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Parameter of Urban Housing Problem

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***Abstract*: Urban housing Construction process, renewal and upgrading. The aim is to identify the system approach that could be used for renewing and up grading urban housing generally with view to expanding cities, redevelopment, redesigning and beautification of settlement layout, upgrading of facilities and public goods and services, repair, construction and silting of drainage system. Stratified survey method was used in generating the data, through identifying the current housing system. With an increasing acknowledgement of climate variability, the important role of resilience in achieving healthy urban ecosystems. Rural–urban migration contributes to urban growth across the world. However, the processes of becoming urban are not equal for all migrants, nor are their role in producing and transforming urban space. Environmental conditions of urban settings are a major issue both for individual residents and for local and national governments.**

***Keywords*: Housing, environment, planning, migration**

1. Introduction

The risks and changes induced by natural hazards and disasters are on rise globally. The impacts to the cities are severe and widespread in the areas of physical, economic, social development, loss of life, property, resources and overall destruction. What's more, during the urbanization, a widely horizontal urban expansion and the increase of population density have resulted in the decline in urban carrying capacity and the increase of the vulnerability of individuals and communities in the city. Recently, influenced by climate variability and changed at both global and local level, resilience has been considered as a notion that seeks to capture and organize the capability of a city to react, respond and cope with different changes. With the emergence of resilience thinking, the city's strategy of coping with disasters transforms from passive resistance and post disaster relief approach to active adaptation and risk assessment, preparedness and early warning systems. Cities are integrated social– ecological systems in which social systems and ecosystems are recognized as coupled, interdependent, and coevolving. In the discourses of urban planning, construction and policy-making, urban resilience refers to a holistic capacity of urban social-ecological system that is contributed to by different coupled subsystems in a city. Integrated by ecosystem and people together, urban communities are socio-ecological subsystems of the city with the characteristics of diversity, dynamic, and adaptation. As the basic unit of urban risk governance and security defence, urban community has a great responsibility in providing basis for urban planning and fostering resilience at various spatial scales of the city. A growing body of economics literature has been investigating the role of non-cognitive skills, often referred to as soft skills or personality traits, in predicting micro-economic behaviour. In this literature non-cognitive skills, besides cognitive abilities, are documented as important determinants of labour productivity, wages, occupational choices and job search behaviour. Conceivably, geographic mobility is among those life outcomes which non-cognitive skills might predict. Yet only little is known about the role of non-cognitive skills for individual migration decisions. Rural-to-urban migration is a necessary component of the economic development process, as the migration of labour out of agriculture has been a feature of the growth path of every country that has developed. From a macroeconomic perspective, every country has its own distinct growth path, but the common feature is that as economic growth occurs, labor moves out of agriculture into the manufacturing and service sectors. However, from a microeconomic perspective the transition out of agriculture is not well understood. The path from a largely agricultural economy to a wealthier, manufacturing, and services-based economy seems varied, and perhaps more importantly it is not clear how to positively influence progress along that path using policy. Currently, the process of urbanization changes the view of the Earth 's surface, climate and biodiversity the most. The rapid processes of the urbanization influence the density of development, traffic intensity resulting in the increase of environmental pollution and this negatively influences the life quality and health of the population. According to the main aim of the city planning is to create the best living, work and leisure conditions for the people, protect their health from the harmful effect of natural, industrial and other conditions. Therefore, in order to protect the environment, it is important to evaluate the environmental criteria which will influence the urban land use.

2. Urban migration

Urban migration is about the people migrate from rural to urban area. For better lifestyle and better economic. migration patterns, there is substantial heterogeneity across countries, which partially comes from the inconsistent definitions of urban over space and time. Different countries define an urban area in different ways. Urban areas have also expanded, and are often officially reclassified from rural to urban. Therefore, demarcations of urban zones continue to accommodate the birth and growth of metropolitan areas since 1960. As a consequence,

national statistics on rural–urban population shares are not immediately comparable across space or time. While there are several efforts underway to measure urban expansion, without holding urban areas constant, it is nearly impossible to compute rural–urban migration rates, as one cannot attribute city growth in excess of natural population growth to migration alone. Two recent studies of labour productivity show large productivity gaps between agriculture and non-agricultural sectors. An important insight from is that there are large differences in productivity across sectors within economies, and that returns are lowest consistently in the agricultural sector. Moving labour out of the agricultural sector into other sectors would, at least in partial equilibrium terms, increase the returns to labour in the economy. In a related paper, show that the gap between agricultural and non-agricultural productivity cannot be explained by differences in hours worked, human capital, educational quality, cost-of-living differences, or factor shares. They find the gap between agricultural and non-agricultural productivity persists even accounting for all of these potential confounding factors. It seems safe to conclude that the returns to labour in the agricultural sector. Though the returns to labour in agriculture are lower, we have not yet demonstrated that the returns to migrating to urban areas are higher than the returns to all economic activities in rural areas. Using individual migrant tracking data. Households often lack access to credit or insurance, and as a result they could potentially turn to rural–urban or international migration either as a substitute for access to credit markets or as a risk coping strategy. Compared to the potential income from local off-farm work, the covariance between income from migration and other household income is lower, which decreases overall income variance. Alternatively, migration and any remittances migrants send back can be thought.

3. Urban community

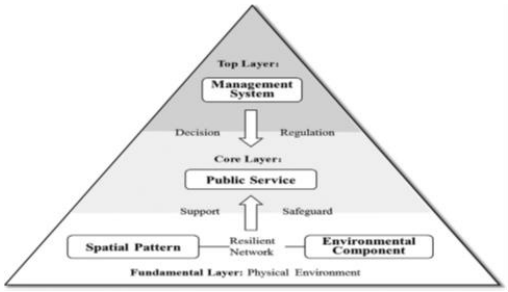

Fig. 1. The resilient community model consists of four performance dimensions of resilience

Although substantive progress has been made through instantiated experiments in the resilient urban community practices, the academics have not reached an agreement on what are the characteristics of resilience. proposed six characteristics of a resilient system, namely homeostasis, omnivore, high flux, flatness, buffering and redundancy. Based on this, considered ‘foresight and preparedness/planning’, ‘compartmentalization’ and ‘flexible planning/design’ as practical principles for urban resilience. argued for five urban planning and design strategies to achieve urban resilience, including multifunctionality, redundancy and modularization, (biological and social) diversity, multiscale networks and connectivity, and adaptive planning and design.

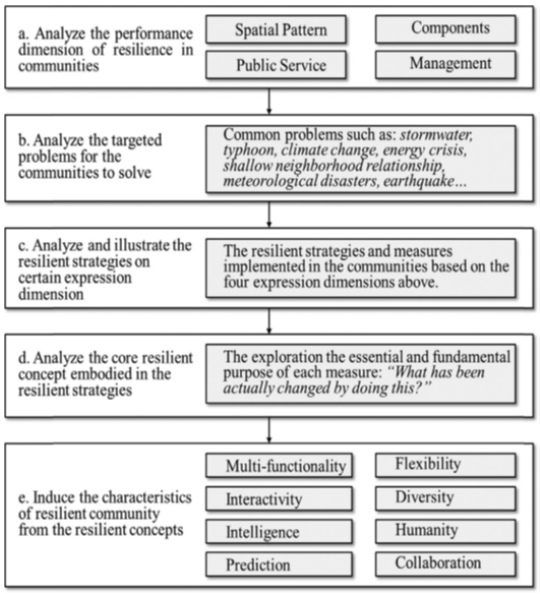

Fig. 2. A flowchart of case study research of resilient urban community

4. Urban sustainability

Maintaining a balance between the development and the environment. Improving the quality of citizens' life without the degradation of natural resources due to excessive pressure. creating a situation in which the desirability and facilities are not reduced over time. The ability of the society, ecosystem or any current system to continue functioning in the indefinite future without being necessarily drawn to weakness due to the lack of resources upon which the system is dependent despite too much load on them. Integrating the economic, social, and environmental objectives to maximize the welfare of the current generation without harming the ability of future generations to meet their needs. Considering economic growth alone, undermines the quality of life. Indicators studied over a period of time, mark the distance and direction from the target. Urban Sustainability as given by UNCSD has four components namely Economical, Environmental, Social and Institutional. The UNCSD framework for determining the Urban Sustainability is a 3-tiered hierarchical model with several themes under each dimension and each theme has several indicators under it. Indicators help in knowing the direction and distance from the target and urban sustainability index obtained by an aggregation of all the indicators shows where the link between economy, environment and society is weak. It gives a quantitative and measurable definition to the progress in urban sustainability. The quantitative values are easy to understand and grasp by policy makers. Probably the earliest and most comprehensive definition of sustainable development is given

by Brundtland Commission, as ‘‘Development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.” ‘Sustainable urban development’ (SUD) has often been used interchangeably with ‘urban sustainability’. They may be differentiated, however, because sustainability implies a desirable state or set of conditions whereas SUD implies a process by which sustainability can be attained. More formally, SUD has been defined as: ‘‘development that improves the long-term social and ecological health of cities and towns.” Urban sustainability is defined as the challenge to ‘‘solve both the problems experienced within cities and the problems caused by cities”, recognising that cities themselves provide many potential solutions. The dimensions of Urban Sustainability are established as” Sustainable urbanisation refers to the well-balanced relationship between the social, economic and environmental agents in society.

5. Urban environment

Environmental factors, in varying degrees, always have a direct influence on the urban environment formation and the provision of favourable and safe conditions for the life of the population. Their role in the planning and development of urban areas remains an integral part of the management of such areas. Management should be aimed at improving the efficiency of use of the territories and ecological environment improvement. Planning must be done with the consideration of identified ecological processes in cities on the basis of the information about their occurrence in the past and present. Currently, cities face a multitude of problems that require urgent and immediate solutions. One of the most important issues is the poor state of the urban environment, so the environmental factors remain one of the most critical problems that should be considered by the authorities while implementing the urban areas’ development plans.

A. Industrial influence

The problem of all the industrial enterprises, the formation of large quantities of waste, air emissions, wastewater and solid waste production. The reduction of areas of forests, savannas, steppes in connection with the rapid construction of cities, industrial enterprises and highways leads to the reduction of oxygen in the atmosphere. Therefore, the subjects of such enterprises should seek to take into account and improve the greening of production in the process of financial and economic activities. Mining and processing enterprises for industrial purposes use large quantities of water. This entails the formation of wastewater contaminated with various substances, which in contact with water bodies is detrimental to their inhabitants. In the surface water is discharged petroleum products, copper compounds, iron, zinc, phosphorus, phenol, ammonia and nitrite nitrogen. Very often these and other harmful substances are in the groundwater, where they seep from landfills production and agriculture.

B. Transport influence

Transport is one of the most important elements of the material-technical base of social production and a necessary condition for the functioning of modern industrial society, as it is used for the movement of goods and passengers. Transport is a major source of acoustic pollution of the environment. In large cities, the noise level of 70-75 acoustic decibels, which is several times exceeds admissible norms. The combustion of fuel in engine cylinders are formed non-toxic (water vapor, carbon dioxide) and toxic substances. The latter are the products of combustion or side-reactions occurring at high temperature.

6. Conclusion

To be a sustainable city is not simple. It requires a great deal of political will, resources, commitment and perseverance over a long period of time. A sustainable city clearly combines sustainable solutions with sustainable growth to give its inhabitants a high quality of life. The city has to have an ambitious green plan/aim with a clear goal that all the city’s stakeholders can understand, believe it, buy into and get committed. Urban land where industrial constructions and traffic congestion regularly occurs faces with increased pollution, noise, dust, so in order to maintain a healthy and harmonious environment, it is important to use land in accordance with the environmental requirements. Failure to comply with these requirements will result in the increase of air pollution having an adverse effect to the environment and people living there. In compliance with the current situation and future trends discussed, we can say that in order to protect the environment in urban land, it is important to assess environmental criteria, which will determine the land use in urban areas. Assessment of the effectiveness of low-income housing provision in meeting the needs of urban and poor households has predominantly focused on the quality of shelter and basic services, but the livelihoods created by developments have often been overlooked.

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