

# URBAN SOCIETY

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# MEANING

- According to census of India, an urban area is an area having a population of 5000 persons and more.
- The density of population is 100 persons per square kilometer.
- Nearly 3/4ths of population is engaged in secondary and tertiary occupations.

# CHARACTERISTICS OF URBAN SOCIETY

- SOCIAL HETEROGENEITY
- SECONDARY ASSOCIATION
- SOCIAL MOBILITY
- INDIVIDUALISM
- SPATIAL SEGREGATION
- SOCIAL TOLERANCE
- SECONDARY CONTROL
- VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATIONS

# URBANIZATION

- Urbanization is not a one way process but a two way process.
- It involves movement from village to cities
- It involves change from agricultural occupation to business, trade, services and professions
- It is a change in the migrants, attitudes, beliefs, values and behaviour patterns.



# Factors of urbanization

## **PUSH FACTOR**

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- Unemployment
- Rural poverty
- Unavailability of socio-economic facilities
- Poor services

## **PULL FACTOR**

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- Education
- Employment opportunity
- Good health facilities
- Better life chances

# CONSEQUENCES OF URBANIZATION

- ECONOMIC EFFECTS
- ECOLOGICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS
- PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECTS AND URBAN LIFESTYLE
- SOCIAL EFFECTS
- CULTURAL EFFECTS
- POLITICAL EFFECTS
- RELIGIOUS EFFECTS

# URBANISM

- It refers to the attitudes, beliefs and behaviour or lifestyles of the people who live in the urban area. Louis eirth argued that urbanism is a way of life.
- It refers not only to physical, structural and spatial attributes of the city but also to distinctive mode of life of the people within the city.
- It is both descriptive and prescriptive.

# URBAN FAMILY





# URBAN FAMILY

The family institution in urban areas is undergoing changes.

The urban family has generally come to be regarded as swiftly passing from 'institution of domination' to 'institution of companionship', where both partners play an active role in the decision-making process.

# FEATURES OF THE URBAN FAMILY

- FREE CHOICE OF SPOUSE
- MORE EQUAL STATUS FOR WOMEN
- EQUAL RIGHT OF DIVORCE
- NEOLOCAL RESIDENCE
- BILATERAL KIN
- EQUALITY OF INDIVIDUALS AGAINST CLASS AND CASTE BARRIERS.

# TYPES OF URBAN FAMILY

- THE URBAN JOINT FAMILY
- THE URBAN SMALL JOINT FAMILY
- THE URBAN NUCLEAR FAMILY
- SINGLE PARENT FAMILY
- LIVE IN RELATIONSHIPS

# CHANGES IN URBAN FAMILY

- AGENCIES FOR UPBRINGING
- STATUS OF WOMEN
- ROLE OF WIFE
- ROLE OF HUSBAND AND FATHER
- CHANGE IN AUTHORITY PATTERN OLDER FAMILY MEMBERS
- EQUALITARIAN FAMILY RELATIONS



# DIFFERENCE

## RURAL FAMILY

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Stable and integrated

- Authoritarian
- Stronger and lasting ties
- Sharing of family resources
- Family of maximum functionality
- Family oriented
- Large in size

## URBAN FAMILY

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- Less stable
- Equalitarian
- Contractual and momentary ties
- No sharing of family resources
- Family of minimum functionality
- Individualistic and self centred
- Two or less than two generation
- Small in size

# CONCLUSION

- Urban family is based on give and take between the spouses and between parents and children.
- Modern urban family tends to be a one-generation household.

# URBAN ECONOMY

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# URBAN ECONOMY

- The urban economy is characterized by highly complex division of labour .
- More elaborate degree of specialization among the jobs available in the urban market.
- More than 2/3rds of the population is engaged in secondary and tertiary occupation.
- Emergence of service occupations is a significant feature of the urban economy.



# FEATURES

- It is predominantly based on non-agricultural occupations
- It is marked by diversity of occupations
- Almost all the occupations require specialized training skills
- There is high degree of inter-dependence among various occupational groups
- It is characterized by achieved status
- It is marked by occupational mobility
- Division of labour is more complex.
- The goods are produced on large scale and are sold on local, national and international markets.
- Labour unions are a common feature among all segments of the urban work force.

# HISTORICAL PHASES OF URBAN ECONOMY

- PRE-INDUSTRIAL URBAN ECONOMY
- INDUSTRIAL ECONOMY
- CORPORATE ECONOMY

# OCCUPATIONAL DIVERSIFICATION

- The emergence of the corporate economy has produced a highly complex division of labour and an increasing more elaborate degree of specialization among the jobs available in the urban labour market.
- There are specialised persons who performs their own tasks.

# ECONOMIC CLASSES IN URBAN SOCIETY

- URBAN WORKING CLASS
- THE MIDDLE CLASS
- ENTREPRENEURIAL CLASS



# VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATION

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# INTRODUCTION

- An association is a social organization if it is more or less purposefully created for the attainment of relatively specific and limited goals.
- In india the sorces of voluntary action are mainly religious inspired by the desire of spritual salvation and sometimes for atonement of guilt andinner anxieties.

# VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATION

- IT IS A GROUP DELIBERATELY FORMED TO ACHIEVE CERTAIN GOALS.
- IT IS TERMED AS A THIRD SECTOR.
- THEY ARE FORMAL ORGANIZATIONS.
- THEY ARE NON-GOVERNMENTAL AND NON-PROFITABLE AGENCIES

# FEATURES

- It is formed to promote the common interests of its members.
- Membership is voluntary:it is not forced on people,it is not attained through birth.
- It is not connected with local,state or national government agencies



# PURPOSES OF VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATION

- RELIEF WORK
- WELFARE SERVICES
- PRODUCTION-RELATED SERVICES
- LOCAL SELF-RELIANT DEVELOPMENT
- BUILDING NATIONAL AND SUB-NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS
- CREATE AWARENESS ON SOCIAL ISSUES

# FUNCTIONS OF VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATIONS

- SOCIAL GOALS
- POLITICAL GOALS
- INDIVIDUAL INTERESTS
- SOCIAL INNOVATION AND EXPERIMENTATION
- INVOLVEMENT IN COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES
- SHARING INTEREST
- A TESTING GROUP FOR SOCIAL PROGRAMME
- A CHANNEL OF PURPOSIVE SOCIAL ACTION

# DYSFUNCTIONS

- Many voluntary associations are shallow and insignificant
- They prevent the government from assuming responsibility.
- They are often too expensive to join
- They are dominated by middle class leadership.

# TYPES OF VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATIONS

- On the basis of their purposes, they are divided into various types:

INGO stands for international ngo, such as care

BINGO stands for business-oriented international N.G.O,

RINGO stands for religious international N.G.O,

ENGO stands for environment N.G.O, such as global 2000.



# SOURCES OF FINANCE TO VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATION

- Membership fees
- Public donation
- Grants from government, government organisations and welfare boards
- International financial assistance
- Donations from philanthropists
- By sale of finished products being manufactured by the concerned voluntary agencies.

# CONCLUSION

- Voluntary associations forms an important institution of urban society. It is a social entity committed to activities and programmes social, economic, political or cultural, oriented towards change in the prevailing set of conditions.

# SLUMS

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# MEANING

- United nation defined slums as” ...a building, group of buildings or area characterized by overcrowding, deterioration, unsanitary conditions or absence of facilities or amenities which, because of these conditions or any of them, endanger the health, safety or morals of its inhabitants or the community”



# CHARACTERISTICS OF SLUMS

- INADEQUATE HOUSING CONDITIONS
- POOR FACILITIES AND COMMUNITY SERVICE
- DEVIANT BEHAVIOUR
- CULTURE OF POVERTY
- SOCIAL ISOLATION
- THE SOCIAL ORGANIZATION OF THE SLUMS

# CAUSES FOR THE EXISTENCE OF SLUMS

- POVERTY
- EXISTING SOCIAL ORDER
- POLITICAL SYSTEM
- ADMINISTRATIVE REASONS
- SLUM DWELLERS

# THE FUNCTIONS OF THE SLUMS

- HOUSING FOR THE POOR AND THE MIGRANTS
- GROUP ASSOCIATIONS
- EDUCATION FOR URBAN LIFE
- DEMAND FOR ANONYMITY

# THEORIES OF THE SLUMS

- CHANGES IN URBAN LAND-USE PATTERNS
- HOUSING SHORTAGES AND MAINTENANCE
- SLUMS GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT



# ROLE OF THE GOVERNMENT IN IMPROVING SLUMS

- ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT OF URBAN AREAS.
- NATIONAL SLUM DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (NSDP)

# ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT OF URBAN SLUMS (EIUS)

- This policy of government lays emphasis on environmental improvement of urban slums.
- It include basic amenities they are:
- Water supply
- Sewer
- Community baths and latrines
- Widening and paving of existing pathways
- Street lighting and community facilities.

# NATIONAL SLUMS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME(NSDP)

- Launched in august 1996
- Its objective was to create community infrastructure and social ammenities
- It also had a component of shelter upgradation or construction of new houses.

# CONCLUSION

- Slums are the bye-product of modern era .They constitute the most important and persistent problems of urban life