Conclusion

"Today's urban scene is a jungle over grown malformed,a product of chaotic planned growth, encouraged by competition that is wasteful, unwise and immobilizing. Man struggles through a tangle of people packed buildings, choked traffic, snarled streets and multitude of signs which are an assault to the sense and the eyes. All elements seem to work at cross purposes, in comprehensible to him."

(Jenks 1987, p53)

Thus life has become a struggle to the urban man in the urban scene, his environment. He is not only in struggle with his environment but also within himself. This life has become a struggle without his knowledge as his making desperate attempts to search for new ways and means of full filling ambitions, an desires. Science and technology have been emence help to the urban man to achieve his aspirations and ambitions. His achievements are vast and unimaginable. He has conquered the earth, the sea, the sky and now is in the process of conquering unknown. But on the second thought has man really won the struggle and conquered the world? Or as he been labeled as a conqueror. Has he been a victim of the circumstances. Man has become a product of his circumstances. Conquer who needs no attachments or anchorage but a perfect man without any emotional bondage. However man like all animals has a human quality to attach and seek a point of reference.

In such urban environment and for the urban man who has lost the sense of belongingness, the well designed urban public space as revealed in the study and detailed out in chapter one plays a significant part as an existential, anchorage space. Such well designed urban public spaces with meanings and connections that evoke a sense of belongingness are more important since they provide a worthy experience to the urban dweller.

Such significant urban public spaces with worthy experiences touches people within up, lifts them and activate emotion towards the urban spaces, cities and the nation.

It binds the people to places, makes them become an integral part of the space,place and register permanent memories of these spaces of cities. Ensures his existence in the struggle in the ever changing world.

Therefore it is obvious that architects should be more aware of creating urban public spaces with meanings and connections which evoke the sense of belongingness.

Making of these spaces, the process of making is the approach, the indigenous approach, the approach that is inherent to the place and to people. This study was conducted in this context and in this basis an approach was unearthed. An approach growing with the passage of time. However this process remained unnoticed by many due to upheavals, introduction of many trends. This study searched, unearthed and brought out its validity.

Essential characteristic or quality inherent in this approach is the people and place specificness. Through catering to the needs, values of the people and capturing the spirit of the people and the place. Through the people and place specificness creates meanings and connections which evoke a sense of belonging naturally to the urban dweller. It is such spaces that have captured the two spirits, create the spatial quality of belongingness that humanize spaces, up lifts one through the feelings generated by mundane experience and provides him with a better bond with his environment and fellow men.

Such spaces not only can prove an humanize space that evoke a sense of belongingness but also can help overcome many urban problems. Problems such as cultural shock, lack of character, alienated spaces and most importantly absence of people's sense of community which would be overcome with this indigenous approach in designing urban public spaces with rich spatial quality.

However definite design principles to formulate spaces of this quality cannot be named. It is important to know and to understand the places and places before designing without pre assumptions.

Therefore in conclusion a directional thought is suggested through propositions in order to create urban public spaces with a spatial quality that evokes the sense of belonging.

Proposition 1

That no urban public spaces should be designed and created without reasonable investigation, in depth through first hand experience of the users, the people and the place.

The present and widely used approach, the drawing board approach, takes into consideration aesthetics, economy, the client's brief, and expression and concentrate on them as essential factors to designing of urban public spaces. This method of designing should be dropped.

Architects should look, search deeper into the qualities of the spaces, the spirits of these spaces, the spirit of the people and there needs. These aspects should be investigated, understood and in turn be incorporated as the exercise of creating meaningful urban public spaces.

In depth investigations and dialogue can be helpful in achieving this aspect of design. Good discussions with the locale people with examples from other places and times can reveal the dimensions and meanings to which they respond to strongly. These could be incorporated into the designs to make it meaningful and enduring.

Proposition 2

That planning and creating urban public spaces be based on the unique attributes of the place and the people. Thus designing should be people and place specific.

The first position would lead to establishing these unique attributes of the place and the people.

Sometimes these attributes are experienced in our day to day lives. It is neither a magical idea as one may imagine it. Rather it is realistic. It is the own essence of the people and the place. It is the spirit of the people of the place.

However studying one locality or place and applying its attributes to all spaces is not suitable. People and places change form region to region, culture to culture, locality to locality. Therefore any design should cater to the user, the people. Therefore the design, should be locality based people and place specific design.

Proposition 3

Urban public space be preempted by vision.

Urban designers, architects should deal in dreams or visions. Visions that look into the future. Visions that would accommodate all and be meaningful overtime.

Architects need all sorts of tricks up their sleeves to implement those visions or to persuade others that they are worth implementing. However design alone would not create meaningful spaces that evolve overtime.

Design and management are the two endless process of creating meaningful spaces which could adopt to change. Therefore an urban public space need sound management policies that could help create changes in urban public spaces.

Proposition 4

The power of shared vision.

To be successful every time, urban public spaces design and management must be motivated by a shared vision among those who initiate, create, tend and use the place. A durable, shared vision could be both unified and inclusive of all.

This shared vision may create certain hurdles through dominance of individuals or groups. There could be the dominance of the professional on one hand and the laymen or the client on the other. What is needed is a collective effort, with due acknowledgement that creates an end product with an wholesome experience.

Proposition 5

Urban public spaces should be architecturally unfinished.
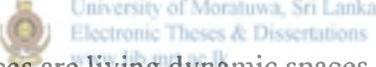
Urban public spaces are living dynamic spaces. So are people and places. And in the process of making spaces, it is the quality, activity and not the space alone that is built and destroyed and rebuilt. For this reason it is essential that people do shape their surroundings for themselves. Since these spaces will not have the quality, activity unless they are felt, created and maintained by the people whose actions goes into these spaces.

No space can be created and built by professionals for others to live in. These spaces can only be partly finished by a professional.

This is like a shoe. The cobbler could professionally design and create a shoe but cannot create the perfect comfortable fit unless the user wears it in order to personalize and shapes it and creates the sense of belongingness.

Therefore spaces can only be partially created (architecture unfinished) in a proc-

ess in which the people who are part of it shape and maintain it and personalize it. Through personalization creates meanings of connections that evoke a sense of belongingness.

Such propositions are established by the author herself and are not strict, regimented rules as such. However the author strongly feels that if architects are to create better urban public spaces with sense of belongingness the above propositions could well act as a guide as how to bring about such a quality.

The indigenous approach is however a continuous approach and is not static. An external process which is evolving to form, design create better meaningful enduring positive urban public spaces.

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