

POVERTY AND SLUM - A REVIEW OF A BOOK 'PLANET OF SLUMS'

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ABSTRACT

Mike Davis in his book 'Planet of Slums' critically described, how the different matters are interrelate to the poverty of the poor people and their settlement. He had been pinched series of images of urban poverty from the contemporary time of the planet, but at the same time critically insist on prevailing situation of their meager life and perilous dwelling conditions. Similarly, he explicated some specific relationship of poverty and informal settlement in the local and global territory. The information and analysis of this book give us new inherent circumstances of the humanity. From the moral point of view 'the planets of slums' try to say the humanity of the poor people and arise questions about their different living pattern in the society as well as in the planet. As a social critic Davis addresses, how fast urbanization creates a critical impacts on rundown human being. What is the reality in a conurbation while it grows hasty? How their social struggling life transform urban skin into a new breadth of outlaw in the planet earth without any social abilities? Similarly, it focus on, how dreadful politics and economy shake their livelihood and breathing atmosphere in the metropolis area? However, the review of this paper try to dramatize the real background picture of those difficulties and sought out the different linkage in the poverty and slum by means of political views.

KEYWORDS: Politics, Poverty, Slum

INTRODUCTION

'The urban climacteric' that enormous urban "population explosion" in the "developing countries" [1] and their need of employment are also need to be integrated for the steady economic policies of any developing city. But the rapid growth of urban population insists to develop more industry and urbanized the city rapidly by producing grey spaces. However, it swings with economic sequence of production of space where agricultural and farming industries are converted into industrialized production for meeting the extra load of population's needs. Figuring out the percentage of urban slum dwellers in our metropolises 5.8% for a total of a 12.8 million people. Compare that to china's 37.8 % (193.8 million) and India's 55.5% (158.4 million) and they are in comparatively reasonable shape. But the worst country is Ethiopia with 99.4% of the urban population living in the slums, followed by the Sudan (85.7%) and Bangladesh (84.7%). If we calculate the number of people who are lived in slums area of 20 countries listed in the book, we could realize that 710 million poor people live beyond the urban facilities [1]. This immense number of figure point out how the explosion of slum population are spreading in our planet.

From the point of political corruption Davis shows how dissimilar responsibilities are always taken part into the government policy when NGO's, IMF and World Bank etc. were came to improve this problem. However for the local political corruption, most of international trust were not used for improving slum settlements in an applicable way, rather it's indirectly slot to encourage the expansion of slums illicitly. In some extend slums were being torched to get political advantages and transnational benefits. That's why Mike Davis reiterated in his dialogue that "the urbanization of Empire"

where “Night after night, hornet like helicopter gunships stalk enigmatic enemies in the narrow streets of the slum districts, pouring hellfire into shanties or feeling cars. Every morning the slums reply with suicide boomers and eloquent explosions. If the empire can deploy Orwellian technologies of repression, its outcasts have the gods of chaos on their side.” [1].

On the other hand, he showed how natural disasters turn them as slum dwellers because of their poverty lost. And then they built slum in urban region by encroaching law and occupied environmental disuse spaces. Also describing here that how they are struggling in that hazardous area with the fear of natural and manmade catastrophe, poisoning of water and unhygienic sewerage system etc. where Davis stated “..., artificial hazards are created by poverty’s interaction with toxic industries...” [1].

Consequently, ‘Planet of slums’ explicitly derives and reveals lot of issues which directly or indirectly related to the slum generation and portrayed their poverty with real urban paradigm but it didn’t go deeply about the elucidations that can work as a guide line for the concern people. But conversely reading this book one can easily realize what forces are threatening for poor human life and living provision in the planet as a whole.

SLUM

Davis stated that slums are “Characterized by overcrowding, poor or informal housing, inadequate access to safe water and sanitation and insecurity of tenure” [1]. But still it is being questioned about the dimension of slum what he was defined in his book? Furthermore he raised the question, what is a “slum”? And mention lot of reference but tried to clarify slums from the demographic point of view that are occupied by poor people and a few people advocate for them to stay poor because they obtain sometimes politically compensation in the developing country, with this intention it expressed that ‘the rich get richer and poor get poorer’. Point out it sometime informal or formal settlement with or not legal pedestal, poor or hazardous area as a slum in the ‘planet of slum’. So it is difficult to understand what does ‘slum’ means actually in his book. So, trying to find out the meaning of slum initially in ‘Longman’ dictionary of contemporary English that [countable] “a house or an area of a city that is in very bad condition, where every poor people live” [2]. On the other hand it refer to only the poor condition of their dwellings and poverty of life.

However the notion of “slum” first used in London since 1820s as a manifestation to identify “the poorest quality housing and the most unsanitary conditions; a refuge for marginal activities including crime, ‘vice’ and drug abuse; and a likely source for many epidemics that ruined urban areas – a place apart from all that was civilized and decent”[3]. In that time the word ‘slum’ first borne in the planet. But not distinct it clearly, it seems that worst area and activities were denote slums. Later lot of argument arises about that identification when it’s get dimension and trace in the ground of the planet in deferent contexts. Then generic definition was suggested by UN-Habitat, 2002c that a slum is: “...a contiguous settlement where the inhabitants are characterized as having inadequate housing and basic services. A slum is often not recognized and addressed by the public authorities as an integral or equal part of the city” [3], but this definition didn’t get up with the question of authenticity, where clarifying the legal or illegal rights and formal or informal settlements were burning questions which physically and mentally segregated them from the society.

According to Cities Alliance, 1999 the definition of slum is used in many policy documents, it is quite clear and can measure the slums of global territory, where it describes slums indirectly as the shadow of the city: “Slums are neglected parts of cities where housing and living conditions are appallingly poor. Slums range from high-density, squalid central city tenements to spontaneous squatter settlements without legal recognition or rights, sprawling at the edge of

cities. Slums have various names, favelas, kampungs, bidonvilles, tugurios; yet share the same miserable living conditions” [3]. But the word (poor) conflict with Davis when ‘social dimension’ change the notion of slum, for this he brought the statement from Strico Sensus as “Not all urban poor, to be sure, live in slums, nor are all slum dwellers poor; indeed, the challenge of slums underlines that in some cities the majority of the poor actually live outside the slum...” [1].

In this deduction it is difficult to reach a one point because the ‘social dimensions’ of slum are changing from the beginning and still now. Therefore, it can Characterize according to the UN-Habitat 2003 that Lack of basic services, Substandard housing or illegal and inadequate building structures, Overcrowding and high density, Unhealthy living conditions and hazardous locations, Insecure tenure; irregular or informal settlements, Poverty and social exclusion and Minimum settlement size [3].

MATTERS OF SLUM

According to ‘the Challenge of Slums’: Global Report on Human Settlements 2003, Almost 1 billion people, or 32 per cent of the world’s urban population, live in slums, the majority of them in the developing country. It point out the ‘explosion of population in slum area is the alarming for the ‘future of the planet’. So, this immense number of numerical figure stimulating urban issues into a challenge of social discriminations. Thereby main theme of this writing is to realize the paradigm which are reasoning for generating slums, and then discourse with ideas how it could be rationalized in our oppressive society.

Davis explicitly show that after the “... industrial revolution. For the first time the urban population of the earth will outnumber the rural” [1]. It distinguish that the population growth had rapidly increased from the industrial period into the metropolises area and then the conurbations had turn out to be industrialized and urbanized more rapidly. For this reason ‘migration’ was began in the country (rural to city) and then it spread considering the global market and people began to ‘immigrant’ to another country where industrialization were highly developing. And also “...began to cluster in central or peripheral slums as opposed to the expensive residential districts to which the city’s high-income groups were migrating” [4]. Thereby Labor force were amplified the crisis of accommodation, often they try to live very near to the industry and make a temporary informal illegal settlement which later turn into a huge slum. Beside the Industrialization and population growth this urban factor also visible in an urbanized area where it was not properly organized by appropriate distribution of population with the relationship of the industrial zone. In some extend the lack of urbanity somehow generate informal settlements in the developing country as well as in the few developed countries. The imbalance proportion of low income people indirectly formulate the sound economic movement of the conurbations by their effort in the large scale of labor market, which end result is the vast growing of a city in a way to look up the increasing forces of urban demand into grey spaces. By giving an example of rapidity, Davis mention Dhaka, Kinshasa and Lagos each are approximately ‘forty times larger’ than they were in 1950. In china more than 200 million people moved from rural areas to cities in late 1970s and it was the history of greatest industrial revolution of ‘labor shifting’ [1]. These labors were also engaged with country GDP. To absorb this surplus labors in the city. It was necessary to rapid transform for the urban structure, but frequently most of the case it turns into informal settings in many cities. “...Cardinal Wiseman, he describe on his ‘Urban reform’ writing that slum derive sometime from urban reforming” [1]. Consequently urbanization enhance industrial polarity and industrialization enhance migration and immigration and all things are interrelated with the magnitude of the global and local economy, so it is vice versa. Because “...cities are articulated with

the global economy, they lack the mix of resources to manage and service the global operations of firms and markets” [5]. Hence, if this relationship nose-dives to uphold their needs then the unwanted forces are developed informally in the city and ‘slum’ is one of them. On the other hand “In the advanced capitalist world, massive employment losses in manufacturing sectors...and...many places, ..., have never fully recovered from the rapid loss of manufacturing jobs and are still characterized by high unemployment rates and continued out flow of population”[6]. Thereby population rates is still increasing high with the proportion of unemployment rates which fell a negative impact on the city dwellers and this crisis bound them move to low income settlement area, and later they become slum dwellers.

Since 1970 larger growth of world urban population absorb by the slum communities in the periphery of the fast developing cities, And that times sprawl was distinctively spread in North America for absorbing urban population [1]. These perspectives depict how urbanization increases informal settlement to keep their fast growing urban development. Since then people who lived in this shanty towns were directly involved to this rapidly growing commercial expansion of developed cities. After that it turns into ‘social deficit’ which is now still conducted in developing world. And this ‘social segregation’ of poor settlements in this contemporary period become a manmade catastrophe of urban shortage in the third world countries. Thereby mid-century slum identified as a (poor) area in France, America and India, and then it became an international phenomenon on the planet.

In 1960s to 1980s slums become involves with political issues and this political prevalence was spread Latin America as well as in Egypt, Turkey and also different part of South Africa [1]. “furthermore,...powerful global actors are making increasing demands on urban space and thereby displacing less-powerful users, urban space becomes politicized...” [5]. And this political sympathy to the squatting area made a political drama with the poor people. Then Slum followed by the support and sympathy from the politics and it started to occupies vacant land illegally and strong their illegal stability for longtime. This illegal stability depends on under the negotiations of dishonest political beneficiary. Subsequently in the developing country poor people of those slums area are used sometime for law encroachments by illegal land occupation, and used for forming their own political power of demands to keep their democratic power by making different type of corruptions. Obviously then the face of the slum then converted into a criminal vicinity. Under relationship with corrupted political shelter those informal settlements are also shaped in different illegal business into tenure and tenets, leaseholders, squatters, and hostel dwellers etc. Davis describes this different type of dealing in those shanty towns as slum-lord business.

In that case, poor people are bound to rent a land (6-8 square meters) from slum-lord for build their shacks. So this type of scenario is very common in south Asia like Dhaka, Bombay, Calcutta and Istanbul etc. than usually seen in the periphery of Latin America [1]. Without housing policy these unauthorized rental business help to grow this type of informal settlement in an ordinary way. Because the existing local housing policy failed to meet their demand or they have no policy about low income people. When social issues (like human rights) add in this case then lot of NGOs are come to support poor people from micro level and try to improve their social life and living standard, without solving their illegal and unsafe settlement issues and they are still trying to upgrade the existing social situation. But it turns into a downward dejection to the dwellers of the slum. It helps to moderate the social classification of mentality but without resolve their social economic conditions. As an example Davis placed “...housing forms in large African and Latin American slums, (...), generates very different perception of interest” [1]. Because this type of helps do not solve their unemployment condition and social status, on the other hand it encourage the people to live in this hazardous condition for eternally. If

city authority upgrade their living situation without solving their minimum earnings it causes to another difficulty where they ready to sell or rent out their space to other person for extra money because they need income source to sustain in the metropolises. In a sense unbalance social economic condition every time create new poor people (middle class go to low income class, poor go to poorest) and also make unbalance informal dwellers in the different part of the city.

Davis gave example of different dynamics which are directly or indirectly influx the slum. Such as law enforcement, war refugee, forced urbanization, natural disaster (like flood and earthquake), unemployment, Political promise etc. In 1950s to 1960s the growth of population in the metropolises were accelerated by rural migrants and they make temporary shelter like peripheral slum. At that time few countries of Africa, they try to control this migrants by 'pass law' for reduce informal or unskilled labor [1]. By this pass law they took attempt to reduce slum dwellers. But this law was made an invisible 'social wall' which was later turned into social segregation, make confrontation and clear difference between rich and poor so high. And then shanty houses temporarily grew in the periphery of the city. But they could not control it by 'law enforcement' for this reason it became a social phenomenon because city needs labor to run its different type of civic and economical functions and poor people need to move to the city for their income source. In this way 'right of the city' was seized by the 'pass law' and it make always violence in everyday civic life.

Epidemic diseases are shown and illustrate that informal settlement like slum have no sanitary infrastructure, so lot of epidemic viruses (plague, cholera, influenza) spread over the neighborhood of urban areas and it makes immense illness dilemma in the urban dwellers [1]. Then municipality uncertainly destroy their shelter by bulldozer without any notice of evacuation.

Wars in the subcontinent Asia had also produced lot of 'War refugee' which were frequently created under the political and national benefactors of corrupted party mechanism. After the liberation war of Bangladesh most of the Pakistani people could not move to the 'East Pakistan', they are now still living in slum like area called refugee camp. With this intention Davis express why Alan Gilbert and Peter Ward said, "no writer has traced the changing geography of low-income settlement in any third world city over the whole post war period" [1]. But unfortunately it is true that this type of refugee based slum still producing by the war conflict in this planet. Who will take their responsibility? When they are living below the humanitarian level in their poor temporal settlements and their lives are being victim and ruined by global and local politics. On the contrary, due to natural disaster (flood, land sliding, earthquake, cyclone etc.) poor people lost their shelters and assets of livestock in the costal or drought area. And they become refugee, this kind of evidences are also common in many Asian cities like "Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta, Karachi, Lahore and Dhaka were all forced to absorb floods refugees..." [1]. Then they are moved into the city and live as slum dwellers. Because they lost all, their chain of local economy collapsed what they have before the disaster in their villages; which also make pressure in the growing urban economy.

Davis said that "forced urbanization" in Vietnam generate slum because this urban revolution produce labor crisis [1], for this reason a massive migration was produced from countryside to the city and the inner city was turn into a slum desert. What happen in the village when farm products go under below price in the comparative market and disproportionate tax add on them? The answer is, they sequentially unemployed and they start to migrant to the slum in the city area for better employment, but involve with crime or corrupted politics or they work under social level which is insufficient for their everyday life. Farm products' prices are also involved with the mobility system of the city and "...the

accessibility of places and the mobility of people, goods and information, are becoming factors ..." [7]. So the lacks of communication system poor farmer do not get their exact price of their food products and they lost their interest on it. Davis marked a little scenario of housing policy by placed that "In Mexico, where during the 1980s the formal home market provided for little more than one third of demand, housing is heavily subsidized for military families, civil servants, and members of a few powerful unions such as the oil workers, but the very poor receive only a trickle of state aid" [1]. This scenario is the same in the developing country. Poor people have no job security or they paid very low wages and they have no assets, thereby bank, government and other private and non-private sector are not interest to give subsidy to improve their living conditions. So it is clear that how slums or informal settlement derives from different views of social and political negligence. In 1970s when third world governments had failed to improve the slum settlement, then World Bank and IMF had come to improve this settlement by the role of housing policy. And they had been lending money for urban development. Those type of helped was only on 'site and services' and 'slum upgrading' but this policy didn't met their local needs because they had no relationship to the local economy. Unfortunately those upgrading slum policies preserve the 'character of slum' without rooting up its hidden scenarios. Therefore it always transforming into a stable national urban fact. In late 1970s and early 1980s international donor and nongovernmental organization like NGOs were become activated. Late 1980s English Architect 'John Turner' introduces self-help housing to help rationalize the problem which was influenced by the World Bank [1]. Turner notion with the help of World Bank was not work because of construction material cost, legalization of spontaneous urbanization; economic crisis and it turns into reverse effect. After finished of the housing area poor people sold their shelters to the middle class rich people and they had to move to another squatter. In this incident, John Turner mentioned that lot of investment in the third world city is necessary to increase job facilities which could minimize their inequality of social barrier [1]. If slum settlement and employment balance are not in proportion then poor people quickly select the slum area for their living purpose because of its low price rent or some time free than other settlement when they occupied disuse space as a homeless folks.

Davis showed tragedy of 'poverty businesses' about overcrowding area are more profitable per square foot rather than real estate business, how poor people are become poorest and more affected by the slumlord who are engaged with this illegal land business[1]. Few power full corrupted people are being benefited by rental business in the slum under the negotiation of corrupt political engagement. This type of face appeared as a slumlord who rule the slum dwellers gravely.

'Eviction of slum' whether it is successful or unsuccessful, it does not mean the solution of fragile urbanity. Davis explains different type of eviction (slum, vendor etc.) occurs for the city beautification due to national and international events [1]. And government has routine police and bulldozer to eradicate them, because they have no legal rights and no security of tenure for their shelters. But this type of process cannot stop the slum generation in the city; on the other hand they occupied other disuse vacant urban space or low area around the city, it seems like a fluid movement.

Ecologically displaced (by land erosion, cyclones, floods and earthquake etc.) poor people have very little choice, for this reason they live with hazardous area like volcano slopes, unstable hillsides, rubbish mountains, chemical dumps, railroad sidings and desert fringes. In Caracas 2/3 urban population lived on unstable hillside. Another example of geomorphologic survey, in 1990 revealed that quarters of Sao Paulo's were built on dangerously eroded sites and steep hillsides [1]. So it is clear from above example that lot of slum in the planet start with bad geology because they have no choice or right (for their poverty) to survive ecologically better vicinity. Consequently they live with various types of risk of life like 'slum fire' and 'land erosion' some of them are artificial or natural. Thereby hazardous are escorted with their

everyday life which is interrelated with their fragile living pattern. Davis drawn an approximating risk equation as “risk = hazard x assets x fragility” [1]. This equation depict that they sleep with risk of life every night. When these types of hazard occur, then these varieties of homeless people move to another or same space in built environment and make again and again slum. Lack of their insanitary in the surrounding wet lands and low lands are also polluted natural water bodies which raised a serious crisis of drinking water in their surviving area. And destroy the crucial environmental supporting system in the urban settings. By this result different type of health crisis like HIV/AIDS etc. rapidly developed in the slum and later it spread out in the urban vicinity. Not only this, but the question is, how many waste they are producing per day? According to Davis, “Every 24 hours, 2million people produce 800 cubic meters of solid waste” [1]. And the interesting thing is 75% of the waste is polythene bags which later converted to the green belt and watercourses into devastate biological tends. However their compound family structure rapidly transforming into nuclear family structure when they migrate or immigrate into slum and this transformation of family structure make lot of homeless people in this most terrible situation. According to the UN-Habitat [3], Slums do not occur in a void. Slums are result from a combination of poverty or low incomes with ‘inadequacies’ in the housing provision system, so that poor people are forced to seek affordable accommodation and land that become increasingly ‘inadequate’. The numbers of urban people in poverty are, to a large extent, outside the control of city governments, and are swelled by a combination of ‘economic stagnation’, increasing ‘inequality and population growth’, especially growth through in ‘migration’. The situation could be depicted in below diagram.

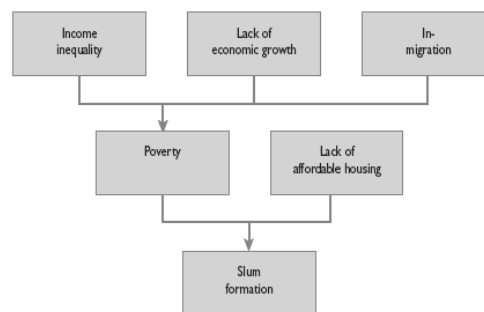


Figure 1: Inequality, Poverty and Slum Formation

In ending the matter of slum generation is apparently based on two major queries. One is the causes of slum movements towards the city and then, their economic inequality for surviving. So, the answer of those two inquiries is the result of present slum situations and their poverty. However Rapid urbanization, housing demand, Population growth in cities, Lack of resources for housing, Lack of political will, Lack of professional skills, Inappropriate legislation, Urban poverty are all the main key problems which are accelerating of slum constantly [8].

RECONSIDERING SLUM

Slum is a big issue in the developing and under developing country rather than developed countries. Although it is a problem of settlement but if we think deeply then we can find out some factors that can minimize the slum dwellings. Slum had taken lot of time to build so it will take time to resolve this problem if we do correct judgment with our humanity. How those factors could reshuffle slum?

From the point of macro level, in the developing and under developing countries can 'decentralized' the economic forces and powers, which could give employment opportunities across the country proportionately according to population length. It could also encourage agricultural commodities price and impartially sustainable industry can minimize 'migration rate' for a certain level. So, decentralization process can increase regional economic growth rate by "The flexibilization of production and logistics make it possible for segments of economic activity to be located in so-called underdeveloped areas of the city and the region" [9].

'Sprawl' although it has a negative meaning but by this process city can sustain its surplus population with a new formation of housing policy with their new economic dimension. Therefore Gust noted that "The exploration of strategies to counter sprawl at the peripheries of cities-the formation of spaces rather than the formation of objects- are primary aims of the Edge of a City projects"[9]. Meanwhile he also focuses on "... transportation systems, and communication technologies, the globalization and increasingly flexible organization of the economy and the growing mobility of capital and investments..." [9] Can produce job opportunities and good linkage to the regional area which can reduce slum generation. On the other hand enabling the "... local economic development corporations or cooperative needs the formation of new kinds of credit institutions" [6]. By making credit (micro credit) institution in the local area, poor people can easily develop their livelihood and own skill which indirectly reduce migration to the inner city.

Considering 'human rights' NGOs, international donor, IMF and World Bank have been come to solve this informal settlement problem from the micro level, by solving the certain primary needs of their daily social life like sanitary system, infrastructure, education and health facilities etc. Maximum fund did not reach properly for their development because of corrupted governances and lack of professional skills about slum problem. These types of eyewash activities are still now going on without solving their rigorous settlement and employment issues. For this reason Davis mentions "they are just language games that cloak the absence of any macro strategy for alleviating urban poverty" [1]. Also he express "good governance" is necessary to utilize those funds and macro level policy should take to solve this problem.

Architects, urban designers and planners can also work as a sustainable way by affordability through reuse of local materials, local craftsmen skill or mutual support for vulnerable construction process, adaptable type of shelters for horizontal and vertical extensions which upgrade informal settlement instead of eradicating [8]. In such a way they could also moderate dwelling needs and improve common spaces and infrastructure in the low dense horizontal settlements for enriching their social activities.

A Swedish writer, Pamlin express in 'Grus & Guld' magazine [10] that the present global economic condition is like an economic cancer. For an example a serious cancer patient needs an operation but if the doctors add plaster in different part of the patient without urgent operation, this treatment could not be cure the patient any longer. In 1944 after the Second World War the global economic condition was totally unstable and out of control. But that time was not so bad and it does not make any serious effect on the local economic condition, except few destroyed city. But that time no perspective or policy was not generate about agriculture and other sector with relationship of global economy. However present 'crises' awake up our consciousness about regional development. We some time support unconsciously wrong way to solve existing problem without understand the tangible difficulty of our society. But crisis help us to mitigate the correct decision and understand those tangible difficulties about which one is good or bad intervention in our built environment. Now the contemporary global economic condition are frequently threaten by unwanted war, swelling of local currency

without any vital social equity etc. And this ultimately reflect as global crisis which breeds new poor people in our society. More investment on the agricultural and food industrial sector, might be transformed the existing global scenarios of 'poverty crisis' as well as their poor dwellings patterns and could easily delete the word 'slum' forever by diminishing their poverty in this contemporary planet. Instead of putting on lipstick on the lip of Peek as an eyewash of assisting homeless and poor people, a plateful manner could change the main stream of global economy by touching local ground of economy. And extending our helping hand without any bad political under negotiation, it can easily convince and improve the poverty of poor people through their living environment. Although, the solutions are not easy to cope up but the problems are not so difficult to minimize from the macro to micro economic level for reshuffling the planet without slum, if we really deter mind to explain from the point of philanthropic.

CONCLUSIONS

From the above examination and comments, we can reach or focus on few important points which are tremendously linked by the slum as informal settlement in our innocent planet, 'Population of explosion' in the urban area by migrant and immigrant without 'security of job', their living standard in an 'unhygienic and hazardous' area, 'unemployment' or low payment wages which is 'under social level' and impulsively urban expansion etc. all situations simultaneously formulate an "urban disaster" and later it turn into the "chronic diseases" of the city like slum. Then lot of issues are become inter related like 'environmental degradation', 'unsustainable urban development', 'global unbalance economic condition' (mineral or natural energy are used for unwanted war for this reason dollar price go up and an unstable position of local currency) etc. demote the slum condition in the city. However first we should eradicate social segregation by removing social inequity from third world cities (where cities are poor and under poverty level). Davis gives a reference from John Berger as a hope that "The promise is that again and again, from the garbage, the scattered feathers, the ashes and broken bodies, something new and beautiful may be born" [1]. Finding the meticulous scenarios in the macro level of issues that are cause for slums, are drawn in this book with relevant references and answers which were not successes because of their lack of understanding of slum migration with its unseen character. Although instead of any particular idea, it ramblingly gave a provision to realize the slum for the future policy makers and planners.

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