Chapter 7

Changes in Urban Society, Development and Challenges, Basic Infrastructure, Migration, Planning and Housing

The scope of Sociological study is very broad, that's why when we talk of sociology we believe that the branches of this subject extent to every other area of society, it is not easy for the students to believe that the Urban sociology, Medical sociology, Criminology are the indispensable part of sociology. It is essential for us to understand the elements of Urban sociology as it is in last few decades number of cities has increased progressively and this has led to the overall change in the cultural and social structure of society. Urban sociology is a subject to be studied in detail, but as we are studying it for the first time it is essential for us to know the important aspects of this subject The important points in this chapter that we are going to discuss are as follows :

- Various aspects of change in Urban Society.
- Urban development and challenges.
- Basic urban infrastructure.
- Immigration in cities.
- Urban planning
- Urban Housing

All the above topics are so interlinked with each other that it will not be easy to understand any one of them without taking others into consideration. As the urban development and challenges have interrelations meaning that the absence of the basic factors which are essentially required for Urban development is a challenge. Availability of basic infrastructure is the first sign of urban development. It is necessary to study these points together so that the continuity of the subject is maintained and we do not get wayward from the subject.

Before discussing the various aspects of change in urban society, it is essential that we should know, what is urban society? What are its characteristic features? After understanding this, it will be easier for us to know and understand various aspects of urban society.

Changes in Urban Society, Development and Challenges

In sociological perspective urban means the population residing in cities. On the basis of some characteristic and specialised features whole of the human society can be divided in urban and rural communities. The word "Urban" indicates the urban population residing within the city area. Some of the sociologists has made the features and characteristic of urban society as their subject of study, in this regard the work of Park, Burgus, Sorokin, Jimmerman and Wirth is noteworthy. The word urban is used for the particular community and society. The urban area is understood as in a totality which mainly involved with industries, employment, business and other professions. Urban population is largely associated with technical work, manufacturing of goods, etc.

Urban human life has a specialised social system. The Urban family unit is a professional unit. In urban social system, the person is free to perform professional activities, basically urban life is a package or a conglomerate of human industrial phases. In this conglomerate or package numerous economic activities are being organised, which are supplementary to each other. These activities have no arrangement of any kind of primary relationship between individuals .

Individual, community, family, conditions and elements of social relations hold an important position under the concept of word "urban".

In reference to Urbanism sociologist Queen and Carpenter have said, "We use Urbanism to identify the occurrence of city dwelling". Whereas Wirth has written in reference to Urbanism that, it is a bunch of characteristic features, which produces a specialised type of life in cities. This thought of Wirth has been supported by Burgess and Anderson.

According to Writhe "Complexity of city", dependency of an individual on each other, tendency to show off, so called cultured and intelligent mode of life, all these are the indicative characteristics of Urbanism.

Writhe in his article published in "American Journal of Sociology' has clearly written that the city develops Urbanism and the Urbanism develops the City. The origin of cities is the result of as displacements and resettlement of densely populated and dirty slums. In these settlements, special types of social relationship full of urbanity are established. These social relationships are known as Urbanism. The life style developed from these social relationships is known as Urbanism.

It is a universal truth that the 'change' beyond the boundaries of the country or time is a reality of the Society. The speed of change depends on the social order. In the rural society the speed of change is slow, whereas in Industrial and metropolitan culture is changing with a fast speed.

In this process of change the struggle between the ancient or old and new is continuously present, as a result new traditions; values are replacing ancient and older traditions, ideals, norms and values.

In the present times entire society is affected by the acute scientific, political, technological, educational, cultural and economic development. These effects are comparatively more and clearly reflected especially in the urban environment. The urban society has its own distinctive nature. Change in the urban society can be understood along with the analysis of the major institutions of urban society.

When we talk about urban society the focal points of its study are the social, economic and political institutions, thus, the change in urban society denotes change in urban social, financial and economic structure.

These changes can be analysed on the following basis.

(1) Individualism—The values of urban society are individualistic meaning that the scope of every individual or person point of view is limited to himself, or of self-interest, this being one of the basic characteristic feature of urban culture, but during the last two decades there has been fast change in this position. Individualism has reached to such an extent that to achieve selfish interest a person doesn't hesitate to harm others.

(2) Plurality and Variation of Professions—The basis of the economic structure of urban society is its 'money power'. A big section or class living in the city is involved in various professions, but a new and fast change has been observed in this tradition during the last few years that is the pattern of purchasing or the medium. This change in the Indian urban culture not only tells about the changes in the economic structure, but also indicating the changes in the old established relations between the seller and buyer. New market of purchasing through TV and the internet has affected the years old and established personal relationship between the seller and buyer within the economic system.

(3) Anonymity—In the urban culture, the person considers it to be beneficial to spend his maximum time is searching ways and means for his own advancement and development by keeping himself away from others, but here also a situation of dilemma appears. On one side urban culture is leading the individual towards loneliness, but during the last one decade the lonesome culture has assumed a new form. A person not knowing his closest person or a neighbour is developing pseudo relations with the new and unknown people through social media. This is giving rise to emotional stress in him.

(4) Selfish Social Relations—It has been always a characteristic features of urban society that were the basis of social relations are selfish interest and after the fulfilment of self-interest the relationship comes to an end on its own, but in the past times this situation has reached to the height that the basis of urban social relations are disintegrating resulting in the extinction of human feeling and the urban culture has become more of mechanical in place of humane, to an extent that for self-interest persons are leaving behind their blood relations.

(5) Breakage of Human Relation—In urban culture, the social relations are disintegrated, to an

extent that every individual is alone in a crowd. Cut throat competitions, load of aspirations and among these conditions tendency to not to have faith on any relation has made the majority of the population of urban society victim to depression. Various studies show that 36 percent of people related to urban population are suffering from mental depression.

(6) Change in Structure of Urban Family— The important aspect of urban social change is the changes in family structure, as it is, family structure being an integral part of any social structure, hence it is necessary that the analysis of its different aspects is to be done at different basis.

(a) Decrease in Patriarchal Authority— Indian social culture has been patriarchal in its original form, therefore the family structure of the country is basically patriarchal, but at the constitutional level daughters have got equal rights and an initiative to get the equal rights same as that of male members of the family on the ancestral property has indirectly affected patriarchal system. Maurer has written that "In fact, we pay attention to get the strength in the circumstances, in which children decide the policy. This tilt is towards the child centred family in which the child presence works strongly. If the strength or power of the child keep on increasing like this than sooner the urban family will become a child centred family.

(b) Reduction of the family size—The size of urban family is reducing continuously. Any relative other than husband, wife and children living together with the family are very few in number. It is very true that the urban culture promotes the single family concept.

(c) Ineffectiveness of kinship relations— Day by day in urban culture the importance of blood relations is in decline. Relationship with the blood relatives, particularly secondary or territory kinship relations are considered to be the waste of time and money and this being the reason that the relations are calculated on the basis of benefit or loss.

(d) Change in the position of women— There has been a general consensus that the Indian women have become powerful during the last few years, they have achieved an equivalent position to that of man and they have got constitutional rights in the all fields, but this is not a complete truth. The other side of the picture is that the women living in cities for the last one and a half decade have become victims of mental depression.They are under tremendous pressure, on one hand to maintain the traditional family responsibilities and on the other hand to maintain the materialistic tendency they have to move out of their homes and fulfil the responsibility to earn money while trying to maintain the balance between the responsibilities of home and that of the outside, because of this their bodies have become the home of diseases. Not only this, women, those are just doing the jobs of handling the house, the mentality of the society with the greed of money is troubling them. Within the family and in the perimeter of society comments that women are sitting idle at home doing nothing is giving the house lady wife mental agony.

(e) Increasing loneliness in children— Because of the materialistic culture of urban society, parents are working day and night, away from home resulting that the children are forced to live absolutely alone television, video and computer games are the only companion to their loneliness. These games are full of violence the ultimate aim of their characters is to win the game. Social scientists have proved by their various researches that such children are withdrawing themselves from the society and are living in their own make believe world. Their loneliness makes them aggressive and rebellious. The number of such children is continuously on the rise in the country.

(f) Rise in Juvenile Crimes—Materialistic culture has made the urban society emotionally insensitive. Urban society is running in the lust of getting more and more, as a result of this greed there has been an increase in crime. There has been an increase in the number of youth, which take the path of crime to fulfil their desires. Young boys involved in abduction, murder, dacoity are not only of the low income families but also of middle income families. According to figures released by the National Crime Record Bureau, there has been a rise by 47 percent in juvenile crime cases registered under the Indian

penal code. The number of crimes committed by juveniles in the year 2010 was 22740, and in 2014 these cases increased to 33526.

(g) Weakening of Institution of Marriage— A special feature of Indian socio-cultural background is that marriage is an institution, but it has affected the most in urban society. The emotional feeling of love, dedication and sacrifice in the relations of marriage has gone down to zero and in some of the emotional relations the place of faith and patience has been taken up by competition. According to figures the divorce rate has become 13 per 1000. In metropolitan cities this number is increasing very fast. In the year 2010 where the cases of divorce were 5243 while in the year 2014 the number has reached to 11667.

(7) Effect of political institutions—In the last 10-15 years the political institutions in the urban society are specially affected. Even today the caste based equation holds importance in the villages, settlements and towns' politics, whereas in urban society's inclination towards education, awareness about rights and the assessment of the working of political parties are the basis of electing leaders, to an extent that female voters are interested to cast votes for a candidate who promises to eradicate social evils and talk about providing infrastructural facilities. Change is a continuous process in Urban society. Social networking and internet culture have not only influenced and affected the social and economic institutes. Even the political institution is not remained untouched, the changes taking place in these institutions have made Urban society tense. Urban culture is passing through a transitional phase, there is a threat to the identity of the society. The selection between the old traditions and new or modern practices is disintegrating the society. In such case it becomes necessary to disown the tendency of copying others blindly, the society should accept those elements which takes them towards the positive progress. For obtaining worldly physical pleasures leaving family values will prove dangerous for the Urban society. Thus, it becomes necessary to rethink.

Development in Urban Society and Challenges

The historical and archaeological importance of cities is well known and a proven fact. Construction of the city, the availability of basic infrastructure, urban development plans not only reflects the dynamic thought and progressiveness of the society, but it has become an essential part of the development of urban society. The cultural aim of the inhabitants of a city can be guessed by the historical background and the efforts put in by them for the development of their city. Urban areas sociologically give birth to the community and cooperation, and they are also the centre of industry and business from an economic point of view. As a political unit they are the centre of power and government. After a study conducted by the Human Rehabilitation Centre of United Nations it was said in the justification of the city, "In the new urban world of the new century, most of us will live and work in cities, suburbs and in groups, where the natural resources will be exploited to the fullest producing pollution, where with the conflict of political and social situations things will boil up and ultimately strengthen the true roots of global and human security." Indian Urban Society is also the partner of this global tendency of development. In the last five decades there has been 50 to 60lakh average increase in the urban population, according to one of the estimates, by the year 2020 the urban population of India will have 41.8cores of more people. Presently in India there are three metropolises (population more than 1crore), 19 big cities (population more than 10 lakh), 300 cities and 3800 cities are of small and medium size..

Issues of urban development

Planned settlements and approach to the public places—The development of Urban society is possible only when their economic conditions are strong and the path for smooth comfortable life is accessible to them. In this regard American planning association has described the main principles which are applicable to the Indian prospective as well. The main principles of this development policy are these, Development of settlements and community as per

the humane parameters, development of centre of multiple uses. Well defined areas for community benefits for e.g., Agriculture areas, wildlife corridors or permanent area for farming and agriculture or open areas as reserved green areas.

Before achieving the aim of development in cities' problems are required to be identified, which are born because of the scattered uncontrolled and unplanned spread of countries, along with this the limits of physical development is to be ascertained and a detailed plan system at a local level and capacity to take decisions by the residents of the city set on this basis that what types of physical and nonphysical environment do they want to see around them in the future?.The aspects of development are clearly related to that pain of urban society where people have to travel long distances to reach their workplaces daily.

Easy transportation centred development— It is essential for the urban development that the planning of transport should be done in such a way that not only for four wheeler vehicles, but also for smaller vehicles, for the common and poor population public and government modes of transport should be made available. Marlon Burnett of University of Southern California says that as the economic systems are getting connected with each other speedily it requires transportation centric development for the cities. The city starts developing partially because in the cities and the area around them various types of companies can function in better ways. As we move toward the knowledge based economy, the productivity related benefits becoming bigger and stronger for the people living in the cities. If we interconnect them with the help of smooth and efficient mobility along with the common features/qualities, it becomes apparent that to overcome the increasing density of population the policy planners have to struggle with the creative ways.

Water Management—It is one of the important requirements for the development of urban society. Water should be considered as collective resource and its management should be well planned and permanent. It is very essential for the urban

development that there should be a policy which keep its attention focussed to fulfil the present and the future requirement of water for man, along with the conservation of underground water resources

Water management is a difficult task because generally water management is done at the local level as hundreds of factors are related to its management and it is not easy to develop a balance between them and thus it becomes a challenge. For example, the agencies providing water do not take responsibility for its quality. It is certain that water conservation is an important part of water management. Proper and better use of water for the development of cities, water conservation and use of rainwater in a planned way can play an important role.

Energy management—Availability of energy is the indispensable requirement of any urban society. Increasing pressure of population in cities, higher demands of energy are causing continuous pressure on the available energy resources. In such condition look out for other options of energy are required. Alternate energy sources like solar, air, biomass, smaller and new energy projects from the industrial wastes/ urban wastes can be established. Energy and water management are related to each other. For the well planned development of cities Energy management, energy production and conservation have an important role

Waste management—One of the important parts of the well planned development of any city is the waste management of that city. Waste not only gives ill health to the residents of cities, but also destroys the beauty of the city. Waste and garbage at the local level is produced by the consumers, businesses and other organizations and is littered all around the city and causes pollution, for the development of cities this pollution should be checked. The city demands proper detailed planning process for the site selection and functioning of facilities for garbage and waste management it also includes permission and the meaningful public participation. Specially the industrial and medical waste should be managed in such a way so that it doesn't harm human and environment. Minimum waste should be generated and for this a law is

required that no product should be damaging to the environment, should encourage the tendency to recycle and reuse, products and packaging which cannot be recycled should be banned. There has been a need to formulate a law for the products to be reused, under which collection of waste and planning for its separation is being done so that the harmful waste can be separated and treated accordingly Coordination and cooperation should be encouraged for the planning and obtaining permission to dump waste at the waste land fill areas after the treatment and stipulated duration at the local, regional level and waste dumping grounds. It is important that the planning and regulatory process should be such that the poor people living around the area of the landfill should not have harmful effects.

Conservation of Natural and Cultural resources—Cultural resources are very important for the development and advancement of the city, there has been an absolute absence of this in Indian cities, although Chandigarh is among those cities of India where the conservation of natural and cultural resources is an important character of urban development. In this regard cities of western countries are an inspiring example where they have paid special attention on the development of cities as well as conservation of natural resources. Hamilton of Ohio through a project in 2015 got an award "National Award for smart growth achievement" from the Environment Protection Agency. If we analyze the achievement of Hamilton we will find that they have put in years of hard work for this. With constructive thoughts, strategic planning and community dialogues along with this city and with the help of the catalytic historical institution they have written a new story of economic development.. They designed such projects through which they can manage to develop open spaces to move around the main commercial area, along with this, new facilities, possibilities of employment, facility of alternative to the housing. The basic premise of this entire project was based on the principle that it was important for the health of an entire country that the important commercial area should become healthy. The unfortunate fact is this that the Indian cities want to achieve the height of

economic strength in a short time without thinking and realizing the future results, this being the reason that most of the area of the city is blocked and filled up with high rise buildings. There is no land area which has a cover of greenery, no arrangements of separate areas for walkers and children to play.

Generally the rise in employment centres, construction of huge malls, establishment of residential areas in large number is the development of cities in our eyes, but this is only the external structure which makes the city, but to fulfil the human requirement to provide them respectful life can only be achieved when the person gets healthy and happy environment around him and this is possible only when natural and cultural resources are consequed.

To achieve this important characteristic feature of urban development is the biggest challenge to urban society

Challenges—The acceptance of the challenges arisen due to globalization is on the rise that is either voluntarily or because of pressure. Because of fast technical development and the general financial ideology whole world has become a union of cities in place of union of countries, which are so tightly entwined by the internet that it is difficult to separate them. The Important question arises here that are the Indian cities ready for this challenge?

To analyse this subject in detail, we need to identify certain issues.

Main Issues—Housing, politics, poverty, pollution, physical and financial problems are those issues which are presenting challenges to the India's Urban administration. This challenge is not only to the administration, but In fact, this problem is associated with consciousness, sacrifice, renunciation, dedication, sense of responsibility and creative mindset of the whole community. Therefore, there is a need to create an ethical, cultural and intellectually capable Urban India.

While the power of Indian intellectuals and the value of Indian civilization is to be combined together to develop a better life pattern for the future, it would be appropriate to create a research institute for the urban administrators and technical experts in this institute along with imparting training and exploring

new possibilities of "Human Rehabilitation". The possibilities which are coming up in front of us due to globalization in various forms, shapes and packing.

The biggest challenge to the urban society is of social inequality According to the National Sample Survey Organization of government of India almost 22 percent people are living below the poverty line. A very first and foremost requirement and responsibility of a developed and happy society is that it should provide facilities to the people those are left behind economically and socially.

1. Social equality—According to Jon Hobb's principle "Origin of State and social compromise, says that the formation of state should be based on a social basis and to form a successful state it is a challenge to keep its citizens satisfied and happy. This is the biggest challenge for Indian social system as because in spite of the struggle the poor man is unable to fulfil its basic necessity. In that case it is the duty of the State to develop resources so that the people living below the poverty line can have a better living standard , if we are unable to do so then it is our failure . In this reference a statement by Dr. Ambedkar is to be pondered upon, "Every man has equal right in society and a society which doesn't have equality , its basic development is not possible."

2. Economic Development—Economic development is the primary requirement of any country, state and city. Unbalanced distribution of economic development is the biggest challenge. The challenge of the Indian cities is that the wealth and richness (land, property, estate) is in the hands of a few rich people and thus the key to the economic development is centred among the rich class. Efforts are being made at the government level to deal with this challenge, but it is necessary for the strengthening of the economy that national income should be increased and in order to increase the national income we have to make the life of people living below the poverty line better so that the Gross Domestic Production and Gross National Production should get an impetus.

3. Polluted environment—Urban society is compelled to live unhealthy lives by living in a polluted environment. No doubt factories have contributed in the establishment of cities, but the waste produced by them and absence of waste management is one of the causes of pollution. Cutting or falling down of trees for the houses has almost become a part of Urban culture. The dangerous gases coming out of vehicles and machines have made the environment poisonous to an extent that the iron ore and coal mines related to industrial units, the dust produced from these mines is polluting the environment and is causing various diseases.

4. Lack of sanitation—Indian cities are identified by their litter piles. Daily lots of garbage is being thrown out of the houses, such garbage waste is either piled up on the roads or littered here and there. These piles of litter are becoming the sources of diseases. Lack of waste management has come up as a big challenge for the cities.

5. Problems of housing—Due to the high concentration of population, the availability of housing have emerged as a major challenge in the worldwide cities, Each year large number of people from rural and other outside areas are coming to settle in cities, but the number of houses in the cities are not increasing in proportion to the increase of population. This results in lack of houses and housing problems.

Numerous challenges are coming up against the holistic and continuous development of cities. Effects an environment by the change of land use in the cities, inclusive housing, changing utilisation (significance) of public places, diminishing resources, sewerage, drainage and solid waste management, increasing dominance of slums, have come up as challenges and are blocking the development of urban society. To overcome these challenges socio-cultural, economic, political hindrance and opportunities required to be investigated. It is necessary to encourage such systems in on the ground planning in which there has to be a balance between aspirations, development and city planning. In the process of planning social, economic, environmental and good governance related worries are required to be seen in a holistic ways. Equality in urban regions to make them economically viable and to be within the approach the geographical factors and the needs as per the region (education, profession, entertainment, health

and other services) required to be kept connected and integrated.

Basic Infrastructure

The cities with all the amenities of comfort are always the centre of attraction. The truth is that they have become an engine of development. But this is also true that cities are the most complex structure made by man. System or order and chaos or disorder goes together in cities. With the increase in population and decrease in facilities the cities are now identified as problem destinations. With the lack of electricity, water, sewer, roads and transportation system cities are considered as centre of problems.

Basic infrastructure means transportation, buildings, public facilities which make life of residents of any city comfortable and simple. In the absence of these facilities, cities are almost like hollow structures where the urban society struggles for their basic facilities.

It is true that presently the Indian urban society is under great pressure, though the 90 percent of government revenue and 60 percent of gross domestic product comes from the cities, but at the level of local bodies, cities get only 0.6 percent share of GDP. The problems of cities are going to increase keeping in view the expansion and complexity, whereas the sources of their solutions are on decline.

Various studies tell that there is a deficiency of two and a half crores of the houses, out of these 70 lacks is in cities. Our country has the highest density of population, almost 19 percent Indian families are living in an area of less than 10 square meters. 44 percent of families in cities are living in only one room. The basic infrastructure and the services provided by civic bodies are equally hopeless in our country. 34 percent of population residing in cities does not have a rain water drainage system around their home. 60 percent of civic bodies are collecting less than 40 percent of waste generated daily. Most of the time the garbage and waste remains littered on the sides of roads, and around homes and factories decaying, the major part of it is washed down the drains, this causes the blockage of the drains and led to stagnation of dirty water overflowing, slush and

bad odour all around the area. 35 percent of population in the city is living in dirty and temporary settlements. These settlements are full of dirt and filth not only because of the high density of population or lacking of public facilities, but because of the unhygienic lifestyle and indifference towards civic responsibilities. Because of the imbalance between the width of the roads and the number of vehicles, vehicles cannot ply smoothly on roads. The best example is the buses in Mumbai, their speed is only 12km/hr. Accidents on roads increase with this disorder. We did come to know through the study conducted by United Nation that the number of accidental deaths every year in India is more than America, whereas India has only 20 percent of vehicles on road in comparison to America.

Condition of urban basic infrastructure

1. Water supply—According to the 2011 census, 71.2 percent urban population gets a supply of water within their premises, whereas in the 2001 population census, it was 65.4 percent and as per the 2011 population census, 20.7 percent of the population got a water supply nearby their homes, it was 25.2 percent in the 2001 population census. Presently no city has 24 hours of water supply.

2. Sanitation—In the cities of India sanitation is a serious challenge. A sanitation assessment done by the Urban Development Ministry, Govt. of India, in the year 2009-10 of 423 class- I cities of India it was found that only 39 cities out of these were up to the acceptable standard of these basic parameters of water for turbidity, residual chlorine, thermo tolerant bacteria. According to census 2011, 32.1 percent of the urban population was using a piped sewage system and 12.6 percent of the urban population are still defecating in open. According to the Central Pollution Control Board Report 2009, the installed sewage treatment capacity is only 30 percent whereas the utilized capacity is only 72.2 percent, this means that in most of the cities only 20 percent of the sewage produced is treated before the disposal.

3. Solid Waste Management—In the cities of India, management and disposal of solid waste is

a big problem. According to CPCB report 2005 approximately 1,15,000 metric tons of urban waste is produced, in most of the cities this waste is transported to the waste dumping areas as land fill. The scientific treatment and disposal of solid waste is practically not available anywhere.

4. Urban Transport—In comparison to the public transport in lower middle income countries (Philippines, Venezuela, Egypt) which is 49 percent and in upper middle income countries (South Africa, Korea, Brazil) it is 40 percent. In India it is only 22 percent of urban transport. The holistic picture of the public transport in India is still not good, thus only those people are using public transport which do not have any other option. According to the assessment done in the year 2012 of 423 class-I cities, only 65 cities had formal city bus services and that too through the financial assistance of the central government.

It has been a known fact that Indian cities have a weak infrastructural system, though efforts are being made for their improvement. The meaning of greater advancement and progress has become so limited, that the urban dwellers are finding it difficult to walk to an extent that even to breathe in the open environment has become difficult. If we take an example of land kept for roads in large cities it is only 5 percent of the total land in Kolkata and 11percent in Mumbai, on the other hand, in developed countries like America 25-30 percent of total city development is kept for the expansion of roads. Five of the 20 cities with the highest population in the world are in India.

The speed with which the urban population in the country is increasing thus by 2030 it is expected to increase by 70 crores. In relation to this, according to the report published by the Macanjee Company in 2014 to accommodate the change in the urban structure India requires more than 500 cities in the future.

Charles Dickens wrote in his book, 'A tale of two cities', that cities are slowly tiring now, though the story by Charles was about the disintegration and breakdown of cities in Europe after the industrialization. He depicted the emotions like the pain generated in cities during that era, helplessness, hope and despair, but now the characters of the story of Charles can be seen in the cities of India. Lack of public facilities has enhanced their struggle to earn livelihood, thus now it is necessary that to make long term planning of development, so that the people could be settled in the in the cities in planned manner. The government has started 'Provisions of Urban Amenities to rural areas' for which late president Abdul Kalam took an initiative, along with this JawaharLal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission, Make in India, Urban Housings mission and Atal mission for rejuvenation and urban transportation programmes like these, so that permanent stable and inclusive urban development can be promoted.

(A) Smart City Program—

Aim of this programme is to transform various cities of India into smart cities, so as to provide facilities of economic development, clean and healthy environment along with the use of technology to improve the quality of life of the people residing in cities. As the main aim of smart city programme is to make an improvement in the quality of life of people living in cities, thus the basic infrastructure is an important element of this planning, like adequate water supply, uninterrupted electric supply, proper sanitation which includes solid waste management, efficient mobility within the city and good facilities of public transport system, facilities of affordable housing, strong information technology connectivity, to ensure safety and security of its citizen.

(B) Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT Mission)

The main aim of AMRUT Mission Is to provide basic facilities in each home like clean, filtered water supply, proper sewage system, urban transportation, etc. so that there can be improvement in the quality of life of citizens

The main element of AMRUT mission is—

(i) Adequate water supply—Construction, development and maintenance of water supply systems, renovation of old water supply systems, to maintain and recharge of old water bodies.

(ii) Under sevage facility construction of underground sevage system and its maintenance,

treatment of old sevage systems, reinstlation of plants, recycling of water resources and reuse of waste water.

(iii) Improvement of Septic System—Under this the human waste and excreta is managed properly by cleaning of drains and use of biological and mechanical cleaning of the septic tank so that the city remains clean.

(iv) Urban Transport—Construction of proper footpaths and roads and to improve facilities for non-motorised transportation. Construction and maintenance of a multi level parking at various places in city, telecommunication, health and education are also the main components of AMRUT Mission.

(C) National Urban Transport Policy

The object of this policy to plan and provide safe, appropriate, efficient, fast, dependable, comfortable, continuous, cheap, easily accessible transportation to the residents of the cities which not only can link them to their jobs, working places, entertainment, markets and many other essential areas frequently commuted but for the intercity movement as well.

These objects can be achieved in the following ways:

(i) Urban/City traffic is to be incorporated as a main component at the level of city planning instead of treating as a resultant need.

(ii) In all the cities, integrated land use and transportation planning is to be encouraged so that distances can be reduced.

(iii) To encourage residents and government officials to use of public transport and non-motorised public transport system.

The objective of all the government schemes and policies is to plan, develop, construct and preserve the basic infrastructure, in such a way that the urban society can spend their lives happily and comfortably. It can only be possible when instead of depending on government schemes citizen participation is also required.

Immigration

Immigration is an indicator of social change when people from other places come and settle at a place in relation to this a transfer is called immigration and the participants are called as a migrant. People coming from North America to Europe are called European immigrants. Immigration has two forms – Internal immigration and international immigration. The whole world is experiencing migration and immigration. Immigration has some social, demographic problems solved, some new problems arise. Historically immigration is very ancient and worldwide phenomena. The process of internal immigration was started during the colonial period in India.

India is passing through a transformational phase from rural to semi urban society; a little more than 31 percent of the population is residing in the city areas. The cities with higher domestic product have higher levels of population residing in them. Gujarat, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka has remarkably more urbanisation as compared to Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Orrisa. According to the data of the 1971 census, India has 79.78 percent, rural population, which kept on reducing by the passage of time. With the time duration of ten years the rural population in 1981 was 76.27 percent, in 1991 it was 74.28 percent in 2011 it has shrunk to 68.70 percent, such data clearly indicate that the immigration of rural people into the city is on the rise.

Reasons for Immigration—The shape and size of displacement of population, the speed and direction are controlled by two opposite powers known as attraction and power of repulsion. The available natural and economic resources of any place or by region and the geographical condition which are inhabitable attract men from other places and regions. The factors affecting immigration of population is classified into four classes.

(1) Natural factors (2) Economical factor (3) Socio-cultural factors (4) Political factors.

1. Natural Factors—Climate change, flood, earthquake and drought are the main natural factors, besides the climate and weather changes, excessive rains cause flooding of rivers results in the water covers land, habitats and all become water logged resulting in forcing a man to leave that place or land.In some regions the infertility of land does the

same. In arid and semi-arid region on drying of lakes, ponds, diminishing sources of livelihood led to the migration of population.

2. Economic Factors—In comparison, of other factors economic factors are the most important reasons for the shifting of population. Region or the areas which have a good geographical condition for agricultural produce, enough land for practicing agriculture, means of irrigation, fertile soil, appropriate climate becomes centre of attraction for the population of other areas this increases the immigration towards this land.

The economic strength of cities, availability of means of employments are the reasons for the rural people to immigrate to the city.

3. Social, Cultural Factors—The factors responsible for the shifting of population, social and cultural factors have special importance. When a girl with rural background get married into a family residing in the city, thus naturally than this is immigration in the city. Kingsley Davis has highlighted that in India because of marriage the number of girls moving towards the city is higher, whereas the movement of Indian population is slower and lesser. There has been immigration in the education centres because on one hand, this increase the working efficiency and qualification for man and on other hand person get freedom from the old traditional systems those which are proving to be obstacles in the development of an individual.

Many of the pilgrim places become the centre of immigration, many a times this immigration is permanent or temporary for a few days. A large number of Hindu pilgrims travel to pilgrimage places like Kashi, Mathura, Prayag.

4. Political Factors—There has been a forced transfer because of political reasons. Numerous examples are there of the transfer of prisoners of war and slaves to the conquered country.

Types of Immigration—
(a) Period wise immigration
(i) Prehistoric migration—Prehistoric immigration took place mainly because of climate changes.

(ii) Historical migration—Immigration during historical periods were classified mainly into three categories.   (a) Ancient period immigration (b) Medieval period immigration (c) Modern immigration.

Migration because of an expansion of Greece and Roman empire, immigration of Aryans in India are the examples.

(b) Immigration according to Duration
(i) Long term immigration—During British period Indian labourers immigrated to work in the tea gardens in Sri Lanka, South Africa etc.

(ii) Short term immigration—Transfer for short durations for tourism, pilgrimage, political reasons are included in this.

(iii) Daily immigration—Daily large number of people immigrate to the big cities and industrial centres from the sub-urban areas.

(iv) Weather Related Immigration—Man shifts from the places which are extremely cold and dry.

(c) Immigration according to size
(i) Large immigration or large numbered immigration.

(ii) Small immigration or minority immigration.

(d) Immigration according to the region
(i) International immigration.

(ii) Intra-country or internal migration.

Analysis of migrant people coming toward cities

Basically, in Indian cities, there has been a transfer of rural population, this reason on one side is poverty, loss of agriculture, decline of cottage industries and on the other side the attractions of cities, the availability of employment and the desire to earn more and more money. The Shahi Labor Commission has written in this regard that the motivational force of the immigration comes from one end meaning that the industry labour doesn't come to the city because of an attraction to urban life neither the reason behind his effort are his ambitions. The city itself is not an object of attraction and while leaving his village, he doesn't have any other feeling except the aim is to acquire the basic necessities of life, very few of industrial labour would like to live in cities, if they get adequate food and clothing for their

living in their villages. They are not attracted towards cities rather they are pushed towards the city.

Various researches continuously tell us that the migrants living in cities were forced to leave their native places because of the lack of sources of earnings and other facilities. Studies also tell that the availability of medical facilities in cities are another reasons for immigration as because most for villages do not have hospital facilities. The doctors are absent this compels them to leave the village.

Along with the reasons of immigration the population data indicate that there has been a continuous increase in the number of migrants. In the population census of 1991, 2.05 crores of people were classified as migrants. The highest number of city migrants (approximately 35 lakhs) is in Maharashtra and after this in Delhi (approximately 23 lakhs) was recorded, whereas in Lakshdweep there were only 3220 migrants. The remarkable scenario of population census 1991 is that in all the union territories (excluding Daman and Diu and Lakshdweep) the recorded urban migrant was more than 25 percent. International migration in India is less than interstate migration. In the census 1991 approximately 2.70 crores inter state migration was recorded. During the interstate migration 32.83 percent were from village to city, whereas the migration from city to village was only 7.17 percent. This fact emphasises the importance of cities in the Indian Economic system. Most of the interstate migrations are not because of the economic reasons. From all the migrants almost three fourth of the number of women shifts because of the marriage.

Population data of 2011 tells that in the southern states, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh there has been a remarkable intersection of immigration. Unequal development of the states is the main reason for immigration, but most of the big cities and metropolis have become the centre for intramigration and because of better opportunities and availability of employment there has been a sharp rise in the population, for e.g. the cities like Mumbai and Delhi are highly affected by the large number of immigrants.

The effect of immigration in Indian cities : In the cities of India, serious problems have arisen

due to immigration, which is affecting the entire urban environment of the country. Most metropolises are increasing at the alarming rate. The population of these metropolitan cities is estimated to become double in the coming years. The population living in the slums of India has crossed 15 crores.

As a result of the continuous increase of the immigrant population in the city, many social problems have arisen, whose direct and obvious reasons are availability of lesser resources in proportion to the population. Between the problems of exploitation, insecurity, inequality, moral decay, the culture of the cities is heading towards the struggle. It is a bitter truth that most of the immigrants are uneducated, landless and unskilled, therefore getting jobs under the capital intensive production system in the city is a tough test. . These unskilled workers are exploited by the unorganised sectors, where competition, low salary, insecurity and less productivity characteristics are present.

Migrants are constrained by the lack of housing and are deprived of basic facilities. This is because of an enormous pressure of the population on the basic facilities in the city.

Dealing with the problem of migrants in the country is a big challenge for the government, that's why it is necessary to deal with the situation that the government, planners, policy makers, voluntary organisation and administrators should develop a working plan so that the lives of migrants can be made better.

Town planning

For achieving any object, preparing a detailed outline is called planning. In the latter half of 20th century and in the initial half of the 21st century the process of urbanisation became very strong with the unprecedented increase in the number of towns and their size. This increase has given rise to numerous problems related to the cities. With an uncontrolled, unplanned, unregulated extension of the cities has caused pressure on the basic necessities like housing, electricity, water supply, transportation, sewerage, health, education, etc.The only way to get rid of all these problems is "Town planning" or "planning of the

town or city" means that the development of cities should be done in a planned manner. To overcome the various problems faced by the old cities appropriate planning should be done.

Meaning of town planning—Defining the town planning L.D. Stamp said, "The idea of town planning is related to the welfare of its citizen and to raise the level of living." Lewis considered the city planning as a future program for urban development. According to him, "the city planning is a visionary effort for the orderly and attractive development of the city and its adjoining areas, keeping in mind the of healthcare, convenience, facilities and up gradation of commercial and industrial aspects, encourages on rational basis.

It is clear that the Town planning is an administrative scheme which designs a detailed plan of programs for the present and the future development of a city/town.

Objects of Town planning—Patrick Abercrombi has described three objects of town planning:

1. Beauty—The beauty of the city and its attractiveness are important, but at the same time it is necessary that it does not have any impairment over time and to maintain the beauty of the city there should be proper arrangement of sanitation, cleanliness, light etc.

2. Health—Healthy citizens are an asset for any country. For this the environment of country, air and water should be pollution free. Cities are being the inseparable part of the country, thus this principle also applies to the cities. The industries and other pollution causing activities should be established in some specific area of the city in such a way that the effect on the citizen should be minimum.

3. Facilities—The basic facilities in the city are indispensable for the easy and smooth life of the citizen. For example if in any city industrial workers have to commute for an hour to reach their workplace from the residence. This is inconvenient for them. But if a proper arrangement for transportation is there and it covers the distance in less time than indeed it will make the life convenient for the citizens.

Principles of town planning

1. The development of city/town should be favourable and as per the culture, social systems and practices of the residents/citizens of the city.
2. The constructions of new buildings, multistory buildings should be done keeping in consideration the basic services and facilities and priority should be given to restrict their unplanned growth.
3. It is important to prepare a well-planned, time bound orderly development programme for the city so that no hindrance can occur in the future expansion of the city.
4. There should be proper provision for business, commerce and other professions in the city plan so that the city can get a solid economic base.
5. Land nearby cities which is suitable for constructions should be acquired for town planning so that the expansion of the city can be done easily

Elements of town planning

A. Augustine has emphasised on inclusion of the following elements in town planning:

(1) Business, (2) Housing, (3) Industries, (4) Administrator.

Cities should be constructed in a well-planned way so that the business and industry can flourish, there should be a strong administrative system and the residents of the city should get the housing facility.

Edward M. Bassett has described the importance of seven elements in city planning, these elements are;

(1) Roads (2) Parks (3) Land/space for public buildings (4) Safe public places (5) Tropical districts (6) Public utility routes (7) Small roads.

Historical background of Town planning

Many cities were constructed in Vedic period are noteworthy this includes Kannauj, Ayodhya, Mathura, Madurai, Sanchi, Kanchipuram, Patliputra, Hastinapur, Janakpur etc. These cities are the exquisite example of an art of town planning. In these cities separate areas were earmarked for designated

work and the planning of this division was done scientifically.In the perspective of town planning, if we analyse the then Ayodhya, we find that this town was 6000 mts long and 1500 mts in width, it has beautiful and wide roads. On the road sides beautiful houses were there and the whole of the city had a proper arrangement of drinking water.

Magasthanes thoughts regarding the town planning of Patliputra (presently Patna) are noteworthy which he said during the journey of India, describing Patliputra. He said, "This town was 12 miles long and 2 miles wide. It has one Fort, which has 60 doors. Royal palace was situated in the middle of city and all around the palace parks, fountains, ponds etc., enhanced the grace of the palace. By the security point of view a trench was constructed all around the city.

The capital of the country which has been on target for the invaders for the past two hundred years was considered to be established as a city of Indraprastha. Indraprastha was decorated by magnificent palaces, lakes, beautiful buildings and gardens. This city was spread on 1240 acres of land. It had arrangements in which 60,000 people can live. The city had wide roads meeting each other at right angles.

Jaipur had a special place amongst the cities established in the medieval period, it was constructed by Maharaja Sawai Jaisingh in a planned way. This city with a rectangular pattern extends on an area of 8 sq. kms. The wide clean roads and beautiful buildings are the wonderful examples of town planning.

With the establishment of British rule in the 19th century in India, resulting that the influence of British town planning can be seen in Indian cities. Britishers for efficient conduction of their administrative system started planning of cities like Mysore, Vadodara, Delhi, Calcutta etc. Plans for these cities was prepared by the Army engineers. In 1911 the capital of the country was shifted from Calcutta to Delhi.

Thus, in 1912 a land measuring 5 miles in length and 4 miles in width has been marked between Delhi, Kolkatta and Yamuna river for the construction of New Delhi and plan was made. It was developed as per the plan made by the British Town planner Edward Luytens as the city is to be developed as park city.

After 1950 during the planning period under five year plans the important urban planning work was done. Many new cities were established in the industrial and commercial development and as administrative centres. The new cities include the industrial city Bokaro, Raurkella, Durgapur, Bhilai and administrative cities Gandhi Nagar, Chandigarh, Bhuvaneshwar etc. are the noteworthy cities which were established after the independence of India.

Obstacles in Town Planning in India

- Big time gap between planning and execution causes the underdeveloped basic structure, this results in the expansion of cities without the basic infrastructure. Slums start developing on the pieces of land left vacant because of one or the other reason.

- Urban planning is restricted to the municipal limits. As a result of this limited planning the industries get developed in the suburb areas which comes under the control of Panchayat, and are without the basic infrastructure support, this has come up as a problem because of which the city and the area around has unplanned development.

- Lack of coordination between the basic infrastructures causes the stalling of urban development as the absence of coordination between services like electricity, water supply, waste disposal and telephone slows down the development of newly established industries.

Analysing the Role of Town Planning in Development of City:

Effort of planned urban development in India started in the decades of 60, but whatever the planning was made, their focus was limited to the land use meaning that it was restricted to the physical aspects only. The aspects of social economic development in this were neglected. An important fact is this that the problems are not caused because of the planning of the scheme, but the reason of the problem is the negligence during implementation.

There is a need to enhance the capacity of

revenue collection at the main metropolitan cities and keeping in view the economic importance emphasis should be on to developing specialized basic structure. With this aim a mega city project was started in 1993-94, which was proposed by the National Urbanization Commission. This scheme was implemented in Mumbai, Kolkata, Bengaluru, Hyderabad and Chennai. The main priority of this planning was the development of basic infrastructure.

In the middle of 1979-80 an Integrated Development Scheme for small and medium towns (IDSMT) was started for the balanced development of small and medium cities. The aim of this scheme was to reduce rush in the cities by developing nearby towns and smaller cities as suburban cities.

Town and country planning organization is an apex institution related to Town planning in the country. It provides technical advice for the urban and regional planning strategies of central government schemes and development policies. It also provides consultancy to the public sector and local bodies.

The main aim of the National Urban Policy is for the development of rural-urban continuity according to this, with the successive development of village it gets promoted into a small town and then into the city. In the priorities of urban policy the main aim is the development of infrastructural facility in the small and medium cities. The object of this policy is to develop a strong urban structure which can be supplement the rural development and can contribute to the development of the country.

Housing

The main challenge which has emerged with the urban development is of shortage or lack of housing. Before discussing the topic it is necessary for us to know that what is a house and how it should be?

A house is not made up of four walls and roof. Within the concept of a house it should have arrangements of basic requirements like pure and clean drinking water, proper drainage, along with a school for the children, dispensary or health facility, community centre etc, should be near to the residential area.

How a house should be constructed—

Following things need to be taken care of while building a house—

• Efforts should be made to construct a house on the higher land or place.

• House should have proper arrangements for air and light.

• Rooms should be constructed according to the members of the family.

• Arrangement of Kitchen, Toilets and Bathroom should be there.

All the above features are expected while constructing a house but they can be changed according to the conditions.

Types of Houses

(i) First Class—Permanent houses come in this category which has walls of brick and stones. It has a permanent roof with tile or cement sheets, such houses are found in cities.

(ii) Second Class—Houses with the mud wall come in this category. These houses have tile (khapprel) or tin sheets, such types of houses are found in dirty settlements in cities.

(iii) Third Class—Thatched Huts made up of grass stalk come in this category, such houses are found only in villages

Problem of Housing—Although the problem of housing is pervasive around the world, but the situation in India is more dismal. According to one of the decisions of the United Nations Organization year 1987 was celebrated as the International Year for providing homes for homeless people and under this, construction of housing policy in every country was renewed afresh and the aim was set to provide houses to poor people.

Following are the obstacles in providing housing facilities in the urban areas—

1. Shortage of Finance—Most of the people residing in Indian urban areas are from "middle class" and "lower middle class families, they do not have the financial resources. In comparison to the rising value of land and houses they have lesser income, in such case they have only one option to get loans from institutions like Banks, Life Insurance Cooperation to purchase a house, but taking a loan is not an easy process. These

institutions before giving a loan to a person verifies the income source and if any discrepancy is found or the income is less than the admissible amount, loans cannot be obtained.
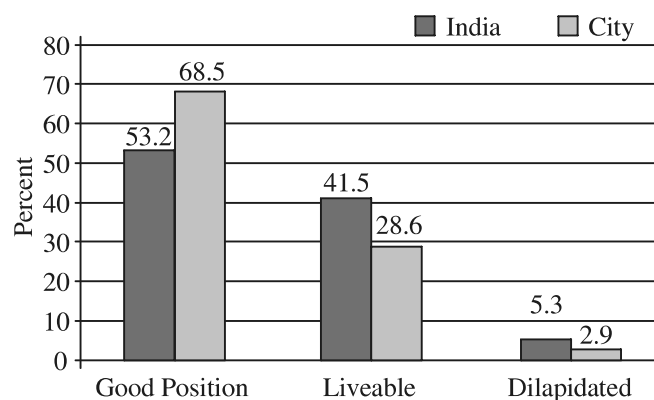
2. Shortage of Land—For every 10 lakhs extra housing units 6 thousand hectare of land is required. With this aim government has implemented Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act. Through this act government checked the centralisation of city land in the hands of a few people. But the land mafia has taken out the ways and means to circumvent this law and today in most of the cities the land mafia has taken over the control on the land.

3. High cost of housing building material—The cost of building material comes to 61 to 75 percent of total construction cost of a house, and by the time a house is constructed the total expenditure crosses the estimated cost as the cost of building material increases during the middle of the construction.

Present Position of Housing in cities

The house doesn't imply four walls and a roof. In the concept of housing, the availability of basic facilities is also included. During the last years there has been a positive improvement because of the efforts put in at the government and non-government levels. The quality of the housing can be known by the fact that is the drinking water available on its premises or not, the proper drainage system is there or not, availability of electric supply? In the context of all these approaches, if we analyze the situation of the houses in the cities than the following facts comes up.

Position of houses as per the population census 2011

• Approximately 70% city houses are in good condition they are the indication of improvement of living standards.

• **Distribution of houses on the basis of drinking water source in the residential premises, 2011**

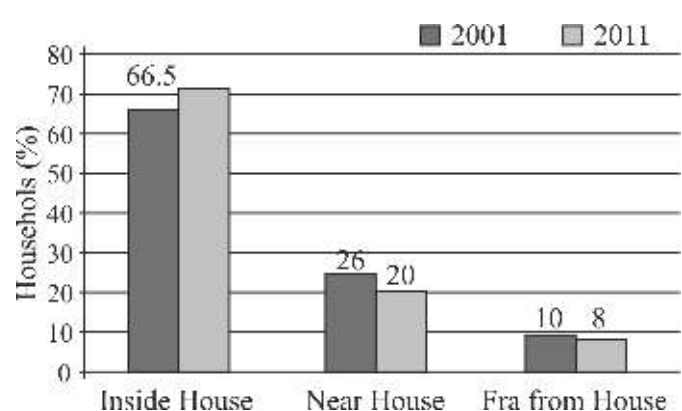|	Tap water	Hand pump	Covered well	Tube well/ borewell
Total	43.5	33.5	1.6	8.5
Cities	70.6	11.9	1.7	8.9

• Most of the houses in the city are using tap water as the source of drinking water.

Houses with toilet facilities, India, 2001-2011

	Without Toilet Facility inside premises		With Toilet Facility inside premises	
	2001	**2011**	**2001**	**2011**
Total	36.4	46.9	63.6	53.0
Rural	21.9	30.7	78.1	69.3
Urban	73.7	81.4	26.3	18.6
Difference (Urban-Rural)	51.8	50.7	-51.8	-50.7

• There has been a remarkable improvement in the cities regarding toilet facilities because 82% city houses has toilet facilities inside the houses, but still 18% more houses requires toilet facilities inside.

• **Approach to the water sources in Urban India, 2001-2011**

• During last decade there has been an improvement in the approach to the water source, but the rate of improvement is slow.

• **Houses with electricity as the main source of light (India 1991-2011)**

India	1991	2001	2011
Total	42.4	55.9	67.3
Rural	27.2	43.5	55.3
Urban	64.8	87.6	92.7

• The ratio of electrified houses has increased in 1991-2011. By the year 2011, 93% of houses are using electricity as a source of light.

Above data shows that during the last ten years in India the position of housing has positive changes. It is believed that in the coming years this position will improve because efforts are being put in by government to improve the living standard of the people living in cities

Efforts at Government Level to make Housing Available

A few years back a house was considered as a consumer product. But in the last few days the whole of the world has thought that the house is not to be considered as consumer product because it is a part of a complete development process. Housing is the second largest employment generator in India. More than 10% of employment growth per year has been registered in the field of Housing Construction.

National Housing policy

After the year 1950 Indian Government made twelve five year plans. Their aim was to develop the city and housing, this has resulted in a start of a programme of Urban poverty alleviation under the Nehru Rozgar Yojna (NRY). In this scheme emphasis was laid on the construction of Institutes and houses for government employee and weaker section. As the follow up to the Global Shelter State (GSS), the National Housing Policy announced in 1998, with the long term objective to address the problems of housing shortage.

To remove the problems of housing constraints, improve the housing conditions of inadequate housing services and provide basic services and facilities at least on a minimum level.

At the central government level many steps are taken to implement National Housing Policy

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna Housing to all (Urban) (PMAY)

This mission started in the year 2015. This mission is to be implemented between 2015-2021 and Central Assistants will be provided to the urban local bodies and other implementing agency through states/union territories.

• With private partnership as a resource land is to be used for resettlement of hutments and temporary settlers.
• Help related to loans
• Affordable housing in partnership.
• Help for constructing/extension of the house to the beneficiary.

Subsidiary agencies for construction of houses

looking at the problem of housing in India, construction of houses is the highest necessity that's why the private and public agencies are involved in construction of the houses.

(i) Role of private sector in housing construction—Usually help of building contractors is taken to construct a house in urban areas. As the demand for housing is more so the business of private builders is increasing, but by this sector only the requirement of houses for people from higher income group and upper middle income group is fulfilled.

(ii) The role of the public sector in housing construction—Central Government, public financial institution and development authorities play an important role in the construction of the house. In the year 1957 under the Community Development Program a Rural Housing Scheme was started in which people and cooperative committee were provided a maximum of Rs. 5000/- per house. Under this scheme till the year 1980, 67000 houses were constructed.

Important Point :

From the chapter, we came to know about the changes of urban society along with this we have discussed what are the issues and challenges of urban development. We also come to know about the basic urban infrastructure, housing planning and immigration. We tried to understand almost all the aspects of urban society through this chapter. Once again we will look through its important points.

● As per the sociological perspective the Urbanism means the community living in cities.
● Urban society is affected by scientific, political,

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technology, education, cultural or economic development.

- Planned settlements and availability and approach to the public places, water management, energy and waste management, conservation of natural and cultural resources are the main issues of urban development.
- Housing, poverty, pollution, physical and financial problems are the big challenges for urban society.
- Basic infrastructure, means of transportation, buildings, public facilities, which makes the life easier for the residents living in any city.
- Immigration is an indication of social change. People moving out from one place and settling at another place, the transfer in this reference means immigration and people participating are called migrants.
- Town planning is an administrative scheme which plans a detailed programme for the present and future development of a city.
- House doesn't imply the construction of only four walls and a roof, but in this concept the arrangement for fulfilment of basic requirements should be available.

Questions for Practice

Objective Type Question

1. Urban indicate the community is living in
   (a) Small town   (b) City
   (c) Village   (d) None of these
2. What percent of Indian families live in area of less than 10 square meter?
   (a) Approximately 32%
   (b) Approximately 28%
   (c) Approximately 19%
   (d) None of these
3. The author who wrote a book on plight of cities—"A tale of two cities" was:
   (a) Charles Dicken   (b) Patrick Abercrombi
   (c) L. D. Stamps   (d) Lewis
4. "The idea of town planning is related with the welfare of citizen and for betterment of status of life of people." This statement is given by :
   (a) L. D. Stamps

(b) Augustine
(c) John Hobbs
(d) Charles Dickens

5. Edward M. Bassette has described the importance of how many elements in town planning?
   (a) 5   (b) 2
   (c) 7   (d) 6
6. According to census 2011 the percentage of houses using electricity as a source of lighting is:
   (a) Approximately 90%
   (b) Approximately 92%
   (c) Approximately 93%
   (d) None of these

Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. What types of values do urban society has?
2. Self-interest social relations are the characteristics of which society?
3. Lack of planned settlement is being found at which place?
4. Because of general economic ideology the whole world instead of union of countries has become a union of what?
5. What percent of urban population in our country doesn't have any arrangement of rain water drainage around these houses?
6. What percent of urban population according to 2011 census has water supply in their premises?
7. As per the report of the Central Pollution Control Board 2009, what percent of sewage generated in most of cities is treated before disposal?
8. What do the participants of immigration called as?
9. How many people were classified as urban non-residents in the census of year 1991?
10. Megasthenes gave an example of which city, regarding the town planning?
11. According to Census 2011, what percentage of houses in India is in good condition?
12. According to Census 2011 what percent of houses in India requires toilets inside their premises?

Short Answer Type Questions

1. Write, what queen and carpenter have said about the urbanism?
2. Write the three major changes in urban society.
3. What does water management means?
4. Write, what John Hobbs has said about the "Social Equality"?
5. What does basic infrastructure mean?
6. Write in short about "Smart Cities programme"?
7. What are the types of immigration according to shape, size and region.?
8. Write the definition of town planning given by Lewis.
9. Write about the element of town planning described by Edward M. Basset.
10. What are the things to be taken care of while constructing a house?
11. What are the types of houses?

Essay Type Questions

1. Write about the changes of urban society.
2. Discuss the issues of development in urban society.
3. Write what are the challenges in urban society?
4. Write about the position of urban infrastructure.
5. Define immigration along with the analysis of the reasons of immigration.
6. Discuss the objective of town planning.
7. Write in reference to the efforts undertaken at the government level to provide houses/accommodations.

Answers

1. (b)   2. (c)   3. (a)   4. (d)   5. (c)
6. (c)