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# Urbanization

**Soumitra Sarkar**  
FACULTY, KSM, DEPT. OF SOCIOLOGY  
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**URBANIZATION !!**



# Urbanization

Urbanization is the process of becoming urban, it is the process by which towns and cities are formed and develop into larger parts as more and more people begin living and working in central areas, as defined by Merriam.

It includes two things..

1. An increase in the number of people living in urban settlements
2. Increase in the percentage of the population engaged in non-agricultural activities, living in such places





# Key Facts

- **Urbanization is coupled with industrialization**
- **Industrialization marks a transition from the agrarian economy to industrial economy**
- **Urbanization is the part of the development process**
- **The Process of Urbanization has to be explained both in demographic and social contexts**
- **It accumulate heterogeneous population**



# Evolution

Thinkers like Karl Marx, Max Weber, and Emile Durkheim associated with a number of social features with industry, such as urbanization, the loss of face-to-face relationships, a detailed division of labour, and work began repetitive and exhausted.

- ❑ First phase lasted from 1850 - 1890, workers have little organizational ability and their voice was almost unheard
- ❑ Second phase, 1890 - 1915, heavy industry like cement, iron and steel were set up. P.C. Roy and Tatas started indigenous factories. Working class movement was in the formative stage and was slowly gaining momentum
- ❑ Third phase 1915 - 1947, ILO was also established in 1919
- ❑ Fourth phase lasted from 1947 - 1991, self-reliance achieved, LPG started. Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization

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## The Concept of 'Urban' or 'City'

The terms such as “city”, “urban area”, “city community”, ‘urban system’ etc. are all often used interchangeably in sociological literature. By “urban system”, we mean urban community. Urban community life represents the city-life. Though the term “urban” is popularly used, it is not properly defined. There is no single all-inclusive definition of a city or urban community.

### Definition of 'City' or 'Urban' Community

1. The urban sociologist Howard Woolston, in his “Metropolis”, defines the city as a “limited geographic area, inhabited by a largely and closely settled population, having many common interests and institutions, under a local government authorised by the State.’

2. James A. Quinn in his “Urban Sociology”, views the city as a “phenomenon of specialisation”, as a population aggregate whose occupations are non-agricultural.

3. Louis Wirth in his essay “Urbanisation as a way of Life”, writes : “For sociological purposes a city may be defined as a relatively large, dense and permanent settlement of socially heterogeneous individuals.....

” The term “city” is defined as a small community characterised by a large heterogeneous population, large scale division of labour, a high degree of specialisation, predominance of non-agricultural occupations, wide opportunities for social mobility, heavy dependence on formal social control, and a formalised system of local government.

## Urbanization

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The concept of "urbanisation" generally refers to the concentration of people in towns and cities. This has become a continuous and almost a universal process in all the modern societies. The term indicates the movement of people from the less concentrated areas to the more concentrated ones. As urban sociologists have noted, this process need not take place in the very same manner, but can take place in diverse ways in different places. Sociologist Munro is of the opinion, that the process of urbanisation or unprecedented growth of cities stands out as one of the greatest developments of the recent one hundred years.

### Definition of "Urbanisation"

1. C.B. Mamoria : "Urbanisation refers to a process by which the urban values get diffused, behaviour patterns are transformed and movement from villages to cities occur."
2. Wallace and Wallace : Urbanisation refers to "the movement of people from rural areas to city."
3. Anderson is of the opinion that "urbanisation involves not only movement of population to cities but also change in the migrants' attitudes, values, and behaviour patterns."
4. Ram Ahuja : "Urbanisation is the movement of population from rural to urban areas."
5. Thompson Warren: "Urbanisation is the movement of people from communities concerned chiefly or solely with agriculture to other communities generally larger whose activities are primarily centred in government, trade, manufacture, or allied interests."

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## **In Importance of the Study of Urbanisation**

**The study of urbanisation has its own importance and C.B. Mamoria mentions four important factors in this regard.**

- 1. The cities, once established, tend to develop into centres of political, economic, industrial and other activities.**
- 2. The cities have proved themselves to be not only centres of heavy concentration of people, but also as places of intellectual, scientific, artistic, educational, political and other achievements.**
- 3. The development of cities has been a recent trend in human history and it has contributed to changes in various other fields.**
- 4. Urbanisation has been a product of economic and technological development. Once it sets in, it goes on influencing the rural people, their lives and activities.**

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## Concept of "Urbanism"

**The concept of “urbanism” represents a way of life. The term generally denotes the diffusion of urban culture and the evolution of urban society. The term urbanism can be defined in the following way:**

- ❑ C.B. Mamoria is of the opinion that “Urbanism is a cultural - social - economic phenomenon which traces interaction between the social and technological processes.”**
- ❑ Louis Wirth has mentioned four characteristics of urban system or urbanism : heterogeneity of population, specialisation of function, anonymity and impersonality, and standardisation of behaviour.**



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## Characteristics of urbanism or urban community

- ❖ **Social Heterogeneity**
- ❖ **Secondary Relations**
- ❖ **Anonymity of City Life**
- ❖ **Secondary Control**
- ❖ **Large-scale Division of Labour and Specialisation**
- ❖ **Large-scale Social Mobility**
- ❖ **Individuation**
- ❖ **Voluntary Association**
- ❖ **Social Tolerance**
- ❖ **Spatial Segregation**
- ❖ **Unstable Family**

Rao, 2015

Thank  
you

