MODERN URBANISATION: PERPECTIVES OF INDIAN SMART CITIES

(A study on Society, Culture and Traditional aspects of urban slums)

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Abstract:

In India one of every three urban people lives in slums. Slums have grown simultaneously with the growth of towns and cities partially in large industrial cities prohibeteration of slums has been taking place whenever the urban resources are stretched by intense population pressure. Land values are very high and living conditions accordingly are worse in the million plus cities. Industries in all major towns and cities have attracted a sizable number of people from rural areas who were reeling under the pressure of poverty there by leading to proliferation of slums at a faster rate. Such people who came to the cities in search of livelihood settled themselves in vacant places. This settlements are commonly due to lack of basic civic amenities and these areas have soon grown into slums where people live under unhygienic and insanitary conditions in India and slums population has been growing at an alarming rate. In the Andhra Pradesh urban slums have been more or less a result of the rapid industrialization it experienced over the last four decades heavy influx of laborers from rural to the port city has meant a growth in slum population at a rate higher than 6% per annum. In this research point of view another side urbanization and industrialization Causes for create Dirty Urban Slums. I would like to analyze the Socio economic and culture and tradition of modern urban slums Smart city) residents of the selected cities. This study is depending upon both primary as well as secondary data. It helping relate concepts to concrete places and understand the state nature of contemporary urban development.

Key Words: Contemporary, Intense of population, Proliferation, Simultaneously. Tradition.

I. INTRODUCTION

In my study comprehensive overview of the political and economic development of the Andhra Pradesh cities slums Scheduled cast residents also offers a unique emphasis on their cultural impacts. The study stresses on the transition from modern (industrial) to postmodern (postindustrial) eras and its effect on established and developing cities in Andhra Pradesh, and arguments are supported with case studies for each of the main concepts of urban economic theory and research.

'Modernization' such as changes in family structure, literacy, sex ratio, etc. In the sphere of changes in values, attitudes and forms of social relations, it has been observed that 'rural' and 'non-urban' forms of social organization, values and attitudes persist in the city. During social occasions such as marriage or the birth of a child, city dwellers tend to follow social observations. The modern cities witness technological changes such as a network of good roads, modern and efficient means of transportation, etc. These amenities are important in large cities for communication networks with suburbs.

II. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

We select the pinpointed objectives for this research proposal is mainly focusing socio- economic conditions include culture and traditions of the slums.

1. Causes and consequences of the urbanization, modern urbanization.

2. Urban sociology with respective of slums.

3. Trace out the tradition and culture of urban slums.

4. To study the socio-economic conditions of the sample households in the study area.

5. To suggest suitable measures and Conclusions.

III.REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

The United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (UNCHS) (2001)[i], along with other United Nations agencies, continues to recognize that urbanization offers both promise and perils. While the promise of urbanization is highlighted, in statements such as, "as more and more people make cities their home, cities will be the arenas in which some of the biggest social, economic, environmental and political challenges will be addressed, and where solutions will be found", the perils are also described, "if cities are hubs of dynamism, change and opportunity, they are also places of exploitation, disease and unemployment. Crime, drug abuse and pollution e increased in growing numbers of cities. New tensions are emerging between migrants and established residents, adding to already sharp divisions along class, racial and ethnic lines. In many cities, slum dwellers account for 50 per cent of the population or even more, with little or no access to adequate housing and basic services".

The world slum[ii] is derived from slumber and slums were once considered as "unknown back streets or alleys wrongly presumed to the sleeping and quite fro sociologists ,a slums view of life, a subculture with a set of norms and value which is reflected in poor sanitation and health practices deviant behavior and characterizes attribute of apathy and social isolation the slum has also been described as street,"alley","Court" etc.situated in crowded district of a town or city in habituated by people of low class or by the very poor.

"A neighborhoods which is crowded, filling foul, neglected, sordid, dingy" etc. [iii]According to improvement and clearance act of 1956 enacted by the government of India. Slum is defined as "any predominantly residential area. Where the dwellings which by reasons of dilapidation, over-crowding faulty arrangements of design, lack of ventilation lights or sanitary facilities, or any combinations of these factors, are deferential to safety, health or morals".

Urbanization[iv] makes a growing impact on all aspects of society's life, affecting the nature of development, demographic, ethnic and many other processes. The term 'urbanization' being highly complex in connotation encompassing economic, demographic, sociological and geographical processes, defies any single definition.

Subramanian (1991) has mentioned that [v]community development is an approvals that helping the slum dwellers helping themselves i.e. community doing something to improve its living conditions through its leadership and organization without waiting for any help from outside in this process the basic needs should be identified and the communities should discuss the problems. The solution to the problems should also come from community alone.

IV. DATA SOURCE AND METHODOLOGY

Data Source: To study the above mentioned objectives primary as well as secondary data have been used. Group discussions with community old age person for the culture and tradition and present situation the same conditions one young and dynamic people's personal interview with some relevant questionnaire. For the Socio- Economic study primary data we collected total 200 Household sample collected from three selective urban slums with purposive sampling technique for selection slums. And households simple collect with random sampling techniques.

Secondary Data: Obtained from the Census Reports of Government of India, Districts Statistical Handbook of Statistics, and primary information from UCD section of municipal corporation offices and depend upon various Government reports published by Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Government of Andhra Pradesh.

Sampling techniques: For the collection of primary data, a multi-stage simple random sampling technique has been employed. For the purpose of study three urban slums. Contrasting characteristics have been selected purposively in the two urban slums in the three cities of Andhra Pradesh.

V. URBANIZATION AND INDUSTRIALIZATION

Ancient period-medieval and modern period consequences of industrialization. Urbanization, industrialization migration urban slums formation and definition, history of slums, characteristic of urban slums. Suburbanization and industrialization:

5.1 City**: Characteristics and types Characteristic of city.**

Heterogeneous population- impersonal social relation type of Cities- types are not pure Western Ancient C cities, Western Medieval Cities, Western Modern City-Distinctions between modern and medieval cities.Pre-industrial Cities

Industrial Cities Evolution of cities in history based on Factions:

a. Social factor

b. Economic factor

c. Political factor

d. Technological factor

e. Other factors.

5.**2 Scope of the urban sociology and Culture**.

Nature of urban sociology problems of urbanization origin of urbanization values of urbanization. Measurements of urbanization, growth of population.

Historical studies of Indian cities: studies of slums, industrial expansion study of Delhi Chennai and Andhra Pradesh city slums like Vijayawada, Tirupathi and Visakhapatnam Slums. Causes of population big cities in 2011 causes of growth of cities causes of development of new cities industrialization and urbanization.

Theories of Urbanization: burgess's theory of patters of city worth, the urban zones criticism, centre place location theory-evolution Sector theory or urban growth Evolution Urban Renewal problems.

Sociology of Slums:

Urban Society and Culture: impact of urbanism urban impact on marriage urban impact on family impact on class- impact on social structure- impact on cast system- impact on religion and morals impact on entertainment cultural aspect of urban life.

5.3 **Tradition**:

Folk Urban Contact and continuum what is Peasant society Two Aspects of Peasant society peasant society is part of society peasant society and culture integration of both of the tradition folk society characteristics of folk society folk urban continuum critical evolution.

5.4 **Characteristic of urban slums Community:**

Urban family basic universal traditional function of family agencies performing the functions of urban family modern changes in urban family new problems disorganization of urban family causes of instability of urban family impact of modern civilization of urban family future urban family.

Urban slums problems Moral and Manner- Decline entertainment maladjustment of urban society corruption of urban public life.

Major Evils of the Slums:--

  a.   Slums: Prostitution:

  b.   Slums: Evils of Beggary:

  c.   Slums: Alcoholism and Drug Edition:

  d.   Slums: Robbery and Rowdisim

  e.   Slums: Entertainment programme

VI. SLUMS PLANNING BY GREATER MUNICIPALITIES:

Various Cities Slums Planning Need for urban Planning Over urbanization Push back factors of migration Slums improvement programmers for -Evils of Slums. Various schemes for development of slums peoples Socio-economically.   These welfare programmers or projects used to change their life style.

6.**1 Development through Smart city:**

Development through Smart city concept by step by step though central government smart city development fund used to housing, roads, drinking plants, electricity, education and health facilities ----etc.

6.**2 Technological to changes their life styles.**

Mobile ATMs, Clinics, Markets smart phone users, online jobs opportunities. Make in India. E-Seva and Me-Seva employment Opportunities. Skill training centers.

VII**. CONCLUSIONS**

Swacha Bharat affects on change of urban slums Healthy and Clean Environment. Sulabh Complex, mobile Toilet Facilities, Go Green Products tiny industries. Swacha- seva Commities. Women and men entrepreneur are encouraged by both governments, Slum Rehabilitation Centres. Housing Complexes. PMAY are the major role for Change of the Socio Cultural Life Style of Urban slum Dwellers in Andhra Pradesh Smart Cities.

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