

Hello and welcome to the class. I'm Raisa Cardozo, assistant professor in Rosary College of Commerce and Arts Navelim, and in today's E module we are discussing the theory which is given by Luise worth, which we normally call it as urbanism, as a way of life. OK, so before we start we will see the details of your course. The is program is BA, subject is sociology semester 6, course is SOC 109 and course title is urban society in India.

Im going to talk about Ernest Burgess, model of urban growth in this module. Before we begin,

let's have a look at your course details.

Here it is. Your program is B.A .

Subject is sociology, semester 6.

Course code is S C 109 and course

title is urban society in India.

you have done 3 theories of urban growth so far.

Now, this particularly module is part of.

Traditional theories,

let's move forward.

So what are we going to have in this module?

We are going to have a quick biographical

sketch of Ernest Burgess and then

we're going to look at concentric zone

theory and its criticism.

Learning outcomes.

After completing this,

module the students will be able to

acquire the knowledge about the urban

growth and will be able to apply

concentric zone theory to urban settings.

OK, let's get started.

Burgess is a pioneer in the studies of urban growth and

His theory on city dynamics provides the

basis for later theorist on the subject.

Both just set out to evolve

a theory of dynamics,

but he arrived at the theory of

pattern of city growth which applies

at any stage of Urban Development.

According to Burgess any Urban area consists of five concentric zones.

The zones represent area of

functional differentiation and expand

rapidly from the business center.

The zones are.

These are the zones that is the

loop or the central business.

District the zone in transition.

The zone of workingmen's homes.

The residential zone or high

class apartment buildings and the

fifth one is the commuter zone.

OK, please have a look at this diagram.

You might have to enlarge it on your

screen if you're watching it from mobile.

OK, so here are five zones that I am showing.

So right at the center there is a red zone,

OK?

That is the central business district,

which is also called as the loop.

So here is the main functioning this

this this module in simple words this

module shows the pattern of how a city grows,

or rather tries to show or

highlight how is a particular.

How is any society developed

or designed for that matter,

like there will be central business

district where there will be concentrated

Facilities.

maybe there will be a headquarters or

schools or bank branches bank headquarters.

most of the important things that happens.

It's like the nucleus of the city.

OK, it will be in this center of the society.

The city which is also called loop.

And then you have the next zone

which is the zone in transition.

I'll talk about the zone in

transition a little later,

but then we will talk about the 3rd Zone,

which is the working class residential area.

So Burgess believed that a lot

of people are known to take employment

in central business district.

The zone which I have colored in red.

OK, So what they do is they try to

find accommodation they want to live

somewhere closer to their work place so that they don't have

to waste time in traveling so that they

can reach their workplace in time.

So this zone, which is.

And I have drawn in green the green shaded

zone is basically this working class.

People's residential area.

Now I'm coming back to the zone which

is drawn in yellow, now yellow zone.

Here is zone in transition.

So what is the meaning of zone in transition

is basically as the central business

district is growing. the population is

growing so the the infrastructure.

In the business district is growing

so more and more area in the business

district is getting occupied.

So what happens it because it's growing,

it starts encroaching,

it's it starts encroaching to the next zone.

OK now,

as the as it encroach is in the next zone,

we cannot exactly call the next zone.

Is the working class residential area.

It kind of a mixture of both the

zones that is the central business

district and the working class.

Residential area,

so here Ernest Burgess calls this zone,

which I have shaded in yellow

as the zone in transition.

So this zone in transition has both.

It has the features of central business

district and it has the features of

working class residential area also.

OK then moving on you have

the Gray zone here.

Now Gray Zone is the zone that

represents high class residential area.

So what happens is people who can

afford good accommodation, bigger land,

and lavish apartments.

They wouldn't want to live in

congested area or where there is a

lot of traffic there where there

is air pollution or constant noise,

they would prefer to have calm and  
peaceful area and because they can afford  
so they would prefer in a good clean.

Comfortable areas so according to  
Burgess they live in the fourth zone,  
which he has called as the  
high class residential area,  
the one which I have shaded in green.

And finally he talks about  
the commuters zone.

OK,

this is the fifth zone commuters  
zone which I have shaded in  
the blue shade of blue color.

So what is the meaning of commuters?

Commuters are basically travelers  
who travel assassin who prefer.

To travel to go to their work  
and come back to their homes.

OK,

so they are daily they on daily

basis they traveled to their

workplace and they come back so

they do not take a lavish apartment

in the high class residential area

because probably they cannot afford.

They do not want to live in the

working class residential areas OK and

also because of very often the road

network to the city from far suburbs.

OK from far suburbs.

The road.

Network to the city is strong and so the

transport network is also very good,

which means maybe trains,

maybe buses are plying.

There is road network which can take

them in lesser time than the other zones.

Maybe so therefore they prefer to

still commute every day and that's why.

So the loop or the central

business district is usually



situated at the center of the city.

It is an area of business

and official activity.

Transportation routes from all parts of

the city are converging at this center.

All the activities collected

with business and service,

such as shops of various Articles,

department will stores,

restaurants, cinema, houses, banks,

main post office and warehouses

are all situated in and around

this area at convenient places.

OK, the next one which we

have discussed already.

The zone in transition.

Now this is the area which

is situated in the immediate

vicinity of the market district.

It is haphazard area of

deliberated buildings and slums.

It is the process of transition from the  
residential area into the business area.

It develops out of over concentration  
of business areas and the consequent  
turnover of extra and weak units  
into less favorable neighborhoods.

It is an area of business and light industry.

It is an area of square root,  
regular wise and disorganization.

So what happens is the zone in transition.

As it's growing off of this  
area is abandoned.

They have a lot of old  
buildings where nobody lives.

It's congested with workers,  
workers crowding.

And you know the accommodations  
are shared and people do not.

Usually people who can afford.

Departments would not want  
to live in this area,

so they would have preferred to

live in proper business area.

That is the third zone.

Well,

the zone of workingmen's homes.

That is this zone is situated immediately

after the zone of transition or the factory,

as the workers usually prefer to

live near the place of their work.

This area is near the slum or congested.

Sometimes it is inhabited by workers

who have escaped from the influence

of the area of deterioration which we

have just talked about in the zone.

In transition the high class

residential zone.

This residential zone of high

class apartments.

Buildings or exclusive residential

districts are usually situated at

the reasonable distance from the

city center and consist of this

single family dwellings inhabited by

middle class and upper class class

professional and executive executives.

Well, planned roads,

launch spaces and beauty are the

features of this area and that's

why it is called as high class

residential area because people

from upper middle class middle

class people can afford it.

OK,

and lastly we are talking

about the commuter zone.

This lies at the outskirts of the city

and is usually an area of natural urban.

Sorry,

it is an area of rural urban fringe.

This area is usually inhabited by

people working in cities who also

own land or by people who cannot

find accommodation in these cities.

OK,

so Burgess often observed that

there was a correlation

between the distance from the city

and the wealth of the inhabited area.

OK, wealthier families tend to live much

further away from central business district.

Why? Because people who can afford they would

prefer to live by or land or bigger land.

They would want to construct or lavish

apartment they would want to live in area

which is not close to slums, or which is.

Not crowded with people honking and you know,

there's not too much of pollution.

OK, no. As the city grew,

Burgess also observed that city,

which is central business district,

would cause it to expand,

expand out the words.

This in turn forces post the other

rings to expand outwards as well.

We are trying to say as the society

grows so the rings also grow,

it encroaches into the other

zones and the zones keeps growing.

OK, let's just look at a

little bit of criticism here.

The model has been challenged by

many contemporary urban scholars.

First, the model does not work well

with cities outside the United States.

OK, remember,

Ernest Burgess looked at the Chicago

city and studied the Chicago city.

Now not everywhere.

All the society around the world might

be growing in the same pattern, right?

So in particular,

with those developed under

different historical context,

we cannot apply this concentric

zone theory every to every society.

Alright,

so societies have evolved and grown at

and have a different historical context

and have grown in different patterns.

OK,

so criticism is there that this theory

cannot be applied to all kinds of societies,

all kind of open settings.

OK,

and maybe not.

All the ages throughout maybe not

possible in that scenario also,

even in United States because of

changes such as advancement in the

transportation and information technology

and transformation in global economy,

cities are no longer

organized with clear zones.

We cannot really say that definitely

the there will be the five zones which.

Honest butchers is talking about.

It describes a peculiar American

geography where the inner city is poor,

while suburbs are wealthy working.

Notice this pattern,

which honest Burgess has talked about,

is it is specific to American geography,

but may not be applicable elsewhere.

OK,

this is one of the drawbacks and can

be called as a criticism towards us.

It does not interest local urban

politics and forces of globalization

and this model does not fit.

Polycentric cities,

that means the most cities which

do not have a single city,

which may have smaller cities,

loops,

or city nucleuses such polycentric cities.

This module is not applicable.



Alright,

so we have come to an end with this e module.

Please have a quick look at your references.

Thank you so much.