

Hello students, today we are going to

learn about urban society in India.

Code score SoC 109.

The title of the unit is

urban society in India.

Learning outcomes,

so at the end of this module,

students will be able to compare

and contrast between what is brutal

society and what is urban society.

Understand the concept

of rural urban continuum.

Analyze the rural urban transactions

and transformations and lastly learn

about urbanization of rural areas.

Introduction some sociologists have used

the concept of rural urban continuum

to stress the idea that there are

sharp breaking points to be found.

In degree of or quantity of rural and

urban that means there is a difference

between rural area and urban area.

But Robert Redfield,

one of the scholars of sociology has given

the concept of rural urban continuum.

He says that there is a continuity

from village to city area.

There is no proper demarcation

of city and rural area.

It's a continuous said by Robert Redfield

in his study Mexican peasants of.

Puzzling the rapid process of urbanization

through the establishment of industries,

urban traits and facilities have decreased

the difference between village and cities.

He says that because of industries,

urban trades and the facilities

which have been provided in the

urban area and also decreased to the

gap between village and city area,

that means they are alive.

Sociologist and their view.

There are some sociologists who treat urban sociology as a dichotomous category and have differentiated between.

Do they say that rural and urban area are totally different if we see their occupation?

If we set the environment of rural or urban area?

If we see the size of the community density of the population, social mobility where it is more flexible, whether it is in urban area or rural area, the migration patterns, the differences in stratification and social interaction.

So when we see all this points, we find that there is a total difference between.

Rural area and urban area.

PS Sorokin and Zimmerman in their work title principles of rural urban

sociology have stated that the factors distinguish rural from urban communities, including their occupation.

So what makes the difference between urban area and rural area would be occupation.

We know very well that agriculture is the backbone of rural economy.

Various tertiary and secondary occupations are found in urban area size also and the population.

If you see density.

Urban there is less population.

Sorry in rural it is less population.

In urban area it is densely populated the area as well as if we see mobility.

The differences and stratifications in city as well as the urban areas.

Rural area.

Gray believes that urbanization is a migration of people from village to city and its impact has on

migrants and their families.

So not only it is the impact on the person

who has migrated, but along the.

Family which is being

migrated to the city area.

Mcivor remarks that though the communities

are normally divided into rural and urban,

the lines of demarcation is not always clear,

so he says that there is no clear

line between urban and rural area.

This there is no sharp demo

demarcation to tell where the city

ends and where country begins,

so that's shared by Mcivor.

Every village possesses some

elements of Citian every city.

There is some features of village.

The concept of rural urban continuum

is based on the assumptions that

rural urban structural patterns

represent two distinct mode of life.

One is when we see urban area we see the life and the patterns.

The social structure based in village area and when we see urban life we see the life and the structure based in the city area and two phenomenas have two distinct modes of leaving.

Meaning and definition rural urban continuum the merging of towns and country country is in the rural area so there is the the merge.

The togetherness of towns and also rural area in general rural urban continuum.

There is rarely either physically or socially.

A sharp division between the two a clearly marked boundary between the two.

Which one part of the population, holy, urban and another one is so.

Totally rural, so when we see urban it's city areas,

fully city dwelling and if we see

urban area is fully up rural area or

village life according to AR Desai,

one of the Marxist sociologist in India.

He says their social life in our country

side moves and develops in rural setting.

Just as a social life in urban area

moves and develops in the urban

setting their respective settings

called considerably determine

rural and urban social life.

From the analytical point of view,

the characteristics of these two modes of

living are represented by two concepts,

namely rural, Urbanism,

realism, an urbanism,

rural ISM is the lifestyle,

the structure of rural area and urbanism is

all about the urban areas or city areas.

Rural ISM signifies the rural

mode of living in which there is

a predominance of traditions.

The customs the folk culture

joined Family plays a very,

very important role,

whereas on contrary we have

urbanization which deals with the pre.

Dominance of impersonal relationship.

The individualism.

The competition which people have

in city area and the secondary

association that means more

impersonal relationships people have.

In urban areas,

the rural social world is

different from urban social world.

Yes, of course, if we see all the traits,

there is a total difference

between rural and urban area.

There is a valid distinction

between village and city in terms

of two different methods of lab.

The cultural pattern, the social.

Cultural, social, cultural groupings.

An mode of earning an leaving livelihood.

So when we see every aspect

with regards to maybe culture,

the social, the the way of living,

the way of earning everything is

different in both two places.

However, there is also structural

similarity between 2:00 that means

there are some similarities which are

found also in city area and also in

rural area like for example costs cost.

Even if you're staying in

city area or rural area.

Ravines kinship the blood

relationship with having maintained

the the preferential marriages.

The prescribed marriages are also

being practiced in city area.

The rules of marriage.

Maybe Hindu Special Marriage Act.

The Hindu Succession Act and so forth.

The rules of marriage are being observed.

The observance of religious practices.

People are still some of the

people are still religious and

they abide by their religion,

the migrants, the there in rural area.

Also we have a migration an in urban area.

Also we have a migration in India.

If we see there is a more rural to

rural migration then to rural to

urban and one main reason is because

of the marriage after marriage.

Gold goes from one rural area

to another rural area.

Educational institutions,

Employment Opportunities Administration

are other institutional sources of

linkages between village and cities,

the village and town cannot be

seen as a dichotomous entity,

a division of two entities that are distinct.

They're interlinked and yet

distinct from each other.

So here so many things are similar,

and so many things are dissimilar

between urban area and rural area.

But we cannot put them two separately.

There is an inter.

There is an inter linkage

between them as well.

The summary of my topic is the concept

rural urban continuum is based on the

assumptions of rural urban differences.

So we know that there are similarities

also and there are differences

also and how it is put nicely by

Robert Redfield in his study of

Mexican peasants in terms of length.

According to GV,

forget if rural urban sociology

is continuous as well.

Is a specialized subfield and as a
meaning conceptual basis the need
for new orientation is evident.

That means that it has to be a new
orientation to look to this topic.

These are my references submitted.

Our scope to urban sociology an
following our Shankar Rao Internet
shows and Richard thank you.