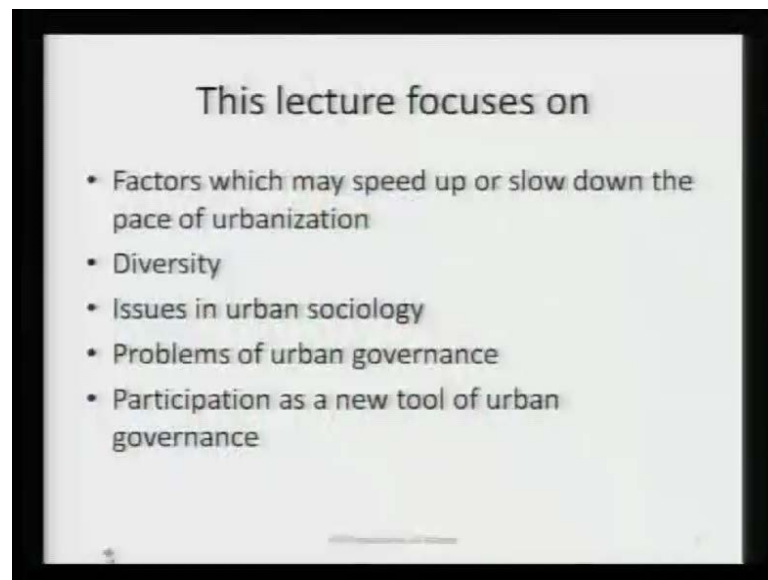


Population and Society
Prof. A. K. Sharma
Department of Humanities and Social Sciences
Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur

Lecture No. #24
Future of Urbanization in India

So, we are going to talk about urbanization once again. And this is the fourth and last lecture on urbanization. So, if you have any doubt in your mind regarding, what we have discussed so far or what we are going to discuss today, you can ask at the end of the lecture. So far, we have talked about definition of urban and rural population, measurements of urbanizations, and causes of urbanization, push pull factors, push back factors, and related issues. And today, we will talk more about the future - future of urban processes, and what kind of new turns are seen in urban management. And we will talk this about mostly in the context of India.

(Refer Slide Time: 01:09)

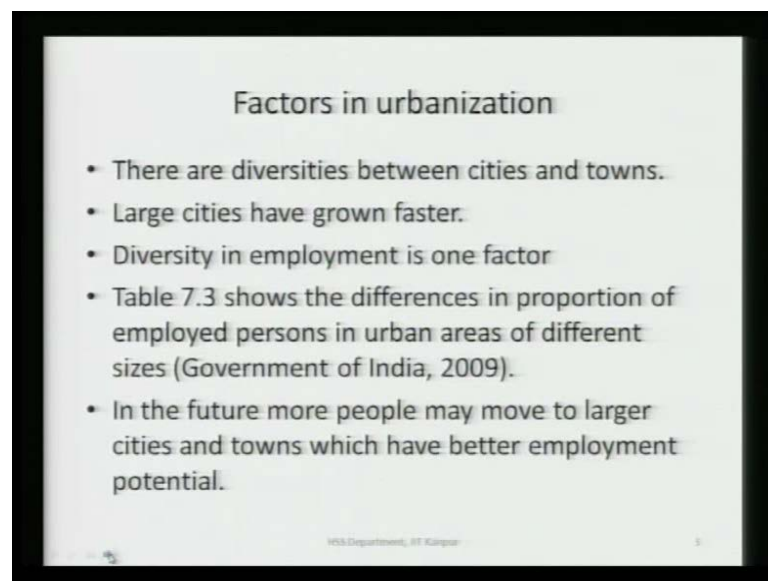


And so this lecture focuses on factors which may speed or slow down the pace of urbanization in the future. The issue of diversity, and diversity with respect to socio economic background, work culture, linguistic differences sex ratio, identity politics, and related things, then issues in urban sociology. Sociology means, is specifically talking

about social institutions in urban and rural context family marriage kinship, friendship, politics, organization. Then problems of urban governance, which is going to be a very serious problem in years to come, it has already become a serious problem.

And so the other day when I mention about Jawaharlal Nehru urban renewal mission. There was recognition of the fact that, something has to be done to improve the governance of urban areas. You will see some slide today, which will show how urban governance has become, a problem and more so in the context of large cities. Then participation in urban governance on the part of civil society actors as a new tool of urban governance. And if time permits we will talk about a the role of rise and welfare association of RWS, which is a new institution of participation recently developed in some large city like, Delhi and Bangalore.

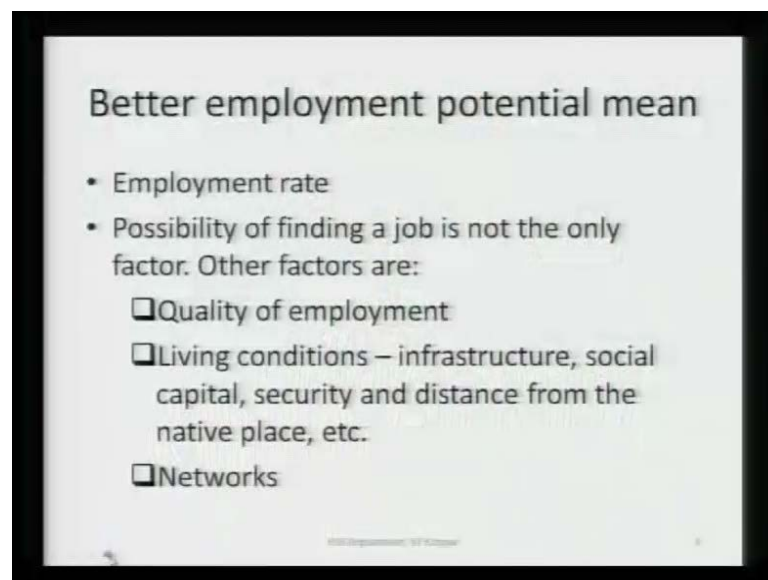
(Refer Slide Time: 03:00)



The factors in urbanization which will shape the future of urbanization some, of them are as follows that there are diversities between cities and town. So, all cities do not have or all towns do not have the same socioeconomic composition of population or culture. Actually, there is lot of diversity within cities also. So, old Hyderabad new Hyderabad old Delhi new Delhi old Kanpur new Kanpur old Mumbai new Mumbai there are diversities, between as well as within cities and towns. Then there are large cities which have grown faster, tiny towns have grown at a small pace or they have decline in many cases. Then diversity in employment is a factor.

And I will show a table 7.3 which show the differences, in proportion of employed persons in urban areas of different sizes, which will show, how different cities and towns have different types of composition of employed person. Then in the future more people will move to larger cities and towns, which have better employment potential. Since a more migrants in India are attracted towards cities, for the reason of employment. So, if more employment is produced by large cities. Then obviously large cities are going to attract more migrants of course, the rate of growth of cities will depend on both natural increase and rural to urban migration. For large cities, you can also include migration from smaller cities or tiny towns to large cities.

(Refer Slide Time: 04:57)



Better employment potential here means, employment trade these is the first and foremost thing what proportional people are employed, unemployed or underemployed. So, if the employment rate goes up, then the employment potential of the city also goes up. And the news is spread that there are more jobs and better quality jobs of a formal or a jobs with social security. So, possibility of finding a job is not the only factor other factor therefore, are quality of employment. Whether employment is in the organized factor or unorganized factor whether, it is formal or informal. Whether it offers social security pension benefits, provident funds health benefits, insurance or travel facilities or facilities for children education, these related things.

Then employment is also associated with living conditions, infrastructure facilities of the city in which employment is created. For rational potential rural to urban migrations, there can sometime be trade of between wage rate or employment condition, and condition of city. And in condition of city you can include infrastructure, social capital networks, social institutions people of the same language or culture already living in that city. The security and distance from native place.

According ravensteins laws of migration most people like to travel short distances and that is still true. So, and the networks whether, people have networks in that city there is a law of migration, which says that migration is usually in the form of chains. And chain means, from village to small town, small town to moderate size or medium size town from medium size to large town. And in all migrating processes, acquaintances people belonging to the same native place, people belonging to same linguistic or caste or community individuals play an important role.

(Refer Slide Time: 07:42)

TABLE 7.3: PROPORTION (PER 1000) OF USUALLY EMPLOYED PERSONS (OF AGE 15 YEARS & ABOVE) ACCORDING TO USUAL STATUS (PS+SS) FOR EACH SIZE CLASS OF TOWN DURING 2004-05

Class I City/ Size Class of Town	Male	Female	Person
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
All Class I Cities	762	198	498
Size Class II Towns Combined	756	218	498
Size Class III Towns Combined	777	276	530
Urban	763	227	506

WIS Department, ISI Kharagpur

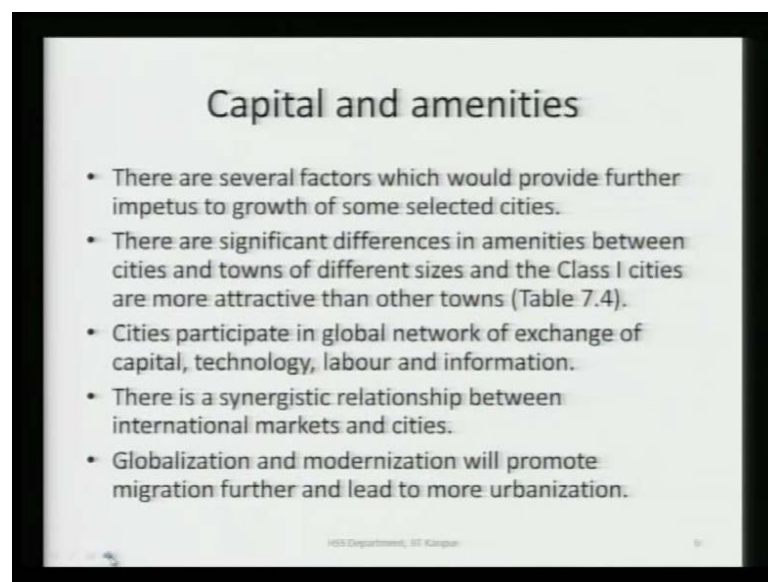
So, there is a role of network people will decide in, which direction to move based on employment and quality of employment and living condition of the city and networks. So, if there by networks I means, suppose a other factors are same then a Bengali would like to move to city where already lots of Bengali are living. And not to a place where he would be the first Bengali. And this table shows how employment of people differs from one urban areas to another according to the size of city or town. In class one city among

males the employment rate is 762 means, out of 1000 persons males out of 1000 males 762 in the age group 15 and above are employed.

In class one cities, among females the similar figure of employment among 15 and above is only 198. Overall employment is 498, size two towns have lower employment rate among males. And higher employment rate among females. Here we are not distinguishing, between a nature of employment. This is N S S O data, according to usual status normally, whether normally people are employed or unemployed. Then size three town employment rate among males is highest, among females also it is highest.

Now, actually it becomes complex to interpret statistical data pertaining to socio economic activities. Because lot of factors affect, these kinds of ratios one reason why in class one cities, employment is less may be more. Because more people are in 15 plus are studying or are getting training of various source. And not necessarily because unemployment rate is more in larger cities, as compared to class three town. But it certainly shows that there are differences, between males and females. And there are also, me small differences, between employment rates according to size of city factors.

(Refer Slide Time: 10:22)



Capital and amenities capital means, financial capital and amenities means facilities. This availability of funds availability of finance and capital and availability of various types of amenities are also factors, which provide impetus to growth of some selected cities. Other factors remaining same maybe sometime, administrative cities can attract

more migrants than cities where there is more of unorganized sector. All the knows rule can always be made maybe if there is more unemployment among unskilled or semi skilled people. And they are obviously not likely to get a job in administrative city they are not educated they are not skilled.

So they will go more towards those cities or those towns, where there is more growth of unorganized sector or slums or self employment. There are significant differences, in amenity between cities and town of different sizes. And that is definitely going to make a difference, to growth of these cities and town. Cities and towns is better amenity are obviously, going to be more attractive than cities in towns where amenities are less. It can also, be said that cities participate in global network of exchange of capital technology labor and information.

And there is a synergistic relation therefore, between international markets and cities. And those cities, which are in the network of global cities or global industry or global capital or global knowledge global technology, are going to grow at a faster rate than other cities. And town, which are say of a religious significance or they are simply market towns or they are administrative towns without having technological and industrial advancement, without getting involved into the global culture and flow of capital and technology.

(Refer Slide Time: 12:55)

TABLE 7.4: PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH BASIC AMENITIES BY SIZE CLASS OF URBAN CENTERS IN INDIA, 2001

	Toilet	Drinking water	Kerosene	LPG	Dramage
Class-I	80.38	89.07	21.63	56.56	56.85
Class-II	66.75	81.48	13.76	43.78	73.09
Class-III	63.06	78.08	12.17	35.88	67.06
Class-IV	57.58	78.83	12.61	29.82	63.78
Class-V	53.05	78.77	9.24	26.04	57.63

UIS Department, IIT Kanpur

Now, if you look at amenities it is very clear. That class one cities provide better amenities toilet facilities 2001. Household data show that in class one cities 80.38 percent household have toilet while in class five as I have already defined in previous lectures. Class one means, 100000 plus class two means, 50 to 100000 class three means, 20 to 50. Class four 10 to 20 and then 5 to 10. So, this class five which is a small town there percent of households having toilet is only 53 in class one it is 80. And as the size of town declines you can see that the amenities also, decline in the same proportion. That means, if you have the same chance of getting employment in a class five or class one urban area.

You would prefer to go to class one urban area where, a chance of having amenity of this kind is more. Drinking water class one class one is better in drinking water 89 percent households in class one cities have access to clean drinking water. In class five there is only 78.77 percent. In kerosene class one 21 actually, these does not means that it 21.63 percent households have access to kerosene. It does not means, that 79 percent are without kerosene this mean that for 79 percent other household. There are other sources, of energy electricity mainly electricity. In class five you have 9.24 dependent on kerosene LPG 56 more than half of the households in class one have LPG cylinders. In class five the percentage is only 26 one and four.

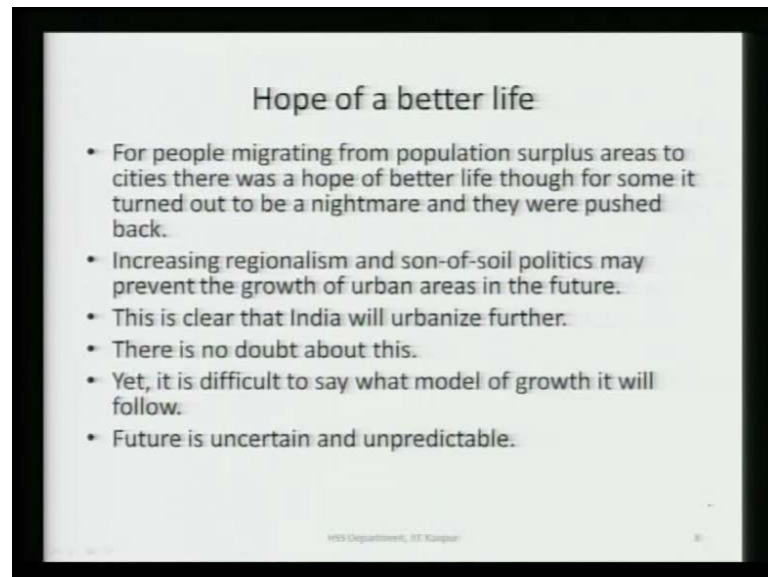
In how about in terms of some other facilities, infrastructure facilities drainage in drainage, you find that class one cities are in the worst conditions while class four cities or class. You known in best conditions are class two 73 percent households have drainage facilities. But in class one only 56.85 percent households have drainage facilities. That means urban areas differ according to they differ in amenities according to size of city.

Sir, this is the very interesting table and it gives us the very clear-cut ideas about the amenities available class one and class five cities. But sir my question is when we talk about class one cities. We expect that the data should have been higher why it is like 80 percent in toilets and 89 percent in we expect it to be 95 or higher so why is this like.

Actually, this relates to that issue which we discussed in last three lectures. That urbanization in less development countries is of a very different kind. It is not because or city is the seat of modernization advancement or economic development. It is large

more because of rural to migration caused by demographic transition. So, people are coming to urban areas, even though urban areas cannot accommodate them. And more and more large cities in the country are facing problem of infrastructure that is why Jawaharlal Nehru urban renewable mission.

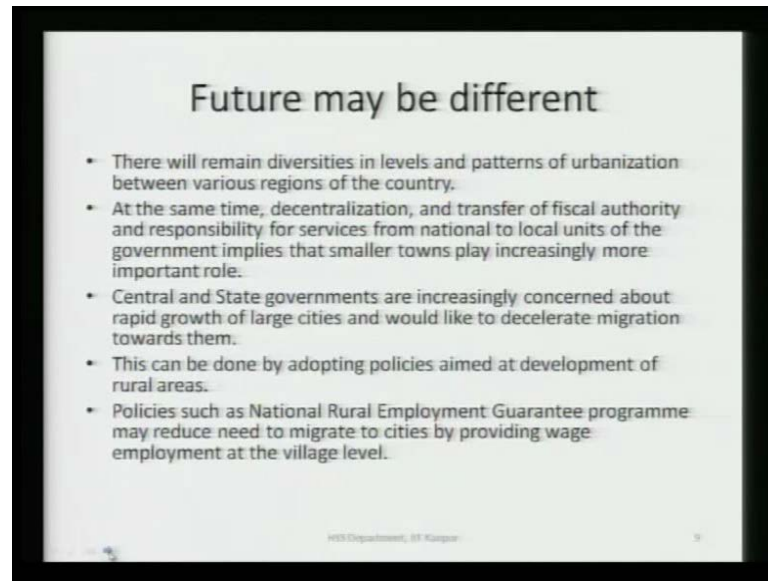
(Refer Slide Time: 16:57)



Now, for people migrating from population surplus area means, rural areas to cities there was a hope of better life. Though for some it turn out to be nightmare and they were pushed back. Now, in the recent past a when we look at the condition in Mumbai in Bangalore in Chennai even in some cities of Madhya Pradesh unexpected of all the cities. We find that there is growth in regionalism and son of soil politics, where prevent the growth of urban areas in the future.

This is clear that India will urbanize further. But there is no doubt about this, but it is difficult to say, which model of growth it will follow. And in which direction rural to urban migrates, will migrate due to demographic transition of population pressure. You can only say that from these states or from these regions or from rural areas. People are bound to migrate in search of better opportunities. But the direction will be decided by all these factors, combined employment capital amenities political stability presence or absence of regionalism and quality of job.

(Refer Slide Time: 18:09)



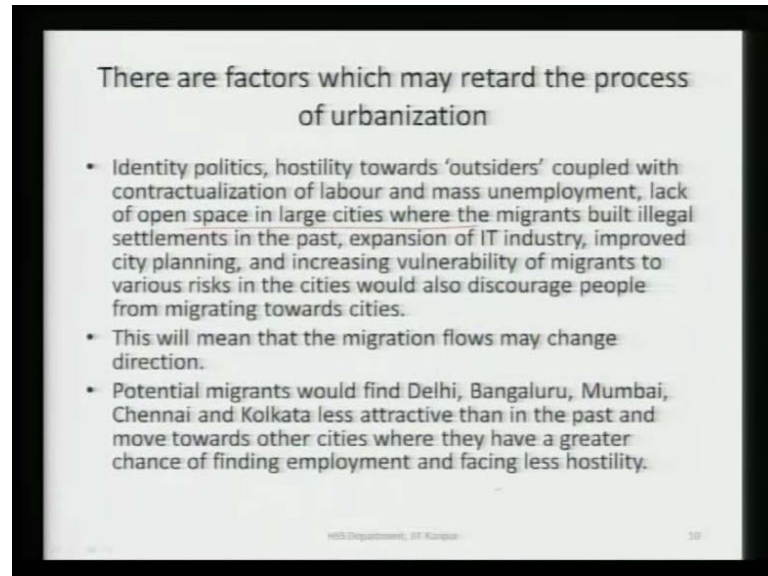
So, future maybe different and there will remain, diversity in levels and pattern of urbanization between different region of the country. At the some regions may welcome migrants some regions may repel migrants. At the same time decentralization and transfer of fiscal authority and responsibility of services from national to local units of the government implies that smaller towns play increasingly more important role. You can see smaller towns as the central state governments are increasingly concerned about rapid growth of large cities and would like to decelerate migration towards them. It is quite likely, that successful implementation of Mahatma Gandhi national rural employment act can reduce the rate of migration from rural to urban area.

So, in the future things are uncertain you cannot even say that where the migration will proceed further or not or at what rate. It all depends, on the speed of demographic transition in rural area. Suppose in rural areas also, fertility start declining fast as it has happened in several states. So, the natural growth rate of rural area is going to decline and that will affect the process of rural to urban. In migration in addition in policy like Niagara or successful then this will reduce the rate of rural to urban migration. And thus the process of urbanization may decelerate.

But if it takes more time for states like Bihar and U P to proceed further on demographic transition or due to corruption lack of governances lack of transparency or lack of proper planning or weakness of raj institution. We are not able to implement rural development

programs effectively then the migration maybe large and the urban areas may grow faster.

(Refer Slide Time: 20:43)



So, these policy like Niagara are going to play an important role for the future of urbanization in India. There are factors which were retard the process of urbanization identity politics, in addition to demographic factors of natural growth. And implementation of rural development policies there are other factors like identity politics, hostility towards outsiders coupled with contextualization of labor and mass unemployment. Lack of open space in large cities where the, migrants build illegal settlements in the past. A few months before I were discussing about migration and urbanization with an expert of Tata institute of social science in Mumbai.

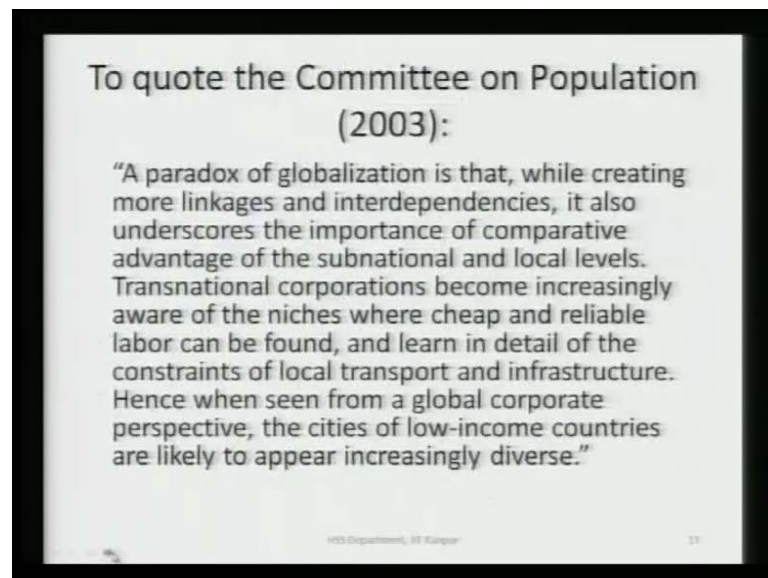
And I was giving my demographic and economic arguments, behind reduction in rate of rural to urban migration. But my expert friend told me that one major reason in Mumbai why migrations seems to have decelerate in the recent past that there is no open space. Now, where the migrants could come and build your settlement as I did in the past. Now, flyovers malls, modern offices skyscraper multistory buildings. So, as everywhere the density of buildings, high rise building modern buildings and a infrastructures is so high that migrants cannot a find a place to live.

They maybe places for work like wherever, there is high density of population in residential area in colonies. They may still need domestic servants, casual workers and

suppliers of various facilities. But if there is no place for them to live and if they have to live 15 or 20 kilometer away from the work place, then this discourages migration. So, even this factor lack of open space and large cities where the, migrates build illegal settlements in the past slums is quite a settlements. Now, could be a factor and encouragement or discouragement of migration in cities. Then expansion of I T industries, improved city planning and increasing vulnerability of migrants to various series in the cities would also, discourage people from migrating towards cities.

This will means, that migration flows may change direction in place of going to city a they may like to go to city b in place of going to state a they may like to go to state b. So, in place of going to Maharashtra migrants may choose to move towards Gujarat or towards Haryana or towards Madhya Pradesh. These kinds of changes in directions of flows may take place. Potential migrants could find daily Bangalore, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata less attractive then in the past. And move towards other cities or newly developed cities or urban outgrowth or peri urban areas or new industrial towns. We are they have a greater chance of a finding employment and of facing hostility from localize.

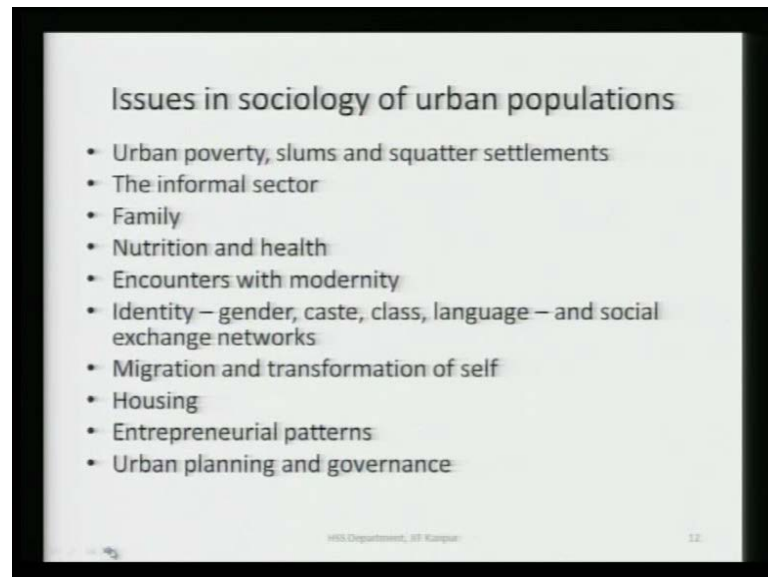
(Refer Slide Time: 24:13)



To quote the committee and population a paradox some globalization is that while creating more linkages and interdependencies. It also, underscores the importance of comparative advantage of the sub national and local levels. Transnational corporations become increasingly aware of the niches where cheap and reliable labor can be found,

and learn in detail of the constraints of local transport and infrastructure. Hence when seen from a global corporate perspective, the cities of low income countries are likely to appear increasingly diverse. They know need for global capital to concentrate in either to large cities.

(Refer Slide Time: 24:59)



So, this is about flow of migration and rate of urbanization. Now, the issues in sociology of urban population actually, this is only a introductory lecture otherwise all these topics are so big that we need to spend one or two days on each of them. The issues in sociology of urban population are urban poverty slum and squatter settlements, then the informal factor family. What is happening to family in urban areas? Is nucleation of family taking place only in urban areas or it is part of modernization in the whole country. What proportional households are of what type in rural areas in urban areas and in urban areas of different sizes? Then the problem nutrition and health is there are link between, city or size of city.

And nutrition anemia stunting high weight ratio high age ratio weight age ratio infant mortality new natal mortality female feticide maternal mortality ratio life expectancy and so on then encounters with modernity. What is the level of modernization and what kind of modernization exists in cities of different types and in cities in different geographical areas in the country? Then identity of gender caste what is the place of identity how does identity change the nature of social movements. You know these days, we sociology

have started talking about new social movements more than old social movement this is because while the old social movements, mobilize more on the basis of class. The new social movements are mobilized on the basis of identity.

And identity is not fixed there are several identities identity are in transition. Identities can be conflicting or synergistic gender caste class language social exchange networks. There are different types of identity and as new social movements are best classes. Migration and transformation of self this is another issue of sociology self image self say construction of self more use of symbolic interaction is in this respect then housing material of walls roof and number of house a number of rooms per house. Whether there are separate bedrooms kitchen toilets then entrepreneur entrepreneurial terms in different cities and urban planning and governance.

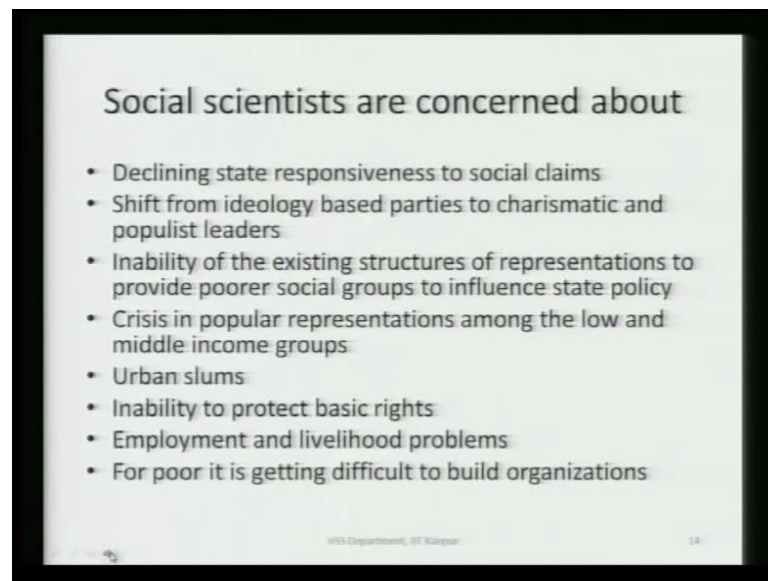
(Refer Slide Time: 28:10)



The major change in governance, which is at which had become the real or the most talked about issue in urban studies. And the challenges are the capacity dimension capacity to provide adequate services are cities having, capacity to provide adequate services to existing population and also, to new rural to urban or small place to large place sacklers or migrants. Then the financial resources dimension, most municipal corporations, municipalities town area committee notified area are facing the financial resources crunch and in a condition of financial resource crunch. What kind of infrastructure can be developed?

Behind financial crunch again there are issues related to governance, corruption quality of workforce lack of commitment lack of motivation. Then the diversity dimension, fragmentation of population. The security dimension social capital. In social capital, social capital can be seen at several level household level informal community level and informal institution, authority dimension and the local participate.

(Refer Slide Time: 29:41)

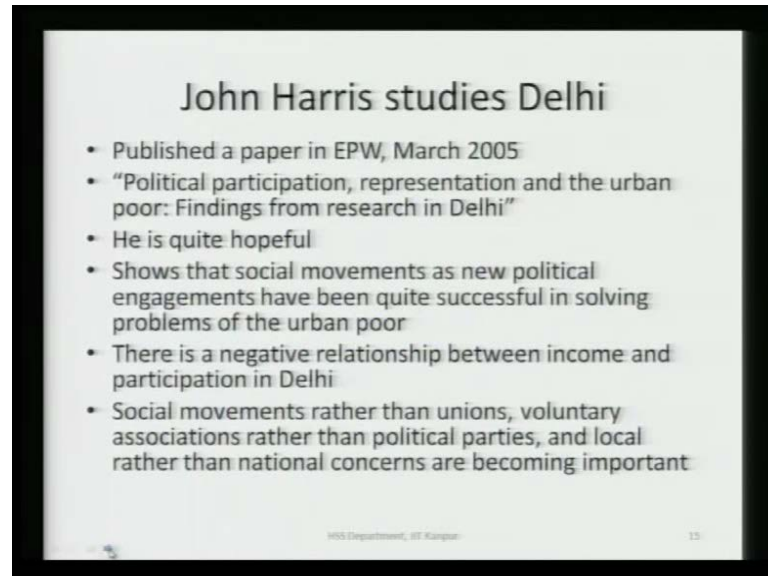


Social scientists are concerned about declining state responsiveness to social claims. Increasingly find that state is withdrawing from say employment from many things for which state stood in the past. Now, state wants to spend more on law and order on services on social things, education health rather than the purely economic things of employment or wages or income. Then there is shift from ideology based parties to charismatic and popular leaders. This is also affecting urban governance inability of the existing structures of representations, to provide poorer social groups to influence state policy.

There is lot of literature to show, that the elected representatives are more influence by the elite classes or the upper classes or the bourgeois or those coming from elite localities or colonies. There is crisis in popular representations among the low and middle income groups, which will alienated urban slums, inability to protect basic rights. That governance is not able to protect basic rights of people law and order are included

employment is included security is included education is included. Then employment and livelihood problems for poor it is getting difficult to build organizations.

(Refer Slide Time: 31:40)

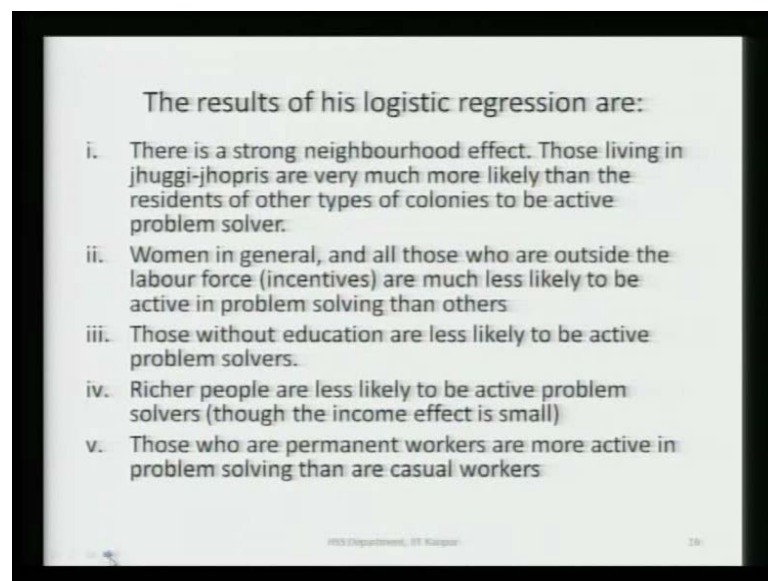


So, for these reasons, then poor are outside the beneficiary major beneficiaries of governance of urban area. John Harris conducted a study of Delhi in 2005. In 2005 this was an article based on that study was published in economic and political weekly. The title of that paper was political participation, representation and the urban poor finding from research in Delhi. He seems, to be quite hopeful. So, what I said that there is frustration there is alienation among the poor classes, among slum dwellers and the policies are influence more by upper classes elite classes and middle class colonies. John Harris says something opposite John Harris says that social movements as new political engagement have been quite successful in solving the problems of urban poor.

While looking at urban conditions, he gives equal importance or may be more importance to social movements than to social institutions of governance. He say that based on it is statistical study of data collected in this study in Delhi. He say that there is a negative relationship between income and participation in Delhi. That in Delhi those belonging to lower socioeconomic groups, participate more in influencing city or state policy than people belonging to middle and upper classes. Who seem to be indifferent to issues of governance?

Social movements, rather than unions voluntary association rather than political parties and local rather than national concerns, are becoming more important. So, while there is a weakening due to rise of charismatic or populist leadership. And seemingly lack of differences in ideologies of political parties lack of capital infrastructure and lack of governance and due to corruption. While there is institutional decay this is more than compensated by social movements and participation of people. And that too those people belonging to lower socioeconomic group. This is John Harris said he must be his study must be quite convincing as John Harris is a Marxist sociologist.

(Refer Slide Time: 34:31)



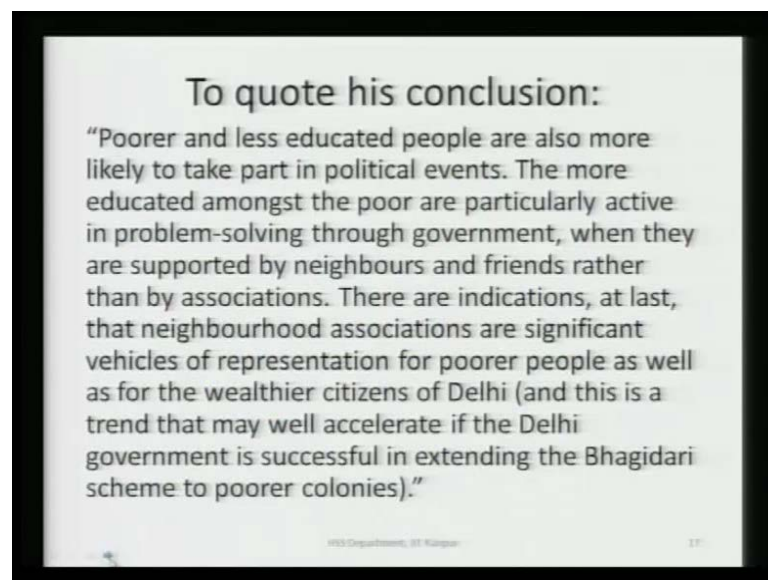
So, and this is this is saying on the basis of survey data and statistical analysis of that data, which was collected from Delhi. The results of his logistic regression he used binary logistic regression model and he say that there is strong neighborhood effect. That those living in jhuggi-jhopris are very much more likely, than the residence of other types of colonies to be active problem solver, middle classes and upper classes are less participative they are not so active as problem solver in Delhi. Second women in general and all those who are outside the neighbor force outside the incentives are very much less likely to be active in problem solving than other.

So, not only people belonging to lower socioeconomic classes. But women as compared to men are more active and those without education are less likely to be active problem solver. So, what you finds that those people who belong to lower socioeconomic groups

and more of women. But those who are more educated, more aware education means more aware more exposed to new ideas in governance more expose to problems more expose to possible solutions.

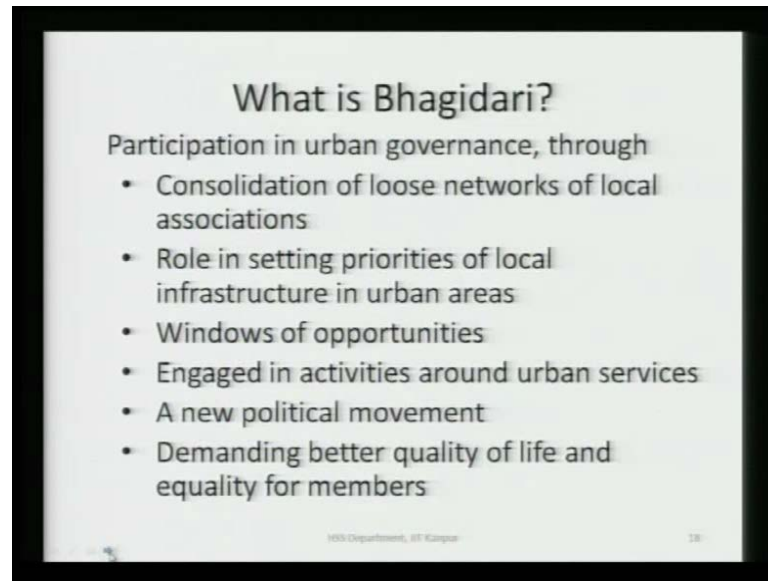
Those types of people are more active and richer people are less likely to be active, as problem solver though the income effect is small. Those who are permanent workers are more active in problems solving then casual workers. May be casual workers do not identify with the locality or casual workers lack in confidence or concern or commitment. As compared to those who are who have regular employment. To quote Harris poorer and less educated people are also more likely to take part in political events.

(Refer Slide Time: 36:47)



The more educated among the poor are particularly active in problem-solving through government, when they are supported by neighbors and friends rather than by associations. So, he also gives importance to neighborhood organization and informal institutions friendship circles. There are indications at large that neighborhood associations are significant vehicles of representation for the poorer people as well as for the wealthier citizens of Delhi. And this is a trend that may well accelerate if the Delhi government is successful in extending the Bhagidari scheme to poorer colonies.

(Refer Slide Time: 37:31)



What is Bhagidari?

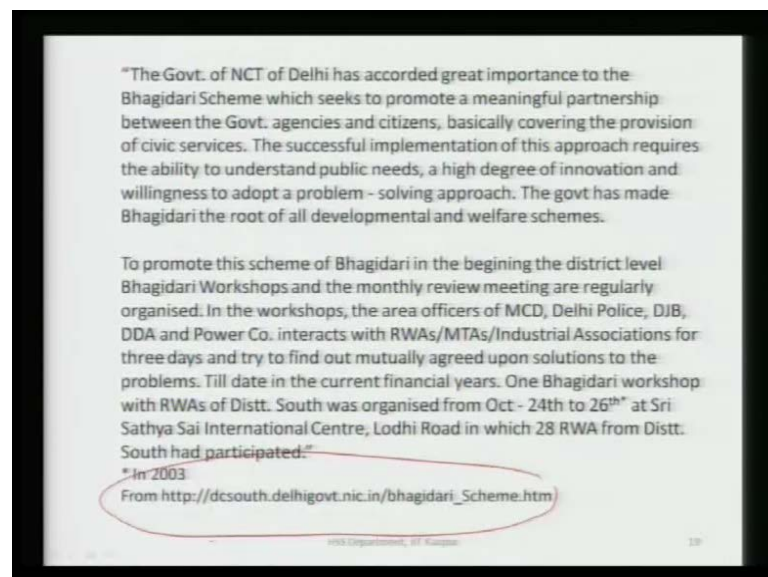
Participation in urban governance, through

- Consolidation of loose networks of local associations
- Role in setting priorities of local infrastructure in urban areas
- Windows of opportunities
- Engaged in activities around urban services
- A new political movement
- Demanding better quality of life and equality for members

195 Department, 01 Kurgaar 18

What is Bhagidari? Bhagidari as per official documents this is participation in urban governance. Through consolidation of loose networks of local associations role in setting priorities of local infrastructure in urban areas, for providing windows of opportunities engage in activities, around urban services. And some people see Bhagidari as a new political movement as demanding better quality of life and equality for members.

(Refer Slide Time: 38:08)



"The Govt. of NCT of Delhi has accorded great importance to the Bhagidari Scheme which seeks to promote a meaningful partnership between the Govt. agencies and citizens, basically covering the provision of civic services. The successful implementation of this approach requires the ability to understand public needs, a high degree of innovation and willingness to adopt a problem - solving approach. The govt has made Bhagidari the root of all developmental and welfare schemes.

To promote this scheme of Bhagidari in the beginning the district level Bhagidari Workshops and the monthly review meeting are regularly organised. In the workshops, the area officers of MCD, Delhi Police, DJB, DDA and Power Co. interacts with RWAs/MTAs/Industrial Associations for three days and try to find out mutually agreed upon solutions to the problems. Till date in the current financial years. One Bhagidari workshop with RWAs of Distt. South was organised from Oct - 24th to 26th at Sri Sathya Sai International Centre, Lodhi Road in which 28 RWA from Distt. South had participated."

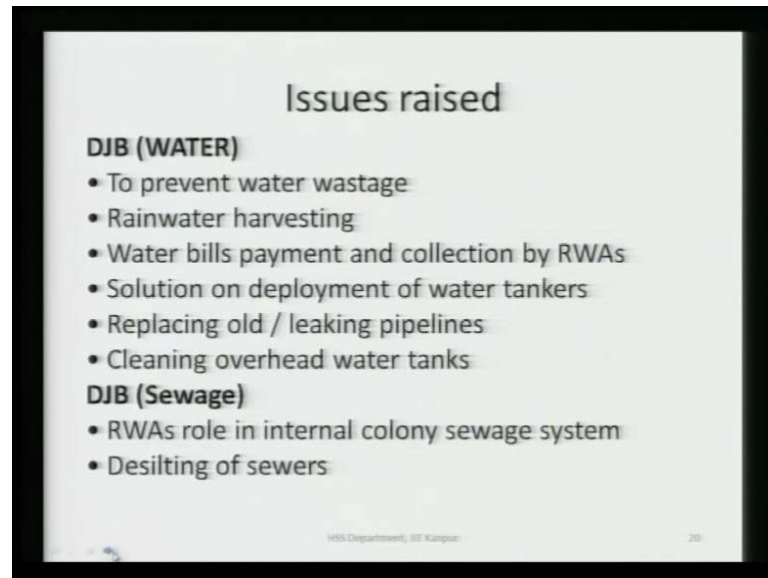
*In 2003
From http://dcsouth.delhigovt.nic.in/bhagidari_Scheme.htm

195 Department, 01 Kurgaar 19

So, Bhagidari is emerging as a new concept of urban governance by, which neighborhood associations informal groups of people. And voluntary associations of

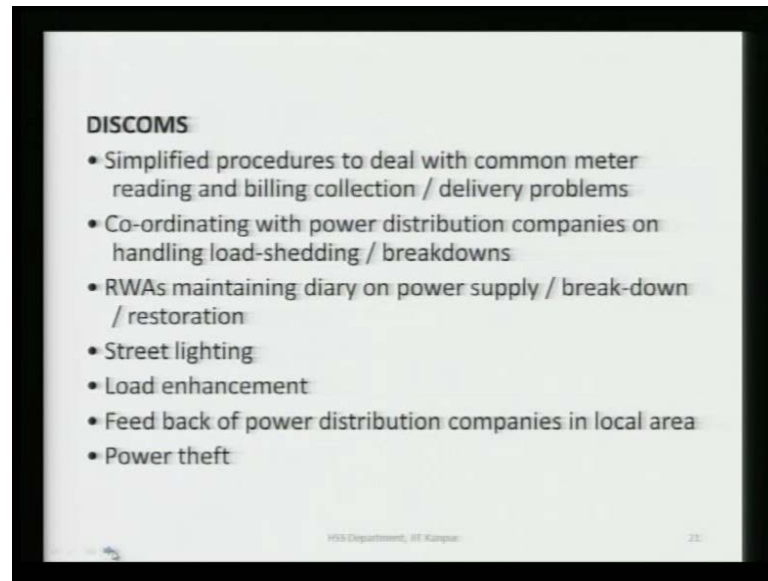
residence can influence state policies in favor of residence in particularly in fields like, electricity water and other major civil servicing. This document of Bhagidari is available at this so you can go to this site and read more on Bhagidari. I do not have to I have some slides on Bhagidari, but you can due to shortage of time. I will not be able to present all of them, but you can go to these pages and read yourself.

(Refer Slide Time: 39:00)



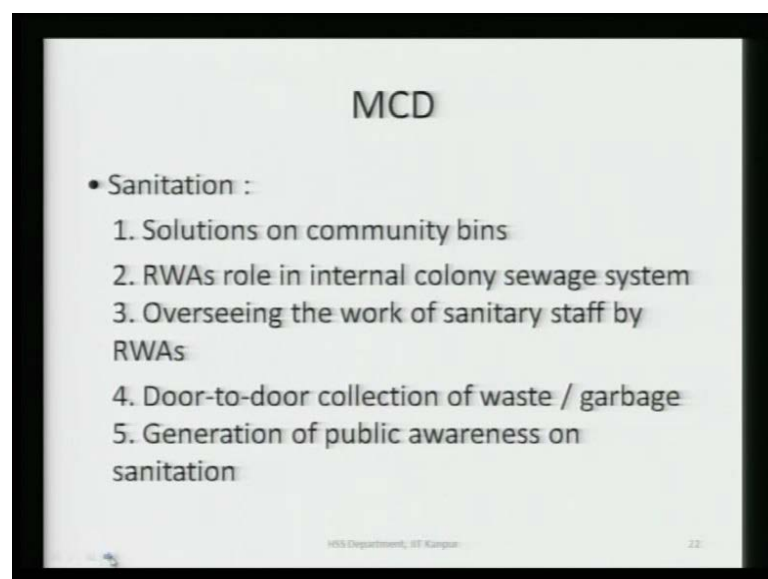
Now, this Bhagidari has raised several issues the important ones are related to Delhi boards water to prevent water wastage rain water harvesting. Water bills payment and collection by resident welfare association on behalf of people. Solution on development or deployment of water tankers in summer this becomes an acute problem. Replacing old and leaking pipelines cleaning water had overhead water tanks and sewage Delhi board sewage. RWAs role in internal colony sewage system and Desilting of sewer lines.

(Refer Slide Time: 39:59)



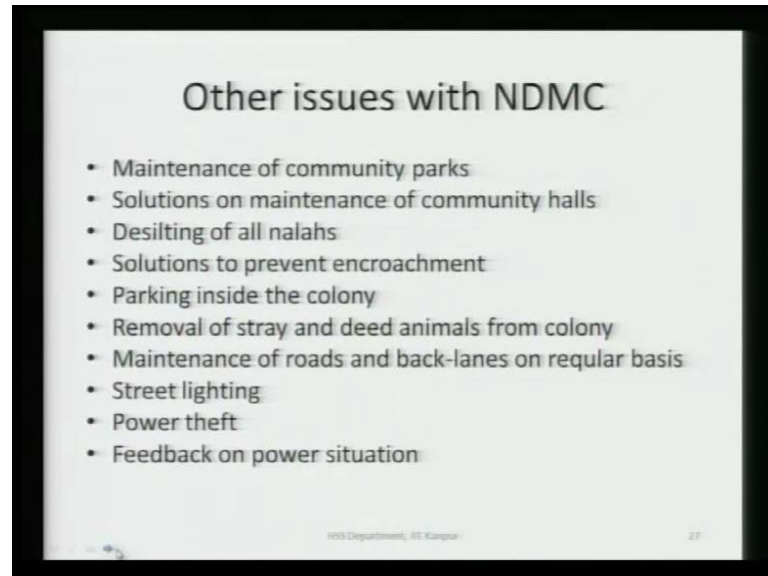
In water and sewage Bhagidari is playing an important role. Then distribution companies small, small distribution companies in the field of electricity. They are also participating and through Bhagidari and resident welfare associations, people are able to influence policies of DISCOMS. Simplified procedures to deal with common meter reading and billing collection these are issues that have been raised by RWAs. Then coordinating with power distribution companies most of them private small private companies on handling load shredding breakdowns maintaining diary on power supply, breakdown restoration Street lighting and so on.

(Refer Slide Time: 40:45)



Then MCD there are issues related to MC [t/d] sanitation water and public awareness on sanitation.

(Refer Slide Time: 40:58)



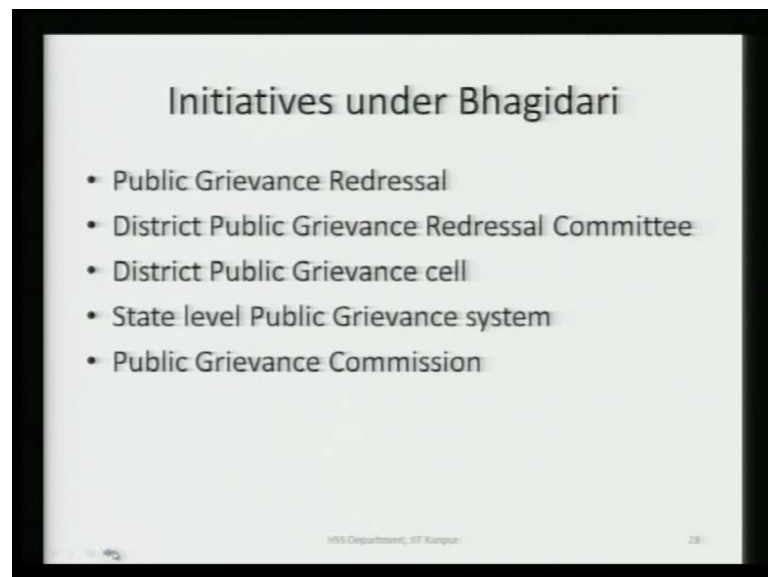
The other issues are maintenance of community parks community halls prevention of encroachments illegal encroachments then house tax payment and collection. These are civic issues parking inside the colon removal of stray and dead animals from colony maintenance of roads and back lanes on regular basis and so on. There are issues pertaining to D D A Delhi police NDMC various issues with NDMC commit NDMC also deals with community parks Desilting of parking inside the colony etcetera.

(Refer Slide Time: 41:44)



Then initiatives the major initiatives under Bhagidari are four Public Grievance Redressal, District Public Grievance Bedressal committee, District Public Grievance cell, State level Public Grievance system and Public Grievance Commission there are 205 registered RWAs in Delhi.

(Refer Slide Time: 42:08)

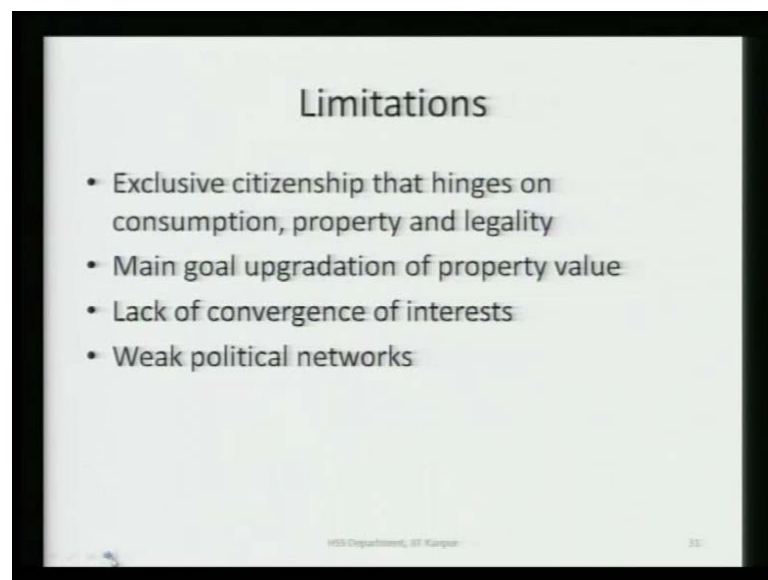


This also raises some theatrical issues for sociologist what is the nature of participation of RWAs are I have read some articles in which relationship between class and RWAs is explored are RWAs promoting the interest of upper caste upper caste upper classes and

elite colonies only or they are also able to do something for poor people. For people belonging to informal sector self employed domestic servants or those living in slums. How if how much effective they are and what is the nature of interaction of RWAs with market association and workers associations.

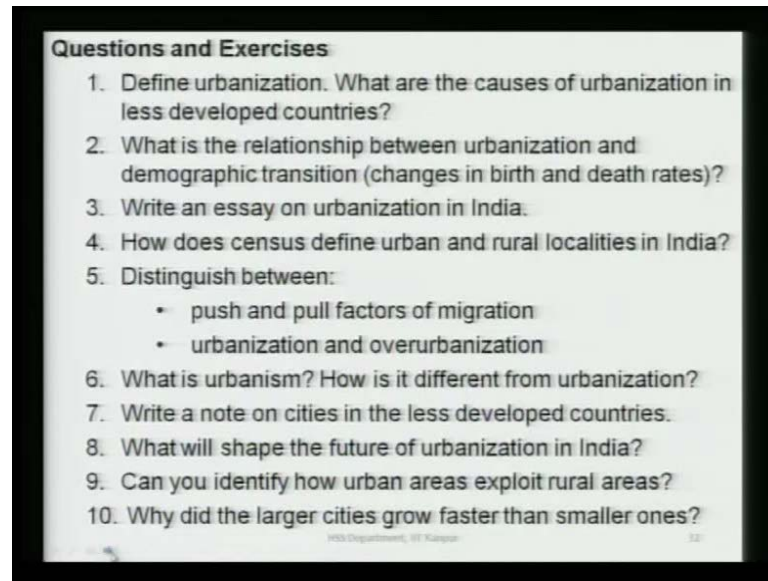
There is a need for in-depth understanding of RWA this is a new area in sociology recently yogesh atal has identified study of RWAs as an important issue in urban sociology not many researches are available in this field and maybe some of you who later join research carrier can take up studies of RWAs as part of urban sociology. And whether, RWAs as a movement provide an alternative to political representation something which John Harris maintained.

(Refer Slide Time: 43:39)



There are also limitations of Bhagidari or participatory approach. Exclusive citizenship that hinges on consumption, property and legality Main goal upgradation of property main goal of RWAs in one article based on study of RWAs in Bangalore. They suggested that the main goal of RWAs has become the upgradation of property value of natives and there is a lack of convergence of interest and there is weak political network.

(Refer Slide Time: 44:15)



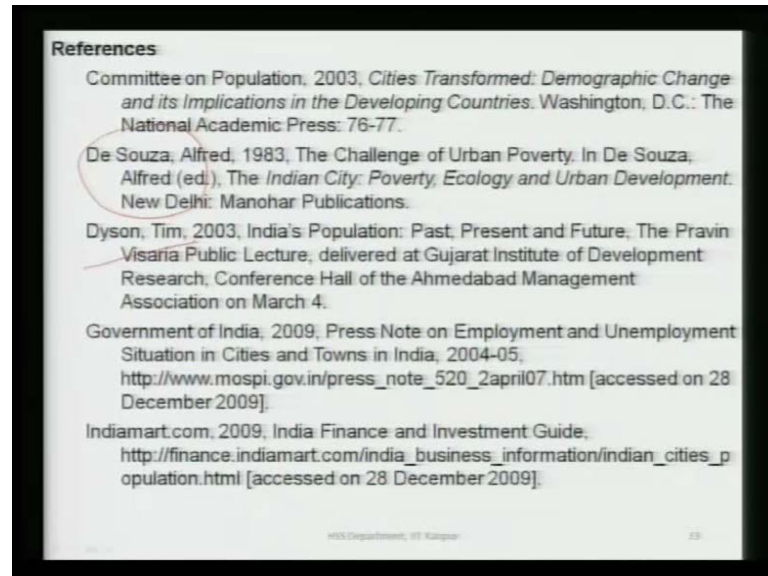
So, this is all that I wanted to say about urbanization today at the end I can raise some question. I suppose that after attending these four lectures and by going through references, which I gave you like this reference for Bhagidari. You will be able to answer the questions. What is urbanization? What is the relationship between urbanization and demographic transition? You can write an essay on urbanization in India census definition of urban and rural localities? Distinguish between push and pull factors urbanization in the context of western countries and over urbanization in the context of less developed countries?

Then Louis Wirths concepts of urbanism nature of cities in less developed countries the future of urbanization in India uncertain diverse depends on several factors population is one? Role of changing role of state is another capital amenities identity politics and the changing nature of city morphology? These are some factors which will affect urbanization in the future. Then in the contexts of urban rural conflict Liptons study maybe you can think of and you can write an essay on how urban areas exploit rural areas?

But what is that link through what link urban areas are able to exploit rural areas. This is not a new subject even Gandhi long back said that urban areas are exploiting rural areas and the middle class is too distant for those who work lifestyles and values which will promote the interest of rural areas or... And why did the larger cities grow faster as

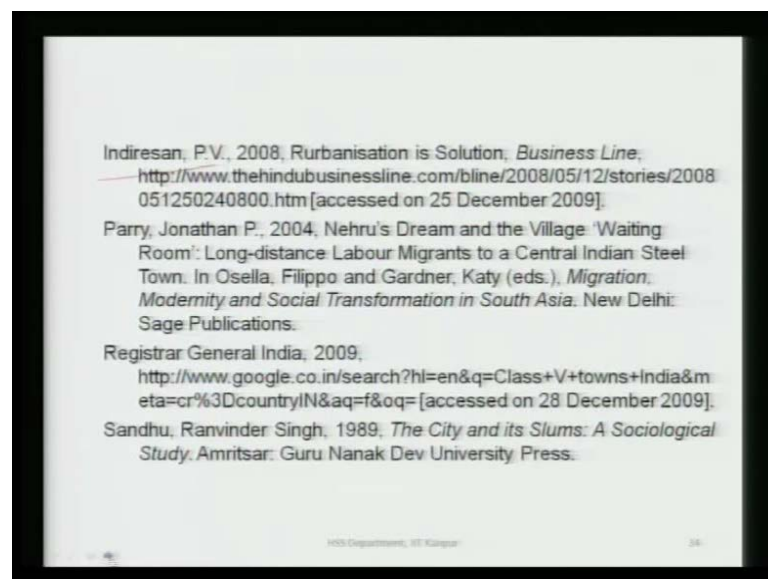
compare to smaller ones? This is another issue although it is not necessary that in the future also this will happen.

(Refer Slide Time: 46:27)



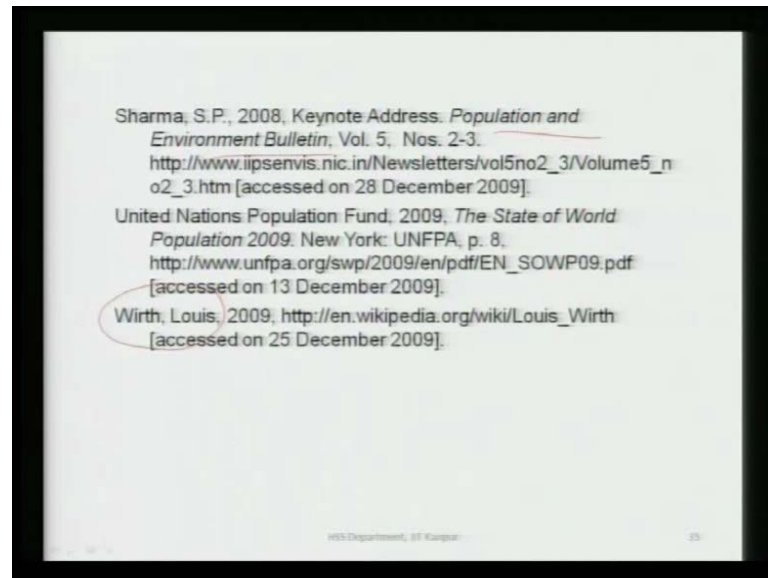
There are some references which you can read De Souza is an important writer in urban studies in India. Then Tim Dyson from London school of economics a demographer there are government of India reports.

(Refer Slide Time: 46:50)



Indiresan writing about Rurbanization in Indian context Parry Jonathan on social transformation in south Asia and register general site for census data Sandhu he has he has written a book on city and slums in the context of Amritsar.

(Refer Slide Time: 47:13)



Then there is an article by S P Sharma published in population and environment bulletin, which tells about nature of urbanization in India. There are U N sources and all of you because you are student of sociology all of you should read the concept of urbanism as given by Louis Wirth. This for elementary understanding of the concept going through this site, but you must also read the original book by Louis Wirth to understand in what sense in what sociological institutional sense the term urbanization by was used by Louis Wirth. So, this is all I hope you have some questions and I would be able to answer them.

Thank you sir, for your lectures on urbanization and since your lecture was so explicitly drawn that there are very few questions that I have a doubt you can say. Just a I will start with the smaller one sir, as you say there are urban slums do we also have rural slums.

Yeah very interesting a few years ago I though this slums is only a rural sorry I though that slums is only an urban phenomena and register general census register general India conducting censuses also reports figures of percentage slums in different cities of India. In connection with some research work related to rural development I visited Haryana and Punjab. And for the first time I was astonished to see large rural slums our slum like structures small huts without toilet or other facilities small, small huts of migrants in the

countryside in rural areas of Haryana and Punjab inhabited by recent migrants from eastern U P and Bihar living in pathetic conditions.

So, if by slum you mean living in one room without facilities unsatisfactory conditions without water electricity toilet without amenities and several people living and eating and sleeping in the same small room house maybe hut. In several states of India which attract lot of rural migrants from other states you find slums. So, I have myself seen slums in you can find such rural slums in Jammu and Kashmir where migrants from north India live they work for orchards and farmers cultivators of Kashmir.

You can find them in Punjab, Haryana, Gujarat, Rajasthan wherever rural areas provide opportunities to work for people belonging to other districts or states. You find rural slums you can also find rural slums in which migrants from neighboring districts or other districts of the same state live. So, if you go to places like Dewas or Indore in Madhya Pradesh which have started industrializing only recently there also you find slums and in those slums live people coming from tribal areas of Madhya Pradesh itself from Guna from Shivpuri from Dewas itself from indoor itself.

So, tribal areas which are worse effected, by development processes and where people do not have sources of employment. So, you find 1000 and lakhs of people moving from such tribal areas or poor traditional agriculture unirrigated agriculture based areas towards newly constructed townships and industrial towns and thee you have these slums.

Sir, we have certain civic bodies in cities and towns for maintenance do we have h similar civic bodies in rural area and how active are they.

So, you these the way we define urban locality on the first day urban locality was defined as a seat of local administration. So, wherever you have local administration it maybe municipal corporation in large city it maybe municipal body or it may be railway colony or cantonment board or notified area or town area you have city or urban area. In rural areas you have so the work which is done by municipal bodies in urban areas the same work is done by on behalf of.

And sir, I had a question regarding political stability that you mention in which cities now we have these corporate coming up and they private jobs so, is there any relation between a political like do we do we see any such relation or no.

I have not thought about this issue.

Yeah because you have mentioned that they are affected in public sector so I was just wandering.

What I mentioned was that suppose, either as a job seeker in organized sector in IT sector like Wipro or Infosys or maybe in informal sector, when you have to chose about the destination whether you should go to Mumbai or Bangalore or to a nieghbouring urban place in your own state. Then you also look at the climate you also, look the condition of living in that city or urban areas you look at how secure people of your state your linguistic. If you hear so many stories maybe rumors if you hear stories rumors about exploitation of migrant or attacks on migrants or that, migrants are generally insecure at that place of destination. Then you will be discouraged to move toward those cities many.

At one time I have seen in I I Ts students I have seen among those whom I know educated middle urban middle caste youth. That at one time there was glamour of moving towards Bangalore because in Bangalore they thought that first job may fetch smaller salary, but there is more opportunity to move from one job to another or to rise. But now, when they hear about rising civic problems in Bangalore then and they are then they feel that if they can find commiserate job in Gurgaon which is close to their house close to their city or state. They would like to move more towards Gurgaon. So, in this I T sector also now, a days more preference is given to those cities which are close relatively at less distance to place of their parents or the native place.

And sir, lastly I want to comment on whether the situation in the eleventh five year plan about organization hoe is it projecting organization.

Eleventh five year plan assumes that in the future rate of urbanization will be more than it was in the past. And eleventh five year there is no chapter on urbanization as such you find data or policies on development of urban areas in different chapters. There is no specifically, nothing in if you want to know more about urban policy you better go to

ministry of urban development website and there will there you will know about urban renewal mission and related issues. But eleventh five year plan assumes that in years to come the rate of urbanization will increase. The speed of urbanization between 91 and 2001 was 0.8 percent per year. Now, we assume that it will be more.

Registrar general few years back suggested that we have already reached a level of 29 percent. In 91 in 2001 our level of organization was 27.8. Then we have already reached 29 this is what registrar general projected, and we can be sure that 2011 census we give a figure of urbanization close to 30. But they are assuming that urbanization raise faster, and eleventh five year plan is more worried about declining urban infrastructure and amenities. So, there are specific plans for improvement of infrastructure and amenities. Same thing you will find in ministry of urban affairs website that in urban planning they are more worried about infrastructure, and amenities.