

Student Article - 05

Kalpa, Vol.02, 2021, pp. 27-28

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Urban Adaptation (Migration and Urban Poverty)

Man's physical world evolved through uncounted millennia of close contact with nature. As mobility increased, nature lost its intimate reality. Locomotion by machine brought in a restless age. The old allegiances and restraints have largely disappeared; the community living which was the pattern of old societies no longer exists, at least in the same form.

Humans are often identified with their place of habitat. Regional Identity is the tell-tale which is a part of a person's identity not only rooted in his country but all over. It is a smaller version of one's national identity. It is often represented by accent, dialect, and custom. With diverse cultures and celebrations, we failed to inherit our own identities in the run for a better lifestyle.

Tracing the eras, it is evident that it started in the 19th century – The industrial revolution. "THE SEED OF REVOLUTION IS REPRESSION". The industrial revolution had a great impact on art, architecture, and every aspect of life. Many inventions took place which paved its way to the new manufacturing process- consequently opening jobs in towns. Mass migration happened from countries to towns, which was addressed by Sir Ebenezer Howard in his book – "Garden cities of Tomorrow" as well as sociologist Karl Marx – the conflict theory later.

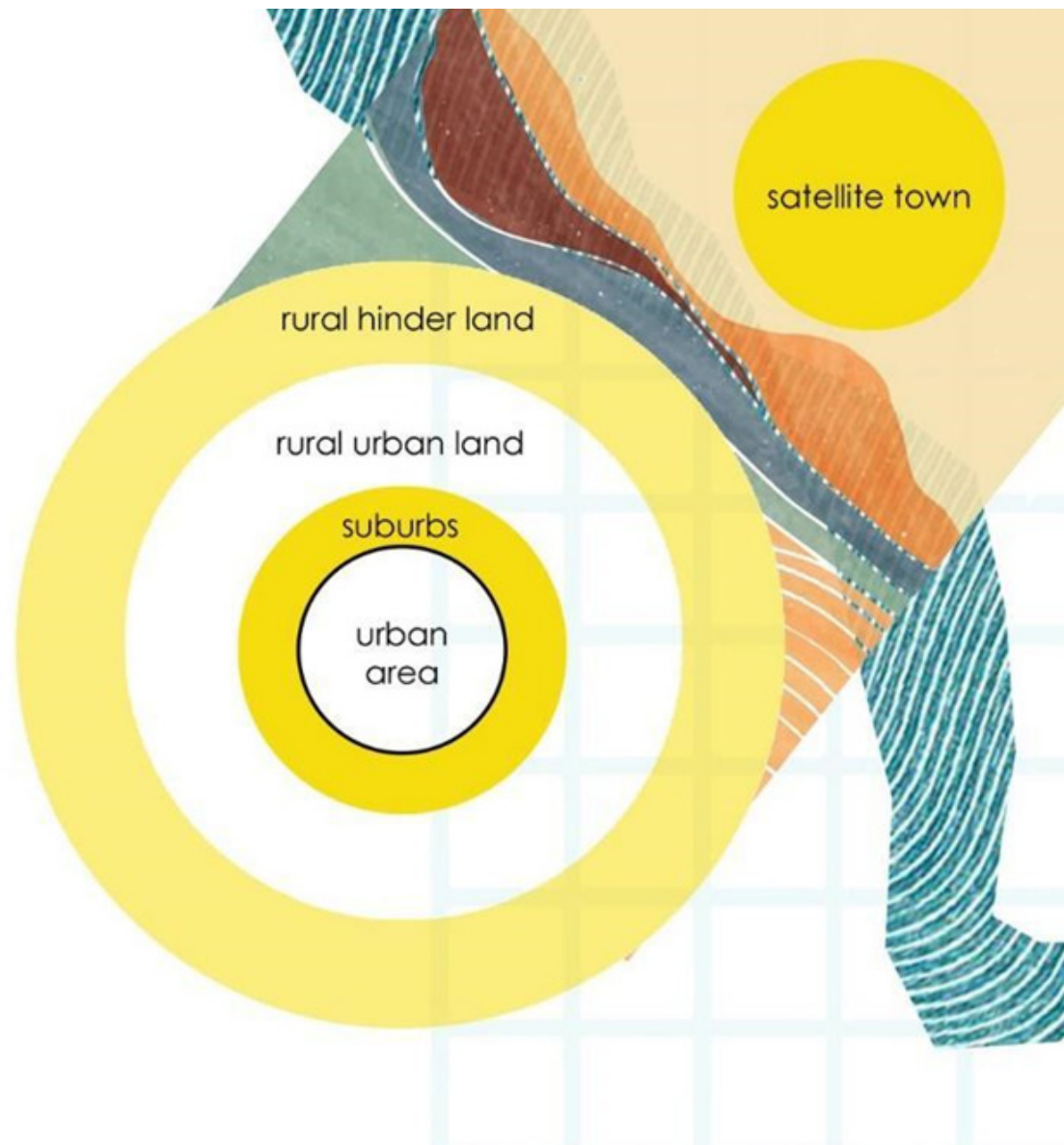
In short, the city has got two sides – the rich and the poor. Though we have been constantly battling to bridge the gap between the extreme classes over decades, and still by attempting to establish a common platform where its results are yet to be in our favor. The major add-on to the Urban poor is the informal sector that is migrating from rural areas to urban cores in search of a job for a better lifestyle, who then eventually end up expanding the urban sprawl. The trend from the 19th century hasn't faded yet in the 21st century. Though we have got various affordable housing schemes we are not able to accommodate at the same time neglect the chunk of people as they play a vital role in building the city. The major add-on to the social imbalance between the extreme classes

also accounts for ecological imbalance.

The urban sprawls are sectors with improper sanitation and hygiene where the basic standards of housing are not achieved. These sectors do rule out the point of hygiene and also drag the growth of the city on the note of per capita and the aesthetics of the city. On the other hand, these migrant workers form the most important community – healthcare workers, home helps, and every small part that plays a major role in our daily routine without our knowledge.

MoHUPA gives us the survey that most of the Indian cities account for 2% of informal settlements in the urban population, who have migrated for work, orphans, and various reasons which could be put together as – for a better lifestyle eventually ending up in squatter settlements. On the other hand, the United Nations have predicted that, by 2050, 64% of the population in developing nations and 86% population in developed nations would live in urban areas. Though we had and have various schemes to tackle the demand for housing for these sectors such as SJSRY, VAMBAY, JNNURM, NUHHP, RAY, and RRY their results were not as we expected. The key factor for housing development is the community. These informal sectors refuse to move from the space to the allotted developments. The survey shows that it is the feasibility to work sectors. Enhancing and adapting certain modules that we have already cracked will help us to address the problem of unemployment, housing demand, better infrastructure, etc. To put it simply, it's the balance in the social and ecological aspects of the society or minimizing the urban sprawl. Enhancement of In-suite slum development would be a win-win situation for the entire flock involved. The government gets additional infrastructure without spending where slums get their housing in the same space and the private developer gets 30% land area in the core city. Or even adapting to the concept of a satellite development would minimize migration from these informal sectors.

Satellite towns are a concept of establishing an



Source: Author
Illustration of satellite town – concept.

urban development away from the city with basic facilities where the development is initially dependent on the mother development (urban core). This opens up the job opportunity at the satellite development which thereby splits the working-class, by providing infrastructure and minimizing the urban sprawl. It addresses the migrants' need for jobs and shelter. Adaptation of participatory design options and involvement of communities in creating a sustainable development as Brighton, Copenhagen, and Santiago where the community is the key as communities influence communities. The documentary "Urbanized" depicts it at its best. Promoting Institutional housing, working hostels with the help of PPP modules is also a realistic win.