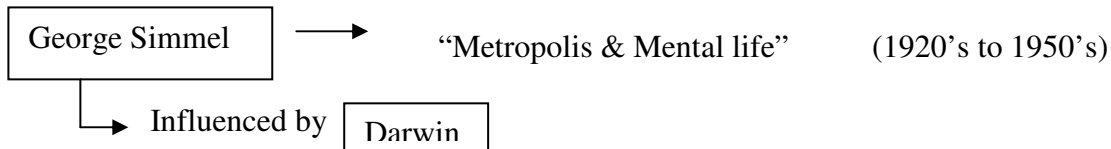


# 10Unit - 6 – Industrial & Urban Society

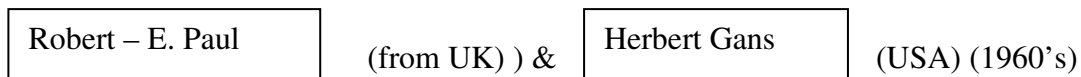
## Urban Sociology



- antias view abt urbanisatnl.
- Traditional society better than urban. Since it causes social disharmony.

### Chicago school of sociology:

1. Darwin
2. George Simmel.
3. David Reisman.
4. Park & Burgers.



criticism of Simmel.

- ➔ says no relationship between physical proximity & social relationship.
- ➔ one from outside forms a commonly in course of time.
- ➔ No connectional b/w life style & geographical space.



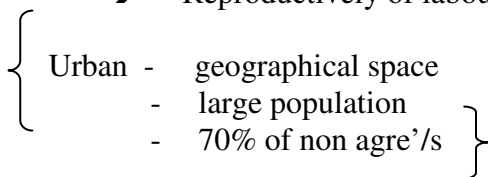
- ➔ “The urban in”.
- ➔ “ City & grassroots”.
- ➔ “The information city”.
- ➔ In his urban in book he goes by slrt/. Marxist view of



- ➔ Monopoly of capital dependent on state that ctrl urban goods & services.
- ➔ Emuginee of bonegeoise → ↑ urban social movement.



- ➔ Hence mass consumerison.
- ➔ Reproductively of labour force.



- ➔ in his 2<sup>nd</sup> book, he abandoned Marxcit view & had less dramatic view.

- In his 3<sup>rd</sup> book -> how revolution In informant/. Technically Give rise to U/n.

**Urbanisation:**

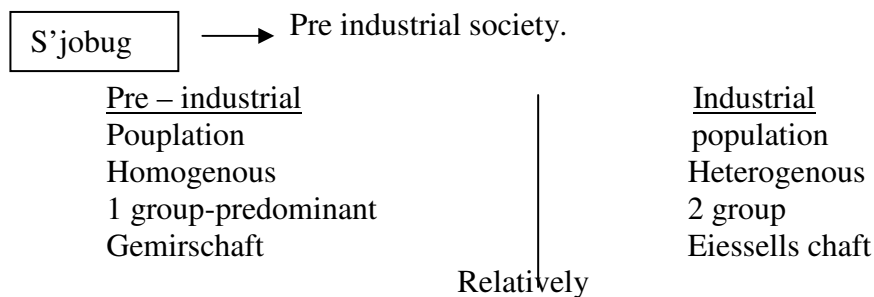
- It is a process, where population from rural based areas Migrated to urban areas. Switch over of agri/. To industrial job.

**Urbanism:**

- It is product . Pattern of behaviour, made of thinking, Life style all are based on urban centric. He May stay in village & no need to stay in urban.
- Urbanim is a way of life → Louis wirth

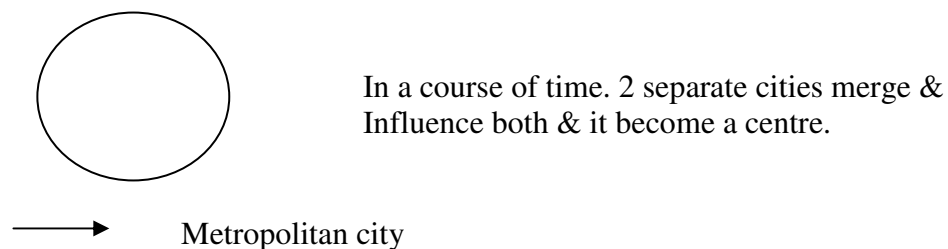
**Urban revolution:**

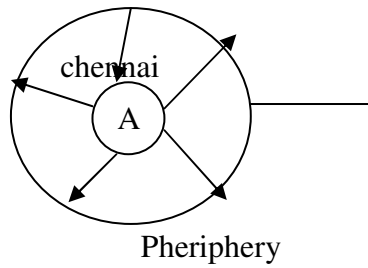
- I - Pre industrial cities will emerge (eg. Varanasi)
  - Gives urban mode of thinking
  - Trade developes → rural to urban migrated.
- II - Industrialiation along with urbanization takes place.
  - m/sed system of productional.
  - Hand made goods replaced by factory goods.
  - Migration to productional centric places.
- III - Emergence of metropolis, metropolitan area.
  - Connectation.
  - Present society



**Connurbation:**

concept → Patrick Geddes



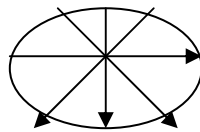


- Metropolitan area.
- no political integrity
  - but economically, culturally it influences the area.
  - so interdependence.
  - based on metropolitan service area

One can make the metropolitan area.

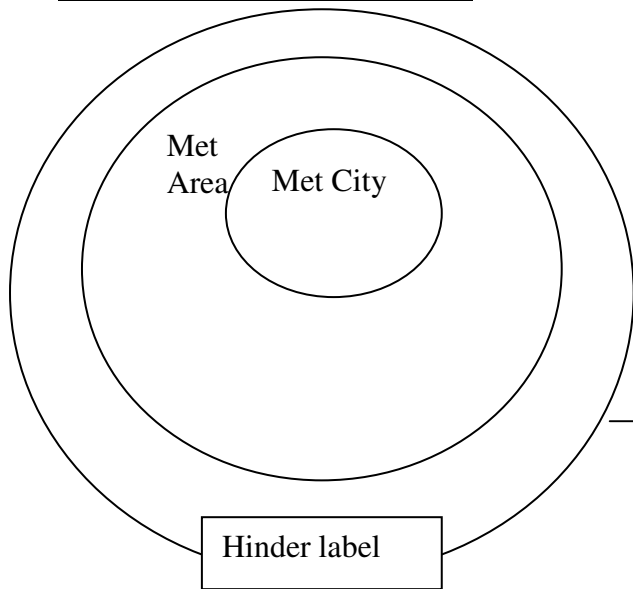
**Metropolitan:**

- Mother city
  - It has a leged city & it has a surrounding area.
- Eg: Chennai.



- Law, government comes for legal system It has corporation
- Area is legally codified.

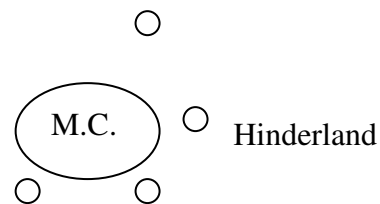
**Metropolitan region:**



- But no exact demarcation beyond which exists.
- Size M.C < M.A < M.R.
- Hinderland -> strongly influenced by met city

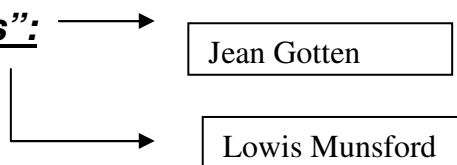
not solvely. Areas surrounding Chennai.

Met region

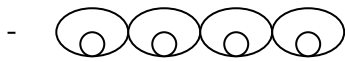


Economy & culture this dependent of Chennai but not solely.

**“Megalopolis”:**

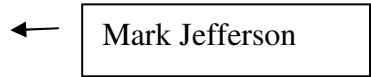


- a continuous string of urban settlement

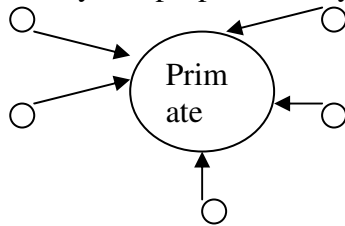


- super connterbertion

**Primate city:**



- has inordinately / disproportionately (have higher proportion) of urban population.



- Eg. Mexican city -> 90% of Mexical population

Bird Hoselitze



2 types of cities.

**Parasitic cities:**

- it will not develop hinder land

**Generated City:**

- develop the hinder land

Robert Red field

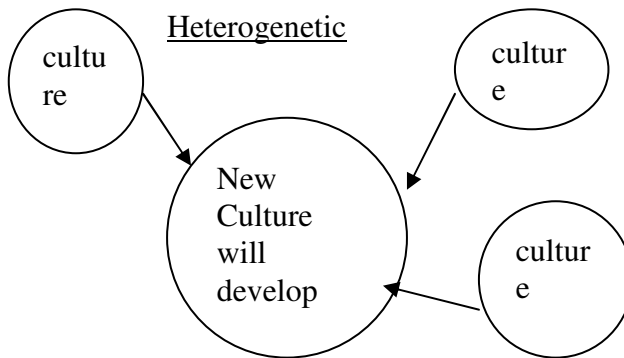
Milton Singer

2 types of civilization

Orthogenetic

Little traditional (localized trad) in  
Transformed into great  
(languages, folk songs develop  
Into books, written documents)

Heterogenetic



That contradiction the indigenous culture. Here cultural conflict cultural or particular or contral cultural develops.

R.R. field & Singer

1 urbaniational  
 Primate / folk sty/ pearant sty is civilized or  
 Partly civilized due to influence from urban centre.

2 urbaniational  
 IIIrd to Hetrogenetic civilization  
 Converge of culture.

Louis Klirth :

- "Urbanism as a way of life"
- 3 features of urban styl.

1. Size
2. Density
3. Heterogenity

{ Interaction  
 Annonicity  
 Different cultural

b/gds

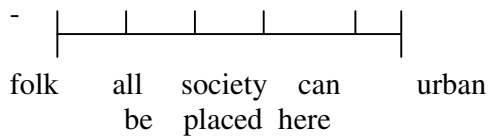
Robert Red Field

Concepts → 'folk – urban continous

study → Tepolitzan village in Mexico City.  
 Distinguishes below folk & urban styles.

Folk

- |                      |                          |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| - Small              | - large                  |
| - Isolated           | - broken down isolation  |
| - social homogeneity | - social disorganization |
| - nonliterate        | - individuality          |

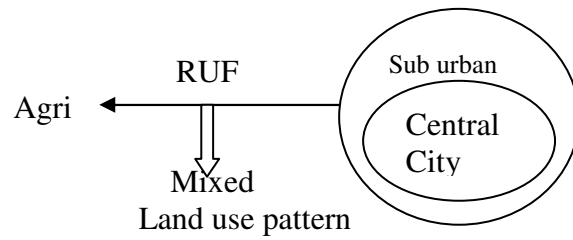


Oscar Louis

- style can't be distinguished below folk & urban.
- field left out political & demographics factors are ignored.
- In his restudy of that village.

**Rural – Urban fringe (RUF):**

→ Blizard & Anderson



Ramachandran

-> applied this concept in I

**Suburbamiation:**

Decentralization

- Manufacturing Industries more out of city & occupy Peripheral area.

Decentralization / Deconfusion

- people More out of city.
- peripheral area get developed.

**Criticisms:**

Pritam Sorokin

“Rural s”

- not only urbanization, rurbanisational.
- This it is 2 way process.

Charles Galpin

Concept “rural-banciational”

”rural life”

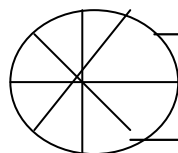
Joyal Help’s

concepts

“Peasantisation of cities”  
“Axiate hypothesis”



Galpin



City

Cities. Also grow

Herbert Gans:

- 2<sup>nd</sup> to conventional view o/people are in difficult
- People form commonly – meaningful relationship develops in city – commonly based life.
- Urban villages.

Urban villages / Ethnic villages:

Commonly based life – farm a Area.

(Line in relationship)

**Cosmopolites** combined → Max Kleber (next level of metropolitan)

- no emotional
- city base life., self seeking conspirous consumer

**Unmarried urban Population:**

- earning money go back to village.

**Deprived:**

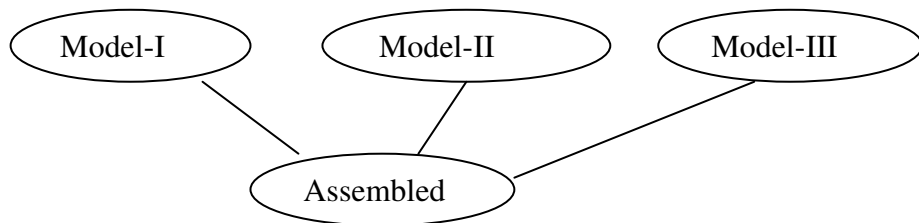
- Ethnic neinorities (eg: blacks)
- Live in slums /. Cheap rent blacks

**The Trapped:**

- Though he wish he can't go back to village.

Logan & Molotch

- Typology of urban centres.
- 1. Administrational/. Centre – for admin eg: London
- 2. Innovational centre - eg: Silicon Valley, Wyd rebad
- 3. Module productional centres



- 4. Retirement centres – eg: chandigash

Oswald Spengler

- “ the define of west”
- <”soul of city”>
- Emergency of cosmopolitaion - > define of invisible
- Instrumental relationship -> so define
- Only utilization need is satisfied.

A.R. Desari

- I’s urbanizational as purgrocie urbanizational
- Because all fertilities to only one point
- No divergence of facilities
- Urbanizational is a upper class phenometation

**Under urbanisational atnl.**

- not properly developed.

**Over urbanizational**

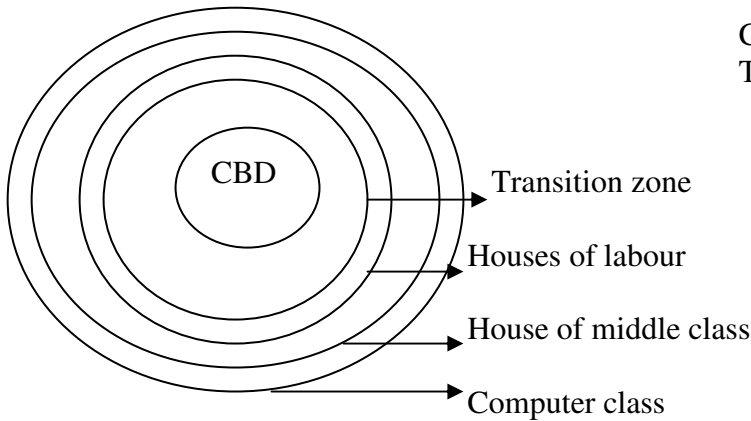
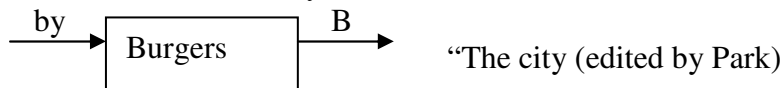
urban facilities are lak'g for the new sly urban life.

**Urban sprawl:** - Ribbon development

- a scatchy patched low density development
- no clear cut pattern.
- Urban areas, process are not organized
- Here & there development.

**Theories of Urbanization:**

Concentrate zone theory:

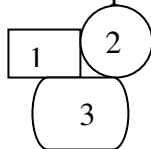


CBD -> Cultural business district  
 Transition -> transition from betterment to worse.  
 Zone

→ Chicago school of urban.

**Sector Model theory:**

- by Homer Hyat
- no concertino zone but zones based on land tent pattern.
- Residential rent pattern.



**Multiple nuclei model:**

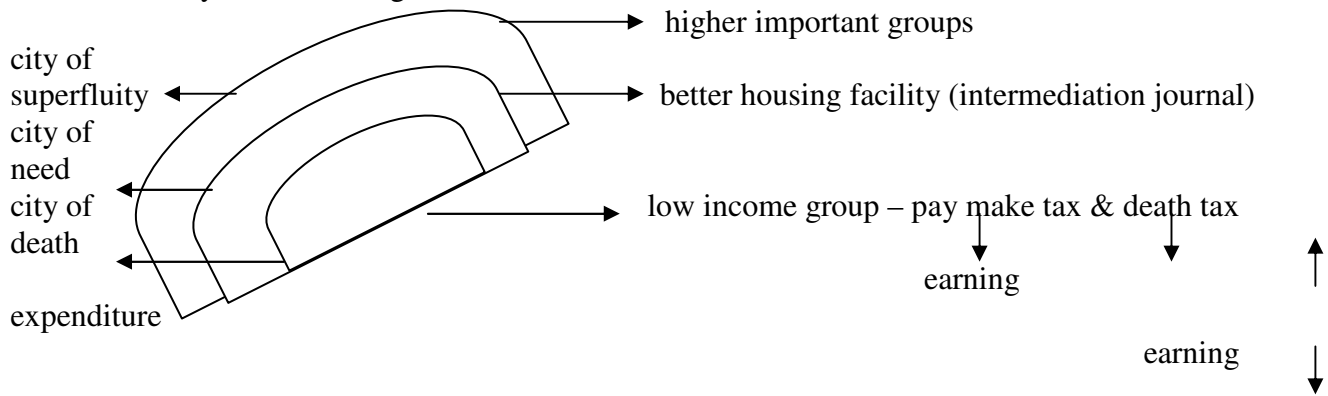
-> Harris & Ullman

-> have difficult centres & grow into a large city in difficult pattern.



**Exploitative model:**

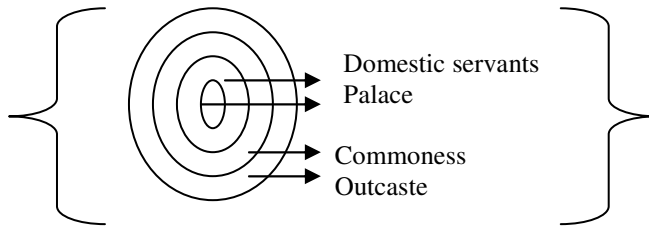
→ by William Bungs



**Social Area Analysis theory:**

->

R. A. Murdei



1. Economic status
2. family status
3. ethnic status (caste hingeritic religion)

**Socially stratified model:**

->

S'joberg

**Urban Manageriation:**

->

R. E. Paul

-> Managers take care of scales resources of the city such as commodities, education.

**Urban Social movement:**

->

Manuel Castells

- ➔ This most have drastic changes in s. environment
- ➔ Demand of urban services -> social movement -> drastic s. change

## Urban Recycling:

- ➔ Drawing spread of blight areas into good areas.
- ➔ Rehabilitation of devilitating area, & conserve the area.
- ➔ Clearing the area which can't be renovated.

## Gentrification:

- ➔ Displacement of old people by new professionals.

