

EMPOWERING URBAN POOR HABITAT (SLUM) FROM THE PERCEPTION OF MIDDLE AGE PEOPLE TOWARDS ACHIEVING A SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITY

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ABSTRACT

The aim of the study is to understand the conditions of Urban poor habitat among middle age. According to UN 40-60 Years to be considered as Middle Age, because they are the experienced person in society and they are the one who have been contributing more towards sustainable development of their own Community. The quantitative method is used for the study and it is descriptive in nature. Sampling technique is simple random sampling. The sample size of the study is 50 and it is conducted in the Vyasarpadi area which is the heart of the slum. Even today the people of the community face lots of stigma and discrimination due to Poverty and underdeveloped conditions of the Urban Poor Habitat. There is a need to build a sustainable community through the experienced persons perceptions. The data collected through Interview Schedule and the data analysis is done through SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Sciences). The result of the study showed that the lack of education and employment leads to absence of motivation and development. The study also suggest that youth need to be more empowered through skills, sports, and education. So, the study suggests that middle age initially need more awareness on sustainable development so that they can pass on the positive attitude towards their children and youth to develop sustainable communities. It is important to create a self-responsible model and social contribution towards developing those 17 goals will be effective for the development of society.

KEYWORDS- urban habitat, middle age and sustainable community.

INTRODUCTION

UN-HABITAT states that the global urban slum population is expected to double from one billion (estimated in 2002) to nearly two billion by 2030 (from 32% to 41% of the world's urban population), and to approximately three billion by 2050. Among the one billion people who live in informal settlements today, one-third of households are headed by women. Hundreds of millions of children and youth live and work in deprived conditions in urban areas. According to the latest Global Report on Human Settlements, 43% of the urban population in developing regions lives in slums. In the least developed countries, 78% are slum-dwellers. The scale and speed of this phenomenon pose serious and compelling risks and challenges to health—in sum, it is a crisis of unprecedented magnitude.

The UN operationally defines a slum as “one or a group of individuals living under the same roof in an urban area, lacking in one or more of the following five amenities”: 1) Durable housing (a permanent structure providing protection from extreme climatic conditions), 2) Sufficient living area (no more than three people sharing a room); 3) Access to improved water (water that is sufficient, affordable, and can be obtained without extreme effort); 4) Access to improved sanitation facilities (a private toilet, or a public one shared with a reasonable number of people); and 5) Secure tenure (de facto or de jure secure tenure status and protection against forced eviction) (UN-HABITAT, 2006/7).

Urban slums are regions accommodating people who lack the basic necessities to sustain a healthy and safe livelihood. The largest slum in the world is Neza-Chalco-Itza in Mexico, housing almost four million people. The rural poor usually migrate into industrial cities in search of labor and better living facilities.

Vulnerable urban populations are often more influenced by social determinants than other urban residents. Social determinants of health include the conditions, under which people live and work. In fact, these factors refer to economic, social, political, and environmental structures and access to health-care services. Differences in the distribution of social determinants of health in a society or between different societies provide a basis for some discrimination and differences in access to resources and cause some to be more deprived than others.

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), deprivation includes “dynamic and multifaceted processes that are manifested at different levels through unequal power relations in interacting with the four main economic, social, political, and cultural areas.” Powerlessness or inability in a community means that the community has little control over the social determinants of health and life. Therefore, giving power and empowering these groups can improve their health.

Empowerment is the process of participation and distribution of power in such a way that people can control the factors and decisions shaping their lives and health. Empowerment can be discussed at three individual, community, and social levels. Emphasis on community and collective level in the category of empowerment can be observed in the speech of many thinkers. According to Laverack and Labonte's study, there have always been tensions in implementing the concept of empowerment and using bottom–up approaches in health promotion.

In addition, this study intends to making a step toward bringing the concepts of slum upgrading projects closer to Empowering Urban Poor Habitat (Slum). Hence, the present study aims to use perspectives, knowledge, and experiences in various scientific articles for identifying, summarizing, and discussing in case of interventions, challenges, actors, scopes, and outcomes in these areas.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

1. **Pedro, A.A. and A.P. Queiroz, 2019.** Slum identification and mapping are fundamental to support public policies. However, slum data is affected by differences in definition, identification, spatial delimitation, sample and data collection periods. This study compares slum maps in Sao Mateus (a peripheral region of Sao Paulo city) from the 2010 demographic census and the Sao Paulo municipal government. The census and the municipal basemaps and orthophotos were overlaid in a Geographic Information System (GIS) to evaluate their similarities and differences, the reasons for inconsistencies between them. Of

the 68 districts with subnormal agglomerates (EDSAs; special enumeration districts for slum areas in the Brazilian demographic census), 59% are in the categories 'high coincidence' or 'partial coincidence' with the perimeters of favelas (the main type of slum in Brazil) delineated by the Sao Paulo municipal government; the names of the residential area (favela/EDSA) are the same in only 51.5% of the subnormal agglomerates, while 26.5% of the EDSAs include residential areas not considered favelas by the municipality. Many Brazilian researchers state that the underestimation of EDSA census data is accentuated by the exclusion of favelas smaller than 51 dwellings from the census. However, at least in Sao Mateus, the exclusion of small favelas (3.6%) was not the only reason for census underestimation of favelas.

2. **Zahra, K., A. Ashraf, T. Zafar and B.M. Yaseen, 2018.** Urban sustainability depends upon different complex factors and marginality and social exclusion are working as threat to it. Marginality and social exclusion is a complex patchwork that includes different institutional factor and constraints. Marginality is a situation where an individual or a group is at margin in a certain social, economic or cultural characteristic due to some causal complexes and exclude such groups or individual from the rest of population. Recent literature gives much importance to the issue of marginality and social exclusion. This paper in line with the theoretical building of marginality and social exclusion with the socio-economic, cultural, ethnic and spatial dimensions, develop indices of marginality and social exclusion for the urban centers of Punjab province.

3. **Ye, C., J. Zhu, S. Li, S. Yang and M. Chen, 2019.** connection between cities. Linkages among cities are more complex and diversified in the age of globalization, so that regional economic collaborative development has become even more important than ever. Domestic and foreign competition must be dealt with to enhance the comprehensive strengths of urban agglomeration. This study takes the Yangtze River Delta (YRD) as a representative case to analyze and evaluate the economic synergistic development capacities of the Yangtze River Delta Urban Agglomeration (YRDUA). Location quotients and industrial structure similarity coefficients show that cities with high levels of economic development provide

advantages for secondary and tertiary industries, while cities with relatively low economic development levels provide clearer advantages for primary industries. Regarding the movement of the economic barycenter from 2001 to 2016, the overall directional trend was towards the northwest cities. The strength of economic linkages between cities is closely related to distance, population, and levels of economic development. The degree of economic development directly affects the capacity of collaborative development among cities, which then influences the extent of regional collaborative development.

- Zahra, K., A. Ashraf, T. Zafar and B.M. Yaseen, 2018.** Urban sustainability depends upon different complex factors and marginality and social exclusion are working as threat to it. Marginality and social exclusion is a complex patchwork that includes different institutional factor and constraints. Marginality is a situation where an individual or a group is at margin in a certain social, economic or cultural characteristic due to some causal complexes and exclude such groups or individual from the rest of population. Recent literature gives much importance to the issue of marginality and social exclusion. This paper in line with the theoretical building of marginality and social exclusion with the socio-economic, cultural, ethnic and spatial dimensions, develop indices of marginality and social exclusion for the urban centers of Punjab province.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study is conducted to obtain data on Urban poor habitat among the middle age people of Vyasarpadi. The study is conducted in hamlets of Vyasarpadi. A sample size of 50 was selected using the convenience sampling procedure. Self-prepared questionnaires with both open and close and Survey method is used for collecting data with the help of questionnaire and interview. The responses from the respondents were collected and analyzed using the SPSS tool package and also the study has been carried out based on the collection of the relevant secondary data. Secondary data collection was based on various sources such as published books, articles published in different journals & newspapers, periodicals, conference paper, working paper and websites, etc.

MAJOR FINDINGS

Personal profile of the respondents

1. A little more than three-fourth of the respondents (74%) are age group of forty.
2. Almost two-third of the respondents (69%) is male.
3. Almost one-third of the respondents (68%) are literate.
4. More than three-fourth (73%) of the respondents are Urban poor habitat.
5. More than two-third of the respondents (82%) are of Daily wages.

SUGGESTIONS

- ❖ Government can also think of singara Vyasarpadi to improve the infrastructure and hygiene practices also will improve.
- ❖ Community people also miss the enormous opportunities around them, NGOs can engage them in a positive ways and help the community to grab the opportunity.
- ❖ To treat them Opportunities should not be denied by thinking only of the people who belong to a Vyasarpadi.
- ❖ To improve the focus on joyful learning of the slum children which can reduce dropout and Child labour.
- ❖ To improve the focus on Slum Development Scheme.
- ❖ Social Workers can work and create positive awareness among children about Vyasarpadi community.

CONCLUSION

The aim of the study is to understand the conditions of Urban poor habitat among middle age. According to UN 40-60 Years to be considered as Middle Age, because they are the experienced person in society and they are the one who have been contributing more towards sustainable development of their own Community. Which affects their Sustainable development? Some of issue and Stigmatized based on Area, lack of opportunity, Unemployment, lack of infrastructure, Lack of hygiene environment and Economical Condition. Causes and Strategies to overcome Urban poor in Vyasarpadi.

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