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# Sociology

## Paper -2

### (Topic - C3)

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## **Almost all contemporary social problems have been associated with the process of urbanisation.**

- Thus, a diverse set of problems such as those relating to
  - Crime
  - Mental illness
  - Broken family life
  - Poor housing
  - Poverty
  - Unemployment -
  - Class conflict
  - Racial and ethnic conflict
  - Drug addiction
  - Pollution
- and a host of others are often grouped together under the ominous title of "the urban crisis".
- But to do so is misleading, because the city is much more than a simple compilation of its recognised social problems.
- To describe cities in terms of their problems is akin to trying to describe human being in terms of their diseases!
- Neither it is accurate to suggest that urbanisation is the main cause of most contemporary social problems.
- Nevertheless, the city and the metropolis are the settings in which many social problems have developed or intensified, and to understand these problems in their urban context is important.
- India is being increasingly judged by the stature and condition of its great cities, where lie the core of its commercial and industrial power and the strength of its transportation, distribution and communication system.
- The cities of India have played an important role in
  - Breaking away from tradition-bound social practices
  - It is from the cities that most of the modernization processes in the country radiate
  - Political and social reform movements have largely originated in the cities and have then spread out.

### **Concludingly**

- Impact of Urbanisation on Environmental Quality
  - Physical Environment.
    - Air Quality

- Water Quality
- Solid Waste Generation
- Noise Levels
- Social Environment
  - Urbanisation and Slums
  - Crime in Cities
- Environmental Infrastructure
  - Housing and Housing Amenities and Infrastructure
  - Energy
  - Transport

## Urban Poverty

- Urban Poverty makes poverty more visible.
- Particularly in the industrial towns and cities where large numbers of labouring poor were to be found, in and out of ill-paid and insecure employment.
- Poverty and overcrowding are the two most visible features of the industrial slum.
- Segregation and exclusion were governed by caste in India just as they were governed by race elsewhere, but poverty has a large part to play in these operations.
- Social disability and economic disadvantage went hand in hand in the past as they still do to a great extent.
- Income and expenditure were important, but others factors such as
  - Security of livelihood
  - Disconnection from family and community
  - Overcrowding
  - Sanitation and health were also important.
- Sociological accounts of poverty tend to lack precision but they aim at a rounded picture.
- Individuals and families may suffer from a chronic sense of loss and deprivation even where there is an increase in their average earning and expenditure. It is often accompanied by social and cultural dislocation.
- Poverty studies would remain incomplete unless they took some account of this sense of loss and deprivation.
- The new settlements that emerge often have a makeshift character, and there is laxity in the rules for the regulation of conduct.
- Often, women and children become victims of new forms of social abuse.

## Slums

- A concomitant of urbanization in India has been in the continuous growth of slum population, as most internal migration has been concentrated in the slums.
- Although India is a large heterogeneous country whose diversity often makes generalization difficult.
- Slum conditions can still be characterized in general terms
  - The streets, lanes and open drains in typical slum areas are filthy.
  - The Indian slum, are far more complex than the mere aggregate of these appalling physical condition; it is a way of life.
  - Rates of diseases, chronic illness and infant mortality remain high and there is little knowledge of health and sanitation, nutrition or childcare.
  - Illiteracy is exceedingly high
  - Cultural and recreation activities are almost entirely lacking except those provided by such commercial enterprises as the cinema and gambling.
  - Most slum dwellers are apathetic and suffer a great sense of futility. - They have little community pride or even consensus, and they often blame the local authorities for their plight.
  - They have become antagonistic towards authorities, seldom co-operating with municipal personnel in efforts to improve their immediate areas or the city as a whole.

### A little Extra

## Constitution and Slums

- Our Constitution has laid down the right to property, which is basic and fundamental, but not the right to work or right to adequate housing, education and employment.
- The Constitution also proclaims certain freedom and rights to citizens viz. right to move throughout the country, right to life and security and freedom to search for earning and prerequisites needed for that search within legal limits but at the same time Constitution does not ensure the right to have resources for securing livelihood, source of earning, of adequate facilities for stay and other things essential, for mobile jobs for citizens to ensure a better purchasing power to live adequately.

### Defining the City

- The city is not merely the point at which great numbers are concentrated into limited space, but it is also a complex heterogeneity in almost every characteristic in which human beings can differ from one another. In this respect the city represents perhaps the most striking contrast to the social entities that we call primitive, folk, and peasant societies.
- Consequently, the methods adapted to the understanding of the population of the metropolis are strikingly different from those suited to simpler and more homogeneous societies.
- This accounts for the fact that in attempting to understand the city we have had to resort to extensive statistical inquiries to determine the human elements of which it is composed.
- They differ, as do all societies, in sex and age, but they show peculiar distribution of age and sex groups and great variations in these respects as we pass from. area to area.

- They differ widely from one another in occupation, in view of the more extensive division of Labour, which the growth of the market has made possible. They differ in wealth and in income, ranging from the extreme of affluence to the depths of the direst poverty and insecurity.
- The city, moreover, by virtue of its focal position in the complex of capitalistic civilization, has attracted within its confines the racial and ethnic stocks of all the world and has more or less amalgamated them and blended their traits into a new aggregate of hybrids, here mingling with one another and there segregating themselves from one another, here collaborating and there at war, but in any case building a complex of cultures unprecedented in human history.
- This heterogeneity of the human materials in the city is at once a source of ferment and stimulation and of the frictions and conflicts that characterize modern society" (Louis Wirth 1940).

## Slums and deprivation in urban areas

- Louis Wirth: Slums is a way of life which is predominantly unhygienic.
- Oscar Louis: Culture of poverty leads to people not striving to change their lives and continue living in poor conditions.
- According to a report prepared by government committee headed by Dr Pranob Sen, principal adviser, erstwhile Planning Commission, India's urban slum population is registering an alarming rate of growth and was expected to cross 100 million by 2017 from the estimated 75.2 million in 2001.
- The committee set up by the Ministry to study the slum definition and estimate urban slum population in the country has also revised the census 2001 figure which predicted India's slum population at 52.4 million.
- **Definition**
  - The new definition of slum states that even small clusters of 20-25 households living in a contiguous area and exhibiting slum like characteristics like:
  - "little or no access to basic civic amenities like water, sanitation and sewerage" should be categorised as slums.
  - Earlier the cluster size for identification of slums was 60 households.
- GOI defines slums as any area which is
  - Dilapidated - Overcrowded
  - Faulty arrangement of buildings
  - Lack of ventilation, Light, Sanitation facilities,
  - or combination of these factors which are detrimental to safety health and morales.
- Sociologically,
  - Slums are a sub-standard, haphazard, housing system
  - Slum is a relative term.
  - Slums are a way of life, with:
    - Low Sanitation

- High Crime Rate
- Apathy
- Social Isolation
- Anonymity
- Trilok Singh: Slums put pressure on urban infra. Slums also have an inherent sense of relative and absolute deprivation wrt the prosperous neighbours.
- Causes of Slum Formation
  - Original Slums as a result of land squatting by migrants
  - Slums created because the erstwhile Middle Class moved away
  - Slum created because of Occupation (slums created around sources of employment, which is usually of low remunerations)
  - TB Ramachandran: Indian cities are unplanned
  - MSA Rao: Mohalla Culture
  - Demographic dynamism: Expansionist modernity and declining agriculture.
- Functions of Slums
  - Labour Supply
  - Small industries
  - Housing for low income migrants
  - School to newcomers of urban life
  - Place for anonymity
- Deprivation
  - Economic: housing, power cuts, transport, unsafe water
  - Environment: pollution
  - Social: exclusion, poverty, Edu, health, alcoholism, riots
- Way Out
  - There are four main objectives of urban community development programme applicable to the slums are-
    - Development of community feeling
    - Self-help improvement of a person or a group by its own contributions and efforts and largely for its own benefits
    - Indigenous leadership
    - Cooperation between govt. and the people in the use of services.
- The approach to the problems of the city slums through urban community development involves the following elements: -

- Creation of a sense of social cohesion on a neighbourhood basis and strengthening of group interrelationship.
- Encouragement and stimulation of self-help, through the initiative of the individuals in the community.
- Stimulation by outside agencies where initiative for self-help is lacking.
- Reliance upon persuasion rather than upon compulsion to produce change through the efforts of people.
- Identification and development of local leadership.
- Development of civic consciousness and acceptance of civic responsibilities.
- Use of professional and technical assistance to support the efforts of the people involved.
- Coordination of city services to meet neighbourhood needs and problems.
- Provisions of training in democratic procedures that may results in decentralization of some govt. functions.
- Broader approaches to eradicate slum
  - Marxist: Slum is a conscious creation of political and economic dominant class. Need to give entire population similar homes.
  - Welfarist: Tear down slums -> Remake them (Rajiv Awas Yojana) Geeta Diwan Verma refutes this approach because the remade houses are sub-let by the people and also paves way for corruption. Louis Wirth says - Need is of changing Culture.
  - Community Development Approach: Identify leader, change way of life & occupation. Kalpana Sharma found in Dharawi, Mumbai that CDA is successful in long term.
  - Humanitarian Approach: Give people assurance of tenure, they'll develop good practices.
  - Modernisation Approach: Slums are temporary. With modernity slum dwellers will become landowners.
- Supreme Court says: Approach shall be slum dweller oriented and not slum oriented.
- Govt. measures:
  - Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana
  - Smart Cities
  - Decentralisation of Urban
  - Rural reconstruction (PURA)
  - JNNRUM



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## Census of India 2011

- Provisional Population Totals
- Urban Agglomerations and Cities

### Data Highlights

- This data release covers the total population, population (0 to 6 years) and number of literates for each UA/City with a population of 1 Lakh and above as per the provisional population totals of Census 2011.

### Definitions:

- Towns
  - For the Census of India 2011, the definition of urban area is as follows
    - All places with a municipality, corporation, cantonment board or notified town area committee, etc.
    - All other places which satisfied the following criteria:
      - A minimum population of 5,000;
      - At least 75 per cent of the male main working population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits; and
      - A density of population of at least 400 persons per sq. km.
  - The first category of urban units is known as Statutory Towns. These towns are notified under law by the concerned State/UT Government and have local bodies like municipal corporations, municipalities, municipal committees, etc., irrespective of their demographic characteristics as reckoned on 31st December 2009. Examples: Vadodara (M Corp.), Shimla (M Corp.) etc.
    - The second category of Towns (as in item 2 above) is known as Census Town. These were identified on the basis of Census 2001 data.
- **Urban Agglomeration (UA):** An urban agglomeration is a continuous urban spread constituting a town and its adjoining outgrowths (OGs), or two or more physically contiguous towns together with or without outgrowths of such towns. An Urban Agglomeration must consist of at least a statutory town and its total population (i.e. all the constituents put together) should not be less than 20,000 as per the 2001 Census. In varying local conditions, there were similar other combinations which have been treated as urban agglomerations satisfying the basic condition of contiguity. Examples: Greater Mumbai UA, Delhi UA, etc.
- **Out Growths (OG):** An Out Growth (OG) is a viable unit such as a village or a hamlet or an enumeration block made up of such village or hamlet and clearly identifiable in terms of its boundaries and location. Some of the examples are railway colony, university campus, port area, military camps, etc., which have come up near a statutory town outside its statutory limits but within the revenue limits of a village or villages contiguous to the town. While determining the outgrowth of a town, it has been ensured that it possesses the urban features in terms of infrastructure and amenities such as pucca roads, electricity, taps, drainage system for disposal of waste water etc. educational institutions, post offices, medical facilities, banks etc. and physically contiguous with the core town of the UA. Examples: Central Railway Colony (OG), Triveni Nagar (N.E.C.S.W.) (OG), etc. Each such town together with its outgrowth(s) is treated as an integrated urban area and is designated as an 'urban agglomeration'.
  - In the 2011 Census, 475 places with 981 OGs have been identified as Urban Agglomerations as against 384 UAs with 962 OGs in 2001 Census.

- **Number of UAs/Towns and Out Growths (OGs)**

- At the Census 2011 there are 7,935 towns in the country. The number of towns has increased by 2,774 since last Census. Many of these towns are part of UAs and the rest are independent towns. The total number of Urban Agglomerations/Towns, which constitutes the urban frame, is 6166 in the country.

	Type of Towns/UAs/OGs	Number of towns	
		2011 Census	2001 Census
1	Statutory Towns	4,041	3,799
2	Census Towns	3,894	1,362
3	Urban Agglomerations	475	384
4	Out Growths	981	962

- **Population of UAs/Towns:**

- The total urban population in the country as per Census 2011 is more than 377 million constituting 31.16% of the total population.
- Class I UAs/Towns: The UAs/Towns are grouped on the basis their population in Census. The UAs/Towns which have at least 1,00,000 persons as population are categorised as Class I UA/Town. At the Census 2011, there are 468 such UAs/Towns. The corresponding number in Census 2001 was 394.
- 264.9 million persons, constituting 70% of the total urban population, live in these Class I UAs/Towns. The proportion has increased considerable over the last Census. In the remaining classes of towns the growth has been nominal.
- Million Plus UAs/Towns: Out of 468 UAs/Towns belonging to Class I category, 53 UAs/Towns each has a population of one million or above each. Known as Million Plus UAs/Cities, these are the major urban centres in the country. 160.7 million persons (or 42.6% of the urban population) live in these Million Plus UAs/Cities. 18 new UAs/Towns have been added to this list since the last Census.
- Mega Cities: Among the Million Plus UAs/Cities, there are three very large UAs with more than 10 million persons in the country, known as Mega Cities. These are Greater Mumbai UA (18.4 million), Delhi UA (16.3 million) and Kolkata UA (14.1 million). The largest UA in the country is Greater Mumbai UA followed by Delhi UA. Kolkata UA which held the second rank in Census 2001 has been replaced by Delhi UA. The growth in population in the Mega Cities has slowed down considerably during the last decade. Greater Mumbai UA, which had witnessed 30.47% growth in population during 1991-2001 has recorded 12.05% during 2001-2011. Similarly Delhi UA (from 52.24% to 26.69% in 2001-2011) and Kolkata UA (from 19.60% to 6.87% in 2001-2011) have also slowed down considerably.

- **Child Population (0-6 years):**

- Population of children in the age group is 158.8 million in Census 2011. In the urban areas there are 41.2 million children in this age group. In comparison to Census 2001, the number of children (0-6) in urban areas has increased (by 10.32%), while in the rural areas it has decreased by 7.04%.
- Of the 41.2 million children (0-6) in the urban areas in the country, the population in Class I UAs/Cities is 27.9 million, which is about 67.8% of the total Urban child population. In Million Plus UAs/Cities the Child Population (0-6) is 16.6 million constituting about 40 % of the total urban child (0-6) population of the country.
- Among the 53 Million Plus UAs/Cities 16.6 million are children (0-6), of which 52.7% are boys

and 47.3% are girls, showin

- g a preponderance of male children in these large cities.
- Malappuram UA has the highest proportion of Children (0-6) (13.57%) in the Million Plus category, followed by Ghaziabad (13.09%). Kolkata UA has the lowest proportion at 7.54%.

- Sex Ratio

- Sex ratio, the number of females per thousand males, in urban areas in India is 926 in Census 2011. It has registered an increase of 26 points over the Sex Ratio in 2001 Census.
- Sex ratio in Class I UAs/Cities (population of 100,000 and above) is 921, which is 5 points lower than the total urban sex ratio in the country.
- Among the Million Plus UAs/Cities the Sex Ratio stands at 912. The UAs, where population of females exceeds the total male population in this group are Kannur UA (Kerala) at the top with 1168. Surat UA (Gujarat) is at the bottom of the list with Sex Ratio at 754 where males outnumber females.
- In the two of the three mega cities there is predominance of male population as they have returned low Sex Ratio (e.g., Greater Mumbai UA - 861, Delhi UA - 867). Kolkata UA has returned a better Sex ratio at 928.

- Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years)

- The Child Sex Ratio in the country has declined from 927 to 914 in Census 2011. This decline is more pronounced in rural areas than in urban areas of the country, where the decline is by 4 points from 906 to 902 in Census 2011.
- The Child Sex Ratio in UAs/Cities with 100,000 persons and above is 899 which is a shade lower than the national average for urban areas.
- The combined Child Sex Ratio in Million Plus UAs/Cities is 898. Thiruvananthapuram UA (Kerala) has returned the highest Child Sex Ratio (971) in this group. The lowest slot is occupied by Agra UA (780).
- Child Sex Ratio in the three Mega Cities are 946 (Kolkata UA), 900 (Greater Mumbai UA) and the lowest in 868 (Delhi UA).

- Literacy Rate

- The literacy rates among both males and females have shown improvement in Census 2011 compared to the last Census. The literacy rate in the country as a whole is 74.04%. In the rural and the urban areas the literacy rates are 68.9% and 84.9% respectively.
- The female literacy rate in rural and urban areas shows wide variation. In the urban areas of the country the female literacy rate is 79.92% in the rural areas it is only 58.75%.
- In the 468 UAs/Towns the progress in literacy has been quite encouraging. In 89 UAs/Cities the total Literacy Rate has crossed the 90% mark. The corresponding number of UAs/Cities in Census 2001 was only 23 in Census 2011. In another 288 UAs/Cities, the Literacy rate ranges between 80% to 90%, improving from 197 in Census 2001.
- The total Literacy Rate in Greater Mumbai UA is 90.78%, the highest among the mega cities. The Literacy Rate in Delhi and Kolkata are 86.43% and 88.33% respectively. The female literacy rate is also the highest in Greater Mumbai UA (87.19) the top three megacities.



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- Growth of urban settlements in India.
- Working class: structure, growth, class mobilization.
- Informal sector, child labour.
- Slums and deprivation in urban areas.

### Working Class

- Marxian terminology: " those who sell their labour " in class-based societies - - proletariat
- WC is a complex, contradictory and constantly changing entity. i.e. the composition, the size, and the character of a WC changes over a period of time.
- TWO counter views
  - WC is expanding as students, teachers, blue collar , white collar , salaried all comprise WC
  - WC is disappearing with the automation of industry and apparent displacement of blue collar jobs.
- Holmstorm
  - 'people commonly refer to industrial workers and sometimes other kind of wage earners and self-employed workers as WC'.
- Growth
  - Worker's phase ( 1850 - 1880 ) : modern industry got established
  - Philanthropic phase (1890s - 1915s ) : heavy industries , expansion of WC , deterioration of agri , Shashipada Banerjee in Bengal started welfare activities in 1870s , a monthly magazine 'Bharat Shramjivi' started in 1874. L.M.Lokhande was active in Bombay and published 'Deenbandhu'
  - Trade union phase ( 1915s - 1947 ) : formation of ILU in 1919 , AITUC in 1920..later at the time of independence 4 main trade unions : AITUC , INTUC , HMS , UTUC.
- WC during pre-independence time
  - Geographically localised
  - highly exploited
  - mostly unskilled without any formal edu
  - at bottom of the pyramid
- Mobilization
  - In pre-LPG era
    - Role of welfare state
    - Trade unions
    - NGO

- In post LPG era
  - Recognition of problems in unorganised sector
  - Social security measures
  - Microfinance initiatives
  - Right to education
- Nature and Structure of WC today
  - On the basis of wage, there are four types of workers
    - First, those workers who are permanent employees of the large factory sector and get family wage. (By 'family wage' it is meant that the wage of the worker should be sufficient to maintain not only the individual but also the worker's family. They are mostly employed in the public sector enterprises and modern sectors of petrochemicals, pharmaceuticals, chemicals and engineering.
    - Second, there is a large and preponderant section of the working class that does not get a family wage. This includes workers in the older industries like cotton and jute textiles, sugar and paper. Even the permanent workers in the tea plantation come in the same category because the owners refuse to accept the norm of family wage for an individual worker.
    - Third, there is a section of the working class at the bottom of the wage scale – the mass of contract and sometimes casual labourers in industry, including construction, brick making and other casual workers.
    - Fourth, below all these lie a reserve army of labour, who work in petty commodities production in petty trading, ranging from hawking to rag-picking. They are generally engaged in the informal sector and carry on for the want of sufficient survival wage.
- Not only is there wage differential among the working class, there is also variation in the terms of working conditions.
- Better paid labour has also much greater job security. However, the workers on the lower end of the wage scale have not only job security but also considerable extra economic coercion and personal bondage which leads to lack of civil rights.
- Similarly, working conditions for the low paid workers are uniformly worse than for high paid workers. So, in the same plant or site there is a clear difference in the safety measures for the two groups of workers. The situation worsens further with regard to women workers. For example, women are not allowed to work in the steel plants for safety reasons, but are not prohibited to be employed on the same site as contract labour.

## Social Background of Indian Working Class

- Indian working class came from diverse social backgrounds in which primordial identities such as caste, ethnicity, religion and language played very important roles. In recent years, the significance of these elements has been reduced but they do persist nonetheless.
- In this regard, the Ahmedabad study (1973), points out that where jobs are secured through introduction by other workers, the latter was a blood relation in 35 per cent of the cases, belonged to

the same caste in another 44 percent and belonged to the same native place in another 12 per cent.

- Friends helped in 7 per cent of the cases. Several other studies have pointed out the role of kinship ties in getting employment (Gore 1970). Kinship ties not only play a significant role in securing employment, but also in the placement in the wage scale.
- Five studies of Pune, Kota, Bombay, Ahmedabad and Bangalore covering large number of industries found that 61 per cent of workers were upper caste Hindus (Sharma 1970). The dominant position of the workers from upper caste was also brought out in a study of Kerala. This study points out that in higher income jobs upper castes dominate whereas Dalits/ adivasis have preponderance in low wage jobs.
- The middle castes are concentrated in middle to bottom ranges. Even in public sector, the representation of backward castes, schedule castes and tribes is not up to their proportion in the population. Moreover, it seems that caste based division of labour is followed in the class III and IV jobs in government and public sector enterprises. So the jobs of sweepers are reserved for dalits and adivasis.
- In coal mines, hard physical labour of loading and pushing the coaltubs is done by dalits and advasis. In steel plants the production work in the intense heat of coke oven and blast furnace is mainly done by advasis and dalits. This is because, as Deshpande (1979) points out, of 'pre labour market characteristic' such as education and land holding. So those who possessed more land and education ended up in a higher wage sector.
- Caste serves the function of ensuring the supply of cheap labour for different jobs with the fact of not paying more than what is necessary. In other words, the depressed conditions of adivasis and dalits helps in ensuring a supply of labour, who can be made to work at the mere subsistence level (Nathan 1987). Hence, caste on one hand plays a role in keeping the lower sections of the society in the lower strata of the working class, on the other hand, the upper caste get a privilege in the labour market. Further, caste is not only a matter of marriage and to an extent residence, but more so a continuing pool of social relation for the supply of various kinds of labour for the capitalist mode of production.



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### Evolution of Modern Industry in India

- Early phase 1850s
  - Cotton and jute mills, Mines gradually flourished. Regulated to suit the needs of British capitalism.
- Between 1920s to 1940s
  - Phenomenal increase in demand of factory products in India.
  - No serious efforts by Britishers to foster the growth of capital goods industry.
  - There were however several business communities who were initially the collaborators and middlemen with the British, like the Parsis and Marwaris who ventured in to setting up industries.
  - The Marwaris of Calcutta moved from being traders to industrialist in the jute business. The transformation of a few Marwari families from 'traders to industrialists' was gradual.
  - This pattern can be described in the following steps:
    - They slowly increased their importance in the trade of raw jute and jute manufactures;
    - Some of the Marwari traders became members of the formal jute-trade organisations. Others became brokers to British managing agency houses, or, by buying shares got a place on the board of directors of British managing agency houses;
    - Finally, in the early 1920s, a few Marwaris entered the jute industries by setting up their own jute mills. The Birlas started their first jute mill in 1919, whereas Goenka and Bangur started theirs after World War II.
  - The Parsis on the other hand did not face stiff opposition from the British like the Marwaris.
  - They were the collaborators of the British and sympathized with them.
    - They partly financed the military defence of the Bombay fort.
    - They were loyal to the British during the Mutiny (1857), financing the British military apparatus.
    - A part of the Parsee community was fast to recognise that it was very useful to learn English, to adopt British customs and to intensify their relation with the British in order to improve the socio-economic position of the community in West India.
- The Parsis were among the first to build up the Indian cotton textile industry in Bombay.

- Parsis owned nine of ten mills built in Bombay between 1854 and 1863. This included two mills of the Petit family.
- In the period between 1878 and 1915, the Parsis owned 30 per cent of the mills in the city.
- Apart from this communities the bankers of Ahmedabad without any British intervention or association started setting up mills. After this initial foray many trading families started to invest in industrial enterprise.
- This challenged the monopoly of British capitalist, the government started adopting discriminatory policies towards them.
- The tariff, taxation and transport policies were made favourable to the British capitalist.
- Thus, there was stiff competition in the marketing of goods as well.
- The Indian capitalist organized themselves in to Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI).
- The capitalists were aware that they would be better off in a free India and were active supporters of nationalist struggles.
- The leadership of the national movement were also aware of the need for industrialization of the country.
- **At the time of independence:**
  - Several jute and cotton textile mills, sugar factories and two major iron and steel plants existed.
- **After Independence**
  - Mixed economy, conscious and deliberative efforts for industrialisation through successive 5YP.
  - Industrial output grew till mid-sixties then faced recession leading to sharp fall in capacity utilization and in public investment
  - Post Independent India saw industrial policies being shaped by not only the aspect of colonialism but it was also informed by dominant paradigms of development discourse and by contemporary politics.
  - This history made Indian leaders wary of international free trade.
- Nehru who was inspired by Fabian socialism and by the Russian example decided to adopt a socialist pattern of economic development. Much of early economic activity in newly independent India was state induced, and state controlled.
- Nehru wanted to adopt Harold Laski's idea of mixed economy, which he did.
- The state controlled major industries and public related services.
- In setting a path for the economic policy after Independence, Nehru followed a development discourse and models which were current and popular at that time.
- He truly believed that like Russia India needed to develop its heavy industries which were capital intensive.
- Thus, in the initial phase of economic development saw setting up heavy industries and the

construction of dams.

- Some critics of Indian economic development believe that the economy of the Nehruvian and post-Nehruvian era, with inefficient public sector entities on the one hand, and crony-capitalist private sector entities on the other, that used the so-called license raj to carve out lucrative niches for themselves on the other, was a product of economic policy foundations laid during Nehru's tenure.
- After independence, India opted to have a centrally planned economy to ensure an effective and equitable allocation of national resources for the purpose of balanced economic development.
- The idea of planning was taken from Russian centralized planning system.
- Indian Economy is based on the concept of planning. This is carried through her Five Year Plans, developed, executed and monitored by the Planning Commission.
- **Post Liberalisation**
  - LPG era
  - New technology
  - More investment
  - Service industry booming
- **Thus, after liberalisation**
  - Emergence of a market economy with a fast-growing private sector
  - Planning became indicative rather than prescriptive in nature.
- India followed polices of
  - Import substitution
  - Industrialisation and state intervention in labour and financial markets
  - A large public sector
  - Overt regulation of business
  - Central planning.
- Till 1980 this was the general tone of economy, the growth rate was steady but not substantially and it was generally referred to as the 'Hindu growth rate', because all other surrounding Asian economies, especially the 'East Asian Tigers' were growing at rapid pace.
- In 1980 the first steps towards liberalization were taken up by Indira Gandhi and followed by Rajiv Gandhi, this involved
  - Easing restrictions on capacity expansion for incumbents
  - Removed price controls
  - Reduced corporate taxes.
- The economic liberalisation of 1991, initiated by then Indian prime minister P. V. Narasimha Rao and his finance minister Manmohan Singh in response to a macroeconomic crisis did away with the Licence Raj (investment, industrial and import licensing) and ended public sector monopoly in many sectors, thereby allowing automatic approval of foreign direct investment in many sectors.

- Since then, the overall direction of liberalisation has remained the same, irrespective of the ruling party at the centre, although no party has yet tried to take on powerful lobbies like the trade unions and farmers, or contentious issues like labour reforms and cutting down agricultural subsidies.



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# Sociology

## Paper -2

### (Topic - C3)

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## Child Labour

### Definition

- Person below 14 years, working for most part of day
- UN -> Below 18 years
- General Definition - One who ought to be in education system but working
- **Causes**
  - Poverty
  - Under employment of parents
  - Vocational education weak
  - Education -> Infra + Material missing
  - Illiterate & ignorant parents
  - Large families
  - Unhappy homes - Dysfunctional families lacking social security
  - Preference for child labour -> Nimble fingers -> carpet, Bidi factories prefer child labour because of intricate work
  - Orphan Protection Failure
  - Failure of education system to provide education - Loss of trust on education.
  - Corruption: Grants, scholarships not reaching beneficiaries. Culprits not brought to books.
- **Constitutional provisions:**
  - Article 24
  - Article 39 (e) and (f)
- **CL & Globalisation**
  - Negatives:
    - Competitiveness, Profit orientation
    - Increased avenues to employ child labour
    - Urbanization -> Migration. Difficult sustainability leading to employment of Child Labour
    - Increased demand of Domestic child labour in households owing to Increased incomes because of Globalisation
    - Sweatshops closing in B'desh Nepal, forcing children to work + Prostitution
    - New forms -> child Pornography + Trafficking
- **Positives**
  - Increased awareness -> d reporting

- Global conventions -> Increased role of govt.
- Global Movements against Products made by children
- Global NGOs coming rescue
- Increased limelight because of Noble Prize (Kailash Satyarthi)
- Legal Provisions
  - Child Labour Prohibition and Regulation Act 1986 -> 2014 bill = 18 years Amdt. In 2016
  - Juvenile Justice Act 2000
  - The Factories Act 1948
  - Ban on Child Labour from 2006
- Institutional provisions
  - National Authority for elimination of child Labour
  - Special cell in ministry of labour
  - Special committees at state level
  - Ministry of women and child development
- Programmes & policies
  - Help from NGOs (BBA)
  - National policy for child labour
  - International programme on the Elimination of Child Labour
  - Special Schools (Evening schools)
- NGOs
  - BBA
  - IPEC - International programme on the Elimination of Child Labour
  - UNICEF
  - CREDA - Centre for Rural Education and Development Association.
- Integrative Approach
  - Employment to Parents,
  - Banning CL is not enough, Parents also to be punished.
  - Civil society - To not employ child domestic labour & report it whenever they come across any
  - Media can highlight: TV Serials like Udaan.



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# Sociology

## Paper -2

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## Informal Sector

- J. Keith Hart (Anthropologist) -> Working in Accra, Ghana, coined.
- Features
  - Low skill
  - Low wages
  - Migratory
  - Low entry barriers
- Informal Sector
  - Guardian to Poor
  - Provides employment
  - Provides uniform lifestyle
- Naila Kabeer
  - Informal sector not peculiar to developing countries. Vendors seen in New York, London.
- Indian Informal Sector
  - Agriculture (Maximum)
  - Self Employed (vendors, small shops)
  - Contract Laborers
  - Household Laborers (mostly women)
  - Child labor (UNICEF -> Scorer in India)
- [If No DOL -> Informal.
- If beyond government's reguln. -> Unorganised]

## Globalization & Informal Sector

- Sarath Dawala Report
- In India -> 1991 -> 91% Is
- 2005 -> 94%
- 2014 -> 96%
- Reasons why globalization is increasing Informal Sector are
  - Increase in contract Labour.
  - Downsizing in Organised Industries (Railways, PSUs) Bhowmik & SEWA -> These People found jobs in Informal Sector.
  - Lifestyle & Inflation made women work and most of them are concentrated in Informal Sector
  - Increase in MSMEs.

- Ela Bhatt (SEWA):
  - Sees positive of Globalisation -> women getting jobs, becoming decision makers, will attack Patriarchy, women given education now.
  - Therefore, Feminization of Labour happening.
  - Also
    - Street vendor's rights now debated and being legislated.
    - Insurance (Pension + APY) facilities. Health facilities for unorganized. (Swasth Bima Yojana)

## C - 3

### Slums and deprivation in urban areas

**Louis Wirth:** Slums is a way of life which is predominantly unhygienic.

**Oscar Louis:** Culture of poverty leads to people not striving to change their lives and continue living in poor conditions.

According to a report prepared by government committee headed by Dr Pranob Sen, principal adviser, erstwhile Planning Commission, India's urban slum population is registering an alarming rate of growth and was expected to cross 100 million by 2017 from the estimated 75.2 million in 2001.

The committee set up by the Ministry to study the slum definition and estimate urban slum population in the country has also revised the census 2001 figure which predicted India's slum population at 52.4 million.

#### Definition

The new definition of slum states that even **small clusters of 20-25 households living in a contiguous area** and exhibiting slum like **characteristics like:**

*"little or no access to basic civic amenities like water, sanitation and sewerage"* should be categorised as slums.

Earlier the cluster size for identification of slums was 60 households.

**GOI defines** slums as any area which is:

- Dilapidated
- Overcrowded
- Faulty arrangement of buildings
- Lack of ventilation, Light, Sanitation facilities,
- or combination of these factors which are detrimental to safety health and morales.

**Sociologically,**

- Slums are a sub-standard, haphazard, housing system
- Slum is a relative term.
- Slums are a way of life, with:
  - Low Sanitation

- High Crime Rate
- Apathy
- Social Isolation
- Anonymity

**Trilok Singh:** Slums put pressure on urban infra. Slums also have an inherent sense of relative and absolute deprivation wrt the prosperous neighbours.

#### Causes of Slum Formation:

- Original Slums as a result of land squatting by migrants
- Slums created because the erstwhile Middle Class moved away
- Slum created because of Occupation (slums created around sources of employment, which is usually of low remunerations)
- TB Ramachandran: Indian cities are unplanned
- MSA Rao: Mohalla Culture
- Demographic dynamism: Expansionist modernity and declining agriculture.

#### Functions of Slums:

- Labour Supply
- Small industries
- Housing for low income migrants
- School to newcomers of urban life
- Place for anonymity

#### Deprivation:

**Economic :** housing , powercuts , transport , unsafe water

**Environment :** pollution

**Social:** exclusion , poverty , edu , health , alcoholism, riots

#### Way Out

There are **four main objectives** of urban community development programme applicable to the slums are-

(i) Development of **community feeling**

(ii) **Self-help** improvement of a person or a group by its own contributions and efforts and largely for its own benefits

(iii) **Indigenous leadership**

(iv) **Cooperation between govt. and the people** in the use of services.

The approach to the problems of the city slums **through urban community development** involves the following elements:-

- (1) Creation of a sense of **social cohesion** on a neighbourhood basis and strengthening of group interrelationship.
- (2) Encouragement and **stimulation of self-help**, through the initiative of the individuals in the community.
- (3) **Stimulation by outside agencies** where initiative for self-help is lacking.
- (4) **Reliance upon persuasion rather than upon compulsion** to produce change through the efforts of people.
- (5) Identification and development of **local leadership**.
- (6) Development of **civic consciousness** and acceptance of **civic responsibilities**.
- (7) Use of **professional and technical assistance** to support the efforts of the people involved.
- (8) **Coordination of city services** to meet neighborhood needs and problems.
- (9) Provisions of **training in democratic procedures** that may results in **decentralization** of some govt. functions.

**Broader approaches to eradicate slum:**

1) **Marxist:** Slum is a conscious creation of political and economic dominant class. Need to give entire population similar homes.

2) **Welfarist:** Tear down slums -> Remake them (Rajiv Awas Yojana)

**Geeta Diwan Verma** refutes this approach because the remade houses are sub-let by the people and also paves way for corruption.

**Louis Wirth** says - Need is of changing Culture.

3) **Community Development Approach:** Identify leader, change way of life & occupation.

Kalpana Sharma found in Dharawi, Mumbai that CDA is successful in long term.

4) **Humanitarian Approach:** Give people assurance of tenure, they'll develop good practices.

5) **Modernisation Approach:** Slums are temporary. With modernity slum dwellers will become landowners.

**Supreme Court says:** Approach shall be **slum dweller oriented** and not **slum oriented**.

**Govt. measures:**

- Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana
- Smart Cities
- Decentralisation of Urban
- Rural reconstruction (PURA)
- JNNRUM

## C-3

### **Industrialization and Urbanisation in India:**

- Evolution of modern industry in India.
- Growth of urban settlements in India.
- Working class: structure, growth, class mobilization.
- Informal sector, child labour.
- Slums and deprivation in urban areas.

### **Growth of Urban Settlements in India**

Settlement is a cluster of dwellings where pop of society reside

- Prehistoric – Mohenjodaro , Harappa
- Historic – Pataliputra , Vaishali , Kanauj etc.
- Medieval
  - Political and military towns – which were agri surplus
  - Trading and manufacturing towns – termed as nagar
  - Education and Temple towns – Nalanda , Dwarka ,Puri

Features :

1. Political , Demographic & spatial features
2. Economic
3. Religious and socio – cultural : agra , delhi , lucknow , hyderabad

Colonial – ports cum trading centres developed

Post independence – mixed character , centres of trade and commerce , core areas of old inhabitants (Srinivas) and on its fringe , new immigrants. E.g. Mumbai , Kolkata etc.

Currently – overcrowding , increased pop density, increased slums pop , over urbanization.

- Administrative towns – Chandigarh , Srinagar , Bhopal
- Industrial – Mumbai , Bhilai
- Commercial – Kolkata ,
- Mining towns – Raniganj , Jharia
- Garrison Cantonment towns – Ambala , Jalandhar
- Education Towns – Roorkee , Aligarh
- Tourist Towns – Nainital , Mussoorie