

FAQs

1. Define housing and its characteristics?

Housing could be defined as a process that involves social, cultural and economic backgrounds of the inhabitants of the city, that varies between different scales, that requires a production process over time involving financing mechanisms, thus tying up different stakeholders, investors, public sector and the community as a whole.

2. What is urbanization and name its causes?

Urbanization has become a common feature of Indian society. Growth of Industries has contributed to the growth of cities. As a result of industrialization people have started moving towards the industrial areas in search of employment. This has resulted in the growth of towns and cities. Urbanization is a process of becoming urban, moving to cities, changing from agriculture to other pursuits common to cities.

Causes - Industrialization
Social factors
Modernization

3. Explain the role of housing in architecture?

Housing as a commodity is needed everywhere. It becomes crucial when half of the world's population lives in poor quality housing or slums that do not provide adequate shelter against the elements and do not have access to safe drinking water and sanitation. Millions are faced with insecure tenure arrangements, leaving them vulnerable to forced eviction.

4. Explain housing as a component in urban planning?

Housing in a smallest scale reflects – a place of social living. In recent days, due to increase in density, the problem of community or communal living sits in the head of architects, planners and policy makers. This marks the necessity of housing complex to be integrated with a neighborhood at the planning stage itself. Planning needs:

To make housing complex a part of the urban.

To integrate housing with the neighborhood and not remain isolated.

To check on housing standards and quality.

5. Explain housing need, demand and supply?

Housing demand is defined as the number of households actually seeking accommodation. In the public sector, housing demand is assumed to be equal to housing needs.

The supply or level of production and provision of housing is called as housing supply. In developing countries housing demand and supply has never been in equilibrium.

That supply, not just demand, is critical to understanding housing markets is self-evident to economists. High prices always reflect the intersection of strong demand and limited supply.