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AN ALTERNATIVE FOR POOR CITIES IN URBAN PLANNING IN THE DEVELOPING WORLD

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ABSTRACT

The efforts made to plan cities in emerging and developing countries are confronted with a number of issues, particularly in small and middle-sized cities, which can be classified as poor based on a number of criteria, including the socioeconomic level of the majority of the population, low levels of public investment, poor quality of local administration, and a high reliance on external donors. One of the main reasons, according to several authors, is that the philosophy and methods of urban planning applied to these specific contexts are directly reproduced from a Western tradition, which does not correspond to the local and national context in terms of needs, priorities, and financial resource organization. The cases of Koudougou, a medium-sized city with a population of 115,000 in one of the poorest countries in the world, Burkina Faso, and Montes Claros, an industrial blooming city with a population of 360,000 in Brazil, one of the most dynamic emerging countries in the world, will allow comparisons to be made in order to understand concretely which and how these deficiencies exist. And, more broadly, alternative models of urban planning better adapted to medium-sized cities, focusing on intermediation with their environment, with the goal of offering new urban planning instruments capable of addressing the main constraints of their urbanization in an efficient manner: growing population; territorial Extension and Fragmentation; Environmental Contamination and Heaving.

KEYWORDS: *Developing, Industrial, Local Administration, Planning, Urban.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Urban planning is a methodology as well as a method for observing and analyzing spatial, material, and human realities. It is also a vision of the city in the near and far future. It is well recognized for its projective and operational capabilities. Springer International Publishing AG is an acronym for Springer International Publishing AG. Carbon Footprint and the Industrial Life Cycle, Green Energy and Technology. Beyond that fact, urban planning is indirectly influenced by theories and reflections that have considered and studied the world's city change and urban mutation throughout the decades. According to Choay, discourses developed in the same way as reality did, moving from the city to the urban. Pequot a emphasized the apparent contradiction between the normativity of a globalized urbanization,

which follows similar models, and the complex ambiguity of a gigantic heterogeneity, which is the result of distinct local and national histories, social practices, and natural, climatic, and geographic environments.

These complexities must be included in our discussions about cities and urbanization. According to Harvey, cities are places where people of various types and classes congregate, voluntarily or unwillingly, to create a continuously changing common life. From this vantage point, these views enable us to retain certain general features that also apply to the South: The city is, first and foremost, a social system, a modernity characterized by societal interactions and methods [1].

And the city is evolving as a result of social, economic, and technical changes, resulting in an environment that is both natural and manufactured, a kind of urban ecology beset by endogenous and exogenous conflicts of interest. Its socio-spatial aspects are polymorphic, changeable, and dynamic, making it difficult to offer it a clear, universally recognized description. According to Scott and Stopper, the debate is endless because, based on a multidimensional subject and continuous transformation; different currents of thought confront each other, some to deny the existence of an urban singularity, others to decipher the various characters: global city, neoliberal city, creative city, ordinary city, and post-modern city. Certain basic patterns must be noted, however, since this is a worldwide phenomenon that currently has a huge effect on rising and developing nations. It is first the synergy that exists between economic growth and urban development, with cities serving as global high-tech centers and driving forces of modern economy. Although these trends may be more diffuse in highly industrialized countries with dense and diverse networks, they continue to be significant in many developing countries, with a city, usually the capital, sometimes accompanied by two or three large agglomerations that polarize all elements of modern technology and economic attractiveness.

Urban planning should be seen as the potential realization of ideas aimed at achieving genuine change in its material, social, economic, environmental, and political aspects. Planning is not considered a science, but rather a method applied through technologies adapted to field needs, based on Bolay precepts that are frequently not clearly defined, but guided by instruments capable of spatially and materially organizing the distribution of individuals, their activities, goods, services, facilities, and equipment in clearly identified and limited territory. Urban planning considers the possibilities and limits of the natural and human entities in issue, as well as the causes and consequences of the dynamics that influence the evolution of the city and its inhabitants [2].

The difficulty with urban planning is that it is based on various disciplines (architecture, urbanism, engineering, economics, sociology, public management, etc.), without rigorous obligations to refer to, and with many professional practices generally used as a basis in periodic and repeated exercises. To understand: first, the explicit or implicit links with various theories related to cities and urban societies; second, the anchoring points between the intentions highlighted by urban planning, the operations planned and the resulting implementation, and the procedures followed and the instruments used for their application, a contrasting critical reading is required. The outcomes of such planning processes will be shown using actual concrete examples in particular local, regional, and national settings, as well as the effect that these techniques, tools, and activities have in the configuration of territorial and social changes.

Examining the implementation and outcomes of real-world urban planning cases should prompt us to reconsider urban planning, in its precepts, methods, and applications, in light of social, spatial, and environmental reality, in order to provide useful tools to urban stakeholders in order to provide long-term solutions to urban problems that confront urban populations.

First, it seems that the outcomes of urban planning in rising and developing nations, whether in Africa, Latin America, or Asia, only partly address the actual issues confronting urban people. On a geographical level, it is incomplete, encompassing just specific sections of the city and usually neglecting uns. housing communities, regions inadequately controlled by law, and the periphery. It is socioeconomically skewed, concentrating mainly on the regions invested in by the favored social players of urban society, based on their financial position, power connections, or even community or ethnicity. Second, there seems to be a schism between urban policymakers, planners, and citizens. This is mainly due to the fact that the foundations of planning were developed in the North and then moved to the South, without being reformed on a clear basis, but merely adapted to different physical, political, and economical limitations.

Devas concluded from a comparative study conducted in nine Southern cities that the standards chosen in infrastructure, equipment, and buildings were completely unsay. to the conditions of the poor, but that they formed a perfectly workable system of regulation by individuals with power, whether economic or political. And this is explained, according to Edensor and Jayne in their introduction to the book "Urban Theory beyond the West", by the fact that Europe and North America dominate methodological and technical debates. In this regard, cities in the South are nearly usually seen as less "modern" than those in the West. Nonetheless, cities in the South are progressively and at a breakneck speed becoming integrated into the realm of economic globalization.

This economic and political integration of less marginalized countries than 20–30 years ago had the effect of further co modifying the relationship between urban society and its territory, through investment priorities public budgets facilitating the emergence and strengthening of private operators, and the privatization of many collective services water, energy, transportation, culture, and public service. According to Watson, the demographic and territorial expansion of cities in the South necessarily leads to a concentration of poverty and social, economic, and geographical disparities. And urban planning, as practiced in South Africa and many other developing countries, is incapable of anticipating and resolving a plethora of intertwined problems, between, on the one hand, the local needs of each family, community, and neighborhood, and, on the other, the production by specialists of planning based on the entire urban territory, but with inexplicit planning.

Precarious living conditions are reflected at various levels by the continuous expansion of slums on the outskirts of the models adopted by policymakers and planners, but central to urban issues, by the increasing number of people living there, and by the key problems to be addressed in order to envision and implement a more inclusive and coherent city. According to Roy, slums represent both geographical isolations. areas available to the poor, and conflicts resulting from the poor's occupancy of land that may occasionally become extremely appealing.

2. DISCUSSION

This thought is presented urgently and with great importance when it comes to cities in growing and developing nations, particularly small cities. as well as medium-sized cities. These are the general regions that experience the greatest rates of population increase; it is their governments that bear the brunt of the consequences. Due to a lack of financial and human resources to foresee and respond these problems and it is the local and regional residents that bear the brunt of the consequences. the ramifications in terms of human and material vulnerability, pollution of natural resources, the informality of economic activity, and a breakdown in the process of Governance and decision-making and it is this urbanization that will drive future economic growth. Decades would be placed under growing strain, given that 95 percent of urban development will occur mainly affect rising and developing nations, and particularly intermediate-income countries cities. The process of fast

urbanization varies per area of the globe. Poverty growth and increased socioeconomic inequalities are closely related. For According to Davis, slums are a major characteristic of modern urbanization. He focuses on the negative elements of the country, such as violence, instability, informality, and poverty which, in his view, are the consequence of globalised economic power linkages world. This kind of impoverished communities house about one billion people worldwide [3].

The statistics gathered by the United Nations on this subject in 2011 demonstrate that their growth varies greatly depending onto many parts of the globe If, on a worldwide scale, about 32.7 percent of the world's population lives in cities, 61.7 percent of the Sub-Saharan population in Africa, 35 percent in Southern Asia, 31 percent in South Eastern Asia, and 23 percent in Southeast Asia lived in slums. Latin America and the Caribbean accounted for 13.3 percent, while Northern Africa accounted for 13.3 percent. as well as Mboup showed the worldwide relevance of the individual identifying criteria of slums: 70 percent of the time, there is a lack of s. tenure; there is a lack of 65 percent lack of durable housing; 60 percent lack of adequate living space; 50 percent lack of better sanitation; and 20 percent absence of improved water. All of these qualities enable us to talk of "poor cities," or cities in distress. Southern nations are faced with many kinds of precocity, with a large proportion of residents living in substandard circumstances (both in terms of income and in terms of living conditions [9][10].

The situation is especially dire in intermediate. Cities with populations ranging from 20,000 to 500,000 people on the one hand, since they contain On the one hand, cities account for about half of the world's urban population. Opposite side since they represent the outskirts of cities with greater levels of urbanization growth. In contrast, these "ordinary cities" and others are usually not under the political scrutiny of the central government, and their public budgets are insufficient to address all of the pressing issues. Tenacity and long-term planning and investment preferences, as we will see in The two case studies are not chosen on the basis of a thorough diagnosis comprising a procedure. long-term urban planning, but primarily in reference to opportunities or constraints pressure from strong interests, both inside the city and as powerful outsiders 4 Case Studies in Urban Planning: Koudougou, Burkina Faso, as well as Montes Claros, Brazil On the surface, these two cities seem to have nothing in common [4].

A tiny bit of Koudougou More than 100,000 people live in Burkina Faso, one of the poorest nations in the world. in Africa; when Montes Claros, with 400,000 residents, is one of the most prominent intermediate cities in the Brazilian state of Minas Gerais Despite the crisis, the world's developing nations. However, there are certain points of convergence between the two cities. They both play an important role the cities hinterland, the hinterlands hinterland, and the hinterland's hinterland all plays a significant and increasing part in intermediation. Region, as well as other cities in the country, and even on a global scale (more than all) via Montes Claros industry and with the significant assistance of external organizations of Koudougou collaboration). Koudougou is the capital of the province of Boulkiemdé and a cultural center. activities for this area, with its market in the main city, stores, banks, province, and municipal governments, as well as a number of delegations from national ministries, universities, and other institutions among other things With agriculture, the city is a true trade platform manufacturers of the area, and with Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso's capital, only 100 kilometers away, on one of the country's few good roads [5].

These Elements explain, in large part, why Koudougou's urban development has slowed. Characterized by a steady influx of rural immigrants. In turn, Montes is a city. Claros, while not being the capital of the state of Minas Gerais, is the major urban center in the state. Having served as a distribution hub for decades, Agriculture goods from this area are still being produced, and these activities will continue, albeit gradually. Since the 1970s, it has been surpassed by the development of many industrial businesses. national and international

branches, as well as an increasing number of new private and public services for the whole Northern Minas population retail malls, banks [6].

Some with a high-level perspective, such as municipal development plans or master plans—such as the strategic sanitation plan or the strategic home waste management plan—or more sectors such as the strategic household waste management plan. Their benefit is that they provide a picture of the investments that will be made. Improve the municipality's condition their major flaw is that they are not because they are out of sync with the financial resources and capabilities of the local government. At most, they help to comfort supporters throughout the fundraising process. Financial bargaining, we are confronted with this basic conflict as we approach the goals of urban planning What do the stakeholders have to say? What are the goals [7].

The plans do not fulfill the conventional objectives of developing Koudougou's future. However, it does highlight the authorities' aspirations in terms of territorial organization. And it is obvious that when confronted with a plethora of issues to address, it is tough. Priorities must be established in terms of regions and sectors, both politically and technically. Everything becomes a priority right away, with no criterion to justify decisions. And, if they are sought and acknowledged as beneficial, consultation frameworks involving policymakers, operators, and the general public are progressively abandoned due to a lack of resources in terms of resources and available time In fact, considerable emphasis is placed on the tool and its implementation tried-and-true technicality (that of consulting companies tasked with doing this), and on the suggestive results—and little nothing about the methodology and goals of the use of this instrumentation[8].

3. CONCLUSION:

These essential factors should not be ignored or minimized; they are at the heart of a participatory process that extends beyond consultation and into action. They must be incorporated into the planning process in order to contribute concretely to the execution of jointly made choices. Communication is also an important problem. If, as Campbell suggests, we learn from both near and distant, and learning is no longer unidirectional from North to South, but also from South to South and South to North. Nonetheless, there are three concerns in this regard: First, even in developing countries, urban technological innovations are first found in the largest and wealthiest agglomerations; in turn, small and medium-sized cities remain on the periphery of these innovative processes and rarely have the opportunity to apply them due to a lack of resources; and the issue of precarious housing and urban poverty is generally treated as a problem without utilizing an innovative solution.

These points of view are not so arrogant as to think that all issues will suddenly be miraculously addressed, but rather that we are breaking free from a vicious cycle in which urban planning is not performing its function, and is completely divorced from a complicated and changing world. And bring forth a more realistic option as a creative alternative.1 Urban Planning in Developing Countries... 15 vision, more realistic, based on what existing and concentrating all residents' efforts in favor of a gradual increase in well-being for everyone, with emphasis given to the most disadvantaged urban inhabitants.

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