

Society Class 15

24th August, 2024 at 9:00 AM

BRIEF REVIEW OF THE PREVIOUS CLASS (09:04 AM)

- Urbanisation
- Types of urbanisation

PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH URBANISATION (09:06 AM)

- Some important statistics:
- According to the 2011 census, 31.19% of the population is in urban areas, and 17% of them live in slums.
- 13% of them do not have sanitation facilities.
- 30% don't have access to safe drinking water.
- According to a report by the Rangarajan panel, 26.4% of the population is below the poverty line.
- According to the World Bank, by 2035, the maximum number of poor will be in urban areas.

Problems: (09:16 AM)

- Problems with housing and slums
- According to UN Human Habitat, slums are defined as residential dwellings that are considered unfit for human habitation as they are overcrowded, poorly ventilated, and lack access to basic resources.
- According to an expert panel on poverty, during the 12th Five Year Plan, slum proliferation is a result of the failure of housing policies rather than migration.
- Possible Causes: of slums -
 - 1) Heritage of past construction (that's why in main Delhi area we do not see high rise apartment)
 - For example, Delhi has always expanded horizontally and not vertically.
 - 1) Lack of private developers to invest in the housing sector.
 - The private sector is more interested in commercial projects.
 - 2) Lack of capacity of government authorities to build decent projects.
 - When the private sector is not interested then the government sector has to step in which also invites corruption. Ex: Signature Apartment
 - 3) The entire focus is on land use without taking into consideration socio-economic factors, transportation, and environmental factors. i.e. lack of integrated planning.
 - Slums are not created in a vacuum but rather they are created near the workplace.

- 4) Failure of the government to implement the **National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy** according to which 15% of the land has to be given for social housing ~~in a~~ ^{every} year.
- 5) The concept of gated communities has created grounds for social exclusion at the top or Ghettoization based on high income which further reduces the availability of land for social housing.
- Although slums were perceived to be a transitional problem but now [↓] ~~become~~ ^{has} a permanent structural issue.

Reasons: (09:40 AM)

- Slums constitute the most politically active section of the society hence a major vote bank. [↓]
- Therefore government **restrains** from any interference.
- There exists a culture of poverty due to which there is **lack of relative deprivation**.
- Persons residing in slums also provide **cheap labor** for political rallies.
- There exists a **quid pro quo** between the people residing in slums and the informal sector labour market as both are economically interdependent on each other.
- Bureaucratic apathy and lack of government accountability are also responsible for the proliferation of slums. (But now slum area's people also started comparing themselves from others because of penetration of social media so they are also demanding good residences.)
- **Socio Cultural Problem:** of Urbanization -
- Increased incidents of crime due to **paucity** of resources and feeling of relative deprivation.
- Due to globalization, there has been a change in the value system like anonymity, consumerism, individualism, **bystander apathy**, etc which has led to social isolation, alienation, mental health issues, etc.
- The disintegration of joint families has aggravated the vulnerabilities of marginalized groups.
- Due to the high cost of living, there is slum proliferation (*which lacks basic resources and is also acting as a **den of pathological behaviors***).
- Increased burden of non-communicable diseases due to over-dependency on technology, McDonaldization of food habits, **sedentary lifestyle**, lack of green space for physical activities, and instant gratification.
- Homogenization of culture is leading to the dilution of traditional cultures and practices.
- There are increased incidences of violence against women due to the rise in **nuclear families**, Increased FLFP, skewed sex ratio, etc.
- ~~Increased FLFP, skewed sex ratio, etc.~~
-

imp. topic →

Gentrification (10:05 AM) (Problem wale point ke ander hi h)

- Urban growth has enhanced the infrastructure in the cities which has led to gentrification.
- It is defined as the process where wealthy individuals move into an area characterized by low-income residents leading to a change in socioeconomic culture ~~makeup~~ and environment.
- It involves green development of properties which increases their value and leads to displacement of low-income families.
- For Example, Hauz Khas, Shahpur Jat in Delhi, and Lower Parel in Mumbai, [Park street in Kolkata](#).

Urban Flooding:

- It is defined as the **inundation** of an urban area due to heavy rainfall, inadequate drainage system, and poor urban planning.
- Causes of Urban Flooding:
- Creating more infrastructure to absorb the population has resulted in the creation of **'jungles of concrete.'** (bz natural sponge has been destroyed and now concrete can't absorb water)
- Poor drainage infrastructure leads to waterlogging and flooding.
- Encroachment of water bodies.
- Deforestation reduces the natural capacity to absorb water.
- **Urban Heat Island:**
- It refers to areas that experience warmer temperatures than the surroundings due to human activities and infrastructure.

Urbanization of Pandemic: (10:16 AM)

- When the spread of an impact of infectious diseases is influenced by the dynamics of urban areas then it is referred as the Urbanisation of the Pandemic.
- Causes:
- 1) Slum Proliferation and lack of WASH (*Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene*).
- 2) Increased density of the population.
- 3) The problem of pollution has impacted the immunity of individuals.
- Lack of preparedness among local authorities with respect to risk management.
- Increased interaction with wildlife has increased the possibility of zoonotic infections.
- Beautification drives such as Chennai's ~~Marina Beach~~ [Marina Beach beautification](#) have led to the displacement of the fisherman community.
- Similarly, the capacity of the poor and vulnerable is less vis a vis environmental shocks. and disaster.

- For example residents of Yamuna flood.
- Due to the burden on resources, social conflicts will be created which will dilute social capital.
- The emergence of a **new aspiring middle class** has also ^{created} ~~crossed~~ ground for increased child labor.

Smart Cities (10:33 AM)

- Launched in 2015, with the objective to provide core infrastructure, decent quality of life
- It aimed to provide a clean and sustainable environment through applications of smart solutions.
- Strategies used:
- **Redevelopment** ^{i.e.} is a renewal of existing urban areas to improve infrastructure. For example, Bhendi Bazar (Mumbai).
- **Retrofitting**
- Upgrading the infrastructure to make them more efficient and sustainable.
- For Example, the local area development area in Ahmadabad.
- **Greenfield project** (Ex: GIFT City)
- Development of new urban areas with a focus on sustainability and smart technologies.

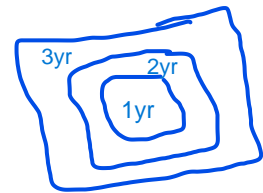
Infrastructural Problems (10:39 AM)

- According to the **World Air Quality Report**, 10 out of 50 of the world's most polluted cities are in India.
- With respect to the water problem, it ranges from poor management of water resources, leaky water distribution networks, and a vast volume of untreated waste dumped into the water bodies.
- These are the objectives of Water Plus Cities and Garbage Free Cities.
- With respect to transportation, due to inadequate road infrastructure.
- The problem of Capacity Overloading and the problem of road accidents. (In Sweden, they have adopted a program or mission **Vision Zero** with respect to Road Accidents).
- Problems with respect to urbanization are also due to poor administration which is a lack of **3F's (functionaries, function, funds)**. (funds nhi h, functions defined nhi h, functions ko implement krne ke liye trained log nhi h)

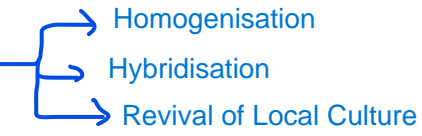

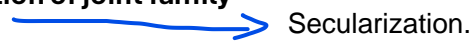

- Q: Discuss the social problems which originated due to speedy process of urbanization in India.
- Q: Does urbanization lead to more segregation and marginalization of poor in metro cities?
- Q: With the brief background of the quality of urban life in India introduce the objective and strategy of smart city mission.

Way Forward (10:51 AM)

- There should be a focus on the development of **inclusive urban space** where all necessary goods and services should be **available and affordable irrespective of socio-economic background.**
- Reform in urban administration: a separate cadre for city administrators and professional management of urban local bodies.
- For example with respect to the smart city project, a political tussle was generated between urban local bodies and state machinery over the creation of a Special Purpose Vehicle.
- The problem of corruption at the level of implementation.
- A **cascaded planning** structure is the need of the hour. →
- The **new models of development** are the need of the hour.
- For Example,
- **Transport-oriented development:**
 - It is an approach to urban and regional planning that places a strong emphasis on integrated transportation systems with land-~~using~~
use planning.
 - This model is designed to create more sustainable, efficient and livable communities by prioritizing public transportation, walking, and cycling while minimizing the reliance on private cars.
- **Hub and Spoke Model:**
 - It is a regional planning and development approach that revolves around the development of central areas by connecting them with the peripheral areas that are to reduce the burden on the hub where the spokes can be developed.
 - For Example, to address the crisis in Delhi, NCR is developed.
- **Sponge City Model** (this is suggested in case of urban flooding)
 - This model strengthens the ecological infrastructure and drains network to ensure a proper flood management system.
 - It explores the potential of urban areas such as the availability of trees, parks, and lakes which can absorb the rainwater and prevent flooding hence planned edged sidewalks, inner-city gardens can build a sponge around the city that can absorb water.
- **Tapping different sources of funding, increase in property tax, monetization of land assets, public-private partnership etc to ensure better urban management.**



Impact of Globalisation on Indian Society (11:17 AM)

- It is defined as a process by which national, and regional economies, societies, and cultures get globally integrated due to the movement of ideas, funds, technology, people, trade and commerce etc.
- **It can be classified** in the following three ways: 
 - Homogenisation
 - Hybridisation
 - Revival of Local Culture
- **1) Homogenisation:**
 - Here there is the establishment of a uniform culture. where uniqueness of culture is lost.
 - Examples:  McDonaldisation of food habits.
 - Obsession with English
 - Jeans Culture
 - Obsession with Western music , cinema, dance styles etc.
 - The emergence of live-in relationship
 - More instances of divorce , separation.
 - The disintegration of joint family  Secularization.
 - Corporate Culture  Westernization.
- **2) Hybridisation:**
 - Here there are global as well as local aspects (glocalisation).
 - For example, McDonald's not selling beef products (and become vegetarian during Navratri)
 - Emergence of Hinglish
 - Culture of Jeans and Kurta
 - Fusion of music, dance forms etc.
 - Hollywood movies dubbed in regional language
 - Different forms of marriage
 - Multiple languages are taught in education institutes.
 - Nuclear families with extended ties.
 - Ethnic Day celebration in corporate offices.
- **3) Revival of Local Culture:**
 - Strengthening of the local culture at the global level.
 - Example:
 - Celebration of International Yoga Day
 - Religious Revivalism
 - Revival of Ayush (traditional medicinal system)

- Concept of GI tag
- International Year of Millets
- Elementary education in the mother tongue

Impact of globalization on marriage (11:36 PM)

- Marriage is a social institution that is defined as a socially acknowledged and legally approved union between a **man and woman** which also prescribes their rights and duties. w.r.t partners and it
- The function of marriage has been **sexual gratification, the socialization of children, the transmission of culture, and the fulfillment of economic needs.**
- Purpose: To maintain the **purity of lineage and to reproduce.** However with emergence of Inter-caste and Inter-faith marriages and bz of DINK families the purpose has underwent a change.
- Impact of Globalisation:
- From arranged alliances to love alliances today we have moved towards **confluent marriages.** (confluent marriages means love until further notice i.e. jb tk kaam nikal rha h sirf tb tk love.)
- Types of Marriages:
 - 1) **Weekend Marriage**
 - 2) **Living apart from** marriage
 - 3) **Empty shell** marriage
 - 4) **Open marriage**
- **Desirability-**
- **Neither marriage is considered universal nor functional any longer.**
- **Impact**
- **Deritualisation of marriage and commercialization of marriage, the emergence of conjugal symmetrical relations.**

THE SYLLABUS OF SOCIETY STANDS COMPLETED.

- Q: Globalization is generally said to promote cultural Homogenization but due to this cultural specificity appears to be strengthened in Indian society.
- Q: To what extent Globalization has influenced core of cultural diversity? Discuss.