facilities like constructing colonies for industrial workers establishing city improvement trusts, cooperative housing societies.
- Undertaking slum clearance programmes.
- Organizing welfare & recreational services like social education child welfare, nutrition programmes, welfare programmes for destitutes, aged & widows etc.

Concept of community development

The term community development has come into international usage to connote the process by which the efforts of the people themselves are united with those of governmental authorities to improve the economic, social and cultural conditions of communities, into the life of the nation, and to enable them to contribute fully to national progress.

Urban Community Development – Definitions

1. Urban community development aims to organize and stimulate community leadership to handle problems on a mutual aid and self help basis
2. Urban community development means the working together of two factors the collective initiative of families living in the same neighborhood and support of their effort through services rendered to them by a higher level of government – (un)
3. Urban community development means integrating the organized popular effort and governmental services for the improvement of conditions in the urban neighborhood (un)
4. Urban community development is a strategy of intervention to combat urban problems through citizen's participation B.Chatterjee
5. Urban community development is one the strategy of intervention to solve some of the problems of the city in general and of the depressed areas in particular.
6. Urban community development is a process by which the city dwellers can become more competent to live with and gain some control over local aspects of a frustrating and fast changing world.
7. Urban community development aims to arouse and organize among urban dwellers recognition of the need for self help, a wider participation in civic affairs and the more effective use of civic amenities.
8. Urban community development seeks to involve the people and to create in them an urge to change and improve their conditions of living by their own efforts and resources supplemented by utilizing all the opportunities and assistance that are offered by governmental and other voluntary agencies.

Urban Community Development (UCD) in its proper form originated in the following projects:

Delhi Pilot Project (1958) Ford Foundation Aid

Jamshedput (1958) TISCO

Ahmedabad (1962) Ford Foundation Aid

Baroda (1965) American Friends Service Committee

These projects were experimental and voluntary in nature.

After independence (1947) – problems in the partition of the country – need to rehabilitate large number of displaced persons – this transformed the “problem solving” “welfare oriented” approach to “development oriented” approach-Establishment of new township like Nilckheri, Faridabad – Providing opportunities for economic improvement.

The Rural Urban Relationship Committee (RURC)

After careful observation of earlier projects and experiments, a Rural – Urban Relationship Committee was set up by the Ministry of Health, Government of India to plan and initiate Urban Community development projects on a nation-wide scale specifying the role of local bodies while implementing them.

The committee observed that there was lack of awareness and interest among urban poor and suggested the need to motivate change and encourage people to exercise their own initiative in planning and carrying out improvement projects based on their felt needs. Technical and welfare resources would then be directed to these communities to support them in their effort.

The establishment of the Rural – Urban Relationship Committee (1963) paved the way for the extensive application of community development method to solve the problems of urban life.

The terms of reference of this committee was:

1. Determination of criteria for the demarcation of urban and rural areas
2. Making recommendations regarding the relationship between the urban local bodies and the panchayat raj institutions.
3. Defining the structure and functions of the urban local bodies.
4. Making recommendations about the lines on which urban community development work may be undertaken in municipal areas.
5. Making recommendations for the more efficient and effective functioning of urban local bodies in general.

The committee submitted an interim report on the programme of urban community development to facilitate the implementation of urban community development in the Third Five Year Plan itself. The Third five-year plan (1965-70) drew pointed attention to the social and economic consequences of the rapid growth of urban population. The plan laid particular emphasis on the need and potentialities of UCD for bringing about social and economic changes in urban communities and create conditions for a better life for its citizens.

Need for (or concept of) urban community development

Studies reveal that “In mid 1960s one out of five people lived in cities”. Statistics reveals that one out of three persons live in cities now and the projected figure in 2020 is one out two persons will be leading city life. *House densification* has witnessed a geometric progression since 1975.

In 2008 the World’s total urban population surpassed the rural population and by 2030 the urban population will account for about 48% of total population.

Size	Number of urban centers In India		
	1981	1991	2021
> million	12	23	70
> 100,000	204	273	500
50-100,000	270	341	700
20-50,000	738	927	1,200
10-20,000	1,053	1,135	1,500
5-10,000	739	725	630
<5,000	229	185	400
Total	3,245	3,609	5,000

Urban Problem

Transition of society from the rural to the urban, especially as brought about by industrialization and urbanization beyond a point has resulted in

1. Destroying human capacity for self support on the one hand and relationships with his neighbors on the other. Complex and difficult world of relationships characterized by anonymity, growing lack of face to face relationship coupled with marked decline in effective communication and conflicting standards of behavior
2. Increased the deficits and congestion of existing urban services, particularly in health, housing, education and civic amenities resulted in proliferation of slums which has assumed unimaginable dimensions.
3. Made urban residents much more dependent on a variety of institutions other than his own family which symbolizes the contemporary urban society. But these urban institutions suffered a sharp decline in its efficiency and moral standards and has no resources and skills to grapple with the stupendous problems of urban deterioration

Solution

1. Urban community development has emerged as a possible strategy of intervention to solve the problems of the city in general and of the depressed areas in particular. It involves two fundamental ideas: the development of effective community feeling within an urban context and the development of self help and citizen participation in seeking community integration and change
2. Social change can be most effectively brought about of problems can be solved in the limited areas where people live, that is in lanes and sub lanes where most city families particularly women and children spend most of their lives.
3. Permanent change will come only when a local community sees the need for change and develops the capacity for making such changes as a group.
4. Change which is desired and self imposed by the people themselves has a meaning and permanence than the changes imposed from outside

Urban community development envisages a process of social transformation in urban areas through which the people could organize themselves in communities, understand their local situation and work for its improvement with limited assistance from the government.

This mammoth growth has brought havoc in the normal life of people. Pollution, encroachment of roads, parks, recreational grounds and conflicts related to property has increased at an alarming rate. Providing jobs and services along with improving the livelihood and managing city lifestyle for so many city dwellers have a problem of a magnitude beyond imagination. To

Scope of Urban Community Development (UCD)

U.C.D programmes provide an almost unlimited scope for the practice of professional social work.

1. On a person to person basis

- Locating and motivating key individuals i.e., local leaders, with the objectives of helping them to overcome their narrow loyalties; helping them to come out from the clutches of customs and traditions whose blind pursuits may be inimical to an urban way of life.
- Helping the truants, drop outs, hide bound school teachers, alcoholics, drug addicts, socially handicaps.
- Helping the rural migrants to when away from their rural way of thinking to an urban one which instills in them, slowly but surely, a sense of urban and urbanity leading ultimately to the development of responsible citizenship which is sin qua non for healthy and happy urban life.

2. On group basis

- Organizing the street urchins in the community into a well knit groups then can develop their numbers personality.
- Organizing responsible groups from youth, women and adult.
- Developing responsible leadership from the groups.

3. Macro level

- Inter group work
- Inter group rivalry elimination and posturing of inter group co-operation i.e., synchronization of group and community objectives.
- Resource person or repository of knowledge
- Liaison work with civic administration i.e., enabling the people and their representatives muster enough skill and courage to constructively approach and utilize their elected representatives and government for making the community voice heard.
- Management expert – imparting skills to local leaders in office management, accounting, public relations, fund raising.
- Organizing civic groups ..., when lokashakti or janashakti is not awakened and channelised, it provides a field day for unscrupulous "opportunists" to exploit fellowmen.

make the scene worst, cases of traffic accidents, bus accidents, theft, murder, insecurity and loss of capital and property are happening daily.

Philosophy of urban community development

1. Citizen's co-operation can be definitely and positively evoked.
2. The cost of managing civic affairs can be reduced and or alternatively that the civic services could be improved with people's participation.
3. People's participation is a pre cursor to the development of civil pride.

Definitions of Community

- **Community...** An interdependent collectivity of persons living relatively permanently in a geographically limited area which serves as a focus for a major portion of the resident's daily life; usually involves people who share a common culture, although sometimes applied to collectives--e.g., the prison community--where the culture similarity of the participants may be minimal;
- **Community**although sometimes used to denote entire nations, usually applied only to relatively small areas and numbers of people, the maximum of the latter sometimes being designated as the number who can maintain face-to-face relationships with one another; sometimes denotes specialized groups (e.g., the academic community, the business community) set off from society at large by the unique ways of doing and thinking that are maintained by group members. (Hoult 1969:73)
- **Community.** . . combination of social units and systems that perform the major social functions having locality relevance. In other words, by community we mean the organization of social activities to afford people daily local access to those broad areas of activity that are necessary in day-to-day living. (Warren 1978:9)

Definition of Community Development

The process, and the results of the process, wherein an attempt is made to solve, or to mitigate the effects of, localized social problems by means of locally controlled action programs which, under the guidance of technical experts, emphasize various forms of purposive change; often used synonymously with the term *community action* and with **community organization**. (Hoult 1969:73)

Impact of Community Development on	Economic	Political	Social	Environmental
Delivering Urban Services	Reduces costs of corruption.	Increases public support for difficult choices.	Increases sense of fairness in distribution of benefits.	Reduces negative impacts through waste and misuse of resources.
Attracting Investment, Visitors	Generates more lasting employment.	Increases investor and visitor confidence.	Increases local benefits of investment and tourism.	Ensures compliance with environmental laws and regulations.
Managing Risks, Assuring Safety	Reduces costs of lost production when disasters occur; reduces costs of crime.	Increases public engagement in managing risks and promoting neighborhood security.	Increases likelihood of all income groups surviving disasters; reduces crime rates.	Reduces environmental impacts of disasters caused by human actions; increases environmental security.
Budgeting, Financing	Increases effective collection of revenues, capacity to borrow at lower rates.	Increases public support for allocating resources to priorities.	Reduces efforts to evade taxes and fees.	Increases support for expenditure on environmental protection.

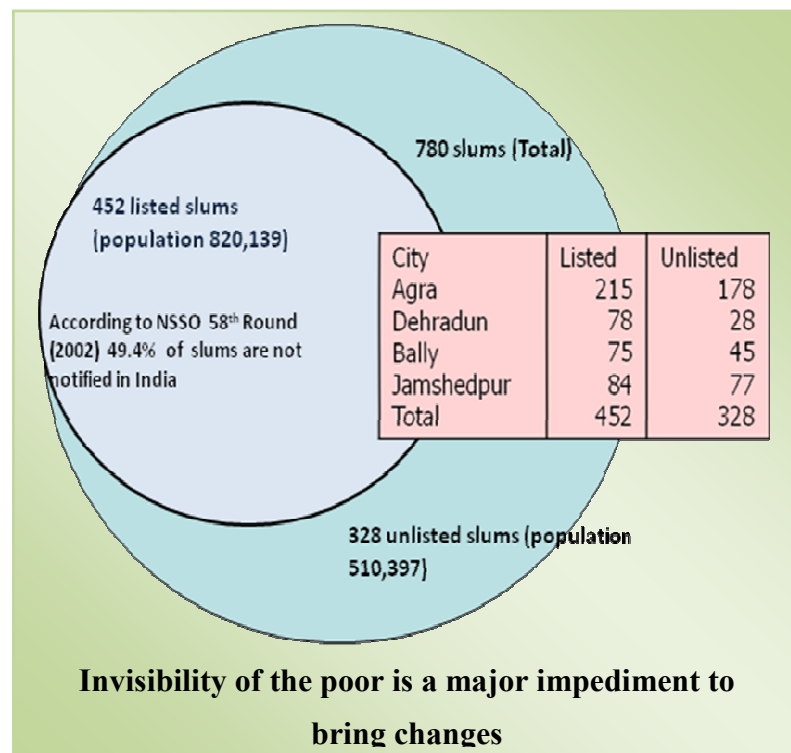
The Philosophy of the Programme

Self-help has been the philosophy of the Urban Community Development Project since the beginning. The project proceeded on the assumption that any neighborhood, no matter how poor, can do something to improve itself by its own efforts and that any approach for outside help should be resorted to, only after it has exhausted its own resources fully.

This was not always an easy message to get across to poor people who sometimes felt that the Government should freely meet their needs because they were poor. Further, the project's desire to be thought of as a "People's Project" may also have posed difficulties because it was, after all a Government project. Basically it was the intention of the project to encourage people to identify their own felt needs and be involved fully in meeting them. It was hoped that through a process of community education and community self – help action, people's lives could be enriched and improved.

Urban Community Development (UCD) Pilot Projects

On the basis of the recommendation of the RUR committee, the Government of India initiated the urban community development programme on an experimental basis. Originally planned for forty cities, pilot projects were finally taken up in 14 cities. Some State Governments were not enthusiastic in supporting this experiment and consequently seven closed down, and of the remaining seven projects, Hyderabad is one with a continuous history of success in implementation and expansion of the Urban Community Development programme.



Guiding Strategies

The project addresses itself to human development by adhering to certain basic principles. It advocates that the ever increasing gap between the demand and provision of civic services in the growing cities can only be bridged by creating and making the best use of abundant resources and energies that can be tapped from the people themselves. The project creates stronger communities in problematic urban areas with their own leader, who could plan in problematic urban areas with their own leaders, who could plan and carry out self-help projects. Community organizations have proved to be

the backbone of Urban Community Development Project

Objectives of Urban Community Development

Objectives of the Urban Community Development as mentioned in HUCD Project:

1. Creating a sense of social coherence on a neighborhood basis through corporate civic action and promoting sense of national integration.
2. Developing a sense of belonging to the urban community through increased participation of people in community affairs and creating a way of thinking which concentrates first on solving problems with their own initiative, organization, self help and mutual aid.
3. Bringing about a change in attitudes by creating civic consciousness and by motivating people to improve their conditions of life particularly those affecting social and physical environment.
4. Developing local initiative and identifying and training of local leaders and
5. Ensuring fuller utilization of technical and welfare services by helping the community to locate what help can be had from the municipality or other organizations and how to get it; and what assistance and guidance can be obtained from governmental and higher authorities and how to approach them

In simple terms the objective of u c d is to promote the growth of community life and to promote the growth of community life and to encourage the development of citizens' participation in programmed of self help and civic improvement

Elements of Community Development

- (1) Participation of the people
- (2) Local initiative
- (3) Technical & other support to reinforce initiative, self help and mutual help

Objectives of the project

Hyderabad U.C.D project

A number of goals and objectives covering the various facets of the project's work were outlined by project staff. They are given below in four categories:

Self help activities

- To promote self reliance without too much dependence.
- To bring about awareness in the community of its capacities, and develop initiative through young, dynamic and democratic leadership.
- To make people realize that it is they that can carve the nation's future through united effort.
- To create a sense of participation pride and satisfaction through self experience in community action.

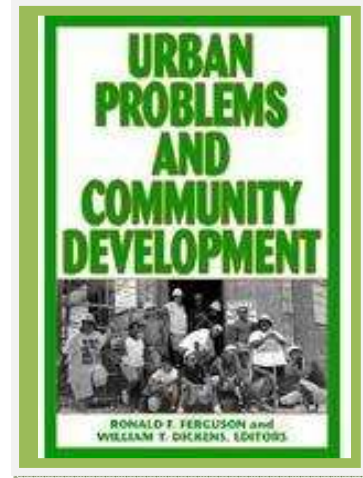
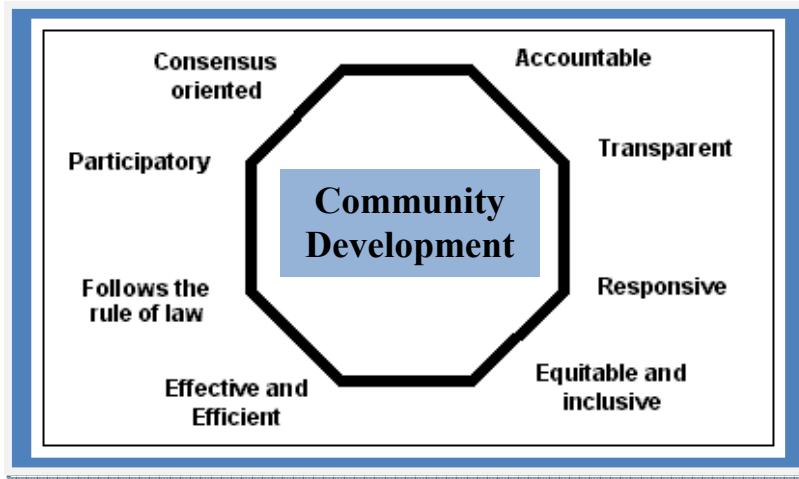
Educational activities

- To create in the people a new outlook and desire for better standards of living
- To broaden their horizon and acquaint them with the latest technological development
- To bring about changes in their behavioral pattern in accordance with the changing values.
- To promote better understanding and healthy neighborhood relations.
- To enlighten the citizens on government policies and programmes so that they can effectively play their role in the nation building activities.

Economic activities

- To provide job opportunities through training courses in better skills

- To assist people in securing jobs and introduce leisure time activities to supplement home income.
- To encourage cottage industries through cooperatives and loans.
- To develop the habit of thrift.



Civic amenities

- To promote better living conditions and establish new patterns of civilized behavior.
- To improve slums and other backward areas by providing basic physical needs.
- To develop civic consciousness for greater civic responsibilities.

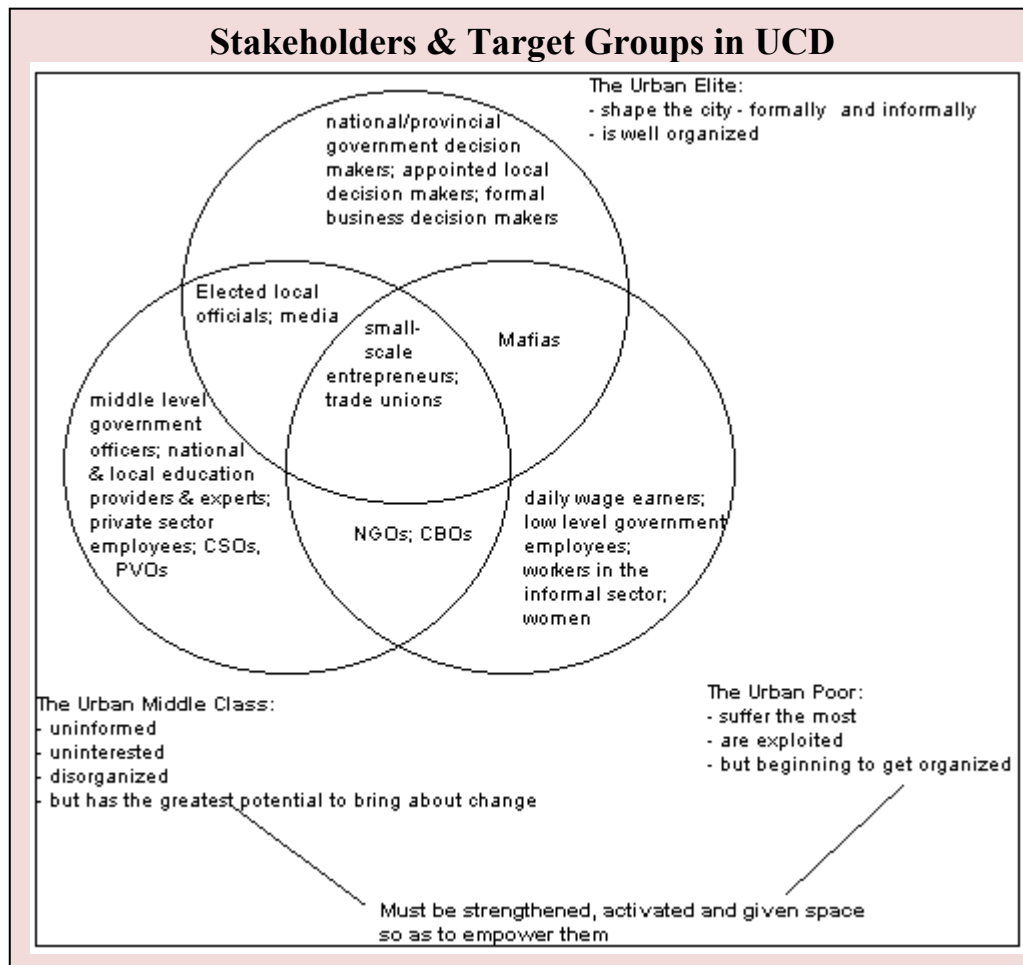
Content / Component of urban community development program:

Environmental change / improvement programmes:

- Slum improvement scheme
- Provision of adequate latrines and urinals
- Provision of street lights
- Provision of adequate water supply / maintenance of water taps.
- Construction of drains / cleanliness of the drains
- Placing dust pins with area name on them / garbage disposal
- Encouraging the people to keep the houses clean
- White washing of the public buildings
- Paving lanes & other community works
- Construction of community halls

Family welfare programmes

- Immunizations
- Health and first Aid classes
- Comprehensive medical check up scheme
- Maternal & Child Health programmes
- Organizing eye camps & family planning work
- Cooking and home making demonstrations
- Supplementary feeding programme, special nutrition programme & mid day meal programme



Non formal education programmes

- Balwadis and primary schools
- Night schools
- Libraries and reading rooms
- Community listening sets
- Wall news papers and bulletins
- Organizing study / sight tours
- Cultural, recreational and youth activities
- Cultural programmes & celebrations

Self employment programmes:

- Vocational training, - sewing centers, type writing and short hand, auto rickshaw driving photography, radio, television mechanics and other apprenticeship programmes.
- Arranging bank loans housing loans, loans for cobblers, self employed women vendors.
- organizing co operatives, production centers

Miscellaneous:

- Civil defence programme
- Emergency relief

- Gardening and flowering plots
- Beautifying the area
- Zone demarcation and name plates
- Guide map of the area
- Citizen's advisory bureau.

Community Development = Inclusive Development

Physical separation = social segregation integration = social symbiosis



What we build is expression of our cultural and social values
Isolating the poor is projecting the idea of rejecting the poor
Building cities + building communities
Integration of communities reduces social segregation & isolation
Consolidation= increased opportunities for social Support system to flourish

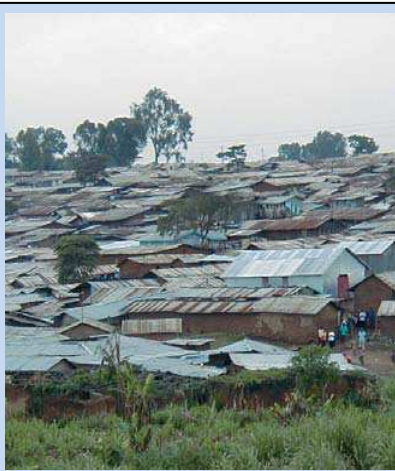
Segregation means: doubling of services = doubling of costs



Establishing a separate settlement for the poor implies establishing all the services and infrastructure that goes with it
The doubling of infrastructure doubles the immediate installation costs and also long term maintenance cost
There is no opportunity to subsidize, rehabilitate and share the existing infrastructure



City Center

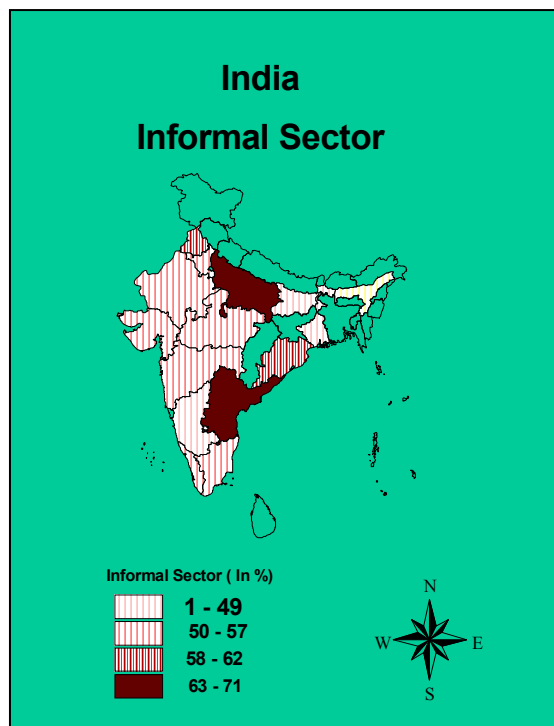
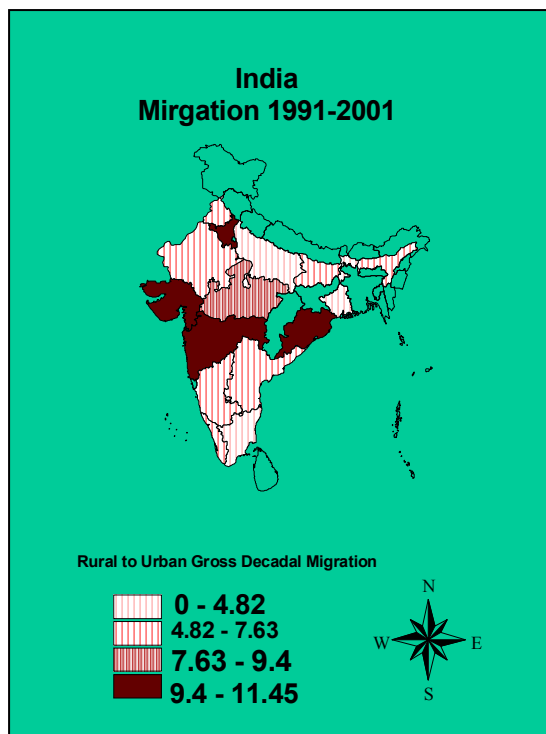
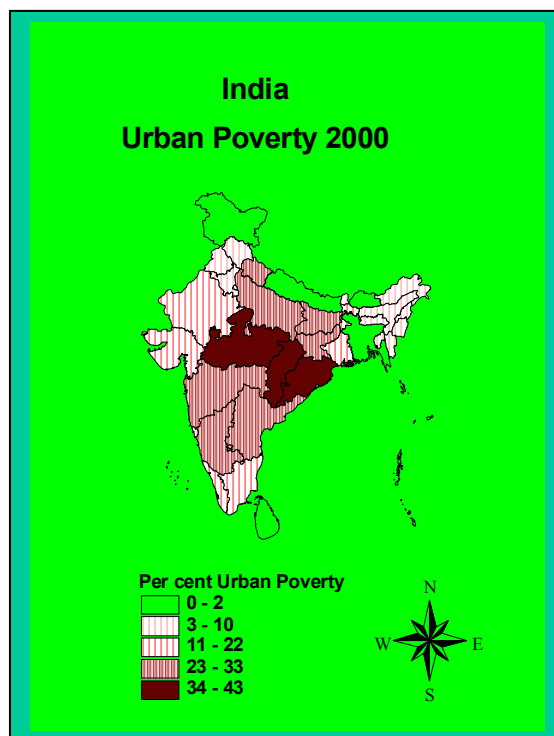
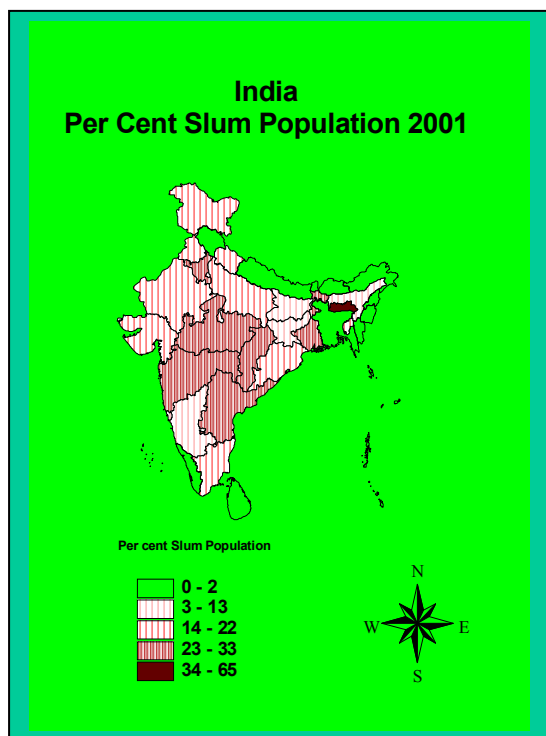


Slum

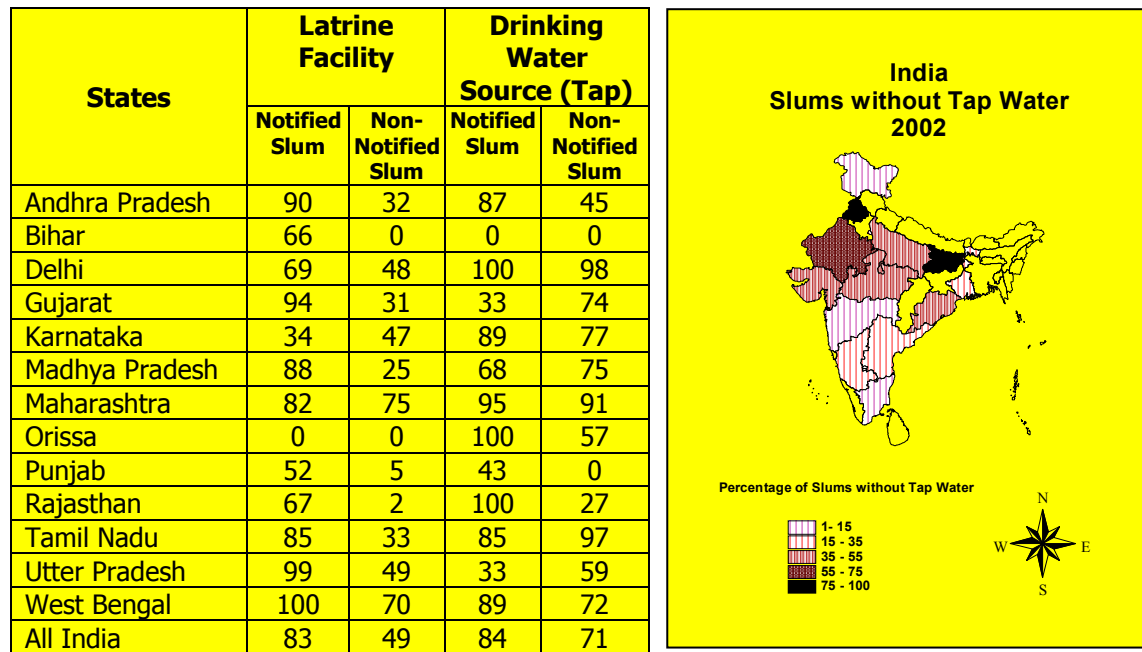


Green Urban

Urban Indicators in India



**Percentage of Slums having
Drinking Water (Tap) & Latrine Facility in India**



Notes on Urbanization & Administration in Tamilnadu

Attitudes to urban growth may tend to swing between two extremes. Cities are seen either as an unavoidable evil or in a more positive way 'engines of growth'. The former view is held by those who focus on the growth of slum and squatter colonies, the congestion on the roads and environmental degradation. The others, in contrast, focus on the bustling formal and informal sectors in urban areas and the contribution to the economy, the diversification of occupations away from traditional land-based ones to newer forms of production and services, and the lower levels of poverty as compared to rural areas.

Urban frame in Tamilnadu 2001		Urbanization in Tamilnadu (Population in millions)			
Category of ULB	2001		1991	2001	2011
Corporations	10	Total Population	55.86	62.11	67.8
Municipalities*	148	Urban Population	19.08	27.24	30.5
Cantonments	2	Urban Growth Rate	19.59	42.79	45.0
Town Panchayats	561				
*Special Grade 20 +Selection Grade G29 + Grade I 29 +GII 21+GII 49					

In 1991 the level of urbanization was only 34.15 percent with an urban population of 1.9 crore, when Tamil Nadu was in third place behind Maharashtra (38.7 percent) and Gujarat (41.0 percent). The advance to first place is mainly due to a change in definition. Following the Nagar Palika Act of 1994 all the 611 town panchayats were brought under the category of statutory towns, irrespective of whether they satisfy the demographic criteria of "urban".

Urban Population of Tamil Nadu (by category) 1991-2001					
Category	Number		Population (in lakhs)		Decadal Growth Rate (%)
	1991	2001	1991	2001	
Corporation	3	6	71.35	79.12	10.90
Municipalities/ Cantonments	108	104	72.37	82.46	13.95
Town Panchayats	224	611	37.81	95.75	153.23
Census Towns	134	111			
Total	469	832	190.77	272.4	42.79
Source: Census of India, 2001					

The positive impact of urbanization is often over-shadowed by the evident deterioration in the physical environment and quality of life in the urban areas caused by the widening gap between demand and supply of essential infrastructure services, like water supply, sanitation, solid waste management, transportation and development of housing etc. This results from increasing population pressure on urban centers, most of which are financially and organizationally ill-equipped to respond to infrastructural needs.

Administrative arrangement for urban development

The following agencies are concerned with implementation of most of the developmental and welfare schemes in their respective areas.

1. Directorate of Municipal Administration - Municipal Services.
2. Corporations of Chennai, Madurai, Coimbatore, Tiruchirapalli, Salem, Tirunelveli, Tiruppur, Vellore, Erode, Tuticorin
3. Directorate of Town Panchayats.
4. Chennai Metropolitan Development Authority.
5. Commissionerate of Town & Country Planning.
6. Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board.
7. Chennai Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board.
8. Tamil Nadu Urban Finance and Infrastructure and Development Corporation (TUFIDCO)
9. Tamil Nadu Urban Development Fund (TNUDF)
10. Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board (TNSCB)
11. Town and Country Planning Department

Other Programmes

Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission
 Anaithu Peruratchi Anna Marumalarchi Thittam
 Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT)
 Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)
 Urban Basic Service for the Poor (UBSP)
 Integrated Development of Small and Medium Town (IDSMT)
 E- Governance
 Rain Water Harvesting
 Supply of Computers and Soft wares
 Solid Waste Management
 Under Ground Sewerage Scheme
 Toilets - Integrated Sanitation Programme
 Swarna Jayanthi Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)
 National Slum Development Programme (NSDP)

Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project-II
Investment for Integrated Sanitation Programme.
Community Based Environment Development scheme (CBED)
Local Body Assistance Programme Scheme (LAP)
Compensation grant for Loss of Entertainment Tax to ULBs
Western Ghat Development programme
Minimum Needs Programme (MNP)
MPsLAD Programme
MLAsCD Programme
Tsunami Emergency Assistance Project (TEAP)
Emergency Tsunami Reconstruction Project (ETRP)

Urban development and rural development grow together, each reinforcing the other in a mutually dynamic set of interrelationships

What rural gets from urban

Income (product markets) * Income (remittances) * Employment
* Infrastructure (transportation, telecommunications) *Technology (production and consumption)
Goods *Services *Capital (investment, financing) *Education *Information
Culture and Entertainment *Economic and Social Networks

The distribution of Asia's largest cities among its largest economies in 2000

Nations (listed by the size of their economy in 2000/2001)	No of 'million cities'	No of cities with 5- 9.99 million inhabitants	No of mega-cities (with 10 million plus inhabitants)
China	90	3	2
Japan	6		2
India	32	3	3
Republic of Korea	6	1	
Indonesia	6		1
Turkey	5	1	
Iran	6	1	
Thailand	1	1	
Philippines	2	1	
Pakistan	7		1
Saudi Arabia	3		
TOTAL FOR ASIA	194	13	10

More about Urban Environment: Components of Urban Environment:

Spatial	Non-spatial	Social
Personal space	Noise	Prostitution
Territoriality	Air	Juvenile delinquency
Density	Water	
Crowding	Solid & Liquid	

Personal space:

That area around an individual which he or she feels ownership and control of. Is the bubble or invisible boundary we maintain between ourselves and others. It moves with us wherever we go. How much personal space we need and how we respond when our personal space is invaded? We never like others "breathing down our necks" we all maintain an area around our bodies – personal space is defined as invisible boundary surrounding each individually, through which most others people should not pass. It moves about with us and has been found to expand and contract, depending on the situations in which we find ourselves

Functional

Facilitate communication. Closer personal space is a consequence of increased attraction. What happens in (1) in appropriately close, 2) In appropriately distance, (3) appropriate, personal space? Four types of personal space:

- 1) Intimate distance 0 – 1 ½ feet
- 2) Personal distance 1 ¼ - 4 feet
- 3) Social distance 4 -12 feet
- 4) Public distance 12 feet

Territoriality:

Involves the mutually exclusive use of areas and objects by individuals or groups.

Types of Territory

Primary Territory:

Area of object that is exclusively owned or controlled on a permanent basis by an individual or group and is viewed as a central part of the individuals' life.

Secondary Territory:

Used by a specific group of people who have less complete control, ownership and power to regulate, who comes and goes than in the case of primary territories (eg. Classroom, theatre, seats) No trespassing is a common sign indicating our territoriality consciousness

Public Territories: are occupied only temporarily and which are available almost everyone. (eg. Park, beach)

Social density: When groups of different sizes occupy a space of constant size.

Spatial density: A same size group occupy different amount of space.

Sociofugal space: Spatial arrangement that discourages social interaction.

Socio petal space: Spatial arrangement that encourages social interaction.

Density:

The amount of space available for each individual in a defined area.

Crowding

A stressful experience in which an individual feels restricted by high density.

Environment influences the human behavior & human beings in turn influences the environment

The effects of density:

Studies suggest that high density is often sufficient to cause social disorganization and physiological ill effects among several species.

A number of studies illustrate that animal populations are unable to adapt to high density without destructive effects

Calhoun's study: Constructed an apparatus which can contain some 40 rates.

But then population reached eighty, a series of abnormal reactions were observed.

1. Mortality rate of your rates became extremely high.
2. Nest building and maternal behavior were distributed.
3. Rates became hyperactive, hypersexual, homosexual and cannibalistic.
4. Physiological disorders such as tumors, and abnormalities of the kidney's liver and adrenal glands become common.

Crowding:

Density is not always negative – density is required to create threshold, Cinema halls .

Crowding: is a subjective condition – individual become sensitive to the restrictive aspects of high density.

Density and interpersonal behavior

1. Number of people per residence (inside density) and physical illness, emotional problems and crime are co related
2. High density is perceived as positive at a party and as negative while studying

1. High density is perceived as positive at a party and as negative while studying

2. High density subjects were more negative towards their immediate environment than low density subjects.

3. For males, the greater the classroom density, the more aggressive they felt.

4. High density leads to a decrease in interpersonal attraction.

Effect of population density on helping

City residents are less helpful and less informative to strangers than rural dwellers in a number of different ways.

Effects of density on aggressiveness?

Under some conditions, density appears to lead to aggressive behavior, under other conditions; it leads to withdrawal as a coping strategy.

Roke and Patterson study a group of constant size. It was subjected to conditions of both high and low spatial densities. There were significant increases in destructive and aggressive behaviour as a result of increased density. Not surprisingly, the negative effects of high density were heightened if decreased room size was accompanied by a decrease in resources such as fewer toys available.

Urban environment

City offers several advantages but what price we pay? Physical and mental diseases are higher in the inner city.

Why the psychology of the city is often characterized as cold and unfriendly? Vilgram suggested that the seeming aloofness and unfriendliness of the city dweller may be a defensive responsive to a highly overloaded environment.

1. In urban areas larger number of events/ stimuli.
2. A person cannot respond to all these events/ stimuli.
3. A person cannot respond each person on an individual basis.
4. To manage the stimuli / events, the individual removes the uniqueness from events and people and responds to them only as classes.
5. This leads to depersonalize or de individuate the people and events.
6. This depersonalization results in the unfriendliness
7. This depersonalization is often blamed for the lack of altruism.
8. The depersonalization of other people eliminates the possibility of empathy, and empathizing with person in distress, is one of the motivating forces behind helping behavior.