

ANALYSING URBAN HOUSING SEGREGATION- A CASE OF THRISSUR CORPORATION

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ABSTRACT

Housing segregation refers to the act of separation of groups in any geographic area. This can be in the form of spatial and social segregation. In general, social segregation leads to spatial segregation. Segregation can have a favourable effect on some people, but it usually has a detrimental impact. In general, segregation ranges from low to moderate ranges in cities throughout the world, depending on the socioeconomic status and generational composition of the group involved (Massey and Denton). And this can be by choice or by law. Sometimes people prefer to live in a locality which is more feasible to them both socially and economically, which may in turn give a positive impact in their cultural and social life. People are sometimes obliged to settle in a given region due to the housing market, legislation, and other factors. India is a country where caste discrimination is prevalent. But what is the case of Kerala? In order to measure the urban housing segregation in the cities in Kerala, 5 municipal corporations were chosen and the ward wise residential segregation is measured in all these cities. And a correlation between the SC/ST population and the available basic public, basic private and aspirational facilities are accessed ward wise using the data collected from Census of India 2011. The SC/ST population and the recognized facilities utilized for the assessment had a moderate association in Thrissur, out of the five cities studied. The focus of the research is to determine the causes of segregation and to recommend measures to reduce housing segregation among the SC/ST community in Thrissur Corporation's selected wards.

Keywords: Residential Segregation, Housing Segregation, SC/ST population, Caste Segregation, Thrissur Corporation