

APPEARANCE OF SLUMS, SIDE EFFECT OF DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract :

If we consider the development movement in 20th and 21st centuries as the practical thesis of all countries and also on the other hand consider the movements against development as the antithesis for that, we come to a movement called "sustainable development" which is of utmost importance in developing countries. Although it is expected, as the definition of development implies, for development to have some precautions to be continuous, the tendency towards economic growth has disturbed the balance between the human and the nature. Thus, some problems have been made in this regard. Consequently, a note should be added to all the rules of development knowledge.

The present study is an attempt to scrutinize the function of sustainable urban development within recent decades. To be more exact, the writer pays attention to that part of urban development which takes place at the Slums.

This question that sustainable urban development to what extent has managed to control the Slums and basically what approach it has taken, has come to this conclusion that migration and Slums settlements don't completely fall within the activities of the urban development plans. It may fall in higher plans such as land preparation plan. The designers of urban development can only legalize the settlements of the Slums, give them settlement salary and let them take part in the affairs related to target city.

It is worth mentioning that the word "hysteresis" is the phenomenon in which the value of physical property lags behind changes in the effect causing it; so it doesn't mean "waste", unusable or unwanted material.

Introduction :

Lack of success in urban development management and also existing Slums like what we can see in Tehran and other big cities necessitates the study about the movement of antidevelopment. The obstacles and limitations of development are determined through the ground storage capacity especially the one related to accepting more and more harm caused by economic system dominant on the world. According to this analysis, sustainable development is only a dream and sustainable economic systems are justifiable only if the growth falls to zero or below that. "The movement of antidevelopment" according to the "principle of survival of matter and energy" indicates that all the sources will finally change into waste. But we can dramatically decrease the Coefficient of pressure on the environment on the condition that the sustainability of economic growth be analyzed and revised again. The question arising here is whether the fears and hopes that "antidevelopment movement"

and “sustainable development” have shown each other within last decades are pursuable in low-density Slums or not. Is the “antidevelopment movement” workable in this case?

According to the study made by the institute of world recourses in 1990, 42% of urban settlers in developing countries live in the Slums. Although these Slums can be blame to urban development management, it is an inescapable and inevitable fact which exists and continues. Investigating the low-density Slums can be a subject to be included in urban Development Program in which it is missing now.

What drags people to the Slums -such as housing prices, attractions of big cities, their liveliness and energy, etc.-must be included in urban Development Program.

Content :

who is an Slums settler?

Economically speaking, these people are those living in the economic range of the city but not absorbed in the economy of the city. Socially speaking, they are mostly young with rural roots and with tendency towards having relation in their hometown without the skills necessary for living in cities. Culturally speaking, they are realistic and hardworking and trying to make better education and living condition for their children and also for themselves.

According to history, Jewish Ghettos have been the first Slums settlers in developed countries especially European countries (Fig. 1).In the middle centuries, Jewish people with law force had to live in distinct neighborhoods called “Ghetto” .these Ghettos were the fixed characteristics of the cities in Italy, Germany, Poland and other countries.



Figure 1 Jewish Ghetto in Rome circa 1789

Sometimes living in the Slums is also regarded as a way of living besides three existing way of living namely urban, rural and tribal. And according to its own social and economic characteristics has created a certain physical structure. The attraction of living in the cities and also the welfare available in the cities has made these people leave their hometown and pour into industrial cities and work market. Most of these people are rural migrants that rush to cities to make better living conditions.

The theories defining "Slums settlers" are divided into two categories: positive and negative.

Doctor Piran's Theory: migration in Iran should be considered as an intelligent measurement taken by ruralists and shouldn't be looked at as a negative phenomenon .in the Slums, common benefits unites the settlers with each other, control each other and also are united when facing problems.

Marshal klinrad says: Slums settlers are an urban problem and obstacle, it roots into crime and felony .Although it exists in different types and shapes, it enjoys a certain universal pattern. People living in the Slums have been separated from the general politic and power structure of the society, thus, is regarded as "low social group". These people look at the world with a cloud of doubt. Living in the Slums is appealing to them and they try to conceal living in the Slums.

Whyness and howness

The most important reason of living in the Slums is lack good living conditions. In other words, people move into the Slums due to obstacles in their original place more than the attraction of the target city. 'Piran' says because the capital of developing countries is the focus of facilities and fund and all welfare, people pours into the capital. And because this rush to the cities will badly affect the price of housing, so people have no other choice than living in the Slums. Two characteristics regarding migration are of more significance :being permanent or temporary. Although Broder,et ,al consider migration as temporary, migration in Tehran is regarded as permanent.

The formation of Slums involves several ways as follows:

1. Organized attack (gathering of 30-year-old couples with children, lawyers advocating the poor, law students, some of the politicians and clergymen advocating the poor).
2. Private dividing of the pieces of land with the permission of the owners (illegal dividing of farms)
3. Crawling-like obtaining of land.

The characteristics of the Slums

Creating the Slums is one of the effects of migration. Migration affects both original and target places. so when we consider Slums as one of the problems of the cities, the origin of this problem is migration. So migration is negative. The variety in form and function of the Slums has made them look like "economic - social districts"but we can't coordinate the characteristics of mere space and skeleton or mere economic-social to them. There are other theories which help recognize them better:

Broder: The Slums have a certain look and by different function on land we can recognize them. Shokuhi: The Slums are aged houses which are about to annihilate and are constructed with short-lived material. Perlman: these places centers for small business centers which form near these houses and are a part of it. They lack facilities and general services. There you can see uncovered wires, worn-out and inexact wiring.

Incongruous approaches towards Slums

The planners have an average and minimal view towards Slums. As we should give better services to people living in the Slums, at the same time we are paving the way for more migration to happen. For example when we construct more subway stations between the cities (like Kenya)(Fig. 2), it makes it easier for emigrants to commute so they decide to migrate permanently. On the other hand, if we ignore these places and pay no attention to them it will end in negative potential ,crime and abnormalities. One of the troubles made by these people is getting job opportunities from the natives of that city. So the government should employ the natives of that city first. But this is in contrast with the principle of letting these people participate in the city affairs.



Figure 2 train in Kenya on the dwarfs

Conclusion:

Development is the inevitable destiny of our cities. Sustainable development is a big jump in order to have a world that not only gives services but it can also maintain itself. Slums is the side effect of unsustainable development started in the last decades. Due to its hysteresis effect, even if we remove the factor and develop the planners view point, we can still see Slums in big cities. Ignoring the problem does not solve the problem. The government should make more facilities for those who have not migrated yet in their original places. And for those who already live in the Slums, the government should legalize them and find better ways of living for them to tackle their problems. The solutions mentioned in this article are based on social justice, human values, avoiding ready prescriptions, people surveys, long-term and big plans beside instant solutions.

The very first and important measurement that should be taken by planners of development is to accept Slums as a bitter reality. Fighting the authorities with these people, making them homeless, destroying their houses, aggressive police attack just adds salt to the injury. The government should also legalize their houses and gives them documents for their houses. Not giving documents does not solve the problem. Because living in the Slums is not to gain a piece of land, it has economic and job reasons. Giving certificate to these houses avoids informal land trading and dividing the land more and more. Their first need is to improve sewage system. This make them feel in a better place and decrease environmental crimes such as stealing electricity, unsuitable costruction, etc. Next step is to make public buildings to boost the Slums. In all these measurements we should let them participate in the affairs so that they feel kind of responsible towards their cities.

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