Toppersnotes
Unleash the topper in you

UGC-NET
Sociology

Rural and Urban Transformations, State – Politics and Development, Economy and Society

SIERRA INNOVATIONS

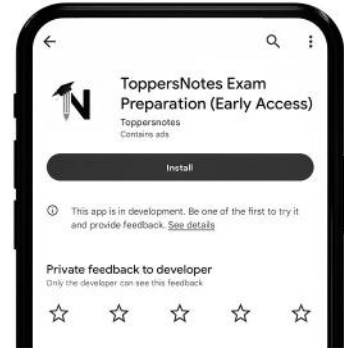# UGC NET PAPER – 2

SOCIOLOGY

Dear Aspirant,

Thank you for making the right decision by choosing ToppersNotes.

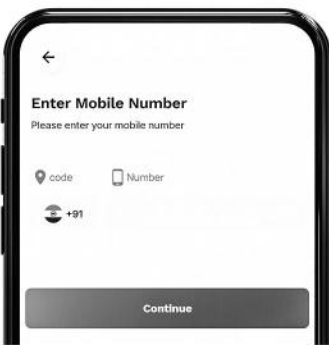### To use the QR codes in the book, Please follow the below steps :-

To install the app, scan the QR code with your mobile phone camera or Google Lens
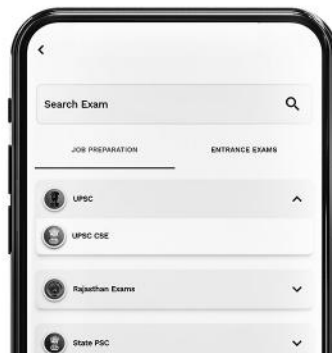
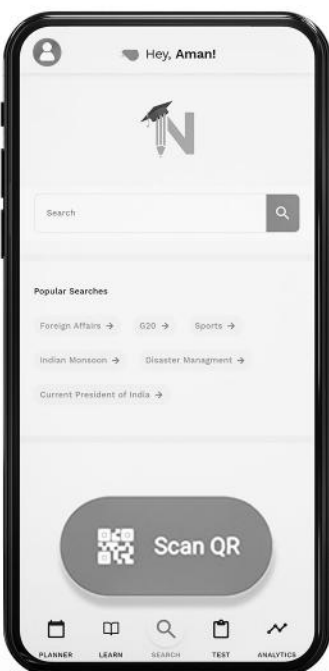**ToppersNotes Exam Prepration app**

ToppersNotes Exam Preparation (Early Access)
Toppersnotes
Contains ads

Install

This app is in development. Be one of the first to try it and provide feedback. See details

Private feedback to developer
Only the developer can see this feedback

Download the app from Google play store

Enter Mobile Number
Please enter your mobile number

code   Number

+91

Continue

To Login **enter your phone number**

Search Exam

JOB PREPARATION   ENTRANCE EXAMS

UPSC

UPSC CSE

Rajasthan Exams

State PSC

Choose your **exam**

09:00 AM — MISSED — Phases of Stone Age | Pre-History Session 21

RECORDED — Study Glows

09:00 AM — MISSED — Green Revolution | White Agriculture Session 34

RECORDED — Magnet Brains Competition, IMBUC ...

09:00

PLANNER   LEARN   SEARCH   TEST   ANALYTICS

Click on **search Button**

Hey, Aman!

Search

Popular Searches

Foreign Affairs →   G20 →   Sports →

Indian Monsoon →   Disaster Managment →

Current President of India →

Scan QR

PLANNER   LEARN   SEARCH   TEST   ANALYTICS

Click on **Scan QR**

Hey, Aman!

much more nutritious

Scan your QR code which is present in your toppernotes notebooks

See how it works!   Play video

Choose the **QR from book**

- Solution Videos
- Concept Videos
- Doubt Videos

- Additional Learning Material

International Relations — 267 Qs
February 24, 2023 — 06:45 AM

- Topic wise practice
- Weakness analysis

Predicted Score
130

- Rank Predictor
- Test Practice

Features of Modern Urbanization

- First of all, it is necessary to clarify here that modern urbanization refers to the urbanization which is based on industrialization.

- The urbanization that took place before the Industrial Revolution is known as traditional urbanization.

- Modern urbanization is a direct result of industrialization. One of the main features of modern urbanization is the origin of metropolitan cities.

- Today there are cities in the world whose population is around 20 million, which is more than the entire population of many countries, before the industrial revolution of the world.

- Urbanization was characterized by the origin of towns and cities, but after the industrial revolution, metros and mega-metropolis or towns of cities (Megalopolis) emerged in different countries of the world.

- From the point of view of population, such cities which have a population of 10 lakhs or more are called as 'Digitalized' metropolis and whose population is 100 lakhs are called 'Maha-Megalopolis'.

- According to the 1991 census, the number of metropolitan cities in India is considered to be 23. The number of cities of cities is considered to be 2, such as Mumbai and Kolkata, now Delhi's population has also exceeded 100 lakhs.

- At present, Mumbai, Kolkata and Delhi are ranked 6th, 9th and 17th respectively in the world. of industrialization. The reason being a series of cities, which is called urban chain or suburban agglomeration. Within an urban chain, there are many small towns.

- They are connected to each other in such a way that there is no difference between different cities. With the development of industry and business, many cities are joined in such a way that they look like a single city and if the population of such a chain of cities is 1 crore, then it is called urban chain or suburban agglomeration. In the United States, a 450-mile-long strip of cities has developed from Boston to Washington, D.C which is considered the largest city chain in America. Its population is about 4 crores.

- The main thing in relation to modern urbanization is that the urbanization based on the metropolis is developing. In 1800 AD America was primarily a rural society.

- There, only 10 percent of the people were living in such cities whose population was more than 2500. Today some 75 percent of the people in America live in cities.

- In 1800 AD, London was the world's largest city on the basis of population of only 11 lakhs, today its population has increased to more than 10 million and now it is no longer the largest city in the world.

- There was a time when urbanization was the main feature of the countries going through the industrial revolution, then today urbanization has become the specialty of the whole human society.

- The process of urbanization has accelerated in the Third World which was mainly based on agriculture and where economic exploitation was at its peak due to colonialism.

- Today, most of the metropolitan cities of the world are located in the third world. Whatever the process of urbanization is going on. It operates mainly in third world countries only.

- The development of technology and science has united the metropolitan cities of the world. Due to this process of urbanization our life is getting globalized.

- Due to modern urbanization, there has been a significant increase in the process of city-village migration globally.

- People have come to the city from the villages. The process of international migration has also accelerated between different countries.

- There was a time when the people of today called developed countries used to go from one place to another for colonization, in contrast, today the bright people of developing countries are troubled to leave their country and go to developed countries in search of a better life.

- Developing countries are facing the problem of merit-migration. The truth is that the problem has not stopped here, but now even the capitalist people of developing countries are preferring developed countries for business.

- A lot of money of developing countries is hidden in the economy of many developed countries. But it is also true. That the multinational companies from developed countries are coming to the developing countries to earn maximum profits and economic exploitation.

- In a nutshell we can say here that modern urbanization has given rise to merit-migration, economic-migration and economic imperialism or economic colonialism.

- Modern urbanization has affected our culture in a very revolutionary way at the world level. The norms and values of people's life have changed. Scientific temper has developed in place of traditionalist ideology.

- Within the cities there has been an increase in the cosmopolitan mind and mixed culture. It is true that casteism, racism and racism are seen in cities, despite this, it is also true that the social and cultural distance between different castes, sects and species has reduced significantly.

- We have all started living together. There has been an increase in social interaction. Even mixed family is being born through marriage.

- The more fragmented the society was on the world level; it is becoming closer to each other today. Our attention has been drawn to these facts by many scholars, such as Saarsk (Schorske, 1963), Bird (Byrd, 1978) and Lige (Lees, 1985).

- Today people of different countries are coming so close to each other that now the concept of global village is being talked about.

Urbanization and Industrialization

- There is a very direct relationship between modern urbanization and industrialization, because industrialization is considered to be the main basis of urbanization globally.

- But there is a lot of controversy in the social sciences regarding the relationship between these two processes. We can divide all the ideas that have come so far in two parts.

- The first view is that the process of industrialization and urbanization went hand in hand in the western countries. Urbanization has been a direct result of industrialization.

- The second view is that there is no link between industrialization and urbanization in most of the developing countries. It is argued that urbanization has overtaken industrialization here, that is, the urbanization under the third world is the result of population explosion. We shall consider these two ideas in turn.

- Scholars of Demography, Sociology, Anthropology and Economics discussed Indian urbanization in detail for the first time in May 1954 at the University of Chicago, USA, where different types of ideas came to the fore. All the articles that were presented on this subject were published in a research journal named Binjntans Bindham (1954 and 1055) and a book edited by Roy Turner the words came to the fore through the medium of Ninthind Thinjantam (1962).

- Apart from many issues there, it was also considered very seriously that what is the relationship between urbanization and industrialization in India.

- In that symposium, Kingsley Davis and Golden Kumpandak (Davis and Golden,

1954) clearly stated that there is no relation between industrialization and urbanization in India and hyper-urbanization is the reason for Indian urbanization.

- Concepts such as (Hyper-urbanization and Over-urbanization) were used. This idea was later supported by Hauser. 1957) also, but he said this not only in relation to India, but also in relation to other developing countries.

- He preferred to call the people living in the city as urban rather than calling them urban peasants. Hauser has clearly written that it is true that "**Asia is over-urbanized at the present level of economics**".

Urban

- What is the city called? It still remains a matter of controversy in the social sciences. The definition of city differs not only at the level of sociology, but also at the level of the country.

- Sometimes the definition of a city changes over time within the same country, as a result of which it becomes very difficult to make comparative study of the process of urbanization at the global or regional level.

- Till now there is no universally accepted definition of a city, because there is no universal criterion for whether a place should be called a city or not.

- The United Nations once analyzed the definitions of cities in 52 countries and found that there are differences between different countries with regard to the definition of cities mainly at the level of five criteria –
  - Administrative Areas
  - Urban Features
  - Predominant Economic Activities
  - Population and Political Consideration

- Considering any of these five types of criteria as the basis, a place is defined as a city. Some prominent examples are being given here, from which it is clear that what kind of constraints are there in the commonly accepted definition of city.

- In countries such as Denmark, Sweden and Finland if the population of a place is only 200 people, then it is considered as a city. Similarly, if the population of a place in Cuba is only 50, then it is considered a city.

- Whereas, on the other hand, in Korea (Republic of Korea) until the population of a place reaches 40,000, that area does not get the status of a city.

- A place is classified as a city on the basis of population of 1,000 and 2,500, respectively, in Canada and the (United States of America). In order for a place to be called a city, it must have a population of 300 in (Greenland) 10,000 in Greece and 5,000 in (Ghana).

- In Israel and the (Congo), the people who are more important than the population are the mainstay of their livelihood. To be called a city in Israel, it is not necessary that more than two-thirds of the people of that place are engaged in non-agricultural activities.

- Similarly, in the Congo, if the majority of the people are engaged in non-agricultural activities, then it is called a city. It is assumed, however, that for a place to be called a city, it is necessary that the place should be a government administrative center for Turkey (people's) (Czechoslovakia) and the United Arab Republic. Ethics here Algeria.

- The agreement is also applicable in Japan, Tunisia and Britain. In Romania, ignoring all these conditions, it is seen whether a place looks like a city or not. Thus we see that many criteria are used in relation to the concept of cities, due to which no universal definition of city has been given so far.

- There is also a problem of definition of city in India. Many terms have been used to call a particular place a city.

- On the basis of the definition of city given in the Indian census, the process of urbanization is also studied in social sciences.

- In the Census of India, the city has been defined in the following way:
  - If the population of a place is one lakh and above, then it is considered as a city.
  - Municipality, Municipal Corporation, Cantonment Board All the places with the notified town area committee etc. have the place of the city.
  - All places that meet the following criteria are considered cities:
    - having a minimum population of 5,000,
    - having at least 75% of the males engaged in non-agricultural activities and
    - having a population density of at least- Minimum 400 persons per square kilometer (1000 persons per square mile). If the population of a place is less than 5,000 and it appears to be such an area of the city, then the census officers can use their discretion to classify that particular place as a city. Based on all the above criteria.
- The same definition of city from 1961 to 2011 is acceptable in the Indian Census. From 1871-72 to 1951, the definition of city in India was quite loose.
- There was so much flexibility in the definition of the city that it was difficult to study the process of urbanization at the state level in a comparative manner.
- Even today, when an attempt is made to study India's urbanization from a historical perspective, it is done keeping in mind the criteria for identifying a city before and after 1961.
- According to the 2001 census, 26 percent of the people in India live in small and big cities. More than 62 percent of the people living in the city live in such cities, which have a population of one lakh or more.
- The number of such cities in India is about 441. There are 35 such metropolitan cities in India whose population is more than 10

lakhs. According to an estimate of the United Nations, the number of such cities after 1995 is to be more than 30. Mumbai, Kolkata and Delhi are among the big cities of the world, whose

- The population is between one crore and one and a half crore. All in all, there are 5.161 cities in India, which have been classified in the following manner on the basis of 2001 census.
- The classification and population of cities based on the 2011 census have not been published by the government yet.
- The number of cities and their population may differ, but the distribution in percentage of population will remain almost the same. (see Table-1)

Table 1- Classification of Cities and Population, 2001

Classification of Towns	Nomber of Town	Percentage
Class-I 1,00,000+	441	62.3
Class-II 50,000 – 99,999	496	12.0
Class-III 20,000 – 49,999	1,388	14.7
Class-IV 10,000 – 9,999	1,561	7.9
Class-V 5,000 – 9,999	1,041	2.8
Class-VI 5,000- below	234	0.3
All-	5,161	100.0

Types of Cities

Scholars do the classification of city or town in their own way. The scholars of India have also done them in their own way.

1. **Small town** –
   - In the Indian context, a small town is called a town town or a market. Whose

population is less than 20,000, it is counted in the small town.

- This is the market for the surrounding rural areas, where shops are held every day.
- Villagers buy their essential commodities from here. In the countries of the West, the small town is a sociological expression.
- Where there are urban facilities and with it everyone knows each other and also keeps everyone's news.

2. **City –**
   - Towns are called big cities, which have a population of 1 lakh or more. It is very difficult to define a city.
   - Everyone knows what a city is, but no one has given a satisfactory definition of it.
   - The city is a relatively small geographical area with a dense population, where people are involved in non-agricultural industries and commercial economy and these people have special abilities in some special work.
   - In terms of commercial meaning and function, they are interrelated and dependent on each other. These places are administered through formal autonomous bodies.

3. **Metropolis –**
   - The city which has a population of one million or more, is called a metropolis in India.
   - But usually it is such a city, under which, as a result of the expansion of that city, the surrounding small towns and towns together form a large city.
   - These settlements and towns are economically, socially and culturally dependent on the metropolis.
   - According to E.W. Berjis (E.W. Burgess, 1886–1966), the total population of such

cities is one million or more. Metropolis is said to be such very large cities, which are leading in some area or the other.

- Their size is big. The unified accepted language of the country or nation is used and there is a formality.
- There are one million cities in India in terms of population, according to the 2001 population, their number is 35. All these are called metropolis.

4. **Megalopolis –**
   - A city made up of two or more towns, which was once divided into small towns separated by extensive farm-barns, but now between them there is a mixture of urban and semi-urban settlements.
   - Development has transformed them into a metropolis by adding them. It is called the city of cities, but its population should be about one crore. Dense population is the main feature of such a city.
   - Examples are Mumbai, London and Mexico City. The term was coined by Mumford (Lewis Mumford 1895–1990) for a fully planned city-state in ancient Greece.
   - But nowadays it is used in a different sense. In modern times it is used in the sense of larger suburban agglomeration.

5. **Satellite city –**
   - Cities which are situated near very big cities. They get suffocated due to the effect of the banyan tree of these huge cities.
   - In these cities, neither facility nor service is developed due to the nearby big city.
   - For example, Ghaziabad near Delhi, Kharagpur near Kolkata, Vasi and Thane near Mumbai are such cities.

6. **Global City –**
   - Under the new global economy, cities that are the main focal point of world

trade, such as London, New York, Tokyo, Singapore etc.

o The headquarter towns have been preferred to be called global cities by Saskia Sasan.

o Since these cities are the centers of international trade and most of the industries and businesses of the world are operated from these cities, therefore, the mother-in-law has created such cities.

o The headquarters are named as Global City or Vishwa-city. Marxist thinker André Gund Frank; (Andre Gund Frank, 1929-2005) has called such cities as great metropolis, which control the whole world.

o They are so powerful and their financial potential is so great that they affect the economy of the whole world.

7. **Conurbation** –

o The process of city-expansion under ecology and geography, in which many neighboring cities move towards each other and eventually merge into each other.

o This concept was first used by Patrick Geddes (PatrickGeddes, 1854–1932) in his book Citiesin Evolution (1915).

o Nowadays it is used as a widely accepted technical concept for such widely spread urban areas, which are built for industries and settlements.

o The spread has been caused by the mingling of the surrounding towns. The urban aggregate of these areas is called (Urban Agglomeration).

o Transport, communication, hotel, food, entertainment facilities are very much in this whole area.

o In India, the areas from Delhi to Gurgaon, from Mumbai to Kalyan are developing as such urban aggregates.

Classification of cities

• Some scholars have classified cities in the course of their extensive study.

• In such classifications, **Max Bever** wrote in his book (The City) that there are two types of cities: He wrote in the context of the old Roman Empire that the rulers lived in the city of Patrician.

• These facilities were rich and they controlled the power on the basis of the city; this labor town Was.

• **Weber** said that there lived weak people, who usually worked as servants in the patrician town.

• **Weber** gave rise to the concept of Patrician city and Plavian city according to the same convention as two concepts which are opposite to each other.

• **BF. Hoselitz** in his book. Sociological Aspects of Economic growth (1978) considered the city to have a sociological character and linked it to economic development.

• According to him there are two types of cities:

o Productive cities (Generative City), i.e. cities where most of the People are engaged in the work of production, the work of creation and the work of positive action.

o Parasitic cities are those cities where people do not work hard themselves and survive on the labor of others. In such cities, people are engaged in meaningless activities. Tasks that are not imaginative and creative. In fact, the Hoslits have called the cities of the eastern countries as parasitic cities.

• **Philip M. Hauser** has divided the cities into three parts;

o Former industrial town (pre-industrial city), the term is used by Sjoberg before Hauser. Hauser said that medieval feudal cities before industrialization were usually surrounded by walls, with walls. The work of all the people was divided

- and such work was done in the same way for a long time.
  - o Industrial towns were associated with industry. They had more mobility.
  - o Metropolis is called those cities, which are leading in some area, have full facilities and they are powerful.
- **Henri Pierrene** divided the cities into three parts:
  - o Political town which is the center of politics. Here power is concentrated or cities that are associated with power.
  - o Intellectual cities are those where education centers are in abundance. There are more intellectual discussions here. Once upon a time, Bangalore was called the intellectual city.
  - o Economic cities are those where there are centers of industrial and trading activities, there are centers of economic transactions and distribution like Mumbai in India.
- **Robert Redfield and Milton Singer (R. Redfield and M. Singer, 1954**) made cities the subject of analysis in the course of studying Indian society. Both these American scholars consider the western countries to be modernized by the developing countries.
- He said that urbanization is a sign of modernity. Like the countries of the East who want to build cities in the West, this is actually modernization.
- Both these scholars said that if there are two types:
  - o Orthogenetic city), i.e. cities which are inspired by the needs and circumstances of the country. These are cities which represent the local features and the local environment in the organization of the city. For example, Old Delhi
  - o Externally generated cities (Heterogenetic City) - these are cities that are western in nature and organized on the urban style of the west. **Mumbai and New Delhi are kept in this category.**

- Classification of cities in India - There has been a sporadic study of cities in India. The study of cities has been done keeping in mind the prevailing classification of Indian cities on the basis of census in Geography, Demography, Economics and Sociology.
- In the classification of cities and towns of India:
  - o The smallest size is that of the town or market. These are very small in size and are the centers of goods and services for the surrounding villages. That is why they are also called markets.
  - o Small towns are those where there are administrative departments as well as where there are more facilities.
  - o Cities are those in which the availability of goods and facilities is more, which are more important for one reason or in which the facilities of transport and communication are available.
  - o Metropolis are those where definitely one activity predominates. He can be ahead in business, politics, culture, knowledge etc.
  - o Semi-metropolitan cities are called those cities, whose size is very large, which in the process of development and growth - take their surrounding villages and small towns.
  - o There are very few metropolitan areas in India.
- Population has been a popular way of dividing cities in India. The Urban Development Department of the Government of India, while defining cities, said that cities are those where there is a population of at least 5,000, that is why their number has been considered as the first basis.
- The second premise is that 75 percent of the population of that place should be like toilets, cleanliness, lighting etc. Then it will be called city.

- The declaration of the government also includes whether the place is a notified area, municipality, municipal corporation or metropolitan council.
- Not all types of cities or towns are developing equally in India. Ashok Bose said that big cities are growing rapidly, but small and medium towns are in a state of stagnation.
- The reality is that 60 to 70 percent of India's urban population lives in cities with a population of one lakh and above.

Urban Growth

- Some sociologists have used the terms urban development (Urban growth) and urbanization in the same sense.
- The main reason for doing this has been that they have considered every urban development as a part of urbanization.
- It is possible that the process of urbanization may be encouraged by the development of cities, yet not all urban development is urbanization nor is urban development stuck in every urbanization process.
- Both A scientific approach is to look at concepts separately. Peach, explaining the difference between the two, has said that " **Urban growth is numerical growth; urbanization is proportional growth** ".
- It is clear from the above thought of Peach that all types of growth of urban population are called urban development, but this idea is not acceptable under Demographics.
- Under geography and economics, urban development is not merely an increase in the population of cities, but the increase or expansion of the size of cities on land is also considered as urban development.
- Another important point in Peach's definition is that he defined urbanization as Proportionate growth of the population of cities is assumed, as India's urban population was about 20 percent of the total population of the country in 1971, it increased to 26 percent in 1991.

- An increase of 6 percentage points in the entire urban population of India in twenty years is called urbanization.
- On the other hand, if as a result of increase in population the population of villages and cities grows at the same rate and the distribution of population between the two If there is no difference in the average, then it will be called urban development, not urbanization.
- From this it is clear that every urban development is not urbanization, but in every urbanization the process of urban development is inherently hidden.
- But it is also worth mentioning here that urbanization is not just the development of cities. Urban development is only one part of urbanization.
- It is also worth mentioning that urbanization can never be more than 100 percent from the point of view of demographics.

Sub-urbanization

- Suburban is derived from the Latin word 'Sub-Urbe' which means a place under the control of a city. For a long time, this word has been used in almost the same sense.
- The area which was chaotic around a city and where people depended on the nearby cities for their livelihood has been called suburb.
- Suburban, amalgamation of rural and urban lifestyles used to do. Today such places are called semi-urban.
- But at present the suburb is called that which has developed into a new city just outside the main city limits. The lifestyle here is purely urban and it is completely connected to the city.
- Gradually with the development of cities, it comes in the periphery of the city. Vasi in Mumbai and Mayur Vihar in Delhi are considered as suburbs of that city.
- This is what some scholars have also called the dormitory city (Semi-urban, Peri-urban or Rurban).

- The development of suburbs leads to the expansion of the boundaries of the main city. The process of moving the city center to the periphery is called suburbanization. It is primarily a geographical process.

Gentrification or Urban Recycling

- Under old cities, when some residential building or any other type of building is in a state of self-destruction, then it is renewed so that it can be used again.
- Sometimes we destroy the old buildings completely and new buildings are built in their place, but sometimes instead of demolishing them, they are repaired and replaced. Trying to innovate.
- This process is called city renewal. Such things are seen quite a lot in European countries. Sometimes in India also, especially in Kolkata, Chennai and Mumbai, the process of renovation is seen to some extent.
- The buildings which have historical importance are generally preferred to be renovated by the government.

Pre-industrial City

- First of all, G. Sjoberg (G. Sjoberg) propounded the idea of a pre-industrial city. He said that such cities originated about 4000 years ago and are still present in some parts of the world. Mecca is considered as an example of this.
- According to Soberg, "Pre-industrial cities, the basis of present-day industrial cities, the social, economic, political and ecological conditions of those times were quite different from those of today's cities Where industry is the main base, before the industrial revolution, the basis of development of cities was something else.
- Cities developed mainly where they were the centers of civilization on the banks of big rivers or places which had a different importance from the religious or administrative point of view.

- There are many such cities in India even today, whose basis is not industry, but they have developed due to religious and administrative reasons, such as Allahabad, Banaras, Patna, Gone etc. Industries have not played a role in the development of cities.
- Soberg has also pointed out that the population of pre-industrial towns used to be around one lakh. The size of cities as large as they are visible today was never possible before.
- In relation to the structure of pre-industrial cities, Soberg has pointed out that the people of the elite section of the society used to live in the center of the city.
- The urban society was divided into different tolas-mohallas according to caste, religion, ethnicity, economic status and positions of positions.
- The traditional culture and life in the cities were dominated by religion. The activities of the cities were conducted according to the wishes of the king.
- Migrants from villages or any other place were generally not allowed to settle. The kings and emperors of that time used to keep a special control over the cities.
- In short, it can be said that pre-industrial cities were cities based on traditional beliefs, religions, administrative systems and economic system.
- The description of the former industrial city by Soberg is, to be honest, an ideal type of the former industrial city.
- The reality is that before industrialization the nature of cities used to be different. The nature of the cities situated on the rivers used to be different from the religious cities. Similarly, the nature of cities based on religion used to be different from commercial, state or administrative cities.

Words related to city

- In the last twenty years, the western cities became smaller, that is, their population

decreased. According to the United Nations statistics of 2005, all the big cities other than New York, their population has decreased.

- On the contrary, the size of cities has increased unplanned in developing countries.
- With the growth or growth of the city, many new processes also originated.
- As a result, many new concepts were also developed.

1. **Suburb –**
   o The peripheral part of a city where a large group of people reside. Its inhabitants are generally dependent on the city for livelihood, but are independent as a political or administrative unit.
   o Keep taking advantage of the growing city nearby. When there is a lot of congestion in the inner part of the city, then the rich and prosperous people move to the suburbs and settle there, this is called suburbanization.
   o Sometimes people from outside also stay here by building houses due to fear of urban overcrowding.

2. **Urban Sprawl-**
   o This is an unattractive or haphazardly developed area of a large city, which usually develops outside the city.
   o This is the problem of most of the big cities of India or South Asia. When a city grows unplanned and uncontrolled and as a result there is degradation in its natural environment, then it is called a disorderly urban area.
   o There is a lack of civic amenities in these areas. Especially in developing countries such growth of cities is taking place.

3. **Urban Fringe –**
   o This word is associated with the growth and expansion of the city. The areas which emerge on the boundary of a city, but they remain under the administrative control of the city and there are also facilities of the city, then it is called Nagar Upanta (Nantind Thattpadham).
   o The term is used in two senses –
     ▪ the area outside the established suburbs of a city, where rural and urban features merge.
     ▪ The building area around a big city which is considered to be included in the city itself. Indicates the situation in the middle of the city. It is also called as Chamtap. Nitind vat MemUp. Nitind Kshetra.

4. **Central Business District or Downtown**
   o This is the place in the city, where skyscrapers are found. There are shops, theatres, hotels, offices and other business establishments here.
   o This area is basically a retail trading area, light manufacturing and commercial entertainment facilities.
   o In Chicago this area is called the Loop. In New York, it is called a residential and centripetal area.

Difference Between Village and Town

- There are many perspectives of difference between rural and urban community and often they are distinguished from each other on the basis of common features.
- Many scholars give more importance to the demographic characteristics of the village and the city, as in the Indian context, there is some preponderance of women in the rural community.
- Older people are more and less number of his children are also more. In fact, it is

- believed that in rural areas only workers engaged in agriculture, animal husbandry and simple tasks remain.
- The rest go to the cities for employment or for special training. Demographic differences are also found in the villages and towns in the western countries.
- There are different approaches to differentiate the village and the city from each other.
- According to an old American sociologist who has been associated with the study of villages, villages and towns actually differ on the basis of social order.
- C. J. Galpin said that most of the communities in Western countries are urban communities, so the urban features predominate even in rural communities.
- On the contrary, in the countries of the East such as India, China, Indonesia, etc., the urban communities are actually just extensions of the rural community.
- That is why they have called the cities of these societies as rural towns. On the basis of this, he gave the concept of village urbanism. It is true that the cities of the East have rural features, yet to say that the cities are just extensions of the villages is wrong.
- Another point of view is that of the village-town bifurcation (Rural-Urban Dichotomy). This means, village and town are completely different communities.
- This view was supported indirectly by P.A. Sorokin and Karl Zimmermann (C.N. Biology Paumatund).
- These scholars have said that villages are like stagnant water in a pond, while cities are like boiling water from a kettle. This sentence is a sign of bifurcation. It sees the village and the city as separate systems.
- The most popular view of the village and the city not being too different from each other is that of the village-nagara avichnaka or continuum (Rural-Urban Continuum).
- In relation to the rural-urban discontinuous rural-urban distinction, two concepts rural

- urban bifurcation and rural-city discontinuity are used.
- Where in the first concept, rural and urbanism are seen in two completely opposite types (poles),
- In the second concept, the rural and urban differences are seen in the order of relative degrees between the two ends. salient feature of each end. In the other end, there is a mix. This concept reveals the continuity of social structure, values, religion and attitudes between the villagers and the townspeople and emphasizes that both the town and the village group are intertwined.
- The concept was originally developed by Sorokin and Zimmerman, but the credit for presenting it in a refined form goes to Robert Redfield (Robert Redfield, 1897–1958), who gave it a definite meaning and context.

AGRARAIAN SOCIAL STRUCTURE

- India is primarily an agricultural country. 68.8 percent of the population of this country resides in villages, which mostly make their livelihood through agriculture.

- Agriculture is the main source of livelihood of about 54.6 percent of the country's population and through this it contributes to the country's gross value addition.

- 16.1 percent (2018-19) is contributed. The country where most of the people live in rural areas and whose main source of livelihood is agriculture, cannot progress in the economic field without proper development of agriculture.

- The main problems facing the traditional and developing countries are economic development and social justice. India also comes among those developing countries of Asia which are moving towards all-round progress through planning and development programmes.

- Here in the five-year plans, priority has been given to rural reconstruction. Here an attempt has been made to bring green revolution in the field of agriculture.

- At the same time, after attaining independence, through land reforms, an attempt has been made to improve the condition of land cultivators (Tensnts), sharecroppers' cultivators and landless laborers also took place in the field of agriculture.

- People have also started using tractors, pumping sets and other agricultural implements. There is no doubt that agricultural production has increased due to the availability of new types of seeds, chemical fertilizers, new agricultural methods and irrigation facilities, etc.

- Today there is no shortage of food grains in the country and raw material for various industries is also present in sufficient quantity. Behind all this is the planning and continuous effort of the last several years.

- We should not take away from the above description that we have made a lot of progress in the field of agriculture.

- Now there is no problem related to agriculture. Today, the main problem before the developing countries is not only to increase production or economic development, but to see that the goods produced are distributed equitably among different sections of the society, the benefits of development programs are given to a few powerful people. not found, general public Reduce poverty and raise the standard of living of the people.

- In order to evaluate the ongoing development work in the field of agriculture and to get acquainted with the real situation, it is necessary that we first understand the rural agricultural structure, try to know what are the types of agricultural relations in rural India and what are these. are found as What is the land system, big landlords and land owners, small land owners, land on rent What is the ratio of the cultivators, the partnership cultivators and those working as landless labourers? What kind of relations are found between the land owners with the cultivators of land on the one hand and the landless laborers on the other? Here we will try to know that what is the nature of rural agricultural structure and what are the types of agricultural relations?

STUDY OF AGRARIAN SYSTEMS

- Indian villages are quite differentiated in terms of land ownership, control and use. Apart from the agricultural landowners, there are other social classes as well.

- For example, there are large landowners in rural communities who do not cultivate themselves on the one hand and sharecroppers and landless laborers on the other.

- Apart from these, moneylenders, traders, people engaged in cottage industries and some castes providing services are also

found in rural communities, which have no direct relation with agriculture.

- In this context, the use of the term 'agricultural class' or 'agricultural society' for the Indian rural community is misleading.

LAND TENURE AND AGRARIAN STRUCTURE IN INDIA

- What will be the nature of peasant relations in any country, it depends on the land system there.
- The type of land system, the relations between the people engaged in agricultural activities are also corresponding to that.
- Therefore, to understand the peasant relations in India, it is necessary to know the prevailing land system here.

Meaning of land system

- The owner of the land,
- The duties, rights and obligations of the cultivator of the land towards the land and deals with the explanation of the relationship with the state for the payment of revenue.
- In other words, it can also be said that who has the permanent title of the land? Who actually does the farming on that? And what is the method of determining the rent on that land? These three things together tell the land system.
- Thus, we can say that the land system means the system according to which the ownership, rights and liabilities of the land are determined.

An ideal land system should be such that it has the following quality-

1. The land should be owned by the cultivator.
2. The rent should be taken in proper amount.
3. There should be an independent system of transfer of land.
4. The limit of holdings should be fixed.

Land Tenures at the Time of Independence

- At the time of independence, in 1947, different types of land systems were found in India, which can be divided into three main systems –
    o Ryotwari
    o Mahalwari
    o Zamindari.
- It is estimated that 52 percent of the total agricultural area was in Ryotwari, 40 percent in Zamindari and the rest in Mahalwari and other systems.

    (1) **Ryotwari system** - In this system the land was owned by the state, but in practice every registered holder (ryot) was the owner. He could not be evicted as long as he kept paying taxes on the land regularly to the state. He had the right to use, sell or transfer the land or use it in any other way. The revenue on land was fixed by the state after 20-30 years according to the fertility and yield of the land.

    (2) **Mahalwari system** - In this system, an amount was fixed by the government in the form of revenue for the whole year, the responsibility of which was to be paid by all the landowners of the villages who were called sahbhagi and mahal means village. Since the land was owned by the entire village, it is called Mahalwari system. The land which was vacant in the village was the right of the village society. village labor revenue He used to collect for which he used to get commission. The participant had the right to use the land as per his wish. His land was considered the personal property of his family. If any participant left that land, then it was considered as the right of the village society.

    (3) **Zamindari System** - In this system the zamindar was considered the owner of the land and all the rights related to the land were in his hands. The farmer did not

have a direct relationship with the government, but through a middle class called the zamindar. Thus, the cultivators of the land did not have ownership of the land. Those cultivators who paid less rent were removed by the zamindar and their land was given to those who paid higher rent. This caused instability in the mind of the farmer.

LAND REFORMS

- In the agricultural sector, where on the one hand some people have a large amount of land, on the other hand many people are completely deprived of it.
- As a result, the inequality gap between the landlords on the one hand and the tenant cultivators and landless laborers on the other hand has widened.
- After the independence of the country, the attention of the people went towards these opposite ends of inequality.
- As a result, such a constitution was implemented in independent India which was committed for a casteless and classless society. It was thought that the efforts of land reforms would eliminate or reduce social and economic inequalities. In view of this, many efforts were made for land reform in India.
- The meaning of land reform is interpreted in two ways: narrow and wide. In the narrow sense, "Land Reforms refers to the redistribution of land ownership for the benefit of small farmers and agricultural labourers." But in the broader sense, "Land Reforms" means every organization or institutional arrangement of land system.
- In this way, all the works are included in land reform, which are related to the reforms in both land ownership and land holding. In this, rent law, fixation of rent and their recovery, abolition of intermediaries, protection of holdings, fixation of maximum and minimum land limits, cooperative

farming, consolidation, etc. are all included. Land reforms are done to achieve the following objectives:
- o **Increase in production** - The main objective of the land reform program is to increase agricultural production. This production increase can be achieved through cooperative farming, consolidation, intensive farming etc.
- o **Social Justice** - The second objective of land reform is social justice so that landless and real tenants can get land and bring equality in income.
- o **Political purpose** - The third objective of land reform is political, under which such plans are made and implemented in order to make the rural masses in their favor.

Need (Importance) of Land Reforms in India

- The following views can be expressed to show the need or importance of land reforms in India:
- o **To increase agricultural production** - at the time of independence and after that, there was a big shortage of agricultural materials in India. Therefore, the need was felt that land reform programs should be implemented to increase the production of agriculture.
- o **For Planned Development** - In order to promote planned development in the country, it was considered necessary that land reforms should be carried out.
- o **For social justice and equality** - After independence, for social justice, it was considered appropriate that the surplus land should be distributed among the landless.
- o **For the development of non-** agricultural industries - The need for land reform in India was also due to the fact that money and raw material for the development of industries can be found only from agriculture.

- Emphasizing on the need for land reforms, Dr. Radhakamal Mukherjee wrote in his book "Sandak Chatavisamu Pad Padapapa" that "how much we adopt legal agriculture and cooperatives, we will not get full success unless we make the desired reforms in the land system." '' Pro.
- According to Samuelson (I'm among them), "successful land reform programs have turned the soil into gold (in literary language) in many countries."
- In the last years, a lot of efforts have been made for land reforms, as a result of which the following programs have been implemented:

Abolition of intermediaries and landlords (ABOLITION OF INTERMEDI ARIES ANDZ AMIND ARS)

- The Acts which were made by various State Governments for the abolition of Zamindari had the following features:
  - Abolition of Rights and Compensation - In all the states except the State of Jammu and Kashmir, the rights of the landlords have been abolished and in return they have been compensated or compensated.
  - Basis of Compensation - The basis of compensation to landlords was kept different in different states, e.g., in Uttar Pradesh the base was kept as net assets while in Assam, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh it was 'net income'. In some states, large zamindars were compensated at a low rate and small zamindars at a high rate. In some states, compensation was given at the same rate, but for the rehabilitation of small landowners, additional grants were given.
  - Payment of Compensation - Compensation was paid entirely in cash by some states, while in cash and bonds

by some states. The states where payment was made in bonds established 'Zamindari Abolition Fund' in their states. In this fund the amount which the farmer had given to the government to become a landholder tenant was deposited.
  - Exemption to keep land for individual agriculture - It was also provided in various Acts that the landlords who used to cultivate the land themselves were allowed to leave it with them.
  - Right of state governments on common land - After the abolition of zamindari, the common land in the village (eg, barren land, forest, haat land, pasture land, etc.) became the right of the state governments.
  - Liability to pay rent - It was also provided in these Acts that after the abolition of zamindari, the tenant or Assamese would pay the rent on his land directly to the government and it would be his own responsibility to pay the rent.
  - Prohibition on re-growth of Zamindari - For this, it was provided in the Acts that it would be mandatory for every tenant to cultivate the land himself, but the servants, prisoners and people suffering from disease, working in Widow army, raised their land to others on rent. can.

Zamindari abolition has been beneficial for rural areas in the following ways:

- **End of Exploitation** - The tenants were exploited by the landlords, it has ended with the abolition of Zamindari and now neither forced labor nor gift is taken by them.
- **Increase in production** - With the abolition of Zamindari, crores of tenants have got the rights of land ownership, due to which they have now started making permanent improvements in agricultural land and due to diligent work, production has also increased.