Chapter 3

Chapter 3  Literature review on residential structure

3.1 Concept of residential structure

3.2 Characteristic of residential structure

3.2.1 Socioeconomic status

3.2.2 Family status

3.2.3 Ethnic status

3.2.4 Other status

3.3 Literature on residential structure
Concept of Residential Pattern

The residential clustering of immigrant groups in western cities is one of the most distinctive features of their settlement. But ethnic or racial status is only one social variable by which a population may be subdivided while other, which includes social and economic status, also has a spatial component which may be readily, identified and examined. Therefore it is necessary to view the residential pattern of immigrant groups in the city in the wider perspective of social structure and its relationship to spatial structure. Pahl (1968) believes that the relationship between these two components is such that the spatial structure partly reflects and partly determines the social structure West Indians in Britain are overwhelmingly concentrated in manual and service occupations. Rose (1969) pointed out that any study of the residential distribution of West Indians and their level of segregation from the majority population must take into account more than the mere fact that there are differences in skin pigmentation which lead to widespread feelings of prejudice and of discrimination. It must also take into account the fact that contoured immigrants in Britain have many problems like poverty and low income which are faced by large members of the British-born working class.

The residential patterns of minority group have been extensively studied in North American cities, especially in Chicago, where the early works of art and Burges laid the foundation for much subsequent research in the field of urban ecology. Yet in Britain, the residential patterns of immigrant groups have been relatively neglected despite repeated discussion on the development and implications of concentrations of coloured immigrants on within the
conurbations. More over most of the very few studies of residential pattern examine the distribution of coloured immigrants at only one point in time.

Most of the researches on ethnic groups imply that there is relationship between the observed residential pattern and the relationship of minority and majority community. A study of changing residential patterns of minority groups reveals a clear distinction between populations which remain highly segregated, and those in which there is a progressive residential dispersal and breakdown of the ethnic concentration.

A common feature of the settlement pattern of minority groups is tendency to move towards the periphery of the city. This phenomenon has been common to black people of North American cities as well as to white immigrant groups. This movement may be stimulated by a desire for access to better housing and amenities.

Areal differences has for many years been one of the dominant paradigms of urban social geography following the tradition of regionalization within the discipline as a whole. Urban geographers have sought to regionalize towns and cities in attempts to produce high level generalization about urban form and structure.

The residential areas are the most land consuming of all the study of its location, character and differentiation constitutes one important dimension of social organization. Social organization also contains economic, culture and ethnic work. If a fullest understanding of the complex urban structure is obtained. The internal structure of the city is very complex and varies from city core to periphery. The city neighbor hoods filter considerably in terms of
physical appearance, land use pattern population composition and other related characteristics. The residential houses vary according to income, occupation and education.

Residential patterns are the regularities or relationships that characterized the residential sub-system. For example a distinctive pattern clustering of population characteristic can be regarded as a residential pattern. Residential pattern follows the social changes and becomes more predicated on external symbols notably wealth, income, classes become relatively segregated from each other, though within each area which is homogeneous with regard to inhabitants.

Residential pattern explained in terms of social differentiation refer to the differences in characteristic of household in different part of the city. These are determined by family income, size of household, levels of education and social attitudes. This leads to segregation of population by various dimensions of social stratification creating certain types of residential patterns. This chapter is basically devoted to the analysis of the existing residential patterns. However, a brief consideration of concept of residential pattern in a cross-cultural context also discussed.

The residential differentiation of the urban population takes place in terms of many attributes and in many ways. A criterion which can be used for differentiating individuals and groups may become the basis for their physical separation. The prospect of separation may be accomplished through a variety of sanctions, through a voluntary aggregation designed as a defense against unfamiliar ides or customs or as an escape from persecution and discrimination, and through a selection of market force.
This residential differentiation and the resulting segregation of populations serve many purposes. Physical isolation symbolizes social isolation and decreases the changes of undesirable and potentially embarrassing contact. Furthermore, segregation may provide a means of group support in a hostile environment and it may even lead to administrative efficiency. For whatever reason residential differentiation characterizes the pre-industrial and industrial city, both the laissez-faire and planned, both the capitalist and socialist. The physical isolation of differing populations seems and inevitable concomitant of 'urbanism' as a way of life.²

The realization of physical separation and socio-economic segregation of population in urbanized area has led many scholars from diverse fields to explore and interpret the patterns and process of intra-urban residential structure.

Social sub-system based on socio-cultural values and norms also determines the residential choice. The kind of home required, the kind of neighbours and kind of residential area desired are all closely related with the social values that a particular segment of population hold. There studies have contributed much to the understanding of residential structure of cities in different parts of the world. In the paragraph an attempt has been made to summaries some important generalization about the residential structure in different parts of the world.

There is no uniformity in dwelling units in urban residential areas of cities. The growth and development of residential areas of a city locality governed by socioeconomic, cultural and historical factors like location bazaar (market), pre existing land use, place of worship etc. were the important factors of the pattern of a particular residential area.
Apart from the above factors location of industries ownership of land, lease system, availability of transport and above all the law and order situation and functioning of municipality bearing impact on the pattern of dwelling units of a city. Besides the urban flaks are not identical in the requirement and preferences. They also differ in their purpose of building a dwelling unit or units. Pattern of houses also vary according to income and size of the family, resources use efficiency, educational qualification aptitude of family members in social status, learning aptitude etc. have contributed in the setting of a residential locality. In this collection an attempt has been made to analyze existing residential pattern of Moradabad city.

Residential pattern of cities

Residential areas are not affected by one factor alone but by numerous factors. Pockets are formed on the basis of religion, caste, sub-caste social, economical and financial status of the dwellers. Moreover education, aesthetic séance and attitude also govern residential patterns. Topography of the residential areas also plays an important role in the divide. Lanes by lanes and the houses of the people make the residential area a sub system in a city system. Hence, the residential patterns are not independent but are influenced by various factors as mentioned earlier.

The economic sub-system affects the residential pattern of a locality. Availability of job opportunities shapes the occupational structure of the city’s work force. This in turn, determines the economic status of population, their competitive ability for housing requirements. The location of worksite also affects residential pattern as many employees try to minimize traveling distance. This results in high population density of zone surrounding the Central Business
District (CBD) of the city. This pattern of urban dwellings reflected in old Indian cities but not as strongly as in the modern day’s cities because in old days most of the production activities were carried out in the dwelling units of the craftsmen.

People prefer to reside in the areas where they can get company of the people having the similar social area values and norms. The kind of house, and residential area desired are closely related with the social values that a particular segment of people holds. It is observed that other things being equal, Muslims generally prefer homes with large courtyards surrounded by high wall, while Hindus tend to prefer houses with little or no court yard. Muslim women stay and work within the house while Hindu women may work and pass time out side the house, therefore, an open and large courtyard is a necessity for Muslim households.

Similarly, the concept of purity, pollution and caste system has led to the residential segregation of untouchable in the peripheral zones. Thus, they are schedule from the core activity to minimize the chances of their contact with upper Hindu caste. Finally, the sub-system of finance and controls such as availability of housing subsidies, public housing founds, construction; industry capacity etc. exercise great influence over the volume and type of housing that had been and are being constructed.

**Multivariate Characteristics of Residential Pattern**

We have noticed that residential pattern depend much on social differences of the inhabitants in different parts of the city. Social differences influence the divide in different parts of the city. Social causes responsible for
the division have been discussed under the heading ‘residents of pattern; Apart from social factors researchers of modern days have also analyzed different forms of multivariate’ responsible for the differentiation in the setting up of pockets over the city space. Some of the factors analyzed by these researchers are linkages, Cluster analysis, principal component analysis and common man factor analysis. According to modern day researchers these factors play an important role in the pocket formation of a locality. Though these multivariate analysis methodologically differ from the social area analysis. In multivariate analysis the results are obtained through the statistical assessment of data. Thus, the findings confirm to the theoretical derived categories to discuss the dimension of spatial differentiation of household as seen in cross cultural analysis by various researchers.

Characteristic of Socioeconomic Status

Socioeconomic status of an individual or a family is determined by income, education, occupation and home values, though it may be measured differently in different cultures. In United States high income, a college education, a professional or marginal position and high home value constitute high status. In most cities, people of similar social status are grouped in sectors whose points are in the innermost urban residential areas.

Socio-economic status or social rank typically exhibit high correlation with indicant relating to the proportion of workforce, the proportion of non-manual workers, educational and income level of the population and proportion living in above average-value houses. Population with above average educational and income levels and live in below average value houses. The links between each of the indicants are strong and the factor typically accounts for the major
proportion of common factor variance exhibited in urban residential differentiation.

In studies of cities in the developing societies the socio-economic status factor has also shown close link to such phenomena as minority groups membership in the concept of caste and more general differences is ways of life. Despite variations in the indicator used to measure the socio-economic status with changing social context. The dimension is universal and has proved consistent cross culturally.

Social separation delineates according to occupational, educational and income criteria. If households are classified according to their incomes as some households having higher incomes are also having higher status than others. In traditional societies there was clear cut distance between various strata and social mobility between them was restricted. However, in this stratified social structure there is a tendency towards decrease of social distance among strata through increased mobility. This is generally attributed to the industrialization and mobilization.

Characteristics of Family Status

Family status is second most important factor or dimension uncovered in studies of factorial ecology. It is composed of variety of indicants which appear to be related to differences in the types of the family found in various neighborhoods of the city. Typically, factors belonging to the family cluster show high correlations with indicants relating to the demographic structure of the population and with indicants relating to such family-saturated phenomena as fertility and proportion of never-married or widow women.
Differences along the factor are indexed by such variables as fertility, the proportion of large families, the youthfulness of the population, the proportion of single family dwelling. Factors showing high correlation with their indicants have been variously termed ‘Family Status’, ‘Young family cycle’, Progenitor’, and ‘sub urbanism’. Population scoring highly on the factor are characterized by many children few old people and few unmarried adults, and occur in areas situated some distance from the inner city and characterized by single family houses.

The more indicants are included relating to the demographic and family characteristics of the population. The single family factor tends to breakup into a series of more specific factors relating to different age-group and different stages of the family cycle. In Calcutta, Berry and Rees report the female employment is related to the differences between Hindu and Muslim areas rather than to Familism where career norms apply to women in much the same way as they do the men, a separate female careerism factor may be emerge.

Family status is closely related with the variables of the size of household, age structure, female work participation and sex ratio; suggest that dimension of family status had so often been identified in many studies. This dimension is usually found to be highly correlated with age structure, fertility, material status and housing type. This dominant factor appears to be one indicating differences in what Bell has termed ‘Familism’ a way of life characterized by a concern with family characteristic rather than with those relating to career or consumptions.
Characteristics of Ethnic Status

Ethnic statuses have a close association with the variables related to ethnic origin, language, religion and education.

The city space can be differentiated on the ground of racial, national, religious and linguistic origins of the household. However, increased demand of labor and skill which is an outcome of industrialization and modernization has resulted in attracting people of diverse origin to the cities. Thus, the ethnic heterogeneity has been posited as general characteristic of the modern city and there are only few cities which appear to be essentially homogeneous in their ethnic composition.

In Chicago, Rees reports that immigrants like, Jewish and Russian, Irish and Swedes, Italians and other nonwhites living together because of resource factor. In Boston Sweester differentiates between three distinct ethnic groups i.e., non-white Italian and Irish middle-class factor. He also pointed out that in some analysis these distinct accesses merge into a single biopolar factor. In case of developing countries sometimes the ethnic structure is related to the variables of socio-economic status. Berry (1965) in his study of Calcutta found that segregation of population by caste was related to the professional and educational characteristic of the population.

Other Dimensions

Apart from these major dimensions of spatial differentiation of households which are more or less universal, other specific dimensions are also found. The most common among them are housing status, and mobility status. Generally housing status is mixed up with the family status, But in case where
familizm is not so prominent. The dimension of housing status is prominent in analysis of housing pattern variable such as movement rates, population change are common. While other dimensions obtained through analysis are specific. For instance, the traditional commercial communities in Calcutta

**Review of Related Literature**

**Arthur Smailes (1955)**

He stressed the need for rigorous field surveys and for generalization about townscape pattern. Smails recognized that the surrounding tracts of residential developmental areas are the product of successive phase of urban growth, each subjected to the different social, economic and cultural forces; He also observed for process of change within the city, and growth of every town. He suggests that a town is the result of outward extension and internal reorganisation.

**Mohan Lal Saxena (1955)**

He pointed out that there is considerable score for the expansion of residential accommodation in many of the growing cities and towns of India. At many places land is plentiful and well planned suburbs or Satellites Township can be built with advantage. These suburbs can become model townships with a proportion of the city and the country side provided with the facilities of proper drainage, good roads and other necessary amenities. The local authorities in such areas will do well because they do not want to lose all the land under their command. They should in fact reserve certain, island in the heart of areas allotted to the housing societies, for development when the houses rebuilt and the townships further developed. The disposal of land should be slow and spread
over a period of time to enable the local goodies to realize substantial amounts. By this method the local administration will be able to provide better facilities and amenities.

Kamlesh Misra (1957)

Kamlesh is of the opinion that urban explosion and its consequences on human life and development now become major concern of government and international organizations. The problem is here serious in developing countries where the rural millions who migrated every year to large cities in search of employment have remained shelter less for decades. Thus, slum and squatter settlements came into existence and become the hallmark of third world cities.

This study seeks to explain how households in a given set of socio-economic characteristics come up with different types of housing choices. It tries to identify the factors influencing the decision making process.

It also investigates and explains why different categories of households choose different housing and what role the socio-economic variables and environmental settings play in the decision making process. Answers to their questions can help in formulating appropriate housing policies. The book is based on empirical study of public behavior and response with respect to size, quality and of housing in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The book is an important and timely contribution to the resolution of housing problems in third world cities.

Kamlesh Misra’s (1957) book on housing the poor in the third world either is an attempt to understand the parameters of housing policies in the third world cities i.e., Rio de Janeiro. Even though the book covers only selected dimensions of public behavior and housing policy, it does attempt to explain
why housing policies have not so far benefited the poor. What the people need, what can they afford, how do they choose a house, etc. are issues that must form the bases for formulating housing policies. Misra has used logistic model to an empirical situation in the city of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil to prove that unless the choice behavior of the people is taken into account, the effectiveness of housing policies will tend to be minimized.

**Emrys Jones (1960)**

Study the townscapes of Belfort, in which the principal features of the built up environment were mapped, using simple classification based on (before and after 1896) function (residential areas with and without local shops) and style (detached and terrace housing). This effectively discriminated between five kinds of townscape in addition to the CBD area.

**Gist (1959)**

Has made comparison of Indian and western cities. According to Gist, people have tendency to choose their residence on the basis of racial and religious preferences which is the symbol of wealth, power and social prestige. These bases are also seen in western countries. But in India caste preferences and prejudice play an additional role in residential choice. Religious monument of a particular religion is surrounded by people of that religion. Gist study may be treated as pioneer work on Indian city structure. Although he did not derive any dimension using variables, but he put forward the idea which can be empirically tested.
Moser and Scott (1962)

He used factor analysis technique to find out the relationship between the functional character of British towns and various aspect of their social structure. In this study fifty seven variables were reduced to four main components. These were identified as --

1. Social class
2. Housing condition (a contrast between development and level of labor force participation)
3. Growth pattern from 1931 to 1951
4. Certain urban characteristic (proportion of old person illegitimate birth rate, proportion of single person household and proportion of dwelling in bad repair)

Brush, J.E (1962)

Regarding the studies on the morphology of Indian cities, Brush’s work “morphology of India cities” may be cited as the most comprehensive one. He observed that the theories evolved for the cities of western world are not relevant to the cities of India as these cities have their own peculiar structure.

This study provides discussions on the rate of urbanization, migration, morphology, social aspects, and problems of decentralization and so on.

Kevin Lynch (1962)

Came out with a book Image of the City and examined feelings of the people living in Boston and Los Angeles and emphasized on routes they
preferred to drive around, and then, he was able to build general image of the city. This work on Boston city was applied in planning of Birmingham city.

**Brush (1962)**

In his study of Indian cities and ecology he has made notable contribution. Besides dealing with the above mentioned characteristics of Indian cities, he tried to prove the traditional nature of Indian cities. The fringe of Indian cities is commonly occupied by low status people yet there are examples of peripheral sections with new housing colonies where high economic class is grouped in a similar fashion to western cities. It is expected to continue as urban income level increase.

**Guha (1964)**

Studied the morphological regions of Burdwan and suggested a method which is different from those studied by others as mentioned above. In her study she identified seven zones as (1) dynamic (2) Static (3) Rejuvenated, (4) Expanding, (5) Waiting for development, (6) Derelict and (7) Agricultural enclave.

**Prakash Rao (1964)**

In his study of the "Towns of Mysore state" applied regression correlation analysis to find out the underlying relationship between urban size and occupation, urban growth and occupation, growth of population and size of towns, industrial population and total population.

The use of multiple factor analytic methods are generally preferred by the geographers, as with this method it is possible to identify the nature of the relationship existing between relevant variables and to identify groups of
variables that have a common underlying spatial pattern. Prakash Rao applied the technique of principal component analysis to identify developed regions of the district of Mysore state. He used the first component to construct an index of economic development. Then the regions of high and medium development were identified taking into consideration the value of index.

Glenn H. Beyer (1965)

Produced the most comprehensive text in the entire field of housing. His volume bring together a remarkable abundance of information concerning housing-its history, market, production, acquisition, and consumption, special problems and the most recent technical reports from statistical and other source. In an earlier book, Housing, a Factual Analysis (1958), the author presented a widely praised objective of investigation of housing in the United States. In this new volume, he uses housing, a factual analysis as the basis for a varied and extensively broadened examination of housing within a frame work of historical, social, economic, and political considerations.

Each topic is exhaustively collaborated many of them are found in no other book. The author presents a broad view of the evolution of the American home from its European back grounds. He examines social and political implications of the rapidly growing suburbs, and also examines the economic, social, and emotional considerations in housing pattern. He also discusses housing in Europe, United Kingdome, and in newly developing countries. Important social variables such as cross cultural and ethnic consideration, class structure, standards of living, urban sub-urban and rural differences, ecology, population factors are also incorporated in this study.
The author devotes particular attention to topics such as urban slum problems, mortgage financing, cooperative housing, condominiums, mobile homes, the role of government, pressure groups, and housing research.

This abundance of information is presented in a lucid readable fashion. Individual parts of the text are so tightly organized that they serve as compact, primary reference sources. This book is valuable as a comprehensive introductory text, and as an enduring reference work.

**Berry and Tenant (1965)**

Their study tried to test only the Shevky & Bell dimensions using limited variables. If different sets of variables related to different aspects would have been used, some new dimensions would have emerged. The variables of two periods have been used, which shows the changes in spatial patterns of housing characteristics and are associated with socio-economic factors as well as family status of the city dwellers. People change their houses in better ones as their economic status improves.

**Alam S.M. (1966):**

Alam’s study has been made on Calcutta; in this study almost every aspect of city structure has been included. This study has successfully used Indian variables and produced ten dimensions. Some of them attested the western city dimensions but some new indigenous dimensions also emerged. For example, low incidence of functional differentiation in land use and increasing admixture of ecological patterns. It revealed family status as an independent dimension, but socio-economic status and minority group membership are linked.
T.G. Mcgee (1968)

Try to investigate the main features of growth, characteristic and role of the great cities in small sector (the region of south East Asia) of this vast segment of the world’s humanity, in an attempt to illustrate the broaden problems of the cites of the third world. For this purpose the Southeast Asia region is ideal. Although the cities of this region contain only a small proportion as urban population to the total third world (20 million out of 334 million). Their cultural diversity, common heritage of colonialism, and varying economic and political systems reinforce the view that the region is microcosm of the third world. There are of course, problems associated with such an investigation. The title may lead the reader to assume that the writer is attempting to build up some constructed model of the typical Southeast Asian city, after the style of Sjoberg’s model of the pre-industrial city. No such model attempted for it may be argued with some justification that the economic and political fragmentation of the area, which has occurred on an already culturally diversified base, inhibits generalization on a regional basis. Nevertheless, it can be argued that there are enough common configurations in the history, economic and social structures and roles of the cities of South East Asia to permit some general assessment.

Murdie (1969)

This study is based on socio-economic as well as housing variables of two census years i.e. 1951 and 1961. The comparison of the evolved dimensions and changes in the spatial pattern in two successive censuses is made. He identified a number of processes work in a decade regarding social geography of Toronto city. Nine significant dimensions emerged and were comparable between two time points. Some of the dimension, for example, economic status,
family status and recent growth showed greatest consistency. He recognized the distortion of concentric pattern of family status and observed zonal arrangement of socio-economic status. Finally he clusters within metropolis in certain ethnic group.

Johannes F. Linn (1969)

The primary concern of this study is the issues that arise and can be dealt with at municipal level. National spatial development and growth of any particular urban area however represent highly interrelated aspects of one and the same process of transformation experienced in all developing countries.

This volume thus takes its primary theme the design of city-land policy for more efficient and equitable urban growth in developing countries. Such analysis must being with a diagnosis of the problem of urban policy in developing countries which can be summarized as consisting of two interrelated phenomena. First, urban labour supply tends to expand as rapidly, than urban labor demand, this lead to the stagnant urban wages and thus incomes, especially for unskilled workers. Second the demand for urban services (including transport, housing and public services) expands more rapidly than their supply, this leads to rising prices for urban land and housing, overcrowded housing, and shortages of public services, all of which affect the urban poor especially. Since these imbalances are largely the results of inefficient management of labor demand and service supply by government, the efficiency and equity of urban development can be increased by improving the policies that create the unbalances. The present study also analyzes policies concerning urban labor supply and conditions of service demand in considerable detail. The conclusion of this study is those policy instruments exists, and have been tested,
by which many of the urban ills in developing countries many be redressed. Indeed, that this volume can go beyond speculation about the beneficial effect of the policies it proposes.

This study assumes that urbanization will continue at a rapid pace in developing countries for the foreseeable future. Even if it were desirable and feasible to slow down this process of transformation, urbanization and the growth of large cities would continue into the future under all but the most extreme and unlikely policies. It therefore, becomes increasingly important to search for policies that improve the efficiency of resource allocation in urban area and alleviate urban poverty.

The purpose of this volume is to contribute to this search by taking a comprehensive look at the state of economic analysis of urban problems and policies in developing countries. Such an overview must cover a large range of issues including employment, housing, public services, and fiscal policy.

The main purpose of the present publication is to furnish information on social trends periodically. The estimates given are based on currently available data. Some information is also given on the structural aspects. However, it is reflected that this can be done on the basis of available data on trends.

Singh (1971)

Studied the urban structure of Meerut city on the basis of various aspects and identified three areas of urban concentration as: (1) very high urban concentration (2) the high urban concentrations (3) intermediate and low concentration. These identifications have been made on the basis of the range of percentage value of population following the method of Rao.
Madan Lal Goel (1976)

In support of our findings, we would like to present materials from other important survey studies which have recently become available in an extensive analysis of survey data from six political systems (the United States, Great Britain, Germany, Italy, Mexico, and India). Nie et al., found no significant correlation between urbanism and the level of political activity. The absence of significant positive correlation between urban residence and political activity existed in all the six nations; in three countries the correlation was slightly negative. The author concluded the least expected pattern is the consistent absence of any relationship between urban residence and political participation only in two nations (U.S. and Mexico) is the relationship significant at 0.5 level, and even in these nations the relationship is weak, explaining less than one percent of the variance in participation for nation as developed as the five reported here the tendency for urbanization and mass political activity to co-vary is not because city dwellers are more active than country dwellers. The absence of relationship between urban residence and activity rates at the individual level may thus, help to erase from the literature or political development an ecological fallacy.

Trevor. R. Lee (1977)

This study is concerned with aspects of residential segregation of a group of coloured immigrants in London, about which there is much more discussion and prognostication than there is knowledge of the facts. Specifically, it is concerned with the twin factors of residential concentration and dispersal of West Indian in London with the trends in residential concentration of this group, the changing levels of segregation between West Indians and the white
population, and with the characteristics of West Indian who have managed to move away from areas of high ethnic concentration.

Two basic methodological approaches are used in this study. Trends in the levels of residential concentration and segregation are examined principally through the analysis of aggregate census data for the period of 1961-71. This book examines the most interesting and challenging problems in modern urban society. Urban growth is the result of massive migrations to and within cities.

In this study, the spatial dimension is incorporated in two distinct ways. In the aggregate analysis of residential concentration and dispersal, the spatial arrangement of the West Indian population is examined in relation to that of the majority British born population while a strong morphological component is implicit in this approach, these spatial patterns are examined in terms of the extent to which they reflect underlying social processes, as well as the economic and cultural milieus of the group thus, as a predominantly working-class group, West Indian residential pattern could be expected to reflect, in part, the segregation between broad social economic group in the wider society. Therefore one of the aims of the aggregate analysis is to develop a model which isolates the social-economic and racial and ethnic component of observed segregation.

D.W.G. Timms (1977)

Like the societies in which it exists, the modern cities are multifunctional, is highly differentiated different parts of the city are associated with different populations, with different opportunity structure, and with deferent reputation. The geographical frame work of the city provides the basis for the emergence of
a mosaic of social world. The increasing movement characteristic of modern society has almost certainly lessened the salience of location in the day today lives of city-dwellers, but it remains the case that residence in one part of the city rather than in another has implication for a wide range of behaviors and biographies.

People living in one part of the city differ from that resident living in other part of the city. These differences are reflected in demographic, socio-economic and cultural indexes. Underlying the detailed variation of however, it is possible to discern the effects of a relatively small number of general differentiating properties. In the modern western city, at least much of the detailed differentiation between Neighborhood populations is accountable for in terms of no more than three or four underlying axes of differentiation Social rank, family status, ethnicity, and urbanism-mobility. The ecological structure of the city is formed by the inter-action of these properties as this is acted out in the vocational decisions of urban population and in the physical constructions of the city-builders.

Residential differentiations involve both the overall structure of society and the decision making activities of individual household. The attempt to understand the resulting urban structure must encompass aspects both of macrosociology and social psychology. At the individual level the choice of one residential location rather than another is the product of an involved sequence of aspiration, searches and evaluation.

The urban community does not exist in isolation. The city is the creator and the creature of urban society. Changes in the structure of that society Produce
charges in the structure of the city. Both social and residential differences are based on a small number of closely related criteria.

The implications of the multi-dimensional nature of urban residential difference for spatial structure of the city are explored via certain well-known spatial models.

An interest in urban structure may derive from several sources. In his case the initial interest was secondary rather than primary. The characteristic of the city kept including in studies concerned with a variety of other topics: assimilation, stratification and interaction, deviant behavior. It became obvious that almost all facets of life in the modern society are greatly affected by the particular constellation of characteristic which forms the urban mosaic

David T. Herbert and David N Smith (1979)

This collection of papers attempt to convey geographical approaches to the examination of social problems in cities. These perspectives vary from pattern identification and mapping, in the well established tradition of descriptive geographical research to the more controversial proposition that fetishism of space is in some fundamental sense misguided. As they shift their scale of analysis from the local mini-environment to wider aspects of spatial organization the role of space and distance; becomes more complex. It is clear, however, that the spatial arrangement of the city, its physical fabric in the form of residential areas, means of transport, schools, hospitals, and so on has the capacity differentially to bestow advantages and disadvantages a people according to where they live.

In this article Urban Perception, cognition and ultimate behavior of the HRA structure on its residents has been examined by eliciting their response on the view of the city, residential choice and direction and cognitive presentation of the place. One thing evident from this study that HRA are still the elites choice and most preferred direction by HRA and elite residents for living in south Delhi. It is thus, predicted that the expansion of HRA and posh localities are likely to be confined to lower central Delhi and south Delhi. At present these two directions are having least urban problems.

A.K. Singh Anal (1990)

There are two major approaches, namely, the demographic and morphological, in the study of towns. The demographic approach lays emphasis on the study of the distribution, size, function and the rate of growth of the town’s population, Where as the morphological approach is primarily concerned with the build of the town including its layout plan, both internal and external, as expressions of its manifold functions. The two approaches are so overlapping in nature that is becomes difficult to maintain a clear differentiation. In the present investigation, however an attempt has been made to adopt the second approach. Thus, it becomes imperative to examine more closely the various connotations of morphology, including its use in the interpretation of towns form and structure.

The present investigation is to identify various morphological characteristic of the towns of North Britain and to show how these have evolved through time. Application of the concept of developmental biology is made use
to analyze the developmental pattern and morphogenesis of towns. The functional structure of the town, in fact, reflects in the developmental processes in biology. It has been recognized that the various organs of a town act in an orderly way under the impact of certain push and pull factors. The transport arteries and various functional zones, including built up area, constitute the principal organs of a town, then size, form, proportion and arrangement are subjected to most varied developments and modification.

An attempt has been also made to examine the impact of various physical and cultural influences upon the evolution and morphology of towns. This analysis is largely based on similar studies made earlier by Colby (1933), Dickinson (1945) Conzan (1960) Murphy (1966), Whitehand (1977), Ahmad (1950-76), Singh (1955-79) and Taneja (1968), Meaningful explanations have been obtained for variations in the morphological characteristic of the towns in north Britain.

Considering the various functional and morphological problems of the towns, allocation of new areas for the development of residential, commercial, recreational and other functions have been suggested.

**Michael Perfect and Gordon owes (1998)**

This book describes for the students the most commonly encountered problem faced by urban areas. (at the same time providing a personal critique of much that is wrong with our towns and cities), It is also related with the problem of both the ordinary citizen and professionals whether as member of the general public, as planning applicant them of the need for design advice and control,
should be seen to a large extent as being directly women into and echoed by the
development control process in planning.

**Candra Shekhara C.S.**

According to Chandrashakera, the social and economic indicator influencing
qualities of life in the different countries of the world are:

1. Cross national product.
2. Population
   - Population growth rates per 1000 (1965-70)
   - Annual rate of growth of population (percent)
   - Density per sq.km.
3. Per capital availability of arable land (hill)
4. Standard of living (selected indication reflecting internal source)
   - Circulation of newspaper per 1000.
   - Population per physician.
   - Motor vehicles per 1000 inhabitants.
   - Telephones per 1000.
   - Per capita consumption of energy and coal equivalent (kg/year)
   - Students in higher institutions per 1000 population.

**Knox P.L. (1975)**

Traditionally, the national and regional well being of western societies
have been assessed by indices of consumption or production of goods and
services, supplemented by income level, and rates of unemployment and
industrial growth. The use of GNP as an aggregate measure of economic performance resulted in politicians, administrator's, planners and the mass media, familiar with this quantitative measure and seeing economic property as a solvent for all social ills. Employ them as the yard sticks, but unless things are applied to problems other than the evaluation of changes in consumption or production, the limitations become not only technical but also conceptual. National accounting systems were simply not designed to measure changes in our over-all socio-economic environment and it is clear that there are many elements of peoples well being (health, leisure, and security for example) which they do not attempt to represent. Moreover the increase in production and consumption which are entered entirely on the credit side of national accounting systems can lead to significant decease in well being, for example, despite generating investment and production, industrialization is also directly responsible for exacerbating problems of health, environmental pollution and recreation opportunity.

Rao and Ramchandran (1976)

In their socio-economic survey of Vijay Wada city observed higher caste, higher education and higher caste, higher education and higher occupation occupying the city centre and periphery was characterized by low caste and most of were uneducated. Caste system in India has not only influenced the pre-industrial cities but it is visible even in the planned industrial cities. Rao and Ramchandran used only population aspect in their analysis. Even in population structure they have considered only occupation and education aspects. They did not include variables like age structure, education, housing conditions and amenities; none of the study has marked any dimension and its spatial
distribution in city and attempt to divide the city into homogeneous social or physical areas in lopsided. Such an attempt seems essential in drawing attention of government and planners for curbing unbalanced growth of the city, further, economically as well as physically depressed areas, when recognized, should get special attention for balanced development by the government.
References


23. Rees, P.H., op. cit., p. 16.


