

Troubled Spaces: A Sociological Analysis about the City

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Abstract: Cities are linked with civilizations and have many activities with regard to functioning of the main institutions such as government, education, law enforcement, and other economic activities. Globalization, increased complexity of social organization, environmental adaption, technology, help the new cities to emerge. The design of this essay is to analyze theories of a city connected with Urban Sociology. The essay is a descriptive qualitative analysis. The methodology is dependent on the theories of the urban sociologists. The main objective of the essay is to critically review and explain the sociological theories contributed by urban sociologists explaining the nature of a city from a sociological perspective. This paper contributes existing literature on bringing grounded ideologies with ecological, cultural, and radical theories.

Key Words: Urban Sociology, Global city

I. BACK GROUND

The convergence of cities to market cities, smart cities, megacities and global cities is a new trend. According to Harvey. D (1973), in *Social Justice and the City*, a city means a global network where capitalist enterprises are generated, and government can make a decisive influence. According to Logan. J and Harvey. M, (2007) in *Urban Fortunes*, the conception of a city begins and ends with economy and is focused on how elites and other powerful sources carry out their tasks and goals. Many of the developed countries are equipped with smart cities and global cities. According to Castells. M (1977), in the *Urban Question: Marxist Approach* states that in neo- Marxist urban theory, urban processors themselves are the products of the flow of capital and the commodification of labor. Smart cities use different types of electronic methods and sensors to gather data and the insights of the gathered data are utilized in making smart economy, smart environments, smart living, smart governance and smart mobility into various practices in the making of a smart city by the developed countries. According to Sassen. S, (1991), *The Global City: New York, London, Tokyo*, the concept of the global city is an emphasis on the flow of information technology and capital and that the global cities are no longer bound to national systems and she illustrates seven hypotheses about the modern global city. However, whichever concept is used in cities, be it a smart city, global city or, megacity, often these cities have faced high levels of inequality.

Statement Of The Research Question

There are many challenges in cities. To find solutions to these challenges and objectives the planners of the developing or

poor countries have to address major challenges such as providing labor markets, housing, water and sanitation and many other demands of the equilibrium. According to Weber. M, (1958) Cities are centers of markets, governments, religion and culture. The urban population is constantly growing and crowding. People live in places where they can find a decent job, career or any opportunity for a living. Many cities are overcrowded, congested and polluted. (Larson 2012). According to Holling.C (1973), Resilience and the Ecological system, state that logistical infrastructure, technology networks are insufficient to make a smart city. Ecological resilience, health and education are concerns in smart cities. According to Wirth L, (1938) *Urbanism as a Way of Life*, states that the size, density of the modern cities and heterogeneity of the urban community have been described as different components from the rural areas, and these modern cities had changed modern people and their relationships. On the other hand, Karl Marx's Alienation theory is relevant today, due to the displacement of certain skills, dehumanization of work in the present as well as alienation from their selves. The objective of this article answers the question on where the society stands and what conditions are required in the discourse of the city.

II. IINTRODUCTION

A city is a large space for human settlement. A city is a metropolitan area that has various systems that operate for the function of the city such as housing, transportation, sanitation, utilities, land use and communication. Their density facilitates interaction between people, government organizations, and other parties in the process which creates a vital process on how these constructions are mastered by the urban administrators, urban planners, town councils, provincial councils, engineers, architects and the civil society. The city is an environment built. The city has economic-based organizations and divisions of labor. There are hierarchies due to the multiplication of occupations and professions in a city. The city is a vast complex surplus that seeks for power. According to the father of urban sociology George Simmel in "Metropolis and Mental Life", life in the city creates a unique type of personality. It creates competitiveness, calculations, and complexities. He further states that the basis is money in a market economy of the city. Money has self- interest, rational calculations form the basis of relationships. We look at the city with awe due to the quality of how it is planned and built. A city has a physical structure that is equipped with moral

order. A city can be very organized and successful or disorganized and unsuccessful due to garbage dumping, flooding, traffic equipped with twilight zones. A city will have its own culture and a common urban culture.

Urban sociology is a discipline of sociology seeking to study the structures, processes, changes and problems of an urban area. The city as a liberating place frees the individuals from traditional constraints. Urban Sociology is a sociological study of cities. There is freedom in a city. The essentials in a city are parks, amusements, shopping malls, restaurants and recreation. A city is a big populated settlement in a large area, which is an important center of commerce and culture. A city is located in an urban center. It has land, laws, housing sanitation, utilities, and transportation systems functioning. The city life is a complex one. The city is a commercial hub and has many recreational facilities. As more and more people settle in one place, a city slowly emerges from what is known as a village. A city covers a wider area than towns and when cities advance, they may sometimes incorporate or merge with the surrounding areas. There are many requirements of the city as it plays an important role in economic development. Most developed nations in the world are highly urbanized. The people live mostly in cities. The economic activities are concentrated in a city. The city plays an important role in economic development by achieving economic goals, providing infrastructure and services, transportation, communication, power, human interactions, water and sanitation services. The city offers good jobs and other opportunities, attracts talents, and skills and management opportunities. The city becomes the driving force for national economic development.

2.1 Definitions By Famous Sociologists About City

Weber, M. (1958), gives a universal definition that defines the city as “a market place”.

Park, R (1984) defines “The city is not merely a physical mechanism and artificial construction. It is involved in the vital process of the people who compose it; it is a product of nature and particularly of human nature.” “The city is a state of mind”

Wirth, L (1938) defines “Urbanism should not be confused with industrialism and modern capitalism. A city may be defined as a relatively large, dense, permanent settlement of socially heterogeneous individuals.” Louis Wirth viewed that “the city as a prototype of mass society.” Louis Wirth defined the city as “a relatively large dense and permanent settlement of sociologically heterogeneous individuals”.

According to Weber, M, (1922) in “Theory of city,” “a city is an unrecognized, evil space with different lifestyles”.

George, S (1903) names the city as an “Urban Jungle”. “The city as a liberating place freed the individuals from traditional constraints. It was the center of complexity and calculative relations.”

Herbert, G, (1968) calls the city an “Urban Villages”

According to Geographer David H, (1973) “Social Justice and the City”, see that the City is a crucial to modern capitalism in both creating new markets and controlling the workforce.”

2.2 Characteristics Of A City

According to Wirth, L, A city is a disorganized place. Urban environments foster a spirit of completion, aggrandizement and mutual exploitation. Formal controls counteract the potential disorder and personal disorganization, mental breakdown, crime, suicide; corruption will be more prevalent in the city. We need to look at the **heterogeneity** to realize what a city is all about. People are attracted to cities as there are better opportunities for employment, housing, welfare, entertainment and various other reasons. According to Louis Wirth, city life was characterized by isolation and social disorganization and this was due to the fact that all cities were large, dense, and heterogeneous. **Alienation** or isolation among the people due to various reasons is a characteristic according to Louise Wirth. Division of labor makes people isolated in a city. According to Karl Marx alienation takes place due to the division of labor. **According to Louise Wirth, the density of the population** is a characteristic of a city. Ernest Burgess viewed that the population in a city is distributed according to specific factors, in particular ‘the struggle for space’. There is competition for the scarce resources. The population density is high in a city. According to Louis Wirth, the larger the population, the greater the chances for diversity, individualization, specialization and functional diversity of social roles. **Urban personality and collective behavior** is another major characteristic of a city explain by Louise Wirth. Urbanities express their personalities and acquire status through the activities of the voluntary groups of which they are a part. The cost of living is high in a city. According to Louis Wirth, urbanites spend more on recreation and advancement but spend less on food. According to Louis Wirth, The urban people keep more contact with many people more than the rural people, but they know a smaller proportion and of these have less intensive knowledge. The social interactions in the urban environment tend to break down the rigidity of caste lines. This characteristic is known as social interactions by Louise Wirth. **Social relationships** are secondary relationships we cannot see the interactions taking place. According to Louis Wirth, the city is characterized by secondary rather than primary contacts. The contacts are impersonal, superficial, transitory and segmental. Face to face relationships are minimum. When the population is larger, the communication level becomes lower. Competition and formal mechanisms of social control would replace primary relations of kinship as means of organizing society.

Cities began to develop from classical cities, colonial cities, and postcolonial cities. Industrial cities began to rise after industrialism. According to the social thinker, Daniel Bill, (1973), in “Coming of Post Industrial Society” laborers used to

labor. And during the post Industrialism, technology and machines were in use. Soon after the post-industrial cities, Pre- industrial, and at around 1900 began global cities. The term “global city”, rather than “megacity” was popularized by Sassen. S, in 1991. It means a city heavily involved in global trade. It is also identified as a power city, world city, or world center which has socio - economic affairs.

2.3 The Difference Between Cities From Other Living Spaces

There are many living spaces such as a village, a town, a city and an urban area. All these spaces are for human settlements. There is a clear distinction between urban and rural areas, their lifestyles, and their relationships. According to Robert. R, (1947) Folk society, American Journal of Sociology, the rural culture is small in size, and there is distinctiveness, has a self-sufficient economy, and homogeneity of inhabitants.

A **village** is a small group of settlements usually located in a rural area. A village is smaller than a town. There is a headman to sort out the problems of the people in the village. This person is usually from a high caste. A village is located in a small land area and life is not complex. The parish council or the religious institutions connects well with the village. **Suburbs** also offer improved facilities, better living environments, new housing, and better leisure opportunities. In recent years there has been an attempt to encourage industrial relocations into suburban areas, in special industrial estates. The growth of the suburbs encourages new housing and shopping areas for those who dislike city life and who aspire the rural life and for those who need privacy without loneliness. **Urbanization** is the process by which rural communities grow to form cities or urban centers and by the extensions, the growth and the expansion of these cities become urban by the growth and the expansions of these cities.

2.4 Problems In The City

Wirth, predicted the major problems and dissatisfactions with urban life in his writings between 1928 to 1938. He viewed that in urban areas, the people become increasingly depersonalized, alienated, and isolated. He further states that the Primary group relationships are replaced by impersonal secondary relations. According to Niriella. C, (2014) there are visible social problems in a city. There are four basic problems in a city. They are education, healthcare, transportation, and urban housing. The identified major problem by Niriella. C, in a city is isolation due to division of labor. He states that there is stress in the Colombo city due to constant strikes on the roads creating heavy traffics and making unnecessary tensions to the public. There are housing problems due to limited and troubled spaces in the city. Leading to mental disorders, marital instability, divorces and uncertainty due to unfit living conditions. Major traffic congestions due to rain and floods, crime, high smoking, robbery, domestic violence, unemployment of youth, school dropouts, high rate of the retired elderly population, air pollution, garbage dumping, child abuse, street children,

beggars, shanties among skyscrapers and poverty are the problems identified in a city. He further states that these problems are very systematic and common problems that need to be sorted out by the parties who design the cities, such as engineers, architects, city planners, politicians, urban administrators, civil society, and Urban Sociologists.

2.5.1 Causes Of Moving To Urban

Why do people need to move to urban areas? There is a constant push and pull tendency to move from rural to urban areas because the cities are attractions. There are employment opportunities as well as an economic gain to the people. There are many social opportunities access to amenities, housing, welfare, entertainment, including education and health care. Therefore the people are initially attracted to cities. Wirth. L, views that “as the city develops and expands, the population becomes more socially segregated. According to the most influential urban sociologist, Simmel. G, “the city in cultural terms was concerned with the way urban life transformed individual consciousness. Wirth. L, “Urbanism as a way of life” viewed that the city created a distinct way of life called “Urbanism”, that is reflected in how people dress and speak, what they believe about the social world, what they consider worth achieving, what they do for a living, where they live, whom they associate and why they interact with other people.”

According to Niriella. C, in the book “Sociology of Housing and sustainable urban development, in Sri Lanka”, the majority of the people belong in the middle class have the desire to daily commute to Colombo from distances due to employment, education for their children and for medical treatments and other reasons.

2.5.2 Causes For Moving From City To Sub-Urban

According to Selfe. P (1993) the crowding of all types of people into small areas leads to the development of separate neighborhoods. He further views that due to lack of physical distances between people, led them into the “melting pot” effect and this has led to a breakdown of primary relationships. According to Whyte, “The Organization Man”, viewed that the suburbs are attracted by a particular type of person, who would quickly adapt to the new suburban lifestyles. He suggests that this particular person is likely to be the upwardly mobile white-collar worker. He further states that the suburban is now seen to be the home of the modern alienated man. Escaping from density produces the development of urban fringe and greater land values in suburbia.

II. LITREATURE REVIEW

2.1 Cultural Theories

The symbolic interaction in a sociological perspective which is concerned with interactions between members of a society that are connected with City and urban development is

discussed by the famous Sociologists George Simmel's and Herbert Gans's work are explained.

George Simmel (1903) produced a classical essay on urban culture on "The Metropolis and Mental Life" and he views that city life creates a unique type of personality. People in cities are competitive and calculative. It is a particular sort of mentality geared to rush complexity and calculation of urban life. According to George Simmel, there is no time for sentiments as the pace of life is too fast in cities. According to, George Simmel, there are four distinctive and cultural forms that are characteristically found in urban settings. .George Simmel views **intellectuality** that the urban dweller reacts with his head instead of the heart. According to Simmel, **calculation** means urban dwellers are calculative instrumentally weighing up the advantages and disadvantages of each action. **The blasé** means, the people are blasé or lazy. This is basically found in an urban setting **Individual freedom**, according to Simmel. G, the individuals reserve the private self. The urban dwellers retreat behind a protective screen of the reserve, rarely showing emotions or expressing themselves directly to others.

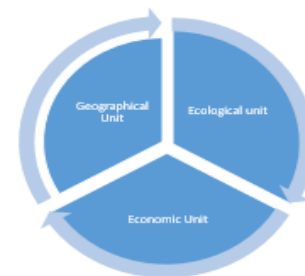
Herbert. Gans, (1962), in the book "Urban Villagers" uses the functionalist perspective to explain and analyze the existence of social inequality and poverty. According to Herbert Gans, the poor and poverty in general serve a variety of positive functions for society. He contributed by stating about crime, racism, poverty, drugs, street gangs and suburban crimes. Herbert Gans authored these factors in the books, *The Suburban Ghetto*, *The Levitt owners* (1967) and "The War Against the Poor", that addressed terms such as "underclass and the uses of poverty among the more affluent in society and Urbanism and Suburbanize as ways of life. Poverty exists and persists because it is functional. Herbert Gans discusses about the diversity of the Urban Dwellers. According to his theories, **cosmopolites** are the well- educated, high-income earning people who choose to live in the city to take advantage of its convenience and cultural resources. **Singles** are the one of the types of urban dwellers, young and unmarried people who live in the city by choice for its convenience and to meet people, seek for jobs and enjoy entertainment. **Ethnic villagers** are the people living in tight-knit inner-city neighborhoods. **The deprived** are the very poor people living at the bottom of the society. The people who cannot leave the city are called the **trapped**.

2.2 Ecological Theories

The Urban structure has an impact on social processes. The ecological perspective in urban sociology explores what happens in Urban Sociology, the exposure of the people to build the environment. The ecosystems including the humans living in cities and urban environments are characterized by specific interactions.

Robert Park, 1915, in the book "The City", defines the city "as a state of mind". This means that the people wonder with awe in their minds on how the constructions are made. To

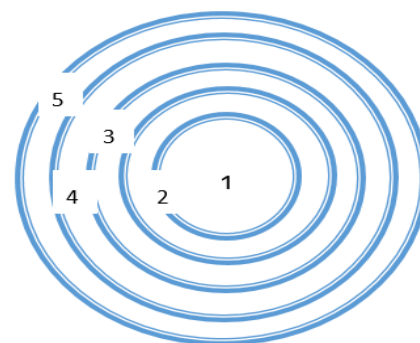
explain further the state of mind relates to the cities such as Delhi, Mumbai, Tokyo, Shanghai, and Colombo. People wonder with awe about the great architecture and the work of engineers of the world- famous historical Sigiriya rock in Sri Lanka built by king Kashyapa as to how these ideas were thought. The Sigiriya rock was called a city. Robert Park, further states that there comes a time for a vital process for building the city. The physical environment and the humans work towards in building that city through interrelationships. Park. R, further explains that a city has its own culture. It is also called an urban culture. He states that the urban neighborhood is also important to develop. Robert Park states that the city is a geographical, ecological as well as an economic unit.



Robert Park states, "The city is a built environment" "The economic organization is based on division of labor. According to Robert Park, the multiplication of occupations and professions and the hierarchy are visible. He further states that the surplus of the city brings vastness and complexity.

Ernest Burgess, in the book "The Growth of the City", developed the ecological school of thought. Ernest Burgess, the urban sociologist contributed to the "Burgess Model" or the "Concentric zone Model" in 1925. This model is one of the earliest theoretical models to explain Urban Social structures in 1925. This model was further developed by urban sociologists Ernest Burgess, Robert Park, and Rodrick Mckenzie in 1923. Since the model was based in Chicago, the Model was called the Chicago Model. Robert Park and Ernest Burgess saw American cities caught up in swift social change. These rings shown in the diagram below are in a concentric order and the rings depict urban land use in concentric rings.

Burgess Model



1. *The Central business district* is in the middle of the rings depicting the center of the model. This is the heart of the city. The city expands in rings with different land use. It is the commercial center and the center of the city. It has skyscrapers, companies, and many people commute. It is a non-residential area. In a central business district there are hotels, cinemas, shops, offices, transport route centers, leisure and entertainment facilities such as cinemas, theatres, restaurants, cafes are available. Businesses take place and there are houses of government institutions, too. It is an area of high land value with much competition for space. It has high density although a few people live in a central business district. 2. **The zone of transition** is immediately adjacent to the central. The zone is in a state of constant change, there is constant redevelopment and renewal of the area to expand the central business district. The second zone contains industries and poor quality housing is available. Large houses or wealthy homes are divided into cheap apartments for new immigrant populations also house small manufacturers, pawnshops, and other marginal businesses. There are slums, skid rows in the zone as well as factories and industries, are functioning. There are deteriorated housing, factories and abandoned buildings are in the transition Zone. 3. The zone three or **the zone for working-class homes** consists of the working class and established ethnic enclaves. There are modest homes, schools, groceries, single family homes, tenements are part of the working class homes. 4. The next ring or **the residential zone** has wealthy homes and shopping centers. People are involved in white collar jobs. There are single family dwellings. 5. The last zone is also known as the **commuter's zone** is the suburban residential area. There are estates of the upper class and the suburbs.

According to Wirth. L (1938), "Urbanism as Way of Life", **the theory of urbanism** identifies certain factors to describe urbanism. He further views that the cities contain a large portion of people in the prime of life than the rural areas. When the city is larger, more foreign born inhabitants live. Cities have low birth rates and there are more women are living in cities than men. The low birth rates suggest that the city is not conducive to the traditional type of family. Large numbers of populations involve a greater range of individual variation. The greater the number of individuals, the greater the potential differentiation and specialization. Personal traits, occupations, cultural life, and ideas of the urban community are wider than the rural community. Kinship bonds, neighborliness, and sentiments that arise out of living together for generations are likely to be absent. Competition and formal control mechanisms substitute for kinship bonds. The reserve, indifference and blasé outlook of urbanities are devices for immunizing themselves against the personal claims and expectations of others. The families are small and individual members pursue their diverging interests. This fact is known as the **size of the population aggregate**. Louis Wirth says that when **density** increases, differentiation and specialization take place. The urban world puts a premium on

visual recognition. Every area of space is used for economic yields and returns. Work becomes dissociated from its place of residence. Different parts of the city acquire specialized functions. The transition from one to another is abrupt, and tolerance of differences is necessary. The individuals in the city are members of widely divergent groups. The services of public utilities such as recreation, education, and cultural institutions usually suit the masses. The individuals subordinate some of their individuality to the demands of the larger communities. The urbanites are transitory and are not typically home owners. They are rarely truly neighbors. This is also known as **heterogeneity**.

2.3 Radical Theories

By the 1960s both ecological and community study traditions were under increased criticism. The western European and American cities saw violence, conflict rebellion resulting explosion. There was anger and frustration of the black Americans over the ghetto environments of Harlem. There was poverty and racism which surrounded them. Karl Marx and Max Weber saw the city as an expression of capitalism at large. Although, in the absence of the theories from the founding fathers of Sociology, there was Neo-Weberian and Neo-Marxist traditions that were built by the new sociologists. The Neo-Weberian tradition originated in Britain, while the Neo-Marxist traditions originated in France following the Revolution in 1968 and were later seen in Britain and United States of America. **Neo-Weberian** tradition originated in Britain. The Weberian theories pioneered the new urban sociology in Britain. The Weberian studies offered a political picture of the modern class conflict. The Weberian theories ignored the production. According to John Rex and Robert Moore, "Race, Community and Conflict" the segregation was not the result of low income and racial discrimination but the result of the way rules and regulations of the city housing market were operated. It was studied that the black people of Sparkbrook, Birmingham, were ending up in twilight zones or the inner-city areas. The black people were not offered mortgages to buy their own homes because they lacked secure employment, and they could not get into the council housing list because they had not lived locally long enough and not just the low incomes and racial discriminations but the results of the way the rules and regulations were enforced on them. Rex and Moore (1967), proposed the idea of the "Housing Classes". They viewed that "the Housing class is of first importance in determining a man's associations, his interests, his lifestyles and his position in the urban social structure." They viewed the continuous growth of the city as all the classes tried to achieve the ideal of a house in the suburbs. They called it "Urban leapfrog". John Rex and Robert Moore identified seven housing classes.

Class One	Outright owners of large houses in desirable areas
Class Two	Mortgage payers who "own" whole houses in desirable areas
Class Three	Local authority tenants in houses built by the local authority
Class Four	Local authority tenants in slum houses awaiting demolition
Class Five	Tenants of private house owners
Class Six	House owners who must take lodgers to meet repayments
Class Seven	Lodgers in rooms.

John Rex and Robert Moore, *Race Community and Conflict* (1967)

Neo-Marxist theories originated in France following the revolution in 1968 and were later seen in the United States of America and Britain through collections of essays by Neo-Marxists such as Chris Pickavance (1976) and Michael Harloe (1977 and 1981). Neo-Marxism extended the usual traditional Marxist analyses of class conflict. Urban protests in 1960's racism of blacks, women, students, tenants and the environmentalists. The protests made the state and the Cities of advanced capitalist societies to focus on an interdisciplinary approach combining economic, political and social frameworks. The framework was called "Political Economy". The framework was developed along with three main areas. Initially, focused on the urban environment as a whole. Secondly, analyzed that Karl Marx and Engels simply concentrated on specific urban issues like housing and property development. Thirdly, analyses that took a world perspective and saw the City as the crucial link in the long chain of dependency and exploitation that makes up international capitalism.

Manuel Castell's work in the late 1960s was significant and his theories molded the traditional urban sociology and established a new paradigm. His theories inspired new ideas in sociology but also in urban studies too. According to Manuel Castells (1977), the book "The Urban Question" focuses on the traditional Marxist topic which is "class struggle". He wrote a series of writings and laid the foundation for a new "scientific" urban sociology. He was heavily influenced by the ideas of Louis Althusser, but did not focus on the traditional basis of such class struggle or conflict but production. He further stated that powerful social forces were shaping the modern city. Manuel Castells viewed that modern capitalism is a world system controlled not only locally but internationally by multinational corporations with their headquarters in certain "world" cities. He further states that urban conflicts are rather over collective consumption and urban planning. Manuel Castell states that the goods provided by the modern welfare state such as health, housing, education, transport and leisure are "**collectively consumed**" by all. Such goods are provided by the modern capitalist state as a means for ensuring the efficient "reproduction of labor" for ensuring that the modern worker is not only healthy,

housed and rested, but materially satisfied with capitalism feels cared for rather than exploited. He further states that the workers work efficiently but rarely challenges or question the inequalities of capitalism but rather accept it as fair. Manuel Castell views that welfare is a form of class control materially and ideologically. The welfare goods were distributed through local governments, particularly in the cities because the majority of population lives in cities. New forms of urban protests were not the traditional protests of worker and employer because the modern factory is no longer located inside the city but located outside the city. Manuel Castell refers to the way local governments use "**town planning**" and other controls to create an urban environment conducive to profit-making. It builds the economic infrastructure such as roads, communications and buildings that are vital to private enterprise. He further states that **urban planning** was also a form of class control, determining where the working class lives by controlling council house buildings. He views that the state, government in a capitalist society, is an instrument of class control but does not promote public interests. Manuel Castell believed that the modern state is not run by the Bourgeoisie directly, but has certain independence or relative autonomy.

III. ARGUMENTS

Ernest Burgess, in the book "The growth of the city", argues that the population in a city is distributed according to specific factors, in particular, "the struggle for space". He saw competition for the scarce resources available. And it is the reason that new suburbs became attractive to particular social groups. These particular groups were able to leave behind the poorest section in the zone of transition.

Rex and Moore argue using Burgess's concept of the zone of transition and Weber's theory of social classes that housing was not distributed by "Market forces" but by a "class struggle" between different **housing classes**, a competition for the most desirable form of housing, that are in the suburbs. Rex and Moore argue that the social classes are based on the group's ability to satisfy the rules and regulations of the building societies. The building societies are private authority (private housing market) or Local authority, (the public housing market)

R. Haddon (1970) argued the house you own or occupy is not the cause of your position in the social hierarchy but the effect. Buying a large house does not make you rich. The unequal distribution of housing in society is a result not a cause of the unequal distribution of wealth. As people's income changes their houses, class positions, and life chances.

John Rex and Robert Moore initially identified five Housing classes, and later on, they extended it to seven Housing classes. The housing class list is more of a description of a struggle of class rather than a Housing class and not all the social groups aspired to a house in the suburbs and some classes prefer to live in the inner city.

Davie's study in Newcastle (1970), has argued that landlords of lodging houses bought tenements not as a last resort but as a way to make profit. Couper and Brindley's (1975) study in Bath showed that the council tenants preferred renting for the convenience of living close to the city center. John Rex gave up the idea of Housing Classes and went on to describe the social position of "Blacks" or the underclass.

Ray. Pahl (1970), discussed **Managerialism** or the '**Managerial thesis**'. In the managerial thesis, the key people controlling the distribution of urban resources are housing, building society managers, bankers, estate agents, and planners. The distribution of urban resources is the result of market forces, actions, and decisions of a wide variety of urban managers in both private and public sectors. The Managerial thesis was not criticized as it failed to ask why the resources were scarce. Ray Pahl and Jack Winkler proposed the "**Corporation Thesis**". They analyzed the role of the State in advanced industrial societies. The thesis was more concerned on the national economy.

Berger, in "Working Class Suburb" argues that he saw a myth of suburbia was developing in the United States of America and this had related to social and cultural ramifications that are believed to have been present in the exodus, often depicted as presenting "a new way of life". He further assumes that the suburbanites are the upwardly mobile people. In this **suburbanism**, they are predominately young and well educated. These suburbanites lead hyperactive lifestyles. They have a maximum of similar interests. They are increasingly "classless". The central interest is child-rearing. They are primary commuters to work in cities. There is a voting shift to the right. He further argues that if any of these are true they are only related to the middle class suburbs. A large number of blue-collar workers are moving away from inner city areas and moving to adopt a new way of life.

Herbert Gans in "Urbanism and Suburbanism as Ways of Life" criticizes that people do not necessarily adopt new ways of life in their move from city to suburbs. The range of house prices attracts a range of different social types with different cultural values. He further argues about the views of Louis Wirth that ways of life are not the results of living in a particular area but of economic factors, cultural values, stage of the life cycle, and social class. The behavior of the people relates to the choices they have and the roles they play according to occupation and other facts. Herbert Gans rejects the ecological model and emphasizes the cultural model. He gives an example about a young married couple who are directed to modern suburban estates because they have little capital and high incomes. Therefore they can obtain a mortgage easily.

Manuel Castells argues that the capitalist system was not challenged by the other theories. He contemptuously dismissed all previous theories. Manuel Castell views that social problems, poverty, crime and 'bourgeois' analyses "blame the victims" or the environment and the urban

managers but never the true cause, the capitalist system and its relentless profit. He views categorizing poverty and deprivation as "social problems" and by suggesting the solutions, the analysis helped to worsen, strengthen, or legitimize capitalism.

Ray Pahl, in an essay "Industrial Society: Class, Cleavage and Conflict (1977) criticized the concepts of Manuel Castell's collective consumptions and urban planning. He further argues that it is not clear whether Castell was referring to goods provided by the Welfare state or only those collectively consumed. Housing in Britain was provided by both government and private sector, and welfare goods were also provided in Socialist cities as well as capitalist cities and that there was no difference about it.

Peter Saunders argued that Manuel Castell's theory was "teleological and tautological and in his analysis, Manuel Castell ignores the major agent of the control – the Police.

According to Manuel Francis on city argues in his theories that Singapore became a wealthy nation due to high class planning. **Hygiene** was the key element that was focused on, to develop the country.

Housing is a social activity and a fundamental need. Housing is one of the important social aspects of development. According to Niriella. C 2014, Sri Lanka has an acute urban housing problem such as the production of good houses for the urban poor and the emerging middle class groups in the Colombo Metropolitan areas. The majority of the issues are common to the middle class. The qualitative requirements of the people must be immediately addressed to face the urban problem. He further states the metropolitan city of Colombo has private sector condominiums. Public sector housing schemes lead the people into a situation where people are forced to settle what is supplied by the existing housing market. The Urban societies must sort out their problems in the city. The community of that city must come forward together to plan on how their problems will be addressed. The Town Council and the provincial councils must show intervention actively. Having the government intervention or intervention of other parties, outside agencies to solve the basic problems in the city is important.

IV. CONCLUSION

The effects of social change have always been of central interest in the study of urban sociology. Housing must facilitate the realization of other human needs which are qualitative as well as physical nature. The qualitative requirements are rising in cities. The designers and planners must create a state of mind as argued by Robert Park. Overall, there is an adverse impact on the quality of life and environments in most cities. People are involved in different political and social opinions that they work for, and due to this reason, there is a constant power struggle. The struggling social classes must think of their living state.

According to Karl Marx's Alienation theory, people can be alienated in a city due to the productions of labor, the process of labor due to class experiences with others, or alienated due to lack of his own self. Small steps such as having 'Ideologies' like in Singapore to stop spitting on the roads, systematic garbage dumping are good ideas leading large steps such as the Port city, in Sri Lanka, as a part of China's Belt and Road Initiative which connects Asia with Europe are good steps if taken positively. According to Urban Development Authority Sri Lanka (2011) estimations, there are many slums and shanties in underserved areas and it constitutes almost half of the city's population which is 51%. Therefore the authorities must focus on planning to uplift the standards of the poor and the middle class.

According to Savage. V, (2018) Singapore: The Planned city State argues that the government was involved in three different areas namely, the physical infrastructure of the city, social engineering and political and economic development aspects were involved in the nation building plan which turned out a success. According to Wirth. L, (1938) Urbanism as a way of life, argues that urbanism should not be confused with industrialism and modern capitalism. According to Sassen. S, (1991) in The Global city argues that large, technologically advanced urban areas are defined as the modern world. There are many advantages of being in a city as well as many disadvantages that people have to face day to day. All the theories discussed above, all the urban Sociological concepts addressed in this, has one important clear aspect, to be it making a smart city or a global City whichever, must be equipped with a well-organized plan to develop and ascribe to wealthy cities which can lead to international economic and financial zones and to see sustainable development or economic development as a final stand.

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