

URBAN SOCIAL PROBLEMS

- URBAN SOCIAL PROBLEMS:
- Housing, inadequacy of family and neighbourhood
- Lack of stability in the social structure
- Lack of intimate social relations
- Congestion, unemployment, pollution
- Diseases peculiar to urban way of life
- Increased social disorganization

(1) HOUSING:

- One of the primary necessities
- It provides shelter to family
- Shortage of houses result in congestion
- Continuous inflow of rural population results in formation of slums

(2) SLUMS:

- Areas of substandard housing
- Slum-an inhabited uninhabitable habitation

- Slums exist around factories
- Poverty – main characteristic of slum dwellers
- Basic facilities like adequate air, water, lighting and sanitary facilities lacking.
- Areas of filth, breeding places of diseases
- Hideouts for crimes,
- Congestion, lack of privacy – slum culture

(3) WATER SUPPLY:

- Urban man has greater water needs
- He must hold supplies in reserve

- Supplied through pipes
- Piped water supply not sufficient
- Urban authorities fail to supply drinking water
- They need water for fountains, swimming pools, parks, gardens
- People get water supply once in two days for one hour or half an hour.

(4) POLLUTION:

- Pollution results from discharge of wastes into environment

- Some industries release gas, solid, liquid into air and water canals
- Pollution causes damage to ecological balance
- These cost to society

(5) TRANSPORTATION:

- Cities must have contact with outside world
- People to go from one corner to another
- To build roads, wider street, build bridges
- Traffic problem
- Transportation – challenging problem in cities

(6) Decline in religious feelings:

- People became materialistic in cities.
- Every body became self- centred
- Mad by pursuing self- interest
- Decline in influence on religion

(7) Weakening family control:

- Rise in urban population brought weak family control
- Family lost orthodox value
- Have became lax
- Both man and wife go to work
- No one left to control children.
- Lakhs of workers live without families

(8) Increasing role of crime:

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- In industrial centres manhood brutalised
- Women dishonoured
- Childhood poisoned
- Crime on increase
- Increase in juvenile delinquency
- Rise in evil practices
- Workers drink, gamble, go to vices.

(9) Disintegration of joint family:

- Decay of joint family
- Tendency to have limited families
- Husband no longer head of household
- Wife finds herself equal of her husband in the family circle

(10) Absence of social control:

- Fall in fellow feeling sympathy and concern for others
- Social control declining
- As population increases, decline in control of family, caste, and other institutions.